

Research on Translators' Translation Activities in the Context of Globalization and Nationalization

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Abstract

In the 21st century, we often need international exchanges. As an interdisciplinary subject, translation plays an important role in connecting two languages. In the process of translation, the translator should transform the source language into target language on the basis of accuracy, fluency, that is, faithfulness, expressiveness and elegance. Translation not only serves as an integration of foreign cultures but also the maintenance of the national culture. It has obvious characteristics of globalization and nationalization. In the process of English-Chinese translation, the translator needs to correct his attitude, understand foreign culture, and accept foreign culture in an open and inclusive attitude, so as to promote the further cultural integration. In the process of Chinese-English translation, the translator certainly needs to preserve his own national and cultural characteristics. It is infeasible to only seek literal equivalence and completely ignore the local characteristics. The translator's understanding of globalization and nationalization directly affects translation quality. To improve translation quality, translators need to strive for a balance between globalization and nationalization.

Keywords

Translation Activities; Globalization; Nationalization; Domestication and Foreignization; Cultural Exchange.

1. Introduction

We live in an era of globalization. With the deepening and expansion of international politics, education, society, economy, culture, information and other fields, cultural exchanges have become increasingly close in the world. Globalization is becoming more and more important on international exchanges and cooperation. Given its ever-changing characteristics, globalization is a process of reaching more consensus and common action in the world in order to achieve mutual communication in human beings crossing social activities. For a long time, globalization has been regarded as a concept and a phenomenon of human social development. Researchers have improved the definition of globalization. Generally speaking, globalization refers to the continuous development of human life along with strengthening the links between various parts of the world, thus generating global consciousness. The politics, finance and trade of all countries in the world are interdependent. Globalization demonstrates that the world we live in is a whole. Due to the continuous acceleration of globalization, people from different countries, regions and races try their best to maintain their own national culture and customs as well as their own national characteristics and unique local style. Therefore, a diversified and unified world culture has taken shape. People's views on globalization vary. For example, globalization has both advantages and disadvantages for the development of local culture. While promoting local culture to the world, it will gradually blur the connotation of local culture

and cause the loss of self-renewal ability of local culture. As a translator incorporating the strengths of various schools, he should pay attention to the mutual penetration and complementarity of globalization and nationalization in his translation activities. At the same time, when faced with the globalization of translation, the translator should also protect the national culture and avoid being invaded and assimilated by foreign cultures.

2. The Globalization of Translation

The globalization of translation refers to establish and maintain links between languages and cultures around the world. Globalization is characterized by its increasingly close relationship, and translation is the basis of globalization or communication in the world, which is the key of translation. With the transformation of international relations, culture, as one of the national soft power, is playing an increasingly important role. Due to the emergence of diplomacy, culture has also started to be imported and exported. For example, in the Tang Dynasty of China, Buddhism was introduced from Tianzhu. Since then, Buddhist scripture translation has become popular, which leaves an indelible and important impact on translation studies in China; At the time when the Belt and Road went viral, China continued to export silk and tea. The Chinese silk and tea culture going global also promoted the development of translation activities; When our nation was in danger, many people with lofty ideals and patriots imitated many Western methods and strategies to save the nation from subjugation, and introduced many advanced western thoughts and cultures. For us, this is also a momentum in the history of translation. In the long-term process of exporting excellent culture and introducing other countries' prominent culture, translators have made great efforts in learning and accumulation. Up to now, many translations of Chinese words have been recognized and adopted by the people of the world.

The spread and exchange of world culture is not limited to the development of traditional excellent culture and history, but also includes ancient and modern literary works, film and television works, as well as the experience sharing, mutual communication, learning and dissemination of political ideas between countries. For example, the famous *Marxist* were translated and spread by some Chinese Marxists at the beginning, and the thought and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics is also one of the major cultures of the contemporary world. Another example is that some films and television works with Chinese characteristics have been translated into English by translators in succession. From then on, the world's big screen is no longer dominated by Western Hollywood, and our national characteristics can also be seen by foreigners. This also has proven that our beloved motherland is constantly developing and growing. Since the implementation of reform and opening up, we have carried out the goal of "going global" and established cultural consciousness and self-confidence. However, whether the "going global" can really be carried out to the end is closely related to China's international status. After the end of World War II, China's economic development has been improving day by day, the country and the nation is prosperous. The Chinese people have realized a qualitative leap from standing up to becoming strong. Therefore, other countries have gradually paid close attention to us and become more and more interested in Chinese culture. This has laid a good foundation for the publication of English translation of Chinese works.

In a popular era of world globalization, it is inevitable for east and west cultures to exchange and learn from each other. Given certain historical limitations, we need to learn from other excellent new cultures and theories to promote the development of our own culture and translation. However, Chinese culture originates from the typical farming culture, while western culture tends to the commercial culture of seeking wealth and strength. Due to the different styles and characteristics of the two cultures, China's translation theory should not

only face the world, but also not lose its own characteristics. We can not deny the scholars who study the west, nor can we arbitrarily cite the assertions of some foreign scholars to try to prove the rationality of “cultural globalization” and “translation theory globalization”. We can not hold the view that those scholars who adhere to their own national culture and try to establish their own translation studies, including some translators who adopt domestication translation in their English-Chinese translation activities, are outdated and go against the trend of world history. This view is extremely incorrect. We should take a dialectical view on this issue. In carrying out translation activities, translators should adhere to the unity of globalization and nationalization, because translation is not only a process of borrowing foreign cultures, but also should maintain and promote the national culture. Only in this way can we promote the sound translation development.

3. The Nationalization of Translation

The purpose of numerous outstanding literary works in China going global is to let the world understand China’s rich cultural heritage and connotation. Since then, Chinese culture has opened the door to the world and become an important part of global multiculturalism. Chinese culture has begun to occupy one seat in the literary field, which directly determines the translation principles, policies and strategies we adopt in the process of translation. Our ultimate goal is to enable audiences around the world to accept Chinese culture in a better way, eliminate prejudice and stereotypes against Chinese culture, and enable foreign friends to understand Chinese traditional culture and contemporary literature again.

To a certain extent, translation is a way to reflect the culture and social reality of the source language. Because the works in the source language are the reflection of the society and culture of a certain country in a certain period, the translator cannot erase the nature of the source language culture just because readers think the source language culture is obscure and difficult to understand. Such a practice is also disrespectful to the source language country and hinders the development of its cultural communication, and finally it will also lead to a situation in which one’s own country makes things behind closed doors. In order to restore the national characteristics of the source language works to the maximum extent, the translator should choose specific translation strategies when carrying out translation activities, so as not to violate the original intention in cultural communication.

The relationship between globalization and nationalization can also be found in translation. There has been a long-standing debate between domestication and foreignization in translation. Domestication and foreignization are a way to deal with the transformation of language forms between the source language and the target language and to convey cultural factors. Both of them have been in a state of contradiction. No matter from the perspective of theoretical research or practical research, there are certain disputes between domestication and foreignization. And previous scholars have proved through repeated argumentation, analysis, research and investigation that whether translation is directly based on the customs and cultures of the target language countries or the methods of expression, or the translation method of foreignization is adopted to preserve and spread the source language culture, these two methods are very unfavorable to the exchange and spread of culture. In carrying out translation activities, the translator cannot always follow only one principle or strategy to carry out translation practice, so there will be no absolute domestication and foreignization. The purpose of translation is to better realize communication. In order to make communication smoother, we should not only understand foreign cultures, but also introduce our own cultures to other nations. On the basis of preserving the cultural style of the source language, the translator should try to make the translation easy to understand, learn to analyze specific problems, choose the correct translation strategy after analyzing the type of the original text,

the author's writing intention and the readers' acceptance ability and needs as well as combine domestication and foreignization when necessary. Domestication and foreignization complement each other and co-exist in the translation, jointly promoting the exchange and integration of different ethnic cultures. In short, national characteristics are the most important thing we cannot lose in translation. Without national flavor, the translation will be dull. Therefore, no matter what translation strategy is chosen, respect for the style of the original text and the needs of the readers can never be ignored. A qualified translator should try his best to make readers feel the original source language culture and the foreign culture in the target language.

4. Conclusion

Language is a reflection of culture. In the era of globalization, the cultures of various nationalities in the world are integrated and expressed through language. Language is full of vitality. In terms of cultural exchanges, the cultural values and ideologies of different nationalities are mutually inclusive. Through exchanges, we have a deeper understanding of different cultures. The globalization of culture and the nationalization of language lay the foundation for translation, and also pointed out a new direction for our translation practice and research.

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