

A Study of Cultural Factors and Translation Strategies in Interlingual Translation

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Abstract: The traditional view is that interlingual translation is a change in many languages, but this is not true. Interlingual translation is a clash of cultural factors, which allows us to gain insight into the soul of various cultures. In order to understand the soul of cultural factors, we should pay more attention to the translation strategies in interlingual translation. This paper mainly expounds the cultural factors of interlingual translation and the importance of translation strategies to interlingual translation.

Keywords: Interlingual translation; Cultural factors; Translation strategies; Research

1. Introduction

International cultural exchanges are increasing, so the role of interlingual translation is obvious. Under the impact of multiculturalism, how to better translate interlingual becomes an important topic. I remember a sentence like this: "what aspect of human life is not influenced by culture?" Just so, the study of interlingual translation is imminent. We should study the cultural factors and study the translation strategies. Next, we talk about interlingual translation and cultural factors, as well as translation strategies.

2. Interlingual Translation

Language is the channel of communication, and translation is the bridge. Through translation, many languages are restored to their original features while readers understand them as plain words and even read them with gusto. Interlingual translation enables different cultures to blend with each other, and also enables readers to understand the cultures of various countries. Interlingual translation enables us to understand broad and profound cultures while looking at them for centuries.

Cultural factors are the most important elements in interlingual translation. In the language translation, we should reflect the essence of cultural factors, but also let the cultural notes beat in front of your eyes. Therefore, we need to study translation strategies to understand cultural factors to a greater extent.

Interlingual translation needs to study the carrier of language. Only when we are familiar with and grasp the meaning of language can we express the correct meaning of the language in the process of interlingual translation. For interlingual translation, it is necessary to ensure the

integrity of language information transmission so as to accomplish the mission of cultural exchange.

3. Cultural Factor

3.1. The difference of cultural environment brings about the difference of cultural factors

The development of history brings about different cultural factors, so interlingual translation is also different. There are many ancient civilizations in history, and the historical development of different countries is also different. Chinese language translation is Arial, Lishu and Xiaozhuan, also formed a different cultural factors in different periods. In view of the development of western culture, their characters are constantly developing, so their cultural factors are also mutually expanding. The cultural factors in China are developed vertically, and its interlingual translation develops vertically. The cultural factors in the western countries are horizontal development, so its translation is also horizontal development.

3.2. Differences in language habits

The Chinese surname is in the front, and the foreigner's surname is later, which leads to different translations. Chinese people pay attention to rhyme and tone in their language, but foreigners only want to speak clearly in language, which leads to many jokes when foreigners study Chinese. Therefore, the translation should be based on the characteristics of the language habits, but also in line with the characteristics of the people speak.

It's important to master a foreign language now. Because of the different language habits, the degree of the foreigners' learning Chinese has increased considerably. The study of interlingual translation enables people of

different colors to better study culture and also more deeply grasp the cultural factors.

3.3. Rhetorical aspect

Chinese pays attention to flowery language, but English is simple and tidy, which requires the preciseness of interlanguage translation. English is concise, so a word stands for many words. Chinese ancient poetry has a beautiful artistic conception, just like an ink painting. However, it always lacks the artistic conception after translating in English. In translation, we should pay attention to the translation of rhetoric, which can make both preciseness and artistic conception.

3.4. Usage of proverbs, idioms, sayings and allusions

Proverbs, idioms, idioms and allusions are different in their usage, so interlingual translation is also different. This reflects the differences among different people in the ways of cognition, psychology and culture. For example, Chinese says "think before you leap", and this sentence translates into English "Look before you leap". The difference in the use of cultural factors leads to differences in interlingual translation.

3.5. Vocabulary differences

One word in Chinese stands for many meanings, but no other language does. Different cultures have different meanings, and these differences reflect not only cultural differences, but also political differences.

3.6. Free-vs-literal

Although literal translation occupies a certain position in the course of translation, it can not be translated in certain circumstances. When translating one's own language into another's language, it sometimes has to abandon its original meaning. Such as, "this one and that one" and "Any DINK" represents the meaning of free, but because of different language habits, resulting in translation to use literal translation and free translation. In the process of translation, literal translation and free translation should be based on its own values and cultural factors. Literal translation is between literal translation and free translation. Tradition holds that literal translation is faithful, it pays attention to the original form, while free translation is free, and it pays attention to the translation of content.

4. Translation Strategy

4.1. Specific analysis of specific issues

Short statement word for word translation. However, some sentences can only be translated according to their artistic conception. They can be added according to the artistic conception or reduced words, so as to ensure the completeness of the artistic conception. Specific situation analysis is one of the strategies of rapid translation.

4.2. Near times

Some words have lost its original meaning, so we can give it new epoch significance according to the development of the times. Therefore, when translating, we should give new content to it according to the culture and values of the times. When translating, we may encounter the contradictory parts of the two cultures. We should try to keep the unity of language and cultural values in translation. Translation should be close to the age of the author. Not only should the content be accurate, but also the grammatical structure and vocabulary should be similar to the original meaning. We can choose the appropriate social and modern language to translate.

4.3. The translation should grasp the overall direction and pay attention to the level

China poetry is divided into five characters, seven characters and poems etc.. Lushi focus too much on the form, and even a little stiff. Poems rhyme and very neat, so we must grasp the whole translation in verse, and to translate according to different cultural forms. In translating, we should pay attention to the sense of hierarchy, which can neither be separated from the external form, nor be too detached from the form. In translation, we should grasp the whole context, so that we can make better use of the features of inter language.

4.4. Seek common ground while reserving differences

Translation strategies should pay attention to seeking common ground while reserving differences, because the cultural factors and aesthetic standards are different from each other, so the translation methods are different. Chinese pays attention to "hazy beauty", although there is no logical thinking, but artistic conception is very beautiful; Translators should explore the implied aspects according to the different aesthetic standards. "The face does not change color, heart will not jump", this sentence is a hazy feeling, but it is directly translated into English becomes "Without one's face changing color or one's heart beating", which would cause a problem. There are differences in translation, so we should seek common ground while reserving differences in translation, and seek common ground while reserving differences according to different aesthetic standards. In the process of interlingual translation, we should not simply adopt the method of seeking common ground while reserving differences, but should also take into account the communication between the author and the reader.

4.5. Maintain nationality

In the process of translation, we can not be affected by the outside world, also can't defy the characteristics of their own culture, but can not be applied mechanically. Nor exaggerate. We should take into consideration the reader's ability to accept, not to make it difficult for read-

ers to understand, and it can not aggravate the pollution of our national culture and national language. Language translation must remain national and can be easily accepted by readers, so as to better stand in the world's cultural and national forests.

Translation strategies are the necessary means of interlingual translation. In translation, we should be close to the author's heart, and only dialogue with the author can translate better. In translation, we should pay attention to the characteristics of our own language and culture. "Alien existence" refers to the initiative to absorb foreign languages in translation. In translation, we should maintain the characteristics of our own culture, and also integrate foreign cultural factors and cultural factors of the times. Interlingual translation enables Chinese language system to be appreciated and favored by foreigners, thus forming a situation of various languages and fusion.

5. Conclusions

Nothing in the world can be achieved unless you study carefully. Research is indispensable. For interlingual translation, it is necessary to study more deeply, and to study its cultural factors and its translation strategies are the qualities that a translator should have. Interlingual translation is the channel of communication and integration among different languages. Only the rigorous translation of interlingual language is the best answer to the language culture.

Interlingual translation is the transmission of cultural factors, and also the display of different cultures in front of the living. Translation can make cultural factors appear in front of readers. More attention should be paid to the study of translation strategies. Only good translation strategies can make interlingual translation reach the perfect standard. Interlingual translation should make the translation strategies complement each other. They should be faithful to the original text without affecting its nature.

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