Research on Developmental Trend of Modern English Translation Mode from Perspectives of Cultural Equivalence and Migration

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Abstract

In this paper, we conduct research on developmental trend of modern English translation mode from perspectives of cultural equivalence and migration. Cultural migration refers to cultural interference caused by cultural differences, the expression in language communication, it refers to people subconsciously use their own cultural rules and values to guide their words and deeds and thoughts, and as a standard to judge other people's words and deeds and thought. Cultural transfer can be divided into two kinds: at least dominant cultural transfer and implicit cultural transfer. Dominant culture refers to the explicit, in the culture surface, static, easy to grasp the cultural phenomenon. Recessive culture refers to the implicit, at the bottom of culture is a dominant language is hard to detect and capture cultural phenomenon and it is also the most difficult in culture teaching, the main content. This paper combines the related theories to propose the novel perspective of the developmental trend of modern English translation mode that will be innovative.

Keywords: Modern English, Translation Mode, Cultural Equivalence, Migration.

Introduction

As for the deep understanding of the relationship between translation and culture, more and more people think that translation is a kind of language to express meaning in another language transfer that has reached to communicate emotion, spread knowledge which will promote the social civilization, especially the purpose of promoting prosperity and prosperity of the target language culture. In fact, for the English translation, there is some rules need to master some skills and methods which can be generally summarized into the following aspects.

- Comprehensive method. When translating an English long sentences, we not only separate to use one translation method, but asked us to put the comprehensive use of various methods, especially in some cases, some simple English long sentences out any of these methods are the inconvenience, this needs our careful analysis, and according to the time order, or according to the logical order, good or poor, priorities for integrated processing of the whole sentence.
- Break up translation method. Because of the long English sentences and structure is more complex, or because of a word, a phrase, to the requirement of Chinese rhetoric translation cannot adopt similar to the original structure, when translation, we can according to the grammatical relations, logical relationship and the habit of Chinese use phrases, the original component in the decomposition to make them apart.
- Translation of passive sentences. English passive voice sentence into Chinese and many cases can be translated into active sentences, but also can be translated into the Chinese outlining, unowned sentences, passive sentences, and other forms.

The author through the analysis of the above cultural import content, that cultural migration can be divided into two kinds: at least dominant cultural transfer and implicit cultural transfer. Dominant culture refers to the explicit, in the culture surface, static, easy to grasp the cultural phenomenon.
Recessive culture refers to the implicit, at the bottom of culture is a dominant language and is hard to detect and capture cultural phenomenon, it is also the most difficult in culture teaching with the main content. The study of language transfer theory in the 1950s to Chomsky's universal grammar theory, behaviorism stimulus-response theory, contrastive analysis hypothesis theory and recent language markedness theory as the basis that has experienced the early migration theory, behaviorism language habits of the middle of the mentalism effect is lowest position theory and recent migration of the cognitive learning theory. In summary, the language transfer theory can be separated into the listed aspects. (1) Negative transfer of language. When some of the characteristics of native language and target language have difference or difference is very big, it produces negative transfer of language, when language negative transfer occurs the foreign language learners' foreign language learning is having a negative effect. (2) Positive transfer of language. When some of the characteristics of native language and target language similar or consistent, the language are produced by positive transfer and positive transfer occurs when language, for foreign language learners' foreign language learning is a positive role. As the demonstration, in the figure one, we show the essential perspective.

![Figure 1. The English Translation and the Role of the Translator.](image)

In this paper, we conduct research on developmental trend of modern English translation mode from perspectives of cultural equivalence and migration. In the following sub-sections, we will then discuss the corresponding theories and features in detail.

**The Proposed Methodology**

**The Cultural Equivalence.** Culture and language has a complementary relationship, the process of learning a language at the same time, it should be a process of learning the language and culture. The close relationship between language and culture to the close relationship between translation and culture, for a long time, the ability of two kinds of language use is considered a basic requirements for the translator, because the process of translation is to translate one language into another language, and in the process of the two kinds of language transformation inevitably involves the two cultures.

When we are dealing with the language gap between two languages, we should pay attention to the different function of a text and reflect the social and cultural factors, using the appropriate cultural transformation, and according to the different standards to translation text; On the original language and the target language to make the necessary interlingual and pragmatic adjustment, with the closest natural equivalence in the translation of language, in order to functional equivalence to ensure that the target language readers get the same or similar with the original language readers feel.

Eugene Nida, Albert is a prominent linguists and translation of contemporary home and he has made great contribution to Chinese and western translation theories. In his landmark book translation science exploration, Nida's dynamic equivalence theory is expounded in detail. The source language and
language expression way is different, so is suitable for the language expression of the original may not fit to express the translation, and translation is the purpose of the communication, so the translation should take the readers as the center. From his theory, we should focus on the following issues while making the translation. (1) Reflects the translator must consider the readers, and a reflection of the original readers compared to try to be both consistent and the unified successful translation. (2) Every language on the lexical, syntax and grammar has its unique characteristics, but on the function structure of languages in the world are basically the same, so almost all the words can be translated, and the content of the language is more important than the form. (3) Language is a part of culture, language reflects culture and provides contact channels of culture that contains the cultural pattern in some ways. For a successful translation, "translation" between the two cultures, than the "translation" between the two languages is more important.

To achieve cultural equivalence in translation, the translator must be comparable to the original in the search for the "equivalent" in the process of constantly compare the two cultures, because the real equivalence should be in their respective culture meaning, function, scope, emotional color, effect, and so on.

The Language Culture Migration. The effects of the migration in the translation of language and culture, the migration with forward and backward direction, this direction can understand like this: in translation teaching, for example, the students can use has acquired knowledge to understand the knowledge of the follow-up that has mastered the knowledge on the subsequent knowledge migration, the migration action belongs to the forward transfer. Also in the study, students can use has acquired knowledge to correct before they master the knowledge and strengthening, and this has mastered the knowledge of the effects of the migration of knowledge belongs to reverse the migration.

As illustrated in the above figure two, we show the world cultural distribution pattern. According to the literature review, the cultural transfer can be reflected from the listed aspects.

- Negative transfer of culture. Between Chinese and the western because of politics, economy, history, geography, religious reasons, such as huge culture difference, the difference in daily life and communication reflect incisively and vividly. English beginners in communicate with people from English culture background, and mostly in spite of the differences in cultural practices, the thinking mode of the Chinese culture and English culture equate thinking mode, or simply transplanted into the English language habit set activities that leading to failure or unhappiness is a direct result of the communication.
- Syntactic negative transfer. Generally speaking, English adverbial of time that place adverbial adverbial position such as more flexible, purpose, as well as in the sentence first, also can be
located at the end of the sentence, even in the sentence. And Chinese adverbial of time, it place adverbial generally located in the sentence first.

- The negative transfer of lexical meaning. Negative transfer of vocabulary is the most common phenomenon in English learning. Chinese is pinyin language, English is the language, both in terms of writing, pronunciation and meaning there is a huge difference.

**The English Translation Mode.** Significance to the study of epistemology is the translation of the meaning theory to the most basic tasks. Significance of the epistemology can be mined the general understanding of the significance of law that can also be focused on the point of practice.

In the theoretical framework of translation skopos theory, "objective" is an important term, its specific meaning is: people need the intent of the original or assume that people need the intent of the original. Another important terms associated with the "purpose" of the meaning of "function" is similar: from the receiver's point of view of text meaning. In the definition of the two terms, the original have been simplified or restricted in a particular context of the meaning, value, or effect. World as well as the original, along with its proportion to the world may be a large number of characters, voice and consciousness, is not a complete and independent value, is not equal main body with "I", but "I" to know, understand, translation and use of objects, the numerous, consciousness, body, sound shoehorned into a dominated by "I" world outlook and values of monologue system framework, a variety of different materials are subject to a unified consciousness, the purpose of a unified, the function of a uniform proposal that can be reflected from the overall system.

The theory source of translation skopos theory is the function of the European tradition. Skopos theory thinks that translation, as a communicative activity, always have it in order to achieve in the context of a specific function or to achieve the purpose of. As a result, the formation of the translation and the choice of translation methods should be translated by one activity have a specific function and purpose to decide. Theoretically, uncertain judgment was a controversial but has extensive influence in literary theory and its reasonable is opposed to the traditional theory of literature and art of the author's intentions as text interpretation and value judgment according to the text. In terms of value judgment, and the "deep description" is the only right choice, treat different culture because of the translation of the original meaning is to know yourself don't know, not familiar with, and have the different opinions, thoughts, ideas that is beyond itself and to the unfamiliar territory, to others, is that a dialogue with others and is expanding its own realm. Rather than on the self, the maintenance and reinforcement, and is not in a monologue, or the said. We usually emphasizes the logic of language, its essential meaning factually logic. Peirce thinks meaning logic thinking is the most important to emphasize clarity. Logic is shown in two aspects: one is the word meaning and collocation of the grammar rules and social pragmatic norms, second, the prose narrative extension clear and distinct, both to be short of one cannot.

**The English Development Orientation.** English as a lingua franca is a tool for the information exchange and information feedback, more and more shows its important position in the international contacts and to promote economic development. At the same time, the progress of the society and promote the development and change of English. Human history, social change is the total power to promote the development of language. Under this basis, we list the developmental orientation and trend of English language as the follows.

- Colloquial. The role of the spoken language in social life more and more big. People talk the syntax used by more and more close to colloquialism, words more and more popular, shorter sentences, this is a clear trend in the development of contemporary English. If we ignore these changes. Our English will become tired and dull. The development of the colloquial style, the old words of many written body could be eliminated, faster and colloquial words instead.
- Simplicity. Due to rapid economic growth, people were asked to speed up the pace of life, efficiency increase, and therefore need to simplify this language in communication. Continue to simplify the contemporary English grammar, is a clear trend in the development of English.
The consistency of spelling and pronunciation. Due to historical reasons, formed between the symbols of the English word pronunciation and spelling inconsistencies, which caused great difficulties to learners of English. The general direction of the American spelling reform is to make close to the pronunciation and spelling of English to simplify.

American English dominant. Throughout the history of the development and change of the domestic and foreign language and reality, it can be found: the rise and fall of a country's economic status directly affect the language status and the world is changing, as the economy leading countries is also changing. The rise of American English has a great influence on the British English, the English people, especially the younger generation, consciously or unconsciously accepts the American way of language. The performance in the aspects of vocabulary, phonetics and grammar.

Conclusion
In this paper, we conduct research on developmental trend of modern English translation mode from perspectives of cultural equivalence and migration. Communication is the most basic function of the language. Communicate with language is also learning language, in particular, the ultimate goal of learning a foreign language. Language communicative competence includes the ability to send the information and receive information accurately. Accept information including listening and reading messages including speaking and writing. At this stage in the process of second language acquisition, mother tongue migration is widely seen as a phenomenon which cannot be ignored. Domestic experts and scholars on this subject research also think differently. Under this basis, this paper combines the cultural equivalence and migration theory to propose the new perspectives of the research that will then promote the further development of the related subjects.

References