

Foreignization and Domestication in Cross-cultural Translation based on Dynamic Contextual Meaning

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Abstract: Foreignization and domestication are two kinds of skills in word processing, and their disputes have been accompanied by the development of translation theory and practice. This paper analyses the obstacles in cultural translation in terms of language, society, outlook on life and values, and explores the cultural factors affecting translation strategies and the reasons for their formation. From the perspective of intercultural communication, this paper probes into these two problems and points out that they influence and interact with each other. Explain the constraints of dynamic context on word generation and understanding, designed to help people use and understand correctly in a particular language environment. Studies have shown that the formation of word meaning depends on the environment in which words are used. Language is constantly evolving in a dynamic context of horizontal and vertical interweaving. Alienation and domestication as the two basic methods of translation have a certain role in the process of intercultural communication. We should continue to play their role in better promoting cross-cultural communication.

1. Introduction

Translation is a dynamic process from one language to another, and the context closely related to translation is dynamic [1]. In the process of translation, cultural differences often require translation strategies to solve, that is, domestication, which aims at making the target language fully conform to the norms of the target language and requires the translation to be completely free from the constraints of the original form [2]. The study of dynamic context begins by changing the legal system of abnormal expressions which are different from the taste of the target readers and studying the context from the cognitive perspective [3]. The dynamic context view emphasizes the dynamics of human cognitive psychology, while the dynamic contextual view based on pragmatics emphasizes the dynamics of contextual factors [4]. Play an indispensable role in intercultural communication. However, different language words have their own unique cultural connotations: some meanings in a language, sometimes it is difficult to convey the words to the reader in another language. Alienation and domestication have always been the focus of debate in the translation community. Some people think that alienation and domestication are irreconcilable, and some people think that the two are two extremes [5].

The essence of treating foreign cultures in the process of translation is to reduce the barriers and distances caused by the lack of Cultural Interpretation on the basis of respect [6]. Translation seems to interpret and transform the meanings of the two languages, but it only focuses on the understanding of language skills, ignoring the "two big cultures" behind the two languages [7]. The domestication and Foreignization in cultural translation have a problem of appropriateness in practice. Moderate domestication can make the translation fluent and easy to understand, and arouse readers'sympathy [8]. Moderate alienation can broaden the commonality between bilinguals, promote cultural exchanges and enrich the language of the translated country. Vocabulary is not only the language element most closely related to human beings, but also the most active and volatile factor in the process of language development [9]. The language itself has two attributes: social and dynamic. Its own characteristics can only be reflected in society and dynamics. Domestication advocates placing the target readers at the top of the list. The expression of the translation should be completely natural, and the source language behavior model should be included in the cultural category of the target reader as much as possible. In this way, the advanced

social and cultural thoughts of the West can be accepted and understood by the Chinese. In this way, translation as a tool of cultural communication played a pivotal role in the development of Chinese society during this period. After the Opium War and before the May Fourth Movement, the field of translation continued to expand, and the theory of translation became more and more mature [10].

2. Materials and Methods

Social change, economic development, and cultural progress will follow. In a particular period, culture is influenced by politics and the times. Throughout the history of translation, we can see that there are different social factors restricting the development of translation in different historical periods. Social change, economic development, and cultural progress will follow. In a particular period, culture is influenced by politics and the times. Alienation and domestication are the process of inheriting the culture of the translated language and promoting the culture of the translated language. Alienation is the process of spreading the source language culture and promoting the source language culture, that is, the foreign culture. The factors of the cross-cultural translation strategy are shown in Table 1 and Figure 1. Throughout the history of translation, we can see that different social factors have influenced the development of translation in different historical periods.

Table 1 Factors of Cultural Translation Strategies

	State	Influence
Socio-cultural factors	13.50	9.16
Translator's individual factors	12.85	10.19

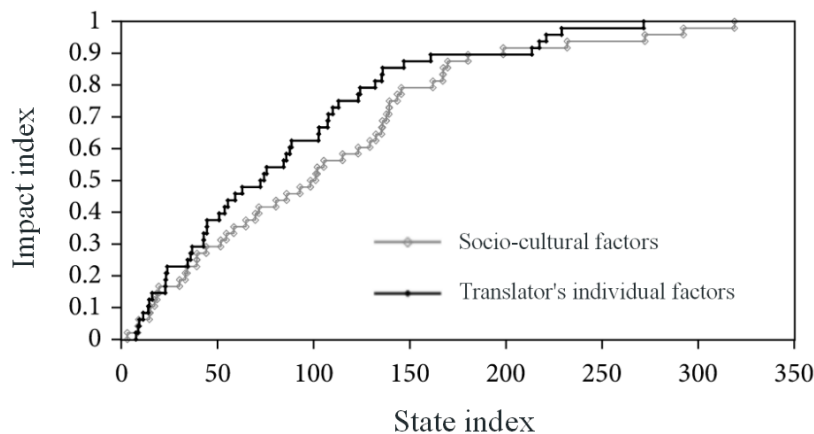


Fig.1. Factors of Cultural Translation Strategies

Translation is connected with culture, culture and economy. The unbalanced development of economy will lead to the unbalanced development of culture. Economy is material and culture is spiritual. Semantic meaning reflects the relationship between language and words, which is less affected by context and relatively stable. Pragmatic meaning refers to the connotative meaning or communicative meaning of language, specifically to words, mainly referring to the connotative meaning of words. To convey as much as possible the cultural characteristics of the original text, the forms of foreign languages and the author's unusual writing techniques, the target readers are required to accept the peculiarities of foreign cultures, appreciate foreign customs, and enrich the linguistic forms and expressions of the target language. The formation of the meaning of the word depends not only on its comparison with other elements of the word, but also on the context in which the word is used. The openness of the meaning of this word determines its dynamic nature. It is in the process of change and evolution. The main reason for the change is the infiltration of the language and cultural elements of foreign languages. Therefore, the translation of domestication plays a role in promoting and supplementing the richness of culture and language.

On the issue of foreignization and domestication in cross-cultural translation, this paper holds that since the target audience of the translation is the reader or the language recipient, both

foreignization and domestication should be taken into consideration as far as possible. Build bridges across cultural divides for different readers. Translators can not follow a principle or adopt a method, that is, there can be no translation which is completely based on the source culture or the target culture. Moreover, cultural exchanges are activities guided by purpose and mission, and different purposes determine the means to be adopted. In the discussion of foreignization translation, the strategy of domestication translation is also described: obey the current mainstream values of the target language culture, and openly adopt conservative means of assimilation. Therefore, the translation conforms to the local laws and publishing trends, from the context through the meaning to the discourse comprehension, from the discourse through the meaning to the context. The process of translation is the process of understanding and expression. The process of understanding is a process from discourse to meaning to context. The process of expression can be based on context and through meaning.

3. Result Analysis and Discussion

On the issue of the relationship between context and meaning, linguists have reached an indisputable consensus. But it must be pointed out that it is influenced by the traditional context study. Early studies on how context affects meaning are mainly based on the static contextual perspective. The translator's cultural attitude will determine the tone of translation strategies in the target text. The attitude towards the target culture and the source culture will make domestication or foreignization stand out in the target text. Of course, in the process of translation, we must pay attention to the basic principles of "cultural fax". Do not use words with strong Chinese cultural characteristics, so as to avoid replacing "foreign flavor" with "Chinese flavor" and causing "cultural distortion." Thus, the law of language evolution and the development of language in each period were discovered. The synchronic time is space, the history is historical; the synchronic time is static, and the duration is dynamic.

The purpose of translation is to introduce the source language culture to the target language readers so that they can understand the source language culture and accept and digest it. Any nation has its unique and splendid culture, which understands and absorbs the essence of other cultures. Synchronism analysis of language is a stage in the process of language development, which is to analyze and study language and its various elements, so as to discover the language system and its overall characteristics and specific laws. Context is not only some inherent knowledge stipulated by objective environment or culture, but also a kind of subjective cognition. It is a series of assumptions that exist in the human brain. These assumptions are facts that can be perceived or reasoned. At the same time, the translation of naturalization method should take into account the acceptability and understanding level of the target readers as much as possible, and cater to the taste and aesthetic taste of the target readers. It can break the shackles of the original text, convey the spirit of the original text, and be closer to the target readers.

Synchronism of language refers to the difference between language and language, dialect and dialect at a certain point in time. Synchronism is like a plane map, projecting three-dimensional changes on the plane. With the influx of these new elements, various kinds of aggregation and fission reactions take place within the target language, which ultimately lead to fundamental changes in some components of the target language. Therefore, cross-cultural exchanges and integration have also been greatly promoted. Therefore, in the synchronic state, the cultural context is consistent with the linguistic activities, and has a total impact on the content and form of the semantic and linguistic communication. In the analysis of many contextual factors in dynamic development, we should focus on the context that influences the generation and understanding of meaning. The role of "alienation" and "naturalization" is shown in Figure 2. Therefore, as a translator, we must constantly improve our language skills, cultural accomplishment, and coordination, and constantly improve our quality and quality in important cross-cultural translations. In the specific practice of cultural translation, flexibly master the translation strategies of "negativeization" and "alienation".

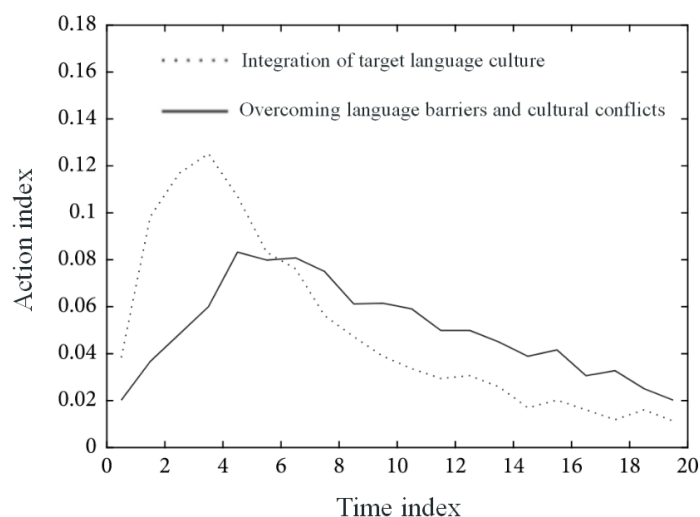


Fig.2. The Functions of “Alienation” and “Domestication”

4. Conclusion

This paper makes an analysis of foreignization and domestication in cross-cultural translation based on dynamic contextual meaning. Different translation strategies exist in different details of the same text. Foreignization and domestication have their own advantages and disadvantages. Context develops dynamically. Dynamic context makes words concrete and communicative. They are indeed a pair of contradictions in the field of translation, but at the same time they also have a unified relationship, that is, they can transform each other to achieve a balance between cultural equivalence and acceptability, and achieve the best effect of cultural exchange and literary appreciation. It is necessary to shorten the distance between the two languages and cultures, from the perspective of respecting different languages and cultures, treat each other as equals, give full play to the advantages and functions of the two translation methods, and remove the obstacles caused by lack of understanding and even misunderstanding. For translators who favor naturalization, the translation of works should exclude both language and cultural barriers. The responsibility of translation is to eliminate language and cultural barriers and allow target readers to accept translations. Therefore, in the dynamic context, it is necessary to synchronic, diachronic analysis and correct choice of the meaning of the words in the dynamic context. The analysis of the meaning of words is diachronic, while the choice of meaning is synchronic.

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