

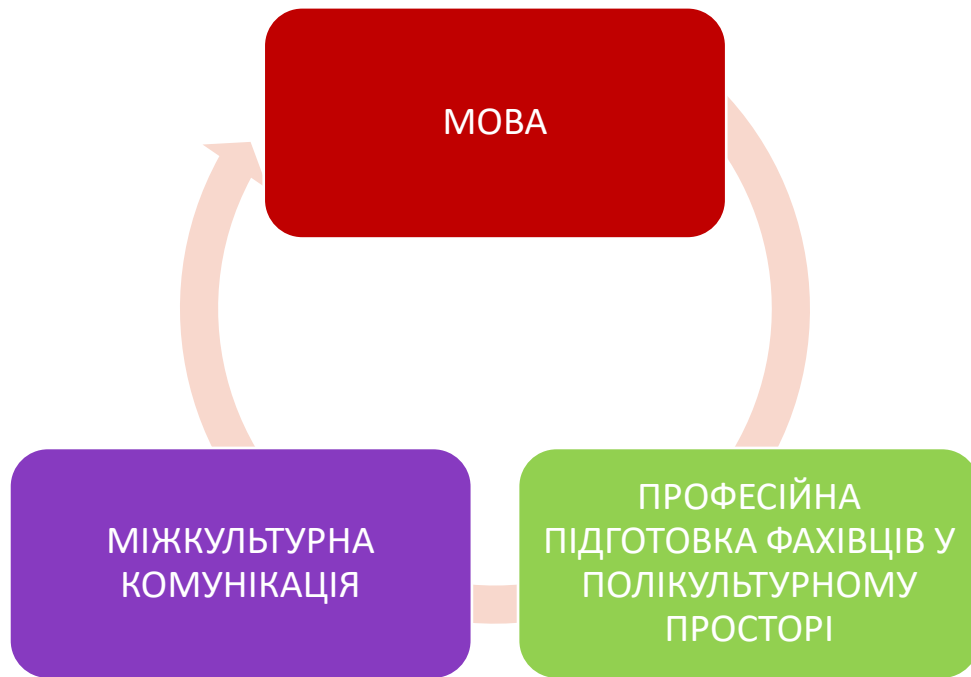


**АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
І ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ ФАХІВЦІВ
У ПОЛІКУЛЬТУРНОМУ ПРОСТОРИ**



Одеса
2024

**АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ І ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ
ПІДГОТОВКИ ФАХІВЦІВ
У ПОЛІКУЛЬТУРНОМУ ПРОСТОРІ**



ХАРБІН – 2024

ОДЕСА – 2024

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

Державний заклад

«Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний
університет імені К.Д. Ушинського» (Україна)

Кафедра перекладу і теоретичної та прикладної лінгвістики

Освітньо-культурний центр «Інститут Конфуція»

Інститут педагогічної освіти і

освіти дорослих імені Івана Зязюна НАПН України (Україна)

Харбінський інженерний університет (КНР)

Університет Хосео (Республіка Корея)

**АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
І ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ ФАХІВЦІВ
У ПОЛІКУЛЬТУРНОМУ ПРОСТОРІ**

Харбін – 2024

Одеса – 2024

УДК: 378:81'25-027.512(062.552)

Авторський знак: А43

*Рекомендовано до друку рішенням вченої ради
Державного закладу «Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний
університет імені К. Д. Ушинського»
(протокол № 15 від 25 квітня 2024 року)*

Актуальні проблеми філології і професійної підготовки фахівців у полікультурному просторі: Міжнародний журнал. – Випуск 7. – Харбін : Харбінський інженерний університет, 2024 – 145 с.

© Харбінський інженерний університет (м. Харбін, КНР), 2024

© Державний заклад «Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний університет імені К. Д. Ушинського» (м. Одеса, Україна), 2024

杨静. 汉字教学与专门汉字教材的研究	64
СЕКЦІЯ ІV. ЛІНГВОДИДАКТИЧНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ВИКЛАДАННЯ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ І ПЕРЕКЛАДУ У ВИЩІЙ ШКОЛІ	67
Bao Liying. Effects of Modern Technology Assisted Foreign Language Learning and Classroom Teaching on Defossilization	67
Chen Huanhuan, Palshkova Iryna Oleksandrivna. The Potential of Nature Observation in Primary School	68
Dong Jingwen. A Correlation Analysis Between Chinese College Students' Rhythm of English Reading Aloud and Their Virtual Language Environment	71
Gao Bei, Zhou Wei. The Construction of the Technical Competence of Translators in the Era Of Artificial Intelligence	72
Ji Yumeng, Balakireva Viktoriya Anatoliivna. Pedagogical Conditions for the Formation of a Culture of Communication of Younger School Students with their Peers	73
Huan Gege. An Analysis on the Ways of ChatGPT to Improve the Academic Writing Ability of College English Teachers	75
Li Li, Zhu Dianyong, Wang Ning. Enhancing High-Quality Development of Foreign Language Discipline within the Framework of New Liberal Arts	77
Li Yufei, Shpalyarenko Yuliia Anatoliivna. Ecological Approach in Education of Natural Science to Junior School Students	80
Liu Xiaolin, Sun Weiwei. Research on the Cultivation Models of Foreign Language Talents of International and Regional Studies in Chinese Higher Institutions	83
Liu Yumei. The Comparison and Practice of Two Foreign English Teachers' Teaching Beliefs in Teaching Spoken English in China – the Stories of “Gardener and Tiger”	85
Pak Antonina. 우크라이나 대학생의 전쟁 트라우마 치유를 위한 한국 문학 활용의 가능성	86
Трубіцина Ольга. Сучасні методи підвищення рівня комунікативної компетентності здобувачів вищої освіти на заняттях з іноземної мови	89
单威, 李琳. 赴乌克兰国际中文教育志愿者教学效能感 影响因素及提升策略研究	92
Wan Qiubin. The Study on the Strategy of Promoting Traditional Chinese Culture to go Global through the Translation of Film and Television Works	93
王波. 以课堂活动改善课堂心理环境提升大学英语口语教学	96
王盈. 微叙事赋能中国高校外语课程思政教学的机理与路径研究	98
张屏. 大学英语口语教学中学生语言焦虑研究–	100
Zhang Zehua, Balakireva Viktoriya Anatoliivna. Use of Interactive Technologies at “I Explore the World” Lessons	102
Zhao Tingjiao, Shpalyarenko Yulia Anatoliivna. Game Activity as a Condition for the Development of Creative Skills of Junior School Students	104
Zheng Chunfang. Reform on the Evaluation System of Interpreting Courses under the Self-regulated Learning Theory	106
СЕКЦІЯ V. ПРОБЛЕМИ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ МАЙБУТНІХ ФАХІВЦІВ В УМОВАХ СУЧАСНОГО ПОЛІКУЛЬТУРНОГО ПРОСТОРУ	108
Богущ Алла Михайлівна. Професійна підготовка майбутніх вихователів до спілкування з дітьми дошкільного віку в полікультурному середовищі	108
Васільєва Поліна Анатоліївна. <i>Результати перевірки сформованості іншомовної комунікативної компетентності майбутніх учителів початкової школи в коледжі</i>	109
Kichuk Nadiia, Romaniuk Diana. Multicultural Content Stimulation of Positive Motivation of Students' Educational and Professional Activities	113
Княжева Ірина. Результати діагностики когнітивного компоненту методичної компетентності майбутніх учителів гуманітарних спеціальностей	116
Li Mengya, Kolbina Lyudmila Anatoliivna. Formation of National Values in Young School Students Under Conditions of a Polycultural Educational Environment	119

作感、对自身特点与教学风格的认同感、教学的情感体验、跨文化交际与文化传播感五个维度。本研究采用SPSS统计软件对调查问卷数据进行了分析，结果显示：赴乌克兰国际中文志愿者教师教学效能感总体处于良好水平，五个维度中跨文化交际与文化传播感均值得分最高，而教学的情感体验均值得分最低。本研究从问卷调查结果和深度访谈结果两方面入手，提炼出对乌克兰国际中文教育志愿者教学效能感产生影响的主要因素，教师赴乌克兰前国际中文教学经验、在乌克兰教学时长对赴乌志愿者教师教学效能感在个别维度不同层次上呈现出显著性影响；教师赴任动机与职业认知、教学任务、授课模式、教学环境、外方支持、重大公共事件对赴乌志愿者教师的教学效能感也具有一定影响。

在此基础上本研究从志愿者教师个人层面和志愿者教师管理层面，提出了提升赴乌克兰国际中文教育志愿者教学效能感的对策与建议。本研究丰富了国际中文教育志愿者群体的国别化研究，希望本研究能对乌克兰国际中文教学的相关研究产生积极影响。

Wan Qiubin

*Master degree, major in Chinese and English Translation, lecture
Harbin Engineering University, Foreign Language College
Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province, China*

THE STUDY ON THE STRATEGY OF PROMOTING TRADITIONAL CHINESE CULTURE TO GO GLOBAL THROUGH THE TRANSLATION OF FILM AND TELEVISION WORKS

Keywords : *traditional Chinese culture, film and television works, translation, overseas dissemination.*

The paper aims to study the strategies of promoting the overseas dissemination of traditional Chinese culture through film and television works translation. Traditional Chinese culture, the wisdom and essence of Chinese civilization, plays a vital role in the process of cultural exchanges and mutual learning between China and the West. In recent years, traditional Chinese culture, such as opera and tea art, traditional festivals, poetry and songs, calligraphy and painting, garden architecture and others, has permeated into film and television works and impressed foreign audiences. Film and television works with various Chinese elements showcase the profound traditional Chinese culture to foreign audiences. The film incorporates traditional Chinese cultural concepts such as patriotism, selflessness, and striving for progress, which allows foreign audiences to feel the powerful spiritual power of Chinese culture. Film and television works act as an important medium to promote the overseas dissemination of traditional Chinese culture and shape a great national image in the international community.

Translation plays an important role in the overseas dissemination of Chinese film and television works. Compared with the translation of literary works, the translation

of film and television works has some distinctions because the film and television language has its own characteristics.

--Comprehensive. Film and television language is more like an audiovisual language, which can combine music, subtitles, sound, and images together to convey information and express emotions from different perspectives.

--Instantaneous. Readers can repeatedly study the text while reading written literary works. However, the language of film and television works is fleeting, and readers can only give up if they can't understand the lines in short time.

--Spoken language. Written texts are mostly literary language, while film and television language is generally a simple daily spoken language, which is short, vivid and easy to understand.

--No annotation. Annotation could be very useful in written literary works if there are parts that readers cannot understand; while film and television works cannot use annotation to help the audience understand. Film and television works are mainly expressed through the combination of sound and subtitles and subtitle expression is also very limited.

The language characteristics of film and television works decide the choice of translation strategies. Translators need to focus on both language and culture to improve the quality of translation. From the linguistic perspective, the comprehensive feature of film and television language means that the audience receive information from both auditory and visual aspects. While listening to dialogue, the audience also watch the visuals. Therefore, translators should not only translate the lines into the target language, but also ensure that the length of the translation matches the actor's mouth shape. This requires the translation to be clear and equivalent to the original text in length. The language of film and television is instantaneous, and must be translated into concise and fluent so the audience could understand it at once. Film and television language is spoken language, so translators should avoid obscure sentences that are difficult to understand. The translation should be both refined and popular. Non-narration makes the film and television translation harder. In order to help the audience better understand the plot, annotations on important events or historical and cultural backgrounds of the film can be inserted when there is no dialogue, and narration can also be added appropriately. Translators have to use their language knowledge and creative thinking to achieve semantic and functional equivalence in translation.

From the cultural perspective, the significant differences between the East and the West in terms of history, culture and social customs lead to differences in languages. Translators should choose proper methods based on contexts to solve semantic defaults and conflicts caused by cultural differences in order to achieve the goal of information conversion.

Commonly used translation methods include domestication and foreignization. Domestication is the process that the translation is closer to the language habits and thinking patterns of target audience. Domestication translation helps foreign audience better understand the content of films and appreciate of film and television works. Foreignization requires the translators strive to preserve the language and cultural characteristics of the original text, as well as the author's writing style, so that the audience can feel the exotic atmosphere of the original text. Foreignization preserves

or reflects the ethnic characteristics and language styles of original countries and preserve the exotic atmosphere for audience.

This study proposes three suggestions to enhance the ability of translators to adapt to the new situation of overseas dissemination of film and television works.

---Promote the discipline construction and reform of foreign language majors. It is necessary to clarify teaching objectives and cultivate compound translation talents who are proficient in foreign languages and media knowledge. Film and television translation could be incorporated into foreign language teaching. Our college offers courses like introduction to translation and Film and Television Appreciation. Based on this, we can offer selective courses such as film and television translation or film and television dubbing to help students understand more about the professionalism of film and television industry. At the same time, some media or film and drama colleges could offer language translation courses to improve the foreign language proficiency of the students who major in film and television and cultivate first-class film and television translation talents.

---Strengthen the cultivation of the teaching staff. Teachers should first recognize the complexity and difficulty of translation activities. The ones who are interested in film and television translation teaching can update their professional knowledge through further learning, research, training, or undertaking translation projects so as to develop their translation abilities and apply the latest knowledge to translation teaching practice. They could provide students with more practical translation content at school.

--- Expand interdisciplinary exchanges. Film and television translation requires students to have both translation skills, and a certain understanding of art, media, and culture as well. Foreign language students lack opportunities to communicate and interact with the people work in film, television, and cultural industry, which limits their comprehensive understanding of film and television translation.

Schools and teachers should encourage students to communicate with film and television production personnel and participate in academic exchange activities related to traditional Chinese culture, film and television media. They can engage in practical film and television translation activities or intern at translation studios. Students should develop their language advantages and professional skills to do a good job in film and television translation and overseas communication in order to shape China's glorious image in the international community and build a good international public opinion environment for China.

References:

1. SWIETLICKI A, VENUTI L. Rethinking translation: discourse, subjectivity, ideology [J]. *Modern language journal*, 1992, 77 (2): 181-182
2. Venuti. L. *The translator's invisibility: A history of translation*[M]. London and New York: Routledge,1995:20
3. Zhang Beiping. Deeply understand the strategic value of enhancing the dissemination and influence of Chinese civilization [N]. **Guangming Daily** 2023-02-08 (2)
4. Han Huhe. On English translation strategies from a cross-cultural perspective [J]. *Journal of Higher Education* 2017 (6): 191-192.