

**MODERN VECTORS OF SCIENCE
AND EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT
IN CHINA AND UKRAINE**

中国与乌克兰科学及教育前沿研究

Harbin Engineering University

State institution "South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushynsky"

Educational and Cultural Center "Confucius Institute"

Odesa, Ukraine

Harbin, the People's Republic of China

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This international journal, as a periodical, includes scientific articles of Ukrainian and Chinese scholars on the problems of Sinology, Cross-cultural Communication, Pedagogy and Psychology: contemporary review. Odesa, Ukraine.

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The ninth issue of the materials represented by the Ukrainian and Chinese scholars are dedicated to the relevant issues of General and Contrastive Linguistics within the Chinese, English, Ukrainian, Turkish and Korean languages; linguodidactic problems of teaching native and foreign languages within polycultural educational space; peculiarities of cross-cultural communication in geopolitical space alongside education-related aspects regarding profession-oriented training of future specialists under conditions of multicultural environment and military actions in Ukraine; post-COVID-19 pandemic challenges.

The given articles may be of use to researchers, graduates, postgraduates and practising teachers who are interested in various aspects of Sinology, Cross-cultural Communication, Linguistics, Pedagogy and Psychology.

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A STUDY OF THE TRANSLATION METHODS OF CULTURE-LOADED WORDS IN CHINESE WHITE PAPER—A CASE STUDY ON CHINA'S ARMED FORCES: 30 YEARS OF UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

***Abstract:** This paper selects the Chinese white paper China ' s Armed Forces: 30 Years of UN Peacekeeping Operations to make a study of the translation methods of the Chinese culture-loaded words in Chinese white paper. Based on Eugene A. Nida ' s classification of culture, culture-loaded words are commonly divided into five categories: material, ecological, social, linguistic and religious culture-loaded words. For culture-loaded words from different cultural fields, different translation methods should be chosen. And the translation of culture-load words in Chinese white paper should balance both cultural and information transmission. If it cannot do both, priority should be given to the information transmission.*

***Keywords:** culture-loaded words; translation methods; Chinese white paper*

正文:

I . Introduction

In this Chinese white paper, many culture-loaded words carry the traditional Chinese culture, play an important role in the whole expressions to the readers, and better the comprehension of the readers. The translation of these culture-loaded words is vital to reflect China's international status, UNPKOs achievements, and China's

manner toward world peace and development. In the translating process, the translation of culture-loaded words becomes arduous and complicated, and it is more prone to get semantic deviation and some other problems.

Eugene A. Nida’s classified culture into five features, which are material, social, culture, religious and linguistic. This paper uses the white paper China’s Armed Forces: 30 Years of UN Peacekeeping Operations published in 2020 as the research object to study the translation methods of culture-loaded words in Chinese white paper.

II . Classification and Translation of Culture-Loaded Words in China's Armed Forces: 30 Years of UN Peacekeeping Operations

Totally, there are 34 culture-loaded words in this white paper, including 19 social culture-loaded words (SCL), 11 linguistic culture-loaded words (LCL), 3 material culture-loaded words (MCL), 1 religious culture-loaded word (RCL), and no ecological culture-loaded words (ECL).

Table 2 The number of Culture-Loaded Words in each category

Culture-Loaded Words	Number
SCL Words	19
LCL Words	11
ECL Words	0
MCL Words	3
RCL Words	1

2.1 Translation of Social Culture-Loaded Words

SCL words refer to the Chinese customs and social situation.

Table 2.1 Examples of SCL Words

No.	The source text	The target text	Translation method
1	人类命运共同体	A community with a shared future for mankind	Literal Translation
2	把人民的利益放在第一位	Always put the people’s interests first	Literal Translation
3	中国国防部维和中心	The Peacekeeping Center of the MND of the PRC	Literal Translation
4	中国国防部维和事务办公室	The Peacekeeping Affairs Office of the MND of the PRC	Literal Translation

5	共同、综合、合作、 可持续的新安全观	common, comprehensive, cooperation and sustainable security	Literal Translation& Omission
6	中国质量、中国速 度、中国标准	China's quality, speed and standards	Literal Translation& Omission
7	百年未有之大变局	Profound changes unseen in a century	Free Translation
8	人民英雄	The national honorary title of People's Hero	Free Translation
9	全心全意为人民服务	Serving the people is the fundamental purpose	Free Translation
10	新冠肺炎疫情全球大 流行	COVID-19 pandemic	Free Translation
11	建设持久和平、普遍 安全、共同繁荣、开 放包容、情节美丽的 世界	Build an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world	Free Translation
12	共商共建共享的全球 治理观	The vision of global governance based on extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits	Free Translation
13	结成对子	Run a twinning project	Free Translation
14	师	Force	Free Translation
15	运输连	Transport companies	Borrowing
16	工兵分队	an engineer unit	Borrowing
17	维和工程兵大队	An engineer unit to UNTAC	Borrowing
18	工程建筑营	Engineer battalion	Borrowing
19	中国国家主席	Chinese President	Borrowing

2.1.1 Literal Translation

Literal translation is a translating process that the grammar structures of two languages are converted similarly, while all the words are translated separately (Newmark 46). “Building a community with a shared future for mankind” is a worldwide initiative put forward by President Xi Jinping. “人类命运共同体” becomes a hit and is broadly recognized by the international society. Its translation “a community with a shared future for mankind” contains the basic connotation of this propose, and in this respect, both Chinese and western cultures share common ground.

In consequence, the reader does not have any difficulty understanding. Some specific name like “中国国防部维和中心” “中国国防部维和事务办公室” are supposed to use literal translation to clear their basic meaning. “The Peacekeeping Center of the MND of the PRC” and “the Peacekeeping Affairs Office of the MND of the PRC” are the best translation to clear every detail. In these translating cases, the most immediate is the most appropriate.

2.1.2 Literal Translation plus Omission

It is not enough for some SCL words with only literal translation. “共同、综合、合作、可持续的新安全观” means a new concept of security with common, comprehensive, cooperating and sustainable features, but its translation is “common, comprehensive, cooperation and sustainable security” without the omission of “新” and “观”. That’s because these two characters have already been contained in these four adjectives. Compared with the former concept of security, these four adjectives are totally new standards. The omission of its “new” effectively avoids redundancy. “中国质量、中国速度、中国标准” is a standard for China in many fields. Its translation has an omission of “China’s”, which makes the translation concise.

2.1.3 Free Translation

Free translation refers to the translation based on the general idea of the original text, rather than translating word for word (Newmark 46-47). “百年未有之大变局” is an expression to describe the situation that people meet together now. The translation “profound changes unseen in a century” use free translation, particularly in “未有” and “变局”. The translation of the two words are “unseen” and “changes”. They do not use the original meaning in Chinese, but make a little bit change to show that the situation full of changes has not been seen for a long time. The translation satisfies the demand of concise and expresses all the points as well. “共商共建共享的全球治理观” is a principle and theory of governance put forward by President Xi Jinping in his report to the 19th National Congress of the CPC. Its translation uses “extensive” “joint” and “shared” three adjectives to translate “共”. The whole translation “the vision of global governance based on extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits”

also makes “共商共建共享” both standard and content of the vision with the clause expressing passive “based on...”. “师” is a kind of military formation, and there are about 10,000 soldiers in a “师”. The corresponding word in English is “Division”. But the translation uses the word “force” plus the number of troops to denote. This translation explain “师” in details of numbers and establishment. To sum up, the free translation in social culture-loaded words completes the transformation of two languages for the same meaning, and makes China’s policies and voice be understood well by the world.

2.2 Translation of Linguistic Culture-Loaded Words

LCL words refer to special expressions and idioms of a language.

Table 2.2 Examples of LCL Words

No.	The source text	The target text	Translation method
1	言必信，行必果	Take concrete steps to honor their promises	Free Translation
2	协和万邦	Harmony among all nations	Free Translation
3	和合共生、以和为贵、与人为善	The philosophy of upholding peace, harmony, cooperation and common development	Free Translation
4	天下情怀	Wellbeing of humanity	Free Translation
5	枪林弹雨	A raging storm of gunfire and artillery bombardment	Free Translation
6	巾帼风采	The talent and professionalism	Free Translation
7	世界大同、天下一家	Living in a harmonious world where everyone belongs to one and the same family	Free Translation
8	大道之行也，天下为公	A just cause should be pursued for the common good	Free Translation
9	先天下之忧而忧，后天下之乐而乐	One should put concern for the wellbeing of other people before personal interests	Free Translation
10	同呼吸、共命运、心连心	Remain close to the people	Free Translation& Omission

11	“和”文化	peace	Free Translation& Omission
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2.2.1 Free Translation

Free translation usually needs to change the structure and expression of the source language text. “天下情怀” is translated as “wellbeing of humanity”. In China, “天下” means the whole world under the sky, including all people, materials, civilizations, etc. Since ancient times, the Chinese people have had the concept of putting people first. Thus, “天下” can briefly be translated to humanity. “情怀” is not just “feelings” from the outside. When it is combined with nouns, it means the strong concern and responsibility of something. According to the specific context, this LCL word should express the concern about the wellbeing of humanity. “先天下之忧而忧，后天下之乐而乐” is written by Fan Zhongyan, a famous poet in the Northern Song Dynasty. This sentence shows the poet’s concern for the future of his motherland, expresses the poet’s great political ambition and responsibility to put the interests of the country and nation in the first place. Therefore, the translation gets the basic and vital view of this sentence.

2.3 Translation of Material Culture-Loaded Words

MCL words refer to all the achievements created in human society, including actual things and virtual network products.

Table 2.3 Examples of MCL Words

No.	The source text	The target text	Translation method
1	中国蓝盔	China’s Blue Helmets	Literal Translation
2	汉语	Chinese language	Free Translation
3	一等功	First Class Merit by the Chinese military	Free Translation& Amplification

2.3.1 Literal Translation

“中国蓝盔” actually is China’s peacekeeping troops. United Nations peacekeeping troops must wear blue helmets or berets, so they are also called “blue helmets”. The blue helmet becomes their typical sign. This kind of translation vividly

reflects the characteristics of UN peacekeeping troops, and also points out their representative object.

2.3.2 Free Translation

It is well known that “汉语” is Chinese language. It obviously has something to do with the Han Dynasty in Chinese history. However, the reason why the people do not use other prosperous dynasties such as Qin and Tang is that, the cultural community of Chinese people was formed during the Han Dynasty, which is the time that people gradually recognized a unified identity. It is better use free translating method to translate “汉语”, which is “Chinese language”, because foreigners do not know the historical and cultural origins of China very well. Literal translation may cause misunderstandings.

2.3.3 Free Translation Plus Amplification

First class merit is a kind of military reward for the recipient who has significant influence in the army or has made significant contributions to the army. The word “功” in “一等功” is not literally translated into “honor” or “contribution”, but “merit”. This translation method is intended to express both the good character and significant contribution of the recipient. It is a kind of praise. It is different from medals or honor titles of other countries.

2.4 Translation of Religious Culture-Loaded Words

RCL words carry a nation’s religious belief, value concept and the basic world outlook.

Table 2.4 Examples of RCL Words

No.	The source text	The target text	Translation method
1	天人合一	Unity of man and nature	Free Translation

In Chinese culture, sometimes “天” is not the blue sky as usual, but refers to the whole country or the whole world. Ancient Chinese took “天” as the operating center of the world, and all of actions should follow the will from “天”. In the modern times, human actions are supposed to conform to the laws of nature. Therefore, “天人合一”

is translated as “unity of man and nature”. Such free translation correctly reflects the philosophy of the ancient Chinese.

III. Conclusion

After the above analysis, we can see that the translation methods used in Chinese white paper with Chinese military culture has its special selection and application tendency, also specific translation norms. First, the selection of translation methods in Chinese white paper should consider the cultural field represented by culture-loaded words and the cultural history contained in culture-loaded words. Second, when translators consider the translation of culture-loaded words, they are expected to ponder on balancing both information transmission and cultural transmission. Third, about the balance of cultural transmission and information transmission, information transmitting function should be considered first than cultural one. In the translation of culture-loaded words in Chinese white paper, clarity and conciseness are always supposed to be considered and put in the first place, and the presentation of cultural connotations in culture-loaded words should also be properly considered.

This paper mainly focuses the common and applicable translation methods of culture-loaded words in Chinese white papers. This paper enriches the text types involved in culture-loaded words translation methods study. It also provides suggestions for the translation of culture-loaded words in Chinese white papers and available translation methods. It is hoped that future research can broaden relevant fields and provide more applicable translation methods of culture-loaded words in various text context.

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高开雨

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中国白皮书中文化负载词的翻译方法研究——以《中国军队参加联合国维和行动30年》为例

摘要: 本文选取《中国军队参加联合国维和行动30年》这一白皮书的内容,并对这篇白皮书中文化负载词的翻译方法进行研究。文化负载词的翻译不仅要符合其源语言的本意,也要考虑目标语言的读者所处的文化环境。根据奈达对文化的分类,文化负载词普遍被分为五类,分别为物质、生态、社会、语言和宗教文化负载词。本文旨在探究政府白皮书中文化负载词的翻译方法,并总结两方面结论,一是对于不同文化领域的文化负载词应选用不同的翻译方法,二是对于政府白皮书中文化负载词的翻译应兼顾其文化传递和信息传递作用,若两者不能兼顾,应优先考虑政府白皮书的信息传递需求。

关键词: 文化负载词; 翻译方法; 政府白皮书