

# The English Translation Study of Red Culture Under the Perspective of Ecological Translscience

## --Take the Revolutionary Base of Shanxi Province As an Example

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### Abstract

Red culture, as the precious spiritual wealth formed by the people in the process of revolution, construction and reform under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, carries the great course of the Chinese nation's unremitting self-improvement and hard struggle. From the perspective of ecological translation, this paper takes the Shanxi revolutionary base as an example, and discusses the English translation of red cultural text. By analyzing the current situation of English translation, it reveals the problems such as excessive space of command translation, cultural equivalence, cultural dislocation, inconsistency of English translation standards, and emphasizing culture over communication. In view of these problems, this paper puts forward effective strategies such as respecting the language and cultural differences between Chinese and English, flexibly adjusting the translation methods and improving the quality of translators. This paper aims to provide new ideas and direction for the English translation of red cultural text and promote the international dissemination of Chinese red culture.

### Keywords

Ecological Translation; Shanxi Revolutionary Base; Red Culture; English Translation Research.

### 1. Foreword

As an important part of the history of Chinese revolution, red culture carries rich historical connotation and cultural value. In the context of globalization, the English translation of red culture is of great significance for spreading Chinese culture and enhancing international exchanges. As an important base of the Chinese revolution, the Shanxi revolutionary base area is rich in red cultural resources and has profound historical deposits and cultural characteristics. However, there are many problems in the current English translation work, which affect the international communication effect of red culture. Therefore, it is of great theoretical value and practical significance to study the English translation of red culture in Shanxi revolutionary base area from the perspective of ecological translation science.

### 2. Text transfer theory in the context of ecological transltranslation

Ecological translation science, as an emerging translation theory, examines translation activities in a broader ecological perspective. It emphasizes that translation activities are not only the transformation of language, but also a cultural communication, the dissemination of information and the continuation of life. Under the perspective of ecological translation

science, the theory of text transplantation has been further developed, which provides new ideas and methods for the English translation of red cultural texts.

Ecological transltranslation emphasizes the ecological balance of translation activities. In the process of text transplantation, the translator needs to fully consider the ecological balance between the original text and the target language, that is, to maintain the integrity and accuracy of cultural information, and at the same time to conform to the reading habits and aesthetic needs of the target language readers[1]. The realization of this balance requires the translator to have profound language foundation and cultural literacy, to accurately understand the cultural connotation and rhetorical characteristics of the original text, and properly transform it into the target language.

Ecological translscience focuses on the adaptation and selection of translation activities. In the process of text transplantation, the translator needs to adapt to the linguistic characteristics and cultural background of the original text, and at the same time needs to selectively translate according to the language norms and cultural habits of the target language. This process of adaptation and selection requires the translator to have flexible thinking and keen insight, and to be able to make appropriate innovation and adjustment on the basis of respecting the original text, so as to make the translation more in line with the reading habits and aesthetic needs of the target language readers.

Eco-translational science also emphasizes the diversity and synteny of translation activities. Different translation strategies and methods may produce different translation effects during text transfer. Therefore, the translator needs to choose the most appropriate translation strategies and methods according to the specific situation to realize the diversity and symbiosis of the translation. This diversity and symbiosis is not only reflected in the translation of the same text by different translators, but also reflected in the translation of different texts by the same translator. Through continuous attempt and innovation, translators can constantly enrich and develop translation theories and methods, and promote the continuous progress of text transplantation work.

### **3. The current situation and problems of the English translation of the red cultural text in the Shanxi revolutionary base area**

#### **3.1. The imperative translation cavity is too heavy**

In the process of English translation of red cultural text in Shanxi revolutionary base, excessive imperative translation is a prominent problem. This translation tone often stems from the direct translation of the original text, and lacks the in-depth understanding and flexible application of English expression habits. For example, the phrase "resolutely strike the enemy" in the original text is directly translated as "resolutely strike the enemy". Although this translation of the original text expresses the meaning of the original text, it is too blunt and direct in the eyes of English readers, and lacks the euphemism and politeness in English expression. In addition, the overweight of the imperative translation cavity may also lead to the deviation of the translation from the original text in the context and tone. For example, some call statements in the original text, when translated with too much emphasis on the imperative tone, may misunderstand the English reader as a mandatory requirement rather than an incentive and inspiration. This bias not only affects the accuracy but also reduces the readability and acceptability[2].

#### **3.2. Cultural equivalence change and cultural dislocation**

Due to the huge differences between Chinese and Western cultures, many terms and expressions in the red cultural text in the Shanxi revolutionary base area are prone to cultural dislocation in the process of English translation. This cultural dislocation may not only lead to

the loss of the original meaning in the translation, but also may lead to misunderstanding and ambiguity. For example, the term "dou landlord", which has a specific historical background, can cause misunderstanding if it is simply translated as "fight the landlord" in English translation. Because in the English-speaking culture, "landlord" usually refers to the landlord or the landlord, and does not have the political meaning of a specific historical period in China. Although this translation seems to correspond literally, it actually leads to the loss of cultural information and misunderstanding. In order to avoid the occurrence of cultural dislocation, translators should have a deep understanding of the differences between Chinese and Western cultures in the translation process, and master the specific meaning and historical background of red cultural terms and expression. In translation, they should try to avoid literal translation and literal translation, but use Italian translation and interpretation translation methods, to ensure that the translation can accurately convey the cultural connotation and meaning of the original text[3]. At the same time, translators can also evaluate and adjust the cultural adaptability and acceptability of translations through the relevant theories and methods of cross-cultural communication.

### **3.3. The English translation standards are not unified, and the translation level is uneven**

In the English translation of red cultural texts in the revolutionary base area of Shanxi Province, due to the lack of unified English translation standards and norms, there may be great differences in the translation of the same text between different translators. This difference is not only reflected in the language level such as vocabulary selection and sentence structure, but also reflected in the understanding and communication of the cultural connotation of the original text. This inconsistency and non-standard situation not only affects the accuracy and readability of translation, but also reduces the overall quality and transmission effect of translation. For example, different translators may give different translations for the same original sentence of "fighting for the benefit of the people". Some translators may choose the literal translation as "struggle for the interests of the people", while others may adopt more authentic and natural expressions, such as "fight for the welfare of the people". Although this difference reflects the translator's personal style and level to some extent, it also leads to the inconsistency and uneven translation. In order to solve this problem, we need to formulate unified standards and norms for English translation, and clarify the principles and requirements of translation. These standards and norms should include the accurate understanding and communication of the cultural connotation of the original text, the flexible application of English expression habits, and the requirements for the accuracy and readability of the translation[4]. At the same time, we also need to strengthen the training and education of translators to improve their professional quality and translation level. By formulating standards and norms and strengthening training and education, we can ensure that the English translation of red cultural texts in Shanxi revolutionary base areas is more standardized, unified and of high quality.

### **3.4. English translation emphasizes culture rather than communication**

In the process of English translation of the red cultural text in the revolutionary base area of Shanxi Province, some translators pay too much attention to conveying the cultural information of the original text, but ignore the communication effect with the target language readers. They tend to focus on the correspondence of vocabulary and sentence patterns, while ignoring the acceptability and readability of the translation in the target language culture. Although this translation method retains the cultural characteristics of the original text, it may lead to it difficult to understand or accept the translation, thus affecting the international communication effect of red culture. For example, when translating some words with specific historical background and cultural connotations, the English reader may be confused and

confused if the translator simply translated them into the corresponding English words without any explanation or explanation. They may not be able to understand the historical and cultural meanings behind these words, or appreciate the emotion and spirit that the original text will convey. Therefore, in the process of English translation, the translator should pay attention to the communication effect with the target language readers. They can make the interpretation easier to understand and accept by adding explanatory explanations, adjusting the sentence structure, and using authentic English expressions. At the same time, the translator should also pay attention to the cultural background and reading habits of the target language readers, and avoid the use of words and expressions that may cause misunderstanding or ambiguity[5].

**Table 1** Summary of English translation of red cultural Text in Shanxi Revolutionary Base area

order number	problem types	embody	Example of the original text	Example translation
1	The imperative translation cavity is excessive	The translation tone is blunt, the literal translation command statement	Resolutely defend the base areas!	Strictly defend the base area!
2	Cultural equivalence changes and cultural dislocation	Failure to accurately convey the cultural connotation of the original text	The red army's long March of 100 thousand miles	The Red Army made a long March of ten thousand mile
3	The English translation standards are not uniform	The same term is not consistently translated in different translations	agrarian revolution	Land revolution / Agrarian revolution
4	The level of translation is uneven	The quality of the translation varies greatly, and the expression is unclear or wrong	anti-Japanese national united front	Anti-Japanese national united front (syntax error)
5	Value culture over communication	The translation pays too much attention to the cultural expression and ignores the acceptance of the target readers	Beat the rich and divide the land	Beat the local tyrants and distribute land (potentially misleading)
6	Improper language style	The translated language style is not consistent with the original text	Military and civilian family	The army and the people are like one family (Too-formal)
7	Improper context processing	The neglect of the original text context leads to the deviation of the translation meaning	The Red Army was not afraid of the difficult expedition	The Red Army fears no difficulty in its long march (Did not reflect the firm attitude of "not afraid")

8	Inaccurate translation of cultural load words	Inaccurate translation of culture-specific words	Fight the landlord	Play landlord (Loss of intention)
9	Ignore the effect of the original rhetoric	The translation fails to reflect the rhetorical characteristics of the original text	A match will set fire to a large building	A spark can set the prairie on fire (Loss of the original poetry)

#### 4. An effective strategy of English translation of red culture text under the perspective of ecological translation

##### 4.1. Respect the differences of Chinese and English languages and cultures, and realize the adaptive choice of translation

Ecological translation emphasizes the "adaptive selection" of translation, that is, in the process of translation, the translator should make adaptive selection and transformation of the original text according to the linguistic habits and cultural background of the target language. In the English translation of red cultural texts in Shanxi revolutionary base, it is very important to respect the differences of Chinese and English languages and cultures. Taking the translation of "resolutely strike the enemy" as an example, the imperative tone in the original text reflects the firm determination and action of the revolutionary period. However, if directly translated as "resolutely strike the enemy", it may be too stiff to meet the English expression habit. Therefore, the translator can adopt more euphemistic and polite expressions such as "resolutely combat the enemy" or "take resolute action against the enemy" to better accommodate the acceptance habits of English readers. In addition, for words and expressions with specific cultural connotations, such as "Dou landlord", translators need to have a deep understanding of their historical background and cultural connotation, so as to avoid cultural dislocation caused by literal translation[6]. It can be translated as "carry out class struggle against the landlord class" to accurately convey its political meaning and historical context.

##### 4.2. Flexible adjustment and efficient application of multiple translation methods to enhance the readability of the translation

Under the guidance of ecological translation science, translators should flexibly adjust and efficiently apply various translation methods according to different text types and translation purposes. For descriptive texts, literal or Italian translation can be used to retain the vividness and image of the original text; for argumentative texts, the strategy of naturalization or alienation can be adopted to convey the views and positions of the original text. For example, when translating the passages describing the revolutionary war, the translator can use vivid words and sentence patterns to restore the intense and tense atmosphere of the battlefield. When translating the paragraphs explaining the revolutionary concept, the translator can adopt a more objective and in-depth expression to show the profound connotation of the revolutionary spirit. At the same time, in order to improve the readability of the translation, the translator can also use the strategies of adding explanatory explanations and adjusting the sentence structure. For example, when translating some words with a specific historical background or cultural connotation, short notes or explanations can be added to help English readers to better understand their meaning and context.

### 4.3. Comprehensively improve the language and cultural quality and professional ability of translators

The language and cultural quality and professional ability of translators are the key factors affecting the English translation quality of red cultural texts. Therefore, it is very important to comprehensively improve the quality and ability of translators. First of all, translators should have a solid language foundation and master the knowledge of vocabulary, grammar and rhetoric in Both Chinese and English. Secondly, they should also have profound cultural literacy and understand the differences and similarities between Chinese and Western cultures, so as to carry out appropriate cultural transformation in the translation process. In addition, translators should also have rich historical knowledge and political sensitivity, in order to accurately understand and convey the historical and political information in the original text. In order to improve the quality and ability of translators, regular training and communication activities can be carried out. By inviting experts and scholars to give lectures and lectures, share their translation experience and experience; organize translators to conduct practical translation and case analysis to improve their practical ability; encourage translators to participate in international exchanges and cooperation to broaden their horizons and ideas[7].

## 5. Epilogue

In the context of globalization, strengthening the English translation of red culture is of great significance for spreading Chinese culture and enhancing international exchanges. Through the analysis and research of the current situation of English translation of red culture in Shanxi revolutionary base, this paper reveals the problems existing in the current English translation work, and proposes an effective translation strategy based on ecological translation. These strategies can not only help to solve the problems existing in the current English translation work, but also provide useful reference for the future English translation work of red culture.

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