**陈曦 Boris Buden, Stefan Nowotny, Sherry Simon, Ashok Bery , Micha-2009-Translation Studies-Cultural translation An introduction to the problem and Responses**

**Abstract：**Translation involves moving or changing from one place or state to another, not just with words between languages, but also with people and their properties. People can be culturally translated, moving between different cultural and political conditions, with significant political and existential implications. Understanding cultural translation requires analyzing the concrete methods used, as it is intertwined with political and existential issues. The political significance of cultural translation is inherent to the concept, as translation becoming cultural raises questions about its political meaning.

**Introduction：**Reflecting on political realities and the phenomenon that societies are shaped by culture by discussing the specific cultural issues that arose from the German citizenship test, while drinking in Castle's understanding of contemporary art, pointing out that culture plays a fundamental role in determining who belongs in a society and in shaping our political realities, and that culture itself has become a political arena that affects our understanding of democratic rights, and against these backgrounds, proceed as follows

**Materials & Methods**: Analyze the case of “Every five years one of the most important exhibitions of modern and contemporary art takes place in Kassel. What is it called” Analyzing the German citizenship test, multiculturalism and deconstructionism, the perspectives of non-traditional translation theorists, and Romantic theories of cultural translation as entry points

**Results：**By discussing different perspectives on translation: the German Romantics' view of translation as a means of nation-building, Walter Benjamin's rejection of the notion of the original language, Homi Bhabha 's view of the concept of culture as a tool to challenge essentialist notions of cultural identity, and Naoki Sakai's notion of heteroglossic address as a way of examining, translation as a field of social relations and social practice, it is possible to emphasize the crucial role of cultural translation in the crucial role of addressing the tension between essentialist and constructivist understandings of culture. It also explores the linguistic implications of translation theory, highlighting Ferdinand de Saussure’s distinction between langue and parole and Roman Jakobson’s focus on the cognitive function of language in translation. Overall, the analysis underscores the complexity of cultural translation and its political, social, and economic dimensions.

**Discussion:** In the form of a forum , the complexities of cultural translation is explored in depth through the perspectives of various translators, emphasizing its role in the construction and contestation of cultural identity, language, and power dynamics. It critically examines the relationship between translation, cultural mediation, and societal structures, highlighting the transformative and multi-dimensional nature of translation processes. The discussion touches on the performative nature of citizenship tests, the resistance and mutation inherent in the process of translation, and the role of translation in challenging cultural hegemony and promoting cultural pluralism and understanding. Additionally, the passage addresses the potential conflicts and power dynamics inherent in translation, providing a nuanced perspective on cultural translation and its implications for contemporary societies. The response also considers the importance of understanding the addressees and the translated as active participants in cultural translation, and the role of translation in challenging essentialist notions of cultural

伏鑫 Aguilar & Juan2021-Language and Intercultural Communication-Translating cultures, cultures in translation

**1. Introduction**

Definition of translation

Definition of culture

It is people who construct their culture(s) through intercultural communication and everyday encounters.

Exploring the relationship between cultures and translation understood not only as encounter, co-construction, negotiation change and movement, but also as a means of explicating and interpreting the world.

**2. Background**

The conflicting demands of intercultural exchange and intercultural difference might lead not only to the flaring up of clashes and misunderstandings, but also, in the worst scenarios, to the silencing of individuals’ voices and the denial of their identities.

The eight papers selected for this special issue reflect a myriad of perspectives in tune with such multifaceted notions as culture, on the one hand, and translation, on the other.

**3. Mediation**

In ‘Revisiting Mediation: Implications for Intercultural Language Education’, John Corbett reconsiders the notion of mediation with the aim of untangling the various senses of the word as it has become increasingly visible in intercultural language education.

Roberto Valdeón’s paper, ‘Translation: From Mediation to Gatekeeping and Agenda Setting’, the author argues, translation is inextricably related to ideology and often part of a broader political agenda, thus sometimes prompting separation and dispute rather than harmony.

**4. Ideology and censorship**

Gora Zaragoza Ninet and Sara Llopis Mestre’s paper “The Unlit Lamp (1924): Translation, Reception and Censorship”, delve into the reasons why some parts of an original text have been omitted in its translation into another language.

**5.“Communities”, international or local, as sites of translation.**

In ‘Cultures in Translation, Complexity and Development Inequalities: Cultivating

Spaces for Shared Understanding’, Jane Woodin, Lena Hamaidia and Sarah Methven address the complexities of translation and intercultural studies.

Haynes Collins’ paper ‘Mermaids, Knitted Costumes and Pink Carbolic Soap: Making Meaning and Translating Social Space in Community-Led Pools’ explores how three British, community-led, historic swimming pools become inclusive sites for translation understood in a broad sense, that is, a dynamic process affecting our speech, perceptions, ideas or movements in which we are all constantly engaged (Schulte, 2012).

**6. Conclusion**

And we want to thank especially the contributors to this issue as their varied perspectives in the topic of cultures and translation, translation and cultures have helped us to expand our views on these areas of study.

**耿迎迎 YuhanHuang-2022-InternationalJournalofNewDeve**

Abstract :

This article aims to explore the role and influence of translation in cultural communication and communication. Through in-depth research on translation practice in different language and cultural backgrounds, this article analyzes the phenomena of cultural adaptation, cultural transformation and cultural reproduction in the translation process, and discusses how these factors affect the quality and acceptance of the translated text.

Introduction:

With the accelerated development of globalization, exchanges between different cultures are becoming more and more frequent. As an important bridge for cross-cultural exchanges, translation is becoming increasingly important. Translation is not only the conversion between languages, but also the transmission and communication between cultures. In the process of translation, translators need to take into account the cultural background, context, semantics and reader acceptance of the original text to achieve the accurate transmission of cultural information. This article will make an in-depth analysis of the cultural factors in translation practice from the perspective of translation culture.

Materials and methods:

This article uses a combination of literature review, case analysis and empirical research. First, by consulting the relevant literature, sort out the development process and research status of translation cultural theory; secondly, select representative translation cases for in-depth analysis, and discuss the phenomena of cultural adaptation, cultural transformation and cultural reproduction in the translation process; finally, through empirical research methods such as questionnaires and interviews, collect Readers' feedback on the translated text to evaluate the quality and acceptance of the translated text.

Results:

The study found that in the process of translation, cultural factors have a significant impact on the quality of translation. Translators need to fully consider the cultural background, context and semantics of the original text, and adopt appropriate translation strategies and methods to achieve the accurate transmission of cultural information. At the same time, the cultural background and acceptance of readers are also important factors affecting the quality of translation. In translation practice, translators need to pay attention to the needs and feedback of readers, and constantly optimize translation strategies and methods to improve the quality and acceptance of translated text.

Discussion:

This article believes that translation is not only the conversion between languages, but also the transmission and communication between cultures. In the translation process, translators need to fully consider cultural factors to achieve the accurate transmission of cultural information. At the same time, translation practice also needs to pay attention to the needs and feedback of readers, and constantly optimize translation strategies and methods. Future research can further explore the application of translation technology in cultural communication and communication, as well as the role of translation education in cultivating cross-cultural communication talents. Through continuous research and practice, we can better promote the development of translation and promote the exchange and integration between different cultures.

韩扬 NaomiWells-2022-Wasafiri-Translation as Culture in the Age of the Machine

1、Abstract

This article examines the role of machine translation in today's digital era, particularly its integration into daily online communication. While machine translation has become an essential tool for cross-cultural exchange, it also poses ethical and cultural challenges. The value of translation in rapidly disseminating critical public health information during the pandemic underscores its potential, despite its challenges. The article concludes that a balanced approach, taking into account both the benefits and limitations of machine translation, is crucial for fostering effective cross-cultural communication and global cooperation.

2、Introduction

1. The rise of machine translation technology and its impact on global cultural exchange.
2. The strong link between language and culture, and the challenges of machine translation in dealing with cultural and social dynamics.
3. Facebook case study: the potential dangers when language is perceived as a neutral communication tool.

3、Materials and Methods

1. Literature review:
2. Review of existing research on the ethical, cultural, and linguistic aspects of machine translation.
3. Analysis of key arguments of advantages and disadvantages of machine translation.
4. Data collection:
5. Collection of examples of machine translation in social media and online platforms.
6. Survey or interview data on user perceptions and experiences with machine translation.

4、Results

1. Machine translation in practice:
2. Description of how machine translation is used in different languages.
3. Analysis of the accuracy of machine translations.
4. Cultural implications:
5. Discussion of how machine translation affects cultural exchange and understanding.
6. Identification of positive and negative impacts on language diversity and cultural identity.

5、Discussion

(1) Ethical considerations:

a. Examination of the ethical issues surrounding machine translation.

b. Discussion of how these issues can be addressed to make sure the responsible use of machine translation.

(2) Future directions:

a. Prediction of future trends in machine translation and their potential impacts.

b. Identification of research gaps and recommendations for future studies.

**刘心源 Brecht de Groote -2013-SCI-Translation as Cultural Technique Constructing a Translation History of Media**

**Appendix**

The appendix of this paper offers a wealth of additional information that provides a deeper understanding of the arguments presented. It includes:

A comprehensive list of primary sources and translated texts from the Romantic period that were consulted during the research.

Detailed statistical data on the publication and reception of translated works during the period in question.

An extended set of case studies that further illustrate the complex relationship between translation practices and media systems.

Reproductions of historical printing equipment and examples of early 19th-century typesetting, offering a visual supplement to the technological context of the discussion.

**Abstract**

This paper delves into the intricate relationship between translation and media, proposing that the evolution of media technology has not only transformed the practice of translation but has also been shaped by it. By employing the concept of 'cultural technique,' the study posits that translation acts as a formative component within media systems. The paper examines this dynamic through a historicist lens, focusing on the Romantic era's transition to mass communication, which mirrors the current digital age. The abstract encapsulates the paper's central thesis, which is that a media history of translation provides a critical perspective for understanding the interplay between human creativity and technological determinism.

Introduction: Translation, Technology, Media

The introduction outlines the significant impact of technological advancements on the field of translation, noting a perceived lag in translation studies to incorporate these changes. It posits that by integrating media theory, a more nuanced understanding of translation's role in mediating cultural and technological shifts can be achieved. The introduction also sets out the paper's objectives, which include developing a conceptual framework for analyzing the historical and ongoing interaction between translation and technology.

**Materials & Methods**

This section outlines the research design and methodology employed in the study. It describes the historicist approach, which reads the present and future of translation through its past, and the media-theoretical perspective, which views translation as a mediating practice. The materials used in the study encompass a range of Romantic-era texts and translations, which are analyzed to reveal the impact of technological changes on translation practices. The methods include close reading, historical analysis, and media-theoretical interpretation.

**Results**

The results section presents the outcomes of the case study analyses, highlighting the ways in which translation practices during the Romantic period were influenced by and responded to media technologies. It demonstrates that translations played a significant role in shaping media systems and discusses the emergence of new translation practices in response to technological advancements, such as the printing press.

**Discussion**

The discussion section interprets the results, considering their significance for the field of translation studies. It reflects on the benefits of adopting a medial view in the study of translation, which allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the historical and contemporary interplay between translation and technology. The discussion also considers the implications of the findings for current digital transformations in translation practices.

蔡萌 B. WANG\_2023\_CLEW\_On the Pivotal Role of Cultural Translation in the Exchanges and Mutual Learning Between Civilizations

Abstract

The article was written based on the four significant translation in cultural exchange between Chinese and foreign civilizations. It emphasize the importance of maintaining cultural diversity, seeking harmony in diversity,promoting cross-cultural exchanges, and promoting dialog as bridge in exchanges and mutual learning between civilizations. It pointed that cultural translation plays a key roll between Chinese and foreign civilizations and traditional and modern values. Three kinds of exchanges were analyzed in this article based on Lin Yutang’s exemplary experience in cultural translation.

Introduction

The writer was inspired by the article “Re-writing the history of civilizations” by Professor Cao Shunqing and Liu Shishi, and read lots of their articles about how to rewriting the history of world civilizations. Since China's right of speech is based on the background of the history of world civilization which is dominated by western countries. So, rewriting the history of world civilization is conducive to incorporating the Chinese perspective into the writing of the history of human civilization, and reducing the prejudice, distortion and slander from the western countries. Therefore, cultural translation plays a crucial role in the exchange and mutual learning of civilizations.

Materials& Methods

“Re-writing the history of civilizations” by Professor Cao Shunqing and Liu Shishi

The apex of Buddhist scripture translation in Chinese history

Lin Yutang’s exemplary experience in cultural translation

Results

First of all, by the reviewing of four significant crowning points in the exchanges and mutual learning between Chinese and foreign civilizations, the writer emphasize that the key points of it are maintaining cultural diversity, seeking harmony in diversity, promoting cross-cultural exchanges, and promoting dialogs as the bridge. In addition, the two ways of exchanges and mutual learning between civilizations are promoting the exchanges between Chinese and western countries and traditional and modern values. Also, there needs more scholars who are the master of both Chinese and western language and cultures to build the bridge of cultural exchanges.

Discussion

This article aims to analyze the actual effects of cultural translation in cross-cultural communication and the establishment of China’s right of speech. Based on the analysis of Professor Cao Shunqing and Liu Shish’s articles, Lin Yutang's exemplary experience in cultural translation, and four translation practices in Chinese history, the author summarizes three meaningful suggestions. This paper puts forward feasible methods for spreading Chinese culture in cultural translation.