

The Cultural Construction of Translation and the Translatological Turn of Cultural Studies

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Abstract: With the continuous development of translation studies, translation studies have gradually broken through from the purely linguistic level, it also begins to study the factors affecting translation and the relationship between them from a cultural perspective. Translation activities are also endowed with the function and significance of cultural exchange. It can spread culture in certain social environment and historical culture. The purpose of this paper is to study and discuss the cultural construction of translation and the turn of translatology through examples of translation. From the perspective of the “translation turn” theory, this paper makes a concrete analysis of news translation examples from the perspective of the global news translation on the World Wide Web. The purpose is to solve many differences between source language and source language. The target language and how to enhance the readability of translation, readers' cultural awareness and needs, to promote the application of the theory of “translation turn” in translation practice. The experimental results show that after the linguistic turn of translation, the consistency of the original text and the translated text is 78.6%. When the cultural turn of translation occurs, the consistency of the original text and the translated text increases to 98.1%.

1. Introduction

With the deepening of globalization, the politics and economy between the state and the country, mutual exchange, mutual integration, and cultural communication are also closer. The number of translation activities has also soared. From the perspective of translation, from traditional religious classics, social classics, literary classics to economic and trade documents, commodity manuals, product brochures, sports, cultural news, film and television, to Internet communication and other types of highly practical information, a wide variety; Translation forms can also be converted from traditional text to polymorphic text, such as video text, Internet text [1]. Translation is seen as a tool

for political and economic exchanges between countries and has now begun to develop as an independent discipline [2]. In the early 1990s, the “cultural turn” entered the field of translation studies, and the research power of the traditional language translation school was gradually replaced by the translation culture. The “cultural turn” redefines the research framework for translation studies. Providing a new research paradigm, the development of any discipline has its deep internal logic and the value of research and thinking. Based on this, they are more deeply aware of the influence of “cultural turn” in translation studies [3]. Translation should pay attention to the cultural background behind the source language and the target language, and choose the translation method of alienation or naturalization according to the target reader. As a discipline in the field of cross-cultural research, translation has never been carried out in a vacuum and has never been done in isolation. It is part of the transformation of the entire language and cultural boundaries and is a continuous process.

Although different national cultures have their own unique characteristics, each nation's cultural system is not closed; they are characterized by openness, tolerance and interaction. With the development of social history, they collided and operated in the process of communication. Inclusive, inclusive and showing the characteristics of the times that keep pace with the times and keep pace with the times, thus making cultural exchanges between ethnic groups possible, thus promoting the process of world cultural exchanges [4]. Therefore, in the process of cross-cultural context communication in the era of globalization, it is necessary to deepen, interpret and reproduce its unique cultural heterogeneity from the perspective of human literature. On the one hand, if translation studies are conducted in a cultural context, students will deepen their understanding of language in a subtle way. When doing simple language conversions, thinking is naturally broad and expanding, and language skills can be continuously improved [5]. On the other hand, it examines the role of translation in the construction of new culture and new literature in China, and the irreplaceable role of translation in advancing the modernization of Chinese culture and constructing the discourse of Chinese literary criticism [6].

By translating the Russian-themed English poem Thomas Moore's “Night Bell” and its transnational communication of Russian translation, Baer portrayed a long-neglected cultural migration model as “unreal” in literary studies and translation studies. Baer believed that only by translating the concept of the original text, translation studies can fully participate in the transnational turn of cultural studies [7]. Footitt advocated a new understanding of war and called for “translation” into our analysis of war: translating identity, including material and subjective identity, supporting conscious interdisciplinary, introducing “translation” in “transnational” The space that marked the study of war and culture is multilingual, which made cultural products and cultural analysis more widely applied and reflected [8]. Shumeiko conducted a content analysis of the characteristics of foreign language training for the master's degree in translation at Slovak University. Studies have shown that students had a conceptual understanding of the coexistence of different cultures in social and cultural spaces [9-10].

This paper is based on the practice of news translation on the World Wide Web and combines the theory of cultural turn to analyze translation practice. As a window of national propaganda, World Wide Web News is of great significance for improving the quality of English translation. The report found that the use of cultural translation in the translation of Web news can reduce the dyslexia of target readers and improve the readability of translation. It can also satisfy the reader's cultural background, level of cognition and needs, and not only can respect the basic content of the original text, but also enable the two cultures to better transform and communicate. The translator should not only convey the basic information of the original text objectively and accurately, but also

consider the expression habits and cultural background of the target language readers, and compile the original information so that the reader can better accept the core meaning of the news. In the translation of translation studies, different translation strategies were used to translate the headlines, clues and texts of campus news. For the translation of news headlines, we can omit information, supplement information and precise word selection strategies to ensure that news headlines are short, exquisite, concise, vivid, and enhance readability and cultural resonance. For the translation of news leads, we can use a sentence and sound-driven translation strategy to effectively convey the original information and approach the reader's expression habits. For the translation of news topics, we can use multiple sentences and adopt rewriting and rewriting strategies to convey the original information clearly and concisely, highlighting the structure and expression points of the article. The experimental results show that after the translation linguistics turns, the consistency of the original text and the translation is 78.6%. When the translation culture turns, the consistency of the original text and the translation increases to 98.1%.

2. Proposed Method

2.1. Definition of Translation Studies

A “transition” occurs in the subject research. Whether it is an update of a methodological approach or a change in a topic or attribute, it has a major impact on the topic, so it should be given enough attention and the discipline is evolving. In this process, the direction of research will change due to changes in ideology or subject views or research methods. We have come to the conclusion that the occurrence and realization of a certain “turning” phenomenon in the process of disciplinary development means that the research of this subject compares the state before and after the “turning”, and there must be fundamental differences between the two.

2.2. “Cultural Turn” in Translation Studies

Objectively speaking, the relationship between translation, language and culture is harmonious and closely related. Language is the main body of cultural information, with rich cultural connotations, and culture depends on language. From a cultural point of view, language itself is part of culture and has a cultural function. Modern language theory and methods have become the main body of translation studies. Translation studies with a “scientific” color have been on the path of discipline development. In the narrow vision of traditional empirical research, it is impossible to consider the cultural factors in translation, but to pay attention to the broader society in which the text is located.

(1) The essence of “cultural turn”

In translation studies, people's understanding of culture is no longer a traditional comparison of cultural differences implied by words and phrases. Traditional fuzzy cultural awareness has been replaced by a larger, more systematic concept of cultural context. People pay attention to the huge social and cultural relationships outside of text and text. The “cultural turn” of translation studies refers to people incorporating vision into the text of translation studies, drawing on the theoretical results of cultural studies, focusing on the impact of social and cultural factors on the text, and the status and role of the text. Study the interaction between translation and social culture. Translation is regarded as a cultural communication behavior, and the unit of translation conversion rises from the text structure emphasized by language researchers to the cultural level. The interaction between translation and politics, the power limitation of translation and the power influence involved in the

construction of translated language culture, as well as restrictions on translation choices, the formulation of translation strategies and the formation of translations, such as sponsors and ideologies. The analogy of “cultural turn” has become an important part of translation studies.

(2) The meaning of “cultural turn”

1) The “cultural turn” profoundly reveals the cultural attributes of translation activities and deepens people's understanding of the nature of translation.

In the “cultural transition”, the translation activities in the eyes of writers are no longer a simple meaning conversion activity between languages, nor a part of culture, that is, cultural exchange activities. The “cultural turn” provides an entry point for this culture and deepens people's understanding of the nature of translation. At the same time, the cultural genre regards culture as a unit of translation, denies the traditional translation theory with words and sentences as the unit of translation, and enriches the translation theory to a certain extent.

2) The “cultural turn” has brought about new cultural methods, which has expanded the field of translation studies, expanded the horizons of translation studies, and proposed many new insights.

In the “cultural transition”, with the slogan of culture, scholars with different academic backgrounds gather in the field of translation studies, and the translation phenomenon is placed in the context of social culture to discuss, so that the translators of cultural genres have a magnificent culture.

3) The “cultural turn” further enhances the academic nature of translation studies and consolidates the academic status of translation studies.

Because the subject of translation studies is the humanities and social sciences, we should also understand the human text quality of translation activities and the role of translation in society from the perspective of humanities and social sciences. The new vision and new methods brought about by the “cultural turn” of translation studies have greatly expanded the field of translation studies and greatly promoted the development of translation studies.

2.3. “Linguistic Turn” in Translation Studies

Using the theoretical results of language research to guide translation practice has existed for a long time in the history of translation studies. Western translation theory has two clearly visible main lines, one is the theoretical line of literary translation, and the other is the theoretical line of language translation. Translation theory is closely integrated with the analysis of semantic and grammatical functions. Discuss translation issues from the structural features of the language and the operational skills of the language. The purpose of translation is to generate translated text equivalent to the original text and try to explain how to read from the vocabulary. This equivalent text is generated at various language levels, such as grammatical structures. However, these traditional language translation theories, such as extreme language studies, have not entered the ranks of modern science. However, some people with practical experience have strong personal subjective colors. This translational study is based on an understanding of language, but this understanding is a perception of the characteristics of a single language, rather than the result of profound systematic language research. Therefore, the history of traditional translation theory for two thousand years can only be played continuously. There is a lot of debate about whether it is a literal translation or a free translation. The fundamental changes in this situation occurred in the fields of semantics, semiotics, communication, comparative linguistics, and sociolinguistics in the last century, which opened up new fields of translation studies and proposed relatively strict translation theories and research methods. Research impression and follow-up experience

evaluation models are completely different from traditional language translation studies. Translation studies have distinctive features of modern scientific research. The “language turn” of translation studies, strictly speaking the “modern language turn”, entered the early stages of these attempts and discussions.

(1) The Connotation of “Linguistic Turn”

Traditional translation theory is limited to the insights of practical experience. Research methods are not systematic and scientific, and cannot bring new breakthroughs in translation studies. Only modern linguistics can provide solutions provided by theoretical and linguistic tools. The language itself has two different aspects of form and function. The transformation generation syntax focuses on the expression of language structures (forms), mathematics and formal logic. Functionalist linguistics considers language to be a social phenomenon. Language research should not only pay attention to the structural meaning of language, but also pay attention to the socio-cultural contextual meaning of words and phrases, that is, the functions embodied by language units in completing communication. The main task of his research is to study the use of language, which describes which social functions are used and how to use them; and to study the nature of language, that is, to reveal how the function of language determines the language. In form. Language is hierarchical, including the semantic layer, the grammar layer, and the speech layer. The system exists at all language levels, and each level has its own semantic potential. Language can be divided into two aspects: Expression and content. Each has its own entity and form: the entities and forms of expression are speech and phonemes, respectively, and the entities and forms of content are semantics and grammar. In short, the “language turn” of translation studies refers to the basic theory of structuralist language theory in the field of translation studies in the last century. It uses systematic linguistic analysis methods in translation studies to describe the translation process “science”. Establish a common language translation model to explain the problems in translation practice, so that translation studies have fundamental changes in research concepts, research methods and interpretation models. Translation studies have got rid of the traditional impression. With the shackles of empiricism, it has entered a new era of scientific system research.

(2) Characteristics of “linguistic turn”

In the “language turn” process of translation studies, translation theorists and linguists who can play a major role can say that since the linguistic turn, almost all translation theorists have conducted more or less research. Because the Influenced by the theory of linguistics the most striking feature of the “language turn” is that the interpretation of the translation problem is based on a certain linguistic theory. In addition to the main influence of formalism and functionalism on translation studies, many other translation theories in translation studies in linguistic turn have also used linguistic achievements to transform their ideas into emerging modern linguistics. Second, translation theorists agree on the principle of universal language in the “language turn”. The so-called linguistic generality principle, also known as the linguistic generality theory, means that human languages are essentially the same, and the differences between languages are only differences in parameters. Both formalism and functionalism in modern linguistics recognize the commonality of language, and both interpret the universality of language as the purpose of research. Formal linguistics regards language commonality as the abstraction and natural grammar of talent, and exists in the superficial form of language. Functionalism studies publicity from the perspective of language function and believes that publicity comes from the universal experience and conceptual structure of the world. Knowledge linguistics believes that commonality stems from the universal cognitive mechanism of human beings. Therefore, language universality is the theoretical premise of language existence, which is reflected in many aspects such as phonetics, syntax,

semantics and pragmatics. As a translation theory that naturally blends with language, it is also inseparable from the understanding of language versatility. Starting with the “language turn” of translation studies, these translation theorists agree on the principles of universal languages.

(3) The meaning of “linguistic turn”

Translation studies “Language Turn” brings modern language theory and methods into translation studies, bringing new thinking and ways. For the first time, it really broke through the translationist and impressionist commentary models of translation practitioners in traditional translation theory.

1) In terms of research methods, the “language turn” brought new research methods and established a new translation transformation analysis model, highlighting the characteristics of scientific analysis.

2) The most important features of translation studies in modern language schools are the application of linguistic theories, the use of highly standardized languages in the research process, the establishment of scientific analytical models, and the use of standard forms of terminology. The results of translation studies are more intuitive and more scientific. Traditional translation theory is mainly about how to translate. Literal translation or free translation has always been the focus of debate, but it still makes sense at the level of Impressionist teaching, but there is no convincing scientific analysis. Modern linguistic theory brings scientific analytical ideas and methods to translation studies.

3) In the research content, the traditional “linguistic turn” translation research has injected new content into translation research and enriched the field of translation research.

Drawing on modern language theory and models, “language turning” not only brings new ideas and research methods to translation studies, but also enriches and deepens the content of translation studies. There are many new terms and new ideas and new theories in translation studies.

4) In the development of translation studies, the concept of “translation science” was put forward, which promoted the translation research from the traditional level of experience to the path of modern scientific theory research, which opened up a new situation for the development of translation studies.

The biggest contribution of the “language turn” in the field of translation studies influenced by the development of modern language science theory is that it opens the door to science for traditional translation studies. Under the influence of strict linguistic logic system and mature theoretical framework, language translation theory has gradually developed with the “language turn”. The translation process is described in detail through objective linguistic analysis and scientific research methods. In-depth discussion, in order to get rid of the characteristics of traditional translation theory, the translation study began its “science” journey. The concept of “translation science” not only changes people's perception of the art or skills of translation activities, but also enhances the academic status of translation studies with its rigorous and precise features, and promotes the development of translation studies.

2.4. Translation Studies “Turning” and Changing Research Perspectives

(1) Translation research perspective

The research perspective is the basis and origin of our scientific research. The first step in understanding things is to choose the right entry point. Any “turning” in translation studies must first lead to changes in the perspective of researchers' translation problems, and any transformation of research perspectives must be accompanied by methodological exploration and advancement.

Therefore, the “turning” of translation studies is essentially scientific research methodology. This requires us to understand the main research perspectives in translation studies and the changes in perspectives as translation studies progress. By analyzing the relevance of translation studies to “changes” and perspective changes, this explains the “turning” phenomenon in translation studies. The methodological nature of the discipline promotes the advancement of the discipline of translation studies.

(2) The relationship between translation research “turning” and perspective change

The various “turns” that emerged are closely related to people’s changing views. Even to a certain extent, the meanings expressed by the two are similar, that is, people’s perceptions of the problem have changed. But there is no absolute consensus between the two. It can be said that the direction of the road has changed, which will inevitably lead to changes in viewpoints, but changes in viewpoints do not necessarily lead to changes in research directions. For example, the “language turn” is a study of translation problems from the perspective of modern linguistics, drawing on the theories and methods of modern linguistics. This kind of research perspective is different from the perspective of language translation research before the “language turn”. People who advocate “cultural turn” oppose static text analysis and emphasize the function of translation from the perspective of sociocultural context in which translation is conducted. Although the “turning” has led to changes in the perspective of the problem, if only changing the point of view of the problem, it does not necessarily lead to changes in the overall research model, leading to the transfer of research.

3. Experiments

3.1. Experimental Data

This translation practice is based on an English news editorial internship conducted by the World Wide Web political and military channels, and the translated text is 10,000 words of international news. As a bilingual Chinese-English bilingual news portal with news editing rights and a comprehensive large-scale online news media in the center, the World Wide Web provides news readers with instant and original international news as well as a rich and rich global information service corner with rich content and diverse coverage.

3.2. Experiment Setup

Translation practice is carried out on the global online news editing platform. The international news provided by the World Wide Web, the latest international news of major foreign English media websites is translated into Chinese, and then uploaded to the World Wide Web in Chinese, and can also be used in other Chinese news websites.

3.3. The Nature of the News Text of the Translation Task

The translated text is the daily international news provided by the World Wide Web, which is the latest international news from major foreign media websites, which requires that translation-based information be accurate, concise and readable.

3.4. Translation Ability Model

(1) Bilingual ability mainly refers to the procedural knowledge necessary for communicating in two languages, including pragmatic competence, social language, text, grammar and vocabulary abilities. (2) Interlingual competence, mainly external and potential declarative knowledge about common sense and professional disciplines, including bicultural knowledge, encyclopedic knowledge and subject knowledge. (3) Translation expertise, mainly about translation and some external and potential declarative knowledge of the profession. (4) Tool ability, mainly refers to the ability to use literature and other techniques in the translation process, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, grammar books, parallel texts, electronic corpora and search engines. (5) Strategic ability refers to the procedural knowledge that solves the translation problem and ensures the validity of the translation process. It is the core of the entire translation ability model. In addition, the model focuses on analyzing the psychophysiological factors that influence the entire process of translation. It includes a variety of cognitive, attitude, and psychological activity mechanisms.

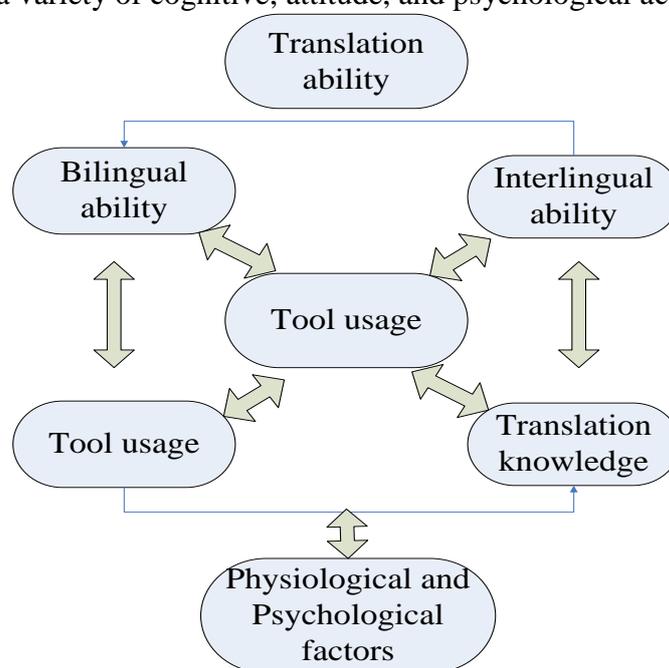


Figure 1. Translation ability model

4. Discussion

4.1. Translation Case Analysis

(1) Translation case

1) For the word “leader” in the original text, in many cases, it translates directly into “leadership” and “leader”. However, in the original text, the word is related to extreme organizational characters. The words “leadership” and “leader” often express derogatory meanings in China's pragmatic habits and social culture. Obviously, they are not suitable for describing terrorist organizations, nor are they in line with today's social anti-terrorism. The author chose to use the “head”. This derogatory term conveys the meaning of counter-terrorism and condemnation, and is closer to the cultural background of Chinese readers, thus gaining corresponding psychological identity.

2) In the original text, “being more flexible” is used to describe the negotiation as an abstract concept. The concept of “rewriting” requires translators not only to pay attention to the “local perspective” in the process of translating news, but also to translate the original news into a concise language that meets the requirements of the news style. Clear and can be effectively accepted by readers. It is also necessary to ignore the reading interests and needs of the target language readers and strive to achieve good translation results at the cultural level. Therefore, considering the simple language of the Chinese news style, the author believes that the abstract concept should be clarified and then use the “making concessions” translation. The word “concession” is an important word related to negotiation in Chinese culture. It has certain metaphorical meanings and cultural connotations.

3) The “mistakenly” could have been translated directly into “wrongly” but increased the reader’s interest in order to emphasize the use of vivid expressions to attract the reader’s attention. Make an article. Sex and readability, the sentence is processed, and it is re-translated into “Wu long” based on the original meaning. “Wu long” is a new popular word in modern Chinese. It is usually used to describe errors in news reports, such as inaccurate reports, wrong information, and host population errors. It also reflects the interest and timeliness of modern spoken language culture. Therefore, the translation method is the application of the theory of cultural turn, which reflects that translation should be the fusion of the culture carried by the source language and the target language, and it needs to be carried out in the context of culture and history. The purpose language is lively and epoch-making. The way to express the meaning of the original text is based on the language culture of the target language.

Table 1. Translation case

1. Rear Adm. John Kirby said the Pentagon was still assessing whether the leader, Ahmed Abdi Godane, was killed in the strike, which hit a compound and nearby vehicle in anal-Shabab stronghold south of the capital, Mogadishu, on Monday.
2. The United States said on Monday it would refuse to seek Iran’s cooperation in fighting Islamic State forces by being more flexible in the negotiations of six world powers with Tehran on its nuclear program.
3. Police in a small Alaska town mistakenly told a couple their son had been killed in a car crash, leading to an extraordinary reunion hours later.

(2) Translation conformity analysis

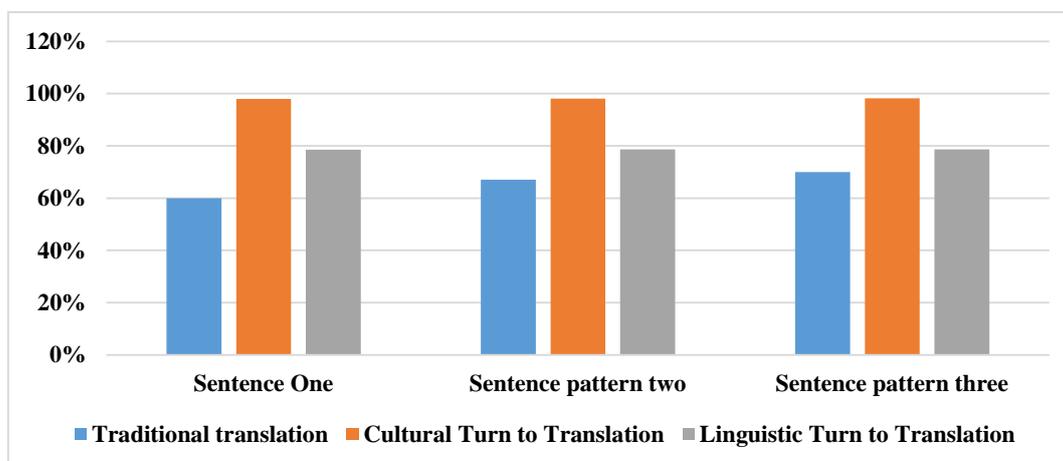


Figure 2. Compliance of translation styles

The above data is an analysis of the conformity between the original text and the translation using different translation methods, as shown in Figure 2: the traditional translation of sentence one is 60%, the cultural translation is 98%, and the linguistic turn is 78.5%. The traditional translation of sentence 2 is 67%, the culture is translated to 98.1%, and the linguistic turn is 78.7%. The traditional translation of sentence three is 70%, the culture turns to 98.2%, and the linguistic turn to translation is 78.6%.

4.2. Translation Studies

(1) Cultural interpretation system

Cultural interpretation is the organic integration of the meaning culture, focusing on the analysis, reconstruction and overall understanding of the text structure to achieve the fit and correspondence of the bilingual text in the overall text form. Cultural interpretation is an open system that allows text readers (including translators) with different ideologies, aesthetic attitudes, values. To explain the diversity of subjective and objective conditions. Therefore, the premise of text interpretation is: on the object, semantic interpretation is the basis and dominance, while text interpretation is the organic integration, derivation and evolution of semantics, followed by the partial authenticity of the two. Good and beautiful, and even the whole truth, good and beautiful. Dialectical relationship; in the subject, translation is the subject of textual interpretation. In interpretation, the text world is always analyzed with previous experience and ability, then the text is selected and creatively rebelled according to actual needs and translation purposes, and appropriate performance is applied. Reconstruct the integrated cultural information to form a translation. In this respect, translators can perform decoding of text surface structure analysis, deconstruction of deep structure analysis, analysis of psychological structure argumentation, integration of overall semantics and formal transformation, and aesthetic expression of text as shown in Figure 3. In other words, the translator first decodes the linguistic symbols such as metaphorical foreign words, new words and extended words, discovers new meanings, and presents semantic meanings literally. Then deconstruct the language structure at the level of the segment and then analyze the text through psychological and logical references. Finally, according to the above countermeasures, the meanings of the obtained cultural information are organically integrated, and the aesthetic performance can be obtained to obtain a satisfactory translation.

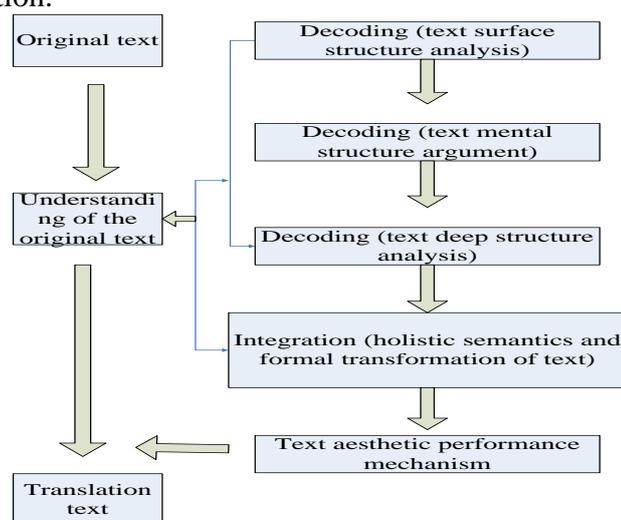


Figure 3. Translation texts interpretation game theory

(2) Translation Studies

The “cultural turn” advocated by the Cultural Research Institute of Translation Studies is a new paradigm, but there is no “paradigm” change from the linguistic school of translation studies to the cultural chemistry of translation studies, The following is a combo of this part in a tabular manner.

Table 2. Comparative study of the linguistic and cultural chemistry paradigms of translation studies

	Linguistic school research paradigm	Cultural school research paradigm
Research orientation	Oriented by “source language”	From “source language” to “translation”
Research object	Focus on translation issues from language speech, research morphemes, vocabulary, methods, texts/discourse.	Pay attention to the position of the translated text in the system of the translated language system, the role played, Problems such as the impact.
Research perspective	Synchronic study	From synchronic to diachronic
Research nature	Normative research, guiding translation practices of specific nature	From specification to description
Research horizon	Micro-study model of translation research from within the language system	From the micro to the macro, the translation phenomenon is contextualized and historicalized, and the translation activities are placed under the background of large historical culture.

According to Kuhn's philosophy of scientific history, the overall model of scientific development is “pre-scientific → conventional science → scientific revolution → new conventional science”, in which the “scientific revolution” at the core position replaces one paradigm with another. The subversion of the philosophical research paradigm in the research paradigm of the Chinese chemistry school reflects this scientific revolutionary view. The cultural turn objectively puts aside the exploration of the process of inter-language conversion, and introduces translation studies into infinite cultural studies and political studies and ideology studies, so that the ontology of translation studies is dismantled as shown in Table 2.

(3)The significance of news translation research

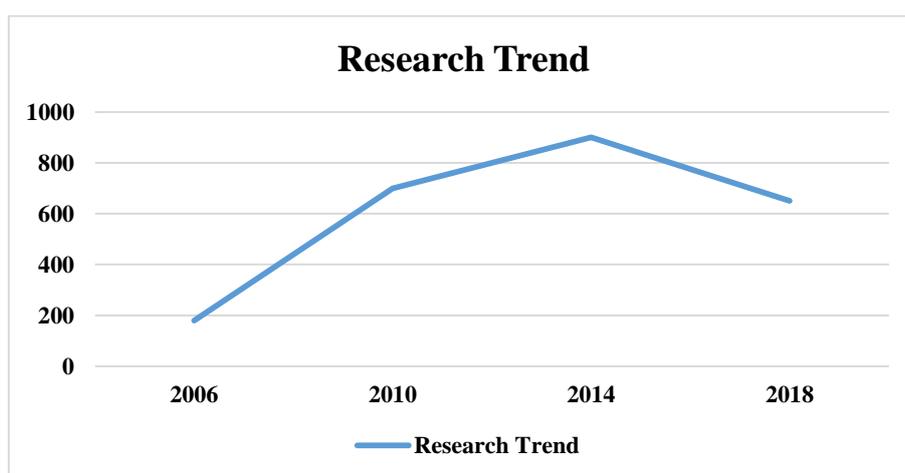


Figure 4. Research trend

Find 4050 results and sort the following data, as shown in Figure 4. It shows the slow progress of

news translation research at the end of the 20th century. In 2014, it witnessed explosive growth. Due to the development of economic globalization, news translation has become a hot spot of people's attention. News translation research will have great research potential and research value.

(4) Research on translation theory

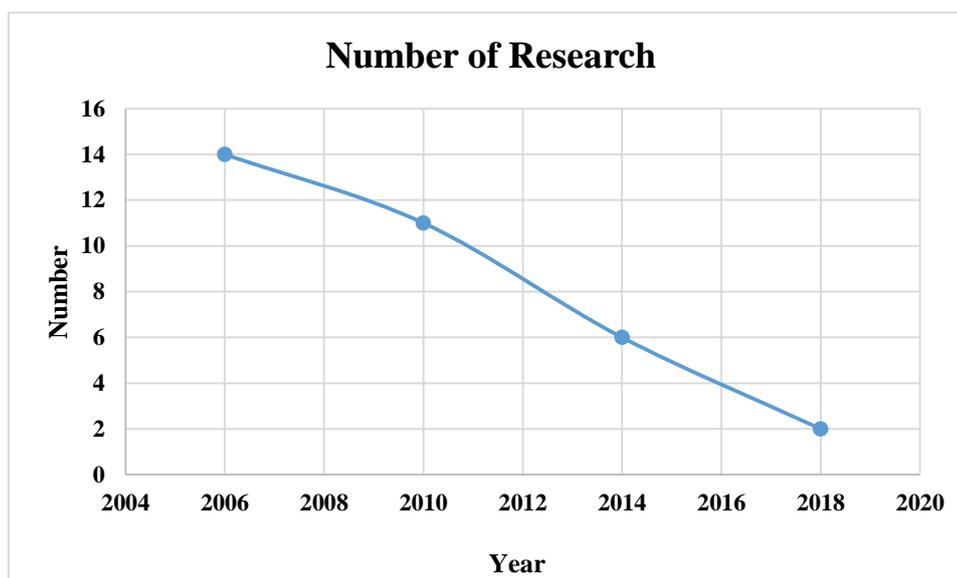


Figure 5. Research data

The number of studies that use cultural turn as a translation theory is less than 100, as shown in Figure 5. Therefore, it is necessary to study the problem of translating this emerging translation theory, that is, the angle theory of cultural turn.

5. Conclusion

A reasonable translation culture should explore the translation in the context of cultural studies and explore culture and translation by studying the commonality and individuality of the “surface” and “deep” structures of cultures and languages between different races. The study concluded the following conclusions.

When dealing with various problems encountered in translation practice, it can be found that translation is not only an inter-lingual transformation, but also a communication between cultures. The trend of “cultural turn” in translation studies has implications for translation researchers for broadening their horizons and expanding their thinking. For translation studies themselves, it strengthens cultural exchanges between countries. At the same time, translation researchers and translators are encouraged to further study translation theory and practice, pay attention to the influence of various cultural factors in translation, and carefully select translation strategies under the “local perspective” of “cultural turn.” So that the combination of their own translation studies and cultural studies, the construction of a clear, systematic and effective theoretical system, to provide theoretical support for solving other problems.

The “cultural turn” translation theory regards culture as the main factor affecting many factors of translation. The status and significance of culture also make it a substitute for words, sentences or chapters, and become the basic unit. This means that in the translation process, appropriate

strategies can be used to find breakthrough points in the original text frame, and add or subtract original information or even reconstruct original information. In this international news translation practice, this paper effectively analyzes the specific content of the original text and the translation needs. In order to realize the various functions and purposes of news translation, the limitations of the original content framework are broken in the process of news translation, and adjustments are made at the lexical, grammatical, syntactic and discourse levels to meet the requirements of news translation.

From the perspective of practical research methods, this paper first analyzes and analyzes the translation tasks, and guides the translation practice with theory. The translated text is then evaluated according to theory. Finally, through the observation, induction, examples and other specific methods to summarize the descriptive empirical research, summarize the useful rules in case analysis and research, and provide reference for future translation practice research methods. From a practical point of view, China currently has subjective descriptions, information ambiguities, narratives, and Chinese-English questions in international news translation. Through the analysis of translation examples, this practice explores the combination of cultural turn theory and international news translation practice and its application. At the same time, the theory evaluates and reflects on the entire translation process, and hopes to serve related fields including communication between countries in the future.

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Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

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