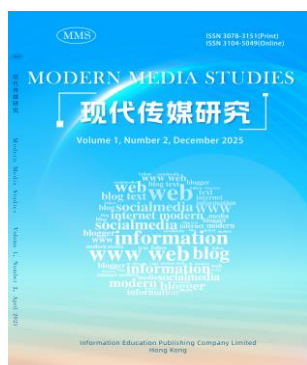




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Research on the Dissemination of Chinese Culture from the Perspective of Translation Studies: A Review of *Chinese-English Translation and the Translation and Dissemination of Chinese Culture*

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Abstract: This pioneering academic work, *Chinese-English Translation and Chinese Culture Dissemination*, systematically examines the core role of Chinese-English translation in China's cross-cultural communication system from a translation theory perspective. The present study employs a dual-thread approach, with Chinese-English translation practice serving as the primary thread and the cross-cultural communication context functioning as the secondary thread. It conducts in-depth micro-analyses of internal mechanisms while maintaining a macro grasp of the overall landscape. The text provides a comprehensive analysis of the intricate interplay between translation practice, cultural characteristics, communication mechanisms, and the construction of national discourse. It challenges the conventional limitations of traditional language conversion paradigms by seamlessly integrating communication theory frameworks with cultural studies perspectives. The book employs a deconstructive analysis of the specific manifestation of cultural signification in the process of Chinese-English translation, theoretically clarifying the mutually corroborative and interpretive relationships between language as a carrier, cultural genes, and translation strategies. The focus of this study is on translators' subjective cultural awareness and sense of responsibility to reveal the transcoding laws of language as a

cultural code in cross-linguistic communication. The study systematically illustrates the practical operation of transplantation strategies for Chinese cultural images through typical cases while fully uncovering the dual attributes of translation activities. This work provides methodological reference and case accumulation for translation studies, as well as academic insights for constructing a theoretical system of Chinese-characteristic cultural translation for overseas communication.

Keywords: Translation Studies; Chinese-English Translation; Chinese Culture; Dissemination

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题目：翻译学视域下的中国文化传播研究——评杨彩霞的《汉英翻译与中国文化译介传播》

摘要：《汉英翻译与中国文化译介传播》具有学界开创性，从翻译理论视角系统性考察中国文化对外传播体系中汉英翻译核心作用，以汉英翻译实践为主线、跨文化传播语境为辅线，既深入微观剖析内在机理又立足宏观把握整体态势，深度阐释翻译实践与文化特性、传播机制及民族话语建构间复杂互动关系，突破传统语言转换范式局限并有机整合传播学理论框架与文化研究视角，对文化符号表征在汉英翻译过程中具体呈现进行解构式分析，从理论上厘清语言作为载体、文化基因与翻译策略间相互印证及阐释关系，聚焦译者主体文化自觉意识及其责任担当以显现语言作为文化密码在跨语际传播中转码规律，通过典型案例系统说明汉语文化意象移植策略具体操作方式并充分揭示译介行为双重属性，为翻译学研究提供方法论参照价值与案例素材积累，更对中国特色文化外译理论体系构建给予学理启示。

关键词：翻译学；汉英翻译；中国文化；传播

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In the context of the increasing frequency of international cultural exchanges, Translation Studies, as a conduit for different languages and cultures, has been recognized as a significant field by scholars (Bassnett S, Lefevere A, 1990). The field of Chinese-English translation is of particular significance in this regard, as it serves a crucial mediating role. It is responsible not only for the task of language conversion, but also for the dissemination and introduction of Chinese culture into English (Xu Jun, 2003). For a considerable period, research in the field of translation has been predominantly oriented towards the investigation of language-level conversion techniques and strategies (Nida EA, 1964), while there has been a paucity of attention and discourse concerning the role of cultural factors in the translation process (Venuti L, 1995). In the context of

the global expansion of Chinese culture, there is an urgent need to address the issue of achieving accurate and comprehensive dissemination of Chinese culture through Chinese-English translation (Sun Yifeng, 2012). In this context, the present study adopts a Translation Studies perspective to conduct an in-depth exploration of the key role of Chinese-English translation in the translation, introduction and dissemination of Chinese culture (Wang Ning, 2015). Contrary to the extant orientation of translation research, which has historically concentrated on language-level analysis (see Newmark, P. A., 1988), this study broadens the research perspective to encompass the cultural dimension. It systematically examines the transmission and transformation of cultural factors in the context of Chinese-English translation. Despite the advancement of research on cultural dissemination from the perspective of Translation Studies in China (Yin Feizhou, Yu Chengfa, Deng Yingling, 2021), systematic research on cultural dissemination in Chinese-English translation remains inadequate. This book provides a novel perspective on the field of cultural dissemination.

1. Content Summary

The research interest of *Chinese-English Translation and Chinese Culture Dissemination* lies in exploring how language, as a medium, achieves effective communication and interpretive processing of Chinese culture in the field of Chinese-English mutual translation, with a view to enhancing its communicability and acceptability in the international context. The content structure of the book is centered on two themes: Chinese-English translation and the external dissemination of Chinese culture. The book is divided into three modules for discussion and analysis.

The initial segment of *Chinese-English Translation and Chinese Culture Dissemination* delves into the intricacies of Chinese cultural inquiry within the ambit of Chinese-English translation. The present study systematically analyzes the Chinese cultural elements and conversion strategies in translation practice from the perspective of the interrelationship between language, thinking, and culture. The research, which is predicated on the logical premise of the Chinese character's "trinity of sound, form and meaning," reveals the inherent connection between Chinese characters and the image-based thinking of the Chinese people. It also reveals the differences between this thinking and the analytical thinking of the Western world, which is shaped by English alphabetic writing. It is posited that the philosophical connotations of Chinese characters such as "qi" (vital energy) and "li" (principle) extend beyond surface semantics. The conventional cultural attributes of Chinese rhetoric necessitate translations to thoroughly decipher the cultural essence inherent within the words. For instance, Confucian concepts such as "ren" (benevolence) and "li" (rituals), and Taoist principles like "Tao follows nature," have contributed to the formation of a distinctive cultural logical framework in Chinese thought. However, the cross-cultural conversion of these concepts often encounters challenges related to conceptual imbalance and cultural absence. This section employs Chinese classical poetry, traditional opera, calligraphy, and painting as case studies to illustrate the English translation practice of Tang poetry. It analyzes the translator's need to balance the integrity of the original artistic conception and the aesthetic expectations of target language readers when dealing with formal features such as tonal patterns and rhythms. It also discusses the reconstruction of images like "The moon sets, crows cry under the frosty sky." The efficacy of

Chinese-English translation is contingent upon a comprehensive understanding of the cultural implications inherent in the source language. While ensuring the accurate conveyance of denotative word meanings, greater emphasis should be placed on the cultural logic and cognitive frameworks embedded within the language. The research analyzes cultural characteristics across multiple dimensions, including characters, ideas, education, and art. It also discusses translation strategies relevant to these characteristics. By doing so, the research constructs a theoretical framework for interpreting Chinese culture from the perspective of Translation Studies. The research highlights the importance of cultural awareness in cross-linguistic conversion. It also emphasizes that a deep understanding of the source language and culture is key to accurately grasping the essence of the original text. Furthermore, it is essential for achieving effective dissemination in the target language. This constitutes the fundamental cultural mission of Chinese-English translation within the broader context of globalization.

The second part of *Chinese-English Translation and Chinese Culture Dissemination* involves the research and practice of Chinese-English translation in the macro context of the external translation, introduction, and dissemination of Chinese culture. It adopts a dual perspective that balances the comparative analysis of language systems and the consideration of cultural communication effectiveness. There are significant inherent differences between Chinese and English language structures, with the paratactic feature of Chinese in sharp contrast to the hypotactic feature of English. This distinction has been validated through a substantial amount of empirical evidence, thereby underscoring its substantial impact on the cross-linguistic transmission of cultural elements. The translation of poetic images, replete with cultural characteristics, and the conversion of idioms and allusions pose significant challenges for translators, who must employ diverse strategies to navigate these complexities. For instance, the implied meaning of the metaphor “sending charcoal in the snow” (providing timely help) necessitates supplementation and reconstruction through context, and the artistic conception logic of “Withered vines, old trees, crows at dusk” requires adjustments to sentence structure. Cultural default and semantic gaps are significant obstacles in cross-cultural communication, and translators must implement a hierarchical processing strategy for culture-specific items such as kinship terms and philosophical concepts. The translation practice of concepts such as “yin-yang” and “the five elements” demonstrates the efficacy of a gradient scheme from transliteration with annotations to domesticating free translation in conveying cultural information. In the context of translation instruction, the cultivation of cultural awareness is paramount. A systematic comparison of profound cultural elements, such as historical backgrounds and values, is essential to enhance learners’ sensitivity to cultural divergences. The selection of strategies must be approached dialectically: fundamental concepts such as “Tao” (the way) ought to adopt foreignizing strategies to preserve cultural characteristics, while expressions such as “backing out” (beating a retreat) are more suitable for domestication to ensure communicative effect. Case analyses in this section demonstrate that successful cultural translation and introduction require achieving a dynamic balance between the adjustment of linguistic forms and the transmission of cultural connotations. In order to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the cultural logic of the original text, it is essential to consider the cognitive schema of target language readers. This research provides methodological guidance for translation practice

and constructs a systematic framework for the cultivation of cultural competence in translation teaching. As such, it opens up a new path for the effective dissemination of Chinese culture at the research level.

The third part of *Chinese-English Translation and Chinese Culture Dissemination* systematically examines translators' behavior in Chinese-English translation and introduction, comprehensively reviewing the multi-dimensional impact of translator subjectivity on cultural communication effects. The research focuses on the text selection decision-making mechanism in the translation preparation stage, pointing out that text selection must be based on cultural communication goals. The translation differences of *A Dream of Red Mansions* between Yang Xianyi and David Hawkes exemplify this point. Yang Xianyi's translation emphasizes preserving the cultural characteristics of the original work, while David Hawkes's translation pays more attention to the acceptability of the target language for readers. During the translation implementation stage, translators confront dual challenges related to linguistic forms and cultural connotations, necessitating the adoption of diversified processing strategies: Xu Yuanchong is widely recognized as a pioneering figure in the field of poetry translation, having established the three principles of "beauty in sound, form, and meaning." This approach, which emphasizes the cross-cultural transmission of artistic beauty through rhythm reconstruction, has garnered significant acclaim within the academic community. In contrast, the realm of political document translation is subject to stricter norms, mandating adherence to official expression standards. This stands in contrast to the more creative approach often seen in literary translation, as exemplified by Howard Goldblatt's skillful balancing act between local flavor and the preferences of English-speaking audiences in his translations of Mo Yan's works. The research accentuates the restrictive role of cultural context on translator decisions, underscoring the necessity for translators to possess a profound cross-cultural perspective to address potential cognitive biases engendered by cultural symbols such as "dragon" (long). It further emphasizes the implementation of strategies, including annotations and contextual adjustments, to mitigate the risk of cultural misreading. The research on the post-translation stage reveals the key value of the review and feedback mechanism. It is therefore possible to improve the post-translation process, thereby making up for possible losses of cultural information in the early stage. This research employs multidimensional analysis to construct a comprehensive analytical framework for translator behavior. The framework encompasses links such as text selection, decision-making, strategy choice, cultural adaptation, and effect evaluation. The study confirms the fundamental role of translator subjectivity and offers practical guidance for enhancing the quality of external translation and the introduction of Chinese culture. A review of relevant examples indicates that successful cultural translation and introduction require the establishment of a dynamic balance between respecting the cultural characteristics of the source language and caring for the acceptance environment of the target language. This balance is the key to achieving cross-cultural communication.

This research monograph systematically examines the correlation between Chinese-English language conversion and the international promotion of Chinese culture, providing valuable methodological guidance for translation practitioners and theoretical researchers, and opening up a novel cognitive path for the communication effectiveness and acceptance of Chinese civilization in the global context. In the practice of

Chinese-English bilingual conversion, emphasis should be placed on the accurate transmission and reasonable interpretation of cultural elements. Examples show that the strengthening of cultural sensitivity among translators and the continuous improvement of translation skills can significantly enhance the communication effectiveness of Chinese culture in cross-cultural communication.

2. Major Contributions of the Book

The primary focus of *Chinese-English Translation and Chinese Culture Dissemination* is on the field of Chinese-English translation, exploring the paths and strategies for the international dissemination of Chinese culture through translation. From a macro perspective, the book demonstrates remarkable innovation and systematicity in data integration, theoretical construction, research methodology, and practical guidance. It provides a multi-dimensional and comprehensive academic paradigm for studies on the external translation of Chinese culture. Its contributions are evident in the following aspects:

2.1 The Translator Agency and the Innovative Construction of Translation Studies Research Systems

This research meticulously classifies Chinese cultural texts and constructs a comprehensive textual system covering literature, philosophy, education, art, and other fields, taking Chinese-English mutual translation practice as the thread. The scope of the study encompasses classical literary masterpieces such as *The Book of Songs* and *Chu Ci*, alongside contemporary works by renowned authors Lu Xun and Mo Yan. Additionally, it delves into the translation of philosophical classics like *The Analects of Confucius* and *Tao Te Ching*, as well as the cross-cultural translation of artistic forms including calligraphy, painting, and traditional opera. This systematic collation transcends the limitations of a single genre by analyzing the phonological translation of poems by Wang Wei and Li Bai, as well as the translation methods of *Ci* poetry of the Song Dynasty and *Qu* opera of the Yuan Dynasty. This approach presents a comprehensive panorama of Chinese literature. Additionally, by focusing on the translation of non-literary content, such as educational thought and the imperial examination system, it reveals the diverse dimensions of Chinese cultural dissemination.

Employing a diachronic analytical framework, the research delineates the historical context of Chinese-English translation, commencing with Kumarajiva's translation of Buddhist scriptures in the early period, progressing to Yan Fu and Lin Shu's introduction of Western ideas in modern times, and culminating in the literary translation practices of contemporary translators such as Lin Yutang and Howard Goldblatt. The interactive relationship between translation strategies and cultural communication needs is revealed through an examination of specific cases from different periods. For instance, Lin Shu's late Qing translation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (titled *Heinu Yutian Lu*) aligned with the historical context of national salvation and played a role in awakening national consciousness; Howard Goldblatt's English translation of Mo Yan's works reflects the contemporary characteristics of the international dissemination of Chinese literature amid globalization. This diachronic research demonstrates the evolution of translation activities and highlights the interaction between cultural dissemination and social development.

Theoretically, the research contributes to the integration of the theoretical system of the cultural translation school. Its text classification model offers a novel perspective on cultural translation studies. It

offers a refinement and expansion of Wang Hongyin's theory on the periodization of Chinese translation history, with a particular focus on the translation and introduction phenomena from the late Qing Dynasty to the present. The present study examines the influence of local translators, such as Lu Xun, on modern Chinese literature. It also compares the different translations of *Records of the Grand Historian* by overseas sinologists, including Burton Watson and William H. Nienhauser Jr. The study employs the English translation of Eileen Chang's works as an example to reveal the differences in translators' interpretations of Chinese cultural elements in different regional and cultural contexts. This approach challenges the conventional framework of single-region research. The Chinese cultural communication network, constructed by global Chinese-English translation, is systematically presented, along with the differences in its reception. This provides multi-dimensional support for the construction of cross-cultural communication theories.

2.2 Multi-dimensional Breakthroughs in Research: Perspectives and Theoretical Paradigms

This research innovatively constructs a translation criticism theoretical framework centered on the "priority of cultural awareness." Utilizing Venuti's foreignization/domestication binary model as a foundation, the study delves into the intricacies of the aforementioned concept, engaging in a rigorous academic discourse with Liu Miqing's discourse on "dynamic balance" in translation aesthetics. Moreover, it employs Hermans' sociological perspective of translation to illuminate the nuances of translator subjectivity. The theory elucidates that "language is a carrier of culture, and translation is essentially cultural transplantation." *A Dream of Red Mansions* offers a compelling case study. The English translations of this work reveal significant variations in the treatment of cultural vocabulary, such as "red" and "jade," across different versions. These variations underscore the diverse cultural transmission strategies employed by translators, thereby reinforcing the pivotal role of cultural awareness in the process of translation decision-making.

The book addresses the traditional debate between domestication and foreignization strategies. It develops the theoretical concept of "dynamic balance," which emphasizes the flexible adjustment of translation strategies according to cultural contexts. This ensures the effective transmission of cultural information. This perspective achieves a harmonious balance between aesthetics and functionalism, advocating for a nuanced approach that acknowledges both the importance of fidelity to the original text and the necessity for adaptation to the characteristics of the target culture. Lu Xun's "hard translation" retained Europeanized sentence structures, thereby breaking through linguistic forms to convey Western rational spirit. This was an active cultural communication strategy in a specific historical period. Lin Yutang's translation of *Six Records of a Floating Life* combined foreignization and domestication, preserving Chinese cultural characteristics while enhancing the readability of the translation. This translation embodies the practical value of the dynamic balance theory.

The research under scrutiny in this study effectively overcomes the limitations of the translator's "invisibility" as previously theorized within traditional translation frameworks. It systematically elucidates the pivotal role of translator subjectivity in the process of cultural dissemination. It is important to note that translators are not merely language converters; they are also subjects of cultural interpretation and dissemination. The personal qualities, ideology, and cultural positions of translators directly affect the quality

and communication effect of translations. Howard Goldblatt's translation of Mo Yan's works serves as a prime example of this phenomenon. Through his rewriting of narrative structures and replacement of sensitive vocabulary, Goldblatt effectively crafted a Chinese literary image that resonated with Western readers.

2.3A Methodological Exploration of Chinese Translation Studies

This monograph integrates theories from linguistics, cultural studies, sociology, and other disciplines, constructing an interdisciplinary research framework that surpasses the limitations of traditional single-discipline studies and delves into the complexity of translation activities. The present study responds to Snell-Hornby's integrated methodology by making progress at the intersection of cultural studies and sociology. At the linguistic level, it compares the lexical, syntactic, and textual differences between Chinese and English, thereby illustrating the impact of linguistic forms on translation through examples of paratactic-hypotactic structural conversion. At the cultural level, it introduces Said's "Orientalism" theory to analyze the cultural imagination and misreading in translations by Western sinologists. In the analysis of social factors, it applies patronage theory to examine the influence of politics, economy, and ideology on translation, such as the "China fever" in the United States in the 20th century promoting Pearl S. Buck's translation of *Water Margin*. This interdisciplinary approach transcends mere linguistic analysis, unveiling the underlying mechanisms of cultural dissemination.

The book establishes a three-level analytical framework (macro, meso, and micro). The macro level grasps the overall trends and social drivers of cultural dissemination. For example, it takes the strategic value of Chinese cultural external translation in the context of globalization as an example. The meso level focuses on translation theory schools, translator group characteristics, and text types. It compares Yan Fu's "faithfulness, expressiveness, and elegance" with Lu Xun's "hard translation" proposition. The micro level delves into specific translation practices. It conducts semantic tracing and cultural decoding of philosophical concepts such as "qi" (vital energy) and "Tao" (the way). To illustrate this point, an examination of the research on the English translation of *Tao Te Ching* is warranted. The Western reception history of this philosophical text belongs to the macro level. The differences in translation concepts between James Legge and Roger T. Ames reflect the value of meso-level comparison. The diverse English translations of "The Tao that can be told is not the eternal Tao" and their communication effects confirm the particularity of philosophical concept translation at the micro level. This hierarchical research ensures the integrity of the theoretical system and supports viewpoints with empirical data.

This book employs a multifaceted approach by integrating dynamic comparison with case-based evidence. It contrasts the translation strategies employed by Yang Xianyi and David Hawkes for the poems in *A Dream of Red Mansions*. Furthermore, it analyzes the connection between the evolution of Lin Yutang's translation style and his cultural identity in both his early and late works. Additionally, it introduces contemporary literary English translation cases, such as *Raise the Red Lantern* and *Shouhuo* (Live), to demonstrate the acceptance of modern and contemporary Chinese culture in the English-speaking world. This approach facilitates the transformation of abstract theories into concrete analyses, thereby enhancing the research's persuasiveness and practical guiding value.

2.4 The present study explores the reciprocal relationship between translation theory and practice, offering insights into the dynamic interplay between these two fields.

In the context of Chinese-English translation, the cultural default has historically imposed limitations on the efficacy of cross-cultural communication. This book systematically summarizes a variety of cultural compensation methods, providing practical guidance for translation work. For concepts with distinctive Chinese cultural characteristics, such as the “imperial examination system” (Keju Zhi) and the “courtyard house” (Siheyuan), the translation method of “transliteration plus explanation” is advocated. For example, the term “Keju System, the imperial examination system in ancient China” is employed, a method that not only preserves cultural authenticity but also improves acceptability in the target culture. When discussing cultural images such as “dragon” (long) and “phoenix” (fenghuang), the text conducts an in-depth analysis of the differences in symbolic meanings between China and the West. It points out that translators need to flexibly adopt foreignization (retaining “dragon”) or domestication (translating as “Chinese unicorn”) according to the context to avoid misreading caused by cultural cognitive biases.

The book delineates translation principles for different text types, emphasizing that literary text translation should prioritize the conveyance of aesthetic experience, uphold the concept of “translating poetry as poetry,” and prioritize the reproduction of poetic rhythm and artistic conception. Conversely, for non-literary texts such as political essays and scientific documents, the primary objectives are accurate information transmission and functional equivalence. In the context of political discourse, particularly in the context of foreign policy, the adoption of fixed translations for terms such as “the Belt and Road” and “a community with a shared future for mankind” has become a common practice. The utilization of these fixed translations, such as “the Belt and Road Initiative” and “a community with a shared future for mankind,” serves the purpose of ensuring standardized usage and facilitating a unified understanding among international audiences. The employment of classified guidance, predicated on text typology, engenders a more targeted selection of translation strategies, thereby effectuating a substantial enhancement in the accuracy of cultural dissemination.

The book methodically expounds on recommendations for cultivating translator competence and evaluating the quality of translations. In the research on cultural compensation mechanisms, it extends and develops Eugene Nida’s dynamic equivalence theory from the cultural perspective, constructing a three-dimensional evaluation framework including the degree of cultural fidelity, the acceptance level of target readers, and the scope of communication effect. This provides a new dimension for traditional translation evaluation models. In the realm of translator education, a predominant perspective asserts the necessity of a comprehensive training program that integrates linguistic proficiency, cultural cognition, and interdisciplinary knowledge. This approach necessitates that translators possess not only fluency in bilingual conversion but also a profound comprehension of both Chinese and Western cultural systems. Additionally, it demands adept utilization of advanced technological tools, such as computer-aided translation, to ensure the precision and efficiency of translation services. The practical application value of the three-dimensional evaluation system is fully verified through analysis of cases, such as the Nobel Prize in Literature Committee’s evaluation of Howard Goldblatt’s translations of Mo Yan’s works. The system effectively enhances the operability of

existing translation criticism standards.

Chinese-English Translation and Chinese Culture Dissemination establishes a comprehensive research framework, introduces innovative theoretical frameworks, and employs a variety of methodologies. Its practical guidance is notable for its significant operability, thereby establishing a novel academic paradigm for the external translation of Chinese culture. The book methodically organizes the historical context and theoretical evolution of Chinese-English translation, thereby providing a theoretical foundation and practical avenues for China's cultural "going global" strategy. As China's cultural influence in the international community grows, the research paradigm and theoretical achievements in this book will continue to inspire Chinese-English translation practice and cultural dissemination studies, helping to improve the effectiveness of Chinese cultural communication.

3.The following section will explore the implications of the aforementioned factors for contemporary academia.

Chinese-English Translation and Chinese Culture Dissemination explores the role of Chinese-English translation in the dissemination of Chinese culture and holds significant academic and practical value in translation theory research, teaching practice, and the external translation of Chinese culture. Its value is primarily reflected in the following four aspects:

First, the book systematically and in-depth explores the key role of Chinese-English translation in the international dissemination of Chinese culture, thoroughly sorting out theoretical and practical issues such as the application of translation strategies, the transplantation of cultural elements, and the exertion of translator subjectivity. The book utilizes a substantial array of translation exemplars to elucidate the methodology of accurately conveying the cultural connotations of the original text and facilitating cross-cultural communication through Chinese-English translation. This work has two primary contributions. Firstly, it broadens the scope of translation theory research. Secondly, it provides practical methodologies for translation practitioners. As such, it is of great significance for promoting the global dissemination of Chinese culture.

Secondly, the book offers significant implications for the field of translation pedagogy. The text emphasizes that the cultivation of cultural awareness is the core of translation teaching, pointing out that language skill training is not the only goal of teaching. Instead, the focus should be directed toward cultivating students' cultural sensitivity and enhancing their cross-cultural communication competence. This perspective is consistent with Wang Ning's proposition in *Translation and Cultural Identity* (2010) that "translation teaching needs to be growth of Chinese culture through external translation. This approach assists translators in achieving a nuanced equilibrium between cultural preservation and dissemination.

4.Conclusion

The publication of *Chinese-English Translation and Chinese Culture Dissemination* signifies a substantial advancement in the realm of Translation Studies, particularly concerning the achievement of a cultural turn. The present volume addresses the prevailing imbalance in translation pedagogy, wherein the emphasis on language supersedes that on culture. The book's contributions include a rebalancing of the

curriculum toward a more holistic and integrated approach to translation education, enhanced effectiveness in nurturing proficient translators, alignment with societal demands for skilled translators, and the introduction of novel vitality into translation education.

Thirdly, in the context of globalization, external translation and introduction of Chinese culture face novel challenges. The challenge of conveying the essence of culture while considering the acceptability and cultural background of target language readers has emerged as a central issue in translation practice. The translation strategies and cultural transplantation methods outlined in this book offer practical guidance. A substantial corpus of cases demonstrates the application of strategies to adapt translated texts in a manner that aligns with the cultural cognition and aesthetic preferences of the target audience while maintaining the cultural characteristics of the original text. This further strengthens the support of Venuti's "foreignization and domestication" theory for the global dissemination of Chinese culture.

Fourthly, the book provides a comprehensive analysis of the behavioral patterns exhibited by translators and underscores the subjective nature of their roles in the context of cultural dissemination. As pivotal intermediaries in cross-cultural communication, translators' translation activities are not only constrained by their language proficiency but also influenced by numerous factors, including cultural cognition, value orientation, and social responsibility. A comparison of the practices of different translators reveals that translators play an irreplaceable mediating role in cultural transmission. This perspective aligns with Bassnett's conceptualization of translators as "cultural intermediaries," underscoring the pivotal role of enhancing the professional caliber of translators in fostering the sustaining the field of cultural dissemination research. The work focuses on the external translation and introduction of Chinese culture, pioneering a research approach characterized by "the unity of upholding tradition and pursuing innovation, and multi-dimensional integration." It is rooted in local contexts to preserve the authenticity of Chinese culture, draws on interdisciplinary theoretical resources, and achieves a dialectical unity between nationality and globality in the dialogue between Chinese and Western translation theories. Its research framework—integrating "historical data verification, theoretical deduction, and practical validation"—breaks the limitations of traditional language-centrism. Innovative concepts, such as "dynamic balance adjustment" and "cultural subjectivity guidance," endow translation research with in-depth value at the cultural strategic level. By conducting in-depth analyses of classic translations (e.g., of *A Dream of Red Mansions*), the work highlights the dual mission of translators as "subjects of cultural meaning reproduction" and establishes a methodological paradigm of "different forms but shared essence" for the practice of Chinese culture's external translation. Although there remains room for research in areas such as translation strategies for non-literary texts and oral communication, the work effectively advances the construction of a translation theory system with Chinese characteristics through its detailed historical data and multi-dimensional theoretical analysis. Set against the backdrop of an era where diverse civilizations coexist, this work offers a concise overview of the practical experience of Chinese-English translation. It also provides a philosophical reflection on translation, positing that "language is the carrier of form and the transmitter of cultural core." This reflection offers crucial academic support for enhancing national cultural soft power and international communication capacity.

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