

A Study on the Translation of Public Signs in the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime in the Context of Cross-cultural Communication

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Abstract: This study takes public signs in the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime as the research object. From the perspective of cross-cultural communication, this study explores the expression and dissemination of traditional Chinese cultural elements involved in the translation process. Through the comparative analysis of the original text and the target text, this paper explores the strategies and effects of accurately transmitting the connotation of traditional Chinese culture under different cultural backgrounds. It is found that cultural differences in translation are not only a linguistic problem, but also involve complex factors such as cultural cognition and historical memory. This paper aims to provide a deeper understanding and strategy for cross-cultural translation.

Keywords: Cross-cultural communication; Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime; Translation of public signs; Traditional Chinese culture; Cultural cognition

Fund Project:

“Research on the Standardized Construction of English Public Signs in Public Places in Changchun from the Perspective of Eco-translatology: A Case Study of the Translation of Public Signs in the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime” (Project Number: JJKH20241670SK) Supported by the Scientific Research Program of the Education Department of Jilin Province in 2024; “Research on the English Translation of traditional Chinese Color Words from the Perspective of Cross-cultural Communication” (Project number: JJKH20241669SK). Supported by the Scientific Research Program of the Education Department of Jilin Province in 2024.

Introduction

In today's globalization, cultural exchange and translation have become an indispensable and important link. With the pace of Chinese culture moving towards the world, accurate communication of traditional Chinese cultural elements has become particularly important. This study selects the public signs of the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime as the research object, and aims to reveal the cultural differences, challenges and strategies through in-depth analysis of their translation. In cross-cultural translation, the accurate expression of traditional Chinese culture is not only a problem of language, but also a challenge to cultural cognition. Therefore, this paper will analyze the translation process of public signs in the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime from the aspects of the historical origin and symbolic meaning of traditional Chinese culture, in order to find a more appropriate and effective translation strategy.

1. The Manifestation of Traditional Chinese Culture in Public Signs of The Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime

As a historical site and cultural treasure house, public signs of the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime are not only a medium of information transmission, but also carries rich connotations of traditional Chinese culture. Cultural symbols and symbolization are one of the core elements of traditional Chinese culture. In the public signs, we will analyze the cultural symbols contained therein, such as dragon, phoenix, peony, etc., and the symbolic meaning of these symbols in traditional Chinese culture. It helps to understand the

importance of patterns and words in public signs in cultural inheritance.

The presentation of historical memory is an important manifestation of Chinese traditional culture in public signs. The Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime carries a wealth of historical information. Public signs reflect the value and inheritance of historical memory in traditional Chinese culture through the choice of characters and the construction of sentence patterns. Etiquette and traditional values are also reflected in public signs. The traditional Chinese culture emphasizes the way of etiquette, and the terms, tributes and expressions in public signs may reflect the traditional etiquette concepts. At the same time, public signs may contain traditional values, such as Native Land Emotion, filial piety, etc., which are unique expressions of traditional Chinese culture. Through the in-depth analysis of these aspects, we can more comprehensively understand the manifestation of traditional Chinese culture in the public signs of the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime, and provide a deep cultural background for the subsequent translation research.

2. Translation Strategies for Public Signs in Cross-cultural Communication

The translation of public signs in cross-cultural communication is not only the conversion of language, but also the transmission of cultural cognition and values. Translation challenge at the language level is a common problem in cross-cultural communication. We will analyze the unique vocabulary and sentence structure that may exist in public signs, as well as the ambiguity or misunderstanding that may occur in different cultural contexts. Through linguistic analysis, it is helpful to find a more appropriate equivalent expression.

Cultural cognition and communication effect are the core issues in the translation of public signs. We will focus on the traditional Chinese cultural elements contained in public signs, as well as the acceptability and understanding of these elements in the target culture. Through empirical research, we can deeply understand the cognitive differences of different cultural groups on traditional Chinese culture, so as to formulate more accurate communication strategies. The theoretical framework of cross-cultural translation will run through the whole analysis process. We will discuss the applicability of existing translation theories to the translation of public signs, and propose possible improvements and innovations based on practical cases. Constructing a suitable theoretical framework helps to grasp the complexity of cross-cultural translation more systematically and comprehensively^[1]. Through the in-depth study of these aspects, we aim to provide specific strategic guidance for the translation of public signs of the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime in cross-cultural communication, so as to ensure the accurate transmission of cultural elements and the understanding of the target cultural audience.

3. Translation Comparison of Public Signs in the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime

In order to further study the translation effect of public signs, we will conduct a comparative analysis of the original text and the target text of public signs in the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime. This process aims to reveal the cultural differences that may be involved in translation, the choice of expression methods, and the handling of traditional Chinese cultural elements. We will analyze in detail the cultural symbols, historical memory and traditional values involved in the original text. Through the analysis of the original text, we can clearly understand the connotation of traditional Chinese culture carried by public signs. It will provide a profound cultural background for the subsequent translation comparison.

The translation and analysis of the target text will become an important part. Compared with the original text, we will analyze the accuracy of the target text at the linguistic level, the appropriateness of the expression, and the transmission effect of cultural elements. By evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of the target text, it can provide guidance for the subsequent improvement. We will focus on the possible changes and enrichment of traditional Chinese cultural elements in translation. Translation is not only equivalent language substitution, but also a change of cultural cognition. We will analyze whether the target text retains the cultural connotation of the original text, or whether there is intentional innovation in cross-cultural communication^[2]. Through the comparison of the translation of public signs of the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime, we will comprehensively understand the specific problems that may be involved in cross-cultural translation, and provide empirical support for how to better convey traditional Chinese cultural elements. This process is expected to find more practical strategies in translation practice.

4. Deep Problems and Reflections on the Translation of Traditional Chinese Culture

In this study, we will delve into the deep problems that may be involved in the translation of traditional Chinese culture, with the aim of providing profound thinking for understanding the complexity of cultural cognition and the changes of cultural elements in translation. We will focus on the challenges of cultural cognition. Traditional Chinese culture has complex and rich connotations, and its expression and symbolic meaning are often deeply rooted in the cognition of cultural members. In the process of translation, how to find

the similar or equivalent cultural cognition in the target culture is a problem that needs to be seriously considered. The interweaving of history and context is also a deep problem in the translation of traditional Chinese culture. The birth and development of many cultural elements are closely related to historical background and specific context. In the process of translation, we need to think about how to convey the historical information to the readers of the target culture, so that they can better understand the deep connotation of the culture. Through in-depth consideration of these deep problems, we hope to provide a more comprehensive and profound understanding of traditional Chinese culture translation, and at the same time put forward constructive thinking and suggestions for acculturation in translation practice.

In the translation of traditional Chinese culture, communication effects and acculturation are a complicated and important task. On the one hand, we need to pay close attention to the acceptability and understanding of the translated cultural elements in the target culture. It involves whether the cultural elements in the target text can accurately convey the emotion, historical background and connotation of the original text. By observing the feedback and understanding degree of the target culture readers, we can evaluate whether the translation has achieved the expected communication effect^[3]. On the other hand, in order to ensure that cultural elements can be smoothly integrated into the target culture, we also need to consider whether these elements need to be adjusted to a certain extent to adapt to the acceptance habits of the target culture. It is not a simple replacement of the original text, but a more profound cultural integration. By skillfully integrating the context, values and expression of the target culture, translation can better cater to the aesthetic and cognition of the target culture readers and improve the adaptability of cultural elements in translation. This adjustment is not a modification of traditional Chinese culture, but a cultural adaptation and exchange. By carefully weighing the cultural connotation of the original text and the cultural characteristics of the target culture, translators can achieve a balance between communication effect and acculturation. This comprehensive consideration not only helps to improve the acceptability of translation, but also promotes the wide dissemination and understanding of cultural elements in different cultural environments. Therefore, in the translation of traditional Chinese culture, careful consideration of communication effectiveness and acculturation is the key to ensuring translation quality and successful cultural exchange.

Conclusion

In general, through the in-depth study of public signs in the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime, this paper aims to explore the translation strategy of public signs in the context of cross-cultural communication, the communication effect and acculturation of cultural elements. In the section "The Manifestation of traditional Chinese Culture in Public Signs of the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime", we thoroughly analyzed the cultural symbols, historical memory and traditional values contained in public signs. This analysis provides the necessary cultural background for further translation studies. Through this study, we have a deep understanding of the complexity of translation of public signs in the Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime in the context of cross-cultural communication. This paper proposes a series of practical translation strategies and thinking frames for the accurate transmission of traditional Chinese cultural elements, the deep-rooted problems of cultural cognition, and the balance between the effect of communication and cultural adaptation. It is of positive significance for promoting the international dissemination of traditional Chinese culture and the study of cross-cultural communication translation.

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