

On domestication and foreignization of English allusions translation

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Abstract: *There are two ways to translate English allusions: domestication and foreignization, both translation methods have their own advantages and disadvantages. The allusions translated by domestication are easier to understand, because the translated allusions are more in line with the native language features. However, it is difficult to retain the linguistic and cultural differences of the original text and make people feel the elegance of foreign cultures. Allusions translated through alienation are more exotic, but because of the huge cultural differences, it is difficult for native people to understand them. Therefore, how to choose domestication and foreignization becomes a difficult problem when translating English allusions. This paper will first explain the respective characteristics of domestication and foreignization, and then discuss the choice of domestication and foreignization in translating English allusions.*

Keywords: *English allusions translation; Naturalization; Alienation; Pathway*

1. Introduction

The biggest feature of domestication translation method is that it adopts conservative translation methods to the original text, which makes the translated allusions more in line with the local language and mainstream values. This translation method is reader-centered, and its purpose is only to make readers understand the central idea of the original author, but not to reproduce the language details and expressions. This translation method has its own advantages, for example, the sentences translated by domestication are more fluent and easy to understand, which enables readers to understand the meaning of the original text faster and will not bring readers reading obstacles.

[1] However, its shortcomings are also very obvious, such translated works can only show the main plot and the central idea of the story, but can not transmit more foreign languages and cultures to readers, and lose the cultural essence precipitated in the language core. In this regard, the author will give several examples to illustrate the characteristics of domestication. For example, when translating the phrase "as timid as a rabbit" by means of domestication, it is often translated as "timid as a mouse", but in English, "rabbit" does not mean mouse, but its real meaning is rabbit. However, if the translator translates it as "timid as a rabbit", it is out of place with the local culture, because in Chinese eyes, rabbits are not a symbol of timidity, but a symbol of agility and cuteness. Similar to this translation method, it belongs to domestication translation, although it is inconsistent with the original text, it can make readers understand the content of the original text more easily and reduce obstacles in reading. Another example is "all his geese are swans?". The method of domestication translation can be translated as "Does he always exaggerate?". But if the original meaning of the article is kept, it should be translated as "Are all the geese he keeps swans?". This kind of translation is too abstract, which makes readers feel that this sentence is puzzling and can't understand its meaning in a short time. These are the characteristics and examples of domestication translation, It can be seen from the above characteristics and examples that some English allusions can be translated by domestication.

2. Analysis of the characteristics of alienation and examples.

The most important feature of foreignization translation is that it deviates from local values and language features and preserves the original language features to the greatest extent, similarly, this translation method has both advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is to retain the cultural essence precipitated in the language core, so that readers can deeply understand foreign cultures. The disadvantage is that the translated content is too abstract and the sentences are not smooth enough,

which greatly increases the difficulty for readers to read. Next, the author will give examples to illustrate the characteristics of foreignization translation. For example, "you have to have confidence in your sleeve, otherwise you won't succeed" should be translated by means of alienation translation, which means "you must have confidence in your sleeve, otherwise you will not succeed". If translated by domestication, it should be "you must have a trick or you will not succeed". Although this alienation translation method is a little stiff, it can at least show the meaning of the original text, and it will not increase the difficulty for readers to understand the original text.

Second, when translating English allusions, the choice of domestication and foreignization. Since domestication and foreignization have their own characteristics, advantages and disadvantages, the author thinks that when translating English allusions, we should not only adopt one translation method, but should depend on the original text. If some sentences are suitable for domestication, they should be translated by domestication, while others are suitable for foreignization, so foreignization should be chosen. However, the two must be prioritized, and should not be viewed in equal measure. The author thinks that if domestication and foreignization are regarded as the main and secondary aspects of the contradictory unity, then foreignization must be the main aspect, and domestication should be taken as an auxiliary means. For those sentences that are difficult to understand after being translated by foreignization, they should be translated by domestication. For example, "all his geese are swans", and secondly, some words in some sentences have no standard meaning and can be translated by domestication, For example, Mr. Guo Moruo's translation of "Spring, the sweet spring is the year's pleasant king" means "Spring, sweet spring, Yao and Shun in a year". In this sentence, "king" has no explicit reference, Translating it into Yao Shun can not only show the cultural characteristics of the Chinese nation, but also not violate the principle of alienation translation. In a word, the choice of domestication and foreignization translation needs to be considered, Reasonable application of the two translation methods can make high-quality translations available.

3. Conclusion

Domestication and foreignization have their own practical values and characteristics, When translating allusions, translators should grasp the best points of domestication and foreignization, and take foreignization as the main translation method and domestication as the auxiliary translation method. So that allusions can keep the exotic and fresh sense of the original text, and at the same time, they can give attention to both comprehension and appreciation.

References

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