

# Differences between English and Chinese Vocabulary of Marine Animals

Hengrui Bai\*

Shaanxi Institute of International Trade & Commerce, Xi'an 721000, Shaanxi, China  
adhj24501@qq.com

\*Corresponding author

**Abstract:** Chinese is the most used language in the world. The cultural traditions of various ethnic groups, especially cultural psychology, play a potential and important role in guiding and inspiring different associations produced by the same thing. Western culture advocates science and rationality. The British and Americans tend to symbolize some natural attributes of human beings rather than social attributes, and rarely use the zodiac animals to compare human thoughts. The Chinese admire the "harmony between man and nature" and the realm of things, and love to use the characteristics of the animals of the twelve zodiacs to compare the social characteristics of human beings. In other words, the Chinese have their own ideological character invisible to the twelve. On the zodiac, the symbolic words that represent these animals produce rich connotations. However, from the perspective of cultural linguistics, there are still many differences between the Chinese and English Zodiac animals. In order to analyze these differences, this paper analyzes the twelve Chinese zodiac animals in different cultures. In the form of expression, the comparison method is used to compare the animal idioms related to Chinese Zodiac in two languages. This paper makes a comparison between animal idioms and animal idioms in the two languages. It is concluded that the animal words in Chinese include both inland words and marine animals such as "whale". The conclusion is that ancient Chinese culture is more inclusive. At the same time, different cultural differences will lead to different language differences.

**Keywords:** Language, ocean, animal, vocabulary

## 1. Introduction

Chinese [1] is the most used language in the world, and the Chinese culture related to it is the representative of Eastern culture. English is the most widely used language in the world. English culture is also one of the representatives of Western culture. The comparison between the differences between Chinese and English is very representative, because the difference between them basically represents the difference between Eastern and Western cultures. This difference is all-round, and the impact is also comprehensive. It is reflected in the life, customs, religion, language and so on related to the two cultures. Among them, the influence of cultural differences on language has the greatest impact on people's communication, because it directly affects the smooth exchange of language and cultural exchanges between people under the influence of two cultures. In the influence of culture on language, the most influenced by culture is the words in the three elements of language. In the process of language communication, the accurate understanding of the meaning of words is an important factor in whether language communication can achieve the expected effect. Under the influence of the difference between Chinese and English, it often makes the same meaning in the two languages. Because of the great difference in the choice of words, the understanding of the meaning of the words is biased. This is because of the influence of culture. In addition to the basic meanings, words are also attached to cultural meanings, and these cultures often affect people's choice of words in communication [2].

As we all know, there is a huge difference between the oriental culture represented by Chinese culture and the Western culture represented by English. This makes the people between the two cultures not only have language barriers but also cultural barriers. In order to understand Western and Western culture, we can learn English or other Western languages. However, if we want Westerners to understand Chinese and Chinese culture, we can't just rely on ourselves to go out to publicize, but also let foreigners walk in to learn Chinese. Han culture. Moreover, with the deepening of opening up to the outside world, China is increasingly integrated into the big family of the international community. Our

exchanges with the West are becoming more and more frequent. It is no longer possible to satisfy the actual needs by relying on our own external promotion of Chinese culture. Under this circumstance, through the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language [3,4], let foreigners learn Chinese and understand Chinese culture, we can achieve a good exchange and integration of Chinese culture and other cultures. The college is an effective platform to achieve this goal. It enables Westerners who want to take the initiative to understand China and Chinese culture to have a chance to understand Chinese and Chinese culture through a more systematic study of Chinese. In the process of learning Chinese, foreign students will learn Chinese and their mother tongue, or the interlanguage (usually English) used by Chinese and Chinese to learn Chinese because of cultural differences, especially the choice of words in idioms. The impact, and this will affect their learning of Chinese. Therefore, studying the influence of cultural differences on language, especially word selection, has important practical significance for teaching Chinese as a foreign language.

Cognitive linguistics [5,6] refers to cognition in language learning and application, which is different from general cognition in this respect. It is a new trend in language research. In cognitive linguistics, the concept of categorization is important, so it is necessary to first understand what is a category. The category is the subjective summary of the cognitive subject's attributes to the external affairs, and it is the classification of the subject based on the subjective and objective interaction. According to cognitive linguistics, the basic categories are closely related to cultural patterns. The difference in cultural connotation between basic category words in Chinese and English is caused by cultural patterns

There are various types of words in Chinese and English. This thesis selects the idioms of Chinese Zodiac [7] as the research object. This is because the animals in the zodiac and their large number of idioms are very representative in Chinese culture. Similarly, in English culture, these animals and their related idioms are well known to people in English-speaking countries. Therefore, this paper discusses the reasons for choosing the twelve zodiacs for comparison, the meaning of the Chinese zodiac in the English-Chinese dictionary, the cultural differences between the Chinese and English Zodiac animal idioms and the correspondence and non-correspondence of word selection. The social and cultural roots of the differences in the meaning of animal words and their idioms. In the end, the subject mainly adopts contrast method, analysis method and induction method in the discussion process. Firstly, the contrasting method is used to compare the animal idioms related to Chinese Zodiac in the two languages. Secondly, the differences in animal word selection between the Chinese idioms related to Chinese Zodiac under their respective cultural influences are analyzed. . Finally, the main features of animal idioms in animal word selection in two languages are summarized by inductive method. The related examples are used to elaborate and demonstrate in detail, and then how to use these features in the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language. After the final discussion, it is found that the comparison between English words and Chinese semantics is due to the fact that there is a need in practice. We study the influence of Chinese-English differences on the choice of animal words in the zodiac animals and their idioms. By comparing the correspondence and non-correspondence of animal word selection in the idioms related to the zodiac signs in the two languages, it is concluded that the understanding of the Chinese zodiac animal words in different cultures is different, and people need to Different cultures can understand the meaning of an animal word in that language. Finally, through statistics and interviews, the current foreign students' acceptance of the traditional Chinese zodiac culture and the inheritance of the traditional Chinese zodiac culture are verified, which proves that different geographical differences lead to greater cultural differences, and the impact of Western culture in the New World. This has led to a serious loss of Chinese culture.

## **2. Zodiac Animal Culture**

### ***2.1. The Chinese Zodiac Culture of the Han Nationality in China***

The Zodiac has a deep cultural root and historical origin in Chinese culture. When the Zodiac originated, it is now impossible to know. As an ancient folk culture, there have been many opinions about the origins of the twelve zodiac. Some people think that the zodiac is the same as the earthly branch, which can be traced back to the prehistoric legendary era. What is recorded in "Historical Records" is the reflection of such statements. Scholars believe that the JiaZi mentioned here refers to the twelve zodiac signs; the Qing Dynasty scholar Zhao Yi It is believed that the zodiac originated from the nomadic peoples in northern China; some scholars even held the view of the zodiac. They believed that the zodiac was introduced to China by Babylon. The representative of this view is Guo Moruo,

who is in Oracle. "The Study of the Words and Releases" states that "the twelve zodiac signs are in Babylon, Egypt, and India, but they are not very old." This means that the zodiac began in the Western countries of Han Dynasty, and the Babylonian 12th house was formulated. It was made before it was passed to China. The above viewpoints are different. The author does not dare to subjectively judge the right and wrong. However, through a large amount of literature, the zodiac originated in China and is the crystallization of Chinese ancestors' worship, totem worship and early astronomy.

## 2.2. Chinese Zodiac Culture of Ethnic Minorities

Table 1: Zodiac animals of different nationalities in China

Nationality	Sign of the Zodiac
Guixi Yi	Dragon, Phoenix, Horse, Ant, Human, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Bird, Cow, Tiger, Snake
Ailaoshan Yi	Tiger, Rabbit, Pangolin, Snake, Horse, Sheep, Monkey, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Mouse, Cow
Chuanxi	Rat, Cow, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Sheep, Monkey, Chicken, Dog, Pig
Hainan Li	Chicken, Dog, Pig, Rat, Cow, Insect, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Sheep, Monkey
Yunnan Yi	Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Snake, Snake, Horse, Goat, Monkey, Chicken, Dog, Elephant
Guangxi Zhuang	Rat, Cow, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Sheep, Monkey, Chicken, Dog, Pig
Mongolian	Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Sheep, Monkey, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Mouse, Cow
Xinjiang Uygur	Rat, Cow, Tiger, Rabbit, Fish, Snake, Horse, Sheep, Monkey, Chicken, Dog, Pig

It can be seen from Table 1 that the twelve zodiac signs of many ethnic minorities in China, such as Mongolia, Zhuang and some Yi people, are influenced by the Han nationality and are basically consistent with the Han nationality. However, some ethnic groups have received some variations while receiving the Han Chinese zodiac culture: the Yimeng compatriots in the 12 Zodiac series occupy the position of the dragon with the pangolin; the Xinjiang Kirgiz Daizo zodiac has the fish to replace the dragon, and The foxes are the monkeys; the Hainan Li nationality compatriots take the 12th birthday of the zodiac, and the order begins with chickens and monkeys. The Yi people living in Xishuangbanna area replace the cattle with yellow cattle, and the goats are the sheep. . It can be seen from the above changes that when ethnic groups choose 12 Zodiac animals, they choose the animal closest to them as a zodiac animal due to different living environments and different species, thus bringing certain zodiac culture. difference.

## 2.3. Foreign Zodiac Culture

In addition to the twelve Chinese zodiac signs in the world, other countries, especially Asian countries, also have them. For example, the Chinese zodiac signs [8,9] are very similar to the Chinese zodiac signs: rats, cows, lions, rabbits, dragons, snakes, horses, sheep, monkeys, redpoll, dogs, pigs. From myths and legends. In the Indian Buddhist scriptures, "Apo-Chain", there are records of the gods driving each animal. Except for lions and redpoll, the animals and their order are very similar to those of the Chinese Zodiac. It is no wonder that Buddhist scriptures should trace the origin of the Chinese zodiac to the Buddha.

Although Britain and the United States have no description of the zodiac, but because the ancient Greeks introduced the astronomy and astrology of Babylon to Europe, the Europeans also conformed to the ecliptic with twelve animals, twelve plants or twelve diamonds. The second house, the "Twelve Flowers Month", "Zodiac Gems", etc., is used to symbolize a month or a palace of the appropriate ecliptic at birth. For example, the French name the twelve months according to the characteristics of the season. In order, it is the Portuguese Moon, the Mist Moon, the Frost Moon, the Snow Moon, the Rain Moon, the Wind Moon, the Seed Moon, the Flower Moon, the Animal Moon, the Moon, the Hot Moon, and the Fruit Moon. The Germans named the zodiac with gems: amethyst on behalf of Aries, agate on behalf of Taurus, and jade on behalf of the horse palace. The Babylonian Zodiac is: cats, dogs, snakes, donkeys, donkeys, lions, sheep, cows, hawks, monkeys, crocodiles, flamingos. Egypt and Greece have twelve animal calendars, which are ox, goat, lion, donkey, crab, snake, dog, cat, crocodile, crane, donkey, eagle. There are only eight Chinese zodiac signs in Myanmar. From Monday to Sunday, people born on different days are tigers, lions, double-toothed elephants, toothless elephants, rats, guinea pigs, dragons, and wonderful-winged birds. Because of the two zodiac signs on Wednesday, the morning is double. The tooth image, the afternoon is a toothless elephant, so there are eight zodiac signs [10].

From the perspective of the twelve animals selected from abroad, the twelve Zodiacs are obviously closely related to the local, natural environment, animal species, customs, social background, religious beliefs, etc., reflecting their unique culture.

### 3. Correspondence and Non-Correspondence between English and Chinese Words

#### 3.1. Reasons for Choosing a Comparison between English and Chinese Culture

In the development of animal words, due to people's psychological association, some animal words also have symbolic significance. The symbolic meaning of animal words and the symbolic meaning of animals can be basically the same, or they may not be completely consistent or even completely inconsistent. For example, the dragon is an imaginary animal, symbolizing the imperial power, the noble, the Han nationality, etc., and the "dragon" as the animal word also symbolizes the "imperial power", "noble", "Han nationality", etc., the symbolic meaning of the two. It is basically the same. However, the symbolic meaning of a dog as an animal and a "dog" as an animal word is very different. As an animal, dogs are one of the more favorite animals in China. In the countryside, people generally have a dog because the dog has the qualities of loyalty and dedication. In the city, many families also have one or two pet dogs, because they are lively and lovely, and they can bring joy to the master. However, as a "dog" of animal words, there is basically no good image, often symbolizing "squatting", "detestable" and so on. Another example is that pigs, as an animal, are a symbol of "wealth." The structure of the Chinese character "home" means that "there is a cockroach (pig) in the house" is the "home", indicating that the pig is an indispensable thing in the family. However, as an animal word, "pig" means "stupid" and "squat". Therefore, we should distinguish between animal symbols and animal word symbols, which is a place that many people are easily confused.

It can be said that animals have a close relationship with human beings, and animals play an important role in the lives of Chinese people. There are many vivid animal words in Chinese. Due to the internal interaction of the vocabulary system and the influence of the linguistic subject's thinking development process and deepening of understanding, animal words have specific metaphors and serve as carriers or values of human thoughts. The embodiment of the concept is one of the most distinctive features of Chinese cultural words, and it is one of the important ways to understand the history and culture of the Han nationality, the customs of the people and the spiritual world. There are several reasons for choosing the Zodiac animal words for comparison:

(1) There are a large number of animal words and idioms related to them, both in Chinese and in English. There are 105 cultural animal words in Chinese and 258 cultural animal words in English. It is unrealistic to analyze all these animal culture words and their idioms in this topic. Therefore, we can only select some of the representative animal words and their idioms that are well-known in both cultures for comparative analysis.

(2) The animals and their idioms in the 12 Zodiac are well known in China. These twelve kinds of animals contain the "six animals" that we often use every day, namely: horses, cows, sheep, chickens, dogs, and baboons. It is not necessary to say that they have close ties with the life of the Han people. The other six species, namely, rats, tigers, rabbits, dragons, snakes, and monkeys, are also closely related to the daily life of the Han people. The connection between the mouse and the people is recorded in the Book of Songs; the tiger is the king of the beasts of the Han national animal world; the rabbit is often used to describe the moon because of the legend of the moon, and is also a household name; Not to mention, although it is not a real animal in the real world, the Han nationality is well known to all of them, and has always been a descendant of the dragon; as for snakes, they often haunt the environment around people's lives. It is also an animal that is well known to people; monkeys are often used to describe people because their appearance is close to people. For example, people often say that a monkey brain. These twelve animals, in addition to dragons, are also common animals in English culture, and are also well-known animals of the English-speaking nation, and dragons also exist in English culture, for example, the English long epic "Beowulf" It is recorded that the hero of the British history, Beowulf, was killed by the evil dragon, so the dragon is no stranger to the English-speaking people.

(3) The animals of the Chinese zodiac in the Chinese-English language, in addition to the basic meaning, have rich cultural significance, and are reflected in the idioms associated with them, and because of the differences between the two cultures, these animals The cultural meanings of words and their idioms are different in different degrees, and the corresponding or non-corresponding relationship

of animal words in idioms is clearly expressed, so there is comparative reality and operability as show in Figure 1.

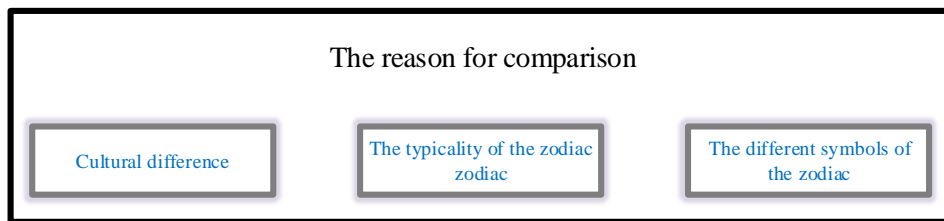


Figure 1: Reasons for the comparison of the word of the 12 zodiac animals.

### 3.2. Reasons for Differences between English and Chinese in the Chinese Zodiac

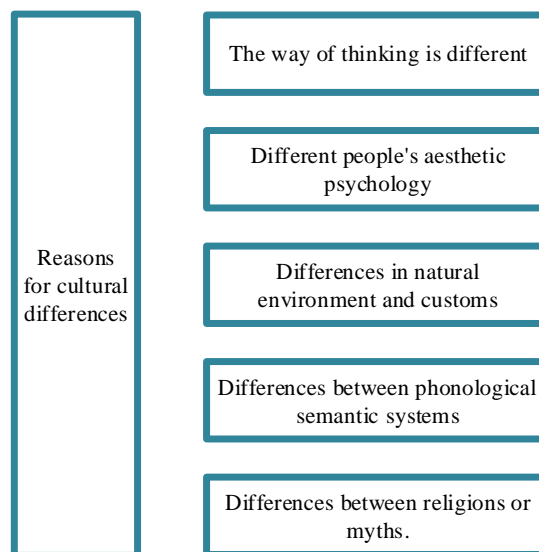


Figure 2: The reasons for the cultural differences of animal words in zodiac animals

Different ways of thinking: thinking is the process of reflection of the human brain on objective reality, and language is the most important tool in human communication. Thinking is closely related to language, thinking acts on language, and language reflects thinking. Two different ethnic and cultural contents in English and Chinese, including religious myths, legends, history, art, literature, language, morality, etc., will naturally form different ways of thinking, thinking and thinking, that is, the difference of thinking. Western countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States pay attention to the ability of logical reasoning and analysis, while China pays attention to the ability of image thinking, and is good at using rhetoric to describe people or things, expressing things with certain temperament and pursuit of tangible objects as show in Figure 2.

Different national aesthetic psychology: the cultural traditions of various ethnic groups, especially cultural psychology, play a potential and important guiding and stimulating role for different associations produced by the same thing. Western culture advocates science and rationality. The British and Americans tend to symbolize some natural attributes of human beings rather than social attributes, and rarely use the zodiac animals to compare human thoughts. The Chinese admire the "harmony between man and nature" and the realm of things, and love to use the characteristics of the animals of the twelve zodiac to compare the social characteristics of human beings. In other words, the Chinese have their own ideological character invisible to the twelve. On the zodiac, the symbolic words that represent these animals produce rich connotations.

Differences in natural environment and customs: Due to the different natural and social environments of life, Western countries and China have different impressions of objective things, and they are different and will have their own unique or culturally specific The meaning of the allusion. In the West, people emphasize individual particularity and advocate independence. China is influenced by traditional hierarchical concepts, emphasizing that the masses and collective interests are above all else, individuals obey the collective, and subordinates obey the superiors.

Differences between speech semantic systems: English and Chinese are subordinate to different speech systems, resulting in different effects of homophonic. Chinese syllables have multiple meanings, which can provide one-to-one correspondence and provide language conditions for homophonic sounds. Therefore, Chinese people are good at expressing the meaning of sounds by means of the same or similar sound characteristics, using the special effect of rhyming as a rhetorical method. Think of homophones with other meanings. This situation is rare in English.

Differences in religion or mythology: In both Chinese and English, there are many animal-related vocabulary directly or indirectly derived from religion or mythology. For example, in Chinese culture, the dragon is a legend. The god animal is deeply respected and loved. It is often used to compare emperors or people with outstanding talents. In English culture, the dragon refers to dragon, which is derived from the Greek drakon, meaning "caretaker" and "python." ". In Christianity, the dragon has humanoid figures, cockles, talons, and wings of bats. It is a symbol of Satan and an embodiment of Satan. Satan is used in the Bible as a destroyer of truth, goodness and beauty, and a defender of false and ugly. It is also the instigator of evil and evil desires.

### ***3.3. The Significance of Zodiac's Vocabulary in the Cultural Exchange***

The language of each nation is a mirror of the culture of the nation. It clearly records the origin, development and changes of the history and culture of the nation. The pronunciation, words, vocabulary and grammar of a language all record the culture of a nation to varying degrees, while the vocabulary of the language "living fossil" records the culture of the nation to the greatest extent, because the development of society is always It is the first to express it through words.

When students come to China, a new environment that is quite different from their own customs and habits, they often come into contact with the zodiac vocabulary that contains China's unique folk culture, which is more or less influenced by it. For example, they may hear "The Cowherd and the Weaver Girl" and "The Monkey King" when they enjoy the film and television drama; they may see the "dark horse" and "paparazzi" when reading the newspaper: they may hear or say when dealing with the Chinese. "Fart" "Pug." These situations will inevitably occur in the study, life and communication of international students. Therefore, the vocabulary about the zodiac is a language difficulty that foreign students have to overcome in intercultural communication in China.

For international students who have mastered Chinese phonetics and have mastered a certain amount of Chinese grammar knowledge at the intermediate and advanced levels, the main problem they face is how to use Chinese to communicate and communicate with Chinese. This kind of intercultural communication is the communication of people from two different cultural backgrounds. In this process, different cultural psychology and communication protocols often collide, creating cultural conflicts and communication barriers, and even causing communication failure. We have already mentioned many examples of communication errors caused by not understanding the cultural background of Chinese. These have directly affected the communication of foreign learners in Chinese. Most of the zodiac vocabulary and idioms contain strong Chinese customs and customs. Therefore, by learning the Chinese zodiac vocabulary and then understanding Chinese culture, it is the actual life of international students by understanding Chinese culture and getting appropriate cross-cultural communication. The inevitable requirement for intercultural communication.

The zodiac vocabulary infiltrates into the daily oral communication of Chinese people and occupies a very important position in Chinese vocabulary. Therefore, it is necessary to teach such words from sporadic to systematic in the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language. It may not be difficult to ask students to memorize their rational meanings. However, the optimal teaching is to "know the truth and know why." In the author's practice of teaching Chinese as a foreign language, students often ask "Why does this word mean this?" "When such a question is asked, this "why" actually asks the question of the deep meaning of the word as show in Figure 3..

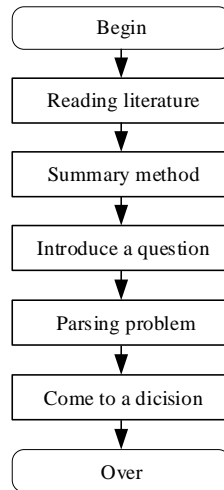


Figure 3: Zodiac animal word analysis process

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Differences in the Zodiac Signs

Taking "horse" as an example, in Chinese culture, Ma's idioms are first associated with the spirit of struggle and self-improvement. Dragon and horse spirit and dragon god Ma Zhuang are the best annotations of this symbol; secondly, the horse's idiom symbol With ability, talent, and action, in real life, we often use the Maxima to refer to talented people; again, because horses are an important tool of war in ancient times, the horse's idiom is used to refer to war-related Things. Finally, because the horse can be used as a means of transportation, the horse's idiom can also indicate traffic-related things. A considerable part of the vocabulary with horses is war-related. Of course, some of the idioms of the horse also mean derogatory. The idiom of the horse fully embodies the diversity of meaning in the Han culture. But the English idioms in English have the following meanings: first, the speed, which is related to the characteristics of the horse itself, such as: eat like a horse, Good horse makes short miles, Sickness comes on horseback but goes Away on the foot; second, in Christian art, the horse represents courage and tolerance, such as: hold your horses (please think again), A running horse needs no spur, A little more breaks A horse's back; in addition, horse racing is a sport that the British love very much; therefore, there are many idioms related to it, such as: back the wrong horse, drive a coach and horses through something. Dark horse (unexpected winner in the competition), talk horse (bringing, talking big). In fact, since horses were one of the most important livestock in the UK in history, the early British used Malay to cultivate land. Therefore, there are many idioms related to horse in English, and the meaning is very broad, far more than the above-mentioned meaning. Such as: be on one's high horse, pride the high horse, put the cart before the horse, horses for courses, hitch horses together, get on the high horse, and so on.

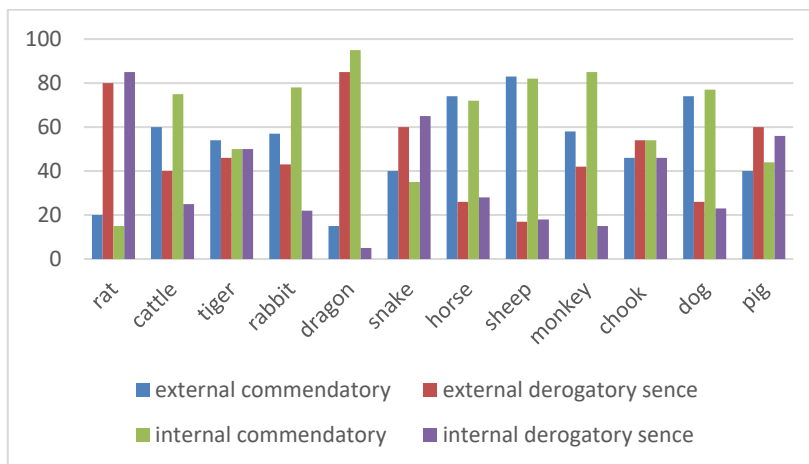


Figure 4: Comparison of segmentation rate before and after pretreatment

Figure 4 shows the domestic and foreign analysis of the different Chinese zodiac animals. From the figure, it can be seen that different countries have different understandings of the Chinese zodiac animal words. They receive regional, environmental, cultural, historical, etc. The influence of many factors, for example, the dragon is generally a derogatory existence in China. About 95% of the words are derogatory terms about the dragon, and few have a derogatory statement about the dragon. But in the eyes of foreigners, the dragon is a horrible monster, usually with a meaning of derogatory, and the dragon is often used to describe the horror in foreign culture. We classify the above-mentioned twelve Chinese zodiac animals. The general neutral words are tiger, chicken, and pig. The partiality of the animals is cattle, rabbits, horses, sheep, dogs, and dragons. Monkeys; there are rats and snakes. The views of dragons at home and abroad are very inconsistent, even the opposite.

#### 4.2. The Degree of Love of the Zodiac Animals in the Eyes of Foreigners

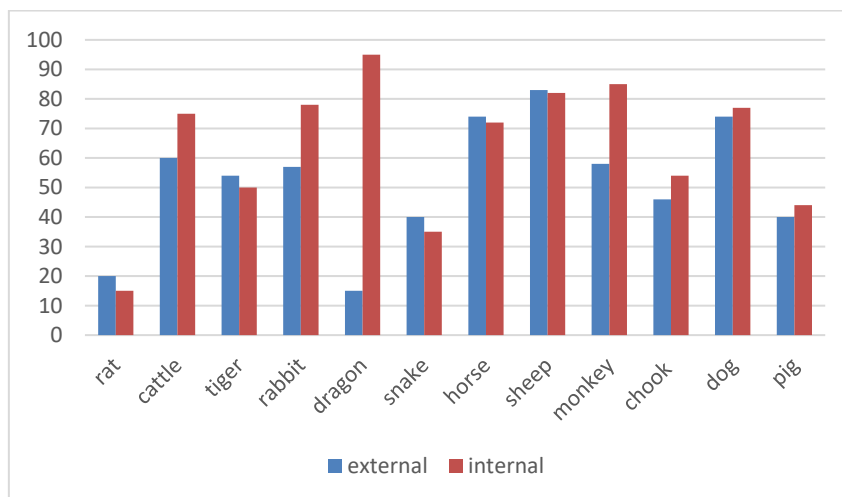


Figure 5: The acceptance of different Chinese animals in the eyes of foreigners

Figure 5 shows the distribution of the degree of reception of different zodiac animals in the eyes of foreigners. It can be seen from the figure. It can be seen from the interpretation of different words that the main difference between foreign and domestic is the understanding of "Dragon". Different, foreigners are more repulsive to dragons. However, in the country, the acceptance of the dragon is very high. This proves that in most of the zodiac words, there is still a large part of the same at home and abroad. By comparing the meanings of the zodiac animal words in Chinese and English, and the correspondence and non-correspondence between the idioms of these animal words in Chinese and English languages in the choice of animal words, we can clearly see that culture and There is indeed an inseparable connection between languages. The differences between cultures not only affect the meaning of idioms, but also reflect the influence of the meaning of idioms through the choice of animal words, which is specifically expressed as the choice of animal words. Corresponding and non-corresponding relationships, through the comparison of the second part, we can clearly see that in Chinese, the idioms of rats, snakes, dogs, chickens and pigs tend to express derogatory meaning under the influence of Chinese culture; The idioms express majesty, fierceness, and strong meaning. They are mostly derogatory and sometimes contain derogatory meanings. When cattle and horses appear in idioms, the meaning of idioms is mostly expressed in derogatory meaning.

#### 4.3. Statistics on the Degree of Study of the Chinese Zodiac Culture

Figure 6 shows the current degree of learning of the animal characters of the zodiac in the current international students. In this paper, the degree of understanding of different zodiac animals in three countries is counted. It can be seen from the figure that different countries have different levels of understanding in different animal words, which mainly depends on the influence of different countries' cultural level and geographical environment.



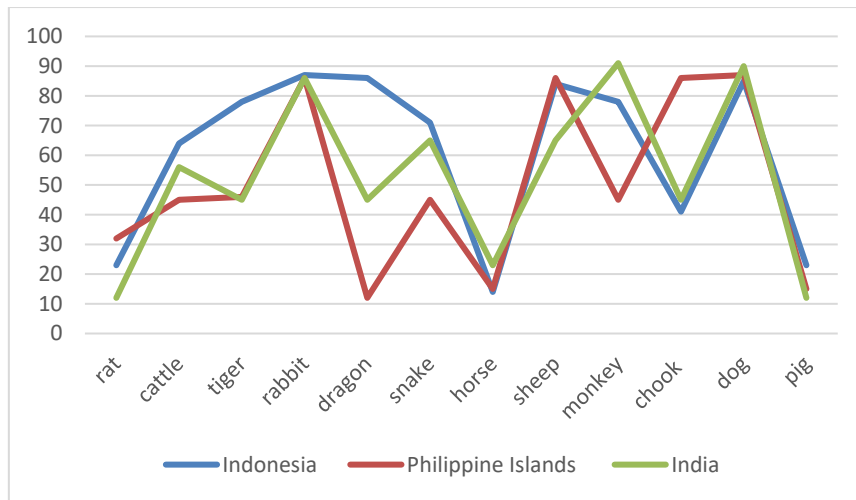


Figure 6: Comparison of detection results before and after ultrasonic image preprocessing

As a second language learning, Chinese as a foreign language is bound to be influenced by the learner's mother tongue. When a Chinese learner from an English-speaking country comes into contact with a Chinese idiom, he will naturally think whether any idiom in his or her native language can correspond to it. If he can find the corresponding idiom, he can quickly understand it. And master this Chinese idiom, however, due to the influence of cultural differences, the differences between languages are far greater than the common point, which makes it difficult for Chinese learners to find a corresponding English idiom for each Chinese idiom in their native language. To complete this task, the learner can only solve it through learning in the classroom with the help of Chinese teachers. Due to the close relationship between culture and language, when teaching Chinese as a foreign language, it is impossible to consider the influence of Chinese-English differences on it, that is, the significance of cultural differences on idioms and the choice of animal words. The impact will have an impact on the specific ways of teaching Chinese as a foreign language, because a language idiom is often derived from a certain myth and legend of the language, or a literary work, or social customs, etc. The culture of language is closely related, and the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language is through the form of classroom teaching, so that foreign Chinese learners can understand Chinese culture while learning Chinese.

**4.4. The Understanding of Different Social Groups on the Zodiac Culture at Home and Abroad**

Table 2 shows the degree of understanding of the zodiac culture by different social groups in China. Figure 7 shows the differences between the young and the elderly in the zodiac culture. It can be seen that the elderly are more influenced by traditional culture. Leading them to a higher level of understanding, which also shows that Chinese traditional culture is in different forgotten under the impact of new world new ideas.

**Table 2:** The degree of understanding of the zodiac culture by different social groups

Young people	student	35.2%
	teacher	63.2%
	doctor	45.6%
	lawyer	55.3%
Old people	worker	78.3%
	farmer	86.5%
	Rural elderly	91.2%
	laid-off workers	77.6%

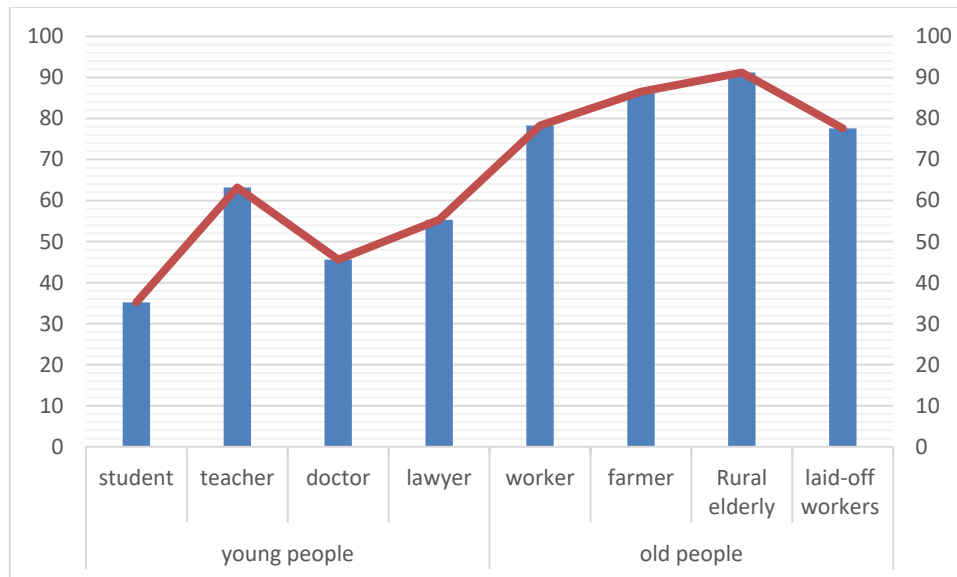


Figure 7: The degree of understanding of different zodiac cultures by different social groups in China

In cross-cultural communication, cultural diversity and differences allow foreign cultures to learn from each other and absorb them in order to maintain their vitality. “Developed countries have always regarded cultural output as a strategic measure. With the development of economic globalization, it is cultural globalization.” Nowadays, China has become an economic power, but it is relatively lagging behind in terms of cultural output. The 5,000-year-old culture has given China a strong cultural capital to export. China should take advantage of the economic development opportunity to communicate more with other countries and push China's traditional culture to the world. In view of this, translators must not only have bilingual ability, but also a series of inter-revolutionary factors such as bi-cultural and even multi-cultural knowledge, especially the national psychological consciousness, cultural formation process, historical customs and religions and religious culture of the two languages. Have a certain understanding. Only in this way can translation truly serve as a bridge for cross-cultural communication, in order to better display China's rich culture, reduce barriers in cross-cultural communication, and achieve interaction with global culture.

## 5. Conclusions

Regardless of Eastern culture or Western culture, the usage of animal nouns in the 12 Chinese zodiac signs is rich and varied, and the meaning of the same noun will vary according to different cultural connotations. This paper compares the genus of Chinese and English Zodiac from the perspective of cultural schema theory in cognitive linguistics, and analyzes the understanding of different animal words from different cognitive perspectives, thus solving the language caused by the differences in cultural patterns in intercultural communication. obstacle. In this paper, we analyze the English-Chinese differences of the zodiac animal words from the perspective of cultural linguistics, and summarize the differences between the different Chinese zodiac animals in the cultural differences between Chinese and foreign cultures, and give them the twelve in the eyes of foreigners. The acceptance of the word of the zodiac animal. Finally, the degree of study of Chinese culture by foreign students is given.

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