

Translation Development's Impact on National Fortune in Chinese Modern Times from the Perspective of the Eastward Transmission of Western Sciences

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ABSTRACT

From the perspective of the eastward transmission of western sciences, this article explores the relationship between the development of modern translation and China's national fortune in modern times. Through the analysis of modern translation activities and strategies, this article reveals the significant impact of translation on China's national fortune. This article first analyzes the translation activities in modern China, then explores the strategies of modern translation, and finally discusses the specific impact of translation on China's national development.

Keywords: *The eastward transmission of western sciences, Modern translation, Translation strategies, China's national fortune in history.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Since modern times, the trend of the eastward transmission of western sciences has brought a large influx of foreign cultures and ideas into China. As an important means of disseminating and introducing foreign knowledge, translation plays a crucial role in China's national fortune [1]^{PP30-41}. This article takes the perspective of the eastward transmission of western sciences as the starting point to explore the relationship between the development of modern translation and China's national fortune in modern times. Through the analysis of modern translation activities and strategies, the significant impact of translation on China's national development has been revealed. This article first analyzes the translation activities in modern China, then explores the strategies of modern translation, and finally discusses the specific impact of translation on China's national development. By studying the role of translation in the modernization and internationalization process of Chinese society, it is expected to provide new

ideas and directions for promoting cultural exchange and cooperation in China.

2. TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES IN CHINESE MODERN TIMES

When it comes to the changes in modern China, translation is an unavoidable topic. People can understand how translation has gradually changed modern China from the following aspects.

2.1 *The Increase in Foreign Trade and Exchanges*

The translation activities in modern China were driven and developed by the increase in foreign trade and exchanges. With the increasing communication between China and foreigners, more and more foreign literature is being translated into Chinese, allowing Chinese readers to have access to the latest knowledge in fields such as science, philosophy, literature, etc. These translated works not only enrich the thinking and knowledge reserves of Chinese people, but also provide a

continuous driving force for the modernization of Chinese society.

The increase in foreign trade was one of the important driving forces for the development of translation activities in modern China [2]^{P106}. In modern times, as China's trade with foreign countries gradually increased, Chinese people needed to translate foreign business documents, contracts, and related trade information. Such translation activities not only helped Chinese businessmen better understand and handle foreign trade affairs, but also provided important support for China's foreign trade.

The increase in communication with foreigners has also provided opportunities for the development of translation activities in modern China. Modern China actively engaged in academic, cultural, and political exchanges with foreign countries, and many foreign scholars, experts, and academic works entered China. In order to spread and understand the foreign knowledge, Chinese people have to engage in translation activities. By translating these foreign works into Chinese, Chinese people can better learn and absorb foreign academic and cultural achievements. The emergence of these translated works has enabled Chinese people to keep up with the forefront of international academia and culture.

In short, with the increase of foreign trade and exchanges, translation activities in modern China have been greatly promoted and developed. A large number of foreign literature has been translated into Chinese, enriching the Chinese people's thinking and knowledge reserves, and providing a continuous source of motivation for the modernization of Chinese society.

2.2 Translation of Foreign Literature

In modern China, with the increase of foreign trade and communication with foreigners, translation activities have been greatly promoted and developed. A large number of foreign literature has been translated into Chinese, allowing Chinese readers to have access to the latest knowledge in fields such as science, philosophy, literature, etc. Through translation activities, the Chinese people have been able to understand and learn more foreign knowledge, accelerating the modernization process of Chinese society.

In the process of translating foreign literature, translators focused on accurately conveying the ideas and viewpoints of the original text, while also

carefully integrating them into the cultural background of China [3]^{P253}. They used different translation strategies to better integrate Western knowledge and ideas into China, and had a positive impact on China's national development.

For the translation of scientific literature, translators focused on accurately conveying the scientific ideas and viewpoints of the original text, while also integrating them with traditional Chinese culture [4]^{P23}. They strived to solve the problems caused by cultural differences, integrating foreign scientific knowledge into China's way of thinking, so that Chinese readers can better understand and apply this knowledge.

For the translation of literary works, translators focused on maintaining the artistic and cultural connotations of the original work, while also taking into account the acceptance and understanding abilities of Chinese readers [5]^{P161}. They conveyed the language, style, and emotions in literary works, enabling Chinese readers to appreciate the uniqueness of foreign literature and resonate with it.

The flexible application of these translation strategies has enabled Western knowledge and ideas to better integrate into China, and has had a positive impact on China's national development. Through translation, understanding and cooperation between China and foreign countries have been promoted, which also provided a good platform for the dissemination of Chinese culture. The development of translation activities and the application of translation strategies have enabled China to gain a more proactive position in dialogue with the Western world, effectively promoting the development of modern Chinese history and national fortune [6]^{P16}.

2.3 Impact on Chinese society

The translation activities in modern China have had a profound impact on Chinese society. With the wave of the eastward transmission of western sciences, a large number of foreign cultures and ideas have emerged. Translation, as an important means of introducing and disseminating foreign knowledge, plays an important role in China's national fortune.

Firstly, since modern times, translation activities have been greatly promoted and developed. With the increase of foreign trade and communication with foreigners, a large number of foreign literature has been translated into Chinese, allowing Chinese readers to have access to the

latest knowledge in fields such as science, philosophy, literature, etc. These translated works have enriched the thinking and knowledge reserves of the Chinese people, and have also provided a continuous driving force for the modernization of Chinese society.

Secondly, in the process of translation, translators have adopted various strategies to cope with the transformation and dissemination of foreign cultures [7]^{P47}. For the translation of scientific literature, translators have focused on accurately conveying the ideas and viewpoints of the original text, while also carefully integrating them into the cultural background of China. For the translation of literary works, translators have focused on maintaining the artistic and cultural connotations of the original work, while also taking into account the acceptance and understanding abilities of Chinese readers. The flexible application of these translation strategies has enabled Western knowledge and ideas to better integrate into China, and has had a positive impact on China's national development.

Finally, the impact of translation activities on China's national fortune is mainly reflected in the following aspects. Through translation, the Chinese people have been able to understand and learn more foreign knowledge, accelerating the modernization process of Chinese society. Translation, as a bridge of cultural exchange, not only promotes understanding and cooperation between China and foreign countries, but also provides a good platform for the dissemination of Chinese culture. The development of translation activities and the application of translation strategies have enabled China to gain a more proactive position in dialogue with the Western world, effectively promoting the development of China's national fortune in modern times.

Overall, translation activities in modern China have had a profound impact on Chinese society. Translation, as an important cultural exchange activity, is of great significance for promoting the modernization of Chinese society and promoting exchanges and cooperation between China and foreign countries. In future research, it is necessary to further explore the profound impact of translation development on China's national culture and how to better promote the internationalization of Chinese culture.

3. STRATEGIES FOR MODERN TRANSLATION

As is well known, modern translation was the third important translation period in Chinese history. The process of modern translation generally began with the translation of scientific literature, followed by the translation of literary works, and finally came the translation of social sciences.

3.1 Strategies for Translating Scientific Literature

In the context of the eastward transmission of western sciences, modern Chinese translators adopted a series of strategies when translating scientific literature to ensure accurate communication of the original ideas and viewpoints, and to integrate them into the cultural background of China. Here are some common scientific literature translation strategies:

3.1.1 Continuity Translation

The translators should try to maintain the structure and vocabulary in the original text as much as possible to maintain the coherence of scientific concepts. This can ensure that readers have a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of scientific theories and viewpoints.

3.1.2 Term Translation

Translators should carefully study the professional terms in the original text and choose the appropriate translation words. In the field of science, accurate translation of terms is crucial to ensure the accurate communication of scientific concepts [8]^{P17}.

3.1.3 Cultural Adaptability Translation

Translators should integrate scientific concepts into the cultural background of China based on the background and cultural understanding ability of Chinese readers. This can increase readers' understanding and acceptance of scientific theories and viewpoints.

3.1.4 Explanatory Translation

Translators should explain and annotate scientific concepts that are difficult to understand in the original text to help readers better understand. This strategy can reduce readers' confusion about

scientific terms and concepts and improve their reading experience.

3.1.5 Proofreading And Checking

It is very important to proofread and check translated scientific literature. This can ensure the accuracy and professionalism of translation, and avoid misleading readers.

By flexibly applying the above strategies, translators can accurately convey the ideas and viewpoints in scientific literature and adapt them to the cultural background of China. This translation strategy can help Chinese readers better understand and accept Western scientific knowledge, further promoting China's modernization process.

3.2 Translation Strategies for Literary Works

The translation strategies of literary works play important roles in modern translation strategies. Literary works are the essence of each country's culture. Their translation involves maintaining the artistic sense and cultural connotation of the original works, and also needs to take into account the acceptance and understanding ability of readers [9]^{P86}.

When translating literary works, translators need to pay attention to maintaining the artistic sense of the original work. The translation of literary works not only involves the transformation of words and sentence structures, but more importantly, it conveys the emotions and artistic conception contained in the original work. Translators need to convey the beauty of the original work to readers by selecting appropriate words, language styles, and ways of expression. At the same time, translators also need to pay attention to the handling of details, such as retaining the rhetorical devices and rhythm of the original work, so that the translation can maintain a consistent artistic effect with the original work.

In addition to emphasizing the artistic quality of the original work, translators also need to consider the reader's acceptance and comprehension ability when translating literary works. Due to the different reading habits and cultural background knowledge of readers in different cultural backgrounds, translators need to flexibly apply translation strategies to make the translation better understood and accepted by readers. This includes using familiar words and expressions from readers,

appropriately annotating or explaining the cultural difficulties involved in the original work, so that readers can better understand the author's intention and the deep meaning of the work.

In short, the translation strategy of literary works needs to maintain the artistic sense of the original work, while paying attention to the reader's acceptance and comprehension ability. By flexibly applying translation strategies, translators can make the translation closer to the cultural background and reading habits of the readers, while maintaining the artistic effect and connotation of the original work. This translation strategy can not only enhance readers' reading experience of literary works, but also promote communication and understanding between different cultures, and promote Chinese literature to the world.

3.3 Other Translation Strategies

In the context of the eastward transmission of western sciences, translators not only adopted strategies to accurately convey the original ideas and artistic sense, but also utilized other translation strategies to better integrate into the cultural background of China and improve the acceptance and understanding ability of Chinese readers towards translated works [10]^{P83}.

Firstly, when translating scientific literature, translators have paid attention to integrating it into the cultural background of China. They explained and introduced the content related to Chinese history and culture in the original text through annotations or adding supplementary materials. This translation strategy can help Chinese readers better understand and apply foreign scientific knowledge, and promote the development and progress of Chinese science.

Secondly, translators have paid attention to maintaining the artistic and cultural connotations of the original work when translating literary works. They not only focused on preserving the style and charm of the original work as much as possible during the translation process, but also paid attention to understanding the historical background and cultural environment in which the original work is located, so that the translated work can better convey the emotions and artistic conception of the original work. Through this translation strategy, Chinese readers can appreciate literary works from different countries and develop a sense of identification with Chinese culture through appreciation.

In addition, translators have also paid attention to considering the acceptance and understanding ability of Chinese readers, and adopted corresponding translation strategies. They would conduct vocabulary selection, sentence adjustment, and other operations based on the reading habits and cultural background of Chinese readers to reduce the language and cultural difficulty of the translated work for the readers. This translation strategy makes foreign translated works easier for Chinese readers to accept and understand, promoting the exchange and integration of foreign and Chinese cultures.

In short, modern translation has adopted various strategies in the context of the eastward transmission of western sciences, in order to better introduce and disseminate foreign knowledge, integrate into the cultural background of China, and improve the acceptance and understanding ability of Chinese readers towards translated works. The flexible application of these translation strategies has promoted the modernization process of Chinese society and promoted the development of modern Chinese history and national fortune. In future research, the researchers can delve into the profound impact of translation strategies on China's national culture and how to better promote the internationalization of Chinese culture.

4. THE IMPACT OF TRANSLATION ON CHINA'S NATIONAL FORTUNE

From a historical perspective, it is not difficult to find that the curve of the rise and fall of China's national fortune is indistinguishable from the curve of the rise and fall of the translation industry, which is generally consistent. As translation can introduce new knowledge, it can stimulate and promote the development of society. If translation inaction occurs at the national level, ideas will gradually become closed and conservative, and the country will inevitably end up weak and die over time.

4.1 Dissemination of Foreign Knowledge

The impact of translation on China's national fortune is mainly reflected in the dissemination of foreign knowledge. In the wave of the eastward transmission of western sciences since modern times, translation, as an important means of introducing and disseminating foreign knowledge, has had a profound impact on China's national fortune [11]^{P66}.

Firstly, the translation activities in modern China greatly promoted the dissemination of foreign knowledge. With the increase of foreign trade and the strengthening of communication with foreigners, China has carried out a large number of translation activities, translating a large number of foreign literature into Chinese, which allowed Chinese readers to have access to the latest knowledge in fields such as science, philosophy, literature, etc. The emergence of these translated works has enriched the thinking and knowledge reserves of the Chinese people, and provided a continuous driving force for the modernization of Chinese society.

Secondly, translators have adopted various strategies to cope with the transformation and dissemination of foreign cultures during the translation process. For example, in the translation of scientific literature, translators have focused on accurately conveying the ideas and viewpoints of the original text, while also carefully integrating them into the cultural background of China. In the translation of literary works, translators have focused on maintaining the artistic and cultural connotations of the original work, while also taking into account the acceptance and understanding abilities of Chinese readers. These flexible translation strategies have enabled Western knowledge and ideas to better integrate into China, accelerating the modernization process of Chinese society.

Overall, the impact of translation on China's national fortune is reflected in promoting the dissemination of foreign knowledge. Through translation, the Chinese people have been able to understand and learn more foreign knowledge, accelerating the modernization process of Chinese society. Translation, as a bridge of cultural exchange, not only promotes understanding and cooperation between China and foreign countries, but also provides a good platform for the dissemination of Chinese culture. The development of translation activities and the application of translation strategies have enabled China to gain a more proactive position in dialogue with the Western world, effectively promoting the development of China's national fortune in modern times.

4.2 Bridge for Cultural Exchange

Translation, as a bridge of cultural exchange, has had a profound impact on China's national fortune [12]^{P184}. Through translation, the Chinese

people have been able to understand and learn more foreign knowledge, accelerating the modernization process of Chinese society. In the development of modern China, translation has not only promoted understanding and cooperation between China and foreign countries, but also provided a good platform for the dissemination of Chinese culture.

As a medium of cultural exchange, translation has opened up communication barriers between China and the West. Through translation, the latest achievements in Western fields such as science, philosophy, and literature have been introduced into China, providing a continuous driving force for China's social modernization. The dissemination of translated works has brought rich intellectual and knowledge reserves to the Chinese people, broadened their horizons, and stimulated their wisdom. This not only promoted the progress and development of Chinese society, but also injected vitality into China's national fortune in modern times.

In addition, translation has also promoted understanding and cooperation between China and foreign countries. Through translation, the Chinese people can better understand Western culture and ideas, thereby enhancing friendship and cooperation with Western countries and people. Translation, as a tool for cultural exchange, has helped China and foreign countries engage in dialogue and exchange, enhancing mutual understanding and respect between the two cultures. China is no longer isolated from the world stage, but actively participates in international affairs, promoting the development of China's national fortune in modern times.

In short, translation, as an important cultural exchange activity, is of great significance for promoting the modernization of Chinese society and promoting exchanges and cooperation between China and foreign countries. Through translation, the Chinese people have been able to access and learn more foreign knowledge, accelerating the modernization process of Chinese society. Translation, as a bridge for cultural exchange, has promoted understanding and cooperation between China and the West, and provided a good platform for the dissemination of Chinese culture. In future research, there is a must to further explore the profound impact of translation development on China's national fortune and how to better promote the internationalization of Chinese culture.

4.3 The Development of Modern Chinese History and National Fortune

Translation played an important role in the development of China's national fortune in modern times. As the eastward transmission of western sciences, a large number of foreign cultures and ideas flooded into China, and translation, as a means of introducing and disseminating foreign knowledge, had a profound impact on China's national fortune.

On the one hand, the translation activities in modern China have greatly enriched the thinking and knowledge reserves of the Chinese people. With the increase of foreign trade and communication with foreigners, a large number of foreign literature has been translated into Chinese, allowing Chinese readers to have access to the latest knowledge in fields such as science, philosophy, literature, etc. These translated works have provided a continuous driving force for the modernization of Chinese society.

On the other hand, modern translation has adopted various strategies to cope with the spread of the eastward transmission of western sciences. For the translation of scientific literature, translators have focused on accurately conveying the ideas and viewpoints of the original text, while integrating them into the cultural background of China. For the translation of literary works, translators have focused on maintaining the artistic and cultural connotations of the original work, while also taking into account the acceptance and understanding abilities of Chinese readers. The flexible application of these translation strategies has enabled Western knowledge and ideas to better integrate into China, and has had a positive impact on China's national fortune.

Through translation, the Chinese people have been able to understand and learn more foreign knowledge, accelerating the modernization process of Chinese society. Translation, as a bridge of cultural exchange, not only promotes understanding and cooperation between China and foreign countries, but also provides a good platform for the dissemination of Chinese culture[13]^{P30}. The development of translation activities and the application of translation strategies have enabled China to gain a more proactive position in dialogue with the Western world, effectively promoting the development of China's national fortune in modern times.

Therefore, the impact of translation on China's national fortune cannot be ignored. Further research on the profound impact of the development of translation on China's national fortune and how to better promote the internationalization of Chinese culture will provide important references for people to further understand the role of translation in modern Chinese history.

5. CONCLUSION

Through an analysis of the development of translation from the perspective of the eastward transmission of western sciences and the modern history and national fortune of China, this article draws the following conclusions:

Firstly, translation has played an important role in the national fortune of modern China. With the influx of Western culture and ideas, translation has become one of the main means of introducing and disseminating foreign knowledge. A large number of foreign literature has been translated into Chinese, providing a continuous driving force for China's modernization process. Translation has not only enriched the thinking and knowledge reserves of Chinese people, but also promoted exchanges and cooperation between China and foreign countries.

Secondly, modern translation has adopted various strategies to cope with the transformation and dissemination of foreign cultures. For the translation of scientific literature, translators have focused on accurately conveying the ideas and viewpoints of the original text and integrating them into the cultural background of China. For the translation of literary works, translators have focused on maintaining the artistic and cultural connotations of the original work, while also taking into account the acceptance and understanding abilities of Chinese readers. The flexible application of these translation strategies has enabled Western knowledge and ideas to better integrate into China, and has had a positive impact on China's national development.

Finally, translation has had a profound impact on China's national fortune. Through translation, the Chinese people have been able to understand and learn more foreign knowledge, accelerating the modernization process of Chinese society. Translation, as a bridge of cultural exchange, not only promotes understanding and cooperation between China and foreign countries, but also provides a good platform for the dissemination of

Chinese culture. The development of translation activities and the application of translation strategies have enabled China to gain a more proactive position in dialogue with the Western world, effectively promoting the development of China's national fortune in modern times.

Through the research in this article, it can be seen that translation has played an important role in the national fortune of modern China. However, there are still some deep-seated issues that need further research, such as the profound impact of translation development on China's national fortune and how to better promote the internationalization process of Chinese culture. These issues are worth further exploration in future research.

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