

Study on the Translation of Minnan Culture

Qi Liu

Xiamen University Tan Kah Kee College, China

Abstract: As an important part of Chinese culture, the translation of Minnan culture into foreign languages is of great significance for people all over the world to understand China's traditional culture. Taking the Chinese-English translation of Minnan culture as an example, this paper discusses the problems existing in the foreign translation of Minnan culture and the countermeasures. Bassnett's cultural translation theory provides theoretical guidance for this paper, emphasizing that translation is not only the transformation of language, but also the transmission and exchange of cultural information. This paper first introduces Bassnett's cultural translation theory, then analyzes the characteristics of Minnan culture and the challenges it faces in foreign translation, and then puts forward various translation methods of Minnan culture, including transliteration with annotations, literal translation with annotations, free translation with annotations etc. Finally, it looks forward to the development prospect of Minnan culture foreign translation and puts forward suggestions for future research.

Keywords: Minnan Culture; Cultural Translation; Bassnett Theory; Translation Methods.

1. Introduction

Minnan culture integrates the unique charm of indigenous Baiyue culture, the mystical hues of Arab culture, and the advanced concepts of Western culture, while also skillfully incorporating the vastness of maritime culture and the diversity of overseas Chinese culture, all of which contribute to the robust growth and organic development of Minnan culture. In cross-strait cultural exchanges, Minnan culture, as a shared cultural heritage of both sides, plays an important role as a bridge and bond. In Southeast Asia and other overseas regions, Minnan culture is also attracting more and more overseas Chinese to pay attention to and inherit its unique charm and influence.

Nowadays, under the strategic background of Chinese culture going global, the foreign translation of Minnan culture is a very important work, which deserves attention. It not only helps the international community to have a more comprehensive understanding of the diversity and richness of Chinese culture, but also helps to enhance the cultural identity and cohesion of southern Fujian ethnic groups worldwide.

First of all, through foreign translation research, these cultural characteristics can be spread to a wider international community, promote the exchange and understanding between different cultures, and put forward translation principles and methods conducive to carrying forward traditional Chinese culture, so as to standardize translation standards, improve translation quality, and better demonstrate the unique charm and spiritual connotation of Minnan culture. It helps to improve the international visibility of southern Fujian, and provides strong support for the development of local tourism, so as to promote the development of local economy.

Secondly, the foreign translation of Minnan culture helps the international community to understand more comprehensively the diversity and richness of Chinese culture. This will not only enhance the international influence of Chinese culture, but also promote the coexistence and common development of global cultures. Through foreign translation research, we can further excavate and sort out the precious resources in the cultural heritage of southern Fujian, and provide strong support for the protection and inheritance

of these cultural heritage. This will help maintain cultural diversity and promote the sustainable development of human civilization.

Thirdly, the study of foreign translation of Minnan culture helps to enhance the cultural identity and cohesion of the Minnan ethnic group in the world. Through a common cultural language and symbol system, people are able to deepen their awareness and pride in their own culture, and thus more closely united.

Finally, the study of foreign translation of Minnan culture is also one of the important fields of academic research. Through the in-depth research, it can promote the development of translation studies, culturology, folklore and other related disciplines, and provide more research materials and theoretical support for the academic community.

Bassnett's cultural translation theory emphasizes that translation is not only the surface transformation of language, but also the transmission of deep-level cultural information and the bridge of cross-cultural communication. Based on this theory, this paper takes the Chinese-English translation of Minnan culture as an example, focusing on the unique charm of Minnan culture and various challenges encountered in the process of foreign translation. After analysis, various adaptive strategies are proposed, including but not limited to transliteration combined with detailed annotation, literal translation supplemented with necessary annotation, free translation combined with cultural interpretation, and appropriate omissions to highlight the core information etc. More suggestions on talent cultivation and future development are provided, with the aim that the essence of Minnan culture is accurately and vividly conveyed to an international audience.

2. Literature Review

Research on Minnan culture in China has accumulated to a certain extent, especially in folk customs, language, literature, art, religious beliefs, etc. These studies have provided rich material and theoretical basis for the translation of Minnan culture.

In view of the uniqueness and complexity of Minnan culture, domestic scholars have proposed various translation

strategies and methods in the translation process, such as phonetic transcription with annotation, direct translation with annotation, and free translation with annotation, to ensure the accuracy of the translated content and the conveying of cultural connotations. At the same time, domestic scholars also pay attention to the application of translation theory in the translation of Minnan culture, providing theoretical support for translation practice. For example, the translation research on Minnan-themed works such as Lai Boying provides valuable experience for the translation of Minnan culture. The research on the English translation of Zhangzhou intangible folk custom culture has also formed a distinct research field, involving the translation problems of a large number of “culturally loaded words” related to Minnan dialect, and exploring translation methods from the perspective of ecological translation studies, namely, the language dimension adaptive choice of conversion, the cultural dimension adaptive choice of conversion, and the communication dimension adaptive choice of conversion [1]. Some overseas scholars have carried out some work in the field of cultural exchange and comparative studies, exploring the similarities between Minnan culture and Southeast Asian culture, the relationship between Minnan folk culture and cultural identity, etc. These studies have provided a cross-cultural perspective and reference for the translation of Minnan culture.

At present, there are still some shortcomings in the research on the translation of Minnan culture both at home and abroad, such as less systematic exploration of translation problems from a cultural perspective, less research on translation strategies, talent training, and future development direction, insufficient research depth, weak research strength, and limited research results, etc. Therefore, this paper uses Bassnett’s cultural translation theory to review the translation of Minnan culture, focusing on the effectiveness of cultural translation, pointing out the pain points, and formulating solutions, with the aim of making more contributions to the protection and inheritance of Minnan culture and jointly promoting the development of research on the translation of Minnan culture.

3. Theoretical Framework

Susan Bassnett’s theoretical framework of cultural translation has had a profound impact on the field of translation studies. She breaks through the limitations of traditional translation theories which focus on language transfer and examines translation in a broader cultural context.

Bassnett believes that translation is not only the conversion of language, but also the transmission and construction of culture.[2] She emphasized that translation should be based on culture rather than just on previous texts. This view breaks through the limitations of traditional translation theories on translation units and elevates translation to the level of cultural communication.

Besides it, translation is not only a simple process of decoding and reassembling, but also an act of communication. Translation is communication within and between cultures. Translators need to fully consider the cultural background and reading habits of target language readers in the process of translation, so as to ensure that the translated works can be effectively transmitted and accepted in the target language culture.

What’s more, translation should not be limited to the description of the source text, but to the functional

equivalence of the text in the target culture. Bassnett believes that the purpose of translation is to realize cultural exchange and communication, so it is necessary to pay attention to the functions of the original text in the source culture in the translation process, and realize the same or similar functions in the target culture.

Lastly, different historical periods have different translation principles and norms, which are designed to meet different cultural needs. Translation is to meet the needs of culture and the needs of different groups in a certain culture. Therefore, the influence of historical and cultural background should be considered in the process of translation.

As for the concrete embodiment of the cultural translation theory, first of all, Bassnett emphasizes cultural functional equivalence in translation, that is, the translated work should achieve the same or similar functions in the target culture as the original in the source culture. This requires the translator to fully consider the cultural background and reading habits of the target language readers in the translation process, and make appropriate adjustments and adaptations to the original text.

Additionally, Bassnett believes that translators have subjective initiative in the process of translation. They are not only language changers, but also cultural transmitters and builders. On the basis of understanding and interpreting the source language culture, translators need to innovate and reconstruct in order to achieve effective cultural transmission in the target language.

Thirdly, Bassnett’s cultural translation theory also focuses on the issues of power and ideology in the translation process. She believes that translation, as a cultural activity, is bound to be influenced by various social, political and economic factors. In the process of translation, translators may adapt or adjust the original text to some extent according to their own positions, viewpoints or the needs of the target language culture. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain critical thinking in the translation process, to reflect on and criticize the power and ideology in the translated works.

The last important point is that Bassnett’s cultural translation theory opens up a new perspective and ideas for translation studies and emphasizes the important role of culture in translation. Her theory not only broadens the field and scope of translation studies, but also deepens people’s understanding of the essence of translation. At the same time, her theories are of great significance in promoting cross-cultural communication and understanding, and provide powerful theoretical support and guidance for translation practice.

To sum up, Bassnett’s theoretical framework of cultural translation takes culturality, communicativeness, functionality and historicity as its core points of view, and emphasizes the equivalence of cultural functions in the translation process, the translator’s subjective initiative and his concern for power and ideology. This theoretical framework provides a new perspective and way of thinking for translation studies and is of great significance for promoting the development of translation disciplines and cultural exchanges.

4. Case Study of Translation of Minnan Culture

4.1. Minnan Dialect

Minnan dialect is an important part of Minnan culture, with

a large number of language expressions rich in regional cultural characteristics of southern Fujian, which contains the outlook on life and values, lifestyle and way of thinking of the people of Minnan.[3] There are many dialect words and slang terms in Minnanese, which may not have corresponding expressions in standard Mandarin, so finding equivalent or similar words to convey the same or similar meanings is necessary during translation.

On the other hand, Minnan culture is deeply influenced by maritime culture, immigrant culture, and traditional Confucian culture, which need to be fully considered in translation. For example, when translating content related to religious beliefs, festivals and customs, folk arts, etc., it is necessary to understand and convey the meanings and background of these cultural elements.

Those culturally-loaded words such as place names, people's names, and food names, which have a strong cultural color, need to be especially careful when translating to convey their cultural connotations. Furthermore, many expressions in Minnan culture depend on specific context and cultural consensus, which makes translation require a deep understanding of the context and cultural background of the original text.

In the process of foreign translation, how to accurately convey the meaning of these words is an important challenge for translators. First of all, translators need to deeply understand and study the vocabulary of Minnan dialect and master its linguistic characteristics and cultural connotations. Secondly, in the translation process, the translator needs to choose appropriate translation strategies according to the expression habits of the target language and the cognitive characteristics of the readers, such as literal translation, free translation, transliteration, etc., in order to retain the semantic meaning and cultural connotation of the original word to the greatest extent. For example, when translating the Hokkien dialect word “*cuo bian tou wei*” (neighbors), translators can choose to translate it literally as “neighbors” or free-translate it as “those who live nearby” to better convey its cultural connotation.

In summary, the translation of Minnan culture requires translators to have a solid command of languages, rich cultural background knowledge, and flexible translation strategies. At the same time, it is also necessary to continuously learn and explore new translation methods and theories to meet the changing translation needs and challenges. In practice, it is often necessary to flexibly apply adaptation and foreignization based on specific circumstances in order to achieve the best translation effect.

4.2. Minnan Values

Incorporating the values of Minnan culture into translation is a challenging yet meaningful process. The strong ancestor worship of the Minnan people has not only deeply influenced generation after generation of the Minnan people, but also been brought to foreign lands with the mass migration of the Minnan people in history, especially to Taiwan and Southeast Asia, which not only promoted the spread of Minnan culture and even the traditional Chinese culture, but also had a profound positive impact on the social life of the ancestors of the Minnan people and their relationship with the ancestral lands.[4] Translators need to deeply understand the core values of Minnan culture. Minnan culture integrates elements of maritime culture, central plains culture, ancient Wuyue culture, and hometown culture, forming an open, enterprising,

inclusive, and innovative character. Its values include but are not limited to valuing family and kinship, diligence and frugality, unity and cooperation, pursuing education and knowledge, valuing integrity and loyalty, respecting gods and beliefs, etc.

First of all, for words and expressions that can directly convey the values of Minnan culture, a direct translation approach can be used. For those with rich cultural connotations and difficult to translate directly, an indirect translation approach is needed, through explanation or annotation to convey its deep meaning.

Secondly, during the translation process, consider the cultural background and acceptance level of the target language readers. Sometimes, in order to better convey the values of Minnan culture, it may be necessary to preserve cultural characteristics: In cases where possible, try to preserve the cultural elements of the original text. This can be achieved through the strategy of foreignization, which retains the cultural imagery and expression of the original text and helps the readers of the target language understand it through annotations or explanations.

Thirdly, when translating texts that involve the values of Minnan culture, pay attention to describing the context of the original text. By using vivid descriptions and explanations, you can help target language readers better understand the cultural background and social environment in which the original text was written.

Fourthly, for cultural background information that target language readers may not be familiar with, translators can supplement it in the translation. This helps readers better understand the cultural elements and values in the original text.

Fifthly, during the translation process, multimedia tools (such as pictures, videos, and audio) can be used to assist in conveying the values of Minnan culture. These multimedia materials, for example, organizing cultural exchange activities, creating interactive games, etc., can let readers feel and understand the values of Minnan culture through participation.

What's more, translators need to continuously learn about professional knowledge of Minnan culture, including history, geography, customs, religion, etc.. This helps them understand and convey the values of Minnan culture more accurately. Also, translators need exchange experiences with other translators, scholars, and cultural workers, and share translation experiences and insights. This helps translators broaden their horizons, improve their translation skills, and better integrate into the values of Minnan culture.

In conclusion, integrating the values of Minnan culture into translation requires translators to have a profound cultural background, keen cross-cultural awareness, and flexible translation strategies. By deeply understanding the core values of Minnan culture, choosing appropriate translation strategies, paying attention to the conveyance of context and cultural background, utilizing multimedia and interactive methods, and continuously learning and exchanging experiences, translators can effectively convey the unique charm and profound connotation of Minnan culture.

4.3. Metaphors in Minnanese

When dealing with metaphors and idioms in Minnan culture in translation, it is necessary to consider multiple factors such as language, culture, and context.

Take the term “*xin lian*” in Minnanese, for example. In

Mandarin, it is often used to refer to babies or children, expressing affection and fondness. In Minnanese, “xin lian” Therefore, the metaphor and metonymy in Minnan culture can be translated into English by using connotation translation, such as “beloved” or “treasured” to convey the original image and emotions.

Handling metaphors and metonymy in Minnan culture requires considering various factors, including cultural connotations, context, translation techniques, and cultural differences. By deeply understanding and skillfully applying these methods, it is possible to ensure that the translated text conveys the original meaning while preserving its original imagery and style.

4.4. Cultural Customs of Southern Fujian

4.4.1. “Mooncake Gambling”

“Bo Bing” is a traditional Mid-Autumn Festival activity unique to the people of southern Fujian for hundreds of years. According to legend, it was designed and invented by Zheng Chenggong when he stationed troops on Gulangyu Island to relieve the soldiers’ love for the Mid-Autumn Festival and stimulate their morale.

In English, bocake is translated as “Mooncake Gambling”, which not only retains the association between bocake and mooncake, but also reflects the characteristics of gambling games.

This translation accurately conveys the core content and cultural characteristics of the pancake shopping activity, so that foreign friends can easily understand and participate in this cultural activity.

4.4.2. “Kewang”

It is a custom activity held in Hongtang Village, Yancuo Town, Longhai City, Zhangzhou, on the 12th day of the first lunar month, which originates from a historical story of the late Ming and early Qing dynasties. The custom is to placate the Yin spirit in the form of a performance in which the idols are carried together.

This custom is often literally translated as “Kewang”, but a simple transliteration can lead to a “cultural loss”. Therefore, it is recommended to use transliteration notes, such as “Kewang (literally ‘knocking the statues of gods’)” or more detailed interpretative translation, in order to accurately convey its cultural connotation.

Through annotated or explanatory translation, foreign readers can gain a deeper understanding of the historical background and cultural significance of the unique custom.

4.4.3. “Minnan Shadow Puppet Show”

Shadow play in southern Fujian is a traditional drama form with strong local characteristics and cultural heritage.

In the translation process, the pinyin spelling “Minnan” was used to identify the regional characteristics, while the English “Shadow Puppet Show” was used to accurately describe the drama form.

This translation method not only retains the regional characteristics of shadow play in southern Fujian, but also clearly conveys its essential characteristics as a dramatic form of shadow play.

4.4.4. “Puberty Rite in Minnan Culture”

In Minnan culture, the custom of “Qian Chu Hua Yuan” has rich cultural connotations and symbolic meaning. To accurately and vividly translate it into English, we need to adopt an appropriate translation strategy.

Firstly, from the literal meaning, “Qian Chu Hua Yuan” can

be directly translated as “Pulling out of the Garden”, but this translation ignores the cultural connotations behind it. In fact, “Qian Chu Hua Yuan” is a coming-of-age ceremony in Minnan culture, marking the transition from adolescence to adulthood and entering a new stage of life. Therefore, we need to adopt a metaphorical translation to convey this deeper meaning.

One possible English translation could be “Puberty Rite in Minnan Culture”, where “Puberty Rite” accurately conveys the concept of the coming-of-age ceremony, while “in Minnan Culture” indicates the cultural background of this custom. Such a translation retains the original meaning while making it easier for international readers to understand.

In addition, we can consider adding annotations to the translation to further explain the specific content and symbolic meaning of pulling out of the garden. For example, it can be translated as “Puberty Rite in Minnan Culture (A traditional ceremony marking the transition from childhood to adulthood, during which children are believed to be released from the spiritual garden under the care of the flower deity)”. Such annotations not only provide cultural background information but also help readers better understand the custom. In terms of translation strategy, we mainly adopted the method of literal translation with annotations. Literal translation can convey the deep meaning of the original text, while annotations can supplement cultural background and specific details, making the translation more complete and accurate. This translation strategy respects the cultural features of the original text while taking into account the understanding needs of international readers, which is helpful in promoting cultural exchange and dissemination.

4.4.5. Mazu Festival

In the culture of southern Fujian, the Mazu Festival is a significant traditional ceremony held to commemorate and venerate the sea goddess Mazu. To accurately translate it into English while preserving its cultural characteristics and symbolic significance, we must carefully select our translation strategies.

Firstly, we can directly translate “Mazu Ji Dian” as “Mazu Festival”, where “Mazu” is the internationally recognized English transliteration of the goddess’s name, and “Festival” clearly indicates its nature as a holiday or celebration. This translation is concise and straightforward, effectively conveying the core information of the event.

However, mere literal translation may not fully capture the rich cultural connotations and symbolic meanings of the Mazu Festival. Therefore, we can consider incorporating explanatory or descriptive elements into the translation to present this custom more comprehensively. For instance, we could translate it as “Mazu Festival: A Solemn Celebration in Honor of the Goddess of the Sea”. This version retains the simplicity of literal translation while enhancing the translation with “Solemn Celebration” and “in Honor of the Goddess of the Sea”, which supplement the gravity and purpose of the event.

In terms of translation strategies, we primarily employ a combination of literal translation and explanatory vocabulary. Literal translation maintains the basic form and meaning of the original text, while explanatory vocabulary further elaborates and enriches the translation content, making it more understandable and acceptable. This strategy respects the cultural characteristics of the original text while catering to the comprehension needs of international readers.

Furthermore, we can consider adding background

information or annotations to the translation to assist readers in better understanding the cultural background and symbolic meanings of the Mazu Festival. For example, briefly introducing Mazu's legendary story, her status in the hearts of people in southern Fujian, and the specific contents and rituals of the festival can serve as supplementary materials, providing readers with a deeper level of understanding.

In addition to the above cases, many other southern Fujian cultural customs have also achieved good results in the process of foreign translation. For example, "Nanyin" is translated as "Nanyin Music", "Song Jiangzhen" is translated as "Songjiangzhen Martial Performance" and so on. Bassnett's view of cultural translation makes an overall analysis and investigation of the translation process from the cultural level, gradually evolving the original narrow translation understanding of language and function one by one into a macro cross-cultural text transformation, focusing on the great social reaction of the cross-cultural communication process of the target text, and providing a new perspective for translation studies. [5] These translations have fully considered the cultural connotation of customs and English expression habits, so that foreign friends can better understand and appreciate the unique charm of southern Fujian culture.

4.5. Historical Inheritance of Southern Fujian

The historical context reflected in the translation of Minnan culture can be traced back to the whole process of its formation, development, dissemination and integration with foreign cultures. This process not only shows the uniqueness and diversity of Minnan culture, but also reflects its important position in cross-cultural communication. The following is a detailed explanation of the historical context reflected in the foreign translation of southern Fujian culture:

4.5.1. Formation Stage

4.5.1.1 The Fusion of Minyue Culture

Background: In the pre-Qin period, Minyue culture, as the main cultural form in southern Fujian, began to communicate and integrate with the Central Plains culture.

Foreign translation: In the early historical documents and archaeological discoveries, although there are few direct foreign translation materials, we can understand the exchange between Minyue culture and the Central Plains culture through the archaeological excavation and research of Minyue cultural sites. These research results may be communicated and disseminated in the international academic community in the form of academic papers or monographs.

4.5.1.2 The Southern Migration of the Central Plains Culture

Background: From the Han and Jin dynasties to the late Tang Dynasties, the Han people in the Central Plains moved south for many times, bringing advanced technology and culture, and promoting the formation of Minnan culture.

With the southern migration of the Central Plains culture, some classical documents and Confucianism began to spread in southern Fujian. These documents and thoughts became important materials to show the historical origin of Minnan culture in the later process of foreign translation. For example, Confucian classics such as the Analects of Confucius and Mencius may have been introduced to other countries through translations by missionaries or scholars.

4.5.2. Stages of Development

4.5.2.1 Prosperity in the Song and Yuan Dynasties

Background: In the Song and Yuan Dynasties, Quanzhou became the starting point of the "Maritime Silk Road", attracting a large number of foreign merchants such as Arabs and Persians to do business, bringing foreign cultures such as Islamic culture.

The expression of foreign translation: the openness and inclusiveness of the Minnan culture in this period are reflected in the foreign translation. For example, the history and prosperity of Quanzhou Port, as well as the activities of Arab merchants here, may have been spread abroad through the oral accounts of merchants and travel notes of travelers, and have been translated into many languages.

4.5.2.2 The Twists and Turns of the Ming and Qing Dynasties

Background: In the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the development of Minnan culture was affected to some extent due to the maritime prohibition policy and war, but it was still moving forward in twists and turns.

Foreign translation: Although there were relatively few foreign translation materials in this period, the unique charm of Minnan culture in folk beliefs and traditional arts was still preserved and transmitted through oral transmission or documentary records. For example, legends and stories about Mazu belief may have been introduced abroad through translations by missionaries or merchants.

4.5.3. Stage of Communication and Blending

4.5.3.1 The Spread of Overseas Immigrants

Background: Historically, the Minnan people have an extensive history of overseas immigration, and they have brought the Minnan culture to Southeast Asia, America and other places.

With the overseas immigration of Minnan people, Minnan culture also took root and sprouted overseas. In the overseas Chinese community, Hokkien has become one of the main communication languages, and has formed a unique overseas Hokkien culture. These cultural phenomena have been fully reflected and explained in foreign translation. For example, research works on the living customs and religious beliefs of overseas Chinese communities may be translated into multiple languages for dissemination.

4.5.3.2 The Integration of Modern Culture

Background: Since entering the modern society, with the acceleration of globalization and the popularization of the Internet, Minnan culture has been more extensively communicating and blending with cultures around the world.

Foreign translation: In modern society, Minnan culture is translated and disseminated through various channels and forms. For example, academic papers, monographs, film and television works about Minnan culture may be translated into multiple languages for international exchange; At the same time, with the development of the Internet, the relevant information of Minnan culture is more easily understood and concerned by global netizens. These foreign translation materials not only show the unique charm of Minnan culture, but also promote understanding and respect between different cultures.

To sum up, the historical context reflected in the foreign translation of Minnan culture is a continuous process from formation, development, dissemination to blending. This process not only shows the uniqueness and diversity of Minnan culture, but also reflects its important position and

role in cross-cultural communication.

5. Improvement Strategies for Foreign Translation of Minnan Culture

5.1. Problems in the Process of Foreign Translation of Minnan Culture

5.1.1. Difficulty in Dealing with Culture-Loaded Words

Minnan culture contains a large number of words with unique cultural connotations, which are often not directly expressed in English and other foreign languages, resulting in the difficulty of accurately conveying the original meaning in translation.

5.1.2. Lack of Understanding of Context and Cultural Background

If the translator does not have a deep understanding of the history, social background and context of Minnan culture, the translation result may be distorted or misunderstood.

5.1.3. Translation Standards are not Uniform

At present, there are no unified translation standards and norms for foreign translation of Minnan culture, which may lead to differences between different translators when dealing with the same cultural elements.

5.2. Improving Strategies

5.2.1. Strengthen Cultural Research and Understanding

Translators should deeply study the history, social background and context of Minnan culture in order to understand and convey the meaning of the original text more accurately. At the same time, we can make use of the research results of experts and scholars, such as referring to the monographs and academic papers of southern Fujian culture research, so as to improve the accuracy of translation.

5.2.2. Establish Translation Standards and Norms

To formulate unified standards and norms for foreign translation of Minnan culture, including vocabulary selection, sentence structure, and handling of cultural elements, so as to ensure the consistency and accuracy of translation results. The translation and academic communities are encouraged to participate in the development and revision of standards to promote the continuous improvement of translation quality.

5.2.3. Adopt Multiple Translation Strategies

For the content that is difficult to translate directly, such as culture-loaded words, various translation strategies can be combined with transliteration and detailed annotation, literal translation with necessary annotation, free translation with cultural interpretation and appropriate omission to highlight the core information. The cultural characteristics and charm of the original text should be preserved, while the acceptability and reading habits of the target language readers should be considered.

5.2.4. Strengthen the Training and Exchange of Translation Talents

To cultivate translation talents with profound cultural deposits and solid language skills, and improve their professional quality and cross-cultural communication ability. Strengthen exchanges and cooperation with international translation circles, learn from foreign advanced translation concepts and experiences, and improve the quality and level of foreign translation of southern Fujian culture.

5.3. How to Improve the Quality and Effect of Foreign Translation of Minnan Culture

5.3.1. Understand the Text Accurately

In-depth study of the original text, understanding its cultural connotation and contextual meaning, to ensure that the information and intention of the original text can be accurately conveyed in translation.

5.3.2. Pay Attention to Cultural Transmission

In the process of translation, we pay attention to the accuracy and completeness of cultural transmission, and strive to preserve the cultural characteristics and charm of the original text.

Appropriate cultural annotations are used to help target readers understand the cultural elements and background information in the original text.

5.3.3. Optimize Your Language

According to the language characteristics and expression habits of the target language, the translation is polished and modified to make it more smooth, natural and easy to understand. Pay attention to the balance between the accuracy and readability of the translation to ensure that the translation is faithful to the original text and conforms to the expression norms of the target language.

5.3.4. Strengthen Review and Feedback

A sound review mechanism should be established, and the translation should be reviewed and modified several times to ensure the steady improvement of translation quality. Actively collect feedback from target readers to understand their reading experience and needs in order to adjust and improve translation strategies and methods.

5.4. The Future Development Direction of Foreign Translation of Minnan Culture

5.4.1. Digitalization and Networking

With the continuous development of digitalization and networking technology, the foreign translation of Minnan culture will pay more attention to the construction of digitalization and networking. The sharing and exchange of translation resources can be realized by establishing the database and network platform for foreign translation of Minnan culture.

5.4.2. Diversification and Internationalization

The foreign translation of Minnan culture will pay more attention to diversification and international development. Through strengthening exchanges and cooperation with foreign translation institutions and scholars, advanced translation concepts and technical methods are introduced to improve the internationalization level of foreign translation of Minnan culture.

5.4.3. Specialization and Differentiation

With the continuous subdivision and professional development of the translation market, the foreign translation of Minnan culture will pay more attention to the construction of specialization and differentiation. Targeted translation and promotion work for different fields and different audiences.

5.4.4. Education and Access

Strengthen the education and popularization of foreign translation of Minnan culture. To improve the professional quality and intercultural communication ability of translators by setting up relevant courses, holding lectures and publishing textbooks; At the same time, strengthen the external publicity and promotion work to improve the

international community's awareness and attention to Minnan culture.

6. Conclusion

As one of the treasures of Chinese culture, Minnan culture contains rich historical, folk, artistic and religious connotations. Its unique charm and profound heritage are of great significance to promoting cultural exchanges and enhancing international understanding. Therefore, the foreign translation of Minnan culture is particularly important and valuable.

First of all, the foreign translation of Minnan Fujian culture is an important means to build a bridge of cultural exchange between China and foreign countries. Through translation, the unique cultural elements, traditional customs and historical stories of southern Fujian can be passed on to international readers, promoting mutual understanding and respect between different cultures, helping to enhance the international influence of Chinese culture, and demonstrating the diversity and inclusiveness of Chinese culture. Secondly, the southern Fujian region has rich tourism resources, such as tulou, ancient villages, seaside scenery and so on. Thirdly, the foreign translation of Minnan culture can provide international tourists with more in-depth and comprehensive tourism experience, promote the development of local tourism, and inject new vitality into the local economy. Finally, the foreign translation of Minnan culture involves many disciplines such as linguistics, culturology and history. Therefore, interdisciplinary cooperation and exchanges should be strengthened to jointly promote the in-depth development of research work, provide rich materials and materials for academic research, and help promote the development and innovation of related disciplines.

This paper holds that translators should constantly sum up their experiences and lessons in translation practice and improve their translation theories. At the same time, advanced translation theories are used to guide practical work and improve translation quality and efficiency. Colleges and universities in southern Fujian should strengthen the training and introduction of translation talents, and establish a high-quality and professional translation team. At the same time, translation education and training should be strengthened to

improve the professional quality and cross-cultural communication ability of translators. Government publicity departments should actively use modern scientific and technological means such as artificial intelligence and big data to assist translation work. At the same time, digital construction and management should be strengthened to improve the sharing and utilization efficiency of translation resources. With the continuous deepening and development of translation work and the increasing recognition and attention of the international community to Minnan culture, the cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries will be more in-depth and extensive. The foreign translation work of Minnan culture will also promote the integrated development of related industries, such as cultural tourism, cultural products and other industries will realize closer cooperation and win-win situation with the help of translation work.

Acknowledgments

This paper is the phased result of a research project of Xiamen University Tan Kah Kee College, called A Corpus-based Cognitive Research on Foreign Translation of Southern Fujian Folk Culture (YY2021W01).

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