

# On Linguistic Memes in Bilingual Areas' Translation Teaching

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## Abstract

**This paper is on the problem of "childish translation" of undergraduates in the School of Foreign Languages, Guangdong University of Science and Technology, this paper studies the deep relationship between the phenomenon of bilingualism in Guangdong Province and the "childish translation", in order to explore the possible implementation of "childish translation" in the teaching process, the strategy is to make research preparations in order to facilitate authentic standard translation, based on linguistic memes, to study the teaching and learning of translation courses in bilingual areas, and to study the implications of bilingualism in Guangdong Province for the teaching and learning of translation in local colleges and universities in the future.**

## Keywords

**Language Memes; Bilingual and Bilingual; Translation Teaching.**

## 1. Introduction

On both sides of the bilingual phenomenon research has a long history, but it involves each region nearly 3000 kinds of dialects in China, due to the students of guangdong institute of science and technology students if the landlord in guangdong province, this paper focuses on the research of guangdong province both bilingual phenomenon, innovative study mandarin and local dialect, YueFangYan impact in students' translation with hakkas dialect.

## 2. Research Status of Bilingual Speakers at Home and Abroad

As for the mechanism of regional code-switching (and loss) between bilingual and bilingual speakers, Huang Zhonglian mentioned in Dialect Translation and Conversion Mechanism that the so-called indirect dialect conversion mechanism refers to the process in which the original dialect can be converted into the target language dialect or standard target language only through intra-lingual conversion, which presents a tortuous translation path (Huang Zhonglian, 2012). The specific manifestations are as follows: ① Original dialect → standard original language → standard target language → target language dialect; ② Original dialect → standard primitive → standard target language; ③ Original language dialect → standard language → target language dialect; ④ Standard primitives → standard target language → target language dialect. Huang zhonglian pointed out that the comprehension stage of source language is mostly through the process of dialect conversion into standard language, while the expression stage of target language is probably through the process of standard language conversion into dialect. Chen Enquan on both sides of the bilingual speech research subject thinking, "pointed out that when the bilingual person communication, speech database must have used the same code series with each other, can be free to choose words and on this basis, to generate the form (code), as a reflection information output to form a thought, language, behavior, made it possible to exchange ideas (Chen Enquan, 2000). This is the basic function of bilingual communication: the ability to switch codes. For bilinguals, the stronger the function of code transformation is, the smoother the bilingual communication process will be, and the higher

the quality of "translation" will be; conversely, the poorer the quality of "translation", the more obvious the phenomenon of "juvenile translation" will be.

Using computer retrieval corpus collection, qualitative quantitative analysis, a comprehensive observation translation phenomenon "childish translation" summary "childish is translated" law, both in bilingual speech in written regularity based on the research of the phenomenon of "childish translation", continue to study dialect in code-switching with the dialectical relationship between "childish translation", explore the regularity of the root cause of the formation, development. To apply linguistic memetics to translation, especially the Chinese translation of bilingual languages, we should pay more attention to lexical grammar and classification. The main task is to summarize and reveal the rules and standardize the application and implementation standards.

### **3. Establishment of Bilingual Regional Translation Memes**

It is necessary to have strong logical thinking ability to find out the rules of juvenile translation, including how different types of juvenile translation occur and develop and affect each other. It requires a lot of work to establish "juvenile translation" corpus in bilingual translation teaching and practice as well as chinese-English translation activities, so computer related knowledge is needed to facilitate classification and improve research efficiency. Refining the traditional classification and application of language memes, extending the application of self-revision theory (often used to repair interpretation and oral English), it is difficult to combine theory with practice to provide suggestions for the standardization of regional Chinese translation, accumulate meme programs in practice, and innovate the dialect cavity of bilingual regional translation. It provides a new perspective and new attempt for chinese-English translation teaching, bilingual translation teaching in bilingual areas (temporarily weak) and translation "de-learning", provides practical advice for other bilingual areas in China to improve the quality of translation, and provides a relatively reliable theoretical basis for translation testing and translation criticism.

This paper analyzes the causes of juvenile translation in bilingual translation and tries to find some solutions. Based on the existing "childish translation of" the relationship between the performance and bilingual speech research, generate code-switching in bilingual both sides you're thinking, experience by standard primitives to transform into primitive dialect as the standard target language the indirect conversion mechanism, or by the source language into the target language dialects is converted into a standard target language again this indirect transformation mechanism, Or the standard source language is converted into the source language dialect and then into the target language dialect, and finally the standard target language, which is a more complicated indirect conversion mechanism. Based on the mechanism of conversion (and loss) conversion, this paper further analyzes the causes of juvenile translation in bilingual translation, and tries to use language memetics to eliminate different types of juvenile translation.

This paper aims to summarize the classification and application of language memes based on "de-juvenile" translation. Phenotype 1 of meme: What kind of juvenile translation can be reduced by horizontal grafting of homonyms? Phenotype 2 of memes: What kind of "juvenile translation" phenomenon can be weakened by isomorphic association grafting? Phenotype 3 of meme: What "juvenile translation" phenomenon can be solved by horizontal grafting of isomorphism and heteronyms? In three meme phenotypes establish a "common" under "fixed" extension "meme" program, especially applicable to the translation of the common program, according to the application of translation category shall be detailed, such as advertising translation, foreign trade correspondence, translation, translation of science and technology, political heralded data, etc., gradually establish and guiding bilingual if the accumulation of both

sides to "copy" memes, To "replace" common "childish translation errors, and in the process of repeated training, gradually formed the bilingual both sides if the consciousness of self revision, and cultivate consciousness of" conditioned reflex "found - - accumulation - found - amending - accumulation of consciousness, which can gradually weakening, digestion because of the dialect in language transformation caused by the" childish translation "phenomenon.

We-media institute of language and words has on Chinese language use of a detailed investigation, and is one of the important aspects of bilingual speech problems on both sides, the we-media questionnaire design, survey implementation and data summary, has discussed the bilingual words between the two sides conceptual category, type of regional common dialects and use frequency, etc., This lays a solid theoretical foundation for the research of this thesis and the follow-up study of "de-childish" strategy.

Linguists Chen Enquan on both sides of the bilingual speech research subject thinking, points out that in when bilingual people communicate, speech database must have used the same code series with each other, can be free to choose and on this basis, to generate the words form (code), as a reflection information output to form a thought, language, behavior, made it possible to exchange ideas. This is the basic function of bilingual communication: the ability to switch codes. For bilingual people, the stronger the function of code transformation, the smoother the bilingual communication process, and the higher the quality of "translation". In The Dictionary of Language and Linguistics compiled by Huang Changzhu et al., bilingual has two corresponding words: bilingual and diglossia. The former generally refers to two languages spoken by people, while the latter mostly refers to standard languages and dialects. In our country, there are many academic works and papers that refer to Diglossia as "shuangyan". The definition of bilingualism can be divided into broad sense and narrow sense. In Bilingualism (2) (1992), Zhan Bohui clearly proposed that the relationship between Putonghua and dialect belongs to bilingualism. Li Yingzhe called the relationship between Putonghua and dialect as "Dualese" in his "Bilingual Language" (3), which was accepted by foreign sociolinguists. Bilingualism in a broad sense can include dialects and foreign languages, and the concept of bilingualism also refers to two Chinese dialects. Huang Zhonglian mentioned in his article "Mechanism of Dialect Translation and Conversion" that the so-called indirect dialect conversion mechanism refers to the process in which the original dialect can be transformed into the target language dialect or standard target language only through intra-lingual conversion, which presents a tortuous translation path. The specific manifestations are as follows: ① Original dialect → standard original language → standard target language → target language dialect; ② Original dialect → standard primitive → standard target language; ③ Original language dialect → standard language → target language dialect; ④ Standard primitives → standard target language → target language dialect. Huang zhonglian pointed out that the comprehension stage of source language is mostly through the process of dialect conversion into standard language, while the expression stage of target language is probably through the process of standard language conversion into dialect.

In 1959, Charles A. Ferguson, A linguist at Harvard University, published Diglossia in Word magazine, and proposed Diglossia for the first time, which aroused great repercussions in the academic circle. In Diglossia, The Phenomenon of Diglossia (translated by Li Zixiu), The phenomenon that many people in this dialect area can speak Mandarin or other dialects in addition to their mother tongue is called "shuangyan phenomenon". Diglossia is derived from the French diglossie, thus differentiating the concept of bilingualism. The theory is now widely accepted in academic circles and is used in other European languages to mean "bilingualism". After Ferguson, some linguists continued to discuss the phenomenon of dichotomies. Joshua Fishman believed that "dichotomies" showed the social distribution of language functions. In his book Modern Sociolinguistics, ADBeep of the former Soviet Union defined bilingualism as the coexistence of two languages within the scope of the same speech group, which uses one of

the languages in the corresponding communicative field according to the context of communicative behavior and other parameters. Dichotomous phenomenon is defined as: dichotomous phenomenon is the interaction of two coexisting varieties of the same language, and the members of the speech group use one or the other language varieties in the corresponding communicative domain according to the social context and other parameters of the communicative behavior.

#### 4. Translation Problems of Bilingual Students

Students have formed a psychological state of loving their own dialect culture. In their daily life and learning process, they intentionally or unintentionally "avoid" Mandarin and are more willing or accustomed to accept the written or oral materials such as TV programs, network news, audio and video as the communication language. The cause of students' translation is full of "childlike" variety, dig "childish translation of" the fundamental reason is: students to master the dialect, including oral and written form, entrenched, sui generis, namely "completely dialect system", greatly different from mandarin and dialect, causes the student to standardize the translation of many express very unfamiliar. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to explore the relationship between bilingual speech and students' writing "juvenile translation", so as to lay a good foundation for the subsequent research on the mechanism of students' thinking transformation and the possible implementation of "de-juvenile" strategy.

In the course of teaching translation Theory and Practice and Business English Translation for English majors and business English majors of Guangdong University of Science and Technology, the author found that juvenile translation is common and complicated among students. Written in the bilingual phenomenon both words and students relationship of "childish translation of" innovative, the author points out that "as a result of the dialect and mandarin language difference is huge, so students can only be seen not heard" uncompleted ", "subject to the common phenomenon of language expression such as", "dig" childish translation of "the fundamental reason is: The dialects mastered by students, both oral and written, are deeply rooted and self-contained, that is, the 'complete dialect system', which is very different from mandarin, resulting in students being unfamiliar with many expressions in the standard translation.

Through the teaching practice, it is found that the phenomenon of "juvenile translation" cannot be simply attributed to the lack of basic bilingual skills and the lack of knowledge reserve of "hybrid studies", but the root of the phenomenon should be deeply explored, that is, the "thinking transformation mechanism" which is difficult to be reversed and has become a set thinking pattern.

Students of guangdong institute of science and technology is given priority to with guangdong, guangdong is a multi-ethnic areas, common language, including mandarin and local dialect, YueFangYan, hakka, minnan dialect, tide, etc., both sides of the bilingual phenomenon is very common, but it only cantonese area can be divided into seven slices, hakka are divided into eight pieces, including cantonese is divided into seven pieces: Guangfu film, Yongxun film, Gaoyang film, Siyi film, Gou Leak film, Wuhua film and Qinlian film. Hakka dialect is divided into eight pieces: Yuetai piece, Yuezhong piece, Huizhou piece, Yuebei piece, Tingzhou piece, Ninglong piece, Yugui piece and Tonggu piece, among which Yuetai piece is divided into four smaller pieces. The complex phenomenon of bilingualism results in students' different performance in juvenile translation, which is mainly due to the need for dialect conversion.

In terms of dialect translation mechanism, zhong-lian huang pointed out: "look from the translation process, dialect translation still go full understanding, transformation, express three steps, the feature is that in the source language and target language language transformation: the most primitive understanding phase transformation to the dialect as the standard process,

the target language expression stage may through the process of converting standard dialect. From the perspective of translation results, it is possible to convert into target language dialect or into standard target language. The four elements of source language dialect, standard source language, standard target language and target language dialect and the three steps of full translation can deduce two major mechanisms, namely direct translation mechanism and indirect translation mechanism.

## 5. Conclusion

It should be noted that dialect itself is not superior or inferior, and standard Mandarin is by no means superior to any other dialect. It is only in the translation process that, in more serious and formal occasions, the conversion of codes of both bilingual languages often leads to some "juvenile translation" phenomenon. At this time, it is necessary to adjust or revise. The purpose of this study is to identify students' thinking operation in translation by using three "indirect conversion mechanisms", so as to improve the advantages of "bilingual bilingual speech" and avoid the disadvantages of "juvenile translation". After the mature, trying to explore feasible teaching methods, in the course of translation teaching in the process of gradual infiltration, both to protect the students' psychological cohesion "completely dialect system", and through the thinking mechanism transformation gradually weakened and eliminate the influence of both sides of the bilingual speech to the students written translation, correctly guide the students to make good use of their own language.

Refined language memes, trying to stretch, self revision to the translation of linguistic research, explain and solve the bilingual translation "childish" problems in both sides said, this innovative research to the language model for the relationship between translation and adopt scientific attitude of the multidisciplinary consultation, from the philosophy thought, style, cognitive, and other multi-disciplinary consultation Chinese language ontology, We can expand the height and depth of interpretation, and then use the method of dialectical thinking, aiming at the overall research object and specific research object, always deal with the problem with balanced dialectics, never weaken the influence of dialect as the goal or means, try to reflect the truth, and try to provide methodology for "de-childish" feasible means.

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