



A Research on Translation Strategies of China English Lexis in *China Daily* from a Domestication and “Foreignization” Perspective

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Abstract: Since the reform and opening up of China, foreign exchanges and cooperation have been dramatically increasing. China English lexis has emerged to facilitate and express phenomena or ideas with Chinese characteristics in politics, economy, social culture, daily life and other fields. As a member of World English, China English has received increasing attention in academic circles in the past few decades. However, most of the current researches on China English only focused on the macro level such as its formation, definition, characteristics, lacks case analysis, and quantitative research. The study of China English lexis in this thesis is conducive to the enrichment of English expression and research materials for the future study of China English. Meanwhile, it will also enhance the national pride and confidence of Chinese people to a certain extent and spread Chinese culture. *China Daily* is one of the most crucial and authoritative newspapers in China. It serves as an online bridge between China and the world. This thesis has extracted the China English lexis from about 3000 news articles from the China section of *China Daily* from October, 2020 to October, 2021 as research materials. It made use of a pie chart and tables to deal with the application frequency of each method used for translation of China English lexis. From the domestication and “foreignization” perspective, this thesis makes an analysis of the translation methods of China English lexis at the same time. The research results show that the China English lexis in *China Daily* is mainly translated by the “strategy. At the same time, the translator adopted literal translation as the major translation method. Adopting the Foreignization” translation strategy cannot only enrich the English expressions but also effectively carry out the cultural exchange with foreign countries. Therefore, it is recommended to choose the “Foreignization” strategy to render China English in the future and likewise, in doing Chinese-English translation in the field of external publicity.

Keywords: China English Lexis, “Foreignization”, Domestication, Translation Methods, *China Daily*

1. Introduction

Chapter one gives a brief introduction to this thesis. It presents the background and significance of the study of China English lexis. The methodology is introduced is relatively detailed. The last part is the thesis layout.

1.1. Background

We can see the globalization of English as being extensively used both domestication and foreignization way of communication. English no longer belongs to only native English-speaking countries like the United States and the

United Kingdom as the number of people who are learning English as an official language or a second language is dramatically increasing. As a consequence, various regional varieties of English continue to emerge. Since the reform and opening up of China, the foreign exchanges and cooperation have been rising significantly. China English lexis has emerged to facilitate and express phenomena or ideas with Chinese characteristics in politics, economy, social culture, daily life, and other fields.

1.2. Significance

The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the translation strategies of China English lexis in *China Daily*, to contribute to the enrichment of English expression, and to have a better diffusion of Chinese culture. At the same time, this thesis will provide relatively new and abundant research materials for the future study of China English as it is still in its early development stage. Hence, this thesis will have a profound significance as it can not only enrich the English expression but also could be conducive to understanding Chinese society and its rich culture. At the same time, it will enhance the national pride and self-confidence of Chinese people to a certain extent.

1.3. Methodology

In the hope of supplementing and contributing to the study of China English, this thesis will extract the China English lexis from about 3000 news articles from the China section of *China Daily* from October 2020 to October 2021 as research materials. The criteria for selecting China English lexis can be divided into three points. First, the words that take English as its core and are used to express matters or phenomena unique to China are China English lexis. Second, the same kind of words should be recorded only once such as “the 13th Five-Year Plan” and the “14th Five-Year Plan”, etc. Third, the names of places and people should be neglected. At the same time, the author of this thesis will also use Excel to deal with the application frequency of seven methods used for translation of China English lexis, such as free translation, substitution, transliteration, transliteration with annotation, literal translation, literal translation with annotation and transliteration plus literal translation. Moreover, this thesis will analyze using the perspective of domestication and “foreignization” as well as factors on translation strategies selection in the *China Daily*.

1.4. Thesis Structure

The thesis is organized as follows. The first section gives a brief introduction to the background, significance and methodology of this study of China English. The second section summarizes the development of World English and China English. The similarities and differences between China English and Chinese English (Chinglish) will be discussed. In addition, researches on China English lexis will be presented as well. The third section mainly introduces the domestication and “foreignization” strategies. Moreover, the main factors affecting the selection of translation strategies will also be discussed in this section. In the fourth section, seven translation methods used in *China Daily* will be discussed with illustrative examples from the perspective of domestication and “foreignization” translation strategies. Meanwhile, the application frequency and tendency of the translation methods will be analyzed as well. The last section draws a conclusion and summarizes this study.

2. Literature Review

In this chapter, the definition and development of World English and China English are illustrated by reviewing and summarizing previous researches both abroad and at home. Meanwhile, the similarities and distinctions between China English and Chinese English (Chinglish) are discussed. A brief introduction to the actual research of China English lexis is included as well. More importantly, the limitations of previous studies are summarized at the end of this chapter.

2.1. World English

With the globalization of English, English is extensively used both in international and domestic communication. Rajagopalan claimed, “World English belongs to everyone who speaks it, but it is nobody’s mother tongue” [11]. English no longer belongs to only the native English-speaking countries and the number of people who are learning English as an official language or a second language is dramatically increasing. As a consequence, various regional varieties of English continue to emerge.

In 1970, the word “Englishes” was first mentioned in Barbara Strang’s work, *A History of “Englishes”*. “If you are a student, you will hear lectures using different “Englishes”, probably at least one of them having a foreign accent. [13] However, we will stick with the World English to refer to the different ways of speaking the language in many places in the world.

World English has attracted the attention of many scholars. The most influential theory is from an Indian-American linguist, Braj Behari Kachru. He proposed three concentric circles: Inner Circle, Outer Circle and Expanding Circle. The Inner Circle comprises native English-speaking countries such as the U.K. and the U.S.A. while the Outer Circle is composed of countries like India, Philippines, and Singapore. They were former colonies or spheres of influence of the U.S.A and the U.K. Other countries like China, Japan and Korea belong to the Expanding Circle [6]. Kachru constructs a brand new version of English. The domestic research on China English is also inspired by Kachru’s theory to a certain extent. Wang Longpei reckons that China English belongs to the Expanding Circle while Zhang Peicheng claims that China English is a performance variety [16].

The proposal of World English has a revolutionary significance and ushered in a new era. The various varieties of English actually represent the different cultures and ideologies from different countries. English has now become a language that can be used by different countries and nations to express their own culture.

2.2. China English

English is not only one of the most crucial teaching subjects in China, but also extensively used in international exchanges and cooperation. The process of English localization is bound to be influenced by the Chinese language and culture. Numerous English words have appeared in Chinese-English translation to express phenomena or ideas with Chinese

features in various fields. At the same time, in the context of the development of World English, since the 1980s, many scholars have participated in the discussion of China English and its differences from Chinese English (Chinglish).

2.2.1. Development of China English

The development of China English can be divided into three stages: rudimentary recognition stage, debate and concept determination stage, as well as case study and exploration stage.

The 1980s is generally regarded as the initial recognition stage of the development of China English. In 1980, it was Ge Chuangui who first put forward the concept of "China English". According to his article, *A Talk on Chinese-English Translation*, he reckoned that the equivalents of certain expressions featured by Chinese culture cannot be found when translating Chinese into English. [2].

However, it was not until the 1990s that many scholars finally recognized the objective existence of China English and began to conduct in-depth studies on the definition of China English. The debate and concept determination stage started when Wang Rongpei claimed in 1991 that China English refers to the language with Chinese characteristics and with English as the core, which is used by Chinese people on Chinese native land [14]. The definition of China English from Li Wenzhong can be summarized as follows: with normative English as its core, China English describes the specific and various social and cultural matters of China on the levels of vocabulary, sentence and text. It is unaffected by the interference or influence of Chinese but reflects Chinese characteristics and enters English communication by means of transliteration, loan translation, semantic regeneration, etc. [7]. Then, Jia Guanjie and Xiang Mingyou believed that China English is conducive to the spreading of Chinese culture. [5] However, Zhang Peicheng debated that China English is not an English variety but a performance variety [19].

Although there is no consensus on the definition of China English, the criteria of distinguishing China English lexis from other lexis can be drawn from the views above. Firstly, China English takes English as its core. Secondly, China English is used to express matters unique to China. Thirdly, China English is conducive to the spreading of Chinese culture.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, the development of China English has gradually entered the case study and exploration stage. To be more specific, during this period, a large number of articles were published on China English on the macro-level analysis. For instance, Ding Xiaoli researched on the formation of China English [1]; Shang Bingqing investigated the trend and linguistic features of China English as an English variety [12]; Pan Yiting discussed the new features of China English. As for the micro level, Li Bo and Liu Meiyan made comparative analysis on the translation strategies of China English through empirical study; Zhang Mei took *Moment in Peking* as research material, studying China English from the perspective of Skopos Theory [15].

On the whole, China English has gone through almost 40

years from its infancy to its exploration stage. Although there is no unified conclusion on the definition of China English, its objective existence has been widely recognized. As a bridge of cultural communication between China and foreign countries, China English has become an indispensable branch of World English and plays an increasingly essential role. We have the responsibility to promote the development of China English in spreading Chinese culture.

2.2.2. China English and Chinese English (Chinglish)

China English and Chinese English (Chinglish) both have similarities and distinct differences. They are similar because they are influenced by the Chinese language, thinking patterns, and culture. They are the products from the interaction between Chinese and English and have Chinese features.

China English is a language variety with English as its core, which can be understood by native English speakers. It is rooted in Chinese culture and advances with the times. While satisfying the needs of cross-cultural communication, it has become a significant channel for the world to learn more about China. However, Chinglish is mostly derogatory. It mechanically follows the grammar rules of the Chinese language. Chinglish does not conform to English usage and also plays a negative role in cultural exchanges and communication. Joan Pinkham pointed out in *The Translator's Guide on Chinglish*, that Chinglish is a misshapen and hybrid language that is neither English nor Chinese [10]. Du Zhengming and Jin Huikang both agreed that China English has relative stability while Chinglish is featured by instability.

2.2.3. China English Lexis

China English lexis comes into being in the process of cultural exchanges between Chinese and English. When Chinese people use English to express certain phenomena or ideas with Chinese features, they often find that there is no equivalent in English. Then, the English lexis that expresses these Chinese phenomena or ideas by means of transliteration, free translation, semantic regeneration, etc. is called China English lexis.

In the last few decades, while studying China English, domestic scholars have also researched the development, characteristics and translation strategies of China English lexis. In 1993, Li Wen Zhong stated that China English lexis has two meanings at the lexical level in *China English or Chinglish*. First, there were Chinese borrowings that are extensively used in English-speaking countries and have already been recorded by dictionaries both abroad and at home. Second, loanwords that are used in China for external publicity and tourist foreign affairs and haven't been entered the English dictionaries [7]. Gao Chao studied the usage and linguistic features of China English Lexis in China's English News Articles Corpus (CENAC); Li Wenzhong made a comparative analysis of word clusters of various lengths based on China's English News Articles Corpus (CENAC) and British English News Articles Corpus (BENAC). He investigated the distribution characteristics and pragmatic functions of word clusters in the Chinese context. Xiong Ying took the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)

as the test tool analyzing the translation strategies and overseas acceptance of China English lexis. These empirical studies have injected new vitality into the study of China English lexis [16].

To a certain extent, China English lexis has filled the vocabulary and cultural gap between the eastern and western world. Therefore, it is of great significance to study China English lexis.

2.3. Limitations of Previous Researches on China English

From what has been reviewed above, the study of World English and China English has drawn worldwide attention. Research on China English lexis will have profound significance as China English is an essential part of World English. It cannot only enrich the English expression but also enhance national pride and self-confidence. At the same time, it has become a crucial window for understanding Chinese society as well as its rich culture.

However, it is also apparent that China English is still in its early development stage. There is no systematic conceptual system of China English. Most of the researches on China English only focused on the macro level such as its formation, definition, characteristics, and lacks case analysis and quantitative research.

Therefore, this thesis is focusing on analyzing the translation strategies on China English lexis from an authoritative Chinese newspaper: *China Daily* is making an analysis from the perspective domestication and “foreignization” translation in the hope of supplementing and contributing to the study of China English.

3. Translation Strategies of China English

This chapter aims to provide two translation strategies and the theoretical guidance for this thesis. The definitions and relevant representatives of domestication and “foreignization” theory are introduced. Additionally, the factors on these two translation strategies selection are also discussed in this chapter.

3.1. Domestication

Domestication refers to a translation strategy in which the translator consciously localizes the source language by using customary expressions [20].

Nida, an American translator, is the representative of domestication. He believes that the purpose of translation is to communicate. The expression of translation should be smooth and without any obstacles [9]. Yan Fu, Liang Shiqiu, and Qian Zhongshu are all representatives of the domestication translation strategy in China. Domestication can minimize the strangeness of the original text, enhance the readability and appreciation of the translated text, and help readers have a better understanding of the original text.

3.2. “Foreignization”

“Foreignization” means that the translator takes the source language as the center in the process of translation, tries to

accommodate and absorb the language features and the foreign expressions used internationally [17]. Venuti is the representative personage of international translation. He reckoned that the purpose of translation is to express the differences between language and culture [3]. Lu Xun and Yang Xianyi are two representatives who advocate “foreignization” in China.

“Foreignization” translation can help Chinese readers understand world cultures and satisfy their desire for foreign knowledge. More importantly, it can also enrich the expressions of the target language and promote cultural exchanges.

Domestication and foreignization are strategies in translation, with considerations as to the degree a text conforms to the target culture. One may say, “domestication can bring the writer to the reader, but “foreignization” can take the reader to the writer.” A text could be domesticated or foreignized but this largely depends on the purpose of the text. [18] Domestication facilitates understanding by removing the challenges or the violated conventions by making the reader forget that they are reading a translation. [17] The reader is forced into a new environment that challenges the literary tradition through “foreignization”. Whereas, domesticating on the other hand have the advantage of changing an object to a more familiar object that could definitely help increase the readers’ ethos and understanding of the text.

3.3. Factors on the Domestication and “Foreignization” Translation Strategies Selection

The main factors influencing the choice of domestication and “foreignization” translation are discussed in this part, such as types of the source text, social background, translation purposes and criteria of translator, and receptivity of readers.

3.3.1. Types of Source Text

Peter Newmark divided text types into 3 kinds: informative text, expressive text, and vocative text” [8].

Expressive text mainly refers to literary works, autobiography, prose, etc. The purpose of writing expressive text is to create aesthetic value so that readers can get inspiration or have moral thinking from reading it. Therefore, it is more suitable for the translator to adopt the “foreignization” translation strategy to reflect the exotic flavor of the source language and its culture.

Informative texts primarily include textbooks, academic papers, newspaper and magazine articles and so on. What the original authors want to express and the authenticity of the event are more momentous. Both domestication and “foreignization” translation can be adopted as informative text and sometimes belong to expressive text and sometimes not.

Vocative texts basically include notices, instructions, advertisements and persuasive texts. The aim of vocative text is to persuade the reader to take a certain action. During the process of translating such texts, the strategy of domestication translation must be used to reduce readers' strangeness to the source text and culture and arouse the resonance of the target language readers, so as to achieve the effect of indication [19].

3.3.2. Social Background

Social background mainly includes political and economic situation, education level of the population and other factors. Under different backgrounds, there are different social conditions, especially the differences in values and traditions. For example, in the translation of *A Dream of Red Mansions*, Yang Xianyi translated Jia Yun's address to Jia Lian as "Second Uncle". In Chinese families, the ties of kinship are very important. This translation reflects the seniority order in the traditional Chinese concept. David Hawkes used the domestic translation strategy to translate this address as the "Uncle Lian". Although it causes cultural loss, this expression is more in line with the address habits of British and American people [4].

In short, the consideration of social background is to choose appropriate translation strategies so as to effectively deal with cultural differences.

3.3.3. Translation Purposes and Criteria of Translator

Communicative function and cultural function are two main functions of translation. The communicative function is primarily used to convey information. Therefore, domestication is the best choice to achieve this purpose. The cultural function is to show readers the cultural connotation of the source text so that readers can feel the foreign culture. In this case, the translator is supposed to choose the "foreignization" strategy.

Moreover, the translation criteria is another crucial factor influencing the choice of domestication and "foreignization" translation strategy. Liang Shiqiu proposed that translated text should be readable for readers. The translator should adopt the domestication translation strategy. While Lu Xun believed that the translation standard should be faithful to the original text. The translator must adopt the translation strategy of alienation.

3.3.4. Receptivity of Readers

Generally speaking, people of different genders, occupations, ages, and educational backgrounds have different receptivity to texts translated by different translation strategies. Readers of different genders and occupations may be more sensitive to translations that are closely related to themselves. Younger and less educated readers prefer readable translations that are fluent and natural. Therefore, it is easier for the general public to understand by adopting the domestication translation strategy. However, the "foreignization" translation strategy has the responsibility of spreading culture. The readers with certain knowledge can have a better understanding of this kind of translation as it keeps the expressions of foreign language.

4. Application of Translation Strategies in the Translation of China English Lexis in *China Daily*

This chapter aims at analyzing seven translation methods used in *China Daily* with illustrative examples from the

perspective of domestication and "foreignization" translation strategies. At the same time, the application frequency and tendency of the translation methods are analyzed with a pie chart and tables as well. What's more, this chapter also discusses the factors influencing the translation strategies selection in *China Daily*.

4.1. Domestication Translation of China English Lexis in *China Daily*

Free translation and substitution are two important translation methods under the guidance of Domestication Theory. The definition and significance of these two methods are briefly introduced with typical examples.

4.1.1. Free Translation

When the translator replaces a term from the source language with another term, which has a cultural denotation that is more familiar to target readers, this kind of translation is called free translation.

Table 1. Free Translation of China English Lexis.

No.	Chinese Lexis	English Translation	Issue No.
1	脱钩	Decoupling	2020-10-06
2	长寿面	birthday noodles	2020-10-10
3	紫禁城	Forbidden City	2020-10-13
4	数罪并罚	a combined punishment	2020-10-13
5	公务员	civil servants	2020-10-14
6	支教	volunteer teaching job	2020-10-14
7	命运共同体理念	a community with a shared future	2020-10-24
8	重阳节	the Double Ninth Festival	2020-10-26
9	颐和园	the Summer Palace	2020-10-27
10	长城	the Great Wall	2020-10-27
11	光棍节	Singles Day	2020-11-03
12	双十一	Nov 11 online shopping festival	2020-11-13
13	酥油茶	traditional butter tea	2020-11-13
14	计划生育政策	family planning policy	2020-11-28
15	网红	social media influencers	2020-12-04
16	馒头	Steamed Buns	2020-12-09
17	兵马俑	Terracotta Warriors	2020-12-15
18	春运	Spring Festival travel rush	2021-01-07
19	小品	comic sketches	2021-02-08
20	相声	cross-talk	2021-02-08
21	阳刚之气	Masculinity	2021-03-15
22	良田良技	improving farmland and technology	2021-04-29
23	以人为本	people-first	2021-06-17
24	党风	the Party traditions	2021-06-29
25	《习近平谈治国理政》	<i>Xi Jinping: The Governance of China</i>	2021-10-01
26	金山银山	invaluable assets	2021-04-02

As Table 1 suggests, 26 words in this study adopted this translation method, which accounts for quite a small percentage of the total samples of 225. Free translation is mainly used when the target reader has difficulty understanding the cultural background of the source language due to huge cultural differences. To illustrate, "党风" was rendered as "the Party traditions (2021.06.29)". This word refers to the ideas and attitudes that belong to the Party. "传承党风" was translated as "passing on the Party traditions". If the literal translation method is adopted, the word will be translated as "the Party wind", which doesn't match the original meaning of the lexis and will confuse the readers as

well. Additionally, “金山银山” was translated as “invaluable assets (2021.04.02)”. The original meaning of this word is the gold and silver mines. However, the sentence, “绿水青山就是金山银山” was translated as “lucid waters and lush mountains being invaluable assets”. It uses the simile to describe the importance of protecting the environment by comparing lucid waters and lush mountains to priceless gold and silver. Therefore, it is easier for readers to understand the cultural meaning behind this word when translating this word as invaluable assets.

4.1.2. Substitution

Substitution is to use the synonyms or translate from another angle of expression to achieve the substitution of words.

Only one word in this research of China English lexis in *China Daily* uses substitution, that is, “害群之马”. This word is an idiom from *Zhuangzi*, a book that reflects Chinese philosophy, art, aesthetics, politics, society and many other aspects. This word originally refers to a horse that will be harmful to the herd, but later it is often used as a metaphor for a person who harms a collective group. In the Western world, black sheep is used to describe a member of a group who is disreputable. The idea comes from a genetic effect in sheep, where some newborns have a recessive genetic condition that makes them black instead of white. These sheep stand out among the flock, and their wool is often of little value. Therefore, as these two words basically have the same connotation in two different cultures, it is suitable to use “black sheep (2020.10.08)” to translate this Chinese idiom.

4.2. “Foreignization” in Translation of China English Lexis in *China Daily*

This part mainly introduces the definition and signification of five translation methods, that is, transliteration, transliteration with annotation, literal translation, literal translation with annotation, transliteration plus literal translation. These five translation methods are exceedingly crucial under the guidance of “Foreignization” Theory. The examples from *China Daily* are illustrated with relevant tables as well.

4.2.1. Transliteration

Transliteration refers to using the corresponding sounds of a word or phrase from the source language to represent the sounds of the target language. In the process of Chinese-English translation, this method is normally used to translate the names of people, places or food. In this study, the translator used this method to translate 4 words in total. “Hutong (2020.10.09)”, “dim sum (2020.10.30)”, “zhongkao (2020.12.15)” and “Huangdi (2021.04.05)” are fairly familiar for the foreigners as China has strengthened international communication and these 4 words are unique and representative in Chinese culture. Except “dim sum”, the other three words were all translated directly using the Chinese phonetic alphabets. The pronunciation of “dim sum”

comes from Cantonese, a dialect of Guangdong and Hongkong.

4.2.2. Transliteration with Annotation

In comparison with transliteration, transliteration with annotation can help readers have a clearer understanding of the Chinese concept and culture while preserving the Chinese original pronunciation.

There are 12 words translated with this method and that is three times as much as using the translation method of transliteration. For instance, “Pengci (2020.10.15)” is a buzzword to illustrate the act of deliberately creating or fabricating an injury in order to extort money or property in China. In addition, “luosifen (2021.04.06)” is a very unique food in China and is especially famous for its stinky smell and delicious taste. What’s more, “Kongtong (2020.10.30)” is a martial art that originated only in China and can be dated back to 2,000 years. With the annotation, readers can clearly know the meaning of the words while having a further understanding of the original pronunciation of the words and Chinese culture.

4.2.3. Literal Translation

Literal translation refers to the word-for-word translation. It directly maintains the flavor of the source language. To a certain extent, it may help to enrich the expressions of the target language and culture.

As the research result suggests, the literal translation is the most widely used among the seven translation methods. Of the total 225 China English lexis collected in this study, 152 items are translated by the literal translation. Among them, 74 are related to national policies, institutions and conferences. For example, “third-child policy (2021.07.07)”, “household registration permit system (2020.10.05)”, “the Supreme People’s Procurator (2020.10.14)”, and “the 13th National People’s Congress (2021.02.02)” are fluent and comprehensible to be translated by word-for-word translation. Readers can understand the meaning of the words literally while the exotic atmosphere is being kept.

4.2.4. Literal Translation with Annotation

Literal translation with annotation aims at providing a necessary complementary explanation and information of source language. In this case, it will be much easier for readers to accept the cultural connotations behind the source language.

The author of this thesis finds that eight words are used in this translation method and all of them should be further explained. If the translator just adopts the method of literal translation, it will be difficult for readers to understand the profound connotations of these words. To illustrate, readers may confuse what is “red tourism (2020.10.20)”, but with the explanation, readers can realize that “red” does not mean the color but the representative features of the Communist Party of China’s revolutionary history. For instance, readers may consider “Chinese Bridge (2020.12.11)” as a bridge called Chinese. However, it actually refers to a Chinese Proficiency Competition for Foreign College Students. Besides, readers

may consider “The Golden Roosters (2021.02.19)” as the roosters made of golden whilst it refers to a top film award in China. For these words that are not completely familiar to or accepted by foreigners, literal translation with annotation can be adopted in this case.

4.2.5. Transliteration Plus Literal Translation

Transliteration plus literal translation means that the translator uses both transliteration and literal translation and translates the lexis by keeping partly transliteration and partly literal translation.

As shown in Table 2, a total of 22 words were translated with this method and most of them are the combination of names of places and objects. One lexis is divided into two parts for translation. As mentioned in Chapter 4.2.1, transliteration is usually used to translate the names of people, places and food. Therefore, the first part of the names of people, places or food were translated by transliteration and another part of the lexis was translated by the literal translation. For example, the first part of “Tian’anmen Square (2021.07.02)” is translated as “Tian’anmen” by using the transliteration method and another part of this lexis is translated as “Square” by using the literal translation. In the same way, “Pu’er tea (2021.06.29)”, and “the Chang’e 4 probe (2020.10.26)” are used this translation method as well.

Table 2. Transliteration plus Literal Translation of China English Lexis.

No.	Chinese Lexis	English Translation	Issue No.
1	鸭绿江	the Yalu River	2020-10-24
2	辽沈战役	Liaoshen Campaign	2020-10-24
3	重阳节	the Chongyang Festival	2020-10-26
4	嫦娥四号探测器	the Chang’e 4 probe	2020-10-26
5	京剧	Peking Opera	2020-11-16
6	天安门广场	Tian’anmen Square	2021-07-02
7	麻将室	mahjong lounges	2021-08-06
8	“海铃”计划	Project Hai-Ling	2021-09-22
9	辛亥革命	the Xinhai Revolution	2021-09-24
10	北京烤鸭	Peking roast duck	2021-10-06
11	神舟十三号载人航天飞船	Shenzhou XIII manned space flight	2021-10-08
12	长三角一体化	Yangtze River Delta integration	2021-10-12
13	莫高窟	Mogao Grottoes	2021-10-13
14	青藏铁路	Qinghai-Tibet Railway	2020-10-09
15	清朝	Qing dynasty	2020-10-13
16	侗族刺绣	Dong embroidery	2020-12-04
17	南京大屠杀	Nanjing Massacre	2020-12-12
18	长江经济带	Yangtze River Economic Belt	2020-12-15
19	复兴号高铁	High-speed Fuxing bullet trains	2021-01-07
20	少林和尚	Shaolin monks	2021-02-03
21	沂蒙精神	Yimeng spirit	2021-05-27
22	普洱茶	Pu’er tea	2021-06-29

4.3. An Analysis on the Application of China English Lexis Translation Strategies in China Daily

According to the analysis of each translation method, this part makes a summary of the translation strategies selection tendency and explains four factors, including types of the source text, social background, translation purposes, criteria of translator and receptivity of readers that influence the translation strategies selection in *China Daily*.

4.3.1. An Analysis of Translation Strategy Selection Tendency in China Daily

In this study, 225 China English words were extracted from about 3000 news articles from the China section of *China Daily* from October 2020 to October 2021. 27 words were translated with the application of domestication translation strategy, which includes the method of free translation and substitution while 198 words were rendered with the “foreignization” translation strategy, including the methods of transliteration, transliteration with annotation, literal translation, literal translation with annotation and transliteration plus literal translation. Therefore, it is obvious that the “foreignization” strategy is more popular than the domestication translation strategy in the Chinese-English translation. This phenomenon may be attributed to the dramatic increase in foreign exchanges and cooperation. Therefore, foreign readers are getting more and more familiar with Chinese unique expressions and culture.

It is also clear from the following table that among the five “foreignization” translation methods, literal translation has the largest proportion, which accounts for 77%. The percentage of transliteration is only 6%. Hence, the literal translation is more preferable in the process of adopting the “foreignization” translation strategy.

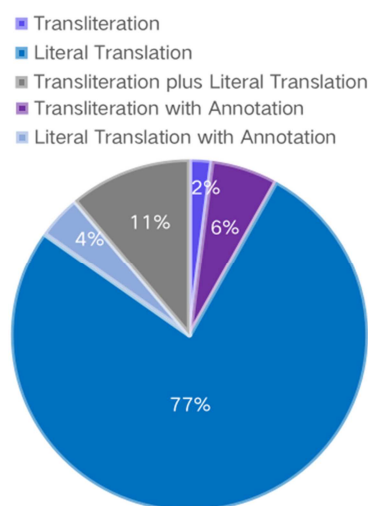


Figure 1. Frequency Distribution of “Foreignization” Translation Methods.

4.3.2. Factors on Translation Strategies Selection in China Daily

China Daily is one of the national significant news websites supervised by The State Council Information Office. It serves the middle and high-end readers at home and abroad and is the first choice for overseas people to learn about China. It has become an online bridge between China and the world.

As earlier mentioned in Chapter 3.3, types of the source text, social background, translation purposes, criteria of translator and receptivity of readers are main factors on the domestication and “foreignization” translation strategies selection. The author will analyze the factors influencing the translation strategy selection in *China Daily* from these perspectives in the following paragraphs.

To begin with, different text types are suitable for different translation strategies and methods. *China Daily* belongs to the informative texts. Both domestication and foreignization” can be adopted as what the original authors want to express and the authenticity of the event are more crucial.

From the perspective of social background, the research materials are news from October 2020 to October 2021, hence it is preferable for the translator to choose the “foreignization” translation strategy as it is in line with the current era of opening-up and exchanges and can spread the Chinese culture at the same time.

As for translation purposes, *China Daily*, as a bridge between China and the world, is to convey Chinese news and information and spread Chinese culture. Therefore, it depends on different contexts whether to choose domestication or “foreignization” translation strategy to realize the communicative function and cultural function of translation.

Moreover, as *China Daily* serves the middle and high-end readers at home and abroad, the readers have relatively strong receptivity. Adopting the “foreignization” translation strategy will have a more efficient effect on cultural communication in this case.

4.3.3. Summary of Analysis Result

The 225 China English lexis selected from more than 3,000 articles in *China Daily* are mainly translated by the “foreignization” translation strategy, among which literal translation is most used. Although the translation method to be adopted depends on the specific context, *China Daily*, as a momentous window of cultural exchange with foreign countries, bears the important responsibility of cultural dissemination. Adopting the “foreignization” translation strategy can not only enrich the English expressions but also effectively carry out the cultural exchange with foreign countries. Hence, it is recommended that the translators choose the “foreignization” translation strategy to render China English in the future Chinese-English translation in the field of external publicity.

5. Conclusion

This chapter divides into three parts. The primary findings and limitations of the current study is introduced. Besides, it also provides three suggestions for future studies.

5.1. Major Findings

As a crucial part of Word English, although China English

has aroused worldwide attention in the past four decades in academia, there is no unified definition of China English. Whereas, the significance of studying China English lexis is beyond doubt as it is beneficial to the enrichment of English expression and the better diffusion of Chinese culture. Since most of the previous studies focus on the macro level, the author of this thesis studies the translation methods of China English lexis in *China Daily* and analyzes the selection tendency of translation strategies from the perspective of domestication and “foreignization”.

As research results suggest, the main conclusion that can be drawn is that the “foreignization” translation strategy is used much more frequently than the domestication strategy and the literal translation is most adopted among seven translation strategies. This may indicate that our country pays great attention to the foreign communication and exchange of Chinese culture, and foreigners are gradually accepting the unique expressions of China English.

5.2. Limitation of Research Methodology

In the first place, due to the limited research time and energy, the author selected news articles only from October 2020 to October 2021 as research materials, which is a short period of time. Although *China Daily* is one of the most authoritative newspapers in China, the limited lexis in *China Daily* can only cover a little part of the China English lexis and the application frequency and the tendency of the translation methods cannot represent other text types. Most likely, there were omissions or accidental errors during the research process. Thirdly, the criteria of word selection may affect the research results because the names of people and locations were neglected.

5.3. Suggestions for Further Study

According to the above-mentioned limitations of the previous and current study, the author offers three suggestions for the future study of China English. First, define China English as early as possible. Only in this way can the study of China English be conducted in a more systematic and complete way. Second, it is suggested that empirical research should be used in combination with corpus. In addition, the research objects should not be limited to the China English lexis, but include sentence analysis from the context. Third, it is also expected that future researchers should collect more terms and data and be more careful about the process of sample identification.

Appendix

Table A1. China English Lexis Translated by Free Translation.

No.	Chinese Lexis	English Translation	Issue No.
1	脱钩	Decoupling	2020-10-06
2	长寿面	birthday noodles	2020-10-10
3	紫禁城	Forbidden City	2020-10-13
4	数罪并罚	a combined punishment	2020-10-13
5	公务员	civil servants	2020-10-14

No.	Chinese Lexis	English Translation	Issue No.
6	支教	volunteer teaching job	2020-10-14
7	命运共同体理念	a community with a shared future	2020-10-24
8	重阳节	the Double Ninth Festival	2020-10-26
9	颐和园	the Summer Palace	2020-10-27
10	长城	the Great Wall	2020-10-27
11	光棍节	Singles Day	2020-11-03
12	双十一	Nov 11 online shopping festival	2020-11-13
13	酥油茶	traditional butter tea	2020-11-13
14	计划生育政策	family planning policy	2020-11-28
15	网红	social media influencers	2020-12-04
16	馒头	steamed buns	2020-12-09
17	兵马俑	terracotta warriors	2020-12-15
18	春运	Spring Festival travel rush	2021-01-07
19	小品	comic sketches	2021-02-08
20	相声	cross-talk	2021-02-08
21	阳刚之气	masculinity	2021-03-15
22	良田良技	improving farmland and technology	2021-04-29
23	以人为本	people-first	2021-06-17
24	党风	the Party traditions	2021-06-29
25	《习近平谈治国理政》	<i>Xi Jinping: The Governance of China</i>	2021-10-01
26	金山银山	invaluable assets	2021-04-02

Table A2. China English Lexis translated by Substitution.

No.	Chinese Lexis	English Translation	Issue No.
1	害群之马	black sheep	2020-10-08

Table A3. China English Lexis Translated by Transliteration.

No.	Chinese Lexis	English Translation	Issue No.
1	胡同	Hutong	2020-10-09
2	点心	dim sum	2020-10-30
3	中考	zhongkao	2020-12-15
4	黄帝	Huangdi	2021-04-05

Table A4. China English Lexis Translated by Transliteration with Annotation.

No.	Chinese Lexis	English Translation	Issue No.
1	碰瓷	Pengci (People pretend they have been harmed by another party and then ask that party for money or property as compensation.)	2020-10-15
2	高考	Gaokao (The National college admission test.)	2020-10-29
3	崆峒	Kongtong (One of China's five traditional martial arts, and has a history stretching back 2,000 years.)	2020-10-30
4	圆明园	Yuanmingyuan (Royal resort also known as the Old Summer Palace has been unearthed in Beijing.)	2020-12-16
5	老三拖	lao san tuo (Corn, sweet potato and potato.)	2021-01-20
6	福	fu (Meaning blessings.)	2021-01-20
7	白酒	baijiu (A clear and colorless liquor, known as China's national spirit.)	2021-02-10
8	吉祥如意	jixiang ruyi (Wishing you auspicious times and that everything goes as hoped.)	2021-02-10
9	螺蛳粉	luosifen (The smell of snail rice noodles.)	2021-04-06
10	扫黑除恶	Saohei Chu'e (Fighting organized crimes.)	2021-04-08
11	蜀国	Shu kingdom (A civilization dating back at least 4,800 years, in Sichuan province.)	2021-08-30
12	农民画	Nongminhua (A popular school of painting developed by Chinese farmers.)	2021-09-13

Table A5. China English Lexis Translated by Literal Translation.

No.	Chinese Lexis	English Translation	Issue No.
1	民进党	Democratic Progressive Party	2020-10-01
2	双循环	Dual-circulation	2020-10-01
3	对外开放	Opening-up	2020-10-01
4	劳动密集型产业	labor-intensive industries	2020-10-01
5	四项建议	four proposals	2020-10-02
6	生态文明	ecological civilization	2020-10-02
7	绿色发展	green development	2020-10-02
8	多边主义	Multilateralism	2020-10-02
9	可持续发展	sustainable development	2020-10-02
10	低碳能源	low-carbon energy	2020-10-03
11	绿色转型	green transformation	2020-10-03
12	户籍管理制度	household registration permit system	2020-10-05
13	香港特别行政区	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	2020-10-06

No.	Chinese Lexis	English Translation	Issue No.
14	混淆是非	confuses right with wrong	2020-10-06
15	“一国两制”的原则	“one country, two systems” principle	2020-10-06
16	土地流转收入	land transfer revenue	2020-10-06
17	光盘行动	“Clear Your Plate” campaign	2020-10-07
18	港独	Hong Kong independence	2020-10-08
19	地方分离主义	local separatist party	2020-10-08
20	古墓	ancient tomb	2020-10-0
21	青铜时代	Bronze Age	2020-10-09
22	土壤侵蚀防治	soil erosion battle	2020-10-09
23	水利工程	water conservancy projects	
24	区域经济一体化	regional economic integration	2020-10-12
25	中药切片工艺	traditional Chinese medicine slicing craftsmanship	2020-10-12
26	健康码	health codes	2020-10-12
27	国家林业和草原局	the National Forestry Grassland Administration	2020-10-12
28	维吾尔族	Uyghur ethnic group	2020-10-12
29	扶贫行动	weeping poverty relief campaign	2020-10-13
30	绝对贫困	absolute poverty	2020-10-13
31	故宫博物院	the Palace Museum	2020-10-13
32	全国人大	National People's Congress	2020-10-13
33	教育为先，惩罚为后	educating first and punishing second	2020-10-13
34	孔子学院	Confucius Institute	2020-10-13
35	最高人民检察院	the Supreme People's Procurator	2020-10-14
36	国务院	the State Council	2020-10-14
37	茶道	tea road	2020-10-14
38	“蓝色海湾”战略	“Blue Bay” Strategy	2020-10-14
39	中国非物质文化遗产博览会	China Intangible Cultural Heritage Expo	2020-10-16
40	黄河	Yellow River	2020-10-16
41	德智体美	morals, intellectual and physical capabilities, artistic appreciation	2020-10-19
42	中国驰名商标	Famous Trademark of China	2020-10-19
43	瓷都	ceramic capital	2020-10-19
44	时代楷模	Role Model of Our Time	2020-10-20
45	抗美援朝战争	the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea	2020-10-20
46	八路军	the Eighth Route Army	2020-10-20
47	中国人民解放军	People's Liberation Army	2020-10-22
48	中秋节	the Mid-Autumn Festival	2020-10-22
49	长寿面	longevity noodles	2020-10-26
50	海上丝绸之路	the Maritime Silk Road route	2020-10-27
51	相对贫困	relative poverty	2020-10-28
52	广场舞	square dancing	2020-10-29
53	中国国际进口博览会	the China International Import Expo	2020-10-31
54	七次全国人口普查	seventh national population census	2020-11-02
55	三峡工程	the Three Gorges Dam	2020-11-02
56	杂交水稻	hybrid rice	2020-11-03
57	一带一路倡议	Belt and Road Initiative	2020-11-04
58	绿色出行	green travel	2020-11-06
59	长征 6 号运载火箭	Long March 6 carrier rocket	2020-11-07
60	“留守”老人	“left-behind” seniors	2020-11-1
61	乡村振兴战略	the rural revitalization strategy	2020-11-11
62	一个中国政策	one-China policy	2020-11-12
63	习近平强军思想	Xi Jinping Thought on Strengthening the Military	2020-11-14
64	区域经济一体化	regional economic integration	2020-11-16
65	中国改革国际论坛	International Forum on China Reform	2020-11-16
66	“健康中国”战略	“Health China” strategy	2020-11-19
67	直播购物	livestream shopping	2020-11-20
68	九二共识	1992 Consensus	2020-11-26
69	社会主义现代化	socialist modernization	2020-11-27
70	假肉	fake meat	2020-12-04
71	“冷静期”	“Cooling-off” period	2020-12-05
72	五年计划	Five-Year Plan	2020-12-08
73	职业院校	vocational colleges	2020-12-09
74	中国人民政治协商会议	the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	2020-12-10
75	九年制义务教育	nine-year compulsory education	2020-12-11
76	哭墙	wailing wall	2020-12-12
77	南水北调工程	The South-to-North Water Diversion Project	2020-12-14
78	护理假	nursing leave	2020-12-16
79	全面建成小康社会	a moderately prosperous society in all respects	2020-12-17
80	两岸一体化	cross-Straits integration	2020-12-25

No.	Chinese Lexis	English Translation	Issue No.
81	古代丝绸之路	the ancient Silk Road	2021-01-05
82	现代丝绸之路经济带	modern-day Silk Road Economic Belt	2021-01-05
83	中国母亲河	Mother River of China	2021-01-07
84	南南合作	South-South cooperation	2021-01-11
85	扫黄打非	the Fight Against Pornography and Illegal Publications	2021-01-14
86	水墨画	inks images	2021-01-14
87	红船精神	Red Boat spirit	2021-01-19
88	西部陆海新走廊	the New Western Land-Sea Corridor	2021-01-20
89	红色旅游景点	red tourism attraction	2021-01-26
90	五一劳动奖章	May 1 Labor Medal	2021-01-26
91	中欧班列	the China-Europe freight	2021-01-27
92	年夜饭	family banquet on Lunar New Year's Eve	2021-01-27
93	第十三届全国人民代表大会	the 13th National People's Congress	2021-02-02
94	酒店试睡员	hotel test sleeper	2021-02-02
95	央视春晚	CCTV Spring Festival Gala	2021-02-08
96	牛年	the Year of the Ox	2021-02-08
97	中国十二生肖	12 Chinese zodiac signs	2021-02-08
98	面子文化	face culture	2021-02-10
99	城市大脑计划	city brain project	2021-02-16
100	十四五计划	the 14th Five-Year Plan	2021-02-18
101	中华人民共和国刑法	the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China	2021-02-18
102	水稻梯田	rice terraces	2021-02-18
103	爱国者治港	patriots governing Hong Kong	2021-02-19
104	重庆谈判	the Chongqing Negotiations	2021-02-22
105	新浪微博	Weibo	2021-02-22
106	红色历史	Red history	2021-02-23
107	长征	Long March	2021-02-23
108	红军	the Red Army	2021-02-23
109	遵义会议	The Zunyi Meeting	2021-02-23
110	乡村振兴战略	rural revitalization	2021-02-25
111	保护伞	umbrellas protective	2021-03-02
112	油纸伞	oil-paper umbrellas	2021-03-02
113	“一站式”办案	“one-stop” case-handling sites	2021-03-15
114	“海绵城市”计划	“sponge city” program	2021-03-17
115	蓝领阶层	blue-collar sector	2021-03-22
116	摇摆舞	swing dance	2021-03-23
117	中国南海之鹰	Eagles of the South China Sea	2021-03-26
118	农奴解放日	Serfs' Emancipation Day	2021-03-29
119	微信小程序	WeChat mini-program	2021-04-06
120	民生问题	people's livelihood-related problems	2021-04-06
121	考古盲盒	archaeology blind box	2021-04-06
122	智慧城市	smart cities	2021-04-23
123	八一纪念馆	August 1 Memorial Hall	2021-05-15
124	藏语	Tibetan language	2021-06-09
125	蜀道难	The Hard Roads in Shu	2021-06-23
126	龙人	Dragon man	2021-06-28
127	新时代中国特色社会主义思想	the thought of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era	2021-06-29
128	《国家安全法》	National Security Law	2021-07-01
129	“步走”现代化建设	the nation's “three-step” modernization drive	2021-07-02
130	社会主义现代化大国	great modern socialist country	2021-07-02
131	“四好”原则	“four-good” principles	2021-07-02
132	和平共处的原则	the principles of peaceful coexistence	2021-07-02
133	劳动节	the Labor Day	2021-07-05
134	彩云计划	the Colorful Cloud project	2021-07-06
135	三胎政策	third-child policy	2021-07-07
136	民族文化	ethnic group cultural	2021-07-12
137	海水稻	sea rice	2021-07-12
138	一村一大学生项目	the One College Student Per Village program	2021-07-15
139	就业优先政策	employment-first policy	2021-07-16
140	北京电影节	Beijing film festival	2021-07-16
141	草鞋	Straw sandals	2021-07-20
142	生育友好型社会	fertility-friendly society	2021-07-22
143	红色第一连队	Red First Company	2021-07-27
144	追星族网络用户	star-struck web users	2021-08-04
145	一帆风顺	plain sailing	2021-08-19
146	蚂蚁森林	Ant Forest	2021-08-26
147	双减政策	double reduction policy	2021-09-01

No.	Chinese Lexis	English Translation	Issue No.
148	“九·一八”事变	Sept 18th Incident	2021-09-18
149	社会主义市场经济体制	socialist market economic system	2021-09-27
150	黄金周	golden week	2021-10-06
151	共享经济	sharing economy	2021-10-11
152	人民代表大会制度	the people's congress system	2021-10-13

Table A6. China English Lexis Translated by Literal Translation with Annotation.

No.	Chinese Lexis	English Translation	Issue No.
1	红色旅游	red tourism (A popular form of tourism featuring the Communist Party of China's revolutionary history.)	2020-10-20
2	中共中央纪律检查委员会 和国家监察委员会	the Communist Party of China Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the National Supervisory Commission (the country's top anti-graft watchdogs.)	2020-10-27
3	唐宋八大师	Eight Great Masters of the Tang and the Song Dynasties (A household cultural term referring to Liu Zongyuan and Han Yu from the Tang Dynasty, plus Ouyang Xiu, Su Xun and his two sons Su Shi and Su Zhe, along with Wang Anshi and Zeng Gong, all from the Song Dynasty.)	2020-12-03
4	汉语桥	Chinese Bridge (Chinese Proficiency Competition for Foreign College Students.)	2020-12-11
5	金鸡奖	The Golden Roosters (One of the China's top film awards.)	2021-02-19
6	新四军	the New Fourth Army (A force led by the Communist Party of China during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression)	2021-02-24
7	中国人民志愿军进行曲	the March of the Chinese People's Volunteers (A popular song about the Chinese military efforts in the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea.)	2021-03-22
8	珠江三角洲	Pearl River Delta (An economic miracle that has soared to become the country's third-strongest city in GDP over the past four decades.)	2021-06-29

Table A7. China English Lexis Translated by Transliteration plus Literal Translation.

No.	Chinese Lexis	English Translation	Issue No.
1	鸭绿江	the Yalu River	2020-10-24
2	辽沈战役	Liaoshen Campaign	2020-10-24
3	重阳节	the Chongyang Festival	2020-10-26
4	嫦娥四号探测器	the Chang'e 4 probe	2020-10-26
5	京剧	Peking Opera	2020-11-16
6	天安门广场	Tian'anmen Square	2021-07-02
7	麻将室	mahjong lounges	2021-08-06
8	“海铃”计划	Project Hai-Ling	2021-09-22
9	辛亥革命	the Xinhai Revolution	2021-09-24
10	北京烤鸭	Peking roast duck	2021-10-06
11	神舟十三号载人航天飞船	Shenzhou XIII manned space flight	2021-10-08
12	长三角一体化	Yangtze River Delta integration	2021-10-12
13	莫高窟	Mogao Grottoes	2021-10-13
14	青藏铁路	Qinghai-Tibet Railway	2020-10-09
15	清朝	Qing dynasty	2020-10-13
16	侗族刺绣	Dong embroidery	2020-12-04
17	南京大屠杀	Nanjing Massacre	2020-12-12
18	长江经济带	Yangtze River Economic Belt	2020-12-15
19	复兴号高铁	High-speed Fuxing bullet trains	2021-01-07
20	少林和尚	Shaolin monks	2021-02-03
21	沂蒙精神	Yimeng spirit	2021-05-27
22	普洱茶	Pu'er tea	2021-06-29

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