

Research on the development direction of translation subject based on meta-theory under the new liberal arts background

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Abstract: Translation is an important link to promote cultural exchange and dissemination, and education is the top priority of all countries' development. In the wave of foreign translation of Chinese academic works, translating China's educational works is an important part of making the world understand China and spreading China culture. The essence of translation is to study the conversion between two languages. As a discipline related to language use, the relationship between translation and context is bound to be very close. The goal of translation is to seek the equivalence between the source language and the target language in meaning, and the meaning is embodied by the words and sentences in the text. Translation studies have gone through the pre disciplinary, interdisciplinary and interdisciplinary development stages, with various theories emerging frequently, branches emerging one after another, and translation studies entering the "post disciplinary" era. It must reflect on itself in order to adjust the direction of discipline construction in the process of integration, criticism and construction. "Meta theory" is helpful to deal with the impact of the knowledge production model involved in disciplines, adhere to the discipline ontology, and make the discipline construction move from self-consciousness to self consistency, that is, reflect on the meta theory in the design of the translation discipline pedigree based on meta theory, demonstrate its theoretical presupposition and premise, and reconstruct the conceptual model.

1. Introduction

Translatology has gone through the pre discipline, interdisciplinary and interdisciplinary stages, and now it is described as the current stage by "discipline interpenetration" (non discipline based) and "post discipline". The idea of translation meta theory was put forward by Holmes in the early 1970s. However, the meta theory in the sense of discipline construction has not been intensively discussed [1]. The branch disciplines within the discipline of translation are constantly emerging, the discipline system is becoming more complex, the discipline boundaries are broken repeatedly, and the overall theoretical value and application value of the discipline are doubted [2]. Therefore, translatology urgently needs a sense of discipline self consistency to integrate, reflect and construct itself, so as to deeply understand the urgent task and direction of discipline construction. The proposition and establishment of translation meta theory with the function of reflection and reduction is not only the internal demand of discipline development, but also the performance of self adjustment to adapt to the post discipline era [3]. With the continuous progress of human science and technology, globalization has become an inevitable trend in the development of human society. As an inevitable problem in the communication between different cultures, differences are not only a matter of great concern in the field of translation, but also a problem that all countries and nations need to consider in the process of development and communication. However, this does not mean that differences need to be absolutely respected, because the development of any culture is carried out through the continuous integration of foreign excellent cultures [4].

From the perspective of translation, the fundamental reason why Venuti's foreignization translation thought is in line with the development of today's world lies in his respect for differences and further reveals the cultural attributes of translation [5]. Although domestication also reveals the cultural attributes of translation to a great extent, it emphasizes the elimination of differences and is more inclined to cultural protection than communication. Guide people to look at language from a different perspective, deconstruct traditional translation ideas, show anxiety about the nature of

language polluted by modern civilization, and reverse the tendency of over-scientific analysis [6]. Admittedly, ideal translation may require multiple interactions of various methods. On the contrary, alienation emphasizes cultural exchange and development on the basis of respecting differences, and stimulates a more dynamic language and culture. It can be said that Venuti's foreignization translation thought has profound significance not only for the development of translation field, but also for the reference of human society [7].

2. Focus on interdisciplinary translation studies

2.1. Definition of Metatheory

"Interdisciplinary research" is "the process of answering, solving or dealing with problems" [8]. Interdisciplinary "crossing" needs to be understood from three aspects: research starting point, approach and results. As far as the starting point of research is concerned, interdisciplinary research depends on the complexity of research problems, and some problems that cannot be solved within a single discipline need to be solved by crossing disciplinary boundaries and integrating different disciplinary perspectives; As far as research approaches are concerned, interdisciplinary research needs to choose reasonable research methods of different disciplines according to the problems to be solved in the new context; As far as research results are concerned, interdisciplinary research is the progress of cognition and the increase of knowledge, and its ultimate goal is to gain a more comprehensive understanding of complex research problems [9]. However, although interdisciplinary research is driven by the research problem, its real premise lies in the contradiction of the problem itself, that is, "the problem has many components and is studied by different disciplines". A correct understanding of the complexity of the problem and the selection of the level at which research can be carried out can be regarded as the starting point or focus of interdisciplinary research [10]. In translation studies, only by fully understanding the internal structure of the problem, making a single order in the complexity and establishing the focus of translation studies can a clear and accurate expression of the problem be formed. The language used to express the research object in theory is called object language, and this theory is the object theory of this language. If the theory thinks about the object theory as an object, that is, studies the object theory as a problem, the language used is meta-language, and the result of thinking is theoretical theory, that is, meta-theory. The division of theory and meta-theory is relative.

To put it simply, meta theory is the theory of theory, and its significance is equivalent to raising the dimension of looking at problems and obtaining a new understanding. Therefore, opening meta theory is a dimension raising activity, just as the sum of the internal angles that cannot be understood in the view of plane geometry in the view of solid geometry is not equal to 180 °. However, the establishment of translatology as an independent new discipline is by no means easy. The first task before us is to sort out the previous theories and views, whether domestic or foreign, and clarify its philosophical basis, theoretical basis, adoption mode, research methods, perspective, value orientation, etc. It can be said that at present, every researcher of translation studies is full of various views of translation theory, thinking that they are reasonable. However, there are many incongruous and contradictory situations, so we do not know what to rely on or where to go. They are all systematic studies of translation at the level of their own disciplines. They strive to make their theories more self explanatory. They all have their own point of view. They are all self-sufficient studies within their own systems. Therefore, once these theories meet, they will inevitably collide with each other and contradict each other. It is difficult to make a reasonable and satisfactory explanation for its system. Therefore, we must find out the upper theory of these lower theories. It should be able to explain and accommodate the lower theories, but it is by no means a larger and more complex theory, let alone a hodgepodge of these lower theories. According to Popper's words, the upper theory should be "a simple, new, powerful, unified point of view," which should have stronger explanatory and predictive power.

2.2. Reflections on Metatranslatology

Since the middle of 19th century, a new discipline, namely philosophy of science, has emerged in the west. It is a reflection on science itself, so it is often called "meta-science". Later, this scientific concept and method continuously penetrated into other disciplines, and people realized that "science should also study itself". This concept has been strongly recognized in many disciplines. As a result, meta-mathematics, meta-linguistics, meta-art, meta-ethics and other disciplines have been born. In fact, they are the theoretical thinking of various disciplines and the explanation of their essence. The narrow sense of translation problem means that only when conscious and strategic actions are carried out, the relevant cognitive objects constitute translation problems. Many scholars take the following two indicators as the criteria to measure translation problems: first, whether the translator pushes forward the process of translation output without pause; second, whether the translator does not need to take any strategic actions. When the translator needs to stop and think about translation strategies, the current cognitive object is regarded as a translation problem. The translator's choice of translated works, the choice of translation methods, and the dissemination and acceptance of translated works are all implicit influencing factors in the translation process.

Translation teaching from the perspective of intelligent all media cognitive system should be based on constructivist learning theory, explore the cognitive rules of learners relying on media mode optimization, and deepen the role of translation learning context in translation teaching design. For example, Nida is a structuralist linguist; Balhudarov was a doctor of linguistics in the Soviet Union; Munan is the main member of Prague School; Valerie is a famous French writer. It is not difficult to see that these famous translation theorists used to take translation as their sideline, and their translation theories almost all came down in the same line with their main fields. They all examined and observed translation from their professional perspective, that is, they incorporated the research of translation activities into their respective fields, becoming a by-product of their research content, so that their respective translation theories were mixed with their disciplinary concepts and terminology, Even theoretical principles, laws and concepts. Like any meta science, meta translation studies do not care about the specific problems of translation activities, but only about the essence, characteristics, structure, function and development laws of translation, the most basic problems of this social phenomenon. The most important of these is the discussion of the nature of translation, which attempts to put forward a systematic theoretical explanation of the nature of translation. This theory should be able to critically identify the fundamental concepts or fundamental paths followed by various theories from ancient to modern times, and strive to provide scientific and dialectical solutions, while also predicting the future possible development.

3. The Influence of Metacognitive Regulation on Metacompetence of Translation

3.1. A Study on the Change and Development of Metacompetence in Translation

Meta-competence of translation consists of guiding ability, analyzing ability and evaluating ability, which plays a role in the cognitive process of dynamic processing of three translation problems: identifying, analyzing and solving problems. Specifically, in the stage of problem identification, the translator mainly constructs the problem space through active or passive guidance; In the stage of problem analysis, the translator puts forward various translation alternatives with the help of internal or external support; In the problem-solving stage, the translator selects the best translation through rational evaluation or perceptual evaluation. Based on the annotation of the metacompetence of the audio thinking and screen recording reports of the control group and the experimental group, this study makes quantitative statistics on the percentage of active orientation and passive orientation in the problem identification stage. Simply counting the number changes of active orientation and passive orientation can't judge the trend of change. However, if we calculate the percentages of active orientation and passive orientation, we can see their changing trends. The calculation of analytical ability and evaluation ability is the same. According to this calculation idea, this study designed and formed the trend chart of the subjects' guiding ability, which is shown in

Figure 1.

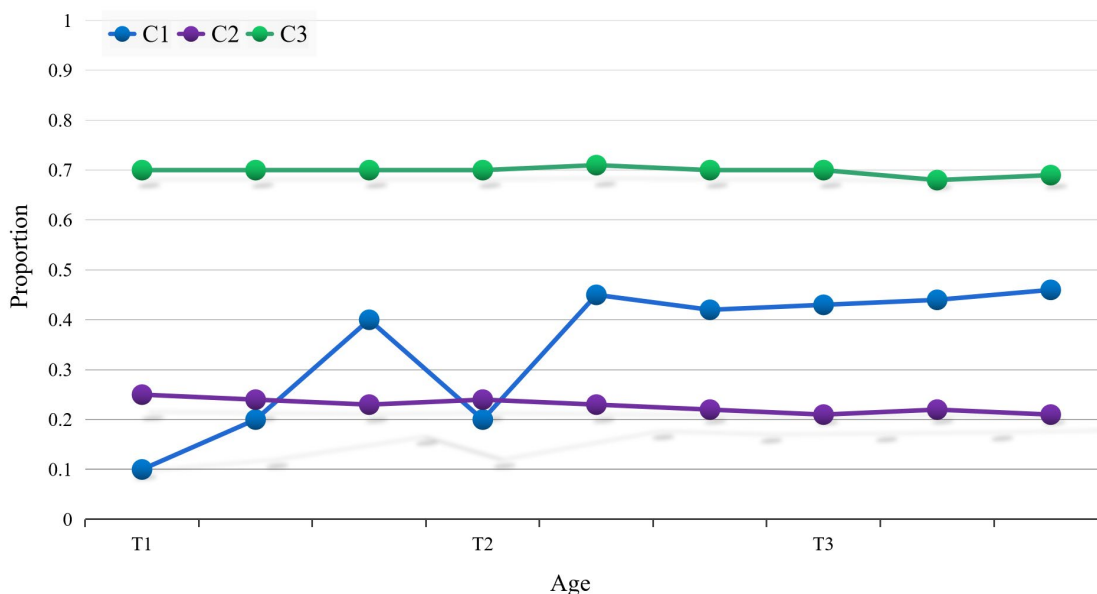


Figure 1 Change trend chart of guiding ability of control combined experimental group

It can be seen from the data in Figure 1 that there is no significant change in the active guidance ability and passive guidance ability of the control group before and after the experiment, and the passive guidance is mainly used. Through the analysis of the subjects' cognitive process of translation, it is found that most of the subjects are in a passive state in the process of translation. When cognitive load occurs, they will find solutions to problems in various ways. This is a translation method led by problems. The translator often sees only trees but does not know forests. The bottom-up information processing method makes the understanding of problems more one-sided. Due to being in the passive recognition problem state, the translation problem can not be analyzed reasonably, which leads to the phenomenon of repeatedly revising the translation and "skipping" to translate. By analyzing the experimental process of the subjects, it was found that, with the development of the experiment, the experimental group considered more elements in the process of translation, and became more sensitive to the problems that need attention in the process of translation. In addition, the experimental group consciously used the top-down information processing method, focused on the macro whole of the article, and was able to actively analyze the translation problems that the article needed to deal with. High quality problem identification is conducive to building problem space, finding the best solution and improving the quality of translation. Effective problem identification is the first step to solve translation problems, and is the basis for accurate analysis and problem solving. The difference in metacognitive activities is a significant factor that distinguishes professional translators from non professional translators, and it is pointed out that problem recognition is a crucial link to control translation errors. Combined with this study, it can be further supplemented, that is, the improvement of active guidance ability is conducive to high-quality identification of problems and plays an important role in promoting the solution of translation problems.

3.2. The Influence of Metacompetence on Translation Quality

Metatranslatology is a theoretical reflection on the essence of translation, a scientific analysis of its internal relations, and the need for the development of translatology itself. It doesn't deny the previous lower theoretical research results, but rather absorbs them, regulates them and indicates their development. Translation studies must be pluralistic, not unitary. Metatheory is not a unitary rule. It is precisely the original lower-level theories that are characterized by monism. They contradict each other, which is the embodiment of monism. For example, the mutual attack and negation between the linguistic school and the literary school is evidence. After mastering the theory of meta-translatology, we will broaden our horizons, and our perspective will no longer be

fixed, which will promote the study of pluralism and enhance their complementarity and relevance. Compared with domestication translation, foreignization translation is more forward-looking, and it is closer to the reality of today's development. Under the background of globalization, no culture can be alone outside the torrent of world culture convergence. Every culture is faced with "heterogeneous" cultures almost all the time, and translation is almost everywhere because of the necessity of cultural exchange. However, "reserving differences" is not the same as "being assimilated". Instead, we should selectively retain and screen the "heterogeneity" in the way of the translator's subjectivity, based on the persistence of the existing culture. It is the active exertion of the "heterogeneity" instead of passively waiting for the change of the existing main culture by the "heterogeneity". In the past, when many scholars studied Venuti's foreignization translation thought, they paid more attention to the fact that the commercial indoor space with more traffic with domestication translation thought was mainly area light source and point light source. The analytical ability is mainly reflected by internal support or external support. This study draws a trend chart of the change of the analytical ability of the subjects. As shown in Figure 2.

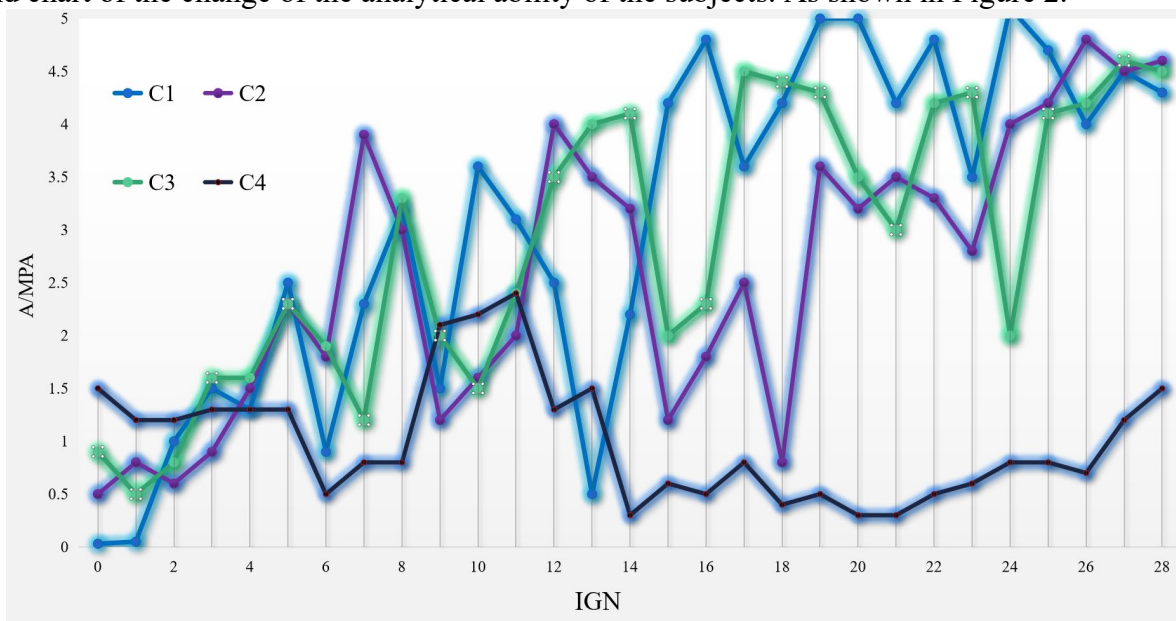


Figure 2 Trend chart of overall quality comparison between control group and experimental group

The above results are also indirectly proved by analyzing the subjects' thinking aloud and post translation interviews. The subjects in the experimental group reflected that: (1) I would consciously ask myself to do as stated in the English Chinese Metacognitive Regulation Questionnaire. After getting the source text, I did not rush to translate immediately, but calm down first to conduct translation oriented analysis on the translated text. Only by positioning myself first and then translating, can the translation activities be more organized; (2) As for the translation that is not understood or handled accurately, it is not to muddle along, but to be willing to spend time looking up information. In addition to looking up bilingual translation resources, it will also look up relevant monolingual, bilingual materials and parallel texts. So after the translation, not only the task is completed, but also a lot of knowledge is learned, which only takes a long time. But if these resources are accumulated to build their own resource database, In the future, it will be very efficient to translate the content of related topics. In the process of interpretation, the control group is mainly passive oriented, unable to accurately analyze the direction of translation problem solving, and highly dependent on external resources. The subjects in the control group often combined the scattered vague representations of the target language, interpreted the meaning according to their own cognitive background, and then formed words and sentences, taking meanings out of context from time to time. The subjects in the experimental group did not rely too much on the vague representation of the target language provided by translation dictionaries or translation tools. Instead, they analyzed the current translation problems from multiple perspectives through top-down information processing, combined with the vague representation of the target language, and

actively constructed the problem space to clarify the interpretation effect. In addition, the experimental group's analytical ability has been improved, which can strengthen the search for external resources in terms of breadth and depth. In combination with the current context, they can objectively treat vague representation of the target language, make rational judgments, and evaluate appropriate translations. There will be no confusion of "jumping around", and the interpretation process is more rational and efficient. The improvement of meta competence reduces the dependence of subjects on vague representation of the target language, and improves the interpretation effect. This also explains why both the control group and the experimental group have experienced the same matrix model separated from the source language shell, but the interpretation results are different - the translation quality of the two groups in the later stage of the experiment is somewhat different.

4. Conclusions

Interdisciplinary translation studies focus on translation studies, integrate multidisciplinary perspectives, theories and methods, and promote the reproduction of translation knowledge. The mobility of cognition is the common feature of all disciplines today, and the infiltration of discipline boundaries is the necessity of knowledge reproduction. It is an open epistemology, not a practical tool theory; It is functional, not constitutive. Therefore, it can be understood as a kind of literacy and thinking ability. Although it can realize its own function by developing several internal branches, it is open and self reflective. As the experiment unfolded, the proportion of metacognitive regulation activities in the experimental group at the level of style, culture and translation requirements increased. Based on the analysis of qualitative research data, the conclusions are as follows: First, language problems are still the main translation problems of the subjects; Second, the enhancement of metacognitive awareness promotes the diversification of subjects' translation thinking modes. With the enhancement of subjects' awareness of metacognitive regulation, subjects' analytical perspectives are richer, their analytical ability is improved, and they can solve the current translation problems from different levels, thus improving the accuracy of the target language content and the idiomatic expression.

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