

A Review of the Studies on Ideological and Political Elements in Translation

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, in order to implement the educational concept of fostering virtue and nurturing students' quality comprehensively, ideological and political research has sprung up. The research on ideological and political elements in translation has also made new progress, and many academic results have been achieved one after another. These achievements reflect the appearance of integrating ideological and political elements in translation. Through the inventory of relevant papers, the paper analyzes the research status and existing problems of ideological and political elements in translation, and forecasts the research trend, to provide some references for subsequent related research.

1. Introduction

Under the background of the new era, "curriculum ideological and political education" is an indispensable part of steadily promoting the reform of ideological and political education to form a system of "ideological and political education". Since 2016, General Secretary Xi Jinping proposed to insist on "permeating ideological and political work through the whole process of education and teaching, realizing the whole process of educating people and all-round education", ideological and political research has sprung up, and the research on ideological and political elements in translation has also made new progress^[1]. And many academic results have been achieved one after another. These achievements reflect the appearance of integrating ideological and political elements in translation. Through the inventory of relevant papers, the paper analyzes the research status and existing problems of ideological and political elements in translation, and

forecasts the research trend. Searching the literature related to "ideological and political elements + translation" through CNKI, the integration of ideological and political elements into translation has become a current research hotspot.

2. Research Overview

Although the research on Ideological and political elements in translation has just started, the research results are relatively rich, with a total of 74 articles. Since its rise in 2019, it has been increasing year by year, mainly distributed in 5 articles in 2019, 21 articles in 2020 and 48 articles in 2021. According to the visual analysis of CNKI, as the fundamental mission of education, fostering virtue and nurturing students in Ideological and political elements is also a hot topic in the research of Ideological and political elements of translation. There is no targeted research in translation major and translation teaching, and

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its research still has a lot of development space. We can see the clue from its research content, research team and achievement quality.

2.1 Research Content

The study of ideological and political elements in translation involves not only the research on translation teaching level based on specific courses, but also the research based on translation profession. Among them, translation teaching occupies a large proportion of the research on ideological and political elements of translation, and according to different focuses, it can be divided into research on ideological and political elements based on a specific translation course and path countermeasures.

2.1.1 Research on Translation Teaching

“Curriculum ideological and political education” lies in that both teaching and learning in the classroom should have the function of educating people. All courses should become the main channel of Ideological and political education, and curriculum ideological and political education should run through the whole process of talent training. College English, business English, Chinese translation and translation, Arab Chinese translation and general English are the basic compulsory courses set up in colleges and universities in China, and they are one of the important links of “curriculum thinking and politics”. Translation is essential in the teaching of college translation courses. Teachers not only need to teach students the ability to use language, but also need to implant “ideological and political elements” in the teaching process to enhance students’ cultural self-confidence, so many research results have been produced.

Among them, there are the largest number of studies based on College English and business English, which involve translation teaching, and most of them start from teaching practice and use specific examples to explore how to integrate “Ideological and political” elements into translation teaching, such as Dai Zhengli’s paper *Add a Moral Color to the Course of Translation* and Li Xi’s paper *An analysis of the role of translation appreciation of classics in the ideological and political teaching of College English courses*, Feng Wenxiong’s paper *Exploration and practice of “curriculum ideological and political” teaching of business English translation in applied universities*, and Lu Danyang’s paper *Application of Inquiry Curriculum Ideological and Political Teaching in the Classroom Teaching of Business Russian Translation*. Among them, Li Xi has a unique style, exploring the role of the appreciation of translation of Chinese classics in the

ideological and political education of college English, and concludes this method not only promotes college students’ interest and motivation in English learning, but also improves their ability to express Chinese culture in English, as well as their cultural consciousness and confidence; Lu Danyang, starting from the example of business Russian translation course, discusses how to translate ideological and political elements into business Russian from the aspects of teaching methods, teaching modes and teachers’ quality Organic integration of translation classroom teaching^[2].

The research based on path countermeasures includes Zhou Shan’s research *Countermeasures of Chinese Cultural Aphasia in Translation Classroom Under the Context of “Great Ideology and Politics”*, Li Zhiying’s research *On Implicit Ideological and Political Education in College Translation Courses from the Perspective of Affective Learning* and so on. It is not difficult to see that these achievements have discussed the ways and methods of Integrating Ideological and political elements into translation courses from a macro perspective.

2.1.2 Research Based on Translation Major

The ideological and political construction of translation professional courses is the key link to realize the fundamental task of Building Morality and cultivating people in colleges and universities. The unity of Ideological and political education of translation professional education courses and professional ideological and political education is to implement the task of Building Morality and cultivating people and achieve the goal of peer-to-peer and collaborative education. At present, most of the studies on Ideological and political elements based on translation major are comprehensive studies, with a total of 17 articles. Important research achievements include Yang Zhengjun and Li Yongzhong’s research *On the Construction of Translation Courses with Ideological-Political Elements*, Zhu Chaowei’s research “*Tao*” and “*art*” of *Ideological and political education of translation majors*, Dang Zhengsheng’s research *winning exploration on the supply side reform of master’s teaching of translation Majors under the concept of “fostering virtue and naturing students”*, and Qin he’s research *understanding concept, practice path and development prospect of Ideological and political education of translation courses*. Yang Zhengjun and Li Yongzhong’s research shows that the content of translation courses should be seamlessly connected with the excavation of Ideological and political materials; The implementation of translation curriculum should take classroom teaching as the main channel to root in ideals and beliefs, and extend it to the life world. In

addition, we should also establish a curriculum management system, strengthen multi-party linkage, and establish a multi-directional guarantee system such as curriculum ideological and political teachers.

2.2 Research Team

The existing 74 research results have been completed by 101 scholars. According to the professional titles of researchers, only 14% of the total number of scholars have the title of associate professor or above, including only 2 scholars with doctoral degrees and 1 doctoral student. According to the academic structure, the researchers of this topic are composed of scholars majoring in English, French, Japanese, Russian and Thai. Among the researchers majoring in English, there are scholars specializing in translation studies, such as Zhu Chaowei from Sichuan Foreign Studies University; There are also scholars engaged in English teaching research, such as Chen Yuanyuan from Liaoning University of science and technology. The most valuable thing is that four graduate students have participated in the research of this subject. There are few researchers in other languages, including scholars of French teaching and research, such as Du Wen and Li Juan of Xi'an Translation College; There are also scholars engaged in Japanese linguistics, such as Sun Ying of Heilongjiang University; In addition, there are scholars engaged in Russian language and literature, such as Lu Danyang of Xinjiang Agricultural Vocational and technical college; Finally, there are also scholars engaged in the study of Thai language and culture, such as Shi Renchun of Lijiang College of Guangxi Normal University.

In general, given the prevalence of English courses in college, There are far more scholars majoring in English than those majoring in non-English languages, but those scholars have pointed out a direction for future research, that is, to strengthen the study of ideological and political elements in non-English foreign language courses.

2.3 Achievements Quality

74 journal papers related to ideological and political elements in translation are published in 50 different journals. These journals can be divided into three levels: foreign language journals, translation journals and other journals. Among them, foreign language journals refer to journals that study foreign language problems, and translation journals refer to journals that only study translation problems. Journals that do not belong to the above two levels are uniformly classified into other categories.

First, foreign language journals include *Overseas English*, *Foreign Languages and Cultures*, *Technology*

Enhanced Foreign Language Education, *Modern English*, *English on Campus*, *English Square*, *English Teachers*, *Language and Culture Research*, and *Foreign Languages in China*, with a total of 24 articles, accounting for 32% of the total number of papers. Among these journals, the core journals are only *Technology Enhanced Foreign Language Education* and *Foreign Languages in China*, with a total of 3 articles; Others are general foreign language journals. Although these journals have made some contributions to the research of this subject, in terms of the quality of their achievements, they are general.

Second, there are two translation journals, *Chinese Translators Journal* and *Shanghai Journal of Translators*, which contain 3 articles and 1 article respectively, a total of 4 articles, accounting for 5.4% of the total number of papers; It is noteworthy that these translation journals are core journals, which shows that the quality of the four articles included is very high, which is worthy of follow-up scholars to learn from.

Third, other journals include *Journal of Heilongjiang University of Technology (Comprehensive Edition)* and other 39 journals, including 23 journals with 46 articles, accounting for 62.4% of the total number of papers. These journals provide strong support for the research of this subject.

3. Existing Problems

The study of Ideological and political elements in translation has begun to rise in recent three years and is still in its infancy. Both the research content, research team and the quality of results need to be improved.

First, the research content needs to be expanded. Although scholars have carried out research on this subject from both macro and micro perspectives, they have not yet formed corresponding research results with synchronicity and universality.

Second, the research team is not perfect. At present, scholars who study ideological and political elements in the translation are mainly divided into two categories: one is college teachers, the other is graduate students, and there are few researchers above associate professor; At the cultural level, there are only three researchers at the doctoral level, less than 3% of the total. The research subject is relatively single and lacks diversity and high-level talents.

Third, the current research depth is not enough and the quality of results needs to be improved. From the published journals, the main forces of publishing these achievements of Ideological and political elements in translation are the college journals and other journals, followed by foreign language journals. Ethnic and transla-

tion journals make little contribution to this subject, which makes it difficult for their research results to be shared in ethnic areas, and then affects the process of Integrating Ideological and political elements into translation majors and their courses in ethnic areas. Overall, only 7 of the 101 achievements were published in core journals, less than 7% of the total achievements.

4. Future Research Trends

Incorporating ideological and political elements into translation-related courses is not only an inevitable requirement for the implementation of the ideological and political teaching tasks, but also an effective measure to improve the teaching level and quality. It is also an important means to improve students' comprehensive quality, which is of great significance to promote the education and teaching reform of translation major in colleges and universities and cultivate high-quality foreign language talents. From the view of its research content, future research needs to focus on non-English foreign language courses, and the number of research results will gradually increase. Based on the current research team, the research subjects will tend to be diverse. In terms of the quality of the results, scholars should strengthen the continuity of research, learn from the relevant experience of other disciplines integrated into ideological and political elements, improve the quality of the articles by expanding the depth and breadth; meantime, we should gain the research

results with synchronicity and universality as soon as possible, and find the integration path of ideological and political elements in the translation process. Therefore, we should strengthen the cultivation of high-quality talents, actively explore novel and efficient teaching methods, learn the successful experience from other disciplines, and combine our own characteristics to create a set of scientific curriculum ideological and political teaching mode^[3].

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