

# Cross-Cultural Adaptation in Chinese Film Translation: A Hermeneutic Approach

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## Abstract

This study adopts Steiner's hermeneutic translation theory as a theoretical lens to investigate cross-cultural adaptation strategies in subtitle translation. Using three representative Chinese films—The Wandering Earth 2, Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon: Sword of Destiny, and Confucius—as case studies, the research focuses on the translation of metaphorical allusions, martial arts imagery, and traditional cultural symbols. The findings suggest that effective cross-cultural adaptation in subtitle translation can be achieved through strategies such as dynamic equivalence, supplementary translation, and a balanced application of domestication and foreignization. The study further underscores the importance of enhancing translators' cultural interpretive competence and refining subtitle review mechanisms. By integrating hermeneutic principles into audiovisual translation, this research not only broadens the theoretical framework of subtitle translation studies but also offers practical insights into promoting the international dissemination and reception of Chinese culture.

**Keywords:** Steiner's hermeneutic translation theory, subtitle translation, cross-cultural adaptation, Chinese films, cultural dissemination

## 1. Introduction

Against the backdrop of globalization, films and television productions have become vital vehicles for cross-cultural communication. Subtitle translation is no longer a mere process of linguistic conversion; it also entails cultural adaptation and creative re-interpretation. However, current subtitle translation practices in Chinese films continue to face challenges, including insufficient transmission of cultural connotations and difficulties in audience comprehension. These issues pose significant barriers to the effective international dissemination of Chinese culture.

Given this context, this study is of both theoretical and practical significance. It contributes to the growing body of research on audiovisual translation by integrating Steiner's hermeneutic translation theory into the analysis of subtitle strategies, thereby offering a novel interpretive framework for understanding cross-cultural adaptation in film translation. At the practical level, the study seeks to provide guidance for improving the cultural accessibility and communicative effectiveness of Chinese film subtitles in global contexts.

To this end, the research addresses the following key questions: (1) What are the main challenges in translating culturally embedded elements in Chinese film subtitles for international audiences? (2) How can Steiner's four-stage model—trust, aggression, incorporation, and restitution—be applied to guide effective cross-cultural adaptation in subtitle translation? (3) What specific strategies can be employed to balance cultural fidelity and audience comprehension in subtitling? The primary objectives of the study are: (1) to explore the applicability of Steiner's hermeneutic translation theory to the context of subtitle translation; (2) to identify and evaluate translation strategies that facilitate cross-cultural adaptation in Chinese films; (3) to offer actionable insights for enhancing the reception and influence of Chinese culture through audiovisual media.

## 2. Research on the Current Status of Subtitle Translation at Home and Abroad

In recent years, driven by the vigorous implementation of the “Chinese Culture Going Global” strategy, Chinese scholars have made sustained efforts to promote cultural exchange through various channels. As an essential medium for cultural dissemination, film subtitles embed numerous culturally specific elements, making their accurate translation and acceptance by international audiences a critical concern in subtitle translation research. A growing body of scholarship in China has acknowledged this issue, resulting in an expanding corpus of studies. Current domestic research predominantly centers on translation strategies, translation norms, cultural adaptation, translator subjectivity, and audiovisual translation.

For example, Li Hongliang (2008) analyzed the English subtitles of *Spring Fever* from a functionalist perspective, emphasizing the necessity of considering the cultural backgrounds of target audiences to facilitate effective cultural transmission. Yu Weihua (2019) drew a parallel between subtitle translation and the four core stages of meme replication, proposing a meme-based subtitle translation model and exploring the intersection of memetics and cultural translation. Chen Jie (2010), reflecting on the translation norms applied to Chinese names in *The Founding of a Republic*, underscored the importance of standardization in subtitle translation. In his study of the 3D animated film *Monkey King: Hero Is Back*, Li Zheng (2014) highlighted the need for flexible and dynamic handling of culturally significant elements to achieve effective cross-cultural communication. Zou Liwei (2016), examining the English translation of slang in *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, argued that foreignization strategies could effectively convey distinct Chinese cultural traits and enhance the film’s cross-cultural appeal. Similarly, Pan Li (2022) introduced the principle of “information value prioritization” in subtitle translation for short videos, stressing the importance of concise yet culturally rich communication in audiovisual media. From the perspective of international communication, Lu Jianping (2023) compared two English subtitle versions of *Farewell My Concubine* and emphasized that the translation of cultural elements should be informed by the target audience’s cultural background, offering practical strategies to enhance subtitle quality and cultural accessibility.

Despite the breadth and richness of domestic scholarship, certain limitations persist. Many studies place a heavy emphasis on individual case analyses at the expense of theoretical innovation and systematic investigation. Theoretical discussions of cross-cultural adaptation in subtitle translation remain largely confined to traditional translation paradigms, with relatively limited engagement with interpretive or hermeneutic frameworks. Furthermore, comprehensive and systematic studies on the adaptation of culturally embedded elements are scarce, and the practical applicability of existing research findings requires further development.

Compared to China, research on subtitle translation in the international academic community began earlier and demonstrates greater diversity in focus. Although relatively few studies have directly addressed the translation of Chinese films, existing scholarship on the translation of cultural elements in subtitles offers valuable insights. Pérez-González (2014) advocates for the prioritization of cultural adaptation strategies in subtitle translation to better meet audience expectations. Díaz Cintas and Remael (2021) emphasize the need to balance the technical constraints of subtitling—such as spatial and temporal limitations—with the imperative of achieving cross-cultural understanding. Dwyer (2021) contends that successful subtitle translation depends on how translators negotiate fidelity to the source text with adaptation to the cultural context of the target audience. Chai et al. (2022) investigated subtitle translation strategies using Chinese-language videos on YouTube, recommending the selective use of omission, direct transfer, equivalence, and adaptation when translating culturally loaded content into English.

In the area of translation technology, Cherry et al. (2021) proposed an automatic subtitle translation approach that treats subtitle rendering as a form of standard sentence translation integrated with markup-based alignment. They introduced two innovative evaluation metrics: Timed BLEU, which assesses lexical deviation due to timing inconsistencies, and a BLEU-based measure evaluating quality loss from suboptimal subtitle segmentation. Building on this technological direction, Papi et al. (2023) developed the first direct speech translation model for automatic subtitle generation, capable of producing target-language subtitles with timestamps within a single integrated system. Their experiments demonstrated that the model outperformed conventional pipeline approaches and delivered competitive results in domain-specific benchmarking tasks. In the context of AI-generated content, Al Sawi and Allam (2024) conducted a comparative analysis of human- and AI-generated Arabic subtitles in *Birdman*, employing the FAR evaluation model. They proposed the addition of a consistency parameter, as inconsistencies in AI-generated subtitles were found to potentially mislead viewers.

In summary, international research on subtitle translation exhibits a strong emphasis on technological innovation and AI-driven methods, while also recognizing the importance of cross-cultural adaptation in audiovisual

translation. Nonetheless, studies grounded in hermeneutic or interpretive frameworks remain relatively underexplored, indicating a need for further theoretical diversification in this field.

### 3. Theoretical Framework: Steiner's Hermeneutic Translation Theory

George Steiner's hermeneutic translation theory, as articulated in his seminal work *After Babel*, conceptualizes translation as a process of interpretation and re-creation, rather than a mere act of linguistic substitution. Steiner underscores the central role of the translator's subjectivity, arguing that translators are not passive transmitters of information, but active agents who construct meaning. Their personal experiences, cultural backgrounds, and cognitive capacities critically shape the translation process, rendering it an inherently interpretive and culturally reconstructive act.

Steiner delineates the translation process into four interrelated and sequential stages: trust, aggression, incorporation, and restitution. The trust stage involves the translator's fundamental confidence in the integrity, value, and communicative potential of the source text. It reflects a belief in the legitimacy and meaningfulness of the original work as a basis for cross-cultural engagement. In the aggression stage, the translator engages deeply with the text, undertaking a critical analysis and interpretive deconstruction of its content. This phase marks the assertion of the translator's subjectivity, as they actively negotiate meaning across linguistic and cultural boundaries. The third stage, incorporation, builds upon the insights gained through aggression. Here, the translator internalizes the cultural essence of the source text, synthesizing it with their own interpretive framework and cultural knowledge. Rather than producing a literal or mechanical rendering, the translator reimagines the text in a way that resonates with the target audience while preserving the original's cultural depth. Finally, in the restitution stage, the translator reconstitutes the meaning of the source text within the linguistic and cultural framework of the target language. This phase involves compensating for inevitable cultural and semantic losses through creative adaptation, thus facilitating meaningful cross-cultural communication.

Steiner posits that these four stages are not isolated, but rather function as a continuous and dynamic cycle. Trust enables aggression, which informs incorporation, ultimately leading to restitution. Through this iterative process, translation becomes a dialogic act—a negotiation between cultures and meanings. Steiner's theory emphasizes that all translation entails a degree of subjective interpretation and is fundamentally a form of intercultural dialogue, reflecting the complexities and nuances inherent in cross-cultural communication (Steiner, 1998).

#### 3.1 Applicability and Advantages of Steiner's Hermeneutic Translation Theory in Subtitle Translation

Steiner's hermeneutic translation theory offers significant applicability to the domain of subtitle translation. In contrast to conventional text translation, subtitle translation is characterized by pronounced cross-cultural features as well as spatial and temporal constraints, which demand from translators not only linguistic proficiency but also a high degree of cultural interpretive competence and creative adaptability. Emphasizing the translator's subjectivity and interpretive agency, Steiner's framework provides a robust theoretical lens through which the complexities of subtitle translation—particularly the challenge of cultural adaptation—can be effectively navigated.

The four-phase model of trust, aggression, incorporation, and restitution proposed by Steiner maps closely to the processes involved in subtitle translation and offers practical guidance for selecting appropriate cross-cultural adaptation strategies.

**Trust Stage:** In this initial phase, translators must acknowledge and respect the cultural authenticity and significance embedded in the source material. Faithfulness to the film's original intent and atmosphere is essential, enabling audiences to access the cultural essence of the cinematic work.

**Aggression Stage:** This phase entails a critical and analytical engagement with the source text, especially in handling culturally specific or idiomatic expressions. Translators are required to unpack the historical, allegorical, or socio-cultural implications of such elements in order to mediate their meanings within the limited spatial and temporal parameters of subtitles.

**Incorporation Stage:** At this stage, translators internalize the cultural content of the source text and synthesize it with their understanding of the target audience's cultural framework. Through techniques such as cultural substitution, paraphrasing, and linguistic adaptation, translators aim to preserve the intended meaning while ensuring clarity and accessibility for viewers from different cultural backgrounds.

**Restitution Stage:** The final phase focuses on bridging inevitable cultural and linguistic gaps through creative re-presentation. When direct equivalence is unattainable, translators may employ supplementary strategies—such as explanatory subtitles or functionally equivalent expressions—to convey the source culture's nuances effectively. This ensures that key cultural meanings are preserved and made comprehensible to international

audiences.

By integrating Steiner's hermeneutic model into the practice of subtitle translation, translators are better equipped to mediate culturally rich content and facilitate deeper intercultural understanding. The theory not only enhances the translator's strategic decision-making but also provides a coherent framework for maximizing the communicative and cultural efficacy of subtitles in a global context.

#### 4. Case Studies

This study investigates subtitle translation strategies in contemporary Chinese films with international visibility, employing Steiner's hermeneutic translation theory as an analytical framework to examine the treatment of culturally embedded elements. Three representative films—*The Wandering Earth 2* (2019), *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon: Sword of Destiny* (2016), and *Confucius* (2010)—are selected as case studies. The analysis centers on the translation of idiomatic allusions, martial arts imagery, and traditional Chinese cultural symbols.

##### 4.1 Idiomatic Allusions in *The Wandering Earth 2: The Case of "Yu Gong Moves Mountains"*

The film does not explicitly reference the allegory of Yu Gong Moves Mountains (愚公移山), yet the core spirit of the tale is embedded in its narrative—particularly in the "Moving Mountain Project," which involves the construction of 10,000 planetary engines to propel Earth out of the solar system. The project's long-term vision and multigenerational commitment strongly echo the allegory's central themes of perseverance and unwavering determination. In the official subtitles, the phrase is rendered as "Moving Mountain Project," which accurately reflects the literal meaning. However, this translation may fall short in conveying the deeper cultural and philosophical resonance of the original allusion to audiences unfamiliar with Chinese mythology.

From the perspective of Steiner's hermeneutic translation theory, the trust phase requires the translator to recognize the cultural and symbolic significance of the allusion and to believe in its communicative value for the target audience. In the aggression phase, the translator must critically engage with the source concept, unpacking its historical, metaphorical, and moral dimensions within the context of Chinese culture. The incorporation phase entails evaluating the cultural literacy of the target audience to determine whether the allegory is likely to be understood without additional explanation. Finally, in the restitution phase, the translator may consider employing an explanatory subtitle to retain the cultural depth—for example: "Project inspired by the Chinese allegory: a fable of an old man who moves mountains, symbolizing perseverance."

Although longer subtitles may pose spatial challenges, the film's extended scenes discussing the project allow for the discreet inclusion of supplementary information—such as smaller-font annotations—without compromising the viewer's experience. This strategy facilitates cross-cultural adaptation while preserving the allegorical richness of the original expression.

##### 4.2 Martial Arts Imagery in *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon: Sword of Destiny: The Case of "Qingming Sword"*

The film's central martial arts symbol, "青冥剑" (Qingming Sword), is rendered in the Netflix English version as "the Green Destiny." From the perspective of Steiner's hermeneutic translation theory, the trust phase calls for the translator to acknowledge the cultural and symbolic significance embedded in the sword's name. In the aggression phase, a deeper cultural analysis reveals that Qingming carries associations with Daoist philosophy, embodying notions of yin energy, mystery, and latent power—all of which parallel the inner struggles of the film's female protagonist. The sword functions as a multilayered symbol, representing justice, power, and fate, and serves as a thematic anchor throughout the narrative.

During the incorporation phase, the translator must bridge cultural understandings between the source and target audiences. The choice of the word "destiny" proves effective, as the concept of fate holds comparable weight in Western cultural traditions, where it is often viewed as something that can be influenced or reshaped through individual agency. Finally, in the restitution phase, the translation "the Green Destiny" preserves essential symbolic connotations while enhancing accessibility for international viewers. The adaptation succeeds in conveying both the poetic tone and thematic depth of the original term, thereby reinforcing the film's narrative coherence and cultural resonance across linguistic boundaries.

##### 4.3 Traditional Cultural Symbolism in *Confucius: The Case of "Tian" (天)*

In *Confucius*, a pivotal scene centers around the concept of "天" (Tian), a foundational notion in Chinese philosophy that is often rendered in English as "Heaven" or "God." The dialogue states: "它啄断自己的尾巴，当然预兆一种天意" ("Its self-severed tail is surely an omen of Heaven's will"), which is translated in the official subtitles as "The omen reflects a message from Heaven."

From the perspective of Steiner's hermeneutic translation theory, the trust phase requires the translator to recognize the profound cultural and philosophical significance of Tian. In the aggression phase, the translator must engage in a thorough analysis of the term's historical and conceptual dimensions. Unlike its Western equivalents, Tian encompasses a complex interplay of meanings—ranging from a cosmic or celestial force to a moral and ethical order governing human conduct. Translations such as “Heaven” or “God” risk oversimplifying this multifaceted concept and introducing unintended theological connotations.

The incorporation phase involves evaluating the cultural and conceptual familiarity of the target audience. Given the likely lack of direct equivalence, a literal translation may obscure the intended philosophical depth. To address this, a hybrid strategy may be employed—retaining the original term while providing contextual clarification to aid comprehension. In the restitution phase, a possible solution would be an explanatory subtitle such as: “The Supreme Tian (the concept of ‘Tian’ in Chinese culture, akin to but distinct from Heaven).” While such annotations are unconventional in film subtitling, they could be introduced as a one-time supplementary subtitle or footnote when Tian first appears. Once contextualized, subsequent occurrences can simply use Tian, preserving both cultural authenticity and viewer accessibility.

This case, along with previous examples, illustrates that maximizing cross-cultural adaptation in subtitle translation requires the strategic application of Steiner's four translation stages. By affirming the cultural integrity of the source, engaging in deep interpretive analysis, internalizing cultural meanings, and compensating for conceptual gaps, translators can significantly enhance the cross-cultural effectiveness of subtitles. Such approaches enable culturally rich films to resonate with international audiences while maintaining their original philosophical and aesthetic depth.

## 5. Cross-Cultural Adaptation Strategies

### 5.1 Translation Strategies Based on Steiner's Hermeneutic Translation Theory

#### 5.1.1 Dynamic Equivalence Strategy for Cultural Elements

Steiner's translation process places particular emphasis on the stages of incorporation and restitution, during which translators internalize the cultural essence of the source text and rearticulate its meaning within the target language. In the context of subtitle translation, the dynamic equivalence strategy plays a crucial role in facilitating cross-cultural adaptation by ensuring that culturally laden expressions convey both semantic content and cultural significance while remaining accessible and relevant to the target audience.

For example, in *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon: Sword of Destiny*, the translation of “青冥劍” (Qingming Sword) as “the Green Destiny” demonstrates this approach. Rather than opting for a literal rendering, the translation retains the symbolic color imagery and connotations of fate associated with the original term, thereby maintaining thematic coherence while enhancing comprehensibility for Western viewers. Similarly, in *The Wandering Earth 2*, the “Moving Mountain Project” draws inspiration from the Chinese allegory Yu Gong Moves Mountains. To convey this cultural reference more effectively, an explanatory subtitle—such as “Inspired by the Chinese allusion: a fable of an old man moving mountains, symbolizing perseverance”—could be employed. This strategy allows viewers unfamiliar with the original allusion to grasp its intended meaning, without disrupting the narrative flow.

#### 5.1.2 Supplementary Translation and Explanatory Subtitles

For culturally specific elements—such as historical references, idioms, and religious or philosophical terms—direct translation often results in comprehension barriers for target audiences. In such cases, supplementary translation techniques can be employed to provide additional explanatory information within the subtitles, while explanatory subtitles serve to contextualize unfamiliar concepts. These methods correspond to the restitution stage in Steiner's hermeneutic model, wherein translators creatively address cultural gaps to ensure meaningful cross-cultural communication.

For instance, in *Confucius*, rendering the term “天” (Tian) as “Heaven” risks misinterpretation by aligning it too closely with Western theological notions. A more nuanced approach would be to adopt a hybridized translation, such as: “The Supreme Tian (the concept of ‘Tian’ in Chinese culture, akin to but distinct from Heaven).” This strategy preserves the original term's cultural authenticity while offering sufficient contextual guidance to aid audience comprehension.

Similarly, *The Wandering Earth 2* could benefit from an explanatory subtitle accompanying the “Moving Mountain Project,” such as: “A reference to the Chinese fable ‘Yu Gong Moves Mountains,’ symbolizing determination and perseverance.” By subtly incorporating supplementary information, translators can enhance the audience's engagement with culturally embedded elements without overloading the subtitles or disrupting the

viewing experience.

### 5.1.3 Balanced Use of Domestication and Foreignization Strategies

In subtitle translation, foreign cultural elements can be approached through either domestication—adapting the source material to align with the target culture—or foreignization—preserving the distinctive features of the source culture. According to Steiner’s hermeneutic model, the aggression phase prompts the translator to engage critically and deeply with the cultural and semantic nuances of the source text, while the restitution phase emphasizes the need for strategic adaptation in response to the expectations and cultural competencies of the target audience.

For example, in *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon: Sword of Destiny*, the translation of “青冥劍” (Qingming Sword) as “the Green Destiny” exemplifies domestication, utilizing familiar English lexical items to improve accessibility and resonance among Western viewers. Conversely, in *Confucius*, the term “天” (Tian) is more appropriately handled through foreignization, retaining its phonetic form while pairing it with a brief explanatory subtitle to preserve its philosophical specificity and cultural authenticity. Similarly, in the animated film *Ne Zha*, the name “哪吒” is transliterated as “Ne Zha” rather than replaced with a Western mythological analogue, thereby maintaining its unique cultural identity and narrative integrity.

By thoughtfully integrating both domestication and foreignization strategies, subtitle translation can strike a functional balance between cultural preservation and viewer comprehension. This hybrid approach enhances the effectiveness of cross-cultural communication in Chinese films and contributes to a more authentic and engaging viewing experience for international audiences.

## 5.2 Implementing Cross-Cultural Subtitle Strategies

### 5.2.1 Enhancing Subtitle Translators’ Cultural Awareness and Interpretative Skills

High-quality cross-cultural subtitle translation hinges on translators’ cultural literacy and interpretive competence. Steiner’s hermeneutic translation theory foregrounds the translator’s active role in the construction of meaning, thereby emphasizing the importance of both cultural sensitivity and linguistic proficiency. To enhance the overall quality and effectiveness of subtitle translation, several measures are recommended:

**Develop deep intercultural understanding:** Translators should cultivate a comprehensive knowledge of both the source and target cultures to accurately interpret and adapt culturally embedded references and expressions.

**Apply flexible translation strategies:** Techniques such as dynamic equivalence, supplementary translation, and explanatory subtitles should be employed strategically to facilitate smooth cross-cultural adaptation while preserving the original intent and nuance.

**Pursue interdisciplinary learning:** Translators are encouraged to engage with fields such as linguistics, cultural studies, and media studies in order to refine their translation strategies and adapt to the evolving demands of audiovisual translation.

By strengthening these competencies, translators will be better equipped to address the complex challenges of cross-cultural communication in subtitling and to produce translations that resonate with global audiences while respecting cultural authenticity.

### 5.2.2 Establishing Rigorous Review and Evaluation Mechanisms

Effective cross-cultural adaptation in subtitle translation necessitates a systematic and comprehensive approach to quality control. The establishment of standardized evaluation criteria is essential to ensure that subtitle translations are not only linguistically accurate but also culturally appropriate and audience-friendly. Several strategies can contribute to this goal:

**Develop comprehensive assessment frameworks:** Evaluation models should integrate multiple dimensions, including cultural adaptation, informational accuracy, linguistic clarity, and overall readability.

**Form bilingual quality control teams:** These teams should consist of linguists, cultural specialists, and native speakers of the target language, ensuring that both linguistic precision and cultural resonance are thoroughly reviewed.

**Conduct audience testing and reception analysis:** Pre-release testing with representative target audiences can provide valuable feedback on comprehension, emotional response, and cultural interpretation, allowing for adjustments before finalization.

By combining the expertise of skilled translators with rigorous and culturally sensitive evaluation mechanisms, subtitle translation can more effectively convey cultural nuances and foster deeper engagement with global

audiences.

## 6. Conclusion

### 6.1 Research Findings

Grounded in Steiner's hermeneutic translation theory, this study examined cross-cultural adaptation in the subtitle translation of Chinese films. Through detailed case analyses of *The Wandering Earth 2*, *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon: Sword of Destiny*, and *Confucius*, the research identified key challenges and effective strategies for translating culturally embedded elements such as idiomatic allusions, martial arts imagery, and traditional cultural symbols.

The findings suggest that subtitle translation transcends mere linguistic conversion; it is fundamentally an act of cultural interpretation and reconstruction. Steiner's four-phase model—trust, aggression, incorporation, and restitution—offers a robust theoretical framework for navigating the complexities of cross-cultural adaptation in subtitle translation.

Three principal strategies emerged as essential to achieving effective cross-cultural adaptation: Dynamic equivalence, which ensures that cultural meaning is conveyed through functionally appropriate and contextually resonant expressions; Supplementary translation and explanatory subtitles, which bridge comprehension gaps for audiences unfamiliar with specific cultural concepts; Balanced application of domestication and foreignization, which maintains both accessibility and cultural authenticity.

In addition, the study underscores the need to cultivate culturally competent translators equipped with both linguistic and interpretive skills, as well as to establish rigorous quality control mechanisms to enhance the accuracy, readability, and cultural fidelity of subtitle translations.

### 6.2 Research Contributions

#### 6.2.1 Research Contributions and Future Directions

While existing research on subtitle translation has predominantly drawn upon functional equivalence and audiovisual translation theories, this study expands the theoretical landscape by systematically applying Steiner's four-stage hermeneutic model. This approach offers a novel interpretive framework for understanding the dynamics of cross-cultural adaptation in subtitle translation.

#### 6.2.2 Practical Insights through Case-Based Analysis

Through close examination of real-world subtitle translations, the study moves beyond abstract theorization to offer actionable guidance for addressing culturally embedded elements in film dialogue. The case studies serve as practical illustrations of how translation strategies can be tailored to specific cultural and cinematic contexts.

#### 6.2.3 Optimization of Implementation Strategies

In addition to identifying effective translation techniques, the study proposes practical recommendations for enhancing translator training and establishing comprehensive quality control mechanisms. These strategies aim to ensure that subtitle translations achieve a high degree of cross-cultural adaptability and communicative effectiveness.

#### 6.2.4 Directions for Future Research

Future studies could incorporate empirical audience reception analysis to evaluate the effectiveness of subtitle translations in real-world contexts. Moreover, the integration of AI-assisted translation tools within cross-cultural adaptation frameworks, as well as the exploration of multimodal strategies for subtitle presentation, holds significant potential for advancing the field.

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