

# Research on Chinese - Japanese Translation of Xi'an Buddhist Temple Tourist Attractions

## --A Case Research on Chinese -Japanese Translation of Qinglong Temple

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**Abstract.** With the deepening of Chinese international communication, more and more foreigners come to China to travel. Xi'an Buddhist temple tourist attractions are more and more popular with its material cultural heritage and intangible cultural heritage, especially in Japan which is deeply influenced by Chinese Buddhism. Therefore, the accuracy of Chinese and Japanese translation is not only valued by the relevant government departments, but also attracts more and more people's attention. How can we achieve the better translation of Chinese and Japanese to provide better service for foreign tourists. This paper takes the Qinglong Temple in Xi'an Buddhism as an example to study how to achieve the accuracy of Chinese-Japanese translation.

### Summary

**Introduction of Xi'an Buddhist Temple Tourist Attractions.** Xi'an as one of the main sources of Chinese Buddhism, there are still distributed with many famous Buddhist temples in Xi'an and its surrounding areas. More famous are the following ten Buddhist temples: Daxingshan Temple, Wolong Temple, Guangren Temple, Qinglong Temple, Xiangji Temple, Jingye Temple, Huayan Temple, Cien Temple, Xingjiao Temple and Caotang Temple.

Daxingshan Temple is located in Xiaozhai Xingshan Temple West Street. It was built in the Jinwu Emperor Sima Yan Tai to Taikang years. First known as Zongshan temple and it was expanded at the second year of Sui Wendi Yang Jian and then its name changed into Daxingshan Temple.

Wolong Temple is located in Xi'an Beilin District Bolin Street and it was built during 168 and 189 year. Monk Huiguo has been admitted and all day long lying, so that people called him "Wolong monk." The name of Wolong Temple got when Song Taizong was the emperor (76-997 year).

Guangren Temple is located in the northwest of Xi'an city. It is the palace of the northwest and Kang Tibetan area of the lamas to Beijing, also known as "Lama Temple."

Qinglong Temple is one of the famous temples of Tang Dynasty. It is the ancestral home of Japanese Buddhist mantra and the holy temple in heart of Japanese. Please find the details at the second chapter.

Xiangji Temple is located in Chang'an District Weiqu Town. It was built in the Tang Zhongzong Li Xian Shenlong two years (AD 706 years).

Jingye Temple is located in Xi'an, southwest of Qinling Feng Yukou Fenghuang Mountainside. Early built in Sui Dynasty and popular in Tang Dynasty.

Huayan Temple is the ancestral temple of Chinese Buddhism. There is no tall hall building records of Huayan Temple from the beginning to hundreds of years later, and only recorded the chisel for the original cave to house the Buddha and the monks live. Huayan Temple can be said to be a typical cave temple on the Loess Plateau.

Cien Temple is a world famous Buddhist temple. One of the four translations of Chang'an in the Tang Dynasty and ancestral temple of Chinese Buddhism. It is more than 1350 years for now.

Xingjiao Temple is the header of the eight monasteries of Fanchuan in the Tang Dynasty. Here is the burial place of famous monk Xuanzang Master. AD 664 famous monk Xuanzang Master passed

away in the Bailu yuan. Tang Gaozong two years (AD 669 years) buried for the Fan Chuan and built a five-story tower. The next year built Temple because of the tower and Tang Suzong title: "Xing Jiao" word, hence is the name of the temple.

Caotang Temple is the part of Eastern Jin Dynasty sixteen period Hou Qin Happy Park. The king of Hou Qin Yao Xing like Buddhism and invite Kucha monks Kumarajo who live in Happy Park Xi Ming attic to Chang'an at hong shi third years (401 years). There built cottage temple in the park for Roth living. Because of the Kumarajiva translated field cover the grass, so named "Caotang temple".

**Topic Background and Significance of Study.** Religious tourism can be said to be the ancestor of the whole modern tourism activities. In the cradle of human civilization, due to the consecration to their temple and totem between tribal alliance, so it is inevitable to go to different places. As tourism has become a way of people's life today, the religious tourist attractions is one of the important destinations for visitors to travel. Among the hundreds of World Heritage Sites published by UNESCO, 90 percent of them are related with religions [1]. There are total 180 places of Chinese first batch of national key cultural relics protection units, religious attractions accounted for 80% [2]. Buddhism in China has a long history and leave a large number of temples. Its unique architectural style and heavy human accumulation has a greater tourist attraction for tourists, which make it become one of the traditional destinations to go out to rest for people.

It is very regrettable that traditional Buddhist temple in the new tourism development stage did not maintain considerable competitive vitality. However, it is also an indisputable fact that gradual decline interest of tourists to the temple. The study on tourism development of ancient cultural resources in China currently is also quite plaque, which is also very disproportionate to the tradition of cherishing excellent cultural treasures. With the deepening of the cultural tourism trend, Buddhism as a rich cultural resources complex how to tap their own value to adapt to modern tourism has become a specific reality at all levels of management, tourism enterprises and even the Chinese Buddhist temple.

Xi'an is one of the main sources of Chinese Buddhism. We can find from history that the formation of Chinese Buddhist culture and Buddhism eastward Japan have been greatly influenced by the Chang'an Buddhist cultural circle. There are still distributed with many famous Buddhist temples in Xi'an and its surrounding areas, Which make Xi'an an important religious and cultural tourist attraction. It is very attractive for domestic and foreign tourists who pursuit of cultural depth of the tour. But many tourists do not understand the historical and cultural value of Xi'an Buddhist temple, especially for Japanese tourists. Therefore, through the research the application of Chinese and Japanese translation in Xi'an Buddhist temple tourist attractions to achieve the better accuracy of Chinese and Japanese translation, so that foreign tourists can have a better understanding of Chinese Buddhist culture. Thus highlighting the historical status of Chang'an Buddhist cultural circle, to expand the influence of Xi'an religious tourism resources.

**Research Progress of Domestic Buddhist Temple Tourism.** Since the occasion of Buddhism in the Han Dynasty, Buddhist temple as a Buddhist architecture and Buddhist thought of materialization in the realization of the inherent religious function, but also has a modern tourism sense of tourism factors. Of course, because of its size and the lack of socio-economic conditions of ancient tourism awareness, so that people did not pay attention to this. Therefore, there is not a lot of research of Buddhism and tourism combined together. Wang Lu ping (1993) explores and reveals the intrinsic relationship between Buddhist culture and tourism of ancient Qianliangshan, which is helpful to correctly understand the position and important historical influence of Buddhism in Qianliangshan tourism development. Tian Yong and Liu Mingguang (1999) also selected a specific area -Jiangxi to do a case study. But it did not stay in the historical summary of the enumeration, but combine the reasons and the status for the prosperity of Jiangxi Buddhism. And then the author analyzed the problems in the process of the transformation of the real tourism resources into the tourism products in Jiangxi Buddhism and puts forward the macroscopic coping strategies. Cao Huiji(2003) analyzed the reasons why our current religious tourism (including Buddhist tourism) is more prosperous in general, which laid the theoretical premise for religious tourism development

from the economic, ideological and religious policies. Li Guihong (2003) mainly explored the enlightenment of Buddhism's compassion and altruism thought embodied in the four famous Buddhist literature on the development of contemporary literature, the enlightenment of the four famous mountains Buddhist cultural tourism on the development of modern Buddhist cultural tourism, the model exemplary significance of monks in the history of the ancient four famous mountains in the modern Buddhist community, the significance of the Buddhist culture of the four famous mountains in modern Chinese and foreign cultural exchanges and so on. However, Zeng Wei from the tourism real estate project focused on the development of the Zen the eighth generation of master Ma Zudao - early monk and later years to promote the Dharma and wrote the "Xichuan Buddha" business plan. And this achievement as a Buddhist tourism industry research planning has a high degree of operational [3].

## **The Historical Origins of Qinglong Temple and Japan**

**General Introduction of Qinglong Temple.** Another name of Qinglong Temple is Shifo Temple. It is one of the eight major sects of Buddhism, the Japanese Buddhism mantra. In 1996, the site of Qinglong Temple was announced by the State Council as a national key cultural relics protection units.

Qinglong Temple is located in the southeast of Xi'an city tour of the original, from the DaYan tower to the northeast direction of 1.5 km can be reached. The temple was built in Sui Wendi second years (582), formerly known as "Lingan Temple". The second years of Tang Longshuo(662) complex for the Goddess of Mercy Temple. And then Jingyun two years (711) renamed Qinglong Temple. Tang Huichang five years (845) ban the Buddha and the temple waste. The next year was changed into Huguo temple. There are eight temples located in Chang'an left and right street in Dazhong nine years (855), the temple has restored its real name. The temple was destroyed at North Song Yuan You first year (1086), the ground building gone and the temple site was buried underground.

**Historical Significance of Qinglong Temple.** Qinglong Temple is the place where Master Huiguo of Tang Dynasty lived in. Japan famous monk Konghai regards Huiguo a teacher here, and then he became the mantra ancestors of the Japanese. In 1982, Xi'an city with the Japanese Kagawa, Tokushima, Kochi, Ehime four counties co-built Konghai Mounment in Qinglong Temple site. In 1986, Qinglong Temple introduced more than a thousand cherry trees from Japan and planted in the monastery. Every year in March and April, cherry blossoms with colorful flowers full of garden, extraordinary scenery.

## **Chinese - Japanese Translation of Public Signs of Tourist Attractions**

**Chinese - Japanese Translation of Public Signs.** Toilet, bathroom --- to i re

"Toilet" "bathroom" of scenic areas was translated as "to i re" without exception. "To i re" is collectively referred to as two kinds of household toilets and public toilets. In Japan, it is rarely seen signs such as "to i re" in public places. "Public toilet" that is more use of "dressing room" "hand wash" and so on. In recent years, some people in Japan called for changing "public accommodation" into "public to i re" to reduce the unpleasant. Some places have even begun to implement [4].

## **Strategies of Chinese - Japanese Translation**

**Get Rid of the Influence of Chinese and Japanese Identical Words.** There are a lot of identical words between China and Japan, so it brings lots of trouble when we learn. This is also true in the translation of public signs. Such as "Xinxin hotel" was translated directly into the "Xinxin hotel". The "hotel" has two meanings in Japanese: one is restaurant and the second is the hotel. However, the second meaning has weakened in the minds of most Japanese. In fact, "Xinxin hotel" is the hotel, so translated into "Xinxin ho te ru " is more clear.

**Communicative Translation Strategy.** As the readers of tourist public signs are mostly foreign ordinary tourists and the purpose is to let them read and understand and to provide them with relevant information, so that translation should take full account of the reader's social and cultural background and respect for their language habits. Only in this way can we really achieve the goal of foreign exchange and propaganda. Therefore, public signs translation should be based on the strategy of communicative translation and semantic translation both. Such as: "temple, pavilion, tower" was translated into a "temple, a zu ma ya, ta wa ta". It is no problem that is translated into "temple, a zu ma ya", but the "tower" translated into "ta wa ta" may not be wonderful. Because "ta wa ta" in Japanese more than like "Tokyo ta wa ta" "Shanghai Pearl ta wa ta" and other modern sense of "tower", such as TV towers, rather than the ancient tower.

## Conclusion

With more and more foreign tourists travel to Xi'an Buddhist temple, how can we do to let foreign tourists have a better understanding of Chinese Buddhist culture and expand the influence of Xi'an Buddhist temple. This article research and investigate the famous Buddhist temple in Xi'an and introduce historical origins with Japan, which take Qinglong Temple for example. Through the research of Chinese and Japanese translation of public signs of Buddhist monasteries to achieve a better accuracy of translation, thus expanding the influence of Xi'an Buddhist tourism resources.

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