



# The effect of cultural variations on Chinese-English cross-linguistic lexicalization

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## Abstract

This article examines the complex relationship between cultural variations and cross-linguistic lexicalization in Chinese and English. The cultural lenses through which speakers view the world affect lexicalization, which differs among languages. This study uses a multidimensional framework to analyze how cultural differences affect Chinese and English idea expressions. This study examines color, family, and emotional language to show how cultural differences affect linguistic choices. The study examines how cultural differences affect lexical, metaphorical, and idiomatic choices in both languages is also examined in this study. The research uses corpus analysis and case studies to show when cultural sensitivity makes some ideas more easily lexicalized in one language than the other. It also discusses culturally distinctive phrases and their effects on communication and language development. The article uses linguistic analysis and cultural studies to show that culture specifications lead to language-specific lexicalizations, which makes translation, intercultural dialogue, and language learning difficult. By highlighting these complex interactions, this work enhances cross-cultural communication and linguistic theory by revealing how culture and language interact.

**Keywords:** Cultural differences; Cross-linguistic lexicalization; Chinese and English languages; Lexical items

## 1. Introduction

Language and culture are closely interconnected, and cultural variations have a great influence on how concepts are lexicalized in different languages. Chinese and English, which are distinctive in linguistic and cultural systems, often reflect totally different worldviews, cultural values and social norms through their lexical options. This article analyzes the influences of cultural variations on cross-linguistic lexicalization between Chinese and English, examining how cultural differences shape vocabularies, idioms, metaphors, as well as expressions in the two different languages.

This study explores how cultural differences shape lexicalization in Chinese and English. Using a multidimensional approach, it analyzes how color, family, and emotional terms reflect cultural influences on language. The research employs corpus analysis and case studies to reveal why some concepts lexicalize more easily in one language than another, highlighting culturally unique expressions. It also examines how cultural variations impact lexical, metaphorical, and idiomatic choices, affecting translation and intercultural communication. By integrating linguistic and cultural analysis, this work demonstrates how culture drives language-specific lexicalization, offering insights for cross-cultural dialogue and language learning.

## 2. Literature review

### 2.1. Introduction to cross-linguistic lexicalization

Cross-linguistic lexicalization is how languages communicate meaning through words or lexical elements. It discusses linguistic terminology and how words reflect different notions. This notion is essential to understanding how languages

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classify and describe the world. Even for basic, universal ideas, languages have different lexicalization patterns (Rott et al., 2023). Different languages may have different terms for colors, emotions, bodily parts, and natural events. It illuminates the cultural, cognitive, and perceptual aspects determining how people from various language groups perceive and express their experiences, making cross-linguistic lexicalization fascinating (Falcinelli et al., 2023).

According to previous studies some critical cross-linguistic lexicalization factors are as follow: (a) Lexical gaps: Some languages have words for concepts that others do not, and vice versa. Vocabulary gaps can show linguistic communities' objectives, cultural values, and shared experiences (Khishigsuren et al., 2022). (b) Polysemy and homonymy: Polysemy occurs when a word has numerous meanings, while homonymy occurs when two words are spelled or pronounced similarly. Different languages may employ different terms for concepts conveyed by a polysemous word in another (Raxmonalievna, 2022). (c) Cultural influence: The language lexicon typically reflects speakers' culture and history. In places with distinct ecological circumstances, languages may contain specialized vocabulary for local flora, wildlife, and weather (Arafah et al., 2023). (d) Language contact: When languages meet, they may borrow words. These borrowed terms may affect semantics and use (Azizah et al., 2022). (e) Conceptual differences: Not all languages categorize the world conceptually.

Another language may bundle what one language considers independent elements under one phrase. This reflects distinct worldviews (Bogomolets & van der Hulst, 2023). (f) Metaphor and expression: Metaphors and figurative language convey complicated ideas in languages. Metaphors indicate cultural norms and cognitive processes across languages (Colas et al., 2022). (g) Cognitive perspectives: The terms a language uses for certain concepts might reveal how its people view the world. Some languages have a more particular terminology for various colors due to their cultural value. Cross-linguistic lexicalization is a fascinating field that studies how languages describe and categorize the world. Linguists can discover cognitive, cultural, and social variables that shape language and mind by researching these disparities (Pae, 2020).

## **2.2. Cultural linguistics: theoretical framework**

Cultural linguistics helps explain language-culture relationships. This approach emphasizes that language reflects cultural values, conventions, and communication. By studying this interaction, we learn how culture shapes and shapes language. Language magnifies culture. It represents cultural subtleties and how groups categorize and comprehend the world. Examining a language's words, phrases, and expressions reveals cultural information. Metaphors matter in cultural linguistics (Stahl, 2023). They reveal a culture's values and beliefs by connecting abstract ideas to tangible events. The metaphor shows how cultural practices and beliefs are interwoven into ordinary language use. Cultural linguistics also illuminates how languages affect thinking. Language structure and vocabulary may alter perceptions and thought processes, creating different cognitive perspectives. This challenges the idea of "one-size-fits-all" human intellect. Language and culture go beyond words (Shuttleworth, 2019).

Language reflects cultural scripts and profoundly ingrained behavior patterns. Certain words or idioms become connected with cultural activities or social interactions, showing how language and culture coexist. Linguistic and cultural barriers hamper intercultural communication. Cultural linguistics emphasizes cultural sensitivity and awareness while communicating across cultures since different expressions and interpretations can cause misunderstandings (O'Brien, 2019). Language evolution is linked to cultural relations. When civilizations collide, words, meanings, and language patterns change. These language changes reveal cultural interchange mechanisms. Language is fundamental to individual and cultural identity. Cultural linguistics examines how language, accents, and dialects shape cultural identity, revealing how language and self-perception are linked (Cerulo & Ruane, 2021).

## **2.3. Cultural nuances in lexicalization: Chinese language**

The study of Chinese lexicalization's cultural subtleties revealed the complex interaction between language and culture. The Chinese language showed how linguistic expressions were profoundly rooted in cultural norms, revealing how this linguistic group expressed their experiences. The rich culture of China was reflected in its lexicon. Specific terms had cultural meanings beyond their definitions. In Chinese, metaphors were used to explain abstract ideas through vivid and tangible imagery (Sankaravelayuthan, 2020). These metaphors revealed Chinese cultural values and beliefs and how certain notions were ingrained in ordinary language. Chinese culture was expressed in the language. Chinese terminology emphasizes cultural priorities and lifestyle notions. Family, elder respect, and societal peace were precisely expressed in the Chinese vocabulary, indicating a cultural focus on these values (Yuxiang, 2019).

Chinese lexicalization and cultural values were especially prominent in idioms. Historical stories, classical literature, and cultural symbols expressed complicated ideas. These idiomatic idioms revealed the historical and cultural factors influencing the Chinese language. The Chinese writing system also intertwined language and culture (Shen, 2022).

Chinese glyphs typically have phonetic and semantic elements, representing sound and meaning. This writing system maintained cultural, historical, and linguistic information. The cultural subtleties in Chinese lexicalization showed how language reflects cultural values, beliefs, and customs. How Chinese concepts were represented and categorized highlighted the intimate relationship between language and society, revealing the worldviews and societal conventions that molded the Chinese linguistic community (Shen, 2022).

#### 2.4. Cultural nuances in lexicalization: English language

Studying cultural subtleties in English lexicalization showed how language and culture interact. The English language showed how cultural settings affected linguistic expressions, revealing how speakers from this linguistic group understood and expressed their experiences. English lexicon revealed its many cultural influences. Specific terms have cultural implications and values. Metaphorical use helped express abstract ideas through tangible images. These metaphors revealed English speakers' cultural beliefs and perceptions. The studies showed that English had unique phrases for cultural importance (Rissman et al., 2023). English-speaking cultures' cultural objectives and societal conventions influenced language selections. English has a rich vocabulary for describing individualism, creativity, and human action, reflecting cultural values of independence and success (Chen, 2022).

These statements revealed cultural significance through historical events, literary references, and shared experiences. Analyzing such idioms revealed the historical and social factors that shaped English. The English language's history and global significance showed its cultural reach. English adopted terms from many languages and cultures during centuries of interaction and colonization (Abdessamad, 2023). This linguistic borrowing showed how language contact integrated global cultural conceptions and terminology. The study of cultural variations in English lexicalization showed how language conveyed cultural values, norms, and ideas. The complicated link between language and culture was mirrored in English ideas expression and subtlety, revealing the cultural viewpoints that molded the English-speaking community (hasan Kamal & Bulila, 2022).

#### 2.5. Comparative analysis of lexical items and expression

Chinese and English lexical components and phrases showed remarkable meaning acquisition, transmission variances, and similarities. This method revealed cultural and linguistic influences on these languages' lexicons. The language was built on words and phrases. The differences in Chinese and English vocabulary phrases showed how concepts were represented. Complexity and tones gave Chinese letters significant meanings. English was more alphabetic and utilized letter combinations to form words (Zhao & Huang, 2023). The script alterations mirrored history and culture. Expression investigated how language transmitted ideas. The expression comparison indicated cultural communication disparities. Chinese metaphors and idioms connected abstract ideas to vivid cultural pictures. While full of metaphors and idioms, English phrases mainly address western culture and history (Usmonova & Yusupova, 2021).

The lexicon of both languages reflected societal values and objectives. Harmony, collectivism, and hierarchy were stressed in Chinese to honor tradition and social order. English phrases emphasize freedom, innovation, and human activity, representing cultural autonomy and progress. Chinese characters like "年" (year), "月" (month), and "日" (day) are used to express time, such as "2023 年 8 月 28 日" (August 28, 2023). English utilizes distinct words like "August 28, 2023." Chinese family ties are hierarchical, with "父母" (parents), "兄弟姐妹" (siblings), and "祖父母" (grandparents). English contains unique terminology but may emphasize gender-neutral and nuclear family phrases like "parents," "siblings," and "grandparents." Chinese colors are typically specified by single characters, such as "红" (red), "蓝" (blue), and "绿" (green). English color names are usually one word, such as "red," "blue," and "green." Chinese and English express emotions differently. For example, "开心" (kāixīn) in Chinese translates to "happy" in English, albeit the connotation may differ. Chinese cuisine is diverse, with dishes like "宫保鸡丁" having distinctive names. English may employ popular foreign cuisine's original names or descriptive terms like "Kung Pao Chicken." Chinese numerals have a logical structure, with separate characters for each digit and special phrases for powers of 10 (e.g., "百" for hundred and "千" for thousand). English uses base-10 numbers and powers of 10 like "hundred" and "thousand." Chinese uses honorific titles and particles like "先生" (xiānsheng) for "Mr." and "夫人" (fūrén) for "Mrs." to show respect. In everyday English, honorifics may be simpler than "Mr." and "Mrs." Genderless Chinese pronouns are context-dependent. "他" (tā) can mean "he" or "she." Men and he or she used specifically for man and woman in English.

Lexical borrowing shows globalization and language exchange. Foreign words represent themes without direct equivalents in both languages (Catelli et al., 2022). Due to its global reach, English adopts numerous languages of civilized culture, creating a global lexicon. Chinese and English vocabulary and idioms illustrate how language and

culture are linked. Vocabulary and expressiveness showed how language shaped culture. This highlighted human communication's intricacy and variety (AKHROROVA, 2021).

## **2.6. Metaphors and idiomatic expression: mapping cultural concepts**

Chinese and English metaphors and phrases showed cultural ideas. Studying these linguistic traits taught us how civilizations mapped their language views. Metaphors showed fascinating cultural understandings of abstract notions. Culture and tradition shaped Chinese metaphors. Nature and music symbolized "harmony"—social cohesion and balance. English metaphors from sports or commerce may have highlighted cultural differences in uniqueness and competition (Jan et al., 2022). Using cultural lenses, idiomatic statements showed language. Collective cultural experiences give these phrases meanings beyond their literal meanings. Confucian and historical idioms express cultural knowledge. However, English idioms may have arisen from literature, history, or popular culture, suggesting cultural influences (Cheng, 2023).

Each language's socio-historical history is needed to map cultural concepts through metaphors and idioms. These terms explain a society's values and practices. Each culture's abstract ideas and constructed concrete pictures. Metaphor and idiomatic expression studies grew with globalization and cross-cultural contacts (Hua, 2020). Metaphors and cross-cultural idiomatic expressions mixed languages as language encountered new ideas and opinions. Metaphors and idioms were great for studying Chinese and English culture. They showed how languages captured cultural intricacies and offered fresh views. These linguistic pearls illuminated the complicated link between language, culture, and human expression (Liu, 2021).

## **2.7. Translating cultural concepts**

The research illuminated the difficulties and solutions of translating cultural notions between Chinese and English. These studies showed how language and culture affect translation. These investigations found that languages may not have had direct analogs for some cultural notions. Researchers stressed the need to approximate the original idea using descriptive language to bridge the semantic and cultural divide (Cortazzi & Shen, 2001). It reinforced that cultural conceptions were deeply rooted in language and required more than a literal comprehension of words to translate. Metaphors were crucial to cultural translation. Scholars compared metaphorical terms in the source and target languages to verify that the translation transmitted the desired meaning and cultural connotations. Metaphors bridged languages, allowing complex concepts to be communicated while respecting cultural differences (Wierzbicka, 2004).

Themes in these investigations included contextual sensitivity. Since cultural notions developed within specific social, historical, and linguistic contexts, translators were advised to examine the larger context of words and expressions. This contextual understanding meant that translations captured the original notion's denotative meaning and cultural importance. According to much research, "cultural resonance" became crucial in translating (Fu et al., 2009). Translators were urged to choose phrases and expressions that evoked comparable emotions and cultural connotations in the target audience as in the source culture. This method supported the idea that good Translation went beyond language correctness to generate an artistic response. The research highlighted the difficulties of translating cultural notions between Chinese and English. They stressed cultural, linguistic, and contextual variables for accurate and meaningful translations. These studies showed that translation was a complex process that required a profound grasp of languages and cultures (Temple & Edwards, 2002).

## **2.8. Communication and language learning implications**

Communication and language learning have been enlightened by Chinese-English cross-linguistic lexicalization and cultural differences. These studies highlight the intricate relationship between language, culture, and cognition, which affects intercultural communication and language development. Previous researchers focused on cross-cultural communication. Scholars have shown how cultural lenses impact language use by comparing Chinese and English terminology. These statistics suggest that accurate and nuanced cross-cultural communication requires recognition and respect for these nuances (Sun, 2019). Research has also examined language acquisition methods. Language learners may benefit from understanding how cultural variations impact lexicalization, suggest researchers. This perspective increases cultural awareness during language acquisition, helping learners grasp words and their cultural implications (Sharifian & Palmer, 2007).

The impact on education is significant. Cultural insights may enhance language curriculum by incorporating research into instruction. Teaching pupils how lexicalization reflects cultural values and priorities to navigate linguistic and cultural complexities and acquire intercultural proficiency. Cognitive components are also emphasized—cross-linguistic lexicalization differences impact cognition (Kirkpatrick, 2012). Language learners get cognitive capabilities

for adaptability and cross-cultural communication from cognitive flexibility and cross-linguistic thinking. Finally, cultural differences and cross-linguistic lexicalization between Chinese and English have increased our understanding of language, culture, and cognition. These discoveries can enhance cross-cultural communication and language acquisition beyond theory. Past research can benefit intercultural communication and language learning (Liu et al., 2023).

## **2.9. Towards effective intercultural communication and translation**

Considering the problems of Chinese and English's unique linguistic and cultural settings, the goal of successful intercultural communication and translation. Scholars have studied ways to improve cross-cultural communication. These studies emphasize the importance of cultural understanding and sensitivity in intercultural communication and translation. According to researchers, communicators and interpreters must understand cultural differences in both languages (Wolf, 2014). This requires language skills and knowledge of how cultural values, conventions, and historical circumstances impact language usage. Communicators and translators can avoid misconceptions and improve cross-cultural communication by recognizing these cultural effects. Linguistic mediation is essential to intercultural dialogue and translation (Yang, 2020). Language and cultural barriers have been studied, emphasizing the necessity for experienced mediators. Bilingual people comprehend languages and cultures are crucial to accurate and culturally appropriate communication. Their knowledge ensures that all sides' cultural sensibilities are respected while conveying the appropriate messages (Li & Li, 2004).

Technology has also changed international communication and translation. Digital tools and platforms offer real-time cross-cultural contacts and faster translation. Past literature has also noted technology's limits, emphasizing the need for human skill to navigate cultural contexts and idiomatic idioms. The dynamic combination of technology and human mediation overcomes linguistic and cultural boundaries (Li & Li, 2004). The literature emphasized the complexity of Chinese-English intercultural dialogue and translation. Cultural awareness, language mediation, and technological utilization are crucial to overcoming linguistic and cultural gaps. These studies can help practitioners improve cross-cultural communication and Chinese-English interactions (Ngwira et al., 2015).

## **2.10. Future direction and challenges**

Future study on cultural differences and Chinese-English lexicalization is promising. While progress has been achieved, this complex and growing topic has numerous critical directions and obstacles that require additional study. Future research might examine the cognitive mechanisms behind cross-linguistic lexicalization. Cultural variations affect cognitive processes and mental structures, which is fascinating. Cognitive linguistics can reveal culturally impacted lexicalization cognitive universals and specificities (Rasooli et al., 2018). This might help us understand how language and culture shape the human mind. Future studies might examine how globalization affects cross-linguistic lexicalization. Cultural interconnection in the digital era has encouraged language borrowing and adaptation. How cultural variations interact with globalization to alter lexicalization patterns may reveal the dynamic interaction between local and global language and cultural influences (Rasooli et al., 2018).

The pedagogical implications of this research for language teaching must also be examined. Effective language learning practices incorporating cultural awareness can help students manage cross-linguistic gaps. Investigating how educators might use cross-linguistic lexicalization research to improve language curriculum could improve culturally responsive and successful language training (Byrd et al., 2011). The difficulty of evaluating the cultural effects on lexicalization is a future challenge. Developing accurate methods to analyze cultural variations' impact on lexical choices takes time and effort. Additionally, reconciling culture's dynamic character with static language studies is difficult (Warschauer & Kern, 2000).

Researchers must capture changing cultural subtleties that affect lexicalization tendencies. Addressing biases and ethnocentrism in cross-linguistic lexicalization is another difficulty. Researchers must avoid calling one language's lexicalization "accurate" or "complete" over another's. A balanced and culturally sensitive approach is needed to understand how cultural variations affect lexicalization without favoring one language system over another (Gomez & Diarrassouba, 2014). Cultural variations' effects on Chinese-English cross-linguistic lexicalization provide many potential options and problems. As researchers explore the complex intersections of language, culture, and cognition, they will gain deeper insights that will improve linguistic understanding and our understanding of the complex relationship between human expression and cultural diversity (Chung & Chen, 2022).

### **3. Research methodology**

The study uses quantitative and qualitative methods to better understand the cultural differences in Chinese-English lexicalization. The evolution of literary terms will be tracked by comparing data from many languages. The technique provides a more complete view of the phenomena by combining quantitative survey data with qualitative data from a corpus. The output needs to have a genuine sense. The objective is to achieve perfection, or as close to it as is practical. The study combines the two methods to fully grasp how cultural differences affect lexicalization while switching between Chinese and English.

#### **3.1. Data collection**

##### *3.1.1. Quantitative data collection*

A questionnaire will be used collect data for quantitative analysis in this investigation. Chinese and English translations increased survey readability and response.

##### *3.1.2. Qualitative data collection*

The initial stage in collecting qualitative data is extracting textual data from corpus databases. Using English and Chinese datasets, we can capture lexicalized patterns in written language, allowing us to conduct an in-depth analysis of lexicalization across language families.

#### **3.2. Survey instrument and administration**

##### *3.2.1. Questionnaire*

The quantitative data collection uses a questionnaire to assess participants' cultural differences and cross-linguistic lexicalization. This 18-question survey includes demographics, cultural aspects and questions about the difficulties in understanding, translation and use of lexicalized word. Participants were asked to describe events using English verbs.

##### *3.2.2. Medium of questionnaire:*

The questionnaire was designed in English with Chinese translation by using Google Translate for the ease of the participants so that they can understand the questions easily.

##### *Survey context*

The survey was administered in the workplaces of educated people in Shanghai, China. People who are aware of linguistic nuance are specifically targeted in this study. The research seeks feedback from language and cultural experts by targeting this group.

#### **3.3. Data analysis**

##### *3.3.1. Quantitative data Analysis*

The results of a statistical analysis of the quantitative data gathered in a survey are used to disclose the respondents' perspectives. Their comments, rated on a different scales, regarding the cultural factors contributing to the lexicalization of differences across languages are analyzed. Quantitative survey data is analyzed using SPSS 26.0 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). Participants' replies will be evaluated to generate inferences regarding the impact of cultural differences on lexicalization across languages.

##### *3.3.2. Qualitative data analysis*

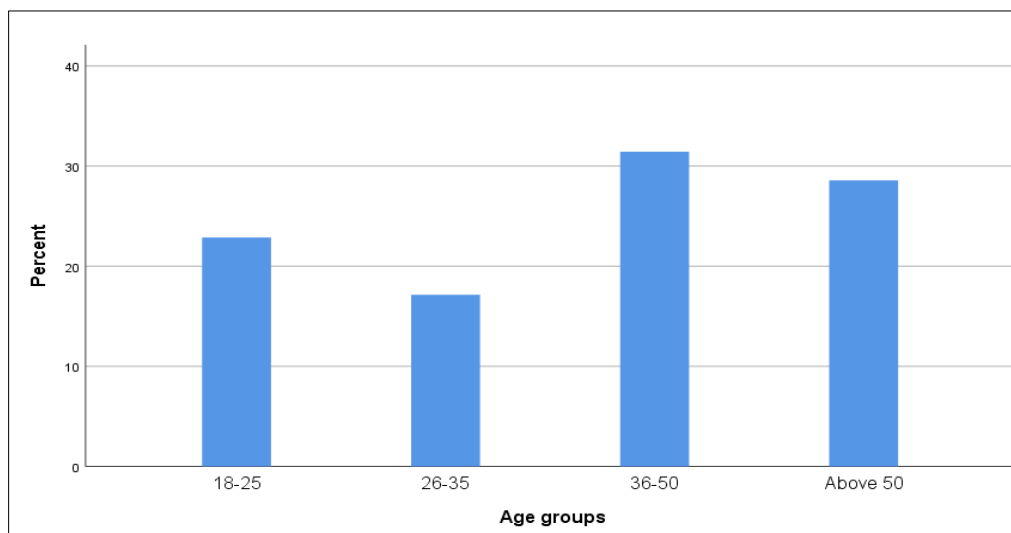
Antconc is a helpful corpus tool for qualitative data analysis in English and Chinese simultaneously. This tool makes it easier to identify and analyze idiomatic phrases, metaphors, and other linguistic structures that are culturally distinctive in both languages.

## 4. Results and discussion

### 4.1. Survey analysis

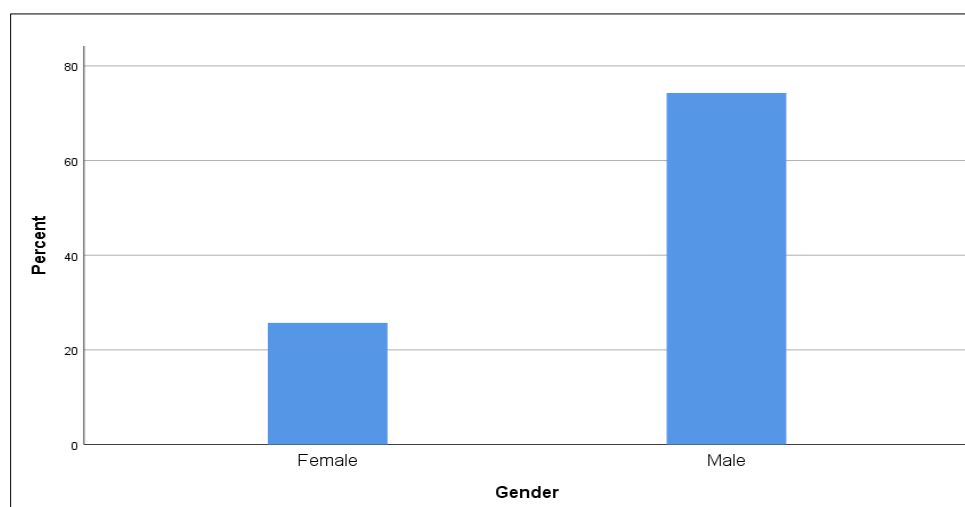
#### 4.1.1. Demographics

The frequency chart indicates 8 participants (22.86%) are in age group 18-25, 6 participants (22.86%) are in age group 26-35, 11 participants (31.43%) are in age group 36-50 and 10 participants (28.57%) are in age group of above 50. According to research, the 36-50 age group is the biggest, followed by over 50 and 18-25. The smallest age group is 26-35. This may be due to population dispersion or age-specific studies. Age group sizes can be explained using percentages. Nearly 32% of the prominent population group research participants were 36-50. Overall, the frequency table displays participants' ages well.



**Figure 1** Age groups of population

The participants include nine women and 26 men. The study had 74.29 % male participants and 25.71% female participants. All 35 participants are native to China, so they have their native language, Mandarin Chinese.



**Figure 2** Bar graph showing percentage of gender of participants

#### *4.1.2. Learning experience in the English language*

Eighteen individuals have taken English classes for one year and 17 for two years. The percentage of individuals who learn English for one year is 51.43%, while the rate for two years is 48.57%.

#### *4.1.3. Level of proficiency in English*

Out of 35, 7 individuals have advanced English proficiency, 7 have beginner competence, 11 have intermediate proficiency, and 10 have excellent fluency. Participants are relatively dispersed across four competence levels.

#### *4.1.4. Level of proficiency in Chinese*

Of 35 participants, 15 are competent in Chinese, and 20 are advanced. More participants (57.14%) are competent in Chinese than advanced (42.86%).

#### *4.1.5. Familiarity with the cultural nuances and differences between Chinese and English languages*

The study shows that out of 35 participants, 23 are unfamiliar with Chinese-English cultural differences, ten are somewhat familiar, and two are highly familiar. Percentage of participants with each familiarity: Unfamiliar: 65.71%, somewhat familiar: 28.57%, Very familiar: 5.71%. Thus, most participants (65.71%) must familiarize themselves with Chinese-English cultural distinctions.

Factor prioritize more by participants when translating culturally specific concepts from Chinese to English (or vice versa)

It reveals that 14 participants (40.0%) prioritize cultural subtleties, linguistic precision, and clarity equally when translating culturally distinctive concepts from Chinese to English (or vice versa). Twelve people (34.3%) prioritize language correctness and clarity, 8 (22.9%) neutrality, and 1 (2.9%) cultural subtleties.

#### *4.1.6. Words or phrases in Chinese/English that are difficult to translate due to cultural differences*

The 19 participants (54.3%) occasionally encounter Chinese/English terms or phrases that are hard to interpret owing to cultural differences. Twelve people (34.3%) encounter them occasionally, and 4 (11.4%) frequently.

#### *4.1.7. A deeper understanding of the cultural context is necessary for accurate cross-linguistic lexicalization*

10 (28.57%) think accurate cross-linguistic lexicalization requires the culture. It indicates that cultural distinctions between languages must be addressed to translate words and phrases appropriately. Six people (17.14%) disagree that accurate cross-linguistic lexicalization requires the culture. It means they think words and phrases can be translated without cultural context. This problem is neutral for 9 (25.71%). They must be clarified if cross-linguistic lexicalization requires a deeper understanding of cultural background (Raffaelli et al.). 8 (22.86%) strongly believe that cross-linguistic lexicalization demands the culture. This demonstrates that they believe cultural differences between the languages are needed to translate words and phrases accurately. 2 (5.71%) strongly feel that accurate cross-linguistic lexicalization requires a more affluent culture. It means they believe cultural background is unnecessary to understand words and phrases (Stepins, 2022).

#### *4.1.8. Situations where there is no direct equivalent for a concept in either Chinese or English when translating between languages*

The 16 participants are neutrals (45.71%). This suggests that they have never seen a word without a Chinese or English equivalent or have no strong opinion on handling such situations. Nine participants (25.71%) value clarity when Chinese or English ideas have no exact equivalent. The results Suggests the participants emphasize clarity above translation accuracy. One participant (2.86%) met ideas without Chinese or English counterparts. Nine participants (25.71%) need a Chinese or English counterpart to address situations. This means they need help communicating such ideas (Vulić et al., 2020).

#### *4.1.9. Knowledge of Chinese and English cultures affects the ability to navigate cross-linguistic lexicalization challenges.*

Seven participants (20%) feel that understanding Chinese and English cultures helps them negotiate cross-linguistic lexicalization issues but must balance them to avoid sacrificing one. Eight participants (22.86%) agree that knowing both Chinese and English cultures helps them grasp the topics being translated and find more accurate and effective translations. 8 participants (22.86%) feel that their understanding of both Chinese and English cultures helps them ensure that translations are clear and intelligible to both cultures, enabling efficient communication. Nine participants



(25.71%) feel that knowing Chinese and English cultures helps them identify the best words and phrases to communicate the intended message in their translations. This issue has three neutrals (8.57%). This shows they still determine how their knowledge of Chinese and English cultures influences cross-linguistic lexicalization (Vulić et al., 2020).

Exposure to Chinese and English media (such as movies, books, and music) has helped to better understand cultural nuances and improved your lexicalization skills.

Twelve participants (34.29%) do not think Chinese and English media have increased their cultural understanding or lexicalization. 12 participants (34.29%) said Chinese and English media have increased their cultural understanding and lexicon. 11 participants (31.43%) believe that Chinese and English media have increased their cultural understanding and lexicon (Pae, 2020).

#### *4.1.10. Resources or strategies when facing difficulties in cross-linguistic lexicalization due to cultural differences (e.g., dictionaries, cultural references, native speakers' input)*

Twelve participants (34.29%) utilized cultural references to grasp the two languages' cultural differences. This might include novels, films, music, or other media that reveal China and England's civilizations. 13 participants (37.14%) use dictionaries to search for words and phrases in both languages. This helps to comprehend terms' literal meanings, although cultural connotations differ. Ten participants (28.57%) asked native Chinese or English speakers how to translate a word or phrase (Khalilia et al., 2023).

#### *4.1.11. Cultural variations played a crucial role in Chinese-English lexicalization*

12 (34.29%) reported how cultural variations influenced Chinese-English business lexicalization. This might happen if a word or phrase has a different meaning in one language or is unpleasant in one culture but not another. 4 (11.43%) reported how cultural differences influenced Chinese-English lexicalization during festivals. The two languages may have specified holidays or had different traditions. Eight participants (22.86%) contributed tales about cultural variations affecting Chinese-English cultural proverb lexicalization. This might include when proverbs' meanings or interpretations vary across languages or civilizations. The issue was neutral for 8 (22.86%). This indicates they either had no personal tales or did not believe cultural differences influenced Chinese-English lexicalization. 3 (8.57%) shared travel tales on cultural differences affecting Chinese-English lexicalization. Misinterpreting or offending a word or phrase is possible (Khalilia et al., 2023).

#### *4.1.12. Improve the understanding and handling of cultural variations in cross-linguistic lexicalization among language learners and translators*

One participant (2.86%) suggested studying case studies and examples to help language learners and translators understand and manage cultural differences in cross-linguistic lexicalization. It may help them understand how various cultures interpret words and phrases and learn from others' mistakes. According to 12 participants (34.29%), collaboration helps language learners and translators understand and handle cultural variances in cross-linguistic lexicalization. This may involve working with native speakers, language learners, and culturally competent translators. Six participants (17.14%) suggested that knowing about other cultures might help language learners and translators understand and manage cross-linguistic lexicalization. This might include reading books and articles or watching foreign films and TV. According to 3 participants (8.57%), cultural education courses can assist language learners and translators in understanding and handle cultural variances in cross-linguistic lexicalization. The classes assist students in understanding the cultures they encounter. 5 participants (14.29%) suggested that professionals can assist language learners and translators in understanding and managing cultural variations in cross-linguistic lexicalization. This may require a translator who knows the target language and culture or a cultural specialist who can illuminate its cultural nuances. Eight participants (22.86%) proposed using the internet to help language learners and translators manage cross-linguistic lexicalization cultural differences. Many websites and blogs offer cultural information and tools to help translators find the finest word and phrase translations (Stepins, 2022).

#### *4.1.13. A deep understanding of culture is necessary for effective language translation and communication*

Six participants (17.14%) think a thorough understanding of culture is crucial for language translation and communication, although only sometimes. Words and phrases can be understood without a cultural background, and context can help. Seventeen participants (48.57%) believe language translation and communication require cultural understanding. Depending on the culture, words and phrases might have distinct meanings, making them easy to misinterpret. 7 participants (20.00%) believe language translation and communication require an excellent cultural understanding. They argue that context impacts word and phrase meaning and that communication context can only be

comprehended with a deep cultural understanding. Five participants (14.29%) believe language translation and communication require deep cultural understanding. They say that words and phrases need to be understood and explained with cultural knowledge (Tursunovich, 2022).

#### 4.1.14. Cross-linguistic lexicalization impacts effective communication between speakers of Chinese and English

Five participants (14.29%) believe cross-linguistic lexicalization avoids Chinese-English misinterpretations. Correct lexicalization clarifies word and phrase meanings, preventing misunderstandings. Ten individuals (28.57%) believe cross-linguistic lexicalization strengthens cross-cultural relations. The correct vocabulary builds trust and understanding between cultures. The issue is neutral for 10 (28.57%). This suggests they do not think cross-linguistic lexicalization affects communication or are unsure. 5 (14.29%) believe cross-linguistic lexicalization retains word and phrase meanings. Correct lexicalization ensures that speakers' and writers' words and sentences are understood. 5 (14.29%) believe correct cross-linguistic lexicalization supports communication professionalism. Correct lexicalization guarantees context-appropriate language that does not offend or alienate the recipient (Tursunovich, 2022).

## 4.2. Corpus analysis

The research was conducted using a corpus analysis in the Chinese language to check the lexicalized pattern of English words and phrases. The data was collected to create a corpus for the Chinese language from different websites related to Chinese culture, i.e., food and cooking, religious texts, market surveys, and recording voices and converting these voices to text. Antconc software was used to run the analysis for this analysis. The results were gathered in quantitative as well as qualitative form. The quantitative parameters were set, such as word frequencies (to check the more lexicalized words). The qualitative parameters were set, such as word usage variations and idiomatic expression (to check the variations of lexicalized words used in the native language).

The results of the word frequency analysis are as follows:

**Table 1** Word frequency analysis

Sr.	Word in Chinese	Word in English	The cultural aspect	Frequency in corpus
	巧克力	Chocolate	Food	10
	可口可乐	Coco Cola	Food	7
	咖啡	Coffee	Food	11
	沙发	Sofa	Living style	4
	汉堡包	Hamburger	Food	5
	嘻皮	Hippie	Clothing and culture	2
	夹克	Jacket	Clothing and culture	4
	卡其	Khaki	Clothing and culture	3
	莫扎里拉	Mozzarella	Food	7
	披萨	Pizza	Food	12

The corpus study examined English words and phrases in Chinese and their congruence with Chinese culture. The analytical method collected data from Chinese culture-related websites. These sources included food and cookery platforms, religious texts, market surveys, and voice recordings transcribed into text. The primary analytic tool was Antconc, which enabled quantitative and qualitative conclusions.

## 4.3. Interpretation

The corpus analysis revealed many interpretations that illuminate the intricate relationship between English lexicalizations and Chinese cultural nuances:

Cultural fusion in Chinese cuisine: Terms such as "巧克力" (Chocolate), "可口可乐" (Coca-Cola), "咖啡" (Coffee), "汉堡包" (Hamburger), and "披萨" (Pizza) demonstrate the widespread use of western culinary terminology in Chinese culture. These terms, mostly linked to food and drinks, represent a lively gastronomic interaction between world and Chinese cuisine.

Using terminology like "沙发" (Sofa) demonstrates the seamless integration of English lexicons into daily life (PAMARTI). Using English terms to describe everyday things and occurrences shows how language evolves organically. The use of terms like "嬉皮" (Hippie), "夹克" (Jacket), and "卡其" (Khaki) reveals a relationship between English terminology and cultural trend and style. Language adoption, fashion trends, and social expressiveness are highlighted by such usage.

The use of English terminology for culinary items and art, such as "莫扎里拉" (Mozzarella), demonstrates cultural flexibility and culinary evolution (Zhang, 2023).

This culinary adaption embraces cosmopolitan flavors and ingredients while retaining Chinese cuisine. Corpus analysis echoes a culture that values linguistic diversity and global exchange. The use of English terminology in Chinese cuisine, fashion, and standard language shows the flexibility and openness of Chinese society. These findings demonstrate the cultural importance of language for cross-cultural communication and expression. The approach shows how language, culture, and human interaction are intertwined. The study revealed English-derived idioms that blend into Chinese speech. Idioms like "顺其自然" (shùn qí zì rán) and "随心所欲" (suí xīn suǒ yù) demonstrate linguistic transmission and adaptation (Zhang et al., 2019).

English idioms and borrowed semantics in Chinese: The word "shùn qí zì rán" means "go with the flow" or "let nature take its course". It emphasizes accepting things as they occur and not rejecting nature. "随心所欲" (suí xīn suǒ yù) meaning "follow your heart's desire" is similar to "follow your heart" (Driessen, 2020).

It inspires people to follow their dreams without hesitation. "时间管理" (shíjiān guǎnlǐ): "time management." This borrowed phrase refers to time efficiency, a contemporary notion. The phrase "网络" (wǎngluò) refers to the internet and means "network" in Chinese. The English idea of linked digital space is represented by it. "手机" (shǒujī) means "cell phone" or "mobile phone." English was adopted to refer to ubiquitous portable communication devices. "购物中心" (gòuwù zhōngxīn): "购物中心 (shopping center or mall)". This name reflects the English idea of an essential shopping and retail area. "咖啡馆" (kāfēi guǎn): "咖啡馆" means "coffee shop" or "café." It shows the prevalence of coffee culture and social places (Min et al., 2019). This idiomatic word means "certain" or "no room for error" (wàn wú yī shī). It conveys absolute certainty in a result. "一览无余" "at a glance" or "in full view" This statement describes complete visibility. "小心翼翼" (xiǎo xīn yì yì): This term means "cautiously" or "with great care". This implies treating something lightly and carefully. These examples illustrate how English colloquial idioms and borrowed terminology have been easily blended into Chinese, giving subtlety and showing linguistic progression (Min et al., 2019)

## 5. Conclusion

In both languages, lexical patterns revealed cultural differences are helpful. English words and phrases in Chinese food, fashion, and everyday expressions illustrated how language and culture interact. Smooth English lexicalizations reflect cultural openness and adaptation, generating a rich language environment with cultural nuances. Different cultures encourage cross-cultural conversation. English lexicalizations in Chinese and vice versa improve communication. This better communication fosters cultural appreciation, global connectivity, and collaboration in a globalized environment. This study found that cultural variations promote Chinese-English lexicalization, although further research is needed. Future research should focus on how languages communicate cultural concepts, especially sentences that alter meaning or require cultural explanations.

As social media, online communities, and digital information become vital to communication, investigating how cultural variations impact language may reveal lexicalization trends. Exploring how culture impacts language training may be helpful. Cultural context in language teaching may help pupils understand and appreciate lexicalized patterns. Studying how cultural factors impact lexicalization patterns may reveal language and culture changes and attitudes. Research in

languages other than English may reveal global lexicalization and how culture affects language pairs. This study finds that cultural variations affect Chinese-English lexicalization. The benefits show language's power to bridge cultures, improve expressions, and increase interaction. As languages evolve in a globalized society, understanding the symbiotic relationship between culture and language is essential to understanding their diversity.

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## Compliance with ethical standards

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