

### Abstract

The adoption of different translation strategies has significant impact on the whole translation process and target readers' understanding of the translated text. This thesis examines the application of foreignizing and domesticating strategies in the C-E translation of Lin Hai-yin's novel. It explores whether the two strategies co-exist evenly or if one dominates the other in the C-E translation. The primary source selected in this thesis for sample analysis is the C-E bilingual edition of Lin Hai-yin's *Memories of Peking: South Side Stories* published by the Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2002. Through text analysis, it aims to discover whether the two translators of the source text favor a closer move to the source, or target language's culture, and examines if their intentions are achieved. This thesis is divided into four parts. Part I briefly introduces the source text and the theoretical framework that will be applied: the Skopos Theory, and the two common translation strategies: domestication and foreignization. Part II analyzes examples of how the translators manipulate foreignizing strategy in producing the target text. Examples will be taken from the stories translated by Nancy C. Ing: "Hui-an Hostel" and "Lan I-niang". Part III examines the domestication strategy in the target text through examples taken from Nancy C. Ing's "Let Us Go and See the Sea" and Chi Pang-yuan's "Donkey Rolls". Finally, the thesis concludes its findings and addresses the question on how and to what extent foreignization and domestication achieve certain purposes of the target text.

**Key words:** the skopos theory, domestication, foreignization, source text, target text