

Cultural Status of Translated Literature and Cultural Studies of Translators

Zhiyan Qiao

Yichun University, Jiangxi, China

QZyan06@jxycu.edu.cn

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Abstract: Due to the leap-forward development of the country, cultural exchanges at home and abroad are becoming more and more frequent, and studying foreign literature is an important part of communication. Therefore, translation literature has become an essential and important content of cultural exchanges at home and abroad, and the cultural status of translators must be raised. Although all kinds of scientific software can be translated in real time, the translation content is rigid and difficult to understand and confuse. How to make the translation content more vivid and more realistic and in line with the national culture. This requires us to deal with how to treat translated literature. Cultural status and cultural diversity of translators. This article mainly studies the cultural status of translator literature and the culture of translators. First of all, the method of data collection and comparison is used to analyze the translation of 50 cultural masterpieces in the past ten years. Income and treatment of readers in the past ten years, and readers' responses. Based on big data, cluster analysis is used to conduct analysis and research, establish a three-dimensional data comparison model, analyze related data, and experimental data show that the cultural status of translated literature in the past ten years. It has increased by 68.6%, and the cultural literacy of translators has been improved. The readers' satisfaction with translated foreign masterpieces has increased by 95.2% compared with ten years ago. The data in this article fully illustrate the importance of improving the literary status of translators and the cultural literacy of translators.

1. Introduction

From a broad perspective, all human activities are cultural activities [1-2]. Translation is naturally also a cultural activity, or cross-cultural communication. The difference between this perspective and the view that only emphasizes the status of language in translation is that it attaches importance to the function of language and highlights the restrictive role of culture, thus introducing the influence of culture on translation into a theoretical perspective [3-4]. Cultural constraints on translation are reflected not only in the choice of the target text, but also in the determination of translation strategies [5-7]. The latter directly affects the stylistic configuration or speech style of the translation. Translation activities are an important part of cultural communication between different languages [8-9]. However, regardless of our wishes, we have to acknowledge the fact that

cultural exchanges between different nations have never been equal. In this kind of communication, the translator's cultural level and cultural height represent a specific cultural power, so he often holds a certain text against his negotiating opponent, that is, a text to be translated from another culture. A specific attitude and the translator's own culture. This attitude towards the starting culture and the translator's own culture, respectful or contemptuous, reflects a deep-rooted understanding of the cultural status of the culture that the translator represents. Use the root cause [10-11]. In short, the translator's cultural level represents how a certain cultural power and his attitude towards this culture will constrain his language choice in one way or another without the translator's consciousness [12].

With the development of economy and society, people's material living standards have been greatly improved. At the same time, people's demands for culture have become greater and greater, and traditional Chinese culture has been unable to meet the increasing internationalization. In China, people need to learn more about foreign cultures to satisfy their international vision and enrich their cultural accomplishments [13-15]. But how to translate foreign cultures into national cultures, how to explain and vividly explain the viewpoints of foreign nationalities in their own national languages, so that people can truly understand the colorful world, and understand the different cultures of different nationalities living in the same global village. Different understandings of the world about history, different understandings of different beauty of the same earth [16-17]. Although the rapid development of science and technology, the high-tech translation software derived from it can play a role of real-time translation, but the translation content is too rigid and errors in translation often occur. It is difficult for people to truly understand the culture of foreign nations through translation software, Human translation can be more accurate, so that people can understand the culture at home and abroad more truly, and what determines all this is the cultural status of the translated literature and the culture of the translator. Therefore, it is particularly important to study the status of the translated literature and the culture of the translator.[18- 20].

Danielle found that in today's comparative literature research, world literature has become a sub-discipline exploring the circulation of literary texts in an attempt to overcome or reduce cultural hierarchy. Although proponents of world literature see translation as the ultimate tool for achieving these goals, critics have emphasized the limitations of translation and the need to acknowledge cultural asymmetry, rather than thinking that they may be abolished. In the work of Hebrew writer Brunner, Danielle found similar discussions about translation, language, and cultural hierarchy. Brunner's 1907 play "Beyond Borders" explicitly addressed the issue of marginalization of literature and looked forward to contemporary discussions around world literature. Brenner's 1908 review, "From Our Literary World," supplemented the play by working to resolve what makes a literary work worthy of translation. In both works, Brunner mentions Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen as a problematic example of global or European literary fame. While discussing Ibsen, Brunner implicitly spoke with Danish literary critic George Brandes, whose work and success caught the attention of Hebrew intellectuals in the early twentieth century. This article analyzes the translation performance of Brunner's "Script" and "Comment", and compares Brunner's translation ideas with those of Brandes' "World Literature" prose. This article argues that when European nationalist and internationalist views clashed, Brandes and Brunner both proposed a subtle and contradictory understanding of translation and marginalization, which challenged the common assumption of proponents of world literature [20]. Joshua overhauled the traditional narrative of the early, modern, and modern history of the Genji Story. Joshua explored the iteration of this work, and he showed how the global cycle of translation and discourse was inspired by them. Emmerich first analyzed the best-selling work-Nise Murasaki Inaka Genji, which was written and designed by Tanehiko Ryutei, by the great Creation and design by print artist Utagawa. Joshua believes that this work has brought a new way of reading to Japanese audiences. The study then traced the global reappearance of Genji

as a classic, which was accepted as a classic in world literature before the text gained popularity in Japan. During the Second World War, *Genji* became a "national classic", and reviewed an important post-war challenge after the work reached this status. Through his continuous criticism, Emmerich overturned the academic research of the outstanding classics of Japan, and at the same time reshaped the theory of world literature, continuity theory and community theory [22].

This article mainly studies the cultural status of translator literature and the culture of translators. First of all, the method of data collection and comparison is used to analyze the translation of 50 cultural masterpieces in the past ten years. Income and treatment of readers in the past ten years, and readers' responses. Based on big data, cluster analysis is used to conduct analysis and research, establish a three-dimensional data comparison model, analyze relevant data, and experimental data show that the cultural status of translated literature in the past ten years Increased by 68.6%.

2. Proposed Method

2.1 Overview of Translation

(1) Translation explanation

Translation is the act of converting information from one language into another based on accuracy (faith), smoothness (up), and gracefulness (23). Translation is the process of transforming a relatively unfamiliar expression into a relatively familiar expression. Its content includes language, text, graphics, symbols and video translation. Among them, in "A" and "B", "turning" refers to the conversion of these two languages, that is, to convert a sentence of A to a sentence of B, and then to convert a sentence of B to sentence A; "translation" is Refers to the process of the conversion between these two languages. It converts A into B language, and then understands the meaning of B language in the process of translating into the local language. The two constitute translation in a general sense, allowing more people to understand the meaning of other languages.

(2) Classification of translation

This process can be logically divided into two phases: first, you must decode the meaning from the source language, and then re-encode the information into the target language [24]. All these two steps require knowledge of language semantics and an understanding of the culture of language users. In addition to retaining the original meaning, a good translation for users of the target language should be as fluent as speaking or writing by native speakers, and must conform to the habit of the target language (unless It is in special cases that the speaker does not intend to speak like a native speaker, such as in drama). Translation includes interpretation, translation, machine translation, simultaneous interpretation, film and television translation, website localization, book translation and other forms. With the development and maturity of IT technology and communication technology, the "telephone translation" of real-life services was born, so There are more and more forms, and services are becoming more and more convenient [25]. In terms of the material form of translation, it manifests itself as a selection combination of various symbol systems, which can be divided into four categories:

1) Voiced language symbols, that is, spoken languages of natural language, which are expressed in the form of telephone communication, internal and external negotiations, and reception of foreign guests;

2) Silent language symbols, including text symbols and image symbols, which are expressed in the form of negotiation resolutions, social correspondence, messages, communications and various literary works;

3) Voiced non-verbal symbols, that is, the so-called "language-like" symbols that are spoken without syllables in the process of transmission. The common ways are: special accent when speaking, change of intonation, laughter, and applause. There is no specific type of such symbols.

The syllables are separable and the semantics are not fixed. The information is transmitted in a certain language environment. For example, laughter may be loaded with positive information or negative information. For example, applause can spread welcome and approval. , Happiness, etc. can also be a polite negation.

4) Silent non-verbal symbols, that is, various human language symbols, are represented by silent accompanying language symbols such as human actions, expressions, and clothing. Such symbols have distinctive national cultural characteristics, such as some human actions, in different national cultures. The expressed semantic information is completely different, and not only that, it can also strengthen the effect of the dissemination of spoken language. For example, if it is accompanied by appropriate body language during conversation, it will obviously enhance the expression of spoken language.

2.2. Cultural Status of Translation Literature and Selection of Translation Strategies

(1) Origin of translation literature

When discussing the cultural status of translated literature, it is necessary to mention Evan-Zohar, a well-known scholar of the Tel Aviv school in Israel. The polysystem theory proposed by him can help us fundamentally understand the cultural causes of the formation features of the translated stylistics. The multi-system view of literature was first proposed by Evan-Zohar. It refers to a collection of various literary subsystems, including both "high-end" or "model" literary forms such as poetry, and "low-end" or "non-paradigm" literary forms such as children's books or popular books. According to Evan-Zohar, from the perspective of literary history, translation literature has occupied both the "primary status" and the "secondary status". According to this hypothesis, when translated literature plays a "primary" role in a culturally diverse literary system, it "creates new words and new modes of expression". If it plays a "minor" role, it merely "consolidates" Existing language projects and expression models. "Evan-Zohar proposed that the purpose of this theory is to provide a functional explanation of various writing forms, from the canonical text at the center of a particular culture to the most marginal non-canonical text. He believes that the status of a nation's literary culture determines the status of translated literature in a literary pluralistic system, either playing a primary or secondary role. The different cultural status of translated literature will in turn greatly affect the translator's translation decisions.

(2) Cultural status of translation literature and choice of translator's translation strategy

Translation activities are an important part of cultural exchanges between different languages. Although we have always emphasized that the cultures of all nationalities in the world are equal, in fact, cultural exchanges between different nationalities have never been equal. According to the theory of multiple systems, the status of target culture in the multicultural system of world culture will determine the status of translated literature in target culture. If a nation's culture is in a strong position, translated literature is often in a weak position; if a nation's culture is in a weak position, that is, at the margin of a multicultural system, translated literature may occupy a dominant position. The development of national culture determines whether translation literature is at the center or edge of the multicultural system, and the position of translated literature in the multicultural system will determine the choice of translator's translation themes and strategies, such as domestication and foreignization. s Choice. "When translation literature is at the marginal position of a multivariate system, the translator's main job is to find the best secondary model for foreign texts, and mainly adopt domesticated translation strategies. As a result, the translation is inadequate and acceptable. The reverse is also true. When translation literature occupies a central position in the multicultural system of the target language, translation activities are involved in creating a first-level model of the target language. "When translation literature is in a secondary position, translators often adopt

domesticated translation strategies and tend to use ready-made models in the translation and put the original text into it to get a translation that meets the norms of the target language (norms).

2.3. Status of Translator Status Research

(1) Overview of translation activities

Since the beginning of translation activities, the translation community has given various vivid and vivid evaluations of the status, professional nature and image of translators. For example, Liang Qichao said to the translators that there is a "three links", that is, "the three languages have special knowledge in the Chinese and Western languages and the books they translate." The English translator and translation theorist Drayton called the translator the "genius" of art and the "master" of the language of the original and the target language. There are also metaphors such as translators called "servants", "bridges" and "ferryman." Although the translation critics have many evaluations of the status of translators and mixed opinions, the translation community has not paid enough attention to the role and identity of translators. Theoretical research on translation has always revolved around translation strategies and the comparison of original and translated texts. The role of translators has been scarcely studied, and its dominant role and the "artist" voice are even more negligible. In recent years, scholars have continuously noticed the low status of translators, and put forward the meaning of translation, especially literary translation is not a simple language conversion. I hope to call for a correct assessment of the labor and dedication of translators, and face and value the cultural status of translators. However, on the whole, domestic research in this area "is just beginning." Chinese writer Mo Yan won the Nobel Prize for Literature. Mo Yan's award was largely due to the unknown translators around the world dedicated to translating his work. Mo Yan invited translators from French, German, English, Japanese, and even Norwegian to participate in the Nobel prize-giving event. Mo Yan issued a testimonial: "I take this opportunity to pay tribute to many translators and sinologists who have translated my work. Through translation, our literature can go to other countries." "The work of translation is particularly important. The reason why I won the Nobel Prize Inseparable from the creativity of translators in various countries.

(2) The translator's status and literacy from the perspective of translation

In translation practice, the differences between different translations depend on different translators. The translator determines the quality, style and orientation of the translation. We can see the various factors involved in the translation process-author, original, translator, reader-only translators are directly involved in specific text conversion activities and operate the conversion process itself. The translator is at the center of the process of "the original translator's translation". It plays an important role of fulcrum and balance point, and occupies the absolute core position of the sentiment. Yuan Li believes that "the translator is the center of this cycle of interpretation and the only subjective element." The practice of translation begins with the choice of the original text. For any original work, the translator is often one of the first readers of the original text and the recipient of the original information, but at the same time Yiyi is not only a reader at a general level, the translator is a person who shoulders the responsibility of transmitting and outputting the original work. Readers. Therefore, translators do not just read and appreciate as ordinary readers do. Instead, they deeply interpret the text and think about the text, intervene in the original text for the purpose of conversion and output, and interpret the original intention and meaning of the text. Qualified translators will deliberate on the subtle language sense of the article and what is behind the text, and deeply understand the literary works to make translation choices. Ze Zhe's choice and recognition of the original text are closely related to the translator's own cultural background, life experience, values, and aesthetic experience. For example, Qu Qiubai's translation of Haiyan, Feng Zikai's translation of The Tale of Genji, and Fu Lei's translation of Beethoven's Biography, they are highly

consistent with the original author in personality charm, stylistic style and spiritual realm. Therefore, most of the foreign literary works that the target readers can appreciate are screened and presented by the hand of Nan Ze.

(3) The decisive role of the translator

In the following stages of translation conversion and output, the translator must judge the acceptance and recognition of the target readers, and consider how to make the translation stand in the target culture and society to obtain the recognition of the intended readers. As we all know, the intended readers of the original authors are not the readers of the target culture and society. The translator needs to understand, analyze, and determine the target readers from the original text language. Different translators have different levels and depths of the original author's intentions, as well as the intent readers he judges. On the other hand, Ze Zhe should convey all kinds of information of the original text as accurately as possible. Literary translation requires translators to have literary accomplishments and expressive power. Mature translators are not only familiar with the language of the original language and the language of the translator, but also familiar with the cultural background, customs, traditions, aesthetic differences, and other cultural backgrounds of the original language and the target language. The author uses the role of language and cultural intermediary to analyze the original language from the inside and out, understand the rich connotations conveyed by the text, and maximize the "restoration" of the original content, ideas, linguistic organization, and reproduction or style close to the original.

(4) The status and literacy of translators from a cultural perspective

Translation works have greatly promoted the literary and cultural development of our country. However, the translation industry has always focused on translation strategies such as faithfulness, integrity, and elegance, and rarely rose to culture Perspective. Few people look at translators from the perspective of cultural communicators and transmitters. In the process of cultural development, the contribution of translation literature is extraordinary. Translation practice is an important place where two cultures meet. Translators must master two huge linguistic and cultural systems in order to be competent for the task of converting two discourses with different cultural meanings. The discourse expressed by each type of text inevitably carries the imprint of culture. Therefore, the realization of discourse conversion is not only a conversion of language and characters, but also a negotiation process between two cultures. Translators have an undeniable role as an intermediary between the two cultures. In the conversion process, the translator's cultural awareness of the translator will affect the style and tone of his translation choices, leaving traces of his cultural value orientation in the translation. The cultural value of a translation depends on the cultural values of the translator. The cultural values and accomplishments of the translator determine the cultural orientation and identity of the translator.

2.4 Translator Status and Literacy from the Relationship between the Translator and the Original Author

(1) Difference and connection between the two

Translation practice is a translator-centered or pivotal activity. Good translators have the option to look for "scent-like" writers to translate. Lin Shao hua, a well-known translator who translates works by Haruki Murakami, said in an interview: "An excellent translator needs to translate his works that are more in line with his soul and values, especially the style, in order to exert his energy. Of course, he does not have A perfect fit, but if the degree of fit is high, they will complement each other. "He described the text with Haruki Murakami." We still resonate and have something in common. Of course, the body of Murakami is also unique. Reading Murakami and reading Japan Generally, writers have two kinds of feelings. I always have the same feeling for Murakami. It

seems that the other person needs me, and I also need the other person. Translation depends on the target, such as when I translate Natsume Shushi or Murakami Haruki. A feeling of being able to enter and blend with each other. Not only words, but also the feeling of being in sync with the soul. But other writers may not be like this. Make me feel 'not separated'. " Ge Haowen, the translator of Mo Yan's work, also stated that "I have never translated a work that I don't like for so many years. If I don't like it, it will definitely be bad, and readers and the market will certainly not accept it. He told reporters, "I like all the novels.

(2) Views of different scholars

In foreign literary translation of any country, the translator in Zeben is accompanied by the original author, such as shadow. No matter how good the original author is, he must show his excellent works to the translator's readers through the translator's endorsement. The creative style of high-literacy translators, the author's recognition and trust of translators, and the high sense of responsibility of the translators to the original authors and the original works are the guarantee of excellent translations. In the process of producing translated works, the best original authors can not obliterate the translator's breath in Zeben. As the translator Shi Xiaowei said, no translation can kill the translator himself, and the translation will certainly have the translator's own style. Different styles of translators will make their works have different styles of interpretation and readers' feedback that the original authors cannot grasp. The translator determines the intended reader of the translation according to his personal understanding of the original work, and carries out a series of creative thinking plus T procedures similar to the original author's creative process. In different language systems and cultural environments, translators make translation creations through translation choices, thinking about translation strategies, talking to intended readers in their minds, and thinking about what post-reading effects need to be achieved when writing. The style of the translator is inevitable. "Style is people", this style is the style of the translator, not the style of the original author. The original text has the style of the original author, but the translation naturally taints the translator's breath and the translator's methods. Style comes from literacy.

3. Experiments

3.1. Experimental Settings

(1) Experimental overview

This article mainly studies the cultural status of translator literature and the culture of translators. First of all, the method of data collection and comparison is used to analyze the translation of 50 cultural masterpieces in the past ten years. In the past ten years, the income and treatment of readers and the reader's response, based on big data, use clustering methods for analysis and research, establish a three-dimensional data comparison model, and analyze related data.

(2) Experimental steps

First, select the 50 foreign masterpieces on the reading list of the past ten years, find the translated texts of the 50 masterpieces ten years ago and the translated texts ten years later, and randomly recruit 100 volunteers who have read these 50 masterpieces. Then 100 volunteers were divided into 5 groups on average, 20 people in each group, and 50 masterpieces were divided into 5 groups of 10 books each. Second, the satisfaction level of each group of volunteers about translations ten years ago and ten years later was scored in three aspects: the degree of translation is relevant to the culture of the country, the content is easy to understand, and the satisfaction of the translators. In the end, an extensive investigation and research was conducted on the number of typos in the books and the number of times the books were translated.

(3) Processing of experimental results

Process the experimental results, analyze the errors in the experiments, and use mathematical

analysis methods to deal with them to reduce the influence of unnecessary factors. Digital analysis of the obtained data, then simplified processing, and finally interviewed the old scholars and translators to consult their experience and analyze the relationship between the status of translated literature and the culture of the translator.

4. Discussion

4.1 Analysis and Comparison of Data

(1) 50 foreign masterpieces on the reading list in the last ten years, the translated texts of the 50 masterpieces ten years ago and the translated texts ten years later, and the response of 100 volunteers indicates whether the quality of translation has improved and the translation With the change of the status of translator literature, the translator also reflects the change of translator's cultural perspective. The results of the first group of experiments are shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1. Satisfaction of Masterpiece Translations (Calculated as a percentage)

	Degree of translation appropriate to national culture	Degree of translation appropriate to national culture	Number of books translated
Ten years ago	50.6	46.3	30
Ten years later	75.2	83.2	70

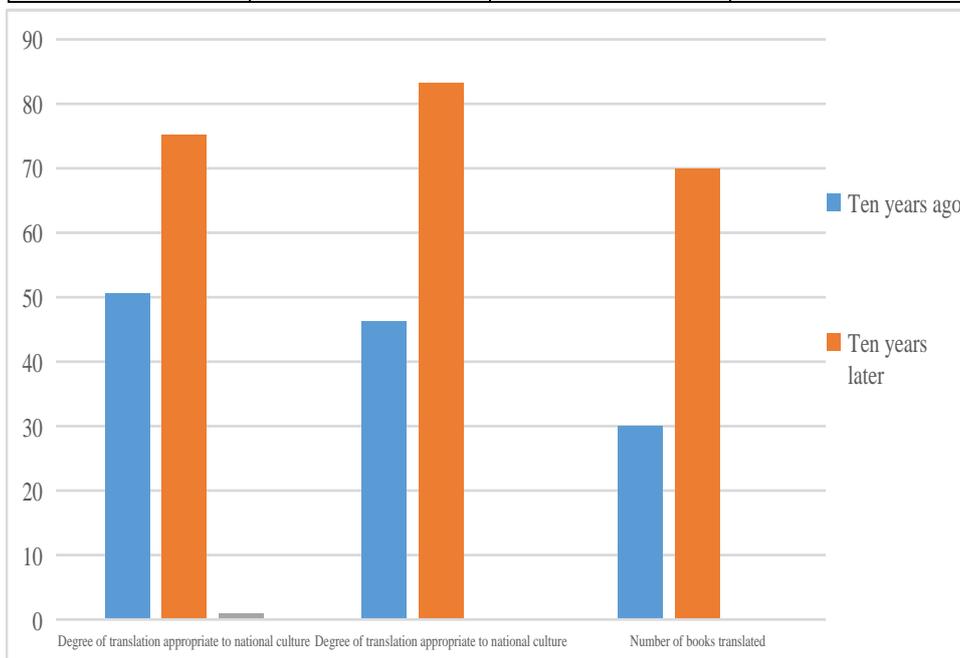


Figure 1. Satisfaction of Masterpiece Translation (percentage)

(2) Based on the results of the first group of experiments, the experimental results of the second and third groups of volunteers were analyzed, and it was found that the experimental results were almost similar. With the development of China's economy and society, Chinese and foreign cultural

exchanges are frequent, and the translation of literary The literary status gradually improved, the cultural literacy of translators gradually improved, the culture became more and more diversified, and the translated literary works became more and more attached to the national and foreign national cultures. The survey results of the second and third groups are shown in Table 2 and Figure 2. As shown.

Table 2. Group satisfaction of translation literature (Unit:%)

	Degree of translation appropriate to national culture	Degree of translation appropriate to national culture	Number of books translated
Average satisfaction of the second group	67.2	55.2	71.5
Third group average satisfaction	70.2	67.3	69.8

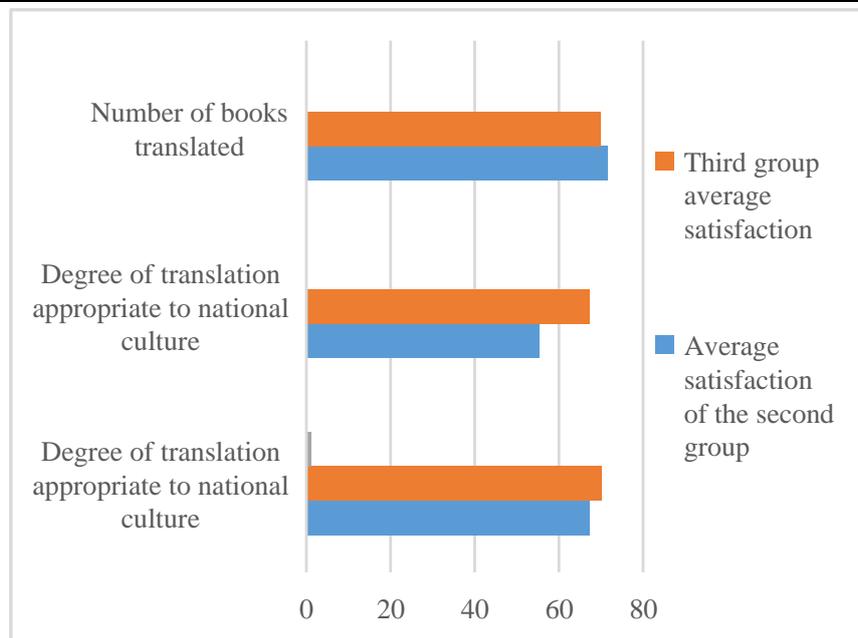


Figure 2. Group satisfaction of translation literature (Unit:%)

4.2 Late Staged Processing of Data

(1) Changes in the status of translation literature

Sort out the results of a questionnaire survey of 100 undergraduate students of all grades in the university, investigate their changes in literary translation in the last ten years, and investigate their satisfaction with the improvement in translation of 50 masterpieces in the past ten years. The change in the status of I was basically satisfied, indicating that the status of translation literature has generally improved in the past decade. The survey results are shown in Figure 3.

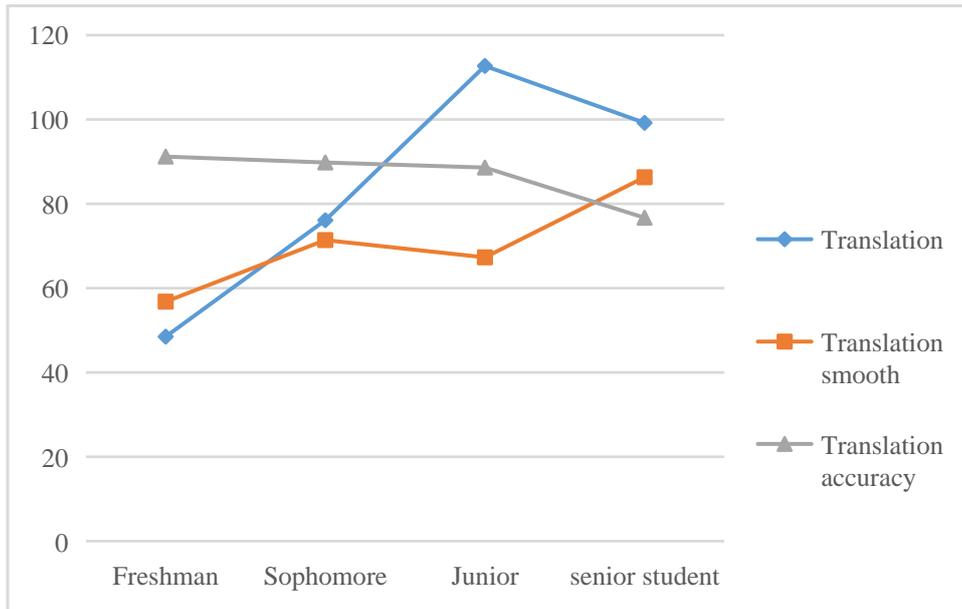


Figure 3. Satisfaction of Undergraduates (Unit:%)

(2) Final analysis of experimental data

The obtained experimental data is summarized by using the method of numerical analysis to summarize the big data, and verified by the clustering algorithm. The results are compared with the interviews with more than five years of translation evaluation. The experimental data has undergone the summary of various algorithms. The status of translation literature has increased by 68.6%, and the overall satisfaction has increased by 95.2%. Comparing in big data, it is found that the changes in the past ten years are beneficial to the improvement of translation literature status and translator's culture. The comparison result of the data is shown in Figure 4.

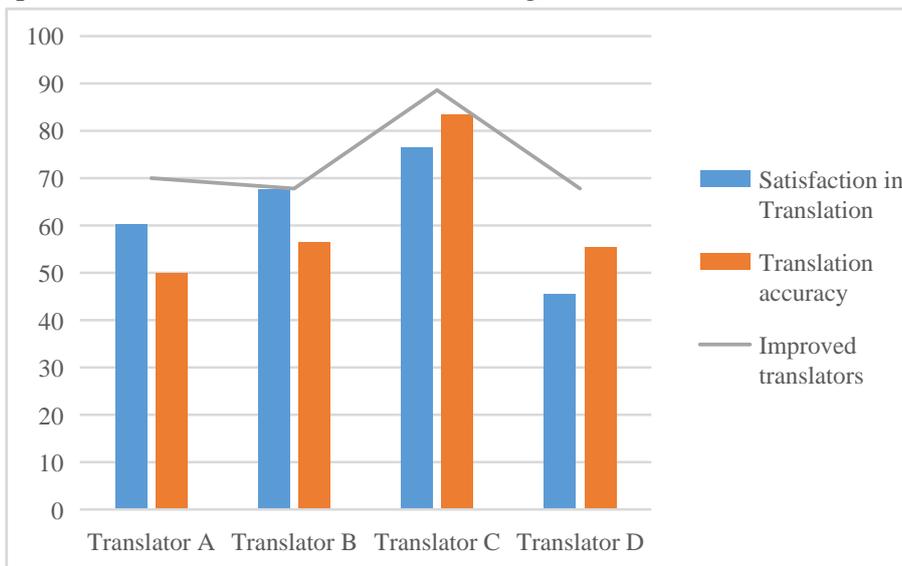


Figure 4. Experts' satisfaction with the survey

5. Conclusions

(1) After the analysis of big data, it is believed that the status of translation literature depends on the position that translation literature occupies in the multicultural system of target culture. When it occupies the primary position, translators often adopt foreignized translation methods, and when they are in the secondary position, they tend to adopt domesticated translation strategies. At the same time, we should note that the status of translation literature is a dynamically evolving system. The status of translation literature and the culture of translators is not static. Changes in these statuses will also affect the choice of translator's translation themes and strategies. . On the contrary, the change in the status of translation literature has a corresponding impact on the occupation and change of the status of translation literature in multiculturalism. We must acknowledge that there is a close relationship between the status of translation culture and the level of cultural status. In this dynamic change, the culture in a higher position is binding on the culture in a lower position. But the choice of translation wenization does not entirely depend on the relative position between the two languages. They are also affected by many other factors, such as the psychological and emotional factors of translators and readers. At the same time, the perception of cultural status may vary from person to person. Therefore, the status of translation culture is related to the economic development and the degree of communication at home and abroad, and to the cultural openness of translation.

(2) If it is unrealistic to use only one theory for translation research, it is like trying to translate a masterpiece with only one strategy. The truly successful translations are the cultural diversity of the translator. Being able to use the theory of multiple systems provides multiple perspectives for studying translation. The current status of translation literature is not stable. The path of translators' research and its shortcomings still need to be found and compensated in future research.

(3) This article mainly studies the cultural status of translator literature and the culture of translators. First of all, the method of data collection and comparison is used to analyze the translation of 50 cultural masterpieces in the past ten years, and the changes of the 50 cultural contents in the past ten years are compared. And cultural translators 'income and treatment in the past ten years and readers' responses. Based on big data, cluster analysis is used to conduct research and analysis, establish a three-dimensional data comparison model, analyze relevant data, and experimental data show that in the past ten years, literature has been translated. Has increased the cultural status by 68.6%, translators 'cultural literacy has improved, and readers' satisfaction with translated foreign masterpieces has increased by 95.2% compared with ten years ago. The data in this article fully demonstrates the improvement of translation literary status and the cultural literacy of translators. Importance. However, there are still many deficiencies in the research methods and theories of this paper, which need to be corrected in subsequent research.

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