

The Growth and Eating Habits of Domestic Rabbits in Literary Translation

Ximao Zhang

Yunnan Normal University, Kunming, China

zhangximao@ynnu.edu.cn

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Abstract: Language is a communication tool commonly used by human beings. It is the carrier of cultural information and container culture. It is the whole life style of a society. As a bridge of communication between two cultures, the translation of all activities of a nation is not only the communication between two languages, but also the cultural communication. In order to understand the development trend and general situation of ecological translatology, this paper mainly makes a bibliometric study on the academic papers on the direction of ecological translatology on the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits published in academic journals in recent ten years. Rabbits are evolved from hares through long-term domestication and breeding of human beings. In the course of its evolution, although it has been developing towards higher ability, it has not completely changed its original physiology, ecology and morphology. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to analyze the development trend of the ecological translatology research on the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits from the aspects of research data, research methods, research topics, etc. the research results show that the literature on the application of the theory of ecological translatology to the analysis of translation practice is much more than that in the other two fields, with a total publication of 164, It accounted for 72.57% of all literatures. Finally, it summarizes the guiding significance and academic value of ecological translatology for the study of translation.

1. Introduction

As an interdisciplinary approach to the study of ecological translation, eco literature translatology is a comprehensive study of translation from the perspective of ecological rationality. It is an ecological paradigm and research field of "translation is adaptation and choice". Eco translatology has a great influence in the field of translation at home and abroad, and is highly

praised by many scholars at home and abroad.

Books are an important factor in cultural communication, but in most cases, translation is needed. Some authors believe that this may lead to a cultural domination, especially the domination of English in other languages. All of these papers ignore the English speaking population as the first language, except Mandarin, which is the largest in the world. So it's not surprising that English produces more novels than any other language (more and more scientific literature, because scientists from all over the world write in English). Flavia has developed a theoretical model of translation, which is based on the translation data of UNESCO. They show that English translation is dominated by translation in other languages, including Scandinavian and French [1-2].

As an example of human communication, literary translation operates according to certain laws and principles, which are considered to have been integrated into our human constitution. These "natural laws" of communication produce implicit information and are responsible for their particular characteristics, such as the hierarchical intensity of communication and its relevance (including poetic effects). EMA further determines the interdependence of text, context, and successful communication, and limits the communicability in incompatible contexts. An important contextual factor is what kind of interpretation similarity the audience expects between the source text and the target text. The ultimate test of translation is whether it can achieve the target that the translator wants to achieve with the target audience, rather than whether it conforms to a certain concept of equivalence in translation theory [3-4].

Firstly, this paper arranges, reads and analyzes the data about the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits, and describes the literature translation of the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits of the literature research association as a whole, so that the readers can fully grasp the literature translation of the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits of the literature research association. Then, from the perspective of human literature, this paper discusses the translation of the literature on the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits, the grasp of the ideological theme of its translation works, and the discussion of the value and lack of translation works.

2. Living Habits of Domestic Rabbit

2.1. Herbivorous and Exploratory Behavior

The rabbit follows the herbivorous nature of the hare, taking the plant as the main food, mainly eating the roots, stems, leaves and seeds of the plant. Rabbits also have obvious food exploration behavior, and they are very strict in the selection of food. They like to eat green, juicy and sweet green feed, followed by granular material containing certain oil, and do not like to eat powder material [5]. Practice has proved that too fine powder or powder proportion is not appropriate, easy to cause gastroenteritis or rhinitis. It is reported that more than 25% of the powder passing the 0.25 mm sieve or more than 90% of the powder passing the 0.10 mm sieve can cause gastroenteritis or rhinitis in rabbits. To understand this behavior, we should pay attention to:

The first is that rabbit breeding should be based on forage and supplemented by refined materials, but it should pay attention to the quality, and do not feed with sediment or unclean, rotten, frozen, poisonous and harmful, or with pesticides [6]. Second, although animal feed is needed for rabbits, they don't like it. We should pay attention to the preparation and feeding methods. It is necessary to mix the animal feed evenly in the mixture after comminution to prepare the pellet feed. Otherwise, it may not only cause waste, but also cause gastroenteritis in rabbits. The third is to maintain the stability of the diet, and the exchange should be gradually transited. The new feed should not exceed 1 / 3 of the diet, and the daily feed should not exceed 10g, and gradually transited after one week. Otherwise, it will affect appetite and even cause gastroenteritis.

2.2. Poor Vision and Developed Smell

Rabbits have poor vision and developed sense of smell. They often use smell to identify the opposite sex and habitat area. Female rabbits also use smell to identify their own or different nest young rabbits. Therefore, in the process of production, when the baby rabbit looks for a substitute for the mother rabbit, the mother rabbit and the second male rabbit to breed, we should pay attention to the confusion of smell rather than the color of hair.

2.3. Burrowing, Timid and Scared

Rabbits retain the instinct of their primitive ancestors to live in caves, especially when they give birth. Rabbit burrowing can avoid the harm of other animals, which also shows its timidity. Even in the condition of artificial breeding, as long as it touches the soil, it is necessary to dig holes to hide itself and breed offspring. This should be taken into account in the construction of rabbit houses and in the selection of breeding methods. It is necessary to cage and avoid free breeding, so as to prevent random burrowing in the houses, resulting in a passive situation that cannot be managed or difficult to manage [7-8]. Before delivery, the litter box and cage should be prepared.

In case of any enemy, the rabbit can use its keen hearing to immediately alert or wait for the opportunity to escape; when smelling or seeing strangers, cats, dogs and other animals, the rabbit will be nervous and panic, slap the bottom plate of the rabbit cage with its hind foot or bump randomly, which will affect the surrounding rabbits and cause "panic". Sometimes the appetite will be decreased, the lactating mother rabbit will no longer feed the baby rabbit, and even cause the serious result of eating the baby rabbit. In the process of giving birth, the female rabbit will be difficult to give birth, or catch and kill the rabbit cub. Pregnant rabbits will miscarry and cause stillbirth [9].

Therefore, the rabbit farm should be far away from the main road and the factory to avoid loud noise and unexpected noise; in the feeding, drinking and daily management work, the movement should be light and stable as far as possible, and in the daytime, the rabbit sleep should not be obstructed as far as possible, the rabbit house and surrounding environment should be kept quiet, and visitors should be forbidden, especially the vehicles, cats and dogs should be prevented from entering the rabbit house, At the same time, it defends the damage of rats, snakes, weasels and other animals to rabbits.

2.4. Diurnal and Nocturnal Mobility

The hare lies in the hole during the day and comes out at night. It is light and silent. The rabbit also has the characteristics of day and night movement, listless in the daytime, closed eyes and nourishing mind, and seldom eats in the cage. Especially in the afternoon, there are fewer activities and more quiet. They are energetic and active at night, and eat frequently throughout the night. According to the measurement, before the peak of day to night, about 70% of the whole day's food and 60% of the whole day's drinking water are consumed at night [10].

In the production of rabbit industry, it is necessary to arrange the feeding schedule reasonably and strengthen the feeding management at night. The specific measures are as follows: in addition to providing sufficient clean drinking water, feeding grass at night, feeding at night, feeding early in the morning, and feeding sperm at noon, but less. If conditions permit, the feeders can add feeding once at night.

2.5. Fecal Eating Behavior

It was observed that the rabbit excreted hard granular feces in the daytime and soft mass feces in the night. The soft feces were gray, wet and soft, with small white spots and fragrance, containing a large number of nutrients - protein, niacin, riboflavin, etc., and surrounded by soft and translucent membrane. At this time, the rabbit will straighten its hind legs, bow its back, stretch its head to the anus and eat it, chew it slightly and swallow it.

After the rabbits began to eat the feed, all the soft feces they discharged were eaten by themselves every day, and only when they were sick did they stop eating feces. This chewing action is not "ruminant" phenomenon, which may be related to the special physiological structure that rabbit is a herbivore and not a compound stomach. In rabbit production, we should pay attention to observation. If soft feces are found, it should be regarded as the emergence of disease, and the rabbits should be examined in time for early treatment.

2.6. Eating Behavior

In the production of rabbit, we should pay attention to the firmness of the cage material, try not to use the materials that rabbit likes to chew and bite, and do not use wooden bars to make the cage door and trough, so as to extend the service life of the cage. In addition, in the daily feeding and management, it is necessary to provide convenient conditions for rabbits to grind their teeth, such as processing the feed into hard pellet feed, paying attention to the combination of green and coarse feeds, and often putting in some crop stalks to increase the "hardness" of the feed, so as to meet the physiological needs of rabbits.

2.7. Fighting Behavior

Rabbits live alone with their original ancestors, and are often raised in groups. Adult rabbits, whether male, female or of the same sex, often fight and bite, especially between male and new groups of rabbits. This phenomenon is particularly serious, and special attention should be paid to management. In production, young rabbits before sexual maturity are less likely to bite and fight; male rabbits are envious. When a female rabbit accepts a male rabbit's mating and changes to another male rabbit for mating, the latter will bite the female.

In the production of rabbit industry, the young rabbits before the age of 3 months are raised in groups, and the male and female rabbits above the age of 3 months are raised in separate cages in time. There are only two cages in the cage, and one is the best. The newly purchased rabbits should be paid more attention. In the process of mating, try to make the first cross successful. If it fails, it needs to be put into another male rabbit cage after odor treatment, and at the same time, do a good job of protection.

3. Literary Translation

3.1. Literature Translation Overview

In a broad sense, translation does not only refer to the act of translation itself, but also to other factors that affect and are affected by the process of translation. The main body of translation includes the original author, the translator and the target reader. As the receiver of translation, the target reader is an indispensable subject in translation activities.

The process of translation includes two steps: one is the translator's understanding and acceptance of the original text. The second is the reproduction of the original text by the translator.

According to the theory of reception aesthetics, readers' reading is not a completely passive process. Different readers have different expectations. They always read on the basis of their expectation. In the second stage of translation activity, that is to say, when recombining the translation, the translator needs to consider the relationship between the translation and the target readers and the problem of "fusion of vision" between the target readers and the target readers. It is impossible to wait until the end of translation activity to consider this communication activity. He must consider this communication and dialogue activity in the translation activity. The purpose of translation is ultimately for the readers to read. It is unrealistic to ignore the communication between the readers and the translation. In other words, the communication between the target readers and the target text will undoubtedly affect the translation process. This is reflected in the translator's choice of source text and translation strategies. Nida believes that the target readers play a decisive role in determining the translation procedure and the level of language use. Readers are active in the translation, and their requirements for fully understanding and appreciating the translation are obvious. Excellent translators not only regard translation as a program of word formation and sentence formation, but also think of the needs and reactions of the imaginary readers or implied readers to the translated text when they are doing translation activities, imagining that they are reading or listening to the translation. Therefore, we can also say that the translation is not produced by the translator alone, but by the translator and the target reader.

3.2. Characteristics of Literary Translation

Literary translation is a kind of recreation based on the original work and an art created by language. It is not only a description of the concept and plot of things, but also an artistic conception that can attract readers. That is to say, through the image of art, the readers of the translated work can experience the same aesthetic feeling and artistic enjoyment of reading as the readers of the original work. It requires the translator to "reappear the artistic image and style of the original work properly and completely in another literary language, so that the target readers can get the same inspiration, moving and aesthetic feelings as the original readers.". This definition of the concept of literary translation shows the essential artistry of literary translation and highlights the translator's aesthetic grasp of the original. As Nord said, for readers, literary works have a special aesthetic and poetic effect. The key of the translator (aesthetic subject) in the process of translating the original (aesthetic object) is to fully understand the original. On this basis, the translator should grasp the material level (literary symbol system) and the spiritual level (aesthetic process) of the original. That is to say, through the understanding of the source text, the translator can finally meet the aesthetic requirements and reproduce the image elements and non-image elements of the original.

3.3. Principles of Literary Translation

Translation is a complex activity, while literary translation is more complex. Because literary works have certain particularity, they cannot be completely in accordance with the rigid way in the process of translation, so they are very precise and unchanged. In the process of literary translation, it is necessary to strengthen the application of fuzzy theory and deal with literary works with fuzzy theory, so as to reflect the real intention of the original author and the context to be expressed. In the process of expressing the intention of the author and restoring the language, it is also necessary to produce beautiful language forms. Chinese itself is a very beautiful language, which can reflect various foreign literary works in the process of application. If the fuzziness of the translated language is ignored in the process of translation, it will easily lead to the phenomenon of rigidity in the translated works, which will have a great impact on the expression of the connotation of literary

works.

In the process of translating foreign literary works, we should master the principles and norms of language use. Even if we need to use fuzzy theory to study the language so as to use the most appropriate language to reflect the works, on the whole, we should respect the original works to the greatest extent in the process of translation, on the one hand, respect the language, On the other hand, respect the cultural background. Chinese language and literature are all inclusive. At the same time, they are also very complex in their usage, grammar, syntax and morphology. Therefore, in the process of translation, we can use some vague Chinese language forms to beautify the language, but we need to fully understand the background on the premise of respecting the original works, Only by understanding the intention of literary works can we avoid some low-level grammar and misusing words in the process of translation. Secondly, in the process of translation, it is actually a process of transformation of various cultures. From foreign literary works to Chinese literary works, it is not only a change of language, but also a change of cultural background. There are great differences between foreign culture and Chinese culture, especially the expression and acceptance of specific elements in traditional Chinese culture are very euphemistic, so in the application of language, Chinese also reflects a kind of euphemism and fuzzy nature to a certain extent. In this process, we should pay full attention to and understand the huge differences between foreign culture and Chinese culture. When translating, we should reasonably transform the cultures of different countries. In order to achieve fuzziness and harmony, we need to elaborate on the language in the process of translation, especially when it comes to the cultural content of different countries, It should be carried out on the basis of maintaining cultural authenticity.

4. Experiments

4.1. Experimental Subjects

In daily production, people always pursue production efficiency, but forget the living habits of rabbits, and let rabbits adapt to people's life, such as: Rabbits rest in the daytime, come out in the evening, while people disturb rabbits rest in the daytime. In recent years, EU emphasizes animal welfare, which is to create comfortable living environment for rabbits according to their living habits. A simple understanding of the living habits of rabbits can guide our daily production.

This paper studies the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits in literary translation. In the full-text database of Chinese journals, there are many articles written from the perspective of translation or aesthetics. There are only a few papers that can be specifically related to the aesthetic issues of the literary translation of the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits, and the depth and breadth of most of the articles can be further strengthened. So far, There are no works about aesthetic problems in literary translation of domestic rabbit growth and eating habits, so it is necessary and important to study the aesthetic problems in literary translation. In this paper, the growth and eating habits of 20 domestic rabbits were observed for half a month, and then the results were applied to the study of literary translation.

4.2. Experimental Research Ideas

Since its establishment, the Literary Research Association has translated a large number of foreign excellent literary works, especially the Russian literature and the literature of the weak ethnic groups. Therefore, the translation research on the Literary Research Association and its publications is mainly concentrated in this part. However, there are few studies on the translation and introduction of domestic rabbit growth and eating habits literature, which is only mentioned in a few articles, and there is no single article on the translation and introduction of domestic rabbit

growth and eating habits literature as the research object. The author hopes that this study will highlight the achievements of the Literary Research Association in the literary translation of the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits, so that readers can have a more comprehensive understanding of the translated literature of the Literary Research Association.

5. Discussion

5.1. Analysis of Growth and Eating Habits of Domestic Rabbits

The growth and eating habits of 20 domestic rabbits were observed for half a month

It's quiet in the day and good in the evening. The living habits of rabbits are similar to those of rats. It is observed that the amount of food taken at night accounts for more than 70% of the whole day. In some conditions, the meat rabbit is easy to enter into the state of sleepiness or sleep, when the feeling is reduced or even disappeared. For example, lay the rabbit on its side or face up with four glue in a U-shaped position, and then gently stroke it with your hand along the hair, or press it to touch the temple. Within a minute or two, the meat rabbit will go to sleep.

Timid and scared. Rabbit is a very timid pet. All of a sudden, it's noisy, noisy, cuddling and touching, and it's in a strange environment to contact strangers. All of these will make the timid rabbit afraid and nervous. As the saying goes, "rabbits bite when they are in a hurry", so we must avoid stimulating rabbits in life, so that they can have a quiet and comfortable living environment and a healthy and happy life. In the breeding management, try to avoid the noise that causes rabbit panic. At the same time, strangers, cats and dogs should be forbidden to enter the rabbit house.

Tired of hot and humid, like dry environment. Rabbit is also an animal that likes to be dry and hates humid and hot environment. Of course, this is also because of the physical impact of rabbits. The sweat glands of rabbits are underdeveloped and mainly rely on respiration to dissipate heat. Therefore, a large number of deaths will be caused in the humid environment with high temperature (above 35 °C) for a long time. The results showed that the ideal environment temperature for adult rabbits was 14-20 °C, and the temperature in the nest of newborn rabbits was 30-32 °C. Drying and cleaning were very beneficial to the health of rabbits. And the rabbit is also very hygienic. He often washes his face with his front paw, and is positioned in three points: eating, defecating, urinating and spitting. When the anus, mouth and nose of the rabbit are not clean, it indicates that there is a disease. We should find out the cause as soon as possible and treat the disease. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the comfort of the environment and provide a proper resting place for rabbits.

It's not gregarious. It's good to live alone. Under natural conditions, the rabbits live alone with holes as shown in Figure 1. Only in the mating season. Both male and female rabbits and same-sex rabbits often fight together, causing trauma, such as biting off the ears or testicles. The social quality of rabbits is poor. When they are raised in groups, adult rabbits, whether male or female or of the same sex, often fight and bite each other. Especially in this or a new group of rabbits, it is common for them to fight and bite, and the intensity of their fighting is as different. Special precautions should be taken in management!

Good to eat. The front teeth of a rabbit are permanent and often grow. If the soft material is often fed, the rabbit will naturally bite the cage and other things to maintain the proper tooth length. Therefore, some branches should be put into the rabbit cage. When making the rabbit cage, try not to leave edges and corners, so that the rabbit cannot chew, so as to extend the service life of the rabbit cage.

Like to live in caves. It is the rabbit's instinct to follow its ancestors. Its "bedroom" is a hole with many holes, so there are "cunning rabbit has three holes". Under the wild conditions, it is of great significance to fight against enemies, protect oneself and breed offspring. This kind of habit is not easy to manage for modern rabbit industry. Therefore, the design of rabbit farm should choose

suitable building materials and build a stable cage, so as to avoid the rabbit's burrowing and escaping and the enemy attack.



Figure 1. Rabbits are usually out of gregarious, so live alone

The digestibility of crude fiber was close to that of cattle and sheep. Although the stomach of rabbit is different from that of ruminant cattle and sheep, it has extremely developed small intestine and large intestine, which can feed on grass accounting for 10% ~ 30% of body weight. At the end of the small intestine of the rabbit, there is a middle hollow, thick wall, rich in lymphoid filter cells, expanded into spherical lymphoid sacs (round sacs), which open to the cecum. It has three functions of rhythmic pressing, absorption and secretion, making the digestibility of crude fiber in rabbits reach 65% ~ 78% (50% ~ 90% in cattle and sheep). The protein digestibility of rabbit is higher than that of pig, such as 75% of alfalfa powder, but less than 50% of pig.

5.2. Growth and Eating Habits of Domestic Rabbits and Literary Translation

The literary translation of the growing and eating habits of domestic rabbits should belong to the ecological literary translation. As a new approach to translation studies, eco translology has gradually shown a rational and mature trend. Under such a background, it is bound to provide scientific basis for the theoretical and practical study of eco translology by objectively combing the development of eco Translatology in China. In this paper, through fuzzy search on the theme of "growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits", the literature published in the field of ecological translation in the past decade (2014-2018) has been classified and counted, and the final retrieval time is September 24, 2019. Then, after manual proofreading, the disturbing documents such as meeting notice, meeting minutes and manuscript appointment were deleted. It was found that there were 226 published documents, and the number of published documents increased steadily every year. According to the time of publication, the number of effective literatures is respectively (2014) 0, (2015) 4, (2016) 3, (2017) 7, (2018) 2, as shown in Figure 2.

Based on the objective analysis of the published literature with the theme of eco Translatology in recent years, this paper finds that the relevant research results published by domestic scholars are mainly reflected in the following three aspects: the review and evaluation of eco translology, the discussion on the theoretical issues of eco translology and the application of eco translology to the study of translation practice (as shown in Table 1).

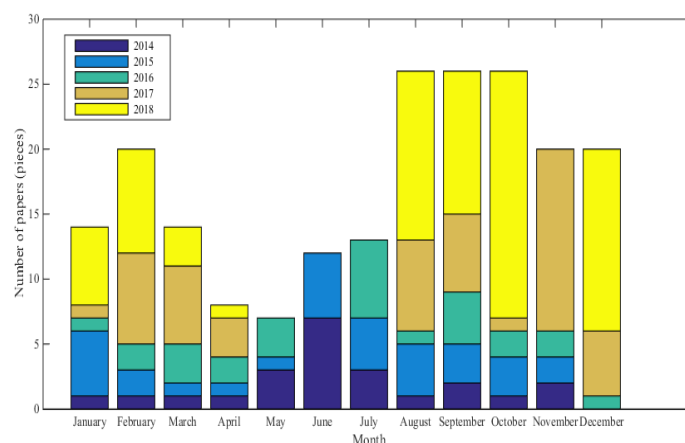


Figure 2. Time and number of articles published on domestic eco-translation studies

Table 1. Distribution of domestic ecological translation research topics from 2013 to 2019

Years	Summary / Evaluation	Theoretical discussion	Practical application
2013	2	2	3
2014	1	0	1
2015	1	3	3
2016	0	4	15
2017	1	6	16
2018	5	20	57
2019	2	5	67

Using the theory of eco translatology, the number of documents in translation practice is much larger than that in other two fields. The total number of published documents is 164, accounting for 72.57% of all documents. In the past ten years, 14 papers and 43 papers have been published, accounting for only 6.19% and 19.03% of all papers. The following line chart (as shown in Figure 3) can be displayed clearly:

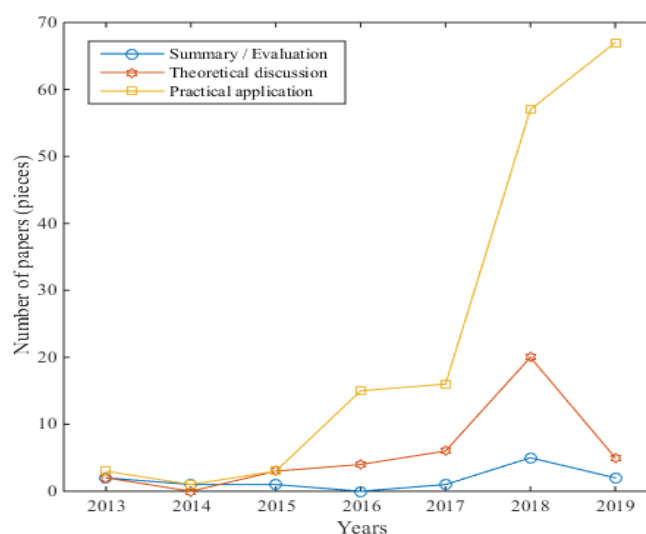


Figure 3. Distribution of topics in ecological translation studies

At the same time, during 2013-2019, the domestic core foreign language journals published

literature on the ecological translatology theme of the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits, which gradually showed a rapid upward trend. From 2013 to 2019, there were 5 articles published in China translation, 15 articles published in Shanghai translation, 3 articles published in foreign language teaching, 2 articles published in foreign language research, 2 articles published in China Science and technology translation, 2 articles published in foreign language, and 3 articles published in foreign language and foreign language teaching, There is one article published in foreign languages, 33 in total, as shown in Figure 4:

Statistics on the number of core ecological translation studies in foreign languages

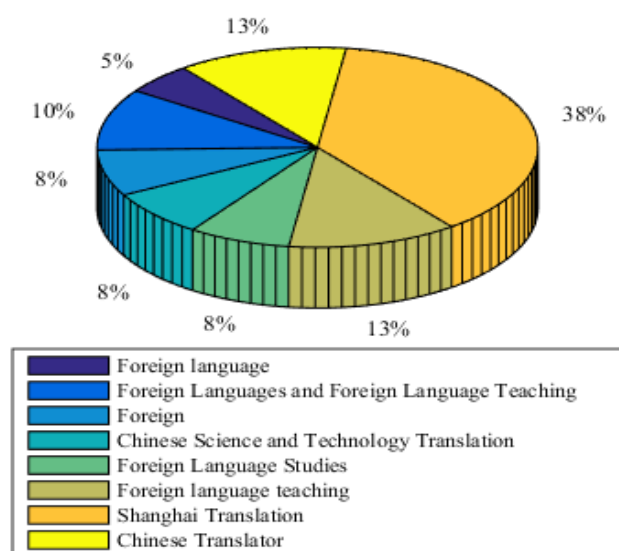


Figure 4. Statistics of the number of core eco-translation studies in foreign languages from 2013 to 2019

As a system, literary translation involves writers, translators, original works, translated works, target readers, target culture and language, target culture and language, etc. The translator's translation principles and standards depend on his understanding of the relationship between these elements, including the relationship between the translator and the writer, the translator and the target language reader, the translator and the original, the target language culture and the target language culture, and the target language and the target language. The cultural and linguistic exchanges in translation activities should learn from each other and have something to do with each other. The translator should put himself and the writer and the target language reader, the target language and the target language on the same position, and deal with the dialectical relationship between domestication and foreignization, The superiority of culture and language should not be reported to take a discriminatory attitude towards the original culture, language or the translated culture and language. In literary translation, the translator's artistic re creation is based on the author's artistic principles, and subject to the constraints and restrictions of the original work. The translator's duty is to introduce the original work faithfully and accurately to the target readers. However, due to the differences between the translator's life experience, ideological and artistic personality as the main body and the author, his understanding and reproduction of the original work are personalized, Therefore, the translation will inevitably deviate from the original to some

extent. In addition, due to the differences between the cultural and linguistic features of the target language and the cultural content and language of the original language, it is often difficult for the translator to keep the cultural content and language style of the original language faithfully in the translation. These two factors determine that the translator's faithfulness to the writer, the original work and the target readers can only be relative rather than absolute. The translator should deal with the dialectical relationship between faithfulness to the original work and flexibility.

6. Conclusion

As an interdisciplinary approach to the study of ecological translation, eco literature translatology is a comprehensive study of translation from the perspective of ecological rationality. It is an ecological paradigm and research field in which translation is adaptation and selection. Eco translatology has a great influence in the field of translation at home and abroad, and is highly praised by many scholars at home and abroad. This paper studies the translation of ecological literature from the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits. Wang Ning, an ecotranslatologist, makes a dialectical analysis from the cognitive perspective of deconstruction, and points out that ecotranslatology has both deconstruction and constructiveness.

This paper attempts to describe and explain the translation of ecological literature based on the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits, and to explore a new paradigm of translation studies. The translation paradigm of eco translatology is "a translation paradigm that conforms to the basic laws of translation. Specifically, it is to borrow the basic ideas and principles of Darwinian theory of adaptation and selection, and from the perspective of the theory of natural selection and survival of the fittest, to make use of the accommodation and relevance between the translation activities as human behaviors and the application of natural laws, It explores the basic characteristics, laws, interrelations and relevant mechanisms of translator adaptation and translator selection in translation activities.

It is difficult to translate and introduce the ecological literature about the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits, and there are some problems. For example, some important ecological literature works on the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits have not been translated in time, such as the translation of ecological literature on the growth and eating habits of domestic rabbits is slightly weak, such as some translations are not smooth or even mixed with errors, such as the confusion between naturalism and realism, etc. However, these defects are just reflections on it from today's perspective, and they are reduced to the historical context at that time. Compared with the contribution of literary research society to new literature, these defects are insignificant after all.

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Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

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