

## Corpus-Based Study on Translator's Subjectivity in Translation of English Language and Literature Works

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**Abstract:** with the Strengthening of the Trend of World Integration, People Pay More and More Attention to Foreign Literature, and Foreign Literature Translation is Also Developing with the Changes of the Times. Translator's Subjectivity Plays a Very Important Role in the Translation of English Language and Literature. Due to the Differences in Cultural Environment, Way of Thinking, Life Experience and Expression Habits, There is Obviously a Certain Gap between English and Chinese in Terms of Alternate Conversion. Mechanically Transplanting the Source Language's Linguistic Form, Expression, and Syntactic Structure into the Target Language Will Form a Language Mixture That Does Not Meet the Target Language's Expression Habits. When Translators Translate Foreign Literary Works, They Must Translate Them According to Their Language Characteristics. the Translator's Subjectivity Should Be Fully Displayed in Translation to Improve the Translation Quality of Literary Works. Based on the Corpus of Literary Works, This Article Analyzes the Phenomenon of Translator's Subjectivity in the Translation Process of English Language Literary Works.

### 1. Introduction

With the Strengthening of the Trend of World Integration, People Pay More and More Attention to Foreign Literature, and Foreign Literature Translation is Also Developing with the Changes of the Times. Translation in Literary Works Requires the Full Display of the Literary Value of the Original Author and Translation According to the Intention of the Original Author [1]. Foreign Literature Translation Has a History of More Than 100 Years in China, during Which There Have Been Periods of High Tide and Low Tide. However, It Has Injected a New Force into Chinese Literature, Allowing Chinese Readers to Come into Contact with Exotic Customs Different from the Local Culture [2]. by Investigating the Current Situation of Translation Research Based on Literary Works Corpus, We Can Understand the Development of Corpus Translation Empirical Research [3]. At Present, There Are Many Translation Problems in the Foreign Literary Works Selected into the Teaching Materials, and Some Even Distort the Main Idea of the Original Text. Due to the Differences in Cultural Environment, Mode of Thinking, Life Experience and Expression Habits, There is Obviously a Certain Gap in the Alternate Conversion between English and Chinese [4]. the Status of Translators Has Been Promoted Since the Birth of the Western Cultural Turn. This Translation Method Has Changed the Translator Who is Greedy in Pure Language as the Leading Factor in the Entire Translation Practice. Independence. the Translator Must Creatively Play the Original Text According to His Subjective Initiative and His Own Potential.

Due to the Differences in Cultural Environment, Thinking Mode, Life Experience, and Expression Habits, There Are Obvious Gaps in the Conversion between English and Chinese. in the Past, Translation Was Merely a Cultural Transformation, Translating English into Chinese, and It Did Not Reflect the Subjectivity and Creativity in the Translation Process. in the Translation Process, Cultural Factors Make Translators Have to Exert Their Subjectivity [6]. When Translators Translate Foreign Literary Works, They Must Translate Them According to Their Language Characteristics. the Translator's Subjectivity Should Be Fully Displayed in Translation to Improve the Translation Quality of Literary Works. Alienation is a New Cultural Factor Implanted in the Target Language, While Domestication is the Use of the Target Language to Understand the

Culture of the Original Language. Both Alienation and Domestication Are a Kind of Creation [7]. But Translation is Not Creation after All, So the Translator's Subjectivity Can Only Be Exerted to a Limited Extent. Although the Definitions of Translation Vary Widely in Different Fields, from a Literary Point of View, Translation is the Artistic Creation of a Language [8]. Based on the Corpus of Literary Works, This Article Analyzes the Phenomenon of Translator's Subjectivity in the Translation Process of English Language Literary Works.

## 2. Development of Translation of English Language and Literature Works

Translation of English language and literature was only scattered and intermittent in ancient times. It should be after the Opium War that China really entered China with a strong power and brought a shocking impact to China's society and literature. This is the first climax in the development of English language and literature in Chinese history. On the surface, translation is a series of language conversion activities, but in essence, it is a social activity and a psychological activity, which is closely related to the translator's era, the translator's personal characteristics and background. Thousands of English language and literature books are imported into China every year. However, due to the pursuit of economic benefits by some publishing houses, the selection of topics for literary translation publications is not balanced enough and the long-term social benefits are not considered [9]. From the perspective of literary genre, in order to sell books, publishing houses usually only pay attention to the introduction of foreign novels, but generally neglect poetry and drama. Translation is not only a simple language conversion, but also communication and communication at the cultural level. The purpose of translation is to realize the dialogue and collision between different languages and cultures, to express the ideological content of the source language in the target language, and finally to achieve the goal of cross-cultural social communication. For example, Table 1 shows the statistics on the categories of copyright imported books in the country. Figure 1 is a comparison of the categories of copyright imported books across the country.

Table 1 Statistics on Categories of Books Introduced by Copyright

Particular year	Technology	Novel	Biography	Reference book	Coaching books	Religion	Other
2018	3146	1691	322	249	853	88	6982

By the May 4th period, various cultural organizations had mushroomed and flourished. In addition to publishing independent publications, they also actively engaged in the translation of English language and literature. At this time, there has been a diversified development both in the selection scope of English language and literature works and in translation strategies, methods and purposes. After many works were published, they caused a sensation in the society and even had a large readership for a long period of time, such as Harry Potter. However, they may not be called classic works. The sensational effect is only people's interest in new works. Translation is a two-way process of understanding and expression. It is necessary to understand the content and thought of the original text and to express it exactly in the target language [10]. On the one hand, a correct understanding of the meaning of the original text is the key to translation. If the original text is misread, misinterpreted or not fully understood, problems of one kind or another will inevitably be exposed in translation. With the attention of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the development of economic construction and cultural undertakings, the broad masses are increasingly demanding culture. This has also led to a rapid development in the translation of English language and literature.

Differences between cultures result in differences in aesthetic tastes and ways of thinking, which are also reflected in literary works. It is precisely this kind of difference that makes the translation of English language and literature often come out of line with the local culture, thus the readers cannot understand the specific meaning of the article or understand the difference. Although the critical mode in the study of English language and literature in China adopts the Marxist conception of history, it is at the expense of "literariness". Fortunately, however, the standpoint of class and

people created space for the establishment of China's later independent criticism mode. Literary translation is different from daily translation, commercial translation and scientific translation. The essence of translation is to express the same content in two different languages, but translation is not a simple mechanical conversion of languages. Therefore, on the basis of being faithful to the original English text, we should also pay attention to translating the translation that conforms to the Chinese expression habits. We should not violate the language habits of the Chinese target language. Otherwise, there will be some sentences that still present English characteristics in the Chinese coat.

### 3. The Innovation of the Translator's Dubject in the Translation of Literary Works

#### 3.1 Translator's Grasp of Literary Works

Literary language is different from other languages. The particularity of literary language determines that readers can hardly fully grasp literary works. Although translators always try their best to be faithful to the original text, after all, translation from one language to another will inevitably add some new factors. The familiarity of Chinese readers with classic English language and literature works is not the original but the translation. In the study of translation of English language and literature, many writers, artists and translators have set an example to promote the development of translation in our country with rigorous and professional quality and have made great contributions to the theoretical research of translation literature. In the history of the acceptance of English literature in China, romantic Mao yi, realism and modernism were introduced into China on a large scale and with far-reaching influence. Culture should be pluralistic. All ethnic groups in the world have created literature with their own characteristics. If only English language and literature are introduced from popular countries for a long time, it is easy to neglect the culture of unpopular regions. It is not conducive to the exchange and cooperation between countries and damages the diversified development of world culture. Different styles are the translator's styles, which refer to the translator's personality in the process of translation, mainly in the aspects of language application, etc. For a long time, the study of English literature in our country has been based on the concepts of “people's character” and “class character”. This has further confirmed the realistic foundation of Chinese literature.

Literature takes language as its carrier, and different translators have different language styles, and the styles of literary works displayed are also different. Therefore, the translated literary works are inevitably branded with the translator's language style. The above factors related to translators are not isolated from each other, but are interrelated and influence each other. Figure 1 is a general model of translator research.

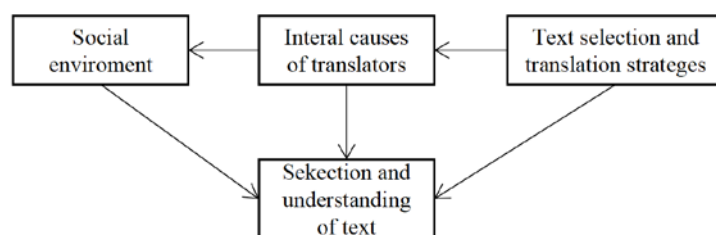


Fig.1 Overview Model of Translator Research

Taking the statistical results of the index parameters of literary translation level evaluation as the research object, data clustering and information fusion are carried out. as shown in Table 2 and Figure 2, the test results of the index are given.

Table 2 Evaluation Test Data

Evaluation cycle	1	2	3
Accuracy	85.33	88.51	91.43
Utilization	74.95	78.82	82.36

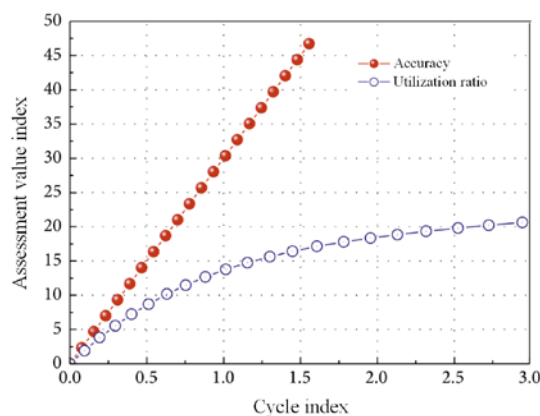


Fig.2 Evaluation Test Results

### 3.2 Translators Should Be Creative

When translating a literary work, the translator must first read the literary work, understand what the author wants to express, and then use his bilingual ability to display the literary work in different languages. There are also great differences between different languages. Influenced by the differences in languages, the works translated by the translators may be close to the styles of the translators or the original authors. In order to solve these problems well, we must start from the realistic concern, pay attention to the cultural differences between China and the west, and combine different contexts for translation creation. In order to make readers' unreality disappear and attract readers, translators should pay more attention to cultural differences in the process of translation. In the translation of English language and literature, if we leave the language environment, whether it is "literal translation" or "free translation", it is meaningless. Because the introduction of English language and literature works, the search of translators, the revision and publication of translated texts and other processes are generally through publishing houses. Therefore, publishers should strictly standardize the translation and publication quality of English language and literature.

### 4. Conclusion

In order to break the current deadlock in English language and literature translation, translators must reform traditional concepts. Translators should give full play to their subjectivity and examine foreign literary translation creation from a brand-new perspective. Based on the current translation and publication of foreign literature in China, this paper analyzes a series of problems in the translation and publication of foreign literature in China. This paper analyzes the causes of these problems and puts forward feasible countermeasures to solve these problems. Translators' understanding of the English border and the translation of literary works are closely linked, and the translator's subjectivity will also be seriously affected. Combining translation creation with different contexts, the readability of foreign literary translation works can be enhanced, and the gap between readers and works can be shortened. The introduction, translation and publication of foreign literature in China have provided more choices for Chinese readers to read, made readers understand the diversity of world literature and culture, and opened up the horizon of Chinese people. The exertion of subjectivity can't get rid of the tension between the original language culture and the translated language culture. Translators must exert their subjective initiative within the tolerance limits of the two norms to achieve the coordination with the macro context, so as to truly follow one's inclinations but not exceed the rules, so that the meaning of the original text can be recreated in different languages and cultures.

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