

## Research on Translation of English Pronouns

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**Abstract:** Pronouns in English are one of the most frequently used and most common words, including personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, reflexive pronouns, possessive pronouns, and relative pronouns. There are also huge differences in the expressions of English and Chinese. In general, the frequency of pronouns in Chinese is lower than that of English. When translating, we must fully consider the grammatical structure and grammatical elements of different languages, the flexible translation strategy, reasonable translation of English pronouns, so that the reader's understanding of the original text is more thorough and in-depth, to the greatest extent to ensure the charm of the original. The paper mainly discusses the translation of English pronouns, focusing on the translation methods of personal pronouns.

### 1. Comparison of Pronouns between English and Chinese

At this stage, most scholars believe that the number of pronouns in English is more than that of personal pronouns in Chinese. It can be because English is often replaced or omitted to reduce or avoid duplication, that is, to replace the already existing content or words with alternative forms. It is also an important principle of English expression, so the main reason for the large number of English pronouns is to avoid duplication. In Chinese, pronouns are often implicit in the meaning of the sentence, that is, the subject is merged into the object, seemingly invisible but intentional. Therefore, the number of pronouns in Chinese is small, and the practical application is not as extensive as English. It should be noted that "it" in English can be used not only as a pronoun, but also to emphasize sentence patterns, or as a formal subject, a form object, so the total amount of use of the original "it" and the frequency of use are significantly higher than the translation. In short, macroscopically, the pronouns in English are used more than Chinese [1]. In English and Chinese, the pronouns are used as much as possible. However, in fact, the pronouns in English and Chinese are used in a relatively close frequency. The translation should be analyzed according to the specific circumstances. In the following, we mainly discuss the translation of personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns and reflexive pronouns in English [2].

### 2. English Personal Pronoun Chinese Translation Method

The Chinese translation of English personal pronouns includes pronouns homomorphic translation, original pronoun character translation, and local homomorphic translation. No matter which translation method, its semantic factors play a key role. In the actual translation process, we should proceed from the actual situation of the original text and choose a reasonable translation method.

The so-called pronoun homomorphism means that the pronouns of the original text are still translated into pronouns during the Chinese translation, and the translations are consistent with the original form. For example, in the famous short story of Maugham, *Lord Mondrag*, the original: Of all the strange cases he had been called upon to deal with Dr. Audlin could remember none stranger than that of Lord Mountdrago. "In all the weird cases of Dr. Odrin's treatment, he does not remember which one is more peculiar than the case of Lord Mondrag." The personal pronouns in the original text are translated directly into the corresponding personal pronouns, "He" refers in the front to "Dr. Audlin" in the following article [3]. Mr. Mei Shaowu pre-positions "Dr. Audlin" and replaces the characters in the following with the personal pronoun "he", so that the reader can easily

Understand that "he" refers to "Doctor Odlin." From the perspective of semantics, the semantics of pronouns is relatively broad. It refers to the old information of the previous or the following, and the form is relatively simple. However, in the translation work, the rational use of pronouns can help the reader to understand the text content and improve the semantics. The degree of integration.

The original referential character translation refers to the direct translation of the pronouns in the original text into the people and objects they refer to in order to highlight the importance of people and things. For example, in Sherwood Anderson's famous short story "Eggs", there is such a description: Mother slept at night and during the day tended the restaurant and fed our boarders while father slept. He slept in the same bed mother had occupied during the Night.(The Egg Sherwood Anderson). It can be translated as follows: "Mother sleeps at night, stares at the restaurant during the day when Dad sleeps, and cooks for those who are in the restaurant; his father is in the same bed during the day." The text contains "father" and "mother" Two personas, the pronunciation of "he" and "her" in Chinese is the same, and the reader is confusing when reading. Therefore, when translating the sentence "He slept in...", the personal pronoun "he" needs to be translated. Cheng Yuan refers to the pronoun "father", the meaning of the translation is clearer, and the reader is more convenient to understand, avoiding the problem of "not resigning" [4].

Local homomorphism means that the original author omits part of the original text to improve the aesthetics of the article. The omitted part is sometimes a decorative word, sometimes a core word. The translator needs to supplement these omitted parts in the translation to refer to the people or things mentioned above. Therefore, in the English-Chinese translation, the local homomorphic translation is the core word and the whole based on the formal structure. Relationship between sentence structure If the content of the personal pronoun in the original text is long, the use of local homomorphic translation can further clarify the complete meaning of the pronoun. For example, in the "Mr. Voras" of Kay Boyle, the original text reads: whenever they went out the street they took the ancient, persisting smell of their history with them. It was there in the pleats of their Skirts, and in the gaiters and gloves and the mantle of Stuyvesant, there in the October sunlight as they crossed the avenue to Central Park [5]. (Dear MR. Walrus Kay Boyle). The translation is as follows: "Whenever they go out to the streets, they always have the old-fashioned atmosphere of the famous descendants, which is in the creases of their skirts, in Stavesan's leggings, gloves and cloaks; When you cross the street leading to the Central Park, the atmosphere floats in the sunshine of October." In the original "It was there in the...", the "it" here means "the ancient, persistent smell" That is, "the old temperament of the descendants of famous people", because the content of the reference is long, it is not conducive to the reader's understanding when translating it into "it", and the translation uses "this breath" to refer to a better connection. Above, it is easier for the reader to understand the text.

### **3. The Translation Method of Reflexive Pronouns**

In modern Chinese, "self" is usually considered a reflexive pronoun, but it is quite different from English reflexive pronouns. The "self" in Chinese is a complex word. It not only has the nature of reflexive pronouns, but also has the nature of some other pronouns. "self" is a bilingual compound, not a pure reflexive pronoun. There are two points to be noted in the translation process of reflexive pronouns. First, because English and Chinese are different in terms of their vocabulary, their expressions are also different. Therefore, the application of reflexive pronouns in English is very extensive, and there are few applications in Chinese. . For example, "He came to himself" (he wakes up), "I read myself to sleep", etc., all use reflexive pronouns in English, because the predicates of these sentences are transitive verbs. Therefore, there must be a non-emphasis reflexive pronoun in the sentence, and the translation does not need to translate "self". Second, the reflexive pronouns in English cannot be used as subjects and attributives. The usage of "self" in Chinese is very flexible and can be applied to any position in the noun phrase, such as: "He said that he is wrong." Can not be directly translated into "He said himself was wrong", the grammar of English translation is obviously wrong. The "self" in the Chinese subject must be converted into a corresponding personal pronoun, "He said he was wrong." [6]

#### 4. The Translation Method of the Demonstrative Pronoun

Based on the equivalence theory, the translation methods of demonstrative pronouns are analyzed, including time equivalence, temporal equivalence, quantifier equivalence, semantic equivalence, pragmatic equivalence, emotional pairs, and so on [7]. The so-called time equivalence means that the demonstrative pronoun used in conjunction with a word representing a certain time period can be directly translated according to the meaning of the demonstrative pronoun itself, such as week, month, year, etc.; if the demonstrative pronoun is used in conjunction with a word representing a specific time, the indication The translation of pronouns should be handled according to the specific circumstances, and can be translated into Chinese-compliant texts. Temporal Equivalence means that although English is used to indicate pronouns, although it is not subject to tense constraints, it is usually not translated directly according to the literal sense, but translated into adverbs, such as "everyone, now" and so on. The quantitative word equivalence is mainly for the "this, that + noun" and so on. When translating into Chinese, the corresponding quantifier needs to be added, and the quantifier has a fixed match with the modified noun. In order to achieve pragmatic equivalence in the translation of demonstrative pronouns, we need to pay attention to the anaphora and predicate of the demonstrative pronouns in the text, because the difference between English and Chinese in this respect is described in the context of translation. You can't simply translate "that" that means anaphora into "that" or translate "this" that means pre-finger into "this." [8]

#### 5. Conclusion

In short, there are huge differences in the application of pronouns between English and Chinese. The usage rate and recurrence rate of English pronouns are much higher than that of Chinese. This is because the meaning of pronouns in English is fixed according to the expressions of lexicon and grammar. Down, and the pronoun referential relationship in Chinese is largely determined by the content of the topic, so it is rare to use pronouns in large numbers and repeatedly as in English. Therefore, when translating, the original text should be omitted, restored, replaced, etc., especially for some special language phenomena. It is necessary to flexibly use various translation methods to make the reader's understanding of the translation more fully based on the full consideration of Chinese expression habits. In-depth, improve the quality of translation.

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