Research Paper

C-E Translation Process Analysis of the Article *China's Social Mobilization of Rural Women in the 1950s* in the CEA Framework

Zhang Xinyi

Senior student of Foreign Languages Dept. Taiyuan Normal University, City of Jinzhong, Shanxi Province, P.R. China

*Ji Lingzhu * Corresponding author, Associate Professor，Taiyuan Normal University, City of Jinzhong, Shanxi Province ，P.R.China*

Abstract
China's Social Mobilization of Rural Women in the 1950s is an excellent thesis in the field of social sciences that discusses the means of mobilizing rural women to participate in agricultural production in the early years of the People's Republic of China and its effects. It is selected as the source text of this translation task. The author mainly utilizes the framework of "Comprehension, Expression, and Adaptation (CEA)" to analyze this translation process. According to this framework, translators must thoroughly comprehend the source text and represent what the source text writer expresses or desires to express in line with the writing norms of the target language; and translators must make required adjustments depending on the aim of translation. In linguistic form, the translated text may be the same as, comparable to, or entirely different from the source text.
Key words
E-C translation; comprehension; expression; adaption

I. Introduction

The strategy of Chinese culture "going out" is a comprehensive national strategy of China put forward to promote economic development and cultural exchanges[1]. In recent years, there are many studies on the translation of Chinese culture and history in China. With the rise of China in the international community, not only do foreign people have an increasing demand for understanding China, but China also wishes to strengthen its international influence and spread its cultural traditions to other countries. Translating the research findings of Chinese social science studies serves as a good way for this purpose.

1. The "Comprehension, Expression and Adaption"(CEA) Framework

According to Li and Shi (2012), translation is a process of comprehension, expression, and adaptation. Only by completely comprehending the entire source article's content and all of its linguistic subtleties can the author's aim and the reality behind the text be revealed[2]. The purpose of expression is to duplicate the understood material, particularly the intention and objective facts, in another language. The addition, deletion, or modification of the source text's content is referred to as adaptation. The objective of the adaptation is to better portray the author's intent and fulfil the translation goal.

Expression is based on understanding. Understanding the background of the text, domain expertise, the translation context, and the text itself all contribute to comprehension. The translator is confined in replication to expressing the author's thoughts or the implicit meaning of the material, and cannot add his or her own opinions unless in an annotation[3]. The language used in the translated content should be consistent with the target language's conventions, and the style should be comparable to the source text. When the literal translation is neither suitable nor practical, the translator can achieve the translation goal by removing, augmenting, or changing the form or substance of the original text (Li and Lei 2019)[4]. As for the standard of understanding, expression, and adaption, Li and Shi (2012) argue that the translator's comprehension of the text should be close to, reach or even exceed that of the author; that the translator should express what the author clearly expresses,

hopes to express and even should have expressed[2]; the target text can be the same as, similar to or completely different from the source text in linguistic form.

II.   Translation Process
2.1 Preparatory Stage
Before translating, the translator went through a number of procedures. During the first stage, the translator thoroughly read the whole text several times to better comprehend the main idea of the source text and checked for other translations. Then, the translator examined and noted the essential structure of the source text, sorting out the sections to be translated. Based on a thorough investigation of the source material, the translator selected the CEA framework among abundant translation theories. Afterwards, the translator divided the source text into three parts according to the classification criteria of the CEA Framework. Finally, the translator reviewed some books and papers on the findings of the previous researchers on the similar topics both from home and abroad.

2.1 Translation Stage
2.2.1 Assistance from the Machine Translator: the DeepL Translator
As technology advances, the translator may now search for information, read electronic papers and refer to the electronic dictionary on the Internet. By browsing related websites concerning translation procedures, the translator might discover the most up-to-date information and materials needed.

Machine translation is the use of Al (Artificial Intelligence) technology without human interaction to translate text from one language into another, thereby completing the translation process (Wang 2015: 95, cited in Cheng 2018)[5]. Among the many emerging machine translation technologies, the translator chose the DeepL Translator. The DeepL Translator boasts the advantage of swift reaction. Additionally, the translation quality of the DeepL Translator is relatively better. This means that with the DeepL Translator, translators can re-translate large amounts of source texts in a relatively short period of time. However, there are still many grammatical errors and poor word choices in texts translated by the DeepL Translator. Thus, the translator must carefully revise and edit the DeepL Translator's version.

2.2.2 Assistance from the explanatory comments in the source text and other resources
Also, the explanatory annotations in the source material may be helpful to the translator in comprehending sophisticated professional terminology. In addition, the translator read literature on translation theory, language, and culture, such as ***Language, Culture, and Translating***, ***Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications***, etc. With the assistance of these books, the translator was able to accomplish the translation more effectively.

2.3 Revising Stage
The translation had gone through three revisions. The first time, the tutor advised the translator on the parts that had trouble translating. After the translation was done a second time, the tutor modified the punctuation, term translations, grammar, sentence fluency, and expression. The translation's readability improved considerably after the translator examined and revised both the translation and the format.

III.   Post-translation Reflections of China's Social Mobilization of Rural Women in the 1950s
3.1 Comprehension of the Source Text
3.1.1 Understanding Background Information
The social science studies for every country are based on its unique national conditions and history. The translator is not the author, and nor does the translator know the related research topic as much as the author. Hence, it may be difficult for the translator to comprehend certain parts in the text since he/she may not have the shared knowledge with the author. In this case, the translator can only use tools like the Internet to analyze, verify, and understand the source text.

Example 1

ST	1950 年代，刚刚建立的中华人民共和国百废待兴，国家的建设与社会的整合需要各阶层的普遍参与。
TT-1	In the 1950s, when the newly established People's Republic of China still underlined to rebuild from ruins, the national construction and social integration required the participation of all sectors of society.
TT-2	In the 1950s, when the newly established People's Republic of China was still in urgent need of recovery from its devastated situation left by wars, the national construction and social integration required the participation of all sectors of society.

Analysis:

In the original translation, the translator consulted **The Chinese Idiom Dictionary** and found that "百废待兴" means "许多已荒废的事业都有待重新兴办建设", therefore the author literally translated as "need to rebuild from ruins". However, according to the history of China, after the victory of the Liberation War in 1949, New China was newly established, and the country and its people had experienced years of wars including the War of Resistance against Japan and the Liberation War. And all that devastation was due to the protracted wars, so the tutor has therefore revised it to "in urgent need of recovery from its devastated situation left by wars", which can dispel the doubts of readers who do not understand China's national situation.

Here is another example:

Example 2

ST	到一九五二年为止，全国参加农业生产的妇女约占农村劳动妇女总数的百分之六十左右，<u>工作好</u>的地区达到百分之八、九十。
TT-1	Up to 1952, women participating in agricultural production throughout the country accounted for about 60 percent of the total number of rural workwomen, and in areas where <u>women were well-paid</u> it reached 80 to 90 percent.
TT-2	Up to 1952, women participating in agricultural production throughout the country accounted for about 60 percent of the total number of rural workwomen, and in areas where <u>mobilization was well-done</u> it reached 80 to 90 percent.

Analysis:

In the context, the author describes the mobilization of rural women to participate in social activities, so in the original translation, the translator takes it for granted that "工作好" means that women's work is well paid or easy to do.

In the second attempt, the translator found a brief introduction to the Second National Women's Congress of China and read the full text of the report of the Second National Women's Congress of China for reference. Here is the introduction:

"From 15 to 23 April 1953, the Second National Congress of Chinese Women was held in Beijing. The congress reviewed the achievements and experiences of the women's movement since the First National Congress of Chinese Women, then put forward the central tasks of the women's movement in the future, adopted the revised Constitution of the All-China Women's Federation and elected the member of Second Executive Committee of the All-China Women's Federation."

The focus of the Second National Congress was the women's movement so the "工作" here should mean "mobilization of rural women". Therefore, the translator changed the translation into "mobilization is well-done".

3.1.2 Translating Language Details

The preceding section emphasized the importance of translators understanding the entire text and its context, not just words and sentences. However, understanding the whole text accurately cannot be separated from words and sentences. Precisely defining the meaning of each word, phrase, clause, and sentence is the basis of translation, especially in social science translation for the reason that social science texts' foremost mission is to deliver accurate information.

a. Words

The linguistic unit "word" is small, but translating words is not easy at all. In texts, words often have their implied or symbolic meanings. Given that, the translator must carefully compare different English words and choose the one that best fits the context.

Example 1

ST	女子的主要职责是生养后代和理家，他们下地干活是<u>自讨苦吃</u>。
TT-1	Women's job was to produce offspring and keep house, and their participation in agricultural production was <u>self-defeating</u>.
TT-2	Women's job was to give birth to children, take care of them and do household chores. Thus participating in agricultural production in the fields was a kind of <u>self-torturing</u>.

Analysis:

According to **The Oxford English-Chinese Chinese-English Dictionary**, the Chinese idiom "自讨苦吃" means "invite trouble". According to **The Oxford English Dictionary**, "self-defeating" means "causing more problems and difficulties instead of solving them; not achieving what you wanted to achieve but having an opposite effect". According to **The Collins English Online Dictionary**, "torture" means "cause them to suffer mental pain or anxiety".

In the context of this paragraph, "自讨苦吃" does not mean that women participate in agricultural production to solve a problem but to make it worse. It means that women do not have to engage in agricultural work that exhausts them physically and mentally, so they are causing themselves pain by doing something unnecessary. Therefore, the word "self-torturing" is more accurate.

b. Phrases
Although phrases are made up of words, the meaning of a phrase is not the sum of the meanings of each word in it[6]. Translators should not draw subjective inferences but rather investigate and analyze the true meaning and the usage of a phrase from the context.

Example 1

ST	婚姻要自由啊，男女要平等！
TT-1	We can freely choose who we want to marry and finally achieve <u>gender equality</u>.
TT-2	We can freely choose whom we want to marry and finally have <u>equal say at home</u>.

Analysis:
According to ***A Guide for Ensuring Inclusion and Equity in Education***, " 'gender equality' refers to the understanding that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development" (UNESCO, 2017)[7]. It is clear that the term "gender equality" refers to a wide range of issues and is not bound to marriage. However, after the translator analyses the lyrics, the phrase "男女平等" refers to the fact that after the enactment of the marriage law, women were no longer oppressed by the feudal regulations of marriage and had the same right to choose and have equal say in the marriage relationship as men. Hence, the revised translation.

3.2 Expression of *China's Social Mobilization of Rural Women in the 1950s*
"In the process of communication, the translator focuses on the target text readers: the translator has to consider how to tell them what the original author said in a language they can naturally accept." (Ke Ping 1995: 97)[8]. After thorough comprehension, the translator has to express the meaning clearly and fluently, in a way that both the target text reader can understand and accept. Otherwise, in some cases, even if the translator's understanding is accurate, the translation is only barely comprehensible because of the ambiguous wording and phrasing[9]. As a result, the meaning of the source text cannot be conveyed naturally and clearly, so the purpose of the translation cannot be achieved.

When translating from Chinese to English, as we are not native English speakers, we cannot judge whether our expressions are authentic even if we understand them. Therefore, English-English dictionaries, English writing books and the Internet are very useful aids that can help translators to standardize their expressions as much as possible[10].

3.2.1 Conveying the Message Fully
After the translator has thoroughly understood the source text, the translator should fully convey a message without losing any information[11].

Example 1

ST	共产党啊毛泽东，火红的太阳春天的风！颁布了婚姻法，嗨，千年的冰河开了冻哎，开了冻！
TT-1	Thanks to the Communist Party of China and the Chairman Mao, the new Marriage Law they enacted brought us hope for the future life.
TT-2	Oh, The Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao, <u>you are warm sunshine and comfortable spring breeze to us</u>. The new Marriage Law enacted brings us hope for the future life, <u>as if a deep-frozen river started thawing</u>.

Analysis:
This is a lyric translation. In the original translation, the translator focuses on telling the story of the lyrics instead of translating each line word for word. As a result, part of the message has missed. In the second attempt, the missing parts were translated. Therefore, after accurately understanding the source text, the translator should therefore thoroughly deliver the message rather than eliminate things randomly.

3.2.2 Wording and Phrasing Precisely
The fundamental principle of expressiveness is fidelity to the original material. It is critical to use accurate phrases to reflect the nuances of the source text. The translator must comprehend the subtle differences between terms with similar meanings and effectively convey the information.

Example 1

ST	这就为妇女参加社会活动创造了一个<u>有利的</u>环境。
TT-1	This created a <u>enabling</u> environment for women to participate in social activities.
TT-2	This created a <u>favorable</u> environment for women to participate in social activities.

Analysis:

In the original translation, "有利环境" was translated to "enabling environment", which is not suitable for the content. According to **The Cambridge Business English Dictionary**, "enabling" means "making something possible or easier". Considering the meaning given in the dictionary, the word choice in the original translation seems to be accurate. However, the term "enabling environment" was included in **The Cambridge Business English Dictionary** and was widely used in business English. Thus, it is not precise to choose "enabling". Another word that often collocates with "environment" to mean "有利的" is "favorable". In this context, the extensive social mobilization of rural women has not only boosted young rural women's confidence to participate in social activities, but has also improved the public opinion environment around them and their participation in social activities has been less obstructed so the possibility that women actively participate in social activities would increase. The meaning of "favorable" given in **The Oxford English Dictionary** reads as follows: making something more likely to succeed or seem more attractive. Thus, the word "favorable" which the tutor chose is more precise.

3.2.3 Transforming Run-on Sentences

According to Eugene A. Nida (2001), the famous American linguist, There are many differences between English and Chinese, and there are great differences in concept, thinking, structure, etc[12]. But from a certain point of view, the biggest difference between English and Chinese is in form and meaning. English is a type of language that requires the use of linguistic formal techniques to link words or phrases (Nida 2004, cited in Zhou Jian 2018)[13]. However, Chinese sentences do not pay special attention to the overall integrity of the sentence, but pursue the completeness of the meaning expression. As long as the intention of the author can be expressed, the structure, order and integrity of the sentence are not the priority for the author. The run-on sentence is a typical reflection of Chinese parataxis. Thus, when translating Chinese run-on sentences, the translator must make the semantic relations between clauses obvious.

Example 1

ST	<u>只有</u>发动妇女群众积极参加土地改革，使妇女同样分得一份土地和生产资料，并领导妇女积极参加劳动生产工作，<u>才能</u>使妇女与男子同样获得平等的经济权利，<u>才能</u>解除千百年来封建制度所给予中国妇女的压迫和束缚，<u>才能</u>使中国广大劳动妇女获得真正的解放。
TT-1	Only by mobilizing women to take an active part in the land reform so that the land and the means of production can be allocated to women, and by leading women to participate actively in agricultural production, can women be given equal economic rights with men, can the oppression and fetters imposed on Chinese women by the feudal system over the centuries be lifted, and can the vast number of working women in China be truly liberated.
TT-2	<u>Only by</u> mobilizing women to take an active part in the land reform, <u>can</u> the land and the means of production be allocated to them. Participating actively in agricultural production, women will get equal economic rights with men, <u>and lift</u> the oppression and fetters imposed on Chinese women by the feudal system over the past centuries. <u>In that way</u>, the vast number of working women in China will be truly liberated.

Analysis:

The source text contains six clauses, so when translating this sentence, the translator needs to break the sentence at the appropriate place according to its meaning. This sentence is progressive and contains three pairs of causes and effects:

	Cause	Effect
1	Women's participation in land reform.	Land and the means of production are allocated to them.
2	Women's participation in agricultural production	Women get equal economic rights with men, and lift the oppression and fetters imposed on Chinese women by the feudal system over the past centuries.
3	All above	The vast number of working women in China will be truly liberated

In the original translation, three predicates are listed in parallel which would lead to ungrammatical sentences. It also cannot reflect a progressive logical relationship. The tutor divided up the sentence into three meaningful segments according to the three causes and effects, using inverted sentences and conjunctions i.e. in that way. Here is another example:

Example 2

ST	此外，中苏友协组织的宣传队，通过秧歌、相声、快板、街头剧、说书等方式深入农村宣传苏联，宣传中苏友好，号召群众学习苏联。
TT-1	In addition, the propaganda teams organized by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association <u>went</u> into the countryside to publicize the Soviet lifestyles through yangko, cross-talk, Kuaiban(a type of rhythmic talking and singing which is often performed with percussive instruments such as a clapper), street performance and Shuoshu(story-telling), <u>promote</u> Sino-Soviet friendship and call on Chinese people to learn from the Soviet people.
TT-2	In addition, <u>to promote</u> Sino-Soviet friendship and call on Chinese people to learn from the Soviet people, the propaganda teams organized by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association went into the countryside to publicize the Soviet lifestyles through yangko (a popular rural folk dance), cross-talk, Kuaiban (a type of rhythmic talking and singing which is often performed with percussive instruments such as a clapper), short street operas and Shuoshu(story-telling).

Analysis:

The purpose of the propaganda teams was to promote Sino-Soviet friendship and to call on the masses to learn from the Soviet people. The original translation copied the clause order in the original text, instead of following the principle that the semantic focus comes first in English. In this way, it neither showed the logical relationship between the clauses.

The tutor's revision, with the verb infinitive as the purpose clause, follows the English principle that the semantic focus comes first to present information in the source text logically.

3.3 Adaption of *China's Social Mobilization of Rural Women in the 1950s*

Yu (2002: 55) argues that English and Chinese are bound to compromise with each other in order to achieve the best of both worlds[14]. If the purpose of the translation can be achieved by literal translation, then the translation can be done literally. If not, the translator must be flexible and adjust the target text according to the situation.

3.3.1 Domesticating Cultural Terms

Language reflects culture while also being constrained by it. Translation and culture are strongly related due to the close relationship between language and culture (Wang 2007)[15]. Social science text is rich in cultural information. However, cultural information cannot be translated word for word. Thus, translators must conduct research to see whether a similar expression exists in the target language. If this is the case, they must still determine whether the literal and inferred meanings of the two idioms are completely equivalent in their different cultures. If not, the translator may choose to domesticate, foreignize, or just discard the original form and merely express its main idea.

Example 1

ST	人民公社时期，家庭副业生产被当作"资本主义"而受到严格限制，农民的收入几乎完全取决于劳动工分的多少。
TT-1	During the period of the People's Commune, family sideline production was treated as "capitalist" and was severely restricted, and the income of farmers depended almost entirely on the amount of <u>work points</u>.
TT-2	During the period of the People's Commune, family sideline production was treated as "capitalist" and was severely restricted, and the income of farmers depended almost entirely on the amount of <u>labour vouchers</u>.

Analysis:

During the first attempt, the translator translated "工分" as "work point" literally, but in English-speaking countries, there isn't any concept of "work point". Such translation may confuse western readers. In the second attempt, the translator found that labour vouchers were originally proposed by the utopian socialist and reformer, Robert Owen in 1820 and were taken up again by Marx some 55 years later in his ***Critique of the Gotha Program***, to deal with events immediately after capitalism had been abolished. Labour vouchers were to act in a similar way to money by governing access to goods and services. This is a concept very similar to "工分".

Therefore, the translator finally translated "工分" into "labour voucher".

3.3.2 Amplifying Culture-loaded Words

The term amplification deals with the act of adding information in the target language text, the information which is not stated in the source language text (Molina&Albir, 2002)[16]. The aim is to make the expression, the figure of speech, and the tone of the target text faithfully to the source text[17].

Culture-loaded terms are words, phrases, and idioms that designate things that are unique to a certain culture, which represents the distinctive methods of activities of a particular nation that have progressively developed through time and differ from those of other nations[18]. Therefore, as the culture-loaded words are not easy-understanding, the translator could adopt the strategy of amplification to add some explanations to the translation (Liao, 2000)[19].

Example 1

ST	此外，中苏友协组织的宣传队，通过秧歌、相声、快板、街头剧、说书等方式深入农村宣传苏联，宣传中苏友好，号召群众学习苏联。
TT	In addition, to promote Sino-Soviet friendship and call on Chinese people to learn from the Soviet people, the propaganda teams organized by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association went into the countryside to publicize the Soviet lifestyles through yangko (a popular rural folk dance), cross-talk, Kuaiban(a type of rhythmic talking and singing which is often performed with percussive instruments such as a clapper), short street operas and Shuoshu(story-telling).

Analysis:

In this sentence, there are five culture-loaded words including "秧歌", "相声", "快板", "街头剧" and "说书", which directly reflect Chinese popular culture in the 1950s. As Chinese culture gradually spreads to the world, some culture-loaded words have been translated into English, however, there are still some words with no equivalent in English. In order to be faithful to the original text and to preserve as much as possible the original form of the culture-loaded words, the translator has adopted the strategy of amplification. By adding some notes, the target text readers could not only understand the transliteration but also the meaning of these words.

IV.   Conclusion

4.1 Findings

Firstly, adequate command of both source and target languages are a must for translators. The translator ran into a number of problems during this process due to her limited proficiency in both English and Chinese, including inappropriate word choice, incorrect interpretation of words and phrases, as well as misunderstanding of long and complex sentences. According to Zhuang (2002), to produce a good translation, a translator must initially improve their language proficiency and then acquire the distinctive features of the two languages[20]. By stating that "all the words and sentences used by the translator must conform to the grammar of the target language", he established a criterion to determine whether translators have the necessary language skills. Even though the translator's native language is Chinese, when writing in Chinese, the translator still makes grammatical errors, let alone in English, the translator's foreign language. Language competence is the key to good translation. There is no shortcut to enhance language competence. Translators can only learn and advance gradually.

Secondly, translators should be familiar with the field development of the source text. In this practice, the translator read numerous related articles and works of literature as well as retrieved and examined each historical event described in the source material individually before translating it. The subsequent translation process benefited greatly from these preparations, which helped the translator understand the value of background knowledge about society and history.

Thirdly, translators should possess necessary critical thinking skills to analyze the information relevant to the source text. The translator was frequently misled or perplexed by different materials and information in this practice. Li (2009:151) argues in ***Non-literary Translation*** that critical thinking is crucial for comprehension, expression, and adaption[21]. The ability to objectively and independently analyze information and reach a reasoned conclusion is referred to as critical thinking. Critical thinking can assist the translator in drawing reasonable conclusions from a collection of data and differentiating between relevant and irrelevant information to solve issues and reach decisions when looking for the truth behind the language.

4.2 Future Expectations

The translator has observed her improvement in translation abilities via this process of translating the source text. However, there is still much space for improvement in this translation, given the impossibility of face-to-face communication with the original author. The translator has learned what she needs to do in the

future to become a better translator: firstly language proficiency in both English and Chinese should be enhanced. There is still a large room for the translator to improve her English. Likewise, the translator should practice writing in Mandarin while simultaneously working on her English. Only in this manner will the translator be able to fully enhance her translation skills; secondly, investigating abilities (searching for references and analyzing etc) should be improved. The investigation and verification phases of the translation process are crucial. In this case, the translator relied heavily on print materials and internet resources to comprehend the source text and find better choices for the target language expression. The translator encountered multiple difficulties when searching for valuable information, and was constantly misled by various resources. In the future, the translator needs to discover new sources of information, cultivate critical thinking, and increase investigative efficiency. Thirdly, good tranlation habit should be strengthened, such as analyzing the source text before translating very carefully. In the translation process, the translator frequently failed to search for the meaning of individual words and phrases in light of the context and logical relationships of the material. After pre-translation text analysis, it is much easier to grasp individual paragraphs, sentences, phrases, and words when a translator has a thorough comprehension of the full text, including the context, main idea, and logic of the text.

References

[1]. Dai Jiapei. A C-E Translation Report on Chinese Women in 1950(Excerpts) from the Perspective of Communicative Translation Theory[D]. Guiyang: Guizhou University, 2020.

[2]. Li Changshuan & Shi Xiaojing. Meaning and Expression: Annotated Texts in Chinese-English Translation[M]. Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2012.

[3]. Li Changshuan. How to Write a Report on the Translation Practice – CEA Framework, examples and Comments[M]. Beijing: China Translation & Publishing House, 2021.

[4]. Li Changshuan & Lei Meng. A Casebook in UN Document Translation[M]. Beijing: Tsinghua University Press, 2019.

[5]. Cheng Jun. A Report on C-E Translating Task of 2016 International Space Settlement Design Competition Proposal[D]. Chengdu: Chengdu University of Technology, 2018.

[6]. Xu Fangling. A Report on the Translation of Slate – An Analysis Based on the "Comprehension, Expression and Adaption"(CEA) Framework[D]. Beijing: Beijing Foreign Studies University, 2020.

[7]. UNESCO. A Guide for Ensuring Inclusion and Equity in Education [Z/OL]. (2017). https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000248254

[8]. Ke Ping. A Textbook of English-Chinese and Chinese-English Translation[M]. Beijing: Peking University Press, 1995.

[9]. Munday, J. & S. R. P. & J. B. Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications[M]. London: Routledge, 2022.

[10]. Ding Xin. A Report on the Translation of Africa Renewal – An Analysis Based on the "Comprehension, Expression and Adaption"(CEA) Framework[D]. Beijing: Beijing Foreign Studies University, 2018.

[11]. Huang Qiuxia. A Report on the C-E Subtitle Translation of the TV Series The Stand-In[D]. Beijing: Beijing Foreign Studies University, 2020.

[12]. Nida, E. A. Language, Culture, and Translating[M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2001.

[13]. Zhou Jian. Analysis on differences between English and Chinese sentence structure[A]. Proceedings of 2018 International Conference on Culture, Literature, Arts & Humanities[C]. London: Francis Academic Press, 2018.

[14]. Yu Guangzhong. On Translation by Yu Guangzhong[M]. Beijing: China Translation & Publishing Corporation, 2002.

[15]. Wang Bingqin. Cultural Ttranslation - Translation Theory and Practice[M]. Tianjin: Nankai University Press, 2007.

[16]. Molina, L. & A. H. A. Translation techniques revisited: a dynamic and functionalist approach[J]. Meta, 2002, 47(4), 498–512.

[17]. Mahmud, E. Z. & B, B. & T, A. Amplification technique of translation in the target language novel 'Earth Dance'[A]. 4rd English Language and Literature International Conference (ELLiC) Proceedings[C]. Semarang: Faculty of Foreign Language and Culture of Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, 2021: 452-461.

[18]. Zhang Sha. On the Translation of Shanxi Local Culture-loaded Words in Imagine a Singer from the Perspective of Cultural Translation Theory[D]. Taiyuan: Shanxi University, 2021.

[19]. Liao Qiyi. Exploration of Contemporary Western Translation Theory[M]. Nanjing: Yilin Press, 2000.

[20]. Zhuang Yichuan. A Short Course in English-Chinese Translation[M]. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, 2002.

[21]. Li Changshuan. Non-Literary Translation[M]. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, 2009.