

# ***Cross-cultural Perspective Conversion and Translation Skills in English Translation***

**Hua Sun\***

*Faculty of Humanities, Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Beijing 100044, China*

*Esther1971126@126.com*

**Keywords:** English Translation, Cross-Cultural Perspective, Translation Skills, Cultural Background

**Abstract:** China's development is getting faster and faster, exchanges with neighboring countries are becoming more frequent, and personnel interactions are getting closer. As an old capitalist power in Europe, U.K has developed its economy and technology rapidly, and it is in a complementary form with China's economic development. Therefore, language and cultural exchanges between U.K and China have become more and more intimate, and translation of English has become an important part of Sino-English exchanges. This article mainly studies the cross-cultural perspective conversion and translation skills in English translation. This paper uses poly-algorithms and big data analysis methods, and uses surveys and interviews to analyze the language and language habits of different nationalities between China and U.K. Investigate and analyze, carry out field surveys on the meaning of cross-cultural perspective conversion, the meaning of cross-cultural perspective conversion in English translation, the specific manifestation of cultural differences, and the cross-cultural perspective conversion and translation skills in English translation. The data shows that the translation work is both technical and artistic. Experimental data shows that in English translation, only by truly grasping the skills and methods in translation work can the translation be truly accurate and smooth, and can promote exchanges between China and U.K, and enhance friendship between countries.

## **1. Introduction**

Most of the communication between people depends on language. Language is a ribbon for communication and communication with others. The expression of language also represents local customs to a certain extent. It is also a form of expression of Dangdu values[1-3]. Similarly, the expression of language is also restricted, because only in this form of expression can people understand what you mean. From this we can see that there is a close relationship between cultural customs and language expressions. [4-5]. Cultural exchanges between China and U.K are becoming more and more frequent, but one or other problems often occur in this process, and even physical

conflicts have occurred due to unsmooth communication [6]. The reason is that the Chinese-English translation communication is not smooth, the translation language and word order, and the translation skills are different [7]. Therefore, it is of great significance to study the cross-cultural perspective conversion and translation skills in English translation of English translation[8].

With the rapid development of China's economy, domestic and foreign exchanges are becoming more and more frequent. China's comprehensive development in science, technology, and humanities has made economic exchanges with its surroundings more frequent, especially U.K's old capitalist power. The economic and technological complementarities between China and U.K are more obvious [9-11]. U.K has fewer people and more people, but it has advanced technology and rapid economic flows [12]. Although China has a large economy and is in a leading position in the development of science and technology in some areas, it is still somewhat lacking compared to U.K's level of technological development. Therefore, strengthening economic and technological exchanges between China and U.K is very beneficial. Development between the two countries is conducive to the peoples of the two countries and the international community [13-15]. Therefore, translation between China and U.K has become more and more popular. Economic exchange must first be language exchange. English language and characters must be translated. Therefore, it is necessary to study the cross-cultural perspective conversion and translation skills in English translation. Communication between China and U.K has become smoother and more stable [16-19].

Federico discovered an early monograph in modern England, which shows the important influence of translation in the cultural life of the time [20]. In recent decades, the prosperity of cultural production has become an undisputed symbol in Tokugawa's history. He said that, as defined by Mary, this "silent revolution" in the field of knowledge is the result of social and political stability, rapid urbanization, market economy development, expansion of literacy rate, and rapid increase in book consumption. He was established and maintained after a lot of effort, from different languages-from classical English and various Chinese texts to various types of text translations in Dutch, Russian, English, French, Latin and Manchu. He found that the translation of these texts satisfies academic needs, which Federico believes was driven by commercial interests after the establishment of the printing industry in the early 17th century. "The Cultural History of Early Modern English Translation" is an encyclopedic study, which inherits the influence of Peter Koenig's "Cambridge School" on the history of English books and reading practice. "Translation" is a loosely adopted concept by Clements, referring to various textual practices that Tokugawa scholars have never strictly conceptualized or systematized. These practices include verbatim and refined translation, various forms of interpretation, simplification, vernacularization, and reading notes. Liu found that more and more institutions provide internships or arrangements for translation students as part of their courses. Scholars such as Liu used hybrid methods to conduct empirical research on the cognition and expectations of translation intern graduates, and investigated the learning experience of translation graduates in practice. Their research found that the translation undergraduate internship program should cultivate students' translation and language skills. Whether the internship should be paid and included in the grade point average is the least important. Their research found that "professional ambition" is the most important factor for translation students to choose an internship institution, followed by "organizational reputation". There is a difference between classroom learning and workplace practice, which poses a challenge for translation interns. They attribute the problems they encounter to the knowledge and skills acquired in university that do not meet the needs of the workplace. In addition, they encountered some obstacles in workplace communication, which are unlikely to be learned in translation courses. Therefore, internships are seen as a bridge between classroom knowledge and real-world practice.

This article mainly studies the cross-cultural perspective conversion and translation skills in English translation. This article uses multivariate algorithms and big data analysis methods to analyze the language and language habits of different ethnic groups in China and Britain through surveys and interviews. Investigate and analyze the meaning of cross-cultural perspective conversion, the meaning of cross-cultural perspective conversion in English translation, the specific manifestations of cultural differences, cross-cultural perspective conversion in English translation, and translation skills. The data shows that translation work is also technical and artistry.

## **2. Proposed method**

### **2.1 Overview of the Importance and Meaning of Intercultural Perspective Transformation in English Translation**

#### **(1) Importance of cross-cultural perspective transformation**

As a qualified translator, if you want to do a good job of translation, you must have a certain understanding of the cultural background of the country that needs to be translated. The understanding of the country of translation is not only the language it speaks, but also its language expression and its language. The cultural connotation represented by the form of expression will make the translation seem monotonous and boring. With the development of the national economy, China-UK exchanges have become more frequent. Under such circumstances, the effectiveness of Beijing's cross-cultural communication has become more and more important. Both China and Britain are Asian economic powers with close contacts and targeted development. Research is necessary. In addition, strengthening the learning of British culture and language can ensure the accuracy of communication, ensure the timely circulation of information, and avoid unnecessary misunderstandings and losses due to different languages.

#### **(2) Overview of Cross-cultural Perspective Transformation in English Translation**

Language is not only a symbol of national culture, but also the foundation of a nation. Therefore, when translating English, you cannot simply re-express it with words and phrases. Instead, you should conduct cultural equivalence conversion after thoroughly understanding these two countries. This transformation is a combination of cultures. A new way of thinking. There are many similarities between Chinese and English, but there are also many subtle differences. Therefore, pay attention to details when translating languages and avoid low-hands. If you want English translation to adapt to the current Sino-English exchanges, you need to strengthen your own multicultural thoughts, pay enough attention to the conversion of cross-cultural perspectives, and adjust the way of expression appropriately.

### **2.2 Definition of Intercultural Communication**

(1) Cross-cultural communication has many expressions. There are two main ways of expression. One is cross-cultural communication, and the other is communication. However, there is a huge gap between these two aspects. Cross-cultural communication refers to the form, and the exchange deserves specific content. The existence of language means that people communicate with each other and understand meaning. In the process of cross-cultural communication, due to the influence of various factors, the difficulty of language understanding is greatly increased and the translation work is more complicated. These influencing factors include the degree of understanding and breadth of the culture of the country of translation, and the degree of mastery of the rules of translation language and communication.

(2) With the progress of society, communication has been redefined as the act of information between two or more subjects, and the language of speech has become a medium for transmitting information between the two subjects. In order to realize the meaning of each other. Modern scholars and experts believe that communication between people is a wide range of real situations, emotional exchanges and expressions of real situations. These are also ways of communication between subjects. In cross-cultural communication, it is important to communicate in this way.

### **2.3 Impact of Intercultural Communication on English Translation**

(1) Differences in language habits have a great impact on English translation.

The national cultures of different nations have both similarities and differences. When there are similarities, they are called cultural coupling. Due to the differences in living environment and development history between China and Britain, the culture and language expression of the two countries are also different. For example, it is difficult for people who do not understand Chinese culture to understand Tai Chi, Eight Diagrams, Feng Shui, and Yin Yang. When Chinese people describe other people's waste of money, they like to use local tyrants and large sums of money to show that others spend a lot of money and cannot save money. From the stories told by many movies and the dog, we can also see the difference between Chinese and English [21]. Dogs have a high status in Britain. Not only can they become pets, but they can also become British friends. The reason is that the characteristics of dogs are more in line with the characteristics of the British. Therefore, the British are surprised to know that the Chinese eat dogs as food. Although the status of Chinese dogs in modern society has improved, compared with English dogs, their status is still very low. For example, the words composed of dog are mostly derogatory words, such as: dog jumps over the wall, dog fights with people, etc. However, the British do not associate dog with derogatory words. It can be seen that although ancient Britain has learned Chinese culture and borrowed from China's development model, with the development of the times, the history and religious beliefs of China and Britain have developed in opposite directions, each with its own unique and profound cultural connotations.

(2) Influence of lexical association meaning on English translation

The so-called word association mainly means that when a person sees a word and has not fully understood its meaning, he has already started to associate and begin to associate the meaning of the word. For China and Britain, due to cultural differences, different ways of thinking and behavior are different. In addition, there are different ways of thinking in other areas. For example, in terms of color description, color can be used to refer to women or scandals. For example, the peachy incident of a male celebrity refers to a scandal. If you can find a girlfriend in time, you can say that the boy is lucky. But real-time pink is only one of many colors, and has no special meaning. In China, mourning is often represented by white, while in Britain, mourning is often represented by black. British people often wear black dresses when attending funerals. The bride often uses white when getting married, which represents the bride's purity and flawlessness [22]. Throughout Chinese history, China has a rich cultural heritage of colors, and Chinese people have rich associations, giving various colors with different meanings and enriching their vocabulary.

(3) The impact of language differences on English translation

When English is translated into Chinese, it will be unnaturally affected by the local language environment. Due to the influence of the language environment, the meaning of its representatives will inevitably be affected, and the true meaning may also change. The Chinese pay attention to the return of Ye Luo to the roots, the ancestral family method, and the blood relationship. Genealogy

refers to the records of family inheritance [23]. Because the cultural background is different, the results are different, and the translation results are also different, causing unnecessary misunderstandings.

## **2.4 Study on the Transformation of Intercultural Perspective in English Translation**

### **(1) Image conversion**

Due to different cultural backgrounds and social environments, different experiences and cultural forms, there are differences in language and culture at home and abroad and different ways of thinking, leading to different ways of expressing the same sentence, which in turn leads to different forms. Therefore, in order to ensure the correctness of English translation, how to grasp the correctness of translation and the accurate expression of English grammar in Chinese, we must learn to switch between reality and reality. This requires translators, who cannot simply translate sentence by sentence, but need to combine global translation. Only in this way can we avoid translation errors caused by cultural differences, use translation skills flexibly, avoid the influence of language environment to a certain extent, and translate accurate language.

### **(2) Virtual-real conversion**

From the actual situation, the Sino-English communication is close, and the difference in the way of thinking has produced a huge language difference. The differences between Chinese and English expressions also have different reasons for the conversion from false to true [24-25]. Many translators do not understand the actual translation methods of English and Mandarin. They are inconvenient to move, resulting in stiff translation and irregular sentences. Only by mastering the actual language conversion can we truly understand English and let people understand the British language and culture.

## **2.5 Analysis of Translation Skills from a Cross-cultural Perspective in English Translation**

### **(1) Translation Skills of Domestication Strategy**

The purpose of the planning strategy is to translate a language into a language that is familiar and familiar to the public, just like English. Because of its popularity at the national level, Chinese people can speak two kinds of English. Therefore, everyone can easily understand the meaning of the translator when translating English. Similarly, due to the frequent exchanges between China and the United Kingdom, the UK should increase its publicity efforts to familiarize people with their expressions and discover the connotations of their language and culture. English translation is affected by factors such as social environment, fixed thinking patterns, and living habits. It is not difficult for English translation practitioners. To change the status quo, the translator must work very hard to do a good job of planning, so that the work translated by the translator truly satisfies the readers. The purpose and function of domestication is to ensure that the translator fully respects the local culture when translating English, uses the qualified language and translation rules for translation, helps readers understand English, and enables people to communicate with English. It is more convenient and quicker, and promotes the Sino-English communication.

### **(2) Contradictory Translation Skills**

With the frequent exchanges between countries, English translation is no longer the only way to switch language expression as before, but to conduct in-depth understanding and analysis of different cultural backgrounds. If mechanized translation is carried out blindly in accordance with the original content, language expression will be restricted by a certain fixed method, which is very unfavorable to the expansion and development of language and culture. Therefore, English

translators do not need to start the translation from the original text when translating. On the contrary, they should appropriately improve the background and form of the original text, and accurately express the meaning of the original text according to their actual understanding. At the same time, English translators often encounter incompatibility issues during the translation process. They need to actively change their thinking and conduct in-depth analysis from an acceptable and readable perspective to improve the quality of English translation.

(3) Pay attention to the conversion between things and people and between people when translating

Due to the obvious differences between the Chinese and English languages and the long-term influence of the country's historical development, the expressions of Chinese and English languages are quite different. For example, in terms of subject expression, when describing important events, the event is the main line of expression, so people are the subject. In the UK, the event itself is often used as the main time. Therefore, translators should pay attention to such issues similar to the above-mentioned situation during the translation process, and carry out the subject change on the basis of ensuring that the original intent remains unchanged. By understanding British culture, we can see that the British nation pays more attention to etiquette.

(4) Translation Skills of Sentence Transformation

In English translation, most of them are sentence translation. Although some short sentence patterns are relatively simple in the translation process, for some special cases, the translation volume of English sentence patterns will increase relatively, which needs to be considered. For example, when translating inverted sentences and imperative sentences, there are many forms of sentence patterns, and their forms are more complicated. Therefore, higher requirements are put forward for the translator's translation ability, and the overall grammatical form must be considered. In order to express meaning, the translator needs to consider multiple factors covered by the grammar and use the most appropriate language to translate the language. In addition, the application of translation skills needs to be strengthened.

## 2.6 Cultural Manifestations

(1) Different regions and natural environments

Culture can reflect the local conditions and customs of a region, and it is the representative material of a region. With the extension of time, the local cultural characteristics will become more distinct without change. Regional culture has a great impact on local residents, and people's living habits and thinking styles are affected by cultural characteristics. In general, different regions and natural environments will produce different cultures and form cultural differences.

(2) Different social and historical backgrounds

Different social and historical backgrounds also produce different cultures. In the process of continuous development, the country will gradually form a social outlook that meets its own development needs. For example, China is influenced by Confucianism and emphasizes the golden mean and harmony in its long-term development. Thinking, pay more attention to comprehensive effects, while some Western countries may pay more attention to individual effects. Therefore, cultural differences are also manifested in different social and historical backgrounds.

## 3. Experiments

### 3.1 Experimental Settings

### (1) Experimental overview

This article uses multivariate algorithms and big data analysis methods, using surveys and interviews to analyze the languages of different ethnic groups in China and Britain, and investigate language habits. The meaning of cultural perspective conversion, the concrete manifestation of cultural differences, and the cross-cultural perspective conversion and translation skills in English translation. Collect experimental data and analyze experimental data through field surveys. Experimental data shows that translation work is both technical and technical. Show a certain degree of artistry.

### (2) Experimental steps

1) Randomly survey 90 English major graduate students from a certain university, analyze their English knowledge, and understand the characteristics of their English in terms of national pronunciation, dialects with national characteristics, and common features of the national languages of China and Britain. On issues such as cultural differences.

2) Analyze the similarities and differences between the English composition structure and the Chinese composition mechanism, use sampling algorithms to analyze similarities and differences, and use poly algorithms and mathematical analysis methods.

3) Interview professionals who have been engaged in English translation for more than five years, interview their research on English methods, and summarize the relevant characteristics of English.

### (3) Matters needing attention

1) Before the experiment, English-language related consultation should be conducted, possible problems should be analyzed, the content of the questionnaire should be reviewed, and questions that have no meaning in the investigation should be deleted.

2) The survey results are classified and summarized, and mathematical algorithms are used to summarize and replace them to generate mathematical text.

3) Do computer programming well, and keep a file when analyzing the obtained digital language.

4) When using big data on the Internet for analysis, it is important to perform reasonable heap-to-analysis on the basis of real-time data, so as to conclude useful conclusions.

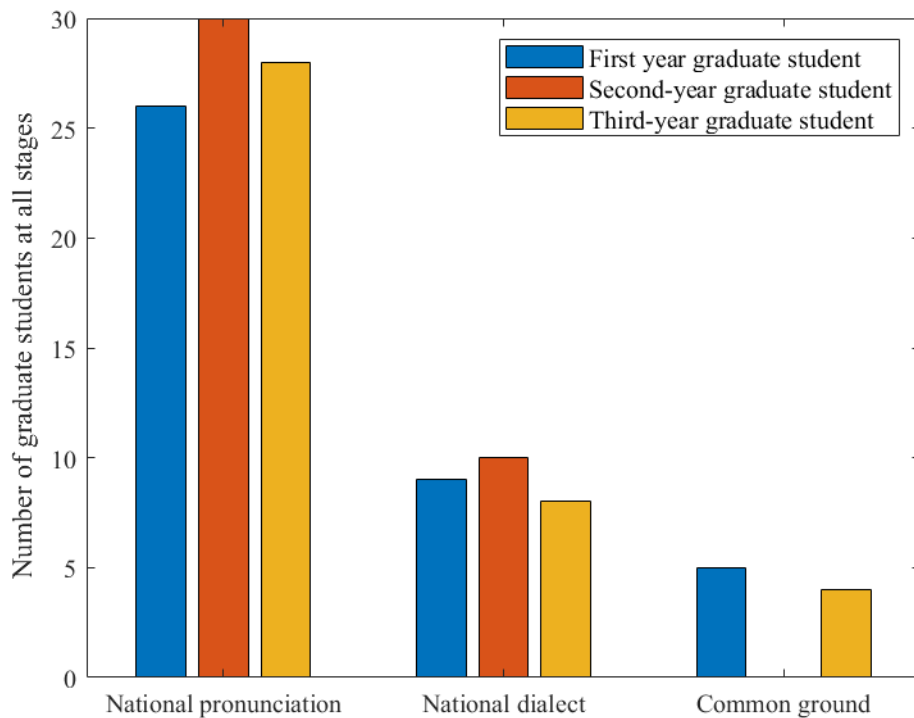
## 4. Discussion

### 4.1 Research analysis of Survey Status

(1) A survey of 90 graduate students, with 30 graduate students of each grade, randomly selecting 40 English words to study their meanings and comparing them with Chinese meanings and pronunciations. It was found that graduate students agreed that the average rate of unique syllables in English languages reached 70. As many as 32.3% of the local dialects unique to the English nation, the specific survey experimental data are shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

*Table 1: Number of graduate students' opinions*

	First year graduate student	Second-year graduate student	Third-year graduate student
National pronunciation	26	30	28
National dialect	9	10	8
Common ground	5	0	4



*Figure 1: Number of graduate students' opinions*

(2)After a thorough analysis of the composition structure of English and Chinese, after research in the graduate group, it was found that the English and Altaic languages are similar, and there are many differences in the pronunciation and Chinese pronunciation. Interviewed six professors in English. Taking twenty English characters as an example, they thought that the difference between English and Chinese was high. After summarizing the data, they found that the difference was as high as 90%. The survey data are shown in Table 2 and Figure 2.

*Table 2: Different rates of structures in English and Chinese characters (unit %)*

	Pronunciation organization	Composition of writing	Composition of spelling	Composition of National Characteristics
Expert A	85.0	95.4	84.6	93.4
Expert B	94.0	88.6	88.5	90.6
Expert C	86.0	87.3	96.4	91.0
Expert D	88.0	89.7	91.5	89.0
Expert E	95.0	91.2	90.5	87.0
Expert F	92.0	89.8	89.5	89.0



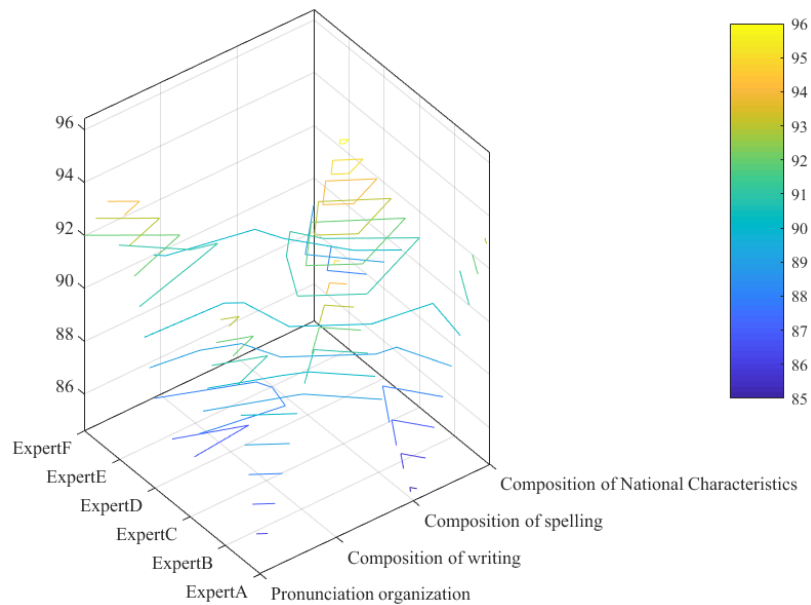


Figure 2: Different rates of structures in English and Chinese characters (unit%)

## 4.2 Discussion of Translation Skills

(1) Communicate with translation experts and scholars who have worked for more than five years, communicate with ten translation experts, and exchange difficulties and experiences in daily translation. Experts believe that, in English translation, the transformation of truth and reality and the transformation of images in English. They believe that English text comes from Chinese and therefore has many similarities with Chinese. Contradiction strategies and domestication strategies can also be used in translation, because many things and cultural differences between China and Britain have led to this situation. The time spent by experts using these translation techniques was investigated, an English article was randomly selected, and experiments were conducted using the above methods. The experimental results are shown in Table 3 and Figure 3.

Table 3: Time spent in different strategies (unit: hour)

	Expert A	Expert B	Expert C	Expert D	Expert E	Expert F
Use Virtual Reality	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
Use image conversion	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
Use contradic Tory strategies	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5
Use a naturalization strategy	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0
Use Virtual Reality	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Use image conversion	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6

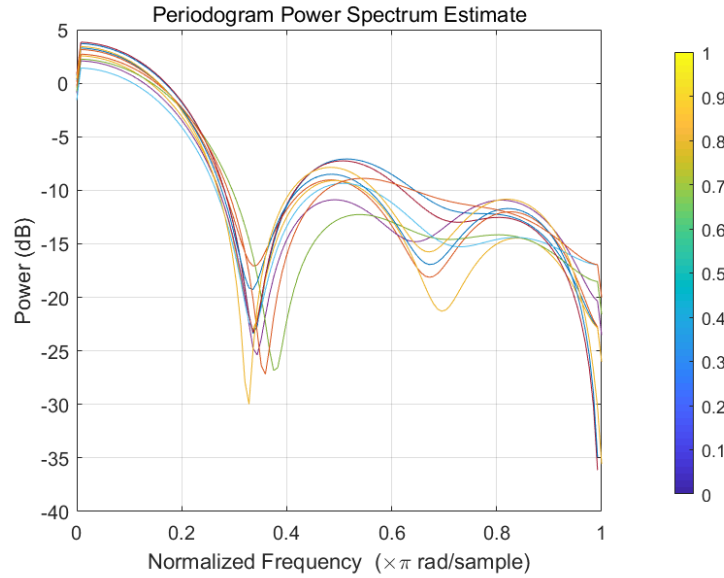


Figure 3: Time spent in different strategies (unit: hour)

(2) Use clustering algorithm for statistical analysis, sort and analyze the collected data, conduct small class experiments on the time-saving and convenience of the methods brought by the general application skills of English translation, and discover the cross-cultural perspective conversion and when to study translation Skills and cultural background are also very demanding. Those who understand British cultural heritage under the same conditions through small class teaching are obviously easier to translate, more accurate, easier to master skills, and easier to change roles.

## 5. Conclusions

(1) In the wave of global economicization, if China is to remain invincible, it must strengthen exchanges with other countries, especially when it is close to the United Kingdom. The UK is an important partner of China's development cooperation. Economic exchanges between countries are close, and language and cultural exchanges are naturally a problem that needs to be solved. The cultures of the two countries are quite different. If the translation is not smooth, communication may be poor, and even misunderstandings may delay cooperation. We need to analyze the differences between Chinese and English, find reasonable translation skills, overcome the difficulties caused by cultural differences and language differences, and then contribute to the exchange between Chinese and English.

(2) Frequent exchanges between Chinese and English are both challenges and opportunities for British translators. It requires translators to master and be proficient in Chinese-English translation techniques and methods of different cultures. Strengthen the British cultural background and historical customs. It is also important to understand how the different forms of expression in the language are distributed. Only in this way can we ensure that translators translate articles quickly and accurately, ensure the originality of language and culture, and improve the quality of Chinese-English communication. Through expert summaries and summaries, it is found that translation skills are very important. related data.

(3) This article mainly studies the cross-cultural perspective conversion and translation skills in

English translation. This article uses multivariate algorithms and big data analysis methods to analyze the languages of different ethnic groups in China and Britain through surveys and interviews. Conduct investigation and analysis of language habits, conduct on-the-spot investigations on the meaning of cross-cultural perspective conversion, the meaning of cross-cultural perspective conversion in English translation, the specific manifestations of cultural differences, cross-cultural perspective conversion and translation skills. Collect experimental data in English translation. Analysis of experimental experimental data and experimental data shows that translation work is both technical and artistic. Experimental data shows that in English translation, only by truly mastering the skills and methods in translation work can the translation be truly accurate and fluent, and the exchange and friendship between countries can be promoted.

## References

- [1] *Language and Reading Research Consortium (LARRC, L.M. Justice, R. Lomax. Oral Language and Listening Comprehension: Same or Different Constructs[J]. Journal of Speech Language & Hearing Research Jslhr, 2017, 60(5):1273-1284.*
- [2] *MICHELE SCALTRITTI, FRANCESCA PERESSOTTI, MICHELE MIOZZO. Bilingual advantage and language switch: What's the linkage[J]. Bilingualism, 2017, 20(1):80-97.*
- [3] *Aylin Caliskan-Islam, Joanna J. Bryson, Arvind Narayanan. Semantics derived automatically from language corpora necessarily contain human biases[J]. Science, 2016, 356(6334):183-186.*
- [4] *Charles Tapley Hoyt, Andrej Konotopoz, Christian Ebeling. PyBEL: a Computational Framework for Biological Expression Language[J]. Bioinformatics, 2017, 34(4):703.*
- [5] *Qiu, Lin, Lu, Jiahui, Ramsay, Jonathan. Personality expression in Chinese language use[J]. International Journal of Psychology, 2017, 52(6):463-472.*
- [6] *Zhang J, Chen L, Dong H, et al. Artificial substrates in zero-water-exchange culture system regulate the rearing performance of Pacific white shrimp *Litopenaeus vannamei*(Boone, 1931) under the winter indoor condition[J]. 2016, 47(1):91-100.*
- [7] *Federico Marcon. A Cultural History of Translation in Early Modern Japan by Rebekah Clements[J]. Monumenta Nipponica, 2016, 71(1):152-158.*
- [8] *Hoffecker L, Abbey D. From English to Chinese, Japanese, and Russian: extending research visibility with language translations of a conference slide presentation[J]. 2017, 105(1):49-54.*
- [9] *McFadden Emily Jean, Worrall Jill. Toward a global perspective of family continuity: The effects of international exchange on child welfare practice programs and policy[J]. Children Australia, 2016, 24(4):89-92.*
- [10] *Eliav E. Editorial: The importance of faculty and student international exchange programs[J]. 2018, 49(6):435.*
- [11] *Jong -Yeon Lee, Sanghoon Park. Analysis of critical success factors of online international learning exchange of Korean school pupils with English - speaking counterparts[J]. British Journal of Educational Technology, 2016, 48(6):1228-1238.*
- [12] *Rourke L O'Brien, Atheendar S Venkataramani, Alexander C Tsai. Economic Mobility and the Mortality Crisis Among U.S. Middle-Aged Whites[J]. Epidemiology, 2016, 28(2):e12.*
- [13] *MA Hongyu, XIE Julan, TANG Hanying,ect.. Relationship between working through information and communication technologies after hours and well-being among Chinese dual-earner couples: A spillover-crossover perspective[J]. Acta Psychologica Sinica, 2016, 48(1):48.*

- [14] Iván Chérrez-Ojeda, Karin Plaza, José A Cano. Does Ecuadorians with asthma has preferences in the use of information and communication technologies, Pilot study[J]. *Rev Alerg Mex*, 2017, 64(4):403-414.
- [15] Garov A S, Karachevtseva I P, Matveev E V, et al. DEVELOPMENT OF A HETEROGENIC DISTRIBUTED ENVIRONMENT, FOR SPATIAL DATA PROCESSING USING CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES[J]. 2016, XLI-B4(B4):385-390.
- [16] Maria Savva. Learning to teach culturally and linguistically diverse students through cross-cultural experiences[J]. *Intercultural Education*, 2017, 28(1):1-14.
- [17] Daniel Neill. Kika Kila: How the Hawaiian Steel Guitar Changed the Sound of Modern Music by John Troutman[J]. *Notes*, 2018, 74(3):451-455.
- [18] Peer K S. Perspective Transformation: A Mechanism to Assist in the Acceptance of Contemporary Education Reform in Athletic Training[J]. 2017, 12(2):73-80.
- [19] David Parsons, Janak Adhikari. Bring Your Own Device to Secondary School: The Perceptions of Teachers, Students and Parents[J]. *Electronic Journal of e-Learning*, 2016, 14(1):67-81.
- [20] Federico Marcon. A Cultural History of Translation in Early Modern Japan by Rebekah Clements[J]. *Monumenta Nipponica*, 2016, 71(1):152-158.
- [21] Liu, Christy Fung Ming. Perception of translation graduates on translation internships, with mixed-methods approach[J]. *Babel*, 2017, 63(4):580-599.
- [22] Kanagaretnam, Kiridaran (Giri), Lobo, Gerald J, Ma, Chen,ect.. National Culture and Internal Control Material Weaknesses Around the World[J]. *Social Science Electronic Publishing*, 2016, 31(1):28-50.
- [23] Jan Lorenzen, Ronja Driller, Ayk Waldow. Cover Feature: Rhodococcus erythropolis Oleate Hydratase: a New Member in the Oleate Hydratase Family Tree-Biochemical and Structural Studies (ChemCatChem 2/2018)[J]. *Chemcatchem*, 2018, 10(2):336-336.
- [24] Kang X J, Shi X H, Chen W J, et al. Analysis of KIT mutations and c-KIT expression in Chinese Uyghur and Han patients with melanoma[J]. 2016, 41(1):81-87.
- [25] Pan Jie. The Difference between Chinese and Western Expression in Advertisement [J]. *Campus English*, 2016 (34): 218-218.