

Translation Strategies of Literary Criticism from the Perspective of Higher Education

Jianghua Zheng

School of Foreign Languages, Northeast Forestry University, Harbin, 150040, China

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Abstract: Translators of literary criticism are different from translators of content to a certain extent. Translators of literary criticism in China have strong subjective ability, and their translators should not only compile and adjust according to the information content of critics, but also summarize their vocabulary structure and discourse information. This helps professional translators to better grasp the direction of criticism, and provides good theoretical support and assistance for Chinese literary criticism translators to know foreign works for experts and scholars in terms of specialization.

1. Introduction

Nowadays, the extensive application of foreign literature in China's domestic translation field plays an important role in China's better international cultural exchange. Literature review is also an important way to measure the artistic and aesthetic significance of foreign literature. Translation of foreign literary criticism will help academic researchers to have a better understanding of foreign literature and fill the gap in the study of the overall development of foreign culture. At the same time, it also improves the teaching efficiency of translators of literary criticism in China, and makes literary criticism in the field of foreign cultural education widely used in modern cultural systems at home and abroad, which provides a practical guarantee for academic researchers to study the historical development of foreign cultures through modern literary systems.

2. Innovation of literary concept

In ancient China, poetry was the standard, and novels and other genres were in the ascendant until the Ming and Qing Dynasties, but the ideological position of novels was not promoted. The novel was regarded as the thought of "sidelining" until the end of the Qing Dynasty. The failure of the Reform and other political changes made people clearly see the root cause of China's backwardness, and created opportunities for the translation of western literature. Liang Qichao's "Three Boundaries Revolution" (that is, "the Revolution of Fiction") made Chinese literature go west, which led to the upsurge of foreign novel translation in the late Qing Dynasty. The influx of novels from the west has brought great impact on Chinese traditional literature, while the realistic political requirements require more attention to the translation of novels. Driven by this internal and external situation, the traditional concept of "poetry is orthodox" in China has been broken.

3. The significance of aesthetic value in English literary translation

Literary works, as a main way of cross-cultural communication, play an important role in its worldwide dissemination. Up to now, English has been used more and more widely and has become an international trend. In the new socialist era, with the promotion of "the belt and road initiative" and other strategies, the communication between countries is getting closer and closer, and the accuracy of English plays an important role in promoting international communication. Exchanges between countries are not purely economic exchanges, but cultural exchanges. English is an international language and an important bridge and channel for international communication. In order to correctly understand foreign cultures in our own development, we must first understand English expressions, and then understand English translation. English literature is the best way. As far as English literature is concerned, Chinese and English are two different language systems, so when reading, if the translator wants to understand the meaning of English accurately, he must convey the author's intention in English to the reader. In addition, when translating, we should not only limit ourselves to the literal translation of English, but also constantly improve our translation skills to achieve the effect of faithfulness, expressiveness and elegance. In other words, when translating, we should not only translate the English translation accurately, but also translate the original English into words that are compatible with Chinese habits, keep the original meaning of the original text as much as possible, and show the history, culture, customs and customs of English as much as possible. This requires not only maintaining the original meaning of the original work, but also considering the origin, nationality and historical characteristics of English, and trying to restore the original flavor of English.

4. The translation focus of literary criticism

4.1 Literary criticism in the field of higher education-vocabulary translation

Vocabulary translation is the basic framework of literary criticism translation, and it is the most direct way to express the meaning of information. In vocabulary translation of teaching documents, we must adjust the basic framework of vocabulary according to the information expounded in teaching documents, and adjust the vocabulary according to the characteristics of vocabulary. In the traditional sense, the processing of word translation is mainly limited to quoting certain word structures, and selecting appropriate words to combine according to the needs of second language translation. For the translation of literary criticism, the connotation of the source text has certain subjective significance. Therefore, in the translation of words, we must pay more attention to the choice of the connotation of a certain subject field, and take literariness and professionalism as the fundamental criterion to do a good job in the translation of words.

4.2 Literary criticism in the field of higher education-sentence pattern and grammar translation

Literary evaluation is different from the transmission of discourse information in a certain meaning. The author should determine his own argument and value expression, and explain the discourse information and artistic value of the work according to his own discourse logic. In this process, it is particularly important to show one's position by using sentence structure and various languages, especially for critical educational literature or critical articles, and it is more important to ensure that the translation of sentences and words can fully and objectively explain their translation connotations. For example, in the translation of the long sentence "it has no artistic value and is partial Vulgar", the translation form of the original sentence must be properly kept, and the use form of the original language must be treated from the syntactic level. If the basic sentence structure is maintained without

syntactic modification, the translation of this sentence will be: "它毫无艺术可言，非常粗俗。". From the perspective of Chinese language system, the translation of this sentence can't directly express the content expressed by the translator, but it will make the translator deal with the comment information too rudely, thus affecting the translation of educational literary criticism in public. After the transformation of language, this sentence becomes "这是没有艺术价值的东西，而且是庸俗的". Compared with the previous translation, this sentence pattern conveys the content more accurately, has the basic characteristics of being easy to understand, and can convey the original evaluation content more effectively.

5. There are difficulties in the translation of educational literary criticism.

5.1 Translation of noun structures

It is relatively difficult to deal with the process of word construction translation. The main reasons for this problem are as follows: (1) Because there are many conditions for the application of word construction, under the premise of not fully understanding the evaluation objectives, the implementation of word translation may misinterpret the information delivered by the evaluators, making the translation conclusion inconsistent with the specific language content, and finally directly affecting the quality of the comment translation. (2) For the conversion process of word structure, we must first study it according to the applied text content of words, and then we can correctly handle the verb-object relationship of words according to the specific content of articles or works. At this stage, more manpower and material investment are consumed, and the processing requirements for detailed information are correspondingly more, which further increases the difficulty of translators and teaching. Content deviation caused by various details may cause the translator's processing process of noun structure to deviate from the original content. Moreover, the translator's processing process of noun structure is very difficult to read in educational literary criticism, and it is also easy to cause the deviation of semantic information^[1].

5.2 Translation of long sentence structures

The translation of a long sentence should follow the discourse logic of the presenter, not only to ensure that the translation and exposition of the text can be connected to the whole article, but also to try to prevent the sentences from being blunt. This requires translators to quickly and effectively compare the usage of words in long sentences, and according to the special sentence expression characteristics of the second language translation system, without affecting the basic principles of semantics, make the content more fluent, so as to avoid abrupt comments or translations of long sentences. In this process, translators should first sort out the grammatical structure and logical correlation, and then deal with special sentences quickly and effectively according to the content outline conveyed in the text content, so as to keep the structure in harmony with the expressed content of long sentence translation^[2].

5.3 Translation of professional vocabulary

As for the translation of professional vocabulary, it is also difficult in the fields of literary criticism translation in university education. Because translators' practice scope is limited, and the reading information resources they are exposed to have certain professional limitations, translators can't correctly handle a large amount of vocabulary information including social and cultural development, cultural and educational policies and so on in a short time. In addition, because the time cost of text

translation and text reading is relatively limited, translators can't fully understand vocabulary names within the limited time and limited information resources. Therefore, it has caused some interference to the reading and processing of professional terms in China's teaching literary criticism, and it has also made translators unable to meet the basic requirements of criticism reading according to the needs of professional vocabulary reading, which has also caused some interference to the information reading and quotation teaching in the subsequent stage of teaching literary criticism translation [3].

6. Reading research and ideas based on educational literary criticism.

6.1 Pay attention to the retention of noun structure and the transformation of verb phrases

To solve the difficulties in the translation of the original word formation, translators can improve the basic effect and quality of the original translation by keeping the original word formation. Keeping the original word structure means not only optimizing the word structure through unchangeable language logic, but also taking the original word structure as a benchmark, and using more euphemistic words to replace the original text words through language adjustment in detail, so that the whole text can be expressed better, thus shortening the unnecessary translation process. The transformation of original noun sentence refers to the further improvement of the expressive ability of original verb or phrase sentence by using the original verb-object structure sentence or subject-predicate phrase content. Under the single sentence structure, the original phrase sentence can better express the information content within the limited vocabulary structure. On the one hand, it ensures that the original information structure of the translation will not be seriously affected by word reorganization, and at the same time, it reduces the time cost for the teaching of translation processing of literary criticism. E.g. arguing that literature can still be a significant and democratic channel of human interaction, He sees the most helpful role of teachers and critiques as one of mediation.

他相信，文学仍然是与人们互动重要而民主的途径，所以他把文学调解作为对教授和评论家

Reference translation: 最有帮助的意义。↵

When translating a noun structure, we should not only correctly grasp its literal surface meaning, but also correctly grasp the deep structure of words and their internal logical relationship, so that the translation can be accurate and objective [4].

6.2 Focus on word structure splitting and reorganization and sentence-following application.

Phrase splitting is mainly used for translation teaching with strong professional or academic terms. The separation of phrases needs to ensure that the original meaning is not disturbed, and it should be partially separated on the basis of the original structure, so as to meet the needs of the second sentence translation. We should also pay attention to the word structure splitting, instead of adjusting the discourse structure completely according to subjective logic, we should reconstruct the language environment according to the word meaning transmission and semantic expression. The use of new word structures should not deviate from the existing discourse framework, and should be appropriately split according to the use of word-sequential forms, so that after the existing sentence patterns and words are split, literary critics can express the conveyed text content in a more three-dimensional form. Thus, the discourse environment in reality is restored to the greatest extent, and the translation teaching of literary criticism can ensure the efficient transmission of the existing text content, and at the same time, it also brings a higher level of translation support to Chinese and second language readers. Examples include: With these online teaching hacks, you can bridge distances, to connect. With students, cultivate a strong classroom culture, manage behavior and distraction, and

在采用了这种的教学模式后，你将能够迅速和学生们建立联系，并形成了浓郁的班级文化，

more. Reference translation: 指导学生班级行为和处理学生注意力转移的情况。↵

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7. Conclusion

To sum up, translators of educational literature reviews in China must pay attention to the adjustment of discourse structure in various contexts and conditions, so as to enhance the transmission power of evaluating writers' subjective consciousness information. At the same time, by modifying the discourse conditions and semantic information, we can overcome the defect of the translator's lack of detail processing ability in our country's literary criticism, and fundamentally ensure the consistency between the information content of the translated text and that of the original text, thus maximizing the accuracy, authenticity and restoring power of the translated text. This will enable the translators of Chinese literary criticism to improve the information expression level of Chinese information content from various perspectives, and lay a solid foundation for improving the overall ability of translators of Chinese literary criticism in higher education.

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