

Research on Translation and Introduction of French Literature in China and Its Translation Strategies

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Abstract: The acceptance and evaluation of French literature in China has made remarkable achievements in the literary world. It can be basically divided into four main periods: the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republican period, the period of the New Literature Movement, the beginning of the founding of New China, and after the reform and opening up. Through an in-depth study of the translation and introduction of French literature in China and reference to other foreign literature translations, the translation strategies of French literature are proposed as follows: translation theory is the premise of translation practice, and translation practice can promote translation theory; constructing a parallelism corpus between Chinese and French to assist the translation practice of French literature; analyze the differences between French culture and Chinese culture, and think about translation as a whole from a cultural perspective; use "convey spiritual essence and style charm and accurate meaning" as the basic guiding ideology, and use multiple translation theories in combination.

1. Introduction

French literature refers to literature written in French, and sometimes specifically to French literature written by French. French literature has a long history and diverse schools, occupying a prominent position in the forest of world literature. In the field of translation and introduction foreign literature and promoting the exchange of Chinese and foreign cultures, the French literary research community and the translators have always played an active role. French literature plays an important role in China's translation literature reading library. The "La Traviata" was translated and published in China in 1898, which opened the prelude to the translation and acceptance of French literature in China. In just over 100 years, French literature researchers and translators in China, while systematically selecting, translation and introduction, disseminating and studying French literature from the Middle Ages to the 19th century, have also closely followed the dynamics and trends of French literature. Especially since the reform and opening up, China has expanded the breadth and depth of French contemporary literature translation. Although the literature and culture of China and France have their own characteristics and traditions, the encounter and acquaintance between the two have a long history, which promotes the acquaintance and acquaintance of the two kinds of East and West literatures. In the course of history, translators have played a pivotal role. A considerable number of French literary researchers and translators in China are dedicated to the translation and introduction of French literature and have achieved remarkable results. Especially in the new century, China's portal is open to the world, Chinese and foreign cultural exchanges are becoming more and more frequent, and French literary researchers and translators have the opportunity to have direct exchanges and dialogues with French literary and publishing circles, and continue to deepen their understanding of French literature, devoting more energy to the translation and introduction of French literature, and achieved remarkable results in Chinese foreign literature circles. Based on the analysis of the translation of French literature in China, this article proposes translation strategies for French literature, in order to promote the spread of French literature in China and deep cultural exchanges between China and France.

2. Translation and Introduction of French Literature in China

From the history of translation and introduction of foreign literature, it can be seen that the process of French literature's acceptance and evaluation in China began earlier and deeper than literature in other countries. The reception and evaluation of French literature in China can be basically divided into four main periods:

(1) Late Qing Dynasty and early Republic of China. The rise of Chinese literature translation in the late Qing Dynasty was closely related to the pace of learning from the West at that time. French literature translation and introduction during this period was mainly scientific novels, detective novels and revolutionary novels. Because there are fewer translators who really understand French, French literature translations are mostly translated from Japanese and English. There are no professional translators engaged in French literature translation. French literature translation has limited impact on Chinese literary creation. However, the translation and dissemination of French literature in China has also opened up the horizons of new literature authors, inspired the new literature movement to a certain extent, and provided it with literary and ideological preparations.

(2) New Literature Movement period. During this period, Chinese writers and scholars had an obvious mark on the translation and introduction of French literature. It was a spontaneous choice between thought and literature. The most significant feature was the further integration of foreign literary translation and introduction and the new literature movement. Chinese new literature actively draws on French literature and accepts its creative models of critical realism, romanticism, naturalism, and symbolism, which is very inclusive. Affected by the work-study program in France, the number of translators from Japanese and English has decreased. Translators with French expertise have gradually formed and matured, promoting the development of new literature.

(3) At the beginning of new China. With the founding of New China, the world's attention is focused on socialist construction led by the Communist Party of China, and Western progressive intellectuals are full of good expectations for New China. While opening the door to Western progressives, China is also aiming at the West under the general policy of "foreign for the country, ancient for the present", and introduces foreign literary works in an organized, planned, and selective manner, focusing on classic writers and its representative works. French literature has thus been systematically translation and introduction, and many classics have been translated into Chinese, setting off a climax of "winning by quality" and a continuation of the development of modern Chinese literature.

(4) After reform and opening up. Chinese French literary researchers and translators have introduced a large number of works and literary theories of contemporary writers from the 20th century in France, and supplemented translations from Renaissance to critical realism to compensate for the time lag and caused by the breaks during the Cultural Revolution. In the new era, research results on the analysis of French literary and artistic trends, combing the context of French literature, focusing on writers' creation and text generation have continued to emerge, and French literature translation agencies have shown prosperity, and many publishing houses have joined the field of French literature translation and introduction agencies and launched a number of each topic has its own focus and its own style of French contemporary literary works.

3. Translation Strategies of French Literature

It is the nature of French writers to love quarrels and debates. It is the unique scenery of French literature to wander through "political gaps". The pursuit of newness and wonder is the characteristic of the evolution of French literature. French literature has its own unique characteristics, so it needs to adopt different strategies as well as other foreign literature translations. Through an in-depth study of the translation and introduction of French literature in China and reference to other foreign literature translations, the translation strategies of French literature are proposed as follows:

(1) Translation theory is the premise of translation practice, which can promote translation theory. Translation theory helps to overcome the blindness of translation activities, and translation

practice helps to understand translation theory more comprehensively. Therefore, studying translation theory has an important role in improving translation practice. As a translator, if you have a correct view of translation and keen theoretical consciousness, you can continuously reflect and summarize through theoretical research, and solve various problems in translation practice. You can make faster progress and make translation practice better. Prior to translation, the original work must be carefully considered, and the value and meaning of the original work, the purpose of the translation, the cultural goals to be achieved, the social significance that can be produced, the translation difficulties that may be encountered, what translation strategies to adopt, and translation practice provided the examples by theoretical research and their impact. Literary translation is by no means merely a variation of a language, but a continuation of the original work in time and space and a reproduction of the original. Translation practice is more and more understood and valued which promotes socio-economic and cultural development, and provides a variety of materials and examples for translation research. Don't understand translation practice as a literary translation practice, and don't let alone translation practice and translation research. Theoretical consciousness is very important for the actual translation work, and it is of great help to the translators in choosing the original work, researching the original work, determining the translation strategy, and solving specific problems. Insufficient reading and understanding of the original work makes it difficult to translate well. The summary of experience and the sublimation of the theory after translation will inspire the translation practice of others and others. For example, Professor Xu Jun of the School of Foreign Languages, Nanjing University, when translating the novel "The Unbearable Lightness of Being" by French writer Milan Kundera, not only engaged in translation practice as a translator, but also as a translation theorists with conscious theoretical, from the perspective of translation studies, have made in-depth reflections on translation practice, provided new resources for translation studies, and achieved good results.

(2) Construct a parallel corpus of Chinese and French to assist the translation practice of French literature. An important factor in translation is understanding and expression. First of all, you must understand the original text before the translation can be expressed. It is difficult for Chinese translators to provide accurate translations. Traditional manual translation methods and translation tools have limitations, and they are increasingly unable to meet the translation needs of the information age. With the popularization and development of computer technology, linguists and computer experts work together to conduct empirical research from multiple angles and levels, which has promoted the continuous development of corpus linguistics. The "parallel corpus" is translated from the English term "parallel corpus" and consists of the original text and its corresponding translated text. That is to say, "parallel" is a translation correspondence. The development of French corpora has a long history. In the new century, the study and research of corpus and corpus linguistics has been carried out in French universities. The development of French corpus has entered a boom period, which also provides a reference for the construction of parallel corpora of Chinese and French. Parallel corpora can effectively assist translators in expressing relatively accurate translations during the translation process, provide a large number of words, phrases, and even sentence-type sample translations, promote the development of translation theory and breakthroughs in translation thinking, and improve translation efficiency. The translation process can be roughly divided into three stages: comprehension, expression and verification. In the comprehension stage, parallel corpora can help translators determine the original vocabulary semantic rhyme, author semantic rhyme, and original style, thereby improving the correctness of understanding and providing a prerequisite guarantee for the fidelity of the translation. In the expression stage, through the parallel corpus retrieval platform for synonyms, synonyms, word collocations, comparison of sentence patterns, etc., a large number of reference words, sentences, and expressions can be obtained to make the output of the translation more accurate. In the verification stage, a translation evaluation system is used to carry out a quantitative analysis of the translation. Through comparison of the data, it is found that the translation is deficient and polished. At the same time, the corpus can also provide rich language materials in the translation process, helping translators to improve accuracy and enrich translation content.

(3) Analyze the differences between French culture and Chinese culture, and think about translation as a whole from a cultural perspective. Translation is the most direct means of cross-cultural communication, and cultural differences are exactly the difficulty of translation. Due to the limitations of traditional literary ideas, when translating foreign literature, translators often diverge from the ideas originally expressed by the author according to their own understanding. Therefore, when performing literary translation, it is necessary to pay attention to cultural differences and objectively translate in light of historical background. Cultural differences are reflected in four aspects: First, regional cultural differences. Region is the historical background of the formation of culture. Regional culture is fused with the environment within a certain region, and it is branded by region. For example, in China, when it comes to westerly winds, people think of cold winds; for France, westerly winds bring warmth and vitality to spring. The second is historical and cultural differences. The historical development trajectory of each nation and country is reflected in language and culture. Language contains a large number of idioms and allusions, which is a vivid record of this historical culture, which can best reflect the uniqueness of historical culture. The third is the difference in customs and habits. Customs cover etiquette, diet, clothing and festivals, and can intuitively reflect cultural differences. For example, China and France have different food cultures, which are reflected in table etiquette, meal order and cooking methods. The French people pursue the overall beauty of food, and the Chinese choose the cooking method according to local conditions. The fourth is that the way of thinking is different. Western language philosophy emphasizes the integrity and logic of language forms, and the Chinese nation's thinking style attaches importance to "perceived thinking". The opposition between holistic thinking and analytical thinking, perception thinking and rational thinking is the reflection of the differences between Chinese and Western thinking methods. In the 1980s, translation scholar Susan Bassnett put forward the concept of cultural translation. He believed that the entire translation activity was not only a language conversion behavior, but also a language communication activity based on different cultural levels. With the help of reasonable translation and translation of language, we can understand the customs and thinking modes of different cultural atmospheres. Therefore, from the perspective of cultural translation, the basic element of translation is culture, and the goal is to promote deep language communication.

(4) Taking "convey spiritual essence and style charm and accurate meaning" as the basic guiding ideology, a variety of translation theories are used in combination. Mr. Fu Lei is the most famous French literary translator in the 20th century in China. He is famous for translating French literary masterpieces. He has put forward unique insights both from the translation process and the overall translation effect. As a translator who is deeply influenced by traditional Chinese thought, Mr. Fu Lei is derived from traditional Chinese thought and developed in the practice of Mr. Fu Lei. Fu Lei's "Similarity" theory is rooted in traditional Chinese culture and is the most far-reaching translation theory in contemporary China. The core is to express the spirit and to have both form and spirit. The translation standard of "convey spiritual essence and style charm and accurate meaning" proposed by translator Wang Rongpei, which has given birth to a wealth of practical translation activities, is a distinguishing feature that distinguishes it from other contemporary translation theories. The theoretical origin is the "convey spiritual essence and style charm" theory in Chinese traditional painting theory and translation theory, and the basis of the argument is the principle of fidelity. "Accurate meaning" is the content of faithfulness to the original work, while "convey spiritual essence and style charm" requires faithfulness to the original work style. "Form and spirit are inseparable" is the theoretical essence of the "convey spiritual essence and style charm and accurate meaning" translation standard, emphasizing the compatibility and unity of the contradiction between "form" and "god" in literary translation, and developed Mr. Fu Lei's "likeness" theory. The "convey spiritual essence and style charm and accurate meaning" translation standard summarizes the core theoretical issues in literary translation with refined language forms and rich theoretical connotations, and has become a contemporary and distinctive translation theory. French literary translation needs to be closely related to the content, style, and text type of the original work, as well as the original author's intention, and also to take into account factors such as

historical culture, social reality, translation purpose, and readers' needs. The choice of translator should be based on whether it is appropriate, and find a balance between staying as close to the original text as possible and satisfying the reader's reading needs. Therefore, "convey spiritual essence and style charm and accurate meaning" has become a fact standard. French literary translation is a complex work, and it needs to draw on other mature literary translation theories, including: functional translation theory, translation-oriented language and culture, breaking the text-centered theory, and making readers pay more attention to the translation and the author of the translation, and Social effects and communicative functions of translation. In the theory of, expressiveness, and elegance", the "belief" means that the translation must be accurate and faithful to the original articles. "Expressiveness" means that the translation must be smooth and consistent with the grammar and idioms of modern Chinese. "Elegant" means that the translation requires Beautiful and natural, perfectly express the writing style of the original text. The functional equivalence theory of American linguist Eugene Nida, translation does not seek rigid correspondence on the surface of the text, but must achieve functional equivalence between the two languages, including lexical pairs equivalence, syntactic equivalence, discourse equivalence, and stylistic equivalence.

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