Explicitation of Personal Pronoun Subject in Chinese EFL Majors' Translation: A Case Study of Translation Universals Based on PACCEL-W Corpus

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Abstract—**Corpus-based translation study involves quantitative and qualitative analyses of corpus data, provides not a new yet effective approach to the investigation of the explicitation strategy of a translator but also evidences supporting subjectivity and style of a translator. However, those studies of explicitation can just act as a general guidance to translation practice and there is not enough exploration of explicitation based on contrastive studies between English and Chinese. The present research represents an initial attempt to apply the corpus-based approach to explore the Chinese English Major students' explicitation strategy on personal subject pronoun in E-C and C-E translation in hope of helping the translators of different levels adjust their explicitation strategies, cultivation of translator's awareness and promotion the construction of translation teaching in which the different explicitation strategies will be focused corresponding to translators of different levels.**

Index Terms—**explicitation strategy, descriptive translation studies, corpus-based, translation studies, personal pronoun subject**

I. INTRODUCTION

Explicitation is known as one of the translation universals, considered a common feature of translated texts (Baker, 1996; Laviosa,1998) or regarded as a frequent strategy used by both professional and non-professional translators (Blum-Kulka,1986; Gile,1995). Therefore, explicitation is considered a natural translation-inherent and language independent procedure, a by-product of the translation process, or a conscious strategy, a professional device, deliberately employed by translators who want to circumvent linguistic and/or socio-cultural differences between SL and TL.

Before the paradigm of corpus-based translation study, the typical studies related to explicitation are mainly Vinay & Darbelnet (1958, 1995), Nida (1964, 1969), Vanderauwera (1985), House (1977, 1997), Blum-Kulka (1986), Klaudy (1993, 1996, 1998), etc. These studies, which focus on the lexical, syntax, and style, explore the linguistic features of target texts compared to source texts.

Explicitation, whose study of corpus-based period has a relatively short history, is mainly aimed at inspecting the explicitation hypothesis based on large-scale translational corpora. is currently one of the most thoroughly studied phenomena in translation studies, along with simplification? However, approaches to the subject are heterogeneous. The typical studies related to explicitation are mainly Øver ås (1998), Olohan & Baker(2000), Puurtinen (1998, 2003, 2004), Wang Kefei(2003), Ke Fei(2005), Kenny(2005) etc.

Although the application of CTS enlarges the scope of the explicitation studies, there are also some shortcomings existing in study objects and methodologies of the current achievements. Firstly, the definition of explicitation is partial, which is only restricted on the comparable explicitation based on the inner-language comparison, lacks in the explicitation of Inter-language comparison; Second, ignoring the role of Source Texts in translation conversion, they mainly adopted the monolingual comparable corpus, then care a little about the variable factors such as direction of translation, style genre and so on; finally, there is no consistent standard of different languages in the relatively empirical conclusions. What's more, there is no study of students' translators, especially the Chinese EFL majors' at all. Students' translators have no idea of how to use the explicitation in their translation, which may leads to the over translation or inadequate translation.

So, on the perspectives of Inter-language comparison and Inner-language comparison, dependent on the corpus data from PACCEL, the thesis studies the English majors' explicitation strategy and mainly lays down the comparison of discourse in the different target texts from the same source texts to confirm if the different translators use the explicitation strategy and achieve the explicitation effect in process of translation. It will be useful to further investigate the phenomena of translation of Chinese EFL majors and can cultivate the students' translation awareness.

II.   PERSONAL PRONOUN SUBJECT

Lü Shuxiang (1999) said that personal pronoun subject can be omitted in Chinese as can as possible even if it may lead to deficiency of sentence structure. So the implicating of personal pronoun subject is a typical character of Chinese. In addition to the conjunctive explicitation and implicitation, another prominent phenomenon is the explicitation and implicitation of personal pronoun subject during the process of translation. Anaphoric and cataphoric that personal pronoun subject has are an important way of textual cohesion. Because there is differently dependent on personal pronoun subject in both Chinese and English, its shift also presents different features. This chapter will investigate explicitation and implicitation of personal pronoun subject based on PACCEL-W in C-E and E-C translation respectively, and also here is a comparative study on personal pronoun subject explicitation adopted by student translators and professional translators.

A.   Personal Pronoun Subject in Chinese and English

On modern Chinese "gender", "number", "case" of personal pronoun, the Wang Li (2002) states: (i) there is no "gender" difference in 1st and 2nd person personal pronoun except the written form of 3rd person personal pronoun (he, she and it); (ii) "number" difference exists in all person personal pronoun (e.g. I/we); (iii) there is no "case" existence in every person personal pronoun. So without consideration of dialect, person personal pronoun in modern Chinese includes the basic variations (Table 1)

TABLE 1:
THE FORM OF PERSONAL PRONOUN SUBJECT IN CHINESE(LÜ SHUXIANG, ZHU DEXI,1982):

person		1st person		2nd person		3rd person	
sing./plural		sing.	plural	sing.	plural	sing.	plural
Personal pronoun	subject	我、咱、人家	我们、咱们	你、您	你们	她、他、它、人家	他们、她们、它们、别人、人家
	object						
	possess	我的、咱的	我们的、咱们的	你的、您的	你们的	她的、他的、它的、人家的	他们的、她们的、它们的、别人的、人家的

For the different syntactic structure of language system, the beginning of sentences for example is a very sensitive spot. A very important addition in translations from Chinese into English is the addition of a subject at the beginning of the English sentence. The paratactic language system makes it possible for Chinese to construct sentences without a subject, which is not always acceptable in English for it is hypotactic. For example, "…有一年，来了一个石匠，为我家洗一台石磨…" is translated as "… Another time, we had a stonemason come to grind a millstone for us…" In the target sentence, the subject "we" is explicitly added (Wang Kefei, 2003). In this case, the addition of subject may be involved in the obligatory explicitation in most process of Chinese-English translation.

Quirk et al (1972) states the major differences between noun and pronoun lie in; (i) Noun is a open system, whereas pronoun is a close system; (ii) Many pronouns have specific form features: (a) difference between subject and object; (b) "person" difference; (c) obvious "gender" difference; (d) "number" form without regard of form's variation. Such features are also applied to personal pronoun. Firstly, the number of personal pronoun keeps steady; secondly, personal pronoun in English can be divided into subject and object. 3rd personal pronoun has "gender" difference. So the form of personal pronoun in modern English is like as following (Table 2):

TABLE 2:
THE FORM OF PERSONAL PRONOUN SUBJECT IN ENGLISH (QUIRK ET AL, 1985):

person		1st person		2nd person		3rd person			
sing./plural		sing	plural	sing.	plural	sing.			plural
subject		I	we	you		he	she	it	they
object		me	us	you		him	her	it	them
possessive	determiner	my	our	your		his	her	its	their
	pronoun	mine	ours	yours			hers		theirs

As it is mentioned above, difference between Chinese and English lies in language system. English, as the morpheme-based language, the morphological changes of the words indicate such grammatical aspects as "gender", "number", "case", "tense", "aspect", "mood" and "person" whereas in Chinese the words remain the same except for the addition or deletion of some other words. One of the causes results from so-called "missing categories". As there is no possessive pronoun in Chinese, which exists in English, all translation from English into Chinese will contain a lot of pluses for this very simple reason. For example, "his" is rendered by the Chinese as "他的" with an additional maker"的".

B.   A Review of Personal Pronoun Subject

Liu Lijin (1997) presents a comparative analysis of the anaphoric and cataphoric functions of personal pronouns in English and Chinese sentence structure and discourse. The research shown that there is considerable human cognition and thinking based linguistic similarities between English and Chinese in terms of anaphora and cataphora. Liu Lijin (2003) questions the validity of the claim that'intra-sentential cataphoric reference is unidirectional', made in Zhao Hong

& Shao Zhihong (2002). The objective is to compare its account with some Western theoretic accounts of cataphora constraints on the 3rd person pronouns, based on facts, to ascertain some truths relevant to these cataphoric pronouns, which is mainly concerned with the 3rd person pronominal cataphora constraints, 'the basic structure 'and' its variant' of the complex sentence, and extra-sentential cataphoric reference. Drawing from the Writing Database of Experiential English, Si Jianguo (2008) offers a contrastive analysis of the third person pronoun reference pattern in essays by students in U.S. Colleges and at Qinghua University in China. The findings indicate that there is no significant difference between the two types of essays in terms of the frequency of their employment of third person and determinant pronouns, but there are significant differences as far as cataphora and zero anaphora are concerned. Some illustrations from the Chinese and the English thinking styles and from language transfer are provided. Yuan Jing (2004) attempts to explore the differences in personal references between English and Chinese, and also to uncover the underlying cultural reasons for these differences, thus increasing the translator's awareness of the differences and improving the quality of translation based on the theory of coherence and cohesion put forward by Halliday and Hasan, as well as data-analysis. The research shows that the third personal references and the possessive pronouns are used differently in English and Chinese, while there is no significant difference in the use of other personal references. So the recognition of the differences in personal references between English and Chinese is helpful for translators to improve the quality of translations. Huang Libo (2008) investigates the rendering of personal pronoun subjects in literary and non-literary E-C translation in terms of absolute number, frequency and transferring types, with the help of parallel corpora. The study shows:1) Both the absolute number and the frequency of personal pronoun subjects in literary and non-literary E-C translation are reduced; 2) In terms of transferring types, there are more correspondences between English and Chinese; 3) Compared with non-translated Chinese texts, translated Chinese texts tend to contain more personal pronoun subjects. Although there are some explorations into personal pronoun subject as we show, the pursue to explicitation strategy in Chinese student's translations is vacant. So, It is time for us to go into it.

C. The Definition of Personal Subject Explicitation and Implicitation

"Personal subject explicitation" refers to add and explicate the subject (implicated in the source texts) in the target texts, which has always been regarded a stereotype (Wang Li, 2002). Versus, it is called "personal subject implicitation". Taking Chinese for example, Wang Li states subject doesn't necessarily occur in Chinese grammar, so when subject is seemingly obvious, it will not exist. However, "implicating" is not equal to"omitting" because "implicating" is a commonplace and "omitting" is an exception according to need of grammar rule. That is to say, explicitation of personal pronoun subject in Chinese is optional. The "implicating" subjects discussed here always transfer to "explicating" subject in C-H translation.

III. METHODOLOGY

Corpora of translated texts fit very nicely into this contemporary Snap of research infrastructure. They clearly do not preclude the need to develop other resources, both published and electronic. This part will focus on the methodology of the research.

A. Research Questions

It is unforgettable that the subject of the matter what the role the translator plays in translation definitely an important factor to study explicitation of teaching experiences, there exists some tentative reflections related to the target text explicitation in terms of translators' professional levels. This spontaneously might lead to the following questions:

1) Do student translators use the explicitation strategy in the process of translation? If yes, what is it like?

2) What is the difference in explicitation tendency between the target texts by student translators and the one by professional translator?

B. Corpus

The research was based on Parallel Corpus of Chinese EFL Learners (PACCEL), compiled by Wen Qiufang and Wang Jinquan, is the first learners' corpus in China. The resulting corpus contains approximately 1,500,000 words. The whole PAEECL became available on magnetic tape for mainframe computers, and subsequently on CD-Rom with versions for MS-Windows 2000 or high platforms. The text file includes the raw text and tagged text processed in alignment. As Figure 5 shows, It can be divided into two sub-cor puses: Parallel Corpus of Chinese EFL Learners---Spoken (PACCEL-S) and Parallel Corpus of Chinese EFL Learners---Written (PACCEL-W). The present research is based on the PACCEL-W.

Figure 1: The framework of PACCEL

1. Text Collection
PACCEL-W contains approximately 1,000,000 words with adequate coverage of genre, geographical region, gender,

age and level of education of the student translators. The corpora are the Chinese English senior majors' translational tests. It follows the design principles:

Style: fiction and non-fiction (scientific, political, economic, and social life);

The length of TT: about 300 characters/words;

Direction of translation: E-C and C-E;

Time of translation: 120 minutes' limit (E-C 60'; C-E 60');

Type of students: English major;

Age of students: 18-22;

Grade of students: grade 3 or 4;

2. Corpus Tagging

Once texts are held in machine-readable format, we can easily find some linguistic features with the help of tools. For instance, by utilizing Wordsmith tools some lexical information of a corpus like statistics of types, tokens, and word length can be revealed automatically in a few seconds. Yet plain corpus can not always satisfy your special purpose of a research. Retrieval of a corpus cannot tell you information of adjectives, prepositions or Wh-adverbs in it. So some processing on corpus is necessary to carry out before using corpus software to analyze them. Corpora are needed to be tagged. Grammatical tagging is the commonest form of corpus annotation, and was the first form of annotation to be developed by UCREL at Lancaster. The tagger to be used for PACCEL-W is CLAWS (the Constituent Likelihood Automatic Word-tagging System), a continuously developed since the early 1980s and consistently achieved 96-97% accuracy (the precise degree of accuracy varying according to the type of text). The latest version of the tagger, CLAWS-4, was used to POS tag 100 million words of the British National Corpus (BNC).The following excerpt is an example from PACCEL-W.

C.   Tools

Once corpus has been identified appropriate to a specific research question, the researchers have to decide what kinds of data are required from the corpus and in what form. In order to get the relevant parameters for analysis, respective extractions are needed by using effective tools.

Wordsmith tools as the most common software for data extraction is advocated in this research. It is an integrated suite of programs for looking at how words behave in texts, you will be able to use tools to find out how words are used in your own texts, or those of others.

The Wordlist tool lets you see a list of all the words or word-clusters in a text, set out in alphabetical or frequency order. The Concordance, ParaConc for Windows, described in Barlow (1998), provides sentence concordances in pairs of languages. The user can define the languages, the size of context in search language, the maximum number of citations to find, and the delimiters, then selects the texts and enters a search word. It gives you a chance to see any word or phrase in context---so that you can see what sort of company it keeps. With Key Words you can find the key words in a text. The tools, developed by Michael Barlow, a professor from the department of applied linguistics, Oakland University, New Zealand, are specialized in the parallel corpus.

D.   Procedure

Firstly, the ParaConc should be installed. we can click the "file" menu to load relevant corpus files. The first line is the number of parallel file, that is to say, two languages' correspondence. And then we can click "Add" to upload the corpora we need in research and click "OK" to finish the practice.

After we installed the ParaConc, you will find the two menu "file" and "info" and when you click "file" you will see the Snap loaded the corpora. There are the fundamental steps of the whole process including running the software, choosing and loading the corpora. Choosing and loading the corpora is vitally important to your research. So, remember to load the very ones you need in your present research. When you click the button "file" and activate the "load corpus files", you may click "Add" to your corpora. Here "parallel texts" in the first line of the Snap means the choice of text numbers and the "2" refers to parallel corpora.

The ParaConc can load 4 parallel corpora and make a comparative research on multiply translated-texts. The second line offers different languages, but PACCEL only include Chinese and English. As you see in the Snap 4, the "CH" in file title means Chinese corpora, whereas the "EN" English corpora, and the "CHTAG" means the tagged Chinese corpora, which is corresponding to the " ENTAG ". Click "OK", you will find "2 parallel files loaded" on the left and "13,950/25,570" on the right, which means the type/token ratio of your loaded files. Now, you only need use "search" function and input the relevant word.

IV.   DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

With the help of tool ParaConc, we can identify sentences including personal pronoun subject and decide whether they should be calculated in the context of ST. And through the "distribution" and "frequency order", we can easily obtain the data we need in our research.

A.   Transfer of Personal Subject in C-E Translation

PACCEL-W offers us 6 group corpora and each group include one C-E and one E-C passage which is an excerpt of 8-level translational test paper for English major senior student and each is tagged the text head. We randomly select our corpora based on text type (fiction and non-fiction) and translation direction (C-E and E-C) in my research, which is good to investigate and answer my first question.

1. Corpora' Analysis

TABLE 3:
CORPORA' ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL PRONOUN SUBJECT IN C-E TRANSLATION

Text type	Text information	ST's characters	TT's words
C-E Fiction	From Internet starting	10,030	44.815
C-E Non-Fiction	Theory and Application in E-C Translation>unit 5	7,895	37,288

Finishing the very loading, we can use the Concordances and Frequency Count in ParaConc to make information extraction. Here we inversely locate the key words (I/we/you/she/he/ it/they) in translated texts to identify the fitted items.

Here taking "you" for example, in Snap 1, as node word "you" in line 13 is used as an object but not a subject, so this cannot be calculated. In line 18, "you" is also used as an object of "between", so this cannot also be calculated. The sentences including "you" are listed in ParaConc and "you" is marked in blue and the number is given on the left side, "you" in sentences in shadow are not subject so they cannot be calculated.

Snap 1
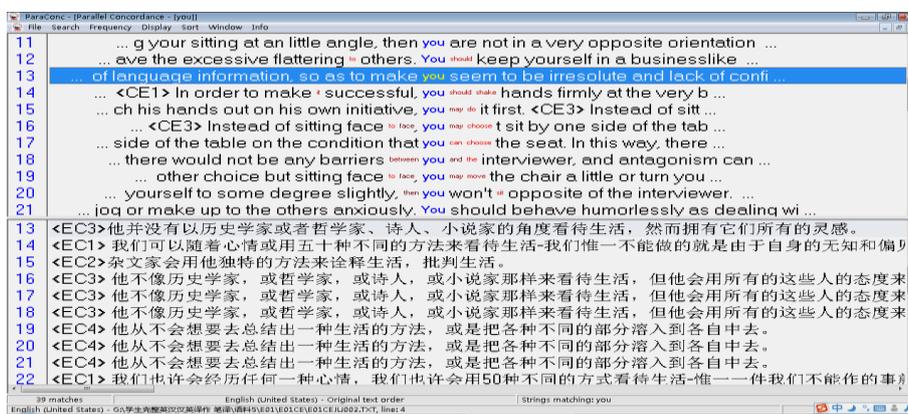
2. Data Collection and Analysis

With the help of tool ParaConc, we can identify sentences including personal pronoun subject and decide whether they should be calculated in the context of ST. And through the "distribution (Snap 7)" and "frequency order (Snap 8)", we can easily obtain the data we need in our research.

TABLE 4:
FREQUENCY STATISTIC OF PERSONAL PRONOUN SUBJECT IN CHINESE ST AND ENGLISH TT

Text type	Fiction texts		Non-Fiction texts	
texts	Chinese ST	English TT	Chinese ST	English TT
Characters/words	10,030	44,815	7,895	37,288
Personal pronoun	1065	6848	387	2629
Frequency(‰)	10.62	15.28	0.49	0.71

As *Table 4* shows, in fiction texts, among 10,030 characters' Chinese ST occur 1065 personal pronoun, about 11 per 1000 character in frequency and in 44,185 words occur 6848 personal pronoun, amounting to 16 per 1000 character in frequency. In non-fiction texts, among 7,895 words' Chinese ST occur 387 personal pronoun, about 0.49‰ in frequency and in 37,288 words occur 2629 personal pronoun, about 0.71‰ in frequency. Seemingly, the frequency of personal pronoun subjects in Chinese ST is lower than that in English TT, whenever they are in the fiction texts or non-fiction texts (see in *Figure 2*).
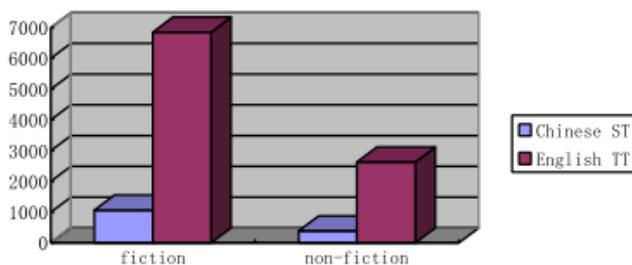
Figure 2: A frequency statistic of personal pronoun subject in Chinese ST and English TT

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd personal pronouns in the process of C-E translation increase, which dramatically amount to 4.66‰ in fiction texts and moderately 0.22‰ in non-fiction texts, and the reason is that personal pronoun subjects are rarely used in Chinese non-fiction texts.

TABLE 5:
A STATISTIC ON TRANSFERRING TYPES OF PERSONAL PRONOUN SUBJECT IN C-E TRANSLATION

Text Information/type	Type/ token ratio	Sen. in total	correspondence		Interlingua explicitation			
					explicating		adding	
			Sen.	ratio (%)	Sen.	ratio (%)	Sen.	ratio (%)
From Internet/Fiction	1,904/8,971	681	294	43.1	286	41.9	101	15.0
Theory&Application of E-C Translation>unit 5/Non-fiction	2,471/12,215	128	50	3.91	25	1.95	53	4.14

According to the analysis, we can draw the conclusion: both quantity and frequency of personal pronoun subject in C-E translation are increased. But whether there exist explicitation and implicitation of personal pronoun subject, we need make further research on the transferring types and frequency of personal pronoun subject.

With the restrict of ParaConc, we excerpt the parallel corpora---A01CECH and A01CEEN (A01 refers to "the first group of the first C-E corpus file"), E01CECH and E01CEEN (E01 refers to "the fist group of the fifth C-E corpus file")---to investigate the specific transferring types of personal pronoun subject, as shown in Table 8, in the fiction texts, interlingua explicitation of personal pronoun subject covers 56.9%, higher than correspondence, whereas in the non-fiction texts, interlingua explicitation of personal pronoun subject covers 6.09%, also higher than correspondence, which shows the trend to the interlingua explicitation of personal pronoun subject is obvious in C-E translation.
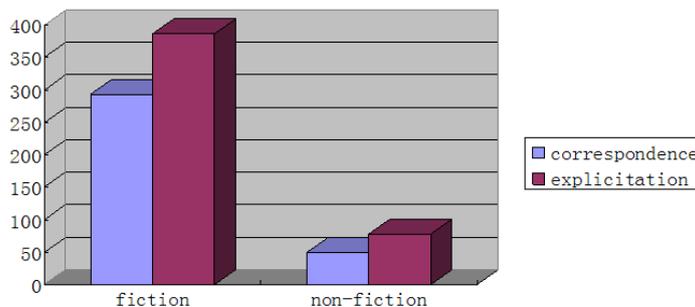

Figure 3: A transferring types' statistic of personal pronoun subject in C-E translation

In C-E translation, the transferring types of personal pronoun subject are shown in Figure 3. In fiction texts, interlingua explicitation is over-dominant over the correspondence, up to 13.8%. In non-fiction texts, interlingua explicitation is over-dominant over the correspondence, up to 2.18%.

3. Summary

According to the above statistic and analysis, we find personal pronoun subjects in C-E translation are increased both in quantity and frequency, what's more, as transferring types are concerned, the explicating and adding are in total much more than correspondence. The trend to interlingua explicitation is obvious. But whether the universal is prevalent is also to need investigating in E-C translation.

B. Transfer of Personal Subject in E-C Translation

As the corpora are mentioned in 4.1, here we randomly selected 2 groups E-C translational test paper as our corpora (see in Table 5) based on text type (fiction and non-fiction) and translation direction (E-C) in my research, which is suitable for my research.

1. Corpora' Analysis

Finishing the very loading, we can use the Concordances and Frequency Count in ParaConc to make information extraction. Here we inversely locate the key words (I/we/you/she/he/ it/they) in translated texts to identify the fitted
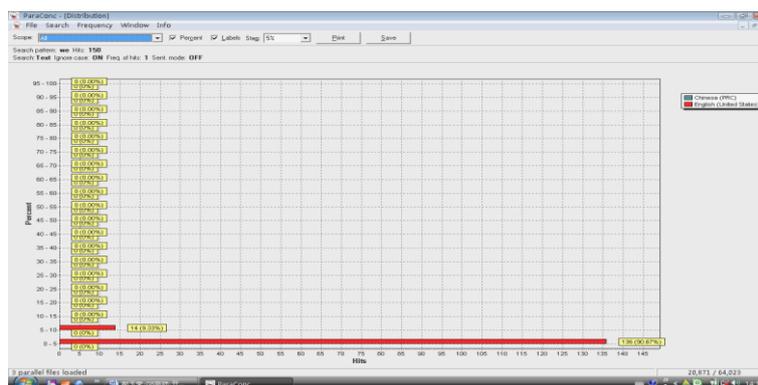
items.

TABLE 6:
CORPORA'S STATISTICS OF PERSONAL PRONOUN SUBJECT IN E-C TRANSLATION

Text type	Text title	ST's words	TT's characters
E-C Fiction	*Theory & Application of E-C translation*>Unit 10	20,871	64,023
E-C Non-Fiction	*Theory & Application of E-C translation*>Unit 14	16,137	37.294

Snap 2
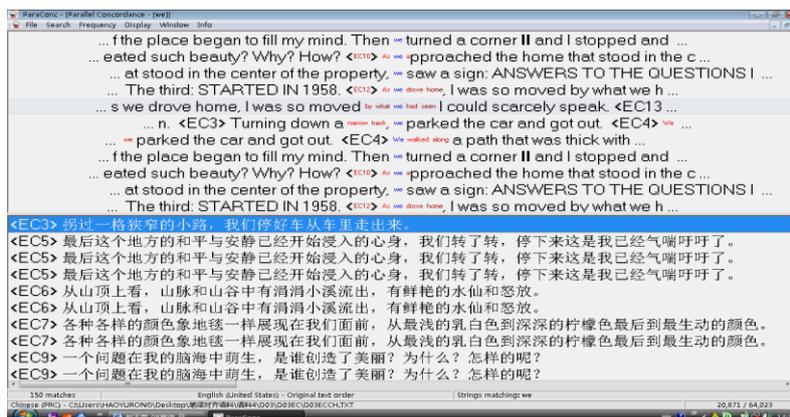
Snap 3

2. Data Collection and Analysis

With the help of tool ParaConc, we can identify sentences including personal pronoun subject and decide whether they should be calculated in the context of ST. And through the "distribution" and "frequency order", we can easily obtain the data we need in our research.

TABLE 7:
FREQUENCY STATISTIC OF PERSONAL PRONOUN SUBJECT IN ENGLISH ST AND CHINESE TT

Text type	Fiction texts		Non-Fiction texts	
texts	English ST	Chinese TT	English ST	Chinese TT
words /Characters	20,871	64,023	16,137	37,294
Personal pronoun	1323	869	132	97
Frequency(‰)	63.39	13.57	8.17	2.60

As *Table 7* shows, in fiction texts, among 20,871 words' English ST occur 1323 personal pronoun, about 63 per 1000 character in frequency and in 64.023 words occur 869 personal pronoun, amounting to14 per 1000 character in frequency. In non-fiction texts, among 16,137 words' Chinese ST occur 132 personal pronoun, about 8.17‰ in frequency and in 37,294 words occur 97 personal pronoun, about 2.60‰ in frequency.

Seemingly, the frequency of personal pronoun subjects in English ST is higher than that in Chinese TT, whenever they are in the fiction texts or non-fiction texts (see in *Figure 4*), which depends on how the personal pronoun subject need in Chinese and English.
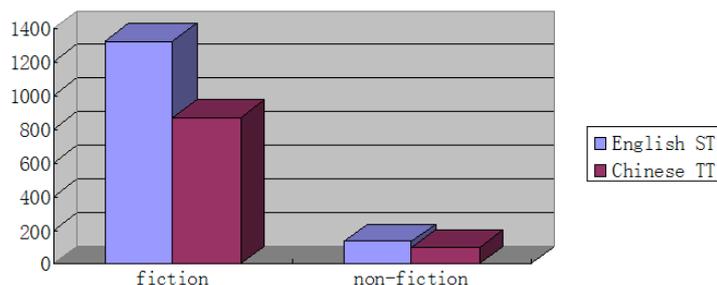
Figure 4:   A statistic of personal pronoun subject in English ST and Chinese TT

But in E-C translation, whether there are explicitation and implicitation of personal pronoun subject, we also need make further research on the transferring types and frequency of personal pronoun subject.

TABLE 8:
A STATISTIC ON TRANSFERRING TYPES OF PERSONAL PRONOUN SUBJECT IN E-C TRANSLATION

Text Information/type	Type/ token ratio	Sen. in total	Correspondence		Interlingua explicitation			
					explicating		adding	
			Sen.	Ratio (%)	Sen.	Ratio (%)	Sen.	Ratio (%)
Theory & Application of E-C translation>Unit 10/Fiction	20,131/7,571	698	586	84.3	78	10.6	34	5.1
Theory & Application of E-C translation>Unit 14/Non-fiction	1,210/5,142	432	286	66.7	123	28.0	23	5.3

We excerpt the parallel corpora---D01ECEN and D01ECCH (D01 refers to "the first group of the fourth E-C corpus file"), F01ECEN and F01ECCH (F01 refers to "the fist group of the sixth E-C corpus file") ---to investigate the specific transferring types of personal pronoun subject. As shown in *Table 8*, in the fiction texts, interlingua explicitation of personal pronoun subject covers 16.7%, far lower than correspondence 84.3%, whereas in the non-fiction texts, interlingua explicitation of personal pronoun subject covers 33.3%, also far lower than correspondence 66.7%.
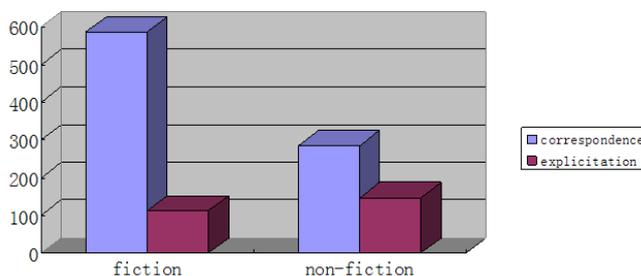

Figure 5: A transferring type's statistic of personal pronoun subject in E-C translation

In E-C translation, the transferring types of personal pronoun subject are shown in *Figure 5*. Both in fiction texts and in non-fiction texts, correspondence is over-dominant over the interlingua explicitation, interlingua explicitation not obvious. Furthermore, the personal pronoun subjects in English fiction texts are much more than those in Chinese translated texts.

3. Summary

According to the above statistic and analysis, we find personal pronoun subjects in E-C translation are decreased both in quantity and frequency, what's more, as transferring types are concerned, the explicating and adding are in total much less than correspondence. The trend to inter-lingua explicitation is not obvious.

V. CONCLUSION

Through Concordances and Frequency Count in ParaConc, the paper makes an empirical investigation into the transferring of personal pronoun subject based on its number, frequency and types of conversion from the direction of translation and text types. The result shows:

a. At the number level: In C-E translation, both in fiction texts and non-fiction texts, the number and frequency of personal pronoun subject increased, whereas in E-C translation, both in fiction texts and non-fiction texts, the number and frequency of personal pronoun subject decreased. It shows personal pronoun subject in English is more prevalent than that in Chinese.

b. At the types of conversion level: In C-E translation, both in fiction texts and non-fiction texts, the trend to interlingua explicitation of personal pronoun subject is obvious, whereas in E-C translation, both in fiction texts and non-fiction texts, correspondence is over-dominant over the interlingua explicitation and interlingua explicitation is not obvious.

c. At the target texts' comparison between professional translators and student translators: In C-E translation, In our counting, it is discovered both in fiction and non-fiction texts that the number of the words has decreased in the English translation compared with the words of original Chinese text, and in fiction texts, all the target texts given by student translators in three scores levels are irredundant than the reference target text given by translators in processional level with some comparison criteria, but in non-fiction texts, all the target texts given by student translators in three scores levels are redundant than the reference target text given by translators in processional level with some comparison criteria. In E-C translation, the number in target texts is more than that in original English texts, and all the target texts given by student translators in three scores levels are redundant than the reference target text given by translators in professional level with some comparison criteria. So, we can safely say: the explicitation rises in translation as the scores level of translators rises regardless of text types and both in fiction texts and non-fiction texts, the trend to comparable explicitation of personal pronoun subject is not obvious, whereas in E-C translation, the explicitation declines in translation as the scores level of translators rises regardless of texts types; and both in fiction texts and non-fiction texts, the trend to comparable explicitation of personal pronoun subject is obvious.

Different language system and style preferences should be considered as the key factor influencing the differences of word number among each group's target texts or indicating the unique explicitation preference of any translators. As mentioned early, Chinese is of paratactic feature, in which the relation between sentence parts is loose and unclear. Thus covert coherence is preferred in Chinese. English is characterized by hypo taxis which show much attention to formal cohesion. Therefore, overt cohesion is preferred in English. Then the shifts from the covert cohesion to overt cohesion inevitably involve the more explicitation (Ke Fei, 2003).

NOTES

1. The scores scope of the TEM4 and TEM8 in the research is based on "Syllabus for English Majors",which is in the "Basic College English Syllabus" and "Senior English Syllabus for College English" on the basis of amendments made by Foreign Language Teaching Higher Education English group approval of the Steering Committee and approved by the Ministry of Education through the country.

2. The model of the present study will also be confined to the study of formalization explicitation such as Libo Huang, focused on personal subject pronoun because of the restrict of Internet automobile tagged corpus. But the difference of the present study from Huang's is fully covering the student translator's factor. The present study will separately select one of five p passages in E-C and C-E translation to investigate the different translation version confined to the same source text in the hope of explictitation strategy by different student translators.

3. As far as words number and the same procedure factors are considered, the research doesn't to make a target texts' comparison between the translated texts by student translators and reference texts by professional translators. But in order to answer my second question, the result of this comparison research is shown in conclusion.

4. Limitation of the Concordance: As mentioned, software in this research named ParaConc is applied in this study to process the sample texts. However, due to the limitation of the tools, data located are only 150 and can not be reserved. So some useful data such as average lexical length, sentence distribution are missed from the data presentation. This makes the whole analysis look weak to some extent.

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