Wild Animals in English Idiom Translation

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Abstract: English idioms contain a large number of animal-related idioms. The main reason is that animals and humans live on the ball together. In the long process of contact and interaction, humans have generated rich associations based on the shape and habits of animals. The characteristics of animals are linked to the attributes of human beings, which are used to express various emotions, to achieve vivid images, conciseness and profound meaning. The purpose of this article is to study the application of wild animals in the translation of English idioms. Through the conceptual integration theory as a theoretical framework, a combination of quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis is used to carry out a detailed analysis of metaphorical English animal idioms. Analyze the application of wild animals in the translation of English idioms to discuss the use of wild animals in English idioms in translation, and how to improve the quality of translation by using appropriate English idioms. The research results show that in the survey of the masses, it was found that 80% of people agree that animal idioms can be used as much as possible in English translation, and 11% maintain a neutral opinion that they can be used appropriately and not too much; only 9 % Of people oppose the use of animal idioms. Therefore, the application of wild animals in English idiom translation can well solve the meaning expression of English idioms in the translation process.

1. Introduction

English wild animal idioms are refined from long-term social practice during the development of English, and they are the essence of language. And the animal idioms related to the image of animals appear frequently [1]. These animal idioms are concise, vivid, and rich in association. When translating these animal idioms, we must fully consider the cultural connotation and language characteristics contained in the original English idioms, and combine the cultural background of the original English idioms to find the Chinese and Western cultures. Similarities and differences, using appropriate translation methods. In general, different translation methods such as literal translation, substitution, and idioms can be used to reproduce the cultural connotation of the animal idiom

without violating the original expression, so as to achieve the purpose of faithful original text and make the target reader understand [2]. Language is the carrier of culture and an important part of culture. As the most vivid part of language, animal idioms and proverbs sensitively reflect the changes in social life and social thinking, so they are the parts of language that can reflect cultural characteristics. Animal idioms and proverbs are independent and fixed factors in the language, that is, they are independent in meaning, and their meanings are not exactly the sum of the meanings of the words that make up it [3].

There are many differences in English and Chinese customs, such as people's attitudes towards certain animals, which reflects the differences in culture and thinking [4]. Those animal idioms and proverbs that contain animal words can make people deeply feel the deep cultural connotation. Semantic and cultural equivalence between two languages is rare [4]. Some English wild animal idioms and proverbs used metaphors or expressions that are literally translated into Chinese will be difficult for Chinese readers to understand. Sometimes, some familiar words can also cause misunderstandings and cause intriguing jokes [5,6]. Therefore, when translating animal idioms and proverbs with animal vocabulary, you need to fully understand the differences between English and Chinese cultures, and enhance the sensitivity and recognition of English culture. Translators should understand the concepts, beliefs, customs, values, etc. of the English culture extensively and accurately, while retaining their characteristics and conforming to Chinese expression habits, faithfully conveying the value of Chinese culture in order to truly be different Smooth communication between cultures [7].

Miri did a comparative study to describe some differences between English and Persian English metaphor interpretations. According to the culture of two languages, we have classified three kinds of metaphors of animals and illustrated different examples [8,9]. Xia introduced a novel approach to address existing gaps in message translation in dialog systems. Currently, messages submitted to the dialogue system are considered isolated sentences. Therefore, the lack of contextual information prevents the disambiguation of homographs in ambiguous sentences. He solves this ambiguity problem by using concepts on the existing ontology [10]. Figen found that translators used both alienation strategies (such as addition, preservation, orthographic adaptation) and domestication strategies (such as omission, globalization, and localization) to handle various translation and culturally specific projects. One of the most commonly used strategies is the globalization strategy [11]. Qing tried to analyze the problems in the English translation of the names of Chinese laws and regulations, and made a comparative study with the names of US laws and regulations to find out the reasons for the problems in China's laws and regulations and put forward some suggestions. Suggestions for final solution. The proposed proposal refers to the authoritative version when the English name is used in translation; to simplify the length and structure of the name translation as much as possible; to establish a consistent structural standard for different forms of words; and to try to unify the form of "law" [12].

The main research content of this paper is roughly divided into five parts. The first part is an introduction to English animal idioms, an explanation of the purpose and significance of the research, and the current research status. The second part introduces the translation methods and differences of English idioms and the theory of conceptual integration. The third part is the experimental part of this article, which mainly introduces the experimental content and experimental data. The fourth part analyzes the data theoretically and analyzes the application of wild animals in English idiom translation. The fifth part is the conclusion, a brief summary of the content of this article, and a final discussion and explanation of the experimental results.

2. Proposed Method

2.1. Differences and similarities between English and Chinese cultures

Some proverbs with animal words have basically the same meaning as Chinese metaphors, and their meanings are more consistent, except that some grammatical structures are slightly different. Generally, appear in descriptive sentences. In this case, you can use literal translation to translate,

The meaning is understandable to both Chinese and English-speaking people. Such as:

A cat has nine lives.

Barking dogs do not bite.

The tortoise wins the race while the hare is sleeping. The tortoise wins.

The early birds catch the most worms.

Cultural information differences are caused by lexical associations and cultural image differences. That is to say, the metaphor of vocabulary does not correspond to associative meaning and social cultural meaning in reality. It is the differences in the natural environment, social and cultural background, and customs of different nations that make metaphors and associations different. When translating animals, these animal idioms and proverbs can still choose the corresponding Chinese words for direct translation, but their connotations are sometimes not completely equivalent to Chinese. For example: as wise as an owl. At first glance, the Chinese certainly have trouble understanding what it means. Because we think of owls as a symbol of doom, if you hear owls screaming, that person or family may be unlucky or even die. However, from the perspective of British and American countries, owls can be seen everywhere in many cartoons, children's books, and comic books. It is serious, very thoughtful, and often appears as a judge. The owl is a symbol of wisdom. It is an animal representing intelligence and wit.

As proud as a peacock. The peacock is an auspicious symbol in our culture. People think that opening a peacock is a happy event for everyone. But in English, instead of emphasizing the beautiful side of the peacock, but emphasizing its proud side,

Basically, the word peacock has a negative meaning. Crocodile tears. This means that the crocodile often makes a cry to seduce the animals it wants to eat, and then it tears while eating. So, people use the tears of a crocodile to compare the false compassion of a bad person. Literal translation can sometimes maintain the vivid image of the original text, but its supplementary meaning enriches its connotation, which appears more in political terms, such as: lame duck, refers to an official who is about to step down and not be re-elected. dark horse A dark horse is a player who is unknown or ignored beforehand and wins unexpectedly. But sometimes there are some meanings that are basically the same before and after translation, such as: as gentle as lamb is as gentle as a sheep; as gay as a lark is like a lark rejoicing.

The animals in this part of English wild animal idioms and proverbs have a lower level of identification with Chinese people. In order to avoid the use of these animal species in English, people have similar associations with Westerners, but we can find the overall corresponding expression in Chinese. Therefore, when translating, you can choose an animal that conforms to the Chinese identity to replace it. We usually use word translation to translate. Such as: a lion in the way, stumbling block; to play oneself in the lion's mouth, being in a tiger's hole. In these two cases, "lion" in English was translated into "Tiger" in Chinese. This is because lions are less familiar in China than tigers, and they do not have very rich connotations in Chinese, so people are not prone to all kinds of associations. In the West, the lion is respected as the king of beasts, a symbol of bravery, fierceness, and majesty. The British Lion means Britain. King Richard I of England was called the Lion-Heart because of his bravery. A liter-ary lion means a celebrity in the literary world. An animal equivalent to a lion's status in the human mind is a tiger in our country. In the hearts of

the Chinese, the tiger is the king of beasts. It is very brave and majestic, so many animal idioms are connected with the tiger, such as: crouching tiger, hiding dragon, adding tiger wings, leaping tiger down the mountain, etc. Therefore, when translating animal idioms and proverbs that contain "lion" lions, we might as well use "tiger" instead, which is more in line with Chinese identity. Such as: come in like a lion and go out like a lamb tiger head and snake tail; like a key in a lion's hide.

2.2. Translation of English Animal Idioms

Generally speaking, different translation methods, such as literal translation, substitution, and idioms, can be used to reproduce the cultural connotation of the animal idiom without violating the original expression, so as to achieve the purpose of faithful original text and make the target reader understand.

(1) Literal translation

In both English and Chinese, people of different cultures like to use animal names as an analogy. This is because in the process of dealing with animals' day and night, people are gradually familiar with their living habits and quality characteristics, and these habits, characteristics, etc. are related to People or other phenomena in human society are linked. Because there is no fundamental difference in the nature of the same animal, some animal names will be used to make the same or similar metaphors in different cultures. In this case, literal translation can be used for translation.

A wolf in sheep's clothing

As sly as a fox

A bird's eye view

As busy as a bee

Make a monkey out of somebody

Due to the differences in geographical environment, economic life, and customs of different nationalities, the metaphorical and associative meanings of animal idioms in China and the West are also different. When translating this part of animal idioms, you can choose the corresponding Chinese words for direct translation. But its connotation is sometimes not exactly the same as Chinese. As wise as an owl, at first glance, the Chinese may be confused. owl is "owl" or "night cat" in Chinese, and these two words are derogatory because their calls are scary, and the Chinese often associate them with doom. However, traditionally, Westerners regard owls as birds of wisdom, which originated from ancient Greek mythology. Owls often followed behind the goddess of wisdom and were regarded as a symbol of wisdom. As proud as a peacock In China, people think that opening a peacock is a happy event and a symbol of auspiciousness, but in Western culture, people think that peacocks are striding up and walking with their heads swaying frequently. Showing off its beautiful feathers is enough to show its "proud" and "arrogant" look.

(2) Replacement method

In some English wild animal idioms, the image of animals in Western and Chinese people is different. In order to avoid these animals giving Chinese people a similar association, you can choose one that matches the Chinese meaning when translating. Animals recognized by the Chinese to replace; we often use the replacement method to translate. As strong as a horse In western countries, horses are steers, and cattle are used to produce milk and meat. Horses have more opportunities to show their strength. In rural areas of China, cattle are the main breeding animals. Of course, there is also a saying that "power is as big as a cow" and "strong as a cow".

As stubborn as a mule (bottle like a cow) cattle and mules are powerful livestock. In Western countries, the mule has to do heavy work for the master, but the naturally heavy-bearing animals are not always willing to do heavy work, so the British regard the mule as the heaviest livestock. In rural China, there are more cows than mules, and they have to do heavy work according to the

owner's orders. It is also uncomfortable. The Chinese naturally treat cows as mules' domestic animals. The word "mu" itself contains the word "bull". Wagyu related.

A lion in the way. In English, the king of beasts is a lion, a symbol of bravery, fierceness, and majesty. In Chinese culture, the tiger is regarded as the king of beasts. Most of the animal idioms containing "tiger" can see these characteristics: "There are no tigers in the mountains, monkeys are called kings," "Crouching Tigers, Hidden Dragons," "Companions like Tigers." ", Etc., when translating animal idioms containing" lion ", it may be better to use" tiger "instead, which is more in line with Chinese habits. Other animal idioms that can use similar translations are:

Like a cat on hot bricks; Talk horse a black sheep; To kill the goose that lays the golden eggs; To drink like a fish neither fish nor fowl (non-donkey, non-horse); the benefits of substitution not only consider the national characteristics and language structure of the language, but also reflect the cultural background and expression habits of the target language.

(3) Third, the usage

Some English animal vocabularies have no similarities to Chinese in terms of literalness, overall meaning, and practical usage. At this time, it is usually translated using sets, that is, similar animal idioms are used from Chinese according to the meaning that English wants to express. carry out. To rain cats and dogs According to Nordic mythology, cat is considered to be an animal that has a great impact on the weather. People can anticipate the coming of the storm from the cat jumping activities, so look at it It is a symbol of "heavy rain". It is also said in mythology that dog (dog) often follows Odin (Odin) who is in charge of wisdom, war and agriculture. Its activity can predict windy signals, and dog is also regarded as a symbol of strong wind. Dogs (strong winds) come with cats (heavy rain), which is cats and dogs (heavy rain).

If the above animal idioms are literally translated into Chinese without any consideration, it will be difficult for Chinese readers to understand and even have some inexplicable feelings. Applying similar animal idioms from Chinese is in line with the Chinese way of thinking and expression. Different nations have different understandings and emotions of animals due to cultural differences. Being familiar with the cultural connotation of English in different cultural backgrounds is the key to accurately grasping translation. Therefore, we should first make an in-depth comparison of the cultural connotations involved in animal idioms, be familiar with the similarities and differences between animal connotations in English and Chinese, and use different translation methods to make the expression of the translation consistent with the original and conform to Chinese expression habits.

2.3. Conceptual Integration Theory

According to the theory of conceptual integration, the understanding of the meaning of dialogues depends to a large extent on the integration of different psychological spaces and the construction of network meaning. As a type of discourse, English animal idioms find a way to explain their way of meaning construction and meaning understanding. Conceptual integration theory is one of the latest methods in world language research, laying a foundation for researchers to further explore people's cognitive mechanisms, and provides a new perspective on the study of animal idioms.

The development of conceptual integration theory began in 1993. The theory of psych spatial theory has been developed in western countries for more than 20 years since its publication. The concept integration theory (referred to as the concept integration theory for short) mainly involves the process of constructing the online meaning of natural language, which is considered to be common in everyday thought and language. Conceptual integration is a general cognitive operation that forms a new emergency structure in a mixture as its final product. The formation of an emergency structure in a mixed space is based on a mental space of two inputs. Here we refer to

"spiritual space"; in fact, the theory of conceptual integration is generated and developed from the theory of mental space. Therefore, it is necessary to give a comprehensive introduction to the theory of psychological space.

The conceptual integration network involves four thinking spaces. Namely input I and input II, general space and mixed space. Inputs I and II contain a lot of raw information. In the universal space, the general contour structure of the two inputs is generalized to ensure that the cross-space mapping can be performed smoothly. The mixed space includes not only the general structure of the general space, but also the specific structure selectively projected by the two inputs and the emergency structure. It should be noted that there is no emergency structure in the original input space, which reflects the creativity of conceptual integration. Generally speaking, the essence of CIT is to obtain a new emergency structure by establishing a local mapping between the two. Two input spaces, and then selectively project elements and frames from both inputs into the blend space.

3. Experiments

3.1. Research Method

The following sections outline the research methods used in this paper. Put forward the research questions of this thesis. It then explains how and where the data is collected. Finally, the research process is revealed. Details are provided below.

As mentioned earlier, traditional linguists believe that animal idioms are always regarded as a rhetorical device. Therefore, many scholars and researchers have studied animal idioms from the perspective of syntax and pragmatics, which has been explained in detail in the literature.

Some scholars study animal idioms from the perspective of cognitive linguistics. They sought to understand the cognitive mechanisms behind the process of understanding animal idioms. However, they could not elaborate on the process of meaning construction of animal idioms. Since the concept integration theory is considered to be a universal principle that reveals the dynamic meaning construction process of natural language, the author tries to use this theory to more directly present the meaning construction process of English animal idioms. "Sense construction refers to advanced, complex psychological operations that are applied in various fields or across fields when we think, act or communicate. These fields are also spiritual. They include background cognition and conceptual models, and only partially structured Partially introduced psychological space. From the perspective, we can understand that meaning construction is a complex dynamic process. To comprehensively analyze the meaning construction of animal idioms, it is necessary to operate the language form, cognitive knowledge, background and conceptual models. In order to clearly understand the meaning of animal idioms, the author chose a most typical example to illustrate it.

According to Falconer, integrated networks mainly include single-frame networks, frame networks, single-sided networks, and double-sided networks. In this paper, the four types of networks are collectively referred to as simplex networks, mirrored networks, single-range networks, and dual-range networks. Animal idioms are divided into metaphorical animal idioms and metonymic English idioms according to different human cognitive models. In this part, the author focuses on the understanding of metaphorical animal idioms in four integrated networks. There are four typical animal idioms that will be analyzed in the corresponding integrated networks. Before the analysis, as shown in Table 1 below, the specific numbers and percentages of the four types of networks in 77 metaphorical animal idioms are listed.

Table 1. Percentage of four types of networks in metaphorical animal idioms

Type	Number	Percentage
Simplex networks	10	12.98%
Mirror networks	44	57.14%
Single-scope networks	17	22.07%
Double-scope networks	6	7.79%
Total	77	100%

3.2. Data Collection

In order to give answers to the above research questions, this article will analyze an English animal idiom that is rarely used in the CIT framework. The research corpus will be based on NTC's English Animal Idioms Dictionary, which is published by the Central Compilation Press. 121 animal idioms in the British Animal Corpus were carefully selected and these 121 animal idioms are divided into two categories: metaphorical animal idioms and metonymic animal idioms, each category of animal idioms is assigned Four types of networks. Details can be found in the appendix.

NTC's "Animal Dictionary of English Idioms", as the corpus source of this article, is the most scientific reference for the expression of contemporary English idioms. The dictionary covers more than 6,500 different forms of approximately 5,500 input blocks in 6,000 definitions. Definitions and examples use controlled vocabulary, and special features make the dictionary unique to language learners. In addition, the dictionary emphasizes the need for users to understand the idiomatic meaning, usage, and appropriate context of idioms. Definitions and examples provide enough information to allow English-trained personnel to interpret idiomatic expressions. Finally, the dictionary relies on clear, simple, and well-written examples to guide users through the meaning and proper usage of each idiom. In short, this dictionary can be a great help for non-native English speakers to understand animal idioms.

Conceptual integration theory lays the theoretical framework for this paper, and quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis are used as research methods. The purpose of this article is to explain the integration process of meaning construction, and to reveal the mechanisms behind understanding animal idioms. After identifying English animal idioms as the research object, I read many related academic journals and books. During the reading process, some limitations of previous research on understanding of English animal idioms were discovered. It is also found that the concept integration theory, as the forefront method of language research, has a powerful force in explaining natural language phenomena. Therefore, the concept integration theory is adopted as the theory

The framework of this study describes the process of understanding animal idioms in English. Next, this paper uses quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis as research methods. Therefore, following the necessary quantitative and qualitative research procedures, all animal idioms in the dictionary were collected, and every effort was made to pick out the most typical examples as data for analysis. From the English Animal Idioms Dictionary of NTC, carefully selected and selected 121 commonly used English animal idioms. Limited by time and space, it is not possible and unnecessary to analyze all the listed animal idioms, and only detail some of them. More specifically, the selected animal idiom is divided into metaphorical animal idioms and metonymic animal idioms, and one animal idiom is used to show the entire integration process of meaning construction in each network type. In other words, a total of eight animal idioms will be used in four integrated networks to reveal the process of constructing meaning.

4. Discussion

4.1. A Comparative Analysis of Cultural Connotations and Metaphors of Animal Idioms in English and Chinese

In English and Chinese culture, animal idioms have corresponding senses and images, which are reflected in the way of cultural similarity. Because people can live on an earth, and if they can recognize an objective material society, they have the psychological foundation of the universe. In English and Chinese, because humans live in different regions, they live far away, but there may be some similarities in understanding certain animal characteristics. In many animal idioms, the same animal is considered a metaphor to show the same social phenomenon or to express similar feelings. In both countries, people communicate the same senses by hiring the same animals. Some idioms are as follows: Dark horse; A wolf in sheep 's clothing; a wolf in sheep 's clothing; Crocodile 's tears; Make a pig of oneself eat and drink.

As shown in Figure 1, through the above example, we can see that with the increase in the number of animal idioms, in English and Chinese culture, each pair of animal idioms has the same animal image, and they are given the same meaning. To some extent, people's living habits and culture can be expressed in language, which means that corresponding animal idioms show that in English and Chinese culture, similar habits exist in their social life.
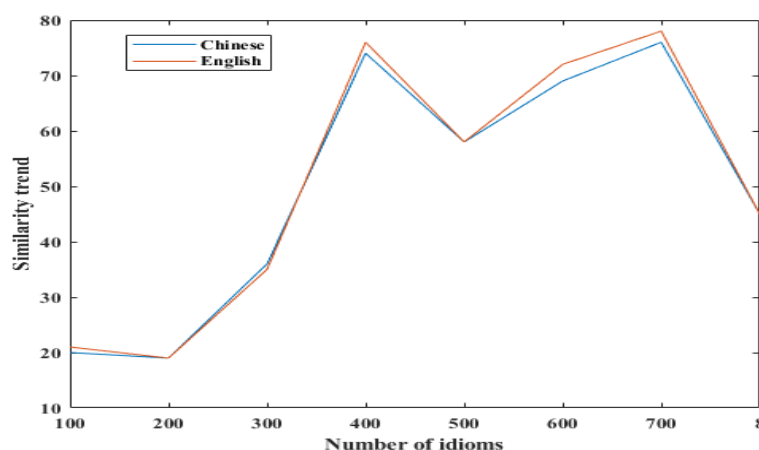

Figure 1. Cultural similarity between English and Chinese animal idioms

Due to cultural differences between Chinese and English, we cannot easily achieve full equivalence. In English and Chinese culture, there are a few animal idioms with the same pattern and cultural significance. Semi-correspondence indicates that some animal idioms may become partially equal in pattern and meaning. This phenomenon indicates that the cultural meaning of animal idioms has the same animal term in both cultures, but they are different from each other, although this is not inconsistent with these two words. Some animal idioms have the same patterns and graphics, but they can express different connotations. Moreover, some animal idioms have the same meaning but different numbers. In short, this animal idiom shows the same image or meaning. In order to compare the same animal idioms, more than half of the corresponding animal idioms are given as examples: To kill two birds with one stone one arrow and two eagles; Two dogs strive for a bone, the third run away with it Gain; To gild the lily to add snakes and feet; Like a drowned rat to drop soup chicken; An ass in a lion's skin fox fake tiger power; A cat on hot brick ants on a hot pot.

The cognitive basis of metaphor is "similarity" and its similarity. The main practical function is

to use the source domain to understand the target domain. Metonymy allows people to use more familiar aspects to identify unfamiliar aspects of a particular category. The cognitive basis of metonymy is "continuity," and its practical function helps identify unfamiliar or difficult-to-understand aspects of a category. Metonymy can generally be divided into two categories: the entire ICM and its parts, and parts of the ICM. These two general categories include many sub-categories, such as the Internet of Things ICM, constituent ICM, event ICM, and so on. It is also important to have some relevant knowledge about metonymy, because it can help us put different idioms into the right type and get a relatively correct understanding of these idioms. In the following study, as shown in Table 2, the percentages of the four types of networks in metonymic English animal idioms are listed, and four typical metonymic English idioms are illustrated in detail in the next section as examples.

Table 2. Percentage of four types of networks in metonymic English animal idioms

Type	Percentage
Simplex networks	9.09%
Mirror networks	45.45%
Single-scope networks	31.81%
Double-scope networks	13.63%
Total	100%

As shown in Figure 2, of the four conceptually integrated networks, the simplex network is the simplest and most basic one. We collected four metonymic English idioms belonging to the simplex network. Their proportion in all 44 metonymic English idioms is about 9.09%. We can see that the simplex network is not the main method for constructing the meaning of English idioms. Here, we take the metonymic English idiom "playing a goat" as an example to illustrate the integration process. In the phrase "required to leave the class because he has been playing a goat", "goat" does not refer to a farm animal or a wild animal. The pronoun of "playing a goat" means that someone behaves like a clown, stupidly. As we all know, goat's tail smells bad and always shows offensive and stupid. So goats are often used to refer to bad people. A "goat" is an animal with multiple attributes, for example, its color can be identified as white or black. It has a beard and a right angle; it is closely related to sheep; the tail smells bad; in the sentence, the animal "goat" is used to indicate one of its attributes, referring to its aggressiveness and stupid temper. This type of metonymy belongs to the Constitutional ICM. In the constitutional ICM, things are presented through their materials or substances.
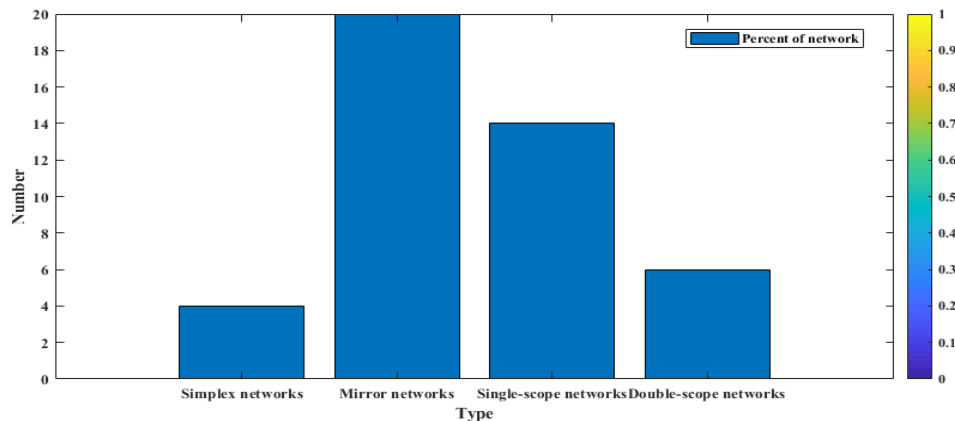

Figure 2. Numbers of four types of networks in metonymy English idioms

4.2. Application of Wild Animals in English Idiom Translation

According to statistics, there are one million species of animals in the world, and their variety is incomparable to anything else. They have different habits and are in many different ways. Old neighbors think that she and her boyfriend belong to the same family. This is reflected in animal idioms.

The neighbors though that she and her boyfriend were birds of a feather.

The criminal was hiding from the police, but a small boy let the cat out of the bag when he told the police that there was a man in the house.

An awkward woman is likened to a bull who broke into a magnet shop and broke through and broke the supplies. It turned out that someone in the UK put a cat in a bag, claiming to be a pig, in order to deceive the money of inexperienced people, and the result was revealed. Using this animal idiom in this sentence makes the language look neat and clean. It is lively and interesting. The animal idiom used here makes the sentence concise and concise, which is meaningful. In the animal idioms listed above, bees, birds, cows, and cats are used. As shown in Figure 3, as the intuitiveness and specificity of animal idiom language increase, the contagious power of language is also increasing. Makes animal idioms more and more important in language translation. With the help of the images of these animals and their different habits and detours, the above-mentioned animal idioms are refined, vivid, and lively, and the language's intuitiveness, specificity, and sharpness are enhanced, thereby enhancing its infectivity and making people I have a clear understanding of things, I have a real understanding, and I am very impressed. With great brilliance and vitality.
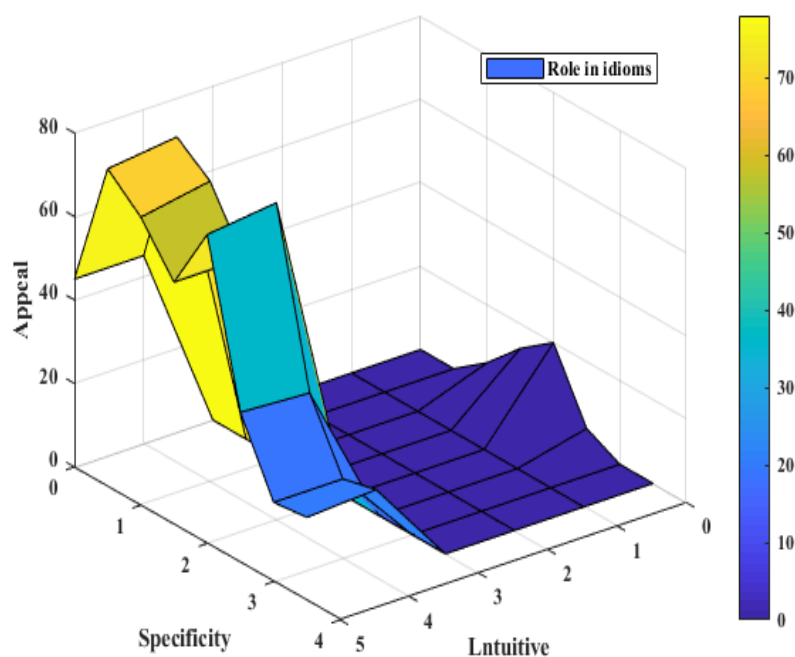

Figure 3. The relationship between intuition, specificity and infectivity of English animal idioms

Dealing well with English idioms in translation is an important issue. Animal English has both national characteristics and an important rhetorical means. It is concise, expressive, and has a strong artistic appeal. It may be encountered in translating animal idioms. All kinds of difficulties must be handled flexibly according to the specific situation (mood environment, context, etc.). The most important thing is to fully understand the true meaning of animal idioms based on the

above-mentioned various characteristics of animal idioms. Don't expect Vincent, Meaning or reasoning by word.

Any word has its original meaning and extended meaning. Understanding of the original meaning of animal idioms can be found in related animal idiom reference books. In other words, as long as you read the English Wild Animal Idioms Dictionary, you can find out about English wild animal idioms. In fact, in the process of translation, you can consider using or not using animal idioms.

When translators convey the message and meaning of the original text, "English wild animal idioms are often economical expressions." In the appropriate context, using a small number of animal idioms can translate the meaning of the original text on a deeper level.
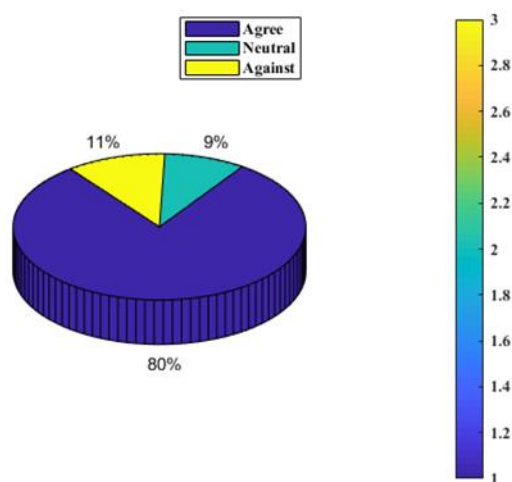

Figure 4. Investigation on the application of English wild animal idioms in translation

As shown in Figure 4, in a survey of the masses, it was found that 80% of people agree that English animal idioms can be used as much as possible in English translation, and 11% maintain a neutral opinion that they can be used appropriately and not too much ; Only 9% of people oppose the use of English animal idioms. They believe that the use of English animal idioms in English translation will destroy the original meaning of the article and bring some difficulties to readers' understanding. From another perspective, the use of English animal idioms can make the original and translation consistent in style. Even after reading the translation, the reader can still feel the style of the original text. In Chinese, four-character words, three-character idioms, idioms, proverbs, and rest words belong to the category of Chinese animal idioms. These fixed phrases have been formed and evolved in long-term language use and development. Generally, they cannot be used apart or combined into a new word. Therefore, their meaning is relatively fixed. However, English wild animal idioms do not possess such characteristics. English wild animal idioms are quite flexible and not fixed in terms. In different contexts, the same animal idiom can appear in this form or in that form. The relatively flexible nature of English wild animal idioms can help translators better convey and express the original information.

Based on the above analysis, it can be seen that the integration of English wild animal idioms can make the translation more smooth, smooth and natural, and also make the entire English literary work more authentic. It helps English readers to understand the content and ideas of the original work more deeply. Appreciate the author's writing style and its language charm. At the same time, it should also be noted that the use of animal idioms involves English and Chinese expressions, the cultural background of the two languages, the lifestyle of the original and translated authors, and

other ways of thinking. Therefore, in the process of translation, it should be considered in many aspects, repeated considerations, and the rational and effective use of English wild animal idioms based on the principle of specific analysis.

5. Conclusion

(1) The integration of English animal idioms can make the translation more smooth, smooth and natural, and also make the entire English literature more authentic. It helps English readers to understand the content and ideas of the original work more deeply. Appreciate the author's writing style and its language charm. At the same time, it should also be noted that the use of animal idioms involves English and Chinese expressions, the cultural background of the two languages, the lifestyle of the original and translated authors, and other thinking factors. Therefore, in the process of translation, it should be considered in many aspects, repeatedly considered, and the English animal idioms should be used reasonably and effectively based on the principle of specific analysis.

(2) In the survey of the masses, it was found that 80% agreed that animal idioms could be used in English translation as much as possible, and 11% maintained a neutral opinion that they could be used appropriately and not too much; only 9% Of people oppose the use of animal idioms. They believe that the use of animal idioms in the English translation will destroy the original meaning of the article and cause readers some difficulties in understanding. From another perspective, the use of English animal idioms can make the original and translation consistent in style.

(3) The frequency of animal idioms in English and Chinese is high. English and Chinese nationalities have different thinking styles and cultural backgrounds, and the metaphors carried by the same animal may be different. On the one hand, the metaphorical meaning of animal images with the same meaning, that is, their pragmatic meanings in the original and target languages may be very different, or even completely contradict. On the other hand, some animal images are rich in pragmatic meanings in the original language, but not in the target language. Therefore, equivalent image associations cannot be generated in the target language.

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Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

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