

development, universities have failed to effectively handle the relationship between scale and quality, efficiency and employment. Under the role of the external environment, some graduates have experienced employment difficulties, which is the main reason for universities to carry out employment assistance work. In this study, the influence of accurate assistance policy on alleviating the psychological anxiety of employment difficulties of college students was analyzed.

Study design: Five hundred of the college students were randomly selected as investigators, with unlimited gender, age and major. The questionnaire is mainly based on the background of employment assistance for graduates in universities, through the following questions and answer aspects: 1. Build a whole-process talent training quality monitoring and employment early warning system. 2. Establish a work system for promoting employment for all staff. 3. Equipped with a high-quality full-time employment team. 4. Strengthen employment guidance and vocational development education. 5. Strengthen education on innovation and entrepreneurship.

Methods: The influence of Excel statistics on alleviating the psychological anxiety of employment difficulties of college students.

Results: The results of this survey, the influence values of specific factors were quantified by 0-4,0 indicating irrelevant, 1 slight influence, 2 general influence, 3 obvious influence, 4 sufficient influence, and the specific statistical tables are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Impact of precise assistance policies on alleviating the psychological anxiety of college students' employment difficulties

Factor	Build a system	Equipped with teams	Strengthen employment guidance and education	Strengthen education on innovation and entrepreneurship
Students	4	4	4	4

Conclusions: It is imperative to pay attention to the mental health education of graduates and improve their mental adjustment ability. College graduates in the employment difficulties, will have pressure, leading to anxiety, depression, confusion, impatience and other emotions, these emotions are not timely adjusted, will accumulate serious psychological problems. Colleges and universities must strengthen the mental health education to the students with employment difficulties, investigate whether the graduates have mental abnormality regularly, establish dynamic early warning mechanism, and intervene the students with mental abnormality timely. At the same time, colleges and universities should teach students to correctly understand psychological problems, such as the causes of psychological problems, how to relieve pressure and self-adjustment, etc. For students with serious psychological problems who have difficulties in finding jobs, if the tutors cannot help the students by themselves, they shall report to the employment guidance department of the school and the psychological consultation center in time, and help the students solve the psychological problems through the intervention of professional psychological consultants.

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A STUDY OF SKOPOS THEORY AND THINKING BARRIERS IN AEROSPACE TEXT TRANSLATION - ALSO ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARALLEL CORPUS FOR APPLIED TRANSLATION

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Background: Skopos originated from the German functional school in the 20th century, which was put forward by Vermeer and Nord. Skopos was originally Greek and meant to be the goal. Skopostheorie represents the development trend of functional translation theory. According to Vermeer, translation has three purposes: the translator's aim of "making a living". The purpose of "enlightening the reader" in a linguistic context: to use a particular translation strategy or procedure for the purpose of reflecting the structural characteristics of the source text. Translation strategies should be determined by the target language culture rather than the source language culture, and the translator can determine the specific translation strategies and methods of the text in the particular context without worrying about literal

equivalence. According to Skopostheorie, the source language and the target language are two independent texts with different values, purposes and functions. The source language is limited to providing information. “Skopostheorie” emphasizes reader-centered. The emphasis on target-culture-oriented is therefore particularly applicable to the translation of applied texts, namely so-called “operative” and “informative” texts. In this sense, Skopostheorie is undoubtedly of great guiding significance to application-oriented translation. Not only does it point out the direction of application-oriented translation, but also provides an effective approach to practical translation strategies. Vermeer calls it the abolition of the source text. Mandy puts forward six principles of Skopostheorie: Skopostheorie determines the target text. The target text provides the source language and cultural information for the target culture. The target text cannot provide the information that contradicts the source language. The target text must be consistent within the text. The target text must be consistent across the text. The above criteria embody the order of degrees of importance. Skopostheorie is the supreme criterion.

Objective: The types of applied texts are various, and the styles are various, showing typical intertextual characteristics, some plain and simple, some gorgeous and elegant, both literary-like tourism texts, and almost rigid and rigorous forms, such as business contracts. Translating different types of texts requires the translator to adopt different strategies and methods. Corpus translation studies began in the 1990s and have attracted increasing attention in the field of translation studies. In our country, corpus translation research is still in its infancy. The aim of this research method is to find out the rules of translation itself, or translation universality. If English-Chinese parallel corpus can be established, researchers can find out the rules of translation and develop new thinking based on textual linguistics and contrastive linguistics.

Subjects and methods: This paper investigates the translators of aerospace texts in the form of questionnaires, and interviews them before distributing the questionnaires. Based on the Skopos theory, the interview aims to understand the translator’s logical thinking and obstacles in the process of translating aerospace texts.

Study design: Randomly selected 50 aerospace text translators, regardless of age and gender, were investigated. A total of 50 questionnaires were distributed, 49 questionnaires were retrieved, 48 effective questionnaires.

Methods: Using Excel statistics based on the construction of applied translation parallel corpus, Skopos theory and the influence of thinking obstacles in the process of aerospace text translation.

Results: According to the results of the survey, this study analyzes whether the translator can find the law of translation, whether the thinking is innovated and whether the efficiency of translation is improved.

The results of this test shall be determined by means of 1 to 3 grades of quantitative influence values of specific factors, 1 indicating irrelevance, 2 indicating general influence, and 3 indicating great influence. In order to reduce the great error caused by individual subjectivity in the evaluation, the evaluation values of 50 translators shall be adopted and the average value shall be taken as the basis for rounding off the results. The specific statistical table is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Students’ preference for traditional music

Groups	Find the law	Innovative thinking	Improve efficiency
University student	3	3	2

Conclusions: Based on the theories of textual linguistics and contrastive linguistics, we can find the rules of translation, broaden our research horizon, and innovate both in theory and practice.

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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE TEACHING METHODS ON ALLEVIATING STUDENTS’ LEARNING MENTAL PRESSURE

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Background: language is the most important tool for communication between people. Good language