

On the Inverted Reporting Construction in the English Translation of Chinese Novels

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Abstract: It is necessary to study the language features and translation strategies of the reporting construction in novels as it is frequently used. Many experienced translators use inverted reporting construction in reported speech to emphasize the speaker's tone and manner. This paper attempts to conduct a preliminary study on the inverted reporting construction in the English translation of Chinese novels with corpus-based

methods. It analyzes and discusses the proportions, applications, features, and modifiers of reporting verbs in inverted reporting construction in the English translations of Chinese novels. This paper has reference value and guiding significance for the translation practice of Chinese classical and contemporary novels.

Key words: Reporting Sentences; Inversion; Modifiers; Corpus

Challenges and Countermeasures for Constructing Translation Institutions in the Generative AI Era

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Abstract: The emergence of generative AI technology has introduced numerous challenges and potential problems in the translation domain. These include issues related to translation quality assessment, employment dilemmas within the translation industry, ethical considerations, shifts in translation teaching and research practices, intellectual property rights infringement, data privacy concerns, ideological infiltration, and erosion of linguistic and cultural diversity, etc. As a result, there is a pressing need for a new approach to translation governance that can address these multifaceted challenges. Within the Chinese context, the establishment of effective translation institutions faces several specific challenges. These challenges encompass the absence of specialized

governance bodies dedicated to generative AI translation, the urgent requirement for improved coordination among existing institutional bodies, the diverse range of subjects within translation institutions, and the complexity of their content. To tackle these challenges, it is imperative to foster comprehensive coordination among multiple institutional elements and promote shared governance responsibilities among different bodies. This approach aims to establish a robust and efficient system for governing generative AI translation. Only through such concerted efforts can the translation industry and education sector be fostered in a healthy and sustainable manner.

Key words: Generative AI; Translation Institutions; Challenges; Countermeasures

The Study on the Training Model of Machine Translation Post-Editing Competence in the Era of ChatGPT

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Abstract: The article firstly constructed a theoretical teaching model of “ChatGPT + MTPE” interactive post-editing competence. To test its feasibility and effectiveness, it adopted a quasi-experimental design method, involving 40 MTI students of the translation technology course at a key comprehensive university in central China. The result showed that the experimental group scored significantly higher than the control group on post-editing strategies, translation quality assessment and professional knowledge. It indicated that the teaching model equipped students with more dynamic and

comprehensive knowledge of post-editing, higher level of assessment literacy and professional knowledge. In terms of the translation quality, the experimental group achieved significantly higher scores in fluency and textual function than those of the control group. The study verified the effectiveness of the teaching model of “ChatGPT + MTPE” interactive post-editing competence, providing theoretical and empirical implications for AI-empowered translation teaching in the ChatGPT era.

Key words: Post-Editing Competence; ChatGPT; Teaching Model; Translation Quality

A Dimension Reduction Classifier-Based Investigation into the Translator's Style: A Case Study of Five Chinese Versions of *Silent Spring*

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Abstract: The paper, using a dimension reduction classifier built by principal component analysis and support vector machine, examines the stylistic differences and diachronic changes manifested in the Chinese versions of *Silent Spring* by Huang Zhongxian, Han Zheng, and Lv Ruilan/Li Changsheng (Lv & Li). The result shows that the model can distinguish the translators' styles: Huang Zhongxian's version is fluent and rhetorically elegant because of his flexibility in splitting long sentences, converting sentence structures and adding notes in parentheses, and extensive use of idioms, but the emotion is relatively restrained as far as the treatment of interrogative sentences is concerned. Compared with Huang and Lv & Li, Han's style can be concluded as being moderate, featuring a minimum use of auxiliaries, prepositions and adverbs, and fine-tuning of the sentence orders. Lv & Li closely follow the wording and sentence structures of the original work, leading to excessive use of function words and long sentences and, they also highlight

a strong affection and academic tone, with operations such as addition of modal particles, punctuation and interpretation of terms. From a diachronic perspective, three versions of Lv & Li show a tendency towards simplification and embellishment. Factors attributable to the style are as follows: personal factors of translators, requirements of publishers or editors, expectations of readers and norms of the target language. It is found that the segmentation mode and the fact that there are minor revisions in some chapters of the three versions by Lv & Li lead to less satisfactory result for classification, failing to reveal the style attribute of idiomaticity, for instance. Accordingly, the authors propose to consider long-tail features in text unit segmentation, improve the evaluation criteria for machine learning models, and conduct in-depth interdisciplinary research in the future.

Key words: Translator's Style; Machine Learning; Principal Component Analysis; Support Vector Machine; Style Attribute

Innovation of Blended Smart Classroom for College Comprehensive English in the Era of Digital Education

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Abstract: In the era of digital education, smart classroom has become a trend. The new teaching model is tridimensional, intelligent, personalized, interactive, and comprehensive, with teachers as the guide and students the center respectively. This paper reports the innovative teaching practice of the blended smart classroom of Comprehensive English at a southern China university. The blended model, aiming to construct a smart circular system to facilitate bilateral interaction, integrates class preparation, classroom activities, and after-class practice through both online and offline resources. The questionnaire with the

students randomly selected from three smart classrooms of Comprehensive English and the interviews with some students and five teachers suggest that most students hold a positive attitude towards the teaching model regarding its rich teaching resources and new teaching methodologies. Meanwhile, the interviewed teachers generally regard the new model as a helpful supplement of traditional classroom, valuing its benefits for developing students' reading skills, learning autonomy and cooperative capabilities.

Key words: Digital Education; Blended Smart Classroom; Comprehensive English

Aligning Effects of Comparative Continuation Tasks in Blended Teaching Settings

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Abstract: In the study, an interaction-enhanced comparative continuation model was constructed in blended teaching settings. An 18-week empirical study was thereby undertaken to investigate the aligning effects of this model upon English majors' argumentation production. Results indicated that: (1) On linguistic level, the model yielded significantly stronger aligning effects upon participants' lexical variation, lexical complexity and syntactic complexity, while it sparked slightly stronger aligning effects upon participants' syntactic accuracy than the traditional "Topic-Discussion-Writing-Assessment" model did, implying linguistic levels'

sensitivity to alignment differed and thus led to different degrees of facilitating effects. (2) On rhetorical level, the model produced significantly stronger aligning effects on such rhetorical indices as quotation, parallelism, exemplification, transition, echo, comparison and contrast. The study adopted the Trinitarian Recurrence of Integration Model to illustrate the dynamic mechanism of the aligning effects initiated by the interaction-enhanced comparative continuation model.

Key words: Blended Teaching Settings; Comparative Continuation; Aligning Effects; Linguistic and Rhetorical Level

A Longitudinal Case Study on Foreign Language Learner's Multimodal Invocation in Oral Presentations

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Abstract: This longitudinal case study aims to investigate the changes in foreign language learner's multimodal invocation during oral presentation activities. Multiple sources of data, including in-depth interviews, self-built oral presentation corpus, narratives, and classroom observations, were collected to demonstrate the changes in this learner's multimodal choices over a semester-long course focused on language development and literacy. The findings indicate a dynamic change in the participant's multimodal choices, in terms of practice, awareness, and emotional experience. Initially, the participant's choices were limited to a single mode, with language as the core mode. However, over time, the

participant's multimodal choices expanded. Data suggests that the participant's awareness of multimodal choices also grew over time. These changes in multimodal choices were influenced by factors such as classroom affordances, important others, and individual agency. These factors interacted with each other and contributed to the participant's improved performance in multimodal choices during oral presentations. The study provides insights into investigating learners' multimodal choices over time to further promote their multimodal ability and their development in academic literacy.

Key words: Oral Presentations; Multimodal Choices; Case Study

The Effect of Online Mode on Peer Review Comments in English Writing Tasks

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Abstract: The aim of this study was to examine the effect of text-based and voice-based online peer review on comment types in English writing tasks, as well as students' attitude towards the two modes. Forty-eight English majors participated in the current study and worked in self-selected dyads. Each dyad was required to complete two peer review tasks under two online review modes (i. e. voice mode of Tencent Meeting platform and text mode of WeChat software). Five types of peer comments, namely, identification of the problems, explanation, offering a solution, providing suggestions, and praise, were identified, categorized and analyzed. Results revealed that the text-based mode tended to focus

more on identifying problems and errors, while the voice-based mode had a greater inclination towards providing suggestions, offering solutions, and giving praise. Learners generally had a positive attitude towards online peer review activity, but they preferred the text-based mode over the voice-based mode and believed that it was more conducive to writing. The research may deepen our understanding of online peer review and provide new insights into enhancing its effectiveness and fostering the development of students' writing abilities.

Key words: English Writing; Peer Review; Online Voice-Based Mode; Online Text-Based Mode; Peer Comment

The Construction of English Teacher Training System under the Background of New Liberal Arts

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Abstract: English Teacher Education major is a compound major of English and Education, which undertakes the mission of training English teachers in the new era. It should be guided by teacher education accreditation standards to cultivate high-quality English teaching staff for the country. In the context of the New Liberal Arts, educational informatization has become an important content and main approach to achieve educational modernization, and therefore, the cultivation of information literacy of English teacher trainees runs

through the entire training process. The cultivation of English teacher trainees should be based on demand-oriented training goals, supported by a perfect curriculum system integrated with educational informatization elements and reformed teaching methods. An efficient quality assurance system should be established to ensure the output of excellent English teachers for the basic education phase for the country.

Key words: English Teacher Cultivation; Cultivation System; New Liberal Arts; Major Accreditation

A Digital Approach to Integrating Ideological and Political Resources into Foreign Language Curriculum

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Abstract: This study investigated the integration of language teaching with ideological and political content and proposed a digital approach to incorporating theories of building socialism with Chinese characteristics into foreign language education curriculum. The study suggested that leveraging language processing technologies could facilitate ideological education in foreign language courses. This approach not only optimizes the way ideological and political resources are accessed, but also provides a reliable basis for

scientifically organizing ideological and political content and developing instructional strategies and targeted curriculum plans for curriculum-based political and virtuous awareness education.

Key words: Foreign Language Education; Integration of Ideological and Political Theories into Curriculum; Information Technology; Digital Resources for Curriculum-Based Political and Virtuous Awareness Education

An Exploratory Study on Curriculum-Based Political and Virtuous Awareness Education in Professional English Courses of Medical Colleges and Universities

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Abstract: The concepts of all-staff education, full-process education, and all-round education, as well as the goal of developing “new medical science”, have provided guidance for the ideological and political direction of medical school curriculum. Based on practical teaching experiment, this article explores the essence, methods, and effects of curriculum-based political and virtuous awareness education in the “Professional

English” courses of medical colleges and universities. It also puts forward some suggestions for the cultivation of inter-disciplinary or compound medical talents to meet the needs of the development of the world and a healthy China.

Key words: Curriculum-Based Political and Virtuous Awareness Education; Professional English; Inter-Disciplinary Medical Talents

Translation and Communication Research in the Post-Internet Era

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Abstract: This study probed into the relationship between translation and communication, and studied the characteristics, modes and functions of translation communication in the post-Internet era. The aim is to explore the effective translation communication strategies to win the recognition of the cultural others and coexist peacefully with them in the culturally diverse and pluralistic post-Internet era, and to tackle the “sensitivity” and “exclusion” issues in cultural translation and communication due to the translators’ and readers’ lack of lived experiences and memories of other cultures. Translation communication in the post-Internet era is a new cultural form that realizes the translation process and communication process in the virtual world, with its main function being the use of

various Internet technologies to translate information and achieve effective information transmission. Translation communication in the online environment aims to help the audience understand the translator’s intention, to cultivate the friendliness and willingness to cooperate, and to create a favorable international communication environment for the information output party, gaining widespread support and cooperation. The modern network integrates translators, translation technology, language technology, translation services, etc., continuously changing the translation communication ecology.

Key words: Translation Communication; Post-Internet Era; Effective Communication; Communication Modes; Communication Context

Shaping of China's National Ecological Image in Chinese International Communication Discourse

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Abstract: To investigate China's national ecological image shaped by China's external publicity media, this study conducts content analysis and corpus-assisted functional discourse analysis based on the transitivity system theory to reveal the themes, reporting inclinations and the linguistic patterns of the international communication discourse of Chinese ecological civilization in the new era. The results show that the reported content mainly portrays China as the planner of ecological civilization, the pioneer of green development, and the controller of environmental pollution from

political, economic, and social dimensions. Overall, the reporting inclination is positive and optimistic. From the angle of linguistic representation, the media mainly focus on China's proactive actions, portraying China as the builder of ecological modernization and the leader of the global ecological governance system. In terms of China's passive actions, the media portrays China as a praised and an expected party.

Key words: Ecological Civilization; International Communication Discourse; National Ecological Image; Content Analysis; Functional Discourse Analysis

On the Translatability of the 24 Solar Terms from the Perspective of Transknowletology

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Abstract: The 24 solar terms, the model of the outstanding achievements of Chinese civilization, were first fully recorded in the *Huainanzi*, which contain rich scientific, philosophical and cultural connotations. How to reflect its rich connotations in translation is an important part of telling Chinese stories and enhancing the soft power of Chinese culture. Guided by transknowletology, this paper discusses the English

translation of the 24 solar terms in the *Huainanzi* from the aspects of form, syntax, semantics, history, society, culture and national governance, with a view to promoting the spread of Chinese culture to the rest of the world and enhancing mutual understanding between Chinese and foreign civilizations.

Key words: 24 Solar Terms; *Huainanzi*; Transknowletology; Translatability

The Construction and Acceptance of Chinese Local Cultural Images in the Context of Regional-National Economic-Cultural Interaction —A Case Study on Hunan in Sri Lankan Media

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Abstract: As a member of the Belt and Road Initiative, Sri Lanka has a strategic partnership with China. Based on Fairclough's three-dimensional analysis framework of critical discourse analysis and the corpus-based methods, this paper analyzed the corpora of news discourses on Hunan in Sri Lankan mainstream English media, in terms of topics, trends and sentiment. It found that in the context of regional-national economic-cultural interaction, the news discourses cover the political, social, economic and cultural reports of Hunan province, accounting for 38.8%, 30.6%, 18.4% and 12.2%

respectively, and has constructed a positive image of Hunan as a region with close regional-national relations, rich cultural and tourism resources, and advanced economy. Sri Lanka media also has a positive attitude towards Hunan culture. Sri Lankan media portrays the local cultural image of Hunan as “Chinese friends”, which well facilitates the economic-cultural interaction between the two sides and the international dissemination of Chinese culture.

Key words: Hunan Image; Sri Lankan Mainstream Media; Critical Discourse Analysis