Cultivating Translation Talents in the Era of Large Language Models: Challenges and Prospects

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Abstract: Large language models possess a variety of functions and have been increasingly used in translation practice in recent years. This has posed challenges to the demand for translation talents, the subjects, contents and methods of translation teaching. In the future, we should address these challenges and seize the opportunities brought about using large language models. We are supposed to adjust the scale of translation talent cultivation, cultivate high-end translation talents, promote the use of large language models in translation teaching and the research on translated texts, and tackle the issues brought about by its use, thereby fostering the sustainable development of translation education.

Key words: Large Language Models; Translation Talent Cultivation; Challenges; Prospects

Professional Development of Translation in the Digital Intelligent Era: Present Situation, Professional Competencies and Developing Approaches

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Abstract: The advent of generative artificial intelligence technologies, exemplified by ChatGPT, has sparked intelligent transformations in translation production models, catalyzing the transformation and upgrading of the translation industry. The realm of translation practice has expanded beyond interpersonal interactions, encompassing human-machine and even machine-to-machine interactions. In response to these notable shifts within the translation sector, translators, as pivotal practitioners in translation activities, must undergo corresponding evolution in their professional competencies. This paper begins by analyzing the present situation of translators' career development in the digital intelligent era. It subsequently delves into the reshaping of translators' roles driven by technological advancements. Following this, a framework for professional translation competencies is constructed. Lastly, approaches for enhancing translator professional competencies are proposed in the following three dimensions: the establishment of a translator's general cognitive system, the seamless human-machine coupling, and the fostering of a translation practice community. These strategies aim to foster the cultivation of professional translators and advance related research in the digital intelligent era.

Key words: Digital Intelligent Era; Translation Profession; Present Situation; Professional Competencies of Translators; Developing Approaches

MAGIC-PTF: Multi-Agent Interactive Translation Framework —Enhancing Russian Translation of Chinese Political Discourse with Large Language Models

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Abstract: The translation of Chinese political discourse into Russian plays a significant role in shaping international image and enhancing mutual trust between China and Russia. However, traditional translation methods are increasingly unable to meet the growing demand for translations. This study proposes a multi-agent interactive translation framework（MAGIC-PTF）based on large language model enhancement techniques, aimed at improving the efficiency and quality of translating Chinese political discourse. The research uses *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*（Volume Ⅳ）and its official Russian translation as the corpus data for training and optimizing MAGIC-PTF. Experimental results show that MAGIC-PTF outperforms mainstream machine translation systems in terms of terminology accuracy, stylistic consistency, and overall quality. COMET scoring results further confirm that MAGIC-PTF performs better than other comparative solutions. This study provides new ideas and pathways for the application of large language models in the specialized fields of professional translation.

Key words: Large Language Models; Chinese Political Discourse; Sino-Russian Translation; Multi-Agent Interactive Translation Framework

A Study of Motivation-Driven Acceptance of AI Use in Foreign Language Learning: Based on the Technology Acceptance Model

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Abstract: Based on the Technology Acceptance Model, this study explores college students' acceptance of artificial intelligence (AI) use in foreign language learning. Structural equation modeling was used to examine the relationship among perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, attitude and motivation to use, and behavioral intention. The results of the study indicate that students had a high overall acceptance level of AI use; motivation to use serves as an external variable with a significant predictive effect on perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, attitude, and behavioral intention. Perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use also strongly predict attitude toward use and behavioral intention, while attitude significantly predicts behavioral intention. Besides, it was found that perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, attitude strongly mediated the role of motivation on behavioral intention, with perceived ease of use having the strongest mediating effect. Additionally, attitude significantly mediated the effect of perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use on behavioral intention. This study has implications for promoting the further application of AI in foreign language learning.

Key words: Technology Acceptance Model; AI Use in FL Learning; Attitude; Motivation; Behavioral Intention

Exploring ChatGPT's Role in the Process Genre Approach to Foreign Language Writing Pedagogy

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Abstract: ChatGPT, a leading example of generative artificial intelligence（GenAI）, is transforming foreign language writing instruction. This study reviews existing literature to clarify ChatGPT's role in writing pedagogy and examines its integration into the Process Genre Approach. A ChatGPT-assisted teaching model was tested with 19 university students from non-English majors. Data collected from reflective reports, a questionnaire survey, and a focus group interview were analyzed to evaluate its impact, challenges, and possible solutions. Results indicate that ChatGPT enhances writing quality through real-time feedback, alleviates anxiety, increases motivation, and broadens learners' understanding. The study highlights the importance of rethinking educators' roles to promote students' critical thinking, creativity, and ethical awareness in GenAI-supported writing instruction.

Key words: ChatGPT; Foreign Language Writing Instruction; Process Genre Approach; Implementation Pathways

Review of the Evolution and Application of China English within the International Communication System

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Abstract: This paper presents an overview of China English, focusing on its name and nature, methodology, application, and historical development over the past three centuries or so. The study points out that, because of its evolution from self-being to self-making, from a bottom-up to a top-down approach, and from serving Sino-West trade to engaging in global governance, China English has progressively developed into a distinct localized variety. The paper proposes a research framework for China English, based on the construction of a China English corpus. It examines the historical development of China English, its interaction with social factors, and its relationship with World Englishes. This framework aims to conduct practical research on the translation of Chinese culture, EFL teaching, and the development of international communication systems, for the purpose of offering a new theoretical perspective and empirical evidence for World Englishes research.

Key words: International Communication; China English; World Englishes; Corpus; Variation

On the Structures and Functions of Lexical Bundles in English Academic Discourse by Chinese and L1-English Writers

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Abstract: Lexical bundles, the important building blocks of academic discourse, play a crucial role in enhancing the readability, persuasiveness, and linguistic nativeness of academic writing. The study employed the corpus-driven approach to analyze the structures and functions of 4-word lexical bundles in English academic texts written by Chinese writers as compared to those in parallel texts written by L1-English writers, and to explore the reasons for the differences of lexical bundles use between Chinese and L1-English academic writers. The results show that Chinese writers employed a significantly higher number of but less diversity of lexical bundles than their L1-English counterparts when constructing English academic texts. Structurally, lexical bundles in texts by Chinese writers were dominated by clausal structures with relatively lower information density, while those in texts by L1-English writers were dominated by phrasal structures with high information density. Major differences were also found in the substructure categories of passive verb fragment, anticipatory-it pattern, that-fragment, NP structure embedding relative clauses as post-modifiers, PP with of-phrase, and NP with of-phrase. Of note is that Chinese writers highly used the passive bundles, "we" bundles, and "can" bundles. Functionally, Chinese writers used more text-oriented bundles and participant-oriented bundles while L1-English writers employed more research-oriented bundles in their texts. Statistically significant differences were found in the subfunctional categories, including position, quantification, description, addition, framing and engagement. The study found the convergent features of lexical bundles, but also the divergent ones between Chinese and L1-Engish writers. The differences between the two groups may be attributed to the influence of the orientations of Western and Eastern cultures, the limited vocabulary, and weak register awareness of Chinese writers. The findings have significant implications for English writing instruction, assisting writers to produce more native-like academic texts and promoting the integration of EAP and writing instruction.

Key words: Lexical Bundles; Structures; Functions; Academic Discourse; Chinese and L1-English Writers

A Diachronic-Pragmatic Study of Salutation Marker
—Taking "Ladies and Gentlemen" as an Example

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Abstract: This article utilizes the COHA corpus to survey the English phrasal salutation marker "ladies and gentlemen" in a diachronic-pragmatic way. The research findings are as follows: this expression has evolved from its original form of a noun-noun parallel phrase into a salutation marker. The whole evolution process is a pragmaticalization process in nature, and is closely related to its historical and cultural background. Meanwhile, this salutation marker is multi-functional on the pragmatic level. This article can make up for the gap of pragmatic marker research from the English phrasal perspective and deepen our understanding about this familiar expression.

The article conducts a diachronic pragmatic analysis of the English phrasal salutation marker "ladies and gentlemen" based on the COHA corpus. The study finds that the phrase has evolved from its original coordinate structure into a salutation marker, with this diachronic evolution essentially representing a process of pragmatization. This evolution is closely linked to the historical and cultural context of each stage. Furthermore, this salutation marker "ladies and gentlemen" exhibits a diversity of pragmatic functions. This research helps to fill a gap in the academic study of discourse markers at the phrase level in English and deepens the understanding of "ladies and gentlemen".

Key words: "Ladies and Gentlemen"; English Phrasal Discourse Marker; Salutation Marker; Pragmaticalization

The Translation and Reception of *Dream of the Red Chamber* in Germany and the Evolution of Chinese Images

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Abstract: The dissemination of *Dream of the Red Chamber* in Germany spanned over three centuries, with the translations by Karl Gutzlaff, Franz Kuhn, Rainer Schwarz, and Martin Woesler marking distinct phases. The construction of China's image in these translations was intricately tied to the socio-cultural context of each period and the subjectivity of the translators. Based on a custom-built multilingual parallel corpus, this study analyzed the variations in vocabulary choices and translation priorities across these versions. The results indicated that the evolving depiction of China in these works resonated with Daniel-Henri Pageaux's theory on Imagologie, showcasing a shift in attitude from aversion to fascination, and eventually, to a more nuanced understanding with friendliness.

Key words: China's Image; *Dream of the Red Chamber*; Parallel Corpus

A Study on the Overseas Communication of Tao Yuanming's Works

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Abstract: The study investigates the translation, publication, and evaluation of Tao Yuanming's works in different countries and regions through a self-constructed corpus, employing content analysis and qualitative research methods. The findings reveal that: (1) Tao Yuanming's works have been relatively successful in overseas dissemination, extending beyond Asia and English-speaking countries to include various other nations and regions; (2) The forms of dissemination are diverse and the history is long, with Tao Yuanming and his works becoming significant subjects of research in Western Sinology; (3) The publication of his works in Chinese ranks first, and compared to other languages, the English versions of Tao Yuanming's works have the highest level of acceptance and dissemination. Additionally, the study employs Nvivo to code and interpret reader comments data, exploring the main issues that arise during the overseas dissemination of Tao Yuanming's works, and it proposes some countermeasures.

Key words: Tao Yuanming's Works; Overseas Communication

ChatGPT and Translation Quality Assessment

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Abstract: The study aims to explore the capabilities and knowledge of ChatGPT in the field of quantitative evaluation of translation, particularly in the assessment criteria for Chinese-to-English translation. Through interactive Q&A sessions, the research examines ChatGPT's understanding of existing quantitative evaluation standards and gauges its potential in aiding the development of new standards. The discussion covers the current state of research, innovation standards, quantitative schemes, and comprehensive considerations. The findings confirm ChatGPT's understanding of current evaluation metrics, and its ability to provide detailed, knowledgeable responses across both general and specific aspects of translation quality assessment. While ChatGPT offers extensive insights into existing knowledge, it did not demonstrate breakthroughs in the innovation of evaluation standards. This research underscores the potential of using AI tools like ChatGPT to aid in the development of translation assessment standards, highlighting the need for a balance between human expertise and AI capabilities in advancing translation quality evaluation.

Key words: Translation Quality Assessment; ChatGPT; Quantitative Assessment; Translation Evaluation Metrics

Problems and Solutions Related to MTI Theses from the Perspective of Industry-Education Integration

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Abstract: This study first introduces the integration of industry and education in the training of MTI (Master of Translation and Interpreting) talents. It then analyzes the main issues in current MTI theses from the perspective of this integration, including unclear thesis objectives, ambiguous thesis positioning, disconnection between thesis content and the professionalism and vocational nature of the translation and language services industry, and the adherence of thesis guidance and defense to the traditional academic thesis model. The article emphasizes the need to eliminate the academic research-oriented thesis format and promote case-analysis-report-type theses. It advocates for the separation of thesis writing and vocational competency assessment, allowing each to perform its respective role, strengthening the professionalism of the content in MTI theses, linking it with industry practices, and drawing on industry resources for thesis guidance and defense. Supervisors should have substantial industry exposure, and at least one member of the thesis defense committee should come from the industry.

Key words: Master of Translation and Interpreting; Thesis; Industry-Education Integration; Professionalism

Business English: Historical Evolution, Theoretical Construction, and Research Prospects

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Abstract: The article firstly reviews 2285 research papers on Business English from the Web of Science database published between 2011 and 2022. The results show an increasing trend in research interests in social media, healthcare and climate change, business communication, and English language teaching. In contrast, there has been a decline in focus on topics such as non-native languages, language policy and mother tongues, and language choice, while interest in traditional areas such as foreign language skills and intercultural studies remains stable. Secondly, the article employs co-citation networks and content analysis to construct a Business English application model based on application scenarios, knowledge and skills, highlighting the contextual development trends in academia, teaching, and practice within the field of Business English. Finally, the article extracts the top five locally cited thematic papers from each year between 2019 and 2022, summarizing their research suggestions to provide systematic references for future studies in Business English.

Key words: Business English; Theoretical Construction; Research Hotspots

Lexical Richness and Vocabulary Learning Strategies in Medical Humanities English Writing Tasks: An SEM-Based Study

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Abstract: The study collected 633 English essays related to medical humanities written by 211 students, and analyzed them using natural language processing techniques to explore the relationship between vocabulary learning strategies and lexical richness in their writing. The results showed significant differences in lexical density and variation between Chinese English learners and native speakers, but no significant difference in lexical complexity. This phenomenon may be related to the writing topics chosen by the students. Based on the results of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis, it was found that activation, using-context, association, and guessing strategies have varying degrees of impact on lexical density, variation, and complexity, while dictionary use strategies, note-taking strategies, and repetition strategies did not show significant correlations.

Key words: Vocabulary Learning Strategies; Lexical Richness; Lexical Density; Lexical Variation; Lexical Complexity