Exploring the Capabilities of Artificial Intelligence in Assisting Foreign Language Teaching and Research
—A Case Study of ChatGPT-4o and Wenxin Model 4.0

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Abstract: Artificial intelligence has demonstrated significant capabilities in language services and has shown remarkable performance in assisting foreign language teaching and research. This study takes ChatGPT-4o and Wenxin Model 4.0 as the subjects of capability exploration. Through an in-depth evaluation of twelve language service capabilities, we examine their effectiveness in open-ended free actions, specialized prescribed actions, and high-difficulty challenge actions. To enhance free action capabilities, we propose a collaboration strategy; for prescribed actions, a precision-driven approach; and for challenging actions, an innovation-centric strategy. The ultimate objective is to enhance the efficiency of foreign language education and research by leveraging AI language services, thereby promoting the cultivation of foreign language talents.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence; ChatGPT; Wenxin Model; Foreign Language Teaching and Research

A Corpus-Based Study of the Dissemination and Reception of the English Translations of Xiaokang Shehui in the US, UK and Indian Mainstream Media

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Abstract: This paper, by combining both corpus-based methods and critical discourse analysis, investigated the dissemination and reception of the English translations of Xiaokang shehui (小康社会) in the mainstream media of the United States, the United Kingdom, and India. The study demonstrates that mainstream media in these three countries frequently report on this term within the context of economic discussions. The English translations of Xiaokang shehui lacks uniformity, but "a moderately prosperous society" is gradually becoming predominant. Mainstream media in these countries exhibit a relatively limited understanding of the connotations of Xiaokang shehui, predominantly constraining it within an economic framework. Overall, mainstream media in the United States, the United Kingdom, and India generally acknowledge the achievements of Xiaokang shehui in economic development and livelihood improvements, albeit with certain reservations and misconceptions. This is partly due to the globally and historically significant success of Xiaokang shehui, which has garnered international recognition. Additionally, differences in cultural, social values, and stances between China and the United States, the United Kingdom, and India can lead to cognitive biases.

Key words: Xiaokang Shehui; Term Translation; Dissemination and Reception

A Corpus-Based Study of Factors Influencing the Style of Collaborative Translation: The English Translation of Jia Pingwa's *Qin Qiang* as a Case in Point

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Abstract: In collaborative translation practice, the interaction among the collaborating parties influences the stylistic presentation of the translated work. This paper focuses on the collaborative translation practice of *Qin Qiang* by Nicky Harman and Dylan Levy King, examining the impact of their respective styles on the translated version of *Qin Qiang* at the lexical, syntactic, and discursive levels. The study delves into the underlying factors from the perspective of translation ethics. It is found that there are significant stylistic differences between the two translators at the levels of lexicon, syntax, and discourse. Dylan Levi King, in response to ethical considerations based on survival, psychological, and self-actualization needs, adjusts and adapts his translation behavior, ultimately leading to a closer alignment between the stylistic presentation of *The Shaanxi Opera* and Nicky Harman's style. This study aims to extract insights from individual cases, enrich and broaden the research perspective on collaborative translation, and provide new pathways for exploring translation style issues.

Key words: Collaborative Translation; Translator's Style; Style of Translation; *The Shaanxi Opera*

A Corpus-Assisted Study on the English Translation of the Cultural Keywords in *Ren Sheng*

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Abstract: The extraction of cultural keywords in texts mainly relied on the cultural intuition of researchers. The algorithmic-statistical corpus-based methods can locate statistically significant keywords in a document compared to a reference corpus. The combination of the two methods makes the extraction of cultural keywords more scientific. The present research focuses on the cultural keywords in the translation of Lu Yao's *Ren Sheng* and reveals that the rich descriptions of local color in the original text are not accurately represented in the target text and to the target audience. The translator's insufficient understanding of the literary status of the source text, the unique historical background and the special local color permeated therein has led to the neglect, distortion, or misunderstanding of some local color characteristics in the source text. This insufficient cross-cultural transmission, which is determined by a single foreign translator's ideology and censorship, will undoubtedly weaken the representation of the literary qualities of the source text in the target culture.

Key words: Corpus; The English Translation of *Ren Sheng*; Cultural Keywords; Descriptive Translation Study

A Corpus-Based Study of the Language Style in John Donne's Love Poetry

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Abstract: This study employs corpus retrieval tools such as WordSmith and RANGE to conduct relevant data statistics and analysis on the textual corpus of John Donne's love poetry, focusing on vocabulary variations and distributions, high-frequency words and thematic words, co-occurrences of keywords in context, as well as collocations. It observes the colloquialisms and deviations from conventions, personalized thematic imageries and subversions of tradition, as well as unconventional expressions of love and breakthroughs from norms in Donne's poetry. By closely examining the linguistic and stylistic features of Donne's love poetry, this study provides empirical bases for a profound understanding of the connotations within his love poetry.

Key words: John Donne; Corpus; Love Poetry

Living in the Present: A Multimodal Study of Alzheimer's Patients' Language Abilities from Situated Experience and Cognition Perspective

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Abstract: Due to cognitive impairment and working memory deficits, Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients experience frequent discourse information loss and individuals with AD exhibit characteristics of living in the "fleeting present" during speech interactions. Building upon previous research findings based on the multimodal corpus of AD patients, the present study constructs a multimodal annotation framework involving linguistic, paralinguistic, kinesic and extralinguistic information with the aim of analysing AD ageing speakers' language ability with situated experience and cognition as key characteristics. By further developing "the 3-E (experiencer-experiencing-experience) model" proposed by Gu Yueguo (2016), the concept of ever-experiencing experiencer engaged in situated cognition of AD speakers is approached by way of simulative modeling which involves cognition self (various memory systems), emotion self, language self, physical appearance self, mental/physical capacity self, social self, family self, reflection self and institutionalization self. By integrating multimodal resources involving both verbal and non-verbal behavior into the "3-E model" engaged in situated experience and cognition, AD patients' overall situated discourse abilities in situated experience with situated cognition are described objectively and dynamically with a multidimensional and multimodal perspective.

Key words: Alzheimer's Disease; Language Abilities; Situated Experience and Situated Cognition; Multimodal Annotation

Study of China-Related Ecological Discourse on Twitter Based on Corpus Analysis and Machine Learning

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Abstract: This study focuses on eco-related tweets about China from 2019 to 2023. It utilizes corpus-based discourse analysis and machine learning methods to explore the characteristics and changing trends of these tweets in terms of quantity, impact, themes, and emotional inclinations. The study aims to provide a reference for telling China's ecological story and promoting a positive national image. The research findings indicate that the quantity and impact of eco-related tweets about China are on the rise. While significant differences in themes are evident across different years, there is a clear evolving trend over time, gradually shifting from criticism of China and discussions on sustainable development to topics such as China's climate commitments, environmental efforts, and international cooperation. Overall, the emotional inclinations in these tweets tend to be more neutral or negative. However, over time, the proportion of neutral tweets has decreased, while the proportion of positive and negative tweets has increased. Positive tweets tend to acknowledge China's efforts and achievements in promoting green and sustainable development, whereas negative tweets critique China's behaviors related to energy consumption and development, such as coal, oil, gas, and carbon emissions.

Key words: China-Related Ecological Discourse; Discourse Analysis; Twitter; Machine Learning

Research on the Rater Training Mechanism of Interpreting Accreditation Examinations: A Retrospective Analysis of the CATTI Test in the Past 20 Years

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Abstract: By reviewing and analyzing twenty years of rater training practices for the CATTI Test for Interpreters and drawing on relevant research findings in language testing, this study proposed a comprehensive rater training mechanism for large-scale, high-stakes interpreting accreditation examinations. Firstly, standardized procedures should be followed in pre-rating training to ensure raters have a clear understanding of the rating criteria, scales, and rubrics, and reach a consensus on reference translations. Secondly, concrete measures should be implemented in the while-rating training to enhance rater reliability by promptly correcting rating errors through real-time monitoring and retraining. Additionally, regular post-rating training is recommended to reinforce raters' rating abilities, ensuring the long-term reliability and quality of the ratings. The objective of this study is to improve the rating reliability and quality of the CATTI Test for Interpreters, providing robust support for fair and objective evaluation of translation talents.

Key words: China Accreditation Test for Translators and Interpreters (CATTI); Interpreting Accreditation Examination; Rating Reliability; Rater Training; Retrospective Analysis

Technical Challenges and Pedagogical Recommendations for Remote Interpreting: An Empirical Study from the Perspective of Professional Interpreters

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Abstract: In recent years, cloud-based meeting platforms leveraging the open-source WebRTC framework have propelled the extensive adoption of remote interpreting (RI) in China. This empirical study analyzes the challenges that new RI technologies pose to interpreters through a questionnaire survey, and further explores the interpreters' educational needs and strategies for RI through semi-structured interviews. The findings reveal that while 91.4% of interpreters had little or no experience with it prior to 2020, RI has now emerged as a prominent new working mode among professional interpreters in China. A series of challenges were identified, including poor sound quality, difficulties in coordinating shifts with colleagues, a perceived lack of control over the interpreting situation, as well as technical problems. Interpreters have navigated the new working mode on multiple fronts, including software and hardware applications, technical support, and team collaboration. They also explored the integration of machine translation and Computer-Assisted Interpreting (CAI) tools into workflows. As interpreters have adapted to the remote mode, they have experienced reduced overall physical and mental stress, despite some lingering social isolation and a sense of loss of control. Overall, there was a consensus on the pressing need for technical training and skill development specifically tailored for RI. Based on these findings, the study discusses the features of RI as a new working mode, explores the role of technologies in empowering interpreters in their transition to the RI mode, and presents pedagogical recommendations that are aligned with technological advancements and market demands.

Key words: Remote Interpreting; Simultaneous Interpreting; Interpreting Teaching; Interpreting Technologies

Design and Effects of Integrating Chinese Classics Culture into English Language Teaching in Colleges and Universities—Taking *Chu Ci* as an Example

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Abstract: Integrating Chinese classics culture into English language teaching in universities and colleges is an effective and important part of curriculum-based political and virtuous awareness education. It is suggested that the teaching design should be combined with the latest research findings related to classics culture, and be connected with multiple teaching objectives: knowledge, ability and literacy achievement. The selection of teaching materials should be based on the basic principle of moral education. The explicit and implicit methods as well as online and offline modes should be adopted and combined according to the themes of teaching materials. A test and two surveys were conducted in the investigations of the effects in two rounds of school-based practice of incorporating *Chu Ci* culture into college English classes. The results demonstrated that the students in the integrated college English classes had achieved high degrees of completions in knowledge, ability and literacy objectives and had overall positive perceptions for such integrated English class, which would be conducive to the cultivation of students' family feelings, national identity, cultural identity, bilingual ability, achieving the goal of "cultivating morality and fostering talent". Meanwhile, classics culture needs to be interpreted in a modernized way and integrated in more diversified ways, and high classical Chinese literacy is in need for integrating Chinese traditional culture into English classes.

Key words: Chinese Classics Culture; *Chu Ci*; Curriculum-Based Political and Virtuous Awareness Education; English Classroom; Content and Language Integration

Design and Implementation of an AI-Aided Ideological and Political Education Teaching System for Foreign Language Courses

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Abstract: The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has ushered in novel opportunities and challenges for the pedagogy of foreign language ideological and political education. Addressing the common challenges, such as the "two skins" dilemma (where there is a disconnection between course content and ideological and political education), difficulties in integration, and the absence of distinctive innovative features within foreign language courses, this paper took the exemplary construction of the "English Interpretation and Translation" as a premier course to delve into the construction of a comprehensive system for ideological and political education within foreign language curricula. It also explored the utilization of AI to facilitate the design and pedagogical execution of this system, aiming for a seamless integration of foreign language learning with ideological and political education. This paper argues that the construction of ideological and political education in foreign language courses is a complete system rooted in teaching content as well as its effective extension. The system includes both top-level design that aligns with national strategies and the unique characteristics of talent cultivation, as well as micro-level design that connects with course elements. In the micro-design of the ideological and political education teaching system for foreign language courses, AI technology can be harnessed to foster a collaborative synergy between humans and machines. Guided by the principle of transformational creativity, the adoption of the 5A teaching strategy was proposed to invigorate student engagement and promote learning outcomes. This teaching strategy encompassed five key components: learning situation analysis, problem addressed, strategies adjusted, practical application, and achievement reflected. By integrating these elements, the 5A strategy not only stimulated students' interest and engagement but also propelled the evolution of teaching, learning, and assessment paradigms. It was a concerted effort to revolutionize educational practices, thereby enhancing the quality and efficacy of the educational experience.

Key words: Curriculum-Based Ideological and Political Education; Ideological and Political Education Teaching System for Foreign Language Courses; AI-Aided; Transformational Creativity

The Impact of Teachers' Dialogic Descriptive Feedback on Students' Writing Self-Efficacy

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Abstract: Referring to the self-regulated learning theory, based on mixed research methods, this study examined the effects of dialogic descriptive feedback on students' writing self-efficacy. With 70 non-English majors as the subjects, it was found that (1) dialogic descriptive feedback was more effective than written corrective feedback in improving students' writing self-efficacy. The pre- and post-writing task self-efficacy of the experiment group was significantly different, and it also made more progress than the control group; (2) analyses of reflective journals and interview further indicated that the experiment group showed positive changes in writing self-efficacy. The research has investigated and confirmed that the model of enhancing self-efficacy competence is applicable to EFL writing practice, and can promote students' learning and writing.

Key words: Teacher Feedback; Dialogic Descriptive Feedback; Corrective Feedback; Writing Self-Efficacy

The Development of Computerized Large-Scale Foreign Language Tests

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Abstract: With the rapid advancement of information technology and artificial intelligence, the computerization of large-scale foreign language tests has emerged as a prevalent mode of test delivery. However, the transition from traditional paper-and-pencil tests to computerized formats is influenced by various factors including test population, test administration, data processing, and test washback. This article analyzes these factors and delves into the computerized modes of large-scale foreign language tests, specifically computer-based and Internet-based models. It highlights the characteristics and benefits of computerized foreign language tests, emphasizing their evolution. Additionally, the article forecasts the future trends in computerizing large-scale foreign language tests in the Chinese context.

Key words: Large-Scale Foreign Language Test; Computerized Test; Internet-Based Test

Exploring Reforms in Translation Teaching and Talent Cultivation Models in the New Era

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Abstract: Under the backdrop of the Comprehensive Revitalization of Northeast China, how to meet the demand for high-quality translation talents for better serving national strategies has become a pressing issue that requires study. This paper, in accordance with the regional development situation in Jilin province and the current status of translation talent cultivation, details the measures taken by Jilin Normal University in its reform path. A cultivation model is put forward, aiming to cultivate qualified professional translators that meet the needs of the society and can truly serve the regional economic development.

Key words: Local Universities; Teaching Reform; Cultivation Model