TRANSLATION STUDIES IN **EAST ASIA**

Tradition, Transition and Transcendence (2021EAST)

11 – 12 JUN 2021

Online via Zoom

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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Prof Benjamin T'sou
City University of Hong Kong;
Hong Kong University of Science
and Technology

Prof Hyang-Ok Lim
Hankuk University of Foreign
Studies, South Korea

Prof Chikako Tsuruta
Tokyo Woman's Christian
University, Japan

Prof Kaibao Hu
Shanghai International Studies
University, Shanghai, China

INTRODUCTION

Home to the cradle of various ancient civilizations, East Asia boasts remarkable and seemingly inscrutable traditions of language, culture and thought. Long histories of translational activities in the region have testified to the diffusion of knowledge, the quest for transcendental truth, the bond of identities, the vie for power as well as the rise and fall of empires, facilitating diverse and complex interaction of literate cultures. Yet rationalization on translation has long remained fragmented and disproportionate.

Modernity witnessed the disruption of venerable traditions by western imperialism and the consequential transition of age-old institutions in search of new paradigms, prompting the intensification and valorization of translation initiatives and the resultant counter-interpellative translation discourse. With the contemporary professionalization of translation and development of translation studies as an integrated interdiscipline, researchers are addressing new issues and challenges, including cutting-edge advances in translation technology, and re-examining old concerns utilizing hybrid models and perspectives, hoping to extend the role of East Asia in the development of the field and to transcend their local, regional, global and spiritual existence.

IMPORTANT DATES

30 Apr 2021 (Friday)	Paper presentation or panel discussion: submission of title and abstracts
17 May 2021 (Monday)	Notification of results
11-12 Jun 2021 (Friday-Saturday)	Translation Studies in East Asia: Tradition, Transition and Transcendence (2021EAST)

CONFERENCE ORGANISER

THE HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY 香港理工大學
中文及雙語學系
譯 翻譯研究中心 Centre for Translation Studies

CO–ORGANISER

CONFERENCE WEBSITE

http://www.cbs.polyu.edu.hk/2021east/

EMAIL

hk.2021east@polyu.edu.hk

Table of Contents

1 Conference Organizers

1.1 Faculty of Humanities

Faculty of Humanities (FH) at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University is a leading tertiary education provider in Greater China and Asia in the fields of applied language sciences, Chinese-English bilingual studies, and bilingual China studies. The Faculty prides itself on making knowledge work by placing our emphasis on the convergence of language, culture and science.

Contact Information

Address:	Room GH801, 8/F, Wing GH, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Tel:	(852) 3400 8212
Email:	fh.enquiry@polyu.edu.hk
Website:	https://www.polyu.edu.hk/fh/

1.1 Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies

The Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies (CBS), formerly known as the Department of Chinese, Translation and Interpretation, was established in 1988. Our department is one of the leading academic departments in Asia that studies Chinese and its interaction with English. It addresses real-life language issues in a bilingual society. As a department with two undergraduate programmes, several taught postgraduate programmes, and a PhD programme, CBS has come a long way and is now a widely recognized innovative pioneer in establishing academic programmes that are underpinned by our research while meeting the demands in society. Among our best-known milestones are the first MA in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language (MATCFL) programme and the first Master of Speech Therapy (MST) programme in Hong Kong (professional entry qualification fully accredited by the Hong Kong Institute of Speech Therapists, HKIST).

Contact Information

Address:	AG522, Core A, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Hong Kong
Tel:	(852) 2766 7454 / 2766 7463
Email:	cbs.enquiry@polyu.edu.hk
Website:	https://www.polyu.edu.hk/cbs/web/en/

1.2　The Centre for Translation Studies (CBS)

Established in 1989 with an endowment fund donated by the Wei Lun Foundation, our Centre for Translation Studies is dedicated to conducting academic and professional research in translation studies and related areas. In addition to research, the Centre is actively involved in organizing relevant academic conferences and publications. In recent years, the Centre has expanded its professional activities, providing short courses on translation and offering consultancy services to fellow departments within the university as well as in the local community.

Contact Information

Address:	AG518, Core A, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Hong Kong
Tel:	(852) 9184 7811
Email:	cts.cbspolyu@gmail.com
Website:	https://www.polyu.edu.hk/cbs/web/en/centres_and_stu/cts/

1.3   The Hong Kong Translation Society (HKTS)

Incorporated in October 1971, the Hong Kong Translation Society is a non-profit making professional body with the object to enhance the standard and professionalism of translation (both oral and written) in Hong Kong. It became a registered charitable organization with the Hong Kong Government. It has become a member association of the Translators Association of China since 1986 and of the Federation Internationale des Traducteurs since 1988.

The Society has been active in the cultural circle organizing multifarious activities to promote translation, including featured seminars and talks, territory-wide translation talks in joint presentation with the Hong Kong Public Libraries, regional and international translation conferences in association with local and overseas tertiary institutions, co-organizing an annual translation competition, and administering a scholarships scheme since 1991.

The Society regularly publishes a Bulletin and a refereed journal *Translation Quarterly* and has released a dozen translation anthologies, monographs and conference proceedings.

Contact Information

Address:	P.O. Box 85, Fo Tan Post Office, NT, Hong Kong
Email:	hongkongtranslationsociety@gmail.com
Website:	http://www.hkts.org.hk

2 Conference Statement

Home to the cradle of various ancient civilizations, East Asia boasts remarkable and seemingly inscrutable traditions of language, culture and thought. Long histories of translational activities in the region have testified to the diffusion of knowledge, the quest for transcendental truth, the bond of identities, the vie for power as well as the rise and fall of empires, facilitating diverse and complex interaction of literate cultures. Yet rationalization on translation has long remained fragmented and disproportionate. Modernity witnessed the disruption of venerable traditions by western imperialism and the consequential transition of age-old institutions in search of new paradigms, prompting the intensification and valorization of translation initiatives and the resultant counter-interpellative translation discourse. With the contemporary professionalization of translation and development of translation studies as an integrated interdiscipline, researchers are addressing new issues and challenges, including cutting-edge advances in translation technology, and re-examining old concerns utilizing hybrid models and perspectives, hoping to extend the role of East Asia in the development of the field and to transcend their local, regional, global and spiritual existence.

3 Conference Committee

Organizing Chair

- Dr. Dechao Li (CBS)

Co-Chair

- Dr. Elsie Chan (HKTS)

Conference Secretary

- Dr. Kanglong Liu (CBS)

Members

- Dr. Janice Pan (HKTS)

- Dr. Yu-kit Cheung (HKTS)

- Dr. Bo Li (HKTS)

- Dr. Andrew Cheung (CBS)

- Dr. Zhiwei Wu (CBS)

- Dr. Wenjing Li (CBS)

- Dr. Maggie Hui (CBS)

4 Programme Rundown

Day 1, 11 June 2021 (Friday)

Time	Event							
9:00-9:10	**Opening Ceremony** Address by *Prof. Li Ping (Dean of Faculty of Humanities, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)* Address by *Dr. Elsie Chan (Co-Chair of 2021EAST; President of the Hong Kong Translation Society)* *MC: Miss. Selena Zeng*							
9:10-10:00	**Keynote Speech 1** Tradition, Transition and Transcendence in Korea *Speaker: Prof. Hyang-Ok Lim (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)* *Moderator: Dr. Andrew Cheung*							
10:05-10:40	**Invited Speech 1** Investigating Chunking as a Technique in Simultaneous Interpreting *Speaker: Prof. Defeng Li (University of Macau)* *Moderator: Dr. Li Dechao*							
10:40-10:50	Break							
10:50-12:50	**Panel 1** **Interpreting & Interpreting Training** 傳譯及傳譯訓練 *Moderator: Dr. Janice Pan*		**Panel 2** **Literary Translation I** 文學翻譯 **I** *Moderator: Prof. Wayne Liang*		**Panel 3** **Culture & Reception Issues in Translation** 翻譯中的文化及接受問題 *Moderator: Dr. Li Bo*		**Panel 4** **Corpus Studies I** 語料庫研究 **I** *Moderator: Dr. Liu Kanglong*	
	1	Simultaneous interpreters' visual initiative under bimodal input with real-time captions: An eye-tracking study	Li Tianyun; Cheung Kay-fan.	1	The Practice of Retranslating the Chinese Classics: A Case Study of the *Mencius* in Dutch	Heijns Audrey	1	Interactive Translation in Cyberspace: Translator-Reader Interaction in the Problem-Solving Process	Chen Xuemei	1	A Biliometric Analysis on Chinese Development of Corpus-based Translation Studies in the past Two Decades (2000-2020)	Wu Fang
	2	The Status Quo of Aptitude Tests for Interpreting in China and its Implications – an Investigation into Trainers' Perception of Interpreting Aptitudes and Attitudes Towards ATI	Mao Junyi Jenny	2	In Search of a Theory of Canonization for Works of Literary Translation: With a Case Study of the Canonization of Lin Yutang's Translation of Six Chapters of a Floating Life	Hao Junjie	2	The English Translation and Reception of Legends of the Condor Heroes, the English Translation of Jin Yong's *Shediao Yingxiong Zhuan*	Shan Xiaodan	2	A Corpus-Based Study of Translators' Style: Taking the Appraisal modality adverbs in Jia Pingwa's Works for An Example*	Zhao Qiurong; An Jiaqi.

Time	#	Title	Author	#	Title	Author	#	Title	Author	#	Title	Author
10:50-12:50 (Cont'd)	3	The Positioning of the Interpreters through Modality Shifts in the Chinese-English Interpreting	Yin Yilin	3	On Mistranslations of Shandong Dialect in *The Journey to the West*	Xu Kun	3	An Analysis of the Translation Strategies of Culture-loaded Words in the English Version of *The Field of Life and Death*	Liu Jiexiu; Chen Yingying; Cheng Tao.	3	A Corpus-based Comparative Study of Translators' Styles and Translation Strategies in Three English Versions of "Qiang Jin Jiu"*	Dong Jiaqi
	4	Cognitive Process and Skill Training in Time-limited Sight Translation	Zou Deyan	4	The Selection of Subject in the Translation of Classical Chinese Ci	Chen Yuying	4	The Eastward Travel of Neurasthenia to China: Its Translation and Localization in the Early 20th Century	Miao Peng	4	A Corpus-based Study on the Functions and Translations of Discourse Markers — A Case Study of the DM Shenme in Luxun's *Nahan* and *Panghuang*	Mingfeng Yang; Yanlin Li.
							5	Research on Traditional Chinese medicine translation strategies*	Xu Yan	5	A Corpus-based Study on Lexical Features of Corporate International Publicity Translation*	Ding Qian

*in Chinese

12:50-14:00	Lunch break

Keynote Speech 2

14:00-14:50

Passion for Being There: Thoughts on News Interpreting

Speaker: Prof. Chikako Tsuruta (Tokyo Woman's Christian University)

Moderator: Dr. Andrew Cheung

Invited Speech 2

14:55-15:30

Liberal Arts Education and Translation Training in the Peking College

Speaker: Prof. Rachel Lung (Lingnan University)

Moderator: Dr. Elsie Chan

15:30-15:40	Break

15:40-17:40

Panel 5 **Translation Teaching and Training** 翻譯教學及訓練 *Moderator: Dr. Janice Pan*		Panel 6 **Translation of Media and Popular Culture** 媒體及流行文化翻譯 *Moderator: Dr. Cheung Yu Kit*		Panel 7 **Translation Publishing & Translation Policy** 翻譯出版及翻譯政策 *Moderator: Dr. Li Bo*		Panel 8 **Socio-political Issues in Translation** 翻譯中的社會政治問題 *Moderator: Dr. Li Dechao*	
1 Translation Classroom Meets Training Platform: Adding Classroom Layer to the Translator Training Platform MNH-TT	Kyo Kageura; Takeshi Abekawa; Masaru Yamada.	1 Translation Studies in the New Millennium: The Importance and Future Development of Audio Description Theories and Practice	Jackie Xiu Yan; Luo Kangte.	1 The Travelling of Louis Cha's Martial Arts Novels around the English-speaking World: A Comparative Study of the Publishers	Liu Zhaolong	1 To Translate, or Not to Translate? Managing Languages for Security in Early Qing China	Deng Ke

15:40-17:40 (Cont'd)	2	To Prepare Student Translators for the AI Era: Incorporating PEMT Practice and Translator Subjectivity Studies into an Online Literary Translation Course	Maggie Hui	2	Study on Globalization Strategy of Chinese Online Popular Literature from a Bourdieusian Capital Perspective: A Case Study of *Coiling Dragon*	Wu Jialing	2	Publishing Dylan Thomas's Poetry in China: A Sociological Inquiry into People's Literature Publishing House	Yu Jinquan	2	Teachers' belief in translation of Zhuanggao activity in international school	Chen Xi
	3	Data-driven learning and corpus-assisted translation pedagogy: An exploratory study	Liu Jianwen	3	Translation, Transcultural Remembrance and Pandemic: A covert transediting of the Great Influenza memory for lessons to combat COVID-19 in Chinese online media	Hou Song; Yuan Mingming.	3	A study on the translation of Korean modern literature in China after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Korea - Focusing on the selection and publishing strategy of the work*	Nan Yan	3	How the Early Translation of Western Political Works Influenced China-Taking Yan Fu's Translation of *On Liberty* as an Example	Kong Yankun
	4	Application of the Research on Translator's Style Based on Text Analysis Tools in Translation Teaching	He He	4	Constructing Taiji Culture and Chinese Image: A case study on taijiquan translation from *T'ai-Chi Ch'üan* in 1947	Jin Yan	4	A Study on the Chinese Translation of North Korean Literature during the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea*	Deng Qian	4	Dialect Phenomenon in YAN Fu's Translation -- taking "logic" as an example*	Gan Jin
				5	Comparison between Commentaries of the Palace Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art*	Ding Mengli						
*in Chinese												

Day 2, 12 June 2021 (Saturday)

Time	Event
9:00	**Welcome Remarks** by *MC: Miss. Selena Zeng*
9:05-9:55	**Keynote Speech 3** Multi-word Expressions and Multiple Renditions in Translation - Old Challenges and New Solutions through Big Data *Speaker: Prof. Benjamin T'sou (City University of Hong Kong; The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)* *Moderator: Dr. Elsie Chan*
10:05-10:40	**Invited Speech 3** Understanding *Wikipedia* 's dark matter: point of view and the role of translation in shaping it *Speaker: Prof. Mark Shuttleworth (Hong Kong Baptist University)* *Moderator: Dr. Janice Pan*
10:40-10:50	Break

Time	Panel 9 **Translation Technology** 翻譯科技 *Moderator: Dr. Elsie Chan*		Panel 10 **Theatre & Multimodal Translation** 戲劇及多模態翻譯 *Moderator: Dr. Jessica Yeung*		Panel 11 **The Translator and the Translation Profession** 翻譯及翻譯專業 *Moderator: Dr. Maggie Hui*		Panel 12 **Identity Issues in Translation** 翻譯中的身分認同問題 *Moderator: Dr. Li Wenjing*	
10:50-12:50	1 Huawei's Simultaneous Speech Translation System	Liangyou Li; Xingshan Zeng; Xin Jiang; Xiao Chen; Qun Liu.	1 Surtitling the Minorities in Three Documentary Plays in Hong Kong	Dora Wong	1 On the Speaking Roles of Medical Interpreters under Goffman's Participation Framework	Yang Haoran	1 Translating Homosexuality into Chinese Mainland: A Contrastive Study of WU Yanrong's Taiwanese and Mainland Chinese Translations (2018) of the Word 'Fuck' in Call Me By Your Name	Wang Liehui
	2 We need to Talk - RWS Translation Technology Insights Research	Jocelyn He	2 Towards a Re-theatricalized Drama: Yu Shangyuan's Translation of J. M. Barrie's *The Admirable Crichton*	Barbara Li Jiawei	2 The Group Image of Modern and Contemporary Guangdong Translators - Based on a Study of Dictionary for Chinese Translators	Yan Hongguang	2 A Multi-factor Analysis of Translators' Gender: A Case Study of Modal Particles	Zhao Qiurong; Li Zhixin.
	3 Understanding Chinese to English Translation through the Compilation and Analysis of a Chinese-English Parallel Corpus (ZHEN Corpus)	Gu Yi	3 A Multimodal Translation of Contemporary China on Visual Grammar Analysis: Case Study of Globally-Acclaimed Chinese Drama Film Posters in 21st Century	Tao Yuan	3 Institutional Translation Studies in China (2000-2021)	Xu Chenqi	3 East Asian Cityscapes in Translation	Todorova Marija; Poposki Zoran.

Time	#			#			#			#		
10:50-12:50 (Cont'd)	4	Part-of-Speech (POS) Tagging Enhancement for the Chinese/English Political Interpreting Corpus (CEPIC)	Pan Jun; Gabarron-Barrios Fernando; He Steven.	4	Translating the Folklore of Zhuang Ethnic Minority in China: A Multimodal Approach	Chen Huihua	4	The importance of translator's professional knowledge: Taking the main editors of the Encyclopedic Terminology published in 1931 as an example*	Bi Chen	4	Research on the Ethical Challenges of Machine Translation in the Era of Artificial Intelligence	Chen Xiaofang
	5	Eye-Tracking Approach in Translation Process Research: Problems and Challenges	Wang Junsong	5	Translating Manchu cultural legacy into Korean: with focus on maxims related to education and learning	Ryzhkov Andrii						

*in Chinese

Time												
12:50-14:00	Lunch break											
14:00-14:50	**Keynote Speech 4** Nominalization in the Chinese-English Press Conference Interpreting *Speaker: Prof. Kaibao Hu (Shanghai International Studies University)* *Moderator: Dr. Li Dechao*											
14:50-14:55	Break											
14:55-16:55	**Panel 13** **Corpus Studies II** 語料庫研究 II *Moderator: Dr. Liu Kanglong*			**Panel 14** **Literary Translation II** 文學翻譯 II *Moderator: Dr. Cheung Yu Kit*			**Panel 15** **Ideological Issues in Translation** 翻譯中的意識形態問題 *Moderator: Dr. Li Dechao*			**Panel 16** **Translation Theory & Criticism** 翻譯理論及批評 *Moderator: Dr. Wu Zhiwei*		
	1	The Function and Application of Bilingual Corpora in the Development of Translator's Competence in the New Era	Dai Guangrong	1	The Analysis of the Chinese Version of Shark's Fin and Sichuan Pepper from the Perspective of Peter Newmark's Theory of Translation Criticism	Xu Piaopiao	1	Translation Criticism and the Emergent Field of Sinology in the British Empire: Case Study of the Journal *The China Review: Or, Notes and Queries on the Far East* (1872-1901)	Yingmei Liu	1	Misread Past, Not Missed Prospect -- Descriptive Translation Studies and beyond (revised edition) explained*	Qiu Jun

14:55-16:55 (Cont'd)	2	An Automated Approach on Interactional Metadiscourse in Translated and Non-translated Texts: A Contrastive Parallel Corpus Based Study	Muhammad Afzaal	2	Translating Thought Presentation from Chinese into English: A Case Study of Zhongshu Qian's *Fortress Besieged*	Hu Yuqi	2	Paratranslated Ideologies in *1984* by George Orwell: The Paratranslations´ Role	Zhang Bo	2	The Meaning Construction Mechanism in Translating the Administrative Terms of the Tang Dynasty from the Perspective of the LCCM Theory*	Li Xiuying; Wu Weiwei.
	3	Investigating translator's style with the use of lexical bundles: with reference to *Hongloumeng* translations	Liu Kanglong	3	"Bridging the Gap between the Two Sides": Qian Zhongshu's Concept of Translation and his Translation Criticism in an Era of Crisis	Chang Chung-An	3	A Study on the Translation of Diplomatic Communiques from the Perspective of Political Equivalence Theory	Qu Shaoying			
	4	A Multi-factor Analysis of Semantic Stability and Lexical Transfer Operation In Translating Perception Verbs 感到 (gandao): Taking Can Xue's Works as An Example	Zhao Qiurong; Lu Yun.	4	A Review of Domestic Studies on the Researches of English Translation of Mo Yan's Novels	Yin Sijia	4	Advocating Recognition, Advocating Resistance: A Translator of the Chinese Diaspora	Lisha Xu			
	5	On the Interpretation of Ancient Poetry from Cognitive Cultural Schema Perspective: A Corpus-based Comparative Study*	Li Chi	5	A Review of Domestic Studies on the English Translations of Mo Yan's Novels in the Past 5 Years	Xie Pei						
	*in Chinese										
16:55	**Closing Ceremony** Closing Remarks by *Dr. Li Dechao (Organizing Chair of 2021EAST; Associate Professor of Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)* *MC: Miss. Selena Zeng*										

5 Keynote Speakers

Keynote Speech 1

Tradition, Transition and Transcendence in Korea

Hyang-Ok Lim

Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

Using the subtitle of the conference, this presentation will give an overview of the profession of interpretation in Korea. **Tradition** will briefly touch on the status of interpreters during the *Choson* era; **transition** will look at the modern era, following the Korean War up until today; and finally **transcendence** will touch upon the direction that the profession is going especially following the COVID-19 epidemic.

Prof. Hyang-Ok Lim
Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

Professor Hyang-Ok (Jade) Lim (林香玉) received her D.E.S.S. (Diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées) from Ecole Superieure d'Interpretes et de Traducteurs (ESIT), Paris, France and her Ed.D from Illinois State University. She has been Professor of interpretation and translation at the GSIT, HUFS South Korea since 1993. She served as Chair of the department of English at GSIT, HUFS in 2005, 2009 and 2017. Prof. Lim's recent book publications include Global Negotiations (HUFS Press) and Building Blocks to Interpretation and Translation (HUFS Press). She has published research articles with International Journal of Bilingualism, FORUM, and Translation and Interpretation. Prof. Lim is also an active member of Member of the International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC) and her language combination is A: English, B: Korean and C: French).

Passion for Being There: Thoughts on News Interpreting

Chikako Tsuruta

Tokyo Woman's Christian University, Japan

This keynote speech will cover broadcast interpreting, mainly about news interpreting. The speaker has been in this field of interpreting for over a quarter century.   This field of interpreting entails newsworthy events ranging from politics, economy, natural disasters, to sports and entertainment. What broadcast interpreters do will be discussed in terms of its uniqueness as compared to other types of interpreting, what efforts are needed to convey 'real time' news events as they come on the air, trying to match 'sound,' 'form,' and 'content' of the news so as to synchronize with the news reporting conveyed on TV screen. The speech will conclude with suggestions as to what the future might entail in this interpreting arena with her insights and advice for those who would want to enter this field.

Prof. Chikako Tsuruta
Tokyo Woman's Christian University, Japan

Prof. Chikako Tsuruta (鶴田知佳子) received her BA from the Department of French Langauge and Culture of Sophia University and MBA from the Graduate School of Business Administration, Columbia University. She was professor at the Institute of Global Studies of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (TUFS) from 2004 to 2019. She is now Professor Emeritus of TUFS and professor at the Division of English, School of Arts and Sciences of the Tokyo Woman's Christian University. Professor Tsuruta has published with Interpretation and Translation, Interpreter's Newsletter and FORUM. Prof. Tsuruta has been media interpreter at the NHK since 1992 and CNN since 1998.

Multi-word Expressions and Multiple Renditions in Translation – Old Challenges and New Solutions through Big Data

Benjamin K. Tsou

City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong, China

Recent advances in Artificial Intelligence and technology have irreversibly transformed the landscape in professional translation such that manual translations are increasingly proceeded by Machine Translation (MT), and the translator's role is often changed into one of quality controller who does varying amounts of post-editing. This change has been necessitated by not only the need to obtain relief from repetitive manual work but to gain speed and consistency in quality. In the end, the final quality of translation and thornier issues in cross-linguistic intermediation remain very much in human hands. These developments also have implications for translation education.

The affordable cost and increasingly acceptable quality of MT systems have enabled MT to take over many routine and common tasks of simple prose translation. Reactions to these developments have been mixed, ranging from the lamentations of seasoned professionals to the overrated joy of the uninitiated. There is a timely need to reassess what challenges and opportunities exist for translators in the Age of Big Data and AI, especially in Asia.

We shall trace the basic workflow of the translator from pre-editing to post-editing, and explore how Big Data and technology could render assistance. Assuming the translator is already well versed in the structures of the source and target languages, she/he is well equipped to explore new areas of translation except for the important gaps in specialized lexical knowledge inevitably required in many new areas. This is especially the case in the translation of Multi-Word Expressions (MWE's) involving scientific and technical subjects because of non-uniqueness of multiple renditions in the

cross-lingual terms. The absence of up-to-date lexical references has added complications, and the time perennial problem has resulted from technological advancements having always outpaced lexicography.

We shall outline the rationale behind an innovative lexical platform, PATENTLEX which could expand the productivity of the translator and her/his range of subjects. A description will be made of the successful construction of PATENTLEX, to show how it draws on Big Data and AI.   This will be made on the basis of 300+K parallel Chinese-English patents and more than 30 million bilingually aligned sentence pairs extracted from them. We shall also report on the efficacy of the prototype system and offer trial runs.

References:

Lu, B., Tsou, B. K., Jiang, T., Zhu, J., & Kwong, O. Y. (2011). Mining parallel knowledge from comparable patents. In W. Wong , W. Liu &   M. Bennamoun (Eds.), *Ontology learning and knowledge discovery using the web: Challenges and recent advances* (pp. 247-271). IGI Global.

Shen, G. W. (2001). The creation of technical terms in English Chinese dictionaries from the nineteenth century. In M. Lackner, I. Amelung & J. Kurtz (Eds.), *New Terms for New Ideas: Western Knowledge and Lexical Change in Late Imperial China* (pp. 287-304). Brill.

Tsou, B., Chow, K.P., Lee, J., Yip, K. F., Ji, Y. X., & Wu, K. (2020). Bilingual Multi-word Expressions, Multiple-correspondence, and their Cultivation from Parallel Patents: The Chinese-English Case. In
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Tsou, B. K. (2001). Language Contact and Lexical Innovation. In M. Lackner, I. Amelung & J. Kurtz (Eds.), *New Terms for New Ideas: Western Knowledge and Lexical Change in Late Imperial China* (pp. 35-56). Brill.

Prof. Benjamin T'sou
City University of Hong Kong; Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Emeritus Chair Professor (CityUHK), Visiting Professor (HKUST) and member, Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outre-Mer (Belgium), Benjamin , Tsou obtained his MA from Harvard University and PhD from U. C. Berkeley.

Since 1995, his team has been cultivating LIVAC, the Pan-Chinese Synchronous Corpus, with over 6 billion characters, covering Beijing, Hongkong, Macau, Shanghai, Singapore and Taipei. Many notable dictionaries have benefited from it (e.g. Oxford Chinese - English Dictionary 2010). In 2018, his team launched : (1) A Chinese-English Scientific-technical Compound Word Platform, with over 1 million entries, and (2) A computer aided Chinese-English Translation Platform for professional teachers of translation and translators (https://patentlex.chilin.hk) as well as a big database of parallel Chinese-English sentence pairs suitable for training MT engines.

His publications include: Chinese Language and Chinese Society, Anthology on Language Contact, A Textbook on Sociolinguistics, Quantitative and Computational Studies on the Chinese Language, Linguistic Corpus and Corpus Linguistics in the Chinese Context (Journal of Chinese Linguistics, Monograph No 25), OUP Bibliographies: Sociolinguistic Aspects of the Chinese Language. The Language of Atlas of China, of which he is an editor and contributor, was awarded a Class 1 prize in research by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1998.

He began his research on Chinese-English machine translation at MIT and subsequently headed the Chinese-English Translation project at U. C. Berkeley. He is the founding president of the Asian Federation of Natural Language Processing and the founding head of the Department of Applied Linguistics (now Department of Linguistics and T ranslation) at CityU HK. In recent years, he has been promoting the use of Big Data and computer processing of natural language in cross-linguistic research and translation.

Keynote Speech 4

Nominalization in the Chinese-English Press Conference Interpreting

Kaibao Hu

Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai, China

Drawing upon Fairclough's approach to critical discourse analysis and corpus methodology, this article examines the use of nomination in the Chinese-English press conference interpreting in comparison with the non-translated English texts of the press conference organized by the U.S. government. The investigation reveals that the frequency of nomination is significantly higher in the interpreted texts of Chinese-English press conference interpreting than in the non-translated English texts. It is argued that the observed difference in terms of nominalization can be explained by the differences between Chinese and English, and more importantly, by the interpreters' intention to highlight the authority of the speeches they interpret. The investigation also reveals that the interpreters prefer to adopt nominalization to construct an image of himself or herself as professional and neutral.

Prof. Kaibao Hu
Shanghai International Studies University,
Shanghai, China

Prof. Hu Kaibao is the Dean of the Institute of Corpus Studies and Applications, Shanghai International Studies University. He holds a doctorate in English Language and Literature from Nanjing University, China, and has taught a variety of subjects including English-Chinese Translation, and Translation Theory and Practice. His main research interests are corpus-based translation studies and critical translation studies. He has been involved in the compilation of the English-Chinese Parallel Corpora of Shakespeare's Plays, the Chinese-English Conference Interpreting Corpus and the Chinese-English Parallel Corpus of Political Texts in the past five years. He is author of the Historical Text of English-Chinese Dictionaries and the Evolution of the Chinese Language (Shanghai Yiwen Press 2005) , Introducing Corpus-based Translation Studies (Springer, 2015), A Corpus-based Study of the Chinese Translations of Shakespeare's Plays (Shanghai Jiao Tong Press, 2015) , A Corpus-based Study of Chinese-English Conference Interpreting (Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, 2015), Corpus-based Translation Studies (Shanghai Jiao Tong Press, 2017) and Introducing Corpus-based Critical Translation Studies (Higher Education Press, 2017). He has published more than 80 research articles with Meta, Perspectives, Foreign Language Teaching and Research, Foreign Language Journal and The Chinese Translators' Journal, etc.

6 Invited Speakers

Invited Speech 1

Investigating Chunking as a Technique in Simultaneous Interpreting

Defeng Li, Victoria L C Lei

University of Macau, Macau, China

Chunking has often been recommended by teachers and textbooks as a useful strategy for simultaneous interpreting. But is it really that useful as many have believed? Does it work equally well with interpreters of different levels? How does the use of the strategy affect interpreters' eye movement patterns and/or gaze behaviours? This talk will present an eye-tracking study of interpreters' interpreting with and without the use of the chunking technique during preparation. Interesting findings will be shared with the audience with pedagogical and/or curricular implications discussed.

Prof. Defeng Li
University of Macau,
Macau, China

Defeng Li is Professor of Translation Studies and Director of the Centre for Studies of Translation, Interpreting and Cognition (CSTIC) at the University. Previously he taught at School of Oriental and African Studies of University of London, where he served as Chair of the Centre for Translation Studies. He also taught at the Department of Translation, the Chinese University of Hong Kong for a decade. He also served ,in adjunct or visiting capacity, as Dean of the School of Foreign Languages, Shandong University during 2006-2011 and Visiting Chair Professor of Translation Studies at Shanghai Jiaotong University.

Defeng Li is currently president of World Interpreter and Translator Training Association (WITTA), vice president of Chinese Corpus-based Translation Studies Association and vice president of Chinese Cognitive Translation Studies Association.

Liberal Arts Education and Translation Training in the Peking College

Rachel Lung

Lingnan University, Hong Kong, China

The Peking College (or Tongwen guan) (1862–1901) was a passive and yet necessary product of the clashes between Qing China and the West in the mid-19th century. Its curricular development from a school of interpreters to a school of combined learning later on, however, was anything but passive. This change in focus is usually explained either by the marginal victory of the reforming camp over the conservative camp in the government, or the expansion of western learning in the light of emerging modern schools in treaty ports pertaining to the introduction of science and engineering subjects.

One neglected angle in the literature on the College is its coincidental orientation since the late 1860s towards a broad-based curriculum similar to what liberal arts education usually advocates. While a wider subject range of western learning was a logical response to the needs of late Qing China, such a paradigm shift might also have been further reinforced by the increasingly prominent influence of Robert Hart (1835–1911) and William Martin (1827–1916) in the College since the 1870s, whose respective education backgrounds happened to display combined features of arts, sciences and social sciences. This paper contends that it might have been a conscious choice of Hart

and Martin, given their quasi liberal arts education inclination, to continue broadening the 8-year curriculum in which translation played a significant part. This strategic change made it possible for the nurturing of a new generation of Chinese diplomats and talent to operate at a time when Qing China started to forge ties with modern nations, precisely because their focal point was not translation alone.   This study is significant in two regards. First, it represents a rare attempt to examine translation education as reflected in the curricular reform of the College. Second, it proposes a new perspective in analyzing the Peking College.

Keywords: Tongwen guan, Translation education, Late Qing China, Liberal arts education

Prof. Rachel Lung
Lingnan University, Hong Kong, China

Rachel Lung received a Higher Diploma in Translation and Interpreting at the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, before working as a translator in the government for two years. She then pursued four years of full-time study and earned her doctoral degree in English Language and Linguistics from the University of Essex in England. After that, she worked as a Research Assistant Professor in the City University of Hong Kong for three years. She then was employed as Assistant Professor at the School of Projessional and Continuing Education at the University of Hong Kong until 2003. She joined the Department of Translation at Lingnan University in the same year. She was promoted to Associate Professor in 2006 and Professor in 2014. Her research interest is in the historical study of interpreting in China. She published a research monograph titled Interpreters in Early Imperial China in 2011, and her research articles appeared in various international translation and interpreting journals.

Understanding Wikipedia's dark matter:
point of view and the role of translation in shaping it

Mark Shuttleworth

Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, China

Translation can be thought of as Wikipedia's 'dark matter': we know it must be there but it is often difficult to locate. I use a number of approaches to track it down: identifying the rare cases where its presence is documented, comparing extracts from different parallel articles, digging back into the articles' history to discover the origin of translated text fragments or, more recently, utilizing an alignment tool that is being developed as part of an on-going project.[1] Previous research has shown that some news articles in the encyclopaedia resemble collages assembled from small text fragments some of which have been imported from another related article – very likely via a reference to an external news source included in that article.

Identifying the translated material, establishing what it is a translation of and tracking the fate of each translated fragment once inserted in an article are time-consuming tasks requiring detailed, painstaking work but are also necessary stages in the research. What

is of interest is whether these fragments support an article's point of view and whether the knowledge that each supposedly parallel article contains is therefore in some way distinctive, providing its readers with a somewhat different presentation and interpretation of events. These are important considerations, not least in the light of Wikipedia's policy of pursuing a neutral point of view as a link does appear to exist between translation and point of view construction.

In my presentation I will aim to illustrate these issues via a number of examples that focus on how key points from articles covering one or more Russian news stories are reflected in the Chinese edition of Wikipedia. I believe research into Wikipedia translation will increase our understanding of the dynamics that govern the multilingual encyclopaedia and will provide translation studies with valuable case studies on a special type of partially collaborative translation. Wikipedia translation is in many ways unique but captures the essence of a style of communication that is becoming increasingly prevalent and for that reason is worthy of study.

Prof. Mark Shuttleworth
Hong Kong Baptist University,
Hong Kong, China

Professor Mark Shuttleworth is Associate Director of the Department of Translation, Interpreting and Intercultural Studies and of the Centre for Translation.

Mark Shuttleworth's research interests include the nature and current state of the terminology of translation studies; Wikipedia translation; metaphor in translation; the use of digital methods in translation studies research; and the development of a multilingual research paradigm. Currently he is working on a second edition of the Dictionary of Translation Studies for Routledge and also a project entitled 'Understanding Wikipedia's dark matter: translation, knowledge and point of view' that has been funded by the Hong Kong General Research Fund (GRF) and that uses a number of insights and methodologies taken from digital humanities. From January 2021 he will be embarking on a second GRF-supported project entitled 'Neurons and nebulae: probing patterns of metaphor in original popular science texts and their translations' that will involve a collaboration with UK-based metaphor studies expert Professor Alice Deignan.

7 Abstracts

7.1 Panel 1: Interpreting & Interpreting Training 傳譯及傳譯訓練

1	Simultaneous interpreters' visual initiative under bimodal input with real-time captions: An eye-tracking study *Li Tianyun; Cheung Kay-fan.*
2	The Status Quo of Aptitude Tests for Interpreting in China and its Implications – an Investigation into Trainers' Perception of Interpreting Aptitudes and Attitudes Towards ATI *Mao Junyi Jenny*
3	The Positioning of the Interpreters through Modality Shifts in the Chinese-English Interpreting *Yin Yilin*
4	Cognitive Process and Skill Training in Time-limited Sight Translation *Zou Deyan*

Simultaneous interpreters' visual initiative under bimodal input with real-time captions: An eye-tracking study

Tianyun Li[a], Andrew Kay-fan Cheung[b]

[a] *Shandong University, Shandong, China*
[b] *The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China*

This paper presents an exploratory study of simultaneous interpreters' visual proactive behaviour when exposed under visual-auditory bimodal input, where real-time captions are displayed in congruence with the videotaped recording. The nature of simultaneous interpreting is a cross-modal linguistic activity, in which occasion interpreters monitoring the speech flow, the speaker's facial expression as well printed texts or slides provided ahead of a conference. In the face of diverse signal inputs from dual channels, separating mental energy in acquiring textual information seemingly violates the professional standard of priority in attention to listening over reading. As practical conduct deviates from didactic principles, we aim to investigate simultaneous interpreters' proaction in searching for visual information from the visual channel. Seven freelance interpreters were invited to simultaneous interpret a 15-minute speech video from English to Chinese. This speech was subtitled by YouTube auto-generated captions, where words appeared synchronized with the speaker's utterances. The participants have been given notice in advance that they are free to look at the screen or not. A Tobii 4C eye-tracker has been deployed to record their eye movements. All the participants choose to observe the screen display throughout the experiment. Before the analytical session, two participants' data were discarded due to low precision. We sorted the remaining five participants' fixation points according to two area of interests (AOI): the speaker's face, captions and others (the background). The results provide evidence for interpreters' active search for visually presented words: captions enjoyed significantly the highest frequency of referring, ranging from 39 times/min to 118 times/min. No significant difference of referring frequency were found between the face and the background. These results echoed our post-hoc screen-recording visual observations, which indicated interpreters intentionally refer to captions through glances, and spend the rest of their visual energy in observing the speaker's facial expressions. It also revealed a much longer duration of face-fixation (0.455s-0.500s per fixation, in 95% confidence interval for mean) than both of the captions (0.341s-0.354s) and the background (0.291s-0.323s), where the caption-fixations are more evenly distributed (3.467 for Standard Error) than face (11.434) and background (8.124). These results might also be interpreted through the P300 attention-driven stimulus signal, that is, our brain react positively to target information after 300ms response time.

Keywords: bimodal input, simultaneous interpreting, multimodal integration, modality effects

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Tables & Figures

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
FACE	1186	477.30	393.774	11.434	454.87	499.73	100	2654
CAPTION	5892	347.58	266.141	3.467	340.79	354.38	100	2943
BACKGROUND	1165	307.12	277.278	8.124	291.18	323.06	100	2532
Total	8243	360.53	293.706	3.235	354.19	366.87	100	2943

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of the participants' viewing duration

(I) AOI	(J) AOI	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
FACE	CAPTION	129.717*	11.948	.000	101.15	158.28
	BACKGROUND	170.183*	14.026	.000	136.67	203.70
CAPTION	FACE	-129.717*	11.948	.000	-158.28	-101.15
	BACKGROUND	40.466*	8.833	.000	19.35	61.58
BACKGROUND	FACE	-170.183*	14.026	.000	-203.70	-136.67
	CAPTION	-40.466*	8.833	.000	-61.58	-19.35

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 2. Post-hoc multiple comparisons of viewing duration

Pairwise Comparisons of AOI					
Sample 1-Sample 2	Test Statistic	Std. Error	Std. Test Statistic	Sig.	Adj. Sig.[a]
FACE-BACKGROUND	-1.200	2.828	-.424	.671	1.000
FACE-CAPTION	-7.800	2.828	-2.758	.006	.017
BACKGROUND-CAPTION	6.600	2.828	2.333	.020	.059

Each row tests the null hypothesis that the Sample 1 and Sample 2 distributions are the same.

Asymptotic significances (2-sided tests) are displayed. The significance level is .05.

a. Significance values have been adjusted by the Bonferroni correction for multiple tests.

Table 3. Pairwise Comparisons of AOIs' fixation frequencies
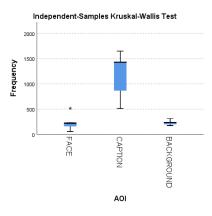

Figure 1. Nonparametric tests of fixation frequencies

The Status Quo of Aptitude Tests for Interpreting in China and its Implications – an Investigation into Trainers' Perception of Interpreting Aptitudes and Attitudes Towards ATI

Jenny Junyi Mao

Graduate Institute of Interpretation and Translation, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai, 200083, China

The past decades have witnessed the popularity of aptitude tests for interpreting (ATI) among vocational and academic fields as a combined result of mounting demands for professional interpreters in cross-cultural communication and limited training resources. Along with scholarly meditation upon specific competences to be examined, there meanwhile emerges empirical studies on the practicality and validity of suggested measurements as well as surveys on ATI at different universities. However, those investigations place a heavy focus on European language-pairs and fail to illustrate details including testing materials, assessment criteria and practical concerns behind those screening procedures. Given China's extensive market for interpreters and recent boost in the number of Chinese colleges opening MI, it deserves exploration how different ATIs are applied and what factors are considered by those institutions. Therefore, this study, based on feedback from 8 Chinese universities of different regions and histories of opening MI via online questionnaire, analyses differences between language and non-language universities regarding trainers' perceptions of AT and their attitudes towards ATI and screening procedures at their universities. In so doing, it meanwhile offers suggestions on how to conduct and research ATI in a more realistic and effective manner.

Keywords: Aptitude tests for interpretation at Chinese universities, online questionnaire, trainer' perceptions of aptitudes for interpreting, trainers' attitudes towards ATI

The Positioning of the Interpreters through Modality Shifts in the Chinese-English Interpreting

Yilin Yin

Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China

Situated in the framework of Toury's Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS), and drawn upon the semantic system of modality in Hallidayan Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and the concept of "role space" proposed by Lewellyn-Jones and Lee, this paper attempts to investigate the role positioning of the interpreters through examining the modality shifts, one of the engagement resources in appraisal, as a means of determining interpreter positioning and as the point of departure in the Chinese-English interpreting. The study aims to explore how the interpreters are positioned in the triad interaction of the interpreting activity and seek generalizations and explanations for the linguistic patterns and regularities, and thereof summarizing the norms of the interpreting study. The paper holds that positioning, as a discursive construction that makes the interpreters' actions intelligible in the interaction, is very subtle and subject to the nuances of moment-by-moment interaction. The paper concludes by stating the importance of analyzing the discursive practices that display the interpreter's contingent positioning, rather than the interpreter's role as a fixed stance.

Keywords: role positioning, modality shifts, descriptive translation studies, role space, norms

Cognitive Process and Skill Training in Time-limited Sight Translation

Deyan Zou

School of Advanced Translation and Interpretation, Dalian University of Foreign Languages, Dalian, 116044, China

As a hybrid form of translation and interpreting, sight translation is generally considered to be closer to interpreting, because sight interpreters can mainly use the same strategies in interpreting tasks. Different from self-paced sight translation, time-limited sight translation is a sight translation method that controls the input speed of the original text through external conditions, thereby guiding the translator to produce the target language within a certain time limit. We can regard sight translation and sight interpreting as the two ends of the continuum, one end timeless sight translation, and the other time-limited sight translation that is superimposed on multiple cognitive tasks with simultaneous interpreting. In sight translation, the target language production and the source languages reading go hand in hand, that is, the "time difference between reading and speaking". In sight translation, advanced reading is the norm. Increasing the amount of reading can guarantee the quality of the translated language and ensure the "time difference between reading and speaking" kept within a controllable range. Sight translators need to complete the translation of segments after absorbing a certain amount of information, to reduce cognitive load and avoid cognitive overload. The cross-border integration of translation and interpreting has brought time constraints to translation activities, such as consecutive interpreting, simultaneous interpreting, sight translation, audio-visual translation, and translation under time pressure. Decisions of adopting faster and greater information integration, condensed translation, literal translation, sentence segmentation, etc. are shared by the above time-limited translation activities. And as an effective carrier, time-limited sight translation facilitates the cross-border integration of pedagogical methods, achieving synergy in the promotion of translators' relevant translation competence.

Keywords: time-limited sight translation; cognitive process; skill training; hybrid of translation and interpreting; cross-border integration of translation and interpreting

7.2　Panel 2: Literary Translation I　文學翻譯 I

1	The Practice of Retranslating the Chinese Classics: A Case Study of the *Mencius* in Dutch *Heijns Audrey*
2	In Search of a Theory of Canonization for Works of Literary Translation: With a Case Study of the Canonization of Lin Yutang's Translation of Six Chapters of a Floating Life *Hao Junjie*
3	On Mistranslations of Shandong Dialect in *The Journey to the West* *Xu Kun*
4	The Selection of Subject in the Translation of Classical Chinese Ci *Chen Yuying*

The Practice of Retranslating the Chinese Classics:

A Case Study of the Mencius in Dutch

Audrey Heijns

School of Foreign Languages, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, 518060, China

Many literary classics have been translated more than once in the same language within the same cultural system. The main reasons for this phenomenon include reinterpretation of the source text, modernization of the target language, a different target audience or simply the aim to supersede existing translations. In this paper, I will investigate the history of Dutch retranslations of Chinese classical works, with a special focus on translations of the Confucian classic the *Mencius*. Until now, two complete, one near-complete and four selections of excerpts of the *Mencius* have been published in Dutch. To gain a better understanding of practice of retranslating the Chinese classics into Dutch, I will investigate the role of the translators and their reasons for retranslation, the style and quality of the translated text as well as the reader's reception of the work in the target culture. The aim is to find out if the need for retranslation can be justified, and whether there has been an improvement or change in the Dutch interpretation and reception of the *Mencius*. This study will contribute to the translation history of the Chinese classics, and more specifically that of the *Mencius* for Dutch readers.

Keywords: retranslation, Chinese classics, Dutch, Mencius

In Search of a Theory of Canonization for Works of Literary Translation: With a Case Study of the Canonization of Lin Yutang's Translation of *Six Chapters of a Floating Life*

Junjie Hao

Center for Linguistics and Applied Linguistics,
Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou, 510420, China

Canons and the mechanism of canonization have been a perennial topic in literary studies. However, similar discussion is scarce in translation studies. How do we decide whether a work of literary translation should be considered a classic or not? Are there any criteria? What factors affect the canonization of works of literary translation? These issues deserve academic attention. This article aims to offer a theory of canonization for works of literary translation, accounting for the criteria of canons of literary translation and relevant factors in the canonization process. With a case study of Lin Yutang's translation of Six Chapters of a Floating Life, this article proposes a theory of canonization for works of literary translation. It argues that six factors are at play in determining the status of a work of literary translation: artistic excellence of the original work; translation skills of the translator; cultural importance of the translator; reception of the work by the target readers; social environments for the work's circulation; and the social and cultural value of the translation. Meanwhile, this theory holds that canons of literary translation are fluid and subject to the influences of social, cultural and aesthetic traditions and movements.

Keywords: Canon; Canonization; Lin Yutang; Six Chapter of a Floating Life; Literary Translation

On Mistranslations of Shandong Dialect in *The Journey to the West*

Xu Kun

School of Foreign Languages, Renmin University of China, Beijing, 100872, People's Republic of China

Written in the sixteenth century, *The Journey to the West* tells the story of the fourteen-year pilgrimage of the monk Xuanzang, one of China's most famous religious heroes, and his four supernatural disciples, in search of Buddhist scriptures. *The Journey to the West* is one of the greatest four books in ancient China. For decades, researchers believed that this novel was written with the dialect of Huan'an. Recently, a new study revealed that the dialect of Shandong province was widely used in the text. Shandong dialect in *The Journey to the West* often appears in the dialogues, and it makes the characters true to life. However, the newly-discovered dialectical elements in the novel seem to be obstacles for translators. The approaches they adopted to translating Shandong dialect will determine whether the translated version can recreate the characters and the whole story realistically. By reading the two full translations by Anthony C. Yu and WJF Jenner respectively, and analysing the imperfections in their translations of Shandong dialect, this paper discusses the concrete embodiments of Shandong dialect vocabularies in the English versions from three aspects: overloaded-translation, padding and misinterpretation of the original intention, and looks for the root of mistranslations related to dialects in classics, aiming at providing reference for international communication in the aspects of literature and culture.

Keywords: the Journey to the West, mistranslation, Shandong dialect

The Selection of Subject in the Translation of Classical Chinese *Ci*

Yuying Chen

School of Foreign Studies, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an, 710129, China

Subject ellipsis is common in Chinese, while it is strictly limited in English. In classical Chinese *ci*, there are many subject-less lines. To follow English grammar, translators have to generate a subject or use a special structure to avoid the subject. Because of the obscure meaning of ci, different aesthetic values between Chinese and English, the selection of subjects is troublesome for translators. Xu Yuanchong is well-known in Chinese classical poetry translation. In the book *50 Classical Chinese Ci with Chinese-English Interpretations*, he took various ways to deal with subject-less sentences. The research teased out all subject-less sentences in the book and analyzed their subjects. Through analysis, the research sorted out five methods employed by Xu Yuanchong in translating subject-less sentences including adding a subject with semantic meaning, adding a formal subject, using imperative mood, using the passive form, and using "there be" structure. However, the usage of these methods is quite different. The different selection of subjects will bring different effects. A translator should consider the semantic meaning and cultural background when selecting the subject for subject-less lines.

Keywords: subject, ci, translation methods

7.3   Panel 3: Culture & Reception Issues in Translation
翻譯中的文化及接受問題

1	Interactive Translation in Cyberspace: Translator-Reader Interaction in the Problem-Solving Process *Chen Xuemei*
2	The English Translation and Reception of Legends of the Condor Heroes, the English Translation of Jin Yong's *Shediao Yingxiong Zhuan* *Shan Xiaodan*
3	An Analysis of the Translation Strategies of Culture-loaded Words in the English Version of *The Field of Life and Death* *Liu Jiexiu; Chen Yingying; Cheng Tao.*
4	The Eastward Travel of Neurasthenia to China: Its Translation and Localization in the Early 20th Century *Miao Peng*
5	Research on Traditional Chinese medicine translation strategies* *Xu Yan*
*in Chinese	

Interactive Translation in Cyberspace: Translator-Reader Interaction in the Problem-solving Process

Xuemei Chen

Department of Translation, Lingnan University, Hong Kong, China

This paper examines how translator-reader interaction in cyberspace facilitates translation problem-solving and production, based on one of the earliest Chinese online literary translations conducted in the early 2000s. The research corpus consists of Xiao Mao's online translations of two classic children's novels by E. B. White. This paper uses the concept of situated cognition to explain the translator's involvement with different actors and artifacts in his problem-solving process. A triangulation method is adopted to cross-check three datasets: the paratexts of these translations, mailing-list archives documenting the translator's correspondence with readers, and personal interviews with him. This paper reveals the collective and distributed problem-solving process between Xiao and his readers of the New Threads online community through quantitative and qualitative data analysis. His translation mode is theorized as "interactive translation". It recognizes the role of social interaction in the cognitive translation process, reconfigures the notions of translator and reader, and facilitates the construction and transfer of knowledge. The case study demonstrates the embedded and extended aspects of cognition and the need to situate the cognitive translation process in a broader socio-technical environment. It reconceptualizes translation as a dynamic process of interactions among various human actors.

Keywords: Interaction; Problem-solving Process; Situated Cognition; Cyberspace; Online Readers

The English Translation and Reception of *Legends of the Condor Heroes*, the English Translation of Jin Yong's *Shediao Yingxiong Zhuan*

Xiaodan Shan

East Asian Studies, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK

This study is set against a background of the publication of *Legends of the Condor Heroes*, the first official English translation of *Shediao Yingxiong Zhuan*, an important work of one of the most well-known Chinese martial arts novelists Jin Yong. This study tries to gain access to real reader responses to this translated literature by collecting its press reviews, online reviews on Amazon, Goodreads, Reddit and Waterstones, reviews written by academics, and blogs. Departing from the concept of "agents in translation" (Milton & Bandia, 2009) and the concept of "revised communication circuit" (Ray Murray & Squires, 2012), this study takes all applicable intermediary agents in this case study into consideration, including authors, literary agents, editors, translators, publishers, readers, reviewers, critics, academics and prize committees, and explores how they can influence the real reader reception by analysing the information that has been collected qualitatively and quantitatively. Ultimately, drawing on the polysystem theory and cultural and sociological approaches to translation, this study investigates the role of translation in the context of cultural globalization, and particularly how English translations of Chinese martial arts novels can help to reconstruct Chinese national and cultural identity in an unequal global literary field.

Keywords: reception, Chinese martial arts fiction, Jin Yong, agents of translation, international literary exchanges

An Analysis of the Translation Strategies of Culture-loaded Words in the English Version of *The Field of Life and Death*

Jiexiu Liu[a/b], Yingying Chen[c], Tao Cheng[d]

[a] *Department of English, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR, China*
[bcd] *School of Foreign Languages, Northeast Petroleum University, Daqing, 163318, China*

This paper studies the English translation of *The Field of Life and Death* by Howard Goldblatt, interprets his translation from the perspective of cultural translation strategies, and explores how he skillfully handles the cultural differences and cultural conflicts in the translation of culturally loaded words, so as to demonstrate the reliability of his translation concepts. Moreover, examples of translation are employed to reveal the practicability and applicability of the cultural translation strategies he adopted. The research finds that when Howard Goldblatt encounters cultural differences and cultural conflicts in the translation process, he adopts cultural translation strategies of cultural transfer, cultural adaptation, and make use of a variety of translation methods to translate the culturally loaded words. The application of cultural translation strategies in the literary works can not only make the translated version be faithful to the original text, but also improve its readability, so as to generate a better translation. Therefore, it is of great significance to explore the possibility and feasibility of cultural translation strategies in literary works theoretically and practically, which provides a new perspective for the English translation of Chinese literature.

Keywords: cultural differences; cultural conflicts; culture-loaded words; cultural translation strategies

The Eastward Travel of Neurasthenia to China: Its Translation and Localization in the Early 20th Century

Peng Miao

College of Foreign Languages, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai, 200093, China

The spread of Western Medicine (WM) to China at the beginning of the 19th century reformed the country's medical service structure. Medical concepts, techniques, and systems coming from the other side of the world gradually replaced the local medical traditions and became the mainstream. In this trend, the disease concept of neurasthenia was introduced to China. In the past decades, the history of neurasthenia in China has drawn much scholarly attention. Existing research shows sufficient awareness on the transformation of neurasthenia from a WM disease to a TCM (Traditional Chinese Medicine) concept, from a physical illness to a mental illness, and from a popular diagnostic category to an uncommon one, while leaving its history of translation insufficiently observed.

In this article, the translation practice of neurasthenia since the 20th century is to be studied, with its path into China outlined, its reconstruction within the local Chinese context re-examined, and its translingual practice revisited. When introduced to China, neurasthenia was translated into "naoli shuairuo (腦力衰弱)" and "shenjing shuairuo (神經衰弱)", and the two terms in translation appeared in newspaper articles, dictionary entries, and medical texts. "Naoli shuairuo" was the translation for the concept in lexicons in the first three decades of the 20th century (for instance, in *An English-Chinese Lexicon of Medical Terms*), whereas "shenjing shuairuo" became a substitute as well as an official translation around 1940 (for instance, in *Terms in Psychopathology*).

The introduction of neurasthenia by means of "shenjing shuairuo" is not simply a case of term translation; neither is the switch from "shenjing shuairuo" to diseases like melancholia a case of reform of terms. What is behind the switch of terms is the change of concepts, as well as the changing cognition of the travelling knowledge, which is reflected in the localization of neurasthenia – the changed victims of the disease, the changed emphases of its cause, and the changed methods of its prevention – facilitating the reception of the disease concept by the Chinese local, while causing different understandings of it by Chinese medical practitioners and their Western counterparts.

Keywords: shenjing shuairuo; neurasthenia; translation; localization; knowledge travel

Research on Traditional Chinese medicine translation strategies

Xu Yan

Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing, 100044, China

Traditional Chinese medicine is the precious cultural wealth of the Chinese nation，with the transmission of TCM, its good curative effect has been recognized by foreign people, thus there is need for researching the translation of TCM. Traditional Chinese Medicine is part of traditional Chinese culture, so its translation is inevitably related to the Chinese culture. Since the study of acupuncture and moxibustion plays a leading role in transmission of traditional Chinese medicine, its importance of translation has been gradually noticed. Acupuncture and moxibustion terminologies have their unique lexical features. A good grasp of them is the first requirement for a quality translation and a necessary condition for the translation to be accepted by the target audiences. This paper aims to explore the lexical features and translation strategies of the acupuncture and moxibustion terms. More importantly, the philosophical and cultural features of Chinese tradition are considered in translation, so as to communicate the characteristics and connotation of Chinese culture.

7.4   Panel 4: Corpus Studies I 語料庫研究 I

1	A Bibliometric Analysis on Chinese Development of Corpus-based Translation Studies in the past Two Decades (2000-2020) *Wu Fang*
2	A Corpus-Based Study of Translators' Style: Taking the Appraisal modality adverbs in Jia Pingwa's Works for An Example* *Zhao Qiurong; An Jiaqi.*
3	A Corpus-based Comparative Study of Translators' Styles and Translation Strategies in Three English Versions of "Qiang Jin Jiu"* *Dong Jiaqi*
4	A Corpus-based Study on the Functions and Translations of Discourse Markers —— A Case Study of the DM Shenme in Luxun's *Nahan* and *Panghuang* *Mingfeng Yang; Yanlin Li.*
5	A Corpus-based Study on Lexical Features of Corporate International Publicity Translation* *Ding Qian*
*in Chinese	

A Bibliometric Analysis on Chinese Development of Corpus-based Translation Studies in the past Two Decades (2000-2020)

Fang Wu

College of foreign languages and cultures, Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610000, China

Based on the data from Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index (CSSCI), this article analyzed Chinese literature concerning corpus -based translation studies in the past two decades and reviewed the development and main topics of corpus -based translation studies in China by the visualization of CiteSpace. The main queries focus on the aspects of major authors and institutions, keywords, co-citation networks and cluster analysis. The findings demonstrate: (1) In the past two decades, corpus-based translation is attracting more and more attention in China, and there have been a large number of researchers and meaningful findings; (2) On the basis of further studies on the old topics (translation universals. Translators' style), some new topics with Chinese characteristics (translation of Chinese classics, corpus of interpretation) are emerging; (3) The research tools have been fully developed, while the development of theories deserves more attention; (4) The empirical ability of corpus -based translation research in China has been gradually enhanced, but the interdisciplinary ability still needs improving. Through the bibliometric analysis on Chinese corpus -based translation in the past two decades, this article intends to provide reference for further studies in the future.

Key Words: corpus; translation; corpus-based translation; bibliometric analysis; CiteSpace

A Corpus-Based Study of Translators' Style:
Taking the Appraisal modality adverbs in Jia Pingwa's Works for An Example

Qiurong Zhao[a], Jiaqi An[b]

[ab] *School of Foreign Studies, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing, 100083, China*

Appraisal modality adverbs are important factors in expressing the emotions of characters. They are different in translations as well, which can reflect the translators' styles to some degree.

Jia Pingwa is recognized as one of the most influential Chinese writers overseas, and his works are recognized and popularized worldwide. They attract scholars around the world, including translators from western world and China, whose style may be different. The present paper has established a parallel corpora, including five works of Jia Pingwa, with a total of 1,234,844 words. The study finds that;

(i) Both corresponding translations of most appraisal modality adverbs and the sentimental value conveyed by them can be presented in the translations of different translators to some extents. However, due to differences in English and Chinese languages and cultures, as well as the social context of the translator, there is still a loss or inequality of mood and emotion in the translation.

(ii) When dealing with the translation of modality adverbs, Chinese and foreign translators tend to adopt different translation strategies, mainly including literal translation, provincial translation, and translation.

(iii) Compared with foreign translators, Chinese translators pay more attention to the emotional equivalence of adverbs of different modalities in translation. Because of the proficient grasp of the modal verbs' context, they tend to adopt provincial translation strategies, and the overall proportion has reached 60%. On the contrary, foreign translators focus on the context when translating. They try to diversify their translations. Therefore, the proportion of using literal translation and translation strategies reached 53%.

To sum up, based on the English translation of modality adverbs, this study provides a preliminary study of the translation strategies of translators from different countries, which can provide a relatively certain reference for the translation research of Jia Pingwa's works.

Keywords: Research on Jia Pingwa's Works; Evaluative mood adverbs; Corpus Translation; The translator style

A Corpus-based Comparative Study of Translators'Styles and Translation Strategies in Three English Versions of "Qiang Jin Jiu"

Jiaqi Dong

Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou, 510420, China

The thesis conducts a comparative study of translator's styles by analyzing three translated versions of a Chinese poem: "Qiang Jin Jiu" from lexical and syntax level. The study analyses translated versions by three translators: Stephen Owen, Xu Yuanchong and Gong Jinghao. By using the corpus software Powerconc, this thesis compare the literary style and translation strategies of translators from the lexical and discourse perspectives. This thesis mainly studies the following aspects: type/token ratio, lexical density, implicit/explicit connection.

The analysis shows that: (1) the scope of words used in Stephen Owen's translation is relatively narrow, but it is closer to the habits of native English users. And the density of notional words in his translation is relatively low, so it is easier to understand. And this translation has the most implicit connections, but it is only limited to commas. More commas means shorter sentences, more pauses and faster rhythm. (2) Xu Yuanchong's translation has the lowest lexical density, which means that his translation is the least difficult. In Xu's translation, the explicit connective components are less than those of the other two versions, and the implicit connective components are also the least, which means that the sentences in Xu's translation are longer, the pauses are less, and the rhythm is slower. (3) Gong Jinghao's translation has the highest type/token ratio, which indicates that the scope of words is wider and the image expression of poetry is more vivid. Gong's translation has a high proportion of notional words, which conveys more information. His version has the most explicit connections, and the second most implicit connections which includes more kinds of forms. It shows that his version pays more attention to logical relations and has more rigorous structure.

Keywords: corpus study; Qiang Jin Jiu; translation style; translation strategy; comparative study

A Corpus-based Study on the Functions and Translations of Discourse Markers —— A Case Study of the DM Shenme in Luxun's Nahan and Panghuang

Mingfeng Yang[a]; Yanlin Li[b]

[ab] *School of Foreign Languages of Central South University, Changsha, 41000, China*

Luxun's novels, entailed with their own aesthetic and ideological value, symbolize the beginning of Chinese Contemporary Literature. Not only have they appealed literature lovers to probe into their essences, but also catch the eyes of translators who render them into more than 50 languages to be eulogized all over the world. As for studies on the English versions of Luxun's novels, some fixates on the translation of words, sentences or paragraphs at the linguistic level, while others conduct a comparative analysis on the different renditions qualitatively. However, there are few studies arranged quantitatively. Moreover, dating back to the history of studies on discourse markers, most references center predominately on the usage of English discourse markers in oral conversations, with few studies on the comparative analysis of Chinese DMs and English DMs, let alone the translation strategies of the English translation of Chinese DMs. Therefore, this study, based on a parallel corpus, combines discourse studies with translation studies to explore the significance of English translation of discourse markers under Schiffrin's model. This paper selects two of Luxun's representative novels--*Nahan* and *Panghuang* as a case study to investigate the English translation of *Shenme* qualitatively and quantitatively with the assistance of Parallel Corpus of Lu Xun's Stories. Besides, the three classic English versions of the two novels translated respectively by Chinese translators--Yan Hsien-yi and Gladys Yang, the American expert in Luxun's works --William A. Lyell and the British Sinologist and translator--Julia Lovell will be comparatively analyzed to reveal the styles, differences and factors contributing to the differences in the translation of DM *Shenme*.

Key Words: Corpus, Discourse Markers, Luxun's Novels, Discourse Functions

A Corpus-based Study on Lexical Features of Corporate International Publicity Translation

Qian Ding

School of Interpreting and Translation Studies, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou, 510006, China

Studying corporate international publicity translation is conducive to establishing a good corporate image and promoting national economic and cultural communication. This research attempts to solve two questions: a. Does the translation of corporate publicity conform to the simplified translation commonality? b. What is the difference between the high-frequency vocabulary of the translated texts of Chinese companies' international publicity and that of the original English texts of foreign companies? What are the reasons for these differences? By examining TTR, vocabulary density, and high-frequency words, the study found that, except for the lemma of high-frequency words, all others are in line with the feature of simplification in the translated text. However, the study shows no significant differences. There is a difference between the high-frequency vocabulary of Chinese corporate publicity translation texts and that of original English texts. These differences may be caused by different corporate nature, different audience needs and cultural norms of various countries. Understanding the differences between the two cultures and using the right translation strategies can help us conduct effective cross-cultural communication.

Keywords: corporate international publicity; simplification; lexical features; cross-cultural communication; translation strategies

7.5   Panel 5: Translation Teaching and Training 翻譯教學及訓練

1	Translation Classroom Meets Training Platform: Adding Classroom Layer to the Translator Training Platform MNH-TT *Kyo Kageura; Takeshi Abekawa; Masaru Yamada.*
2	To Prepare Student Translators for the AI Era: Incorporating PEMT Practice and Translator Subjectivity Studies into an Online Literary Translation Course *Maggie Hui*
3	Data-driven learning and corpus-assisted translation pedagogy: An exploratory study *Liu Jianwen*
4	Application of the Research on Translator's Style Based on Text Analysis Tools in Translation Teaching *He He*

Translation Classroom Meets Training Platform:
Adding Classroom Layer to the Translator Training Platform MNH-TT

Kyo Kageura[a], Takeshi Abekawa[b] and Masaru Yamada[c]

[a] *Graduate School of Education, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 113-0033, Japan*
[b] *Digital Content and Media Sciences Research Division, National Institute of Informatics,*
Tokyo, 101-8430, Japan
[c] *Faculty of Intercultural Communication, Rikkyo University, Tokyo, 171-8501, Japan*

MNH-TT (Minna no Hon'yaku for Translator Training; Translator Training of/for/by All) was originally developed to facilitate project-based translator training. It is a fully functional collaborative translator training environment designed with a theoretical inspiration from social constructivist approach to translator training (Kilary, 2000) and based on teaching experiences of the Centre for Translation Studies, the University of Leeds (Babych, et al., 2013). It emulates project-based translation which is the standard practice for LSPs (ISO, 2015), provides scaffolding for trainee translators, accumulate logs of actions taken by trainee translators, and promotes reflective learning through rich visualisation of action logs.

After experimental use, we realised that the project-based design of MNH-TT can be augmented by adding a classroom layer and corresponding functions so that the system can accommodate a standard translation training scenario in translation classrooms. We applied user story mapping method to add classroom scenario and to construct integrative user experience of translator training in a standard classroom (Kageura, et al. 2020).

In the standard classroom scenario, a common mission (usually dealing with some part of the translation process) is defined with translation materials is defined in the classroom, to which classroom enrollers (learners) are to accomplish. Normally multiple projects are defined in parallel within a classroom to carry out the tasks to accomplish the same mission, to each of which some classroom enrollers take part in as a project member. Project members can learn not only core translation processes but wider competences necessary in project-based translation including project management. Visualisation of action logs facilitates cross-project comparison of acts and results of the parallel projects through juxtaposition of results and promotes classroom discussions and reflective learning. In the presentation, we will elaborate on the concepts of incorporating classroom scenario in the system and introduce how the system actually works in accordance with the classroom scenario.

As MNH-TT is an online platform, it facilitates collaborative classroom experiments across different universities in different countries. We are intending to invite institutions who can take part in collaborative classroom experiments especially in East Asian regions.

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To Prepare Student Translators for the AI Era: Incorporating PEMT Practice and Translator Subjectivity Studies into an Online Literary Translation Course

Maggie Hui

Department of Chinese & Bilingual Studies, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China

Translators' survival in the AI era has been widely discussed. What can humans offer as machine advances? They will have to be able to add values to the machine-created products, and have them tailor-made for the user group defined by the commissioner; these activities involve decision making, planning and creativity, which are the hardest to automate with technologies currently available (TAUS 2017: 15). Attempting to address such concerns, the researcher incorporated two elements into an online literary translation course for a duration of 13 weeks, or 39 contact hours, for 30 undergraduate students during the 2021 spring semester: post-editing machine translation (PEMT) practice and studies of literary translator subjectivity. The former was intended to provide students with opportunities to work with MT systems and finish translation of different genres of writing; the latter included case study discussion in classes and student group research, which aimed to help students internalize the knowledge and hopefully inform their decision making in translation tasks (Li 2010). Two research questions of this exploratory study are: (1) How do students work with MT systems, and can they add values to the MT via PEMT? (2) Do they benefit from their exposure to translator subjectivity? Triangulation of quantitative and qualitative methods has been employed to enrich the data and to ensure a better understanding of the matter. PEMT is perceived of as being useful, by a majority, in helping them deliver a higher-quality translation; best performers, however, are hesitant about this. Students unanimously hold a positive view towards the design of the course as they treasure their PEMT and research experience, which allows them to reflect on the competence future language professionals/translators should possess, the human role in mediation tasks with different purposes and expectations behind, the translator's symbolic capital (Bourdieu 1986) and possible struggle with other parties during the mediation and/or publishing process. Most students have been impressed by the planning and strategy implementation of the literary translator they researched into, and have gained confidence in relating their experience to practical translation tasks and everyday life; this has made a good impact on their personal and professional development. The findings also suggest that students may benefit further if PEMT practice and translator subjectivity studies are gradually included in practical translation courses.

Keywords: competence, literary translation, post-editing machine translation (PEMT), translation pedagogy, translator subjectivity

Data-driven learning and corpus-assisted translation pedagogy: An exploratory study

Jianwen Liu Kacey

Department of English Language and Literature, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong, China

Large scale bilingual parallel corpus has proved its merits in the field of translation teaching and learning, including its capacity to generate a large amount of authentic translation data and provide ready translation solutions. Bilingual corpus has also been used by some researchers to design translation teaching materials. The corpus-assisted approach, which is closely related to data-driven learning, has become more popular with translation teachers and students. In translation teaching settings, DDL emphasizes learner's ability to find translation answers to their questions by examining "a large collection of authentic texts that have been gathered in electronic form according to a specific set of criteria" (Bowker and Pearson, 2002: 9), rather than asking teachers or experts for direct answers. Classroom experiences have shown that parallel corpora (of originals and their translations) can raise students' awareness of professional translator strategies (Pearson, 2003). The awareness-raising merits are closely connected with DDL, which is in nature a student-centered inductive method of language learning. In the current study, we use TR CORPUS (www.tr-corpus.com), a large scale multi-genre parallel Chinese-English corpus, to demonstrate how DDL can be used to enhance students' translation competence by allowing them access to actual translation performance and internalize knowledge through inductive learning.

Application of the Research on Translator's Style Based on Text Analysis Tools in Translation Teaching

He He

School of Foreign Languages, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079 China

Translation teaching based on English-Chinese/Chinese-English bilingual corpus can make up for the shortcomings of traditional translation teaching and help students better understand the bilingual conversion rules. At the same time, students can improve their translation skills by ways of corpus-based independent learning as well as under the guidance of teachers.

Based on the self-built small bilingual parallel corpus, this study compares two Chinese translated versions of Fitzgerald's novel *The Great Gatsby* by using statistical software, such as Wordsmith 4.0, Paraconc and Antconc, and guides students to analyze language phenomena, e.g., the employment of Chinese four-character idioms through data retrieved from statistical software. This research has found that obvious translator's style has been observed in two translators' translation in using Chinese four-character idioms and by comparison, George Kao tends to adopt four-character idioms rich in Taoism and Buddhism, idioms of illusions and archaism-related idioms. Differences in the translator's style have been analyzed and explored under the background of different times for different personal experiences as well as different personal preference. Thus, translation styles and strategies of the two translators are further explored so as to cultivate and enhance students' translation literacy and awareness.

In addition, the translation teaching classroom can also apply Monotech App—a teaching platform developed by a Chinese tech company to better realize the records of students' translation practices, tracking of students' translation level and promote the interaction and communication between teachers and students. It is an extension and effective supplement of classroom teaching.

Keywords: Chinese four-character idioms; The Great Gatsby; Domestication; Text Analysis Tools

7.6   Panel 6: Translation of Media and Popular Culture

媒體及流行文化翻譯

	Abstract Title
1	Translation Studies in the New Millennium: The Importance and Future Development of Audio Description Theories and Practice *Jackie Xiu Yan; Luo Kangte.*
2	Study on Globalization Strategy of Chinese Online Popular Literature from a Bourdieusian Capital Perspective A Case Study of *Coiling Dragon* *Wu Jialing*
3	Translation, Transcultural Remembrance and Pandemic: A covert transediting of the Great Influenza memory for lessons to combat COVID-19 in Chinese online media *Hou Song; Yuan Mingming.*
4	Constructing Taiji Culture and Chinese Image: A case study on taijiquan translation from *T'ai-Chi Ch'üan* in 1947 *Jin Yan*
5	Comparison between Commentaries of the Palace Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art* *Ding Mengli*
*in Chinese	

Translation Studies in the New Millennium: The Importance and Future Development of Audio Description Theories and Practice

Jackie Xiu Yan[a], Luo Kangte[b]

[ab] *Department of Linguistics and Translation, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, 999077, P.R. China*

As a relatively new topic in Translation Studies (TS), audio description (AD) has mainly been studied as audiovisual translation, inter-semiotic translation, intra-lingual and inter-lingual translation. However, the legitimacy of AD remains controversial: it is considered by some researchers as "a cuckoo in the nest of TS". The present study intends to analyze and clarify the significance of AD theories and practice in TS. First of all, the history of AD research and practice will be reviewed, and its role in TS will be investigated. Secondly, the interdisciplinary nature of AD will be analyzed. In this part, the authors will focus on the relationship between AD and film studies, narratology, linguistics and interpreting studies. Thirdly, the existing problems of AD will be discussed. The authors will present as examples, the development and issues in Western countries, mainland China and Hong Kong. Possible solutions to the problems will be suggested through a comparison of these regions. It is hoped that a more comprehensive understanding of AD theories and practice can be achieved, and the role of AD in TS can be clearer to researchers, practitioners and educators. AD research has enriched and broadened the scope of TS. New directions and topics can be discovered in this light in TS in general and AD in particular.

Keywords: audio description; Translation Studies; audiovisual translation; inter-semiotic translation

Study on Globalization Strategy of Chinese Online Popular Literature from a Bourdieusian Capital Perspective A Case Study of Coiling Dragon

Jialing Wu

School of Foreign Studies, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an, 710000, China

The globalization of Chinese online literature has become more and more phenomenal in recent years. Based on the perspectives of translation sociology and particularly of the French sociologist Bourdieu's Capital Theory, which involves economic capital, cultural capital, symbolic capital and social capital, this article analyzes the process of globalization of one of the earliest overseas-published Chinese online literature *Coiling Dragon,* in order to explain the success of it in translation and dissemination. With the sociological analysis of the translated Coiling Dragon, it is concluded that the successful globalization of Coiling Dragon is closely related to the author, the translator, the publishing agency, and the governmental policy. These factors, together with the play of economic capital, cultural capital, symbolic capital and social capital, establish Coiling Dragon its ranking at the top five in the fantasy section of Wuxiaworld, and is evaluated as 'overwhelmingly recommended' among overseas readers. This article tries to map out the dynamic relationships among these factors and hopes to provide insights into the present project of Chinese online popular literature's 'going global'.

Keywords: Coiling Dragon; Bourdieu; Capital Theory; Translation Sociology; 'going global'

Translation, Transcultural Remembrance and Pandemic: A covert transediting of the Great Influenza memory for lessons to combat COVID-19 in Chinese online media

Song Hou[a], Mingming Yuan[b]

[ab]*Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Shantou University, Shantou, 515063, China*

This paper examines translation and transcultural remembrance of the 1918-19 Great Influenza or the more often yet mistakenly called "Spanish flu" for lessons to combat the COVID-19 pandemic in Chinese online media. It presents a case study of "covert transediting" of journalistic opinion in the Shanghai Observer, which interweaves Chinese renderings of selected excerpts from four English-language source texts produced by British and American media. Situated in journalistic translation research and informed chiefly by Erll's (2011) framework of travelling memory, our analysis shows that the covert transediting does not only select source texts in terms of media and content, but also selectively reframes memory for lesson learning in conjunction with the Chinese context of receiving pandemic memory and the mainstream discourse and practice of COVID-19 control. It is displayed how Anglo-American framings of the Great Influenza memory are remediated at the global-local interface through varying strategies of transediting. We contend that transcultural remembrance via translation is a purposive, socio-culturally shaped practice involving interrelations and interactions of a multitude of factors, and, for that matter, a more complex approach to the politics of memory in translation is desirable. Journalistic translation, which often means transediting and is often covert, is among the many genres of translation that engage transcultural memory of the past in and for the present. We call for more research to explicate their interplay.

Keywords: journalistic translation; covert transediting; transcultural memory; Chinese media; pandemic; COVID-19; the Great Influenza

Constructing Taiji Culture and Chinese Image: A case study on taijiquan translation from *T'ai-Chi Ch'üan* in 1947

Jin Yan

Foreign Languages School, Chengdu Sport University, Chengdu, 610041, China

Abstract: As a martial arts with the combination of combat techniques, Chinese philosophy, traditional Chinese medicine, longevity practices, military tactics in China, Taijiquan has been translated from stage into page and into multiple languages with increasing popularity and global reach, thus facilitating its impact on Western body culture and philosophy. However, there has been little research on the reconstruction of cultural identity and image in these translations. To address this issue, the present paper provides a descriptive case study of the English Translation of *T'ai-Chi Ch'üan: Its Effects and Practical Applications* published in 1947. As it is the first English taijiquan book with the earliest version of *Taijiquan Classic* and over 17 versions reprints by different presses in the past over 70 years, *T'ai-Chi Ch'üan* is a canonical text that cannot be ignored. The study proposes a framework based on the theoretical discussions of cultural identity in translation along with a historical review of the modernization of taijiquan in line with with ideals of physical fitness as a tool for social reform and nation building in the 20th Century. The data in this study is drawn from a self-built parallel corpus. This study finds three methods – supplementation, omission, comparison and evaluation – used in the texts to reconstruct a modern taiji culture and taiji people. It also reveals that scientific and analytic approach in *T'ai-Chi Ch'üan* to translation reflects the translators' understanding of the western readership in favor of health and well-being and their constructivist and scientific outlook of taijiquan and the open system in world contributed to the warm reception of taijiquan in Western culture. Our study suggests that book publishing can provide an empowering platform for the collaboration between taiji masters and translators in constructing cultural identities for taiji fan around the world from oral instruction to standardization of the practice, and supplementation for the transmission of the evolving art as a system. Besides, constructivist and systematic translation is helpful in accomplishing the goal of successful cross-cultural communication and triggering new translation situations, even though it could be subject to the historic and social context of taijiquan.

Keywords: Taijiquan; Translation; Cultural Identity; Cultural Construction; Cross-cultural Communication

Comparison between Commentaries of the Palace Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Mengli Ding

School of Interpreting & Translation Studies, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou, 510080, China

As science and technology become more advanced, people all over the world could get access to more world resources, especially cultural and historical resources. Online museums take advantage of media to make museum culture available to the public. In this study, the characteristics of museum text are analyzed. The difference between the translation of museum text and common text is also paid attention to. In order to further study the translation of museum text, the commentaries on the websites of the Palace Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art are taken as the example. At first, the Chinese commentaries and their corresponding English illustrations in the Palace Museum are compared. Some differences are found in the translation of names and introductions of museum collections. Then comparison is also made between English illustrations of the Palace Museum and the Met. The results show that they are different in the structure and the content. It is expected that this study can contribution to the translation of museum and make cultural heritages in museums more easily accessible to the groups with different cultural backgrounds.

Keywords: culture; museums; commentaries; comparison

7.7 Panel 7: Translation Publishing & Translation Policy
翻譯出版及翻譯政策

1	The Travelling of Louis Cha's Martial Arts Novels around the English-speaking World: A Comparative Study of the Publishers *Liu Zhaolong*
2	Publishing Dylan Thomas's Poetry in China: A Sociological Inquiry into People's Literature Publishing House *Yu Jinquan*
3	A study on the translation of Korean modern literature in China after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Korea - Focusing on the selection and publishing strategy of the work* *Nan Yan*
4	A Study on the Chinese Translation of North Korean Literature during the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea* *Deng Qian*
*in Chinese	

The Travelling of Louis Cha's Martial Arts Novels around the English-speaking World: A Comparative Study of the Publishers

Zhaolong Liu

School of Modern Languages and Cultures, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8RS, United Kingdom

Louis Cha's martial arts novels are read both in and out of China, and research into their English translations is an integral part of "Jin Yong Studies". So far, four of Cha's novels have been translated into English entitled *Fox Volant of the Snowy Mountain, The Deer and The Cauldron, The book and The Sword, Legends of the Condor Heroes.* These publications indicate that martial arts novels and the *wuxia* culture they reflect are attracting increasing interests among the English language readers. How these translations are disseminated and received in the target culture system merits attention. As one crucial agent of Lefevere's patronage which operates outside the literary system, the publisher may promote or hinder the translation of martial arts novels. By comparing different publishers of the four translations and analyzing their respective sales data and book reviews, the paper highlights the publisher's role in the dissemination and reception of Louis Cha's works. The investigation reveals that (1) academic publishers and commercial ones have different purposes and plays different roles in the process. Compared with the academic publishers, the commercial ones prioritize readability and enjoyments of the martial arts novels they selected for publication; (2) commercial publishers tend to employ more online resources and digital means, and cooperate more closely with media including the Internet and newspapers to familiarize the English language readers with the unique Chinese literary genre. They combine traditional prints and multimodal elements to form a new dissemination model, which caters to the changing taste of readers nowadays; (3) commercial publishers have a more sophisticate network for marketing and distribution, and thus accelerate the dissemination and reception of martial arts novels. It is suggested at the end of this paper that investigating publishers should be combined with other research areas to understand the circulation of martial arts novels comprehensively. Exploring the publishers of the English translations of Cha's novels, a relatively neglected area in current studies, this paper intends to shed light on the travelling of martial arts novels as well as Chinese popular literature in the English-speaking world.

Keywords: Louis Cha, Martial Arts Novels, English Translation, Publisher

Publishing Dylan Thomas's Poetry in China: A Sociological Inquiry into People's Literature Publishing House

Jinquan Yu

School of Foreign Languages, Sun Yat-sen University, 510275, China

This paper probes into why People's Literature Publishing House brings the Chinese translation of Dylan Thomas's poetry into publication. Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's core concepts of field and capital, the paper examines the Chinese publishing field of foreign literature translation, the position of People's Literature Publishing House in the Chinese publishing field and the capital accumulated by Thomas to shed light on the factors influencing the publisher's selection decision. Based on interviews with the relevant editor and translator, it acquired first-hand data about the publisher's translation selection criteria and its publication context of Thomas's poetry. These first-hand data are further analysed in relation to the paratexts of the translation to argue that People's Literature Publishing House selecting Thomas's poetry for translation and publication results from the convergence of the congeniality of his poetry to its backlist and the potential economic benefits for the publisher. By so doing, the paper also challenges the decisive role of editor's personal taste and aesthetic judgement in the selection process.

Keywords: Dylan Thomas; field; capital; People's Literature Publishing House; translation selection

A study on the translation of Korean modern literature in China after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Korea - Focusing on the selection and publishing strategy of the work

Nan Yan

Department of Korean (Korean) Language and Culture, Peking University, 100871, Beijing, China

In the nearly 30 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and South Korea in 1992, with the deepening of cultural exchanges, more than 200 modern Korean literary works have been gradually translated and introduced into China, which has become a new exchange phenomenon worthy of attention. In fact, what is not directly proportional to the large number of translated works is that the awareness of Korean works in China is very low. So how to change this situation is a question worth thinking about. Whether a work is successfully translated or not involves many factors, including at least the selection of the work, the translator's qualifications and publishing strategies. This paper attempts to discuss the translation of Chinese and Korean literature from the perspectives of the selection of works and the publishing strategy. The selection of anything serves a certain purpose, and the translation of Korean literary works is no exception. Therefore, as the theoretical basis of the analysis and research of this paper, the purpose and significance of the translation of Chinese and Korean literature will be re-examined first. After that, this paper will systematically sort out and analyze the translated works from the perspectives of writers, themes and creative techniques according to the publishing and translation promotion agencies, and deduce the criteria or tendency for the selection of works and the publishing strategies of the publishing and translation promotion agencies. Based on the purpose and significance of literary translation mentioned above, this paper analyzes and points out its shortcomings, and reestablishes the selection standards and publishing strategies of modern literary translation works in China and Korea.

Keywords: Chinese, translation of Korean modern literature, selection of works, publishing strategy

A Study on the Chinese Translation of North Korean Literature during the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea

Deng Qian

Department of Korean, School of Foreign languages, Ocean University of China, Qingdao, 266100, China

In the 1950s, taking the opportunity to resist US aggression and Aid North Korea, North Korean literature got rid of the "common name" of "the Literature of Weak and Minor Nationalities", gained the legitimacy of independent translation, and entered the sub-center of the translation literature system of New China. During this period, the Chinese translation of North Korean literature presented a unique mode of two-way translation, that is, the import translation mode dominated by Chinese and the export translation mode dominated by North Korean. The two modes showed their own characteristics in the aspects of translation material selection, translation norms and translation strategies, etc. This study will make a comparative study on the Chinese-translated North Korean literary works published in the main literary magazines of China and North Korea from 1951 to 1953, exploring the interaction between China and North Korea in the translation field in the wartime context from the three aspects of translation material selection, translation norms and translation strategies, and revealing the complex wrestling process between wartime ideology and translated literature.

Keywords: War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea; North Korean literature; Import Translation mode; Export Translation mode; Ideology

7.8   Panel 8: Socio-political Issues in Translation
翻譯中的社會政治問題

1	To Translate, or Not to Translate? Managing Languages for Security in Early Qing China *Deng Ke*
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To Translate, or Not to Translate?
Managing Languages for Security in Early Qing China

Deng Ke

Department of Translation, Lingnan University, HK, 999077, China
Southwest University of Science and Technology, Mianyang, 621000, China

This research treats the management of national security by (non-)translation policies under the multilingual regime of the Manchu in early Qing China. Previous research of translation during this period mainly showed the existence of Jesuit translation but failed to see that intranational translation between different ethnic groups, especially Manchu-Chinese translation, was the main focus of the Manchu regime. Drawing upon the insights of Translation Policy, this study explores the impact of (non-)translation on constructing the military, administrative and royal intelligence systems of the Qing Court and the mode of translation management it further sheds light on. On the basis of palace memorials, *Veritable Records* and other archival and published primary sources, both in Manchu and Chinese, the author finds that the Manchu rulers maintained the language security of the empire by granting translation rights to the "critical languages" (Chinese, Mongolian, Tibetan and Uighur) within its borders, so as to keep a universal knowledge of these ethnic groups and the frontiers where they reside; meanwhile, they also restricted, or even banned the outbound translation from the "national language" – Manchu, as it functioned as a security language in the secret communications of the Court, the Eight Banners or the royal family. In this regard, it argues that the Manchu rulers governed China by translation in that they can independently control the (non-)translation of different tongues within the empire for the purpose of national security in intelligence; it also argues that in such process the Manchu language was rid of minority status and empowered for imperial governance.

Keywords: (non-)translation policies; translation management; national security; multilingual regime; Manchu

Teachers' belief in translation of Zhuanggao activity in international school

Xi Chen

School of Chinese Studies and Exchange, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai, 200083, China

China is famous for its cultural environment, geographical features and social customs. "Zhuanggao"（妝糕人）handcrafts which belong to southeast Fujian also present local culture and heritage of civilization. In some international primary schools and middle schools, teachers intend to improve children's cultural understanding through different classroom activities, such as regional games. However, how teachers translate and introduce "Zhuangao" to their students is a great challenge. Robinson (1991) pointed out that translation field is astonishing complexity and variety, and solution is translator's turn. Actually, teachers in international schools, can be considered as the reflection of their cognition which is influenced by multiple dimensions, including their believe, thought and experience (Borg, 2006; Zheng, 2005). Thus, exploring the relationship between teacher's belief and their translation behavior in 'Zhuanggao' translation practice activities are very important.

Focusing on translation in pedagogical practices of regional 'Zhuanggao' activity, the questions of this article are: what is dilemma of translation faced by educators (translators) in classroom in international school? What are teacher's beliefs and how teacher's beliefs affect their translation of regional 'Zhuanggao' activity in teaching? To carry out this study, three participants (Mr. W, Miss. Y and Mr. C) will be identified through the convenient sampling from international school in Jinjiang, Fujian, including their gender, age, education background, textbook. The data will be collected by mixed methods in terms of questionnaire, observation and depth interview. Through text analysis and theme analysis, the possible findings are: 1. reveal teaching dilemma in 'Zhuangao' classroom activity and reveal teacher's belief in translation in 'Zhuanggao' regional game practices. 2. 'translator's turn' may narrow the relationship between students and history, and this kind of teacher belief may improve quality of teaching. The amplification of this study is: 1. to give assistance to translators, teachers and educators about translation and teaching support. 2. Provide helps to continue exploring Robinson's 'translator's turn' (Robinson, 2017) and teachers' belief (Zheng, 2005).

Keywords: translation, teacher belief, culture, education

How the Early Translation of Western Political Works Influenced China-Taking Yan Fu's Translation of *On Liberty* as an Example

Yankun Kong

Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, China

At the end of the nineteenth century, China introduced more and more translated works on politics to itself since there were dramatic changes and even revolution waiting to break across the country in the beginning of the twentieth century. One of the Chinese translators among them was Yan Fu, who translated various kinds of western works into Chinese, such as Thomas Henry Huxley's *Evolution and Ethics and other Essays*, Adam Smith's *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* and so on. Focusing on politics, this essay chooses Yan Fu's translation of John Stuart Mill's *On Liberty* as the research object since this work was one of the earliest western political works translated into China. Even though the English version focus on the concept of liberty, which is often translated as "自由" in Chinese till now, Yan Fu's translation of the book is called 《群己权界论》in Chinese, which basically means how to divide the rights or powers between groups and individuals in the society. In this way, it could be seen that Yan Fu's translation is a rather serious one paying attention to how to introduce ideas and opinions concerning liberty to Chinese people at that time with the aim of forming a better society for China later. Since Yan Fu did not tend to translate in a word-to-word way, this essay shows concrete example on how Yan Fu changed the English text of *On Liberty* into Chinese with different translation methods and strategies. Most important of all, this essay studies which part of the original text of *On Liberty* was translated, digging out the reason for that according to the needs of China at that time. Moreover, this essay also reveals which part was not translated by Yan Fu, showing the intention and aim of Yan Fu's translation of *On Liberty.* Moreover,the influence of Yan Fu's translation of *On Liberty* is studied, showing how the early translation of western political works might play a role in China's society at that time from personal thinking to political movements.

Keywords: Yan Fu;On Liberty; China; Translation of Western Political Works

Dialect Phenomenon in YAN Fu's Translation — taking "logic" as an example

Jin Gan

School of Philosophy and Social Development, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, China

"LUOJI" (邏輯) was created by Yan Fu to translate logic. The final consonant [-k] in "logic" was lost when logic was translated into "LUOJI"(邏輯) with mandarin dialect, however YAN Fu still chose two characters "LUOJI" (邏輯) instead of three characters. Based on the historical analysis of the initials, finals and tones of "LUOJI" (邏輯), the reasons why YAN Fu chose "LUOJI"(邏輯) have been identified. "LUO"(邏) was chosen by YAN Fu as a result that the initial L was used to mark "LUO"(邏) in the early Chinese phonetic scheme created by missionaries in Ming Dynasty, like Nicolas Trigault's phonetic scheme, and the subsequent different phonetic notations of Qing Dynasty about "LUO"(邏)can be viewed as the continuation and evolution of phonetic schemes of missionaries. Fuzhou dialect spoken by YAN Fu influenced the usage of "JI"(輯) in "LUOJI" (邏輯) by comparing the phonetics of logic with the Mandarin phonetics and Fuzhou phonetics of "JI", based on the research of Fuzhou dialect studied by missionaries in the 19th century. Besides JI" (輯), there were more words like "MI" (密), "DI"(的) which also influenced by Fuzhou dialect in transliterated words translated by YAN Fu. The further explanation for YAN Fu's choice is that the disappearance of the final consonant [-k] in Fuzhou dialect is later than mandarin dialect.

Keywords: YAN Fu; Missionaries; Logic; phonetic scheme; Fuzhou dialect

7.9 Panel 9: Translation Technology 翻譯科技

1	Huawei's Simultaneous Speech Translation System *Liangyou Li; Xingshan Zeng; Xin Jiang; Xiao Chen; Qun Liu.*
2	We need to Talk- RWS Translation Technology Insights Research *Jocelyn He*
3	Understanding Chinese to English Translation through the Compilation and Analysis of a Chinese-English Parallel Corpus (ZHEN Corpus) *Gu Yi*
4	Part-of-Speech (POS) Tagging Enhancement for the Chinese/English Political Interpreting Corpus (CEPIC) *Pan Jun; Gabarron-Barrios Fernando; He Steven.*
5	Eye-Tracking Approach in Translation Process Research: Problems and Challenges *Wang Junsong*

Huawei's Simultaneous Speech Translation System

Liangyou Li[a], Xingshan Zeng, Xin Jiang[b], Xiao Chen, Qun Liu[c]

[abc]Huawei Noah's Ark Lab, Hong Kong, China

In this demo, we will introduce Huawei's simultaneous speech translation system. Our system includes three parts: an Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) system, a text normalization module, and a Neural Machine Translation (NMT) system. We use a commercial engine as our ASR system. Our neural machine translation (NMT) system is built on a large collection of parallel corpora with adaptation to speech translation scenarios. To translate simultaneously with the NMT system, we utilize techniques, such as punctuation restoration, disfluency detection and inverse text normalization etc., in the text normalization module. Our system achieves good performance with controllable latency. In addition to the demo, we will also briefly discuss our recent research on simultaneous and speech translation.

Keywords: Neural Machine Translation; Simultaneous Translation; Speech Translation

We need to Talk- RWS Translation Technology Insights Research

Jocelyn He

Language Services and Technology, RWS, Shenzhen, 518000, China

This research aims to find out what the pressures are for Translation Industry and how to manage growing pressure. Through research, we found translation professionals have tried to utilize technology to overcome challenges. The result is that technology alone is not enough but humanizing technology is key to translation success. To be detailed, it states four principles for getting the most out of translation technology and three recommendations for cultivating a human-centric business when using technology.

Keywords: Translation Technology Insight Research, humanizing technology

Understanding Chinese to English Translation through the Compilation and Analysis of a Chinese-English Parallel Corpus (ZHEN Corpus)

Yi Gu

Centre for Translation Studies, School of English and Languages, University of Surrey, Surrey, UK

Translation plays an important role in fostering communication across cultures, especially in the past few decades. A much debated question in translation studies is whether translators should translate from their native language into a second language. While it is traditionally accepted that translators should only translate into their native language, most of the translation from Chinese into English is conducted by Chinese translators. This is because there are not enough native English translators who can handle Chinese. However, research to date has tended to focus on English to Chinese translation rather than on the other way around.

Meanwhile, there is a growing body of literature that recognises the importance of corpora in translation studies. Corpus has become indispensable resources in translation studies as well as translator training and language learning. Up to now, there are not many Chinese to English corpora available to enable one to come to a better understanding of Chinese to English translation.

Hence, this paper aims to fill in two important gaps in Translation Studies: the creation of a parallel corpus in the Chinese-to-English direction and the study of Chinese to English translation using corpora. The overarching research question guiding the present study is: what characterises Chinese into English translation? More specifically, the study focuses on the following research questions: What are some of the distinguishing features of English that has been translated from Chinese? What are some of the typical shifts that occur when Chinese is translated into English?

To answer these questions, a parallel corpus consisting of a range of Chinese source texts aligned with their translations into English (ZHEN corpus) will be compiled. The British National Corpus (BNC) will also be used in comparative studies so that English translated from Chinese can be compared with non-translated English.

A pilot study was conducted with the imaginative fiction section of the British National and a small parallel Chinese-to-English fiction corpus compiled to evaluate the feasibility of the present research. Focus is given to the analysis of phrasal verbs, reporting verbs, culture-specific items and gendered discourse. The above analysis will pave the way for the main part of this ZHEN corpus project, using a bigger, more parallel corpus that includes more texts and genres other than fiction.

Part-of-Speech (POS) Tagging Enhancement for the Chinese/English Political Interpreting Corpus (CEPIC)

Jun Pan[a], Fernando Gabarron-Barrios[b], Steven He[c]

[abc] *Department of Translation, Interpreting and Intercultural Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong SAR, China*

The Chinese/English Political Interpreting Corpus (CEPIC) is an online corpus with 6.5 million-word tokens. The corpus features a verbatim transcription of Putonghua, Cantonese and Interpreting speeches/interpretations, which is Part-of-Speech (POS) tagged and annotated with prosodic and paralinguistic features that are of concern to the study of interpreting and spoken language (Pan 2019).

This paper reports the procedure employed in the CEPIC's POS tagging and its enhancement. In order to improve the accuracy rate of the POS tagging, different taggers were employed and compared during the process. In general, the most problematic is the POS tagging of the spoken Cantonese part of the corpus, which remains to have a low accuracy rate. In order to create a method to increase accuracy for the POS tagging of the spoken Cantonese part of the CEPIC, two methods were tested. The first method was to segment with Jieba segmentation engine, included in SegmentAnt (Anthony 2017), and to POS tag with Stanford POS tagger. The second method tested was to segment with Stanford Word Segmenter, and at the same time to add the POS tags with Stanford POS tagger. Processing segmentation and part of speech tagging at the same time was found to be the best option.

However, the issue of low accuracy level with spoken Cantonese texts persisted. The solution to overcome this low accuracy issue is to segment and POS tag a large dataset of spoken Cantonese texts, then revise as much as possible manually, with the help of regular expressions, and train a model for spoken Cantonese. In the CEPIC project, certain manually tagged and checked POS data were employed as basis to train and enhance performance of the Stanford tagger. We believe that this procedure will shed light on the enhancement of POS tagging for spoken language, in particular spoken Cantonese in the future.

Key Words: parallel corpus; corpora; translation studies; Chinese-to-English translation

Reference:

Anthony, Lawrence. (2017). SegmentAnt (Version 1.1.3) [Computer Software]. Tokyo, Japan: Waseda University. Available from https://www.laurenceanthony.net/software

Pan, Jun. (2019). The Chinese/English Political Interpreting Corpus (CEPIC). Hong Kong Baptist University Library. Available from https://digital.lib.hkbu.edu.hk/cepic/

Eye-Tracking Approach in Translation Process Research: Problems and Challenges

Junsong Wang

School of Foreign Languages, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an 710129, China

Over the last two decades, eye tracking has gained a great popularity in translation studies and there have been a large number of translation process research featured by using eye tracking or a combination of TAP, key logging and eye tracking. However, eye tracking translation studies is still in its early stage and the researchers are still faced with many problems and challenges, such as the theoretical controversies, problems related with research design and challenges in data elicitation and analysis.

First of all, the "Eye-Mind Hypothesis" formulated by Just & Carpenter（1980）has been considered as the theoretical foundation of eye tracking approach, but it is still a controversial issue for some researchers argue that attention and fixation are probably not synchronous events (Holmqvist et al. 2011; Hvelplund 2014; Jakobsen 2014). This non-synchronization is a common phenomenon in translation process research as the translators do not keep staring at the SL text all the time. Secondly, ecological validity is a critical issue in eye tracking translation studies and it is subject to a number of factors, such as the environment settings, selection of eye trackers, participants and texts to be translated. For instance, the use of dictionaries and other reference tools are not allowed in most research for they might affect the data accuracy. And this requiremetn could have impact on the translators' behavior and cognition for what they do in the experiment is quite different from their daily routine work. What's more, translation researchers are still faced with problems and difficulties in eye tracking data elicitation and data analysis, such as the selection of metrics, data preprocessing, data synchronization and statistical analysis.

In this paper, we will talk about these issues and attempt to offer suggestions or possible solutions.

7.10 Panel 10: Theatre & Multimodal Translation 戲劇及多模態翻譯

1	Surtitling the Minorities in Three Documentary Plays in Hong Kong *Dora Wong*
2	Towards a Re-theatricalized Drama: Yu Shangyuan's Translation of J. M. Barrie's *The Admirable Crichton* *Barbara Li Jiawei*
3	A Multimodal Translation of Contemporary China on Visual Grammar Analysis: Case Study of Globally-Acclaimed Chinese Drama Film Posters in 21st Century *Yuan Tao*
4	Translating the Folklore of the Zhuang Ethnic Minority in China: A Multimodal Approach *Huihua Chen*
5	Translating Manchu cultural legacy into Korean: with focus on maxims related to education and learning *Ryzhkov Andrii*

Surtitling the Minorities in Three Documentary Plays in Hong Kong

Dora Wong

Department of Translation, Interpreting and Intercultural Studies,
Hong Kong Baptist University, HKSAR, CHINA

Surtitling is regarded as a hybrid form (Griesel, 2005) of translation between interpretation and translation. It includes the display of text translated or transcribed before or during the performance and sometimes adding of simultaneous interpretation and recordings. This paper compares interlingual and intralingual patterns of surtitles sourced from three documentary plays staged in Hong Kong, namely *Not the Maids* (2017), *Regarding O* (2017) and *Testimony* (2019). In addition to elements of creativity and drama common to a play, the documentary theatre or the verbatim theatre conducts comprehensive research through history, news, interviews, government reports, social studies, correspondences etc. Giving voices to domestic helpers, ethnic minorities and transgenders, the three plays involved a crew of both professional and amateur actors. The vernacular of the plays embodies a rich mix of Cantonese, English, Indonesian, Nepali and Tagalog.

Samples from the multilingual surtitles reflect concepts of hybridity and heterogeneity in the translation of cultures. While tensions between the individual and norm could be rendered in utterances for a multilingual audience of different ethnicity, constraints were also noted in technical display of Cantonese sounds, Romanization of the Nepali language and surtitling of a language which exists in the vernacular form only. Such constraints of surtitling however may lead to negotiation for a common ground that can accommodate different perspectives and expressions.

Keywords: cultural translation, documentary theatre, surtitling, heterogeneity, minority voices

Towards a Re-theatricalized Drama:
Yu Shangyuan's Translation of J. M. Barrie's *The Admirable Crichton*

Barbara Jiawei Li

Department of Translation, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

In the mid-1920s, Chinese dramatist Yu Shangyuan rallied a group of intellectuals who, standing in opposition to progressive scholars' denunciation of Chinese opera, launched the National Theater Movement to champion the incorporation of Chinese operatic resources into modern spoken drama. In February 1927, the fluctuating milieu impelled Yu Shangyuan and most of his comrades to leave Beijing, rendering the National Theater Movement a truncated undertaking. Upon his return to Beijing in early 1929, Yu Shangyuan published a translation of J. M. Barrie's *The Admirable Crichton*. As his first play released back in the Beijing theater circle, this translation substantially encapsulated Yu Shangyuan's reflections on the National Theater Movement and his outlook for the future Chinese drama. Despite its significance, this translated play has not been thoroughly examined by existing scholarship.

Offering to fill a gap in modern Chinese drama studies, the present research provides a detailed exploration of Yu Shangyuan's translation of *The Admirable Crichton*, covering text choice, translingual textual strategies, and the underlying reasons for the strategies. Incorporating textual examination and contextual analysis, this paper unveils that Yu Shangyuan still plauded Chinese operatic resource as a significant part to build modern spoken drama. To be specific, Yu Shangyuan held that the future modern Chinese drama should be the "re-theatricalized drama" with three attributes: possessing theatricality, unfolding a universal theme like Western "psychologic drama," and being presented in an "aesthetic" manner. Under these requirements, Yu Shangyuan chose J. M. Barrie's *The Admirable Crichton* for it instigated "theatricality" with extensive supplementary explanations as well as characterized "psychologic drama" with its universal theme; and in translating the play, Yu Shangyuan inserted symbolic stage designs on the one hand and employed poetic language on the other to imbue the playtext with an "aesthetic" spirit. Such translation strategies reveal the dramatist-translator's splitting away from traditional literary studies, within which modern Chinese drama had long had its academic home. The exploration of Yu Shangyuan's translation of *The Admirable Crichton* sheds light on the new insights that translation studies might bring to theater historiography.

Keywords: Yu Shangyuan, J. M. Barrie, The Admirable Crichton, Re-theatricalized drama, National Theater Movement

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A Multimodal Translation of Contemporary China on Visual Grammar Analysis: Case Study of Globally-Acclaimed Chinese Drama Film Posters in 21st Century

Yuan Tao

Faculty of Humanities, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China

The aim of this study is to explore the multimodal translation for the posters of the globally-acclaimed Chinese drama films in the 21st century, in particular, the visual grammar and the intercultural communication for different markets. Monomodal study or semiotic analysis of one aspect of the movie posters is incomprehensive in the exploration of the metafunction since all the verbal and visual factors collaborate to attract the audience at first sight. Moreover, the multimodal translation of posters targeting at various markets has not been addressed systematically. Based on visual grammar proposed by Kress & van Leeuwen (2006), the paper analyses 66 posters of 20 drama films which were awarded, nominated or screened in international film festivals for their multimodal translation in different countries in the 21st century. The empirical results suggest that the designers apply resemiotisation, recontextualization and reinterpretation in inter-text translation for internationalization, intercultural communication, a documentary of contemporary Chinese society and different marketing strategies. The findings, based on a quantitative framework, elaborate the construction of meaning of visual grammar for film posters, which provide strong empirical confirmation that the posters vary for different cultural values. Furthermore, the research results represent a further step towards internationalisation and idiosyncrasy for cultural plurality in the visual grammar of multimodal translation for the receptance in overseas market.

Keywords: visual grammar, multimodal translation, representation, interaction, composition

Translating the Folklore of the Zhuang Ethnic Minority in China: A Multimodal Approach

Huihua Chen

College of International Culture and Education, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin, 541004, China

With a population of approximately 18 million people, the Zhuang ethnic minority is the largest minority in China. Over its long history, the Zhuang people have developed a rich collection of folklore that is an important component in the preservation of China's many-faceted ethnic culture. Although some forms of Zhuang folklore have been listed as intangible cultural heritage, their accessibility and appreciation by majority cultures is largely undeveloped due to limited translations. This study proposes a multimodal approach to translating the folklore of the Zhuang ethnic minority. The article first outlines the genres of Zhuang folklore. It then reviews the history of the translation, dissemination, and study of Zhuang folklore across the globe. It further provides a bibliometric analysis of the folklore's current status and future opportunities. Finally, it presents a multimodal approach to the translation of Zhuang folklore. The proposed model includes the translation of various communicative modes, such as written, verbal, and visual modes. The goal is to develop an efficient mechanism for translating Zhuang folklore in order to achieve wider transmission and appreciation of Zhuang culture.

Keywords: multimodality; translation; folklore; Zhuang ethnic minority

Translating Manchu cultural legacy into Korean: with focus on maxims related to education and learning

Andrii Ryzhkov

National School of Language, Linguistics and Translation,
National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico

Education has always been considered important in many Asian societies. Both Manchu and Korean cultures have been impacted by the Confucian tradition. To this end, it can be stated that Manchu people valued education in a similar way, as Korean elites and society did. Its significance has left traits in both languages in form of maxims, proverbs and sayings.

The purpose of this paper is to suggest translations of Manchu maxims[2] into Korean. Despite both cultures were influenced by the Chinese and marked by Confucianism, translation poses many challenges, since both source and target languages do not treat the concept in focus in the same way. Keeping in mind that "translation offers us a model through which we can explore the losses and gains involved in all our communications with another" (Hulme 2018, 2), we can formulate the following research questions of the paper:

*RQ*1: What strategies are more applicable in case of translating maxims from Manchu into Korean?

*RQ*2: What can we say about the original and the translation: is it better "faithful reflection" / literal translation or should we look for "functional equivalents"?

*RQ*3: Can we talk about exact correspondence in understanding the concept of education in both cultures, viewed through the lenses of translation?

The paper also addresses the analysis of linguistic mechanisms of the original and those arising in the translation into the target language. The examination of shift of codes plays an important role in answering the above-mentioned research questions.

Besides the methodology of translation studies, this work employs CDA (critical discourse analysis) to assure the in-depth understanding of the core concepts of Manchu maxims and their translations into Korean language.

Keywords: Manchu, Korean, maxims, translation, CDA.

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[2] Found in and selected from: Rochet, L. (1875). Sentences, Maximes et Proverbes Mantchoux et Mongols accompagnés d'une tr. Française. Paris: Maison neuve et cie.

7.11 Panel 11: The Translator and the Translation Profession
翻譯及翻譯專業

1	On the Speaking Roles of Medical Interpreters under Goffman's Participation Framework *Yang Haoran*
2	The Group Image of Modern and Contemporary Guangdong Translators-Based on a Study of *Dictionary for Chinese Translators* *Yan Hongguang*
3	Institutional Translation Studies in China (2000-2021) *Xu Chenqi*
4	The importance of translator's professional knowledge: Taking the main editors of the Encyclopedic Terminology published in 1931 as an example* *Bi Chen*
*in Chinese	

On the Speaking Roles of Medical Interpreters under Goffman's Participation Framework

Haoran Yang

School of English Studies, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai, 201620, China

As Covid-19 pandemic is afflicting the world, originally less common interpreter-mediated consultation has been on a rise in China and other non-immigrant countries. However, relative research as to the natures of medical interpreting is still insufficient. The aim of this paper is to help understand the speaking roles of medical interpreters in consultation and thus promote the professionalization of medical interpreting in the future. Under Goffman's Participation Framework, three audio records of on-site interpreter-mediated consultation have first been transcribed to form a corpus, from which examples are selected then to generalize and illustrate sub-roles of medical interpreters from the perspective of interpreting strategies. The present study finds that there are altogether 8 sub-roles under the traditional three speaking roles proposed by Goffman—"animator", "author" and "principal", and that different from authoritative and academic expectation, "principal" is also a normative role. Therefore, this paper throws light on the discussion about the normative and realistic roles of medical interpreters.

Keywords: medical interpreters, speaking roles, Goffman, Participation Framework, normative roles

The Group Image of Modern and Contemporary Guangdong Translators
-Based on a Study of *Dictionary for Chinese Translators*

Hongguang Yan

School of Foreign Studies, South China Normal University, Guangzhou, 510000, China

Guangdong, situated at South China, is home to profound culture and time-honored tradition, where quite a lot of distinguished translators have appeared since the early 20th century. They have made tremendous contributions to the cause of translation in China and therefore it is worth making the group image of them. Aiming at making the group image of 70 modern and contemporary Guangdong translators recorded by *Dictionary for Chinese Translators,* this paper ,with the help of "Baidu search" and "China National Knowledge Infrastructure", tries to answer four questions, respectively what were the group characteristics of Guangdong translators, what did they do, why did they do and how did they do. This paper first presents the basic group characteristics of Guangdong translators including their birthplace, education background, language mastered, translation fields and achievements etc, then discovers the translation motivations and regularities such as text selected behind their translation activities as well as concludes the features of their translation thoughts or principles, hoping to provide some valuable references for the future study of translation history on Guangdong translators.

Keywords: Guangdong translators; Dictionary for Chinese Translators; Group image

Institutional Translation Studies in China (2000-2021)

Chenqi Xu

Graduate Institute of Interpretation and Translation, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai, 200080, China

Reviewing the translation history between China and the West, not a few practical cases of institutional translation can be found. In the history of western translation, there are the Hebrew Bible translated by 70 scholars in the 2-3 B.C., and the Authorized Bible of King James translated by committee in the 16th century. In the history of Chinese translation, "Xiang Xu" (象胥), the official translation institution, had been set up early in the Zhou Dynasty (Ma Zuyi, 1999:2); "Xuang Zang Translation Field" (玄奘译场), the largest Buddhist Scriptures translation field, had been set up in the Tang Dynasty. However, it was not until 1988 that the concept of "institutional translation" was first proposed, and only after that, institutional translation begins to 2014, highlighting the importance of institutional translation in international translation studies.

Since the concept of institutional translation was put forward in 1988, scholars have conducted many researches on its theoretical framework, practical activities and translation criticism. What are the characteristics of institutional translation studies in China? Are there any gaps in the study of institutional translation in China compared to the international studies? What's the way forward?

This paper will systematically review the research on institutional translation by Chinese scholars in the new century. Taking the papers collected in CNKI from 2000 to 2021 as the research objects, this paper will summarize and analyze the relevant research results through a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods, so as to provide some references for the future development of institutional translation studies.

Keywords: Institutional Translation, China, Review

The importance of translator's professional knowledge: Taking the main editors of the Encyclopedic Terminology published in 1931 as an example

Chen Bi

School of Foreign Language, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, China

In the early 20th century, modern science and technology were introduced into China, which promoted the development of modern science in China. However, there was no unified standard for the translation of scientific terms and nouns in China at that time, and there were often multiple translations of the same term, which was also a big problem for people science as the translation basis, and the translations of various terms are also reviewed by the well-known scholars in those fields. It has made an important contribution to the standardization of the translation of scientific terms at that time and the development of modern science in China. This paper explores the importance of professional knowledge in the translation process by comparing the translation of some scientific terms with Bowu Dictionary, which is also a scientific dictionary, and exploring the academic background of Cheng Yingzhang and He Bingsong, who were the main editors of the English-Chinese Encyclopedic Terminology. It also has some enlightenment for educating the compound translation talents.

Keywords: Scientific Terms; Professional Knowledge; Translators Study

7.12 Panel 12: Identity issues in translation 翻譯中的身分問題

1	Translating Homosexuality into Chinese Mainland: A Contrastive Study of WU Yanrong's Taiwanese and Mainland Chinese Translations (2018) of the Word 'Fuck' in *Call Me By Your Name* *Wang Liehui*
2	Multi-factor Analysis of Translators' Gender: A Case Study of Modal Particles *Zhao Qiurong; Li Zhixin.*
3	East Asian Cityscapes in Translation *Marija Todorova; Poposki Zoran.*
4	Research on the Ethical Challenges of Machine Translation in the Era of Artificial Intelligence *Chen Xiaofang*

Translating Homosexuality into Chinese Mainland: A Contrastive Study of WU Yanrong's Taiwanese and Mainland Chinese Translations (2018) of the Word 'Fuck' in *Call Me By Your Name*

Liehui Wang

Department of Translation, Interpreting and Intercultural Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University Hong Kong SAR, 999077, People's Republic of China

Over the last century, homosexuality has been a contentious and heavily censored matter on the Chinese mainland. Novel translations, especially male gay-themed novels, have long been on the fringe of the Chinese canonized literary system. Meanwhile, Taiwan's cultural climate for homosexuality allows a more tolerant space for homosexual translations. Translation, as a political act (Cao, 2021), can therefore be used as a central medium to provide a brand-new viewpoint in queer studies in order to better understand how homosexual experience and identity are shaped, as well as their intersectionality with popular culture, erotica culture, and politics. In mainland China, general censorship, as a nuanced and multifaceted phenomenon (ibid.), plays a significant role in the development of the translation end product. With Confucianism's prevalent ideology emphasizing moral propriety and denouncing carnal gratification, sex was not long considered a significant scholarly subject to be debated by Chinese academics (Guo, 2016). Given the paucity of research in the area, this article attempts a contrastive study between Wu Yanrong's Taiwanese and Mainland Chinese translations (2018) of the word "fuck" in André Aciman's gay-themed novel *Call Me By Your Name*. It is also worth noting that the publishers for the translated works are the most influential on both sides, with the government-run publishing house Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press (FLTRP) on the mainland and one of Taiwan's largest book publishers Rye Field Publishing Company on the island. According to Wai-ping Yau (2007), translation's adequacy is decided by the adherence to the source text, while its acceptability is determined by the adherence to the norms of the target culture. In light of this, by examining the various strategies used in Chinese translations of the word "fuck" for the description of homosexual behaviors, as well as reader responses on Douban (a Chinese-language book and movie review website for urban teenagers), this paper intends to investigate three forces, namely translation adequacy, target market demands, and the different macroscopic literary environments, that are pulling and pushing the decision making process of both translators and editors. The research is hoped to reveal different power dynamisms in manipulating translation/editing strategies to translation adequacy in or acceptability of dominant ideologies, with various localization strategies in mainland China and Taiwan, particularly the regulatory behavior under mainland censorship.

Keywords: Call Me By Your Name; translating homosexuality; fuck, adequacy and acceptability; power dynamics

A Multi-factor Analysis of Translators' Gender: A Case Study of Modal Particles

Qiurong Zhao[a], Zhixin Li[b]

ab *School of Foreign Studies, University of Science and Technology Beijing,*
Beijing, 100000, China

Modal particles are mainly used to deliver the speaker's emotion, will, attitude or opinion. The former research suggests that there are great differences between the usages of male and female translators. In order to investigate the differences in translating modal particles between male and female translators, the present study has established an English-Chinese parallel corpus including novels and dramas covering the size of about 330000 words. With the help of corpus and multifactorial analysis method including cluster analysis, random forest and conditional inference tree, the study explores the frequency of modal particle between men and women translators and the factors may influence translators' choice. Possible influential factors including the position of modal particles, the text type, the type of modal particles, character gender in the speech and the emotion density in sentences are tested and discussed. The findings show (i) The frequency of modal particles used by male translators is generally higher than that of female translators, but when it comes to strong emotions, the frequency of modal particles used by female translators is higher than that of male translators, indicating that female translators have richer emotions and higher explicitation degree in the translation process. (ii) Visualization methods such as conditional inference tree and random forest show that the position of mood particles, the type of source text, the type of modal particles and the emotion intensity of sentences could affect male and female translators' choice of using modal particles at different levels and the position of modal particles could show the most obvious distinctions. This paper demonstrates its new methods to display the frequency and collocation information of modal particles between male and female translators and the multi-factor analysis is helpful for the fine-grained analysis.

Keywords: Multi-factor analysis; Gender and translation; Modal particles; Corpus

East Asian Cityscapes in Translation

Marija Todorova[a], Zoran Poposki[b]

[a] *Department of English, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong SAR, China*
[b] *Department of Cultural and Creative Arts, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China*

Recently, a number of scholars in translation studies, including Michael Cronin, Esperança Bielsa, Jianhzong Xu, Gengshen Hu, and Ludmila Kushnina, have elaborated on the nexus between cosmopolitanism, ecology and translation.

This paper looks at intersemiotic translation through a case study of two contemporary art projects: 1) "Hong Kong Atlas", translating the palimpsest character of Hong Kong's urban topography, and 2) "Natsu" translating cosmopolitan Tokyo. Both cities are seen as places of translation between the West and the East. In Poposki's art project, the locations in the city are performatively mapped out by means of a psychogeography documented in digital photographs, which are then through a series of translations transcoded into visual form as a multimedia arts project.

Presented at the 2019 Cairo Biennale, under the theme Eyes East Bound, Dr. Poposki's artistic research *Natsu* explores intercultural translation of the natural and built environment as mediated through a visitor's somatic experience of the urban landscape of a foreign country. Consisting of 3 postdigital prints featuring abstract cityscapes in Tokyo, the works are executed in Dr Poposki's signature style that fuses a psychogeographic performative experience of landscape/cityscape with an abstract expressionist approach to form and colourful post-pop imagery. The project applies a method of intersemiotic translation developed originally in Dr Poposki's internationally exhibited and critically acclaimed series Hong Kong Atlas (2013-2017), presented at the Ljubljana Biennial of Graphic Arts, Hong Kong Art Basel, etc.

Both projects are works about positionality, a sense of place, about cultural translation and transcoding, and about mediating between different cultural flows. Relying on practices of mapping and performative encounters with the cityscape that account for translation zones and flows, the project's own remapping of Hong Kong with its successive overlays of meaning, attempts to merge both the real body of the city as well as its numerous locations of memory and virtuality. More broadly, both artistic projects explore the emerging network of new pathways of translation between multiple formats of expression and communication that is the underlying operating mechanism of altermodernity (Nicolas Bourriaud), emerging as a centerless chronotope of global negotiation and interchange between agents from different cultures.

Keywords: eco translation, translated image, intersemiotic translation, Hong Kong, Japan

Research on the Ethical Challenges of Machine Translation in the Era of Artificial Intelligence

Xiaofang Chen

College of Foreign Language, Chengdu Sport University, Chengdu, 610041, China

Artificial intelligence technology has experienced the development process from rule-driven and probabilistic statistical approximation to neural network and deep learning. The technology has become increasingly mature and widely used in translation, which has brought many changes to the traditional translation field and made the ethical behavior of machine translation activities become unprecedented diversification and complexity under the new situation. This paper will discuss the ethical challenges of machine translation under the background of artificial intelligence from the following five aspects.

Principle of faithfulness in translation. Due to the complexity and fragmentation of artificial intelligence technology, it may lose the context-related information of the source text, resulting in the translator being unable to faithfully express the original text. In the background of artificial intelligence translation, the cultural accuracy of translation will be challenged.

Fairness between machine and translator. In the process of deep participation of artificial intelligence technology in translation, translators' abilities are often treated unfairly, and high-quality translation results may be attributed to the machine system, which will lead to underestimation of translators' value.

Intellectual property issues. The translation works created by the translator will be stored and memorized by the machine system, and the translated works may be spread and abused without permission, which may damage the translator's own interests, and may even make the event go beyond the scope of ethical category, resulting in legal disputes over intellectual property rights.

The responsibility of the translator is not clear. Translation services reflect the interest relationship between the right and the responsibility, and the principle of responsibility is of utmost importance. Taking responsibility for the quality of translation is the requirement of translation professional ethics. If the translator abuses artificial intelligence technology and tools to meet the needs of customers, the responsibility for translation quality may be shifted to the machine, resulting in unclear rights and responsibilities.

Cultural diversity is challenged. Excessive reliance on the relatively fixed and homogeneous expression provided by machine translation memory may cause negative effects on the diversity and creative expression of language.

Keywords: machine translation, translation ethics, challenges, artificial intelligence,

7.13 Panel 13: Corpus Studies II 語料庫研究 II

1	The Function and Application of Bilingual Corpora in the Development of Translator's Competence in the New Era *Dai Guangrong*
2	An Automated Approach on Interactional Metadiscourse in Translated and Non-translated Texts: A Contrastive Parallel Corpus-Based Study *Muhammad Afzaal*
3	Investigating translator's style with the use of lexical bundles: with reference to *Hongloumeng* translations *Liu Kanglong; Cheung Oiwun Joyce.*
4	A Multi-factor Analysis of Semantic Stability and Lexical Transfer Operation In Translating Perception Verbs 感到(gandao): Taking Can Xue's Works as An Example *Zhao Qiurong; Lu Yun.*
5	On the Interpretation of Ancient Poetry from Cognitive Cultural Schema Perspective: A Corpus-based Comparative Study* *Li Chi*
*in Chinese	

The Function and Application of Bilingual Corpora in the Development of Translator's Competence in the New Era

Guangrong Dai

School of Humanities, Fujian University of Technology, Fuzhou, 350118, China

Venuti explores the translation studies in the new era and concludes that translation changes everything. Translation changes the receiving cultural situation by bringing into existence something new and different, a text that is neither the source text nor an original composition in the translating language, and in the process it changes the values, beliefs, and representations that are housed in institutions (Venuti 2013: 10). The world witnesses AI (Artificial intelligence), big data and large-scale corpora integrated into translation practices these years.

This research focuses on the function and application of bilingual corpora in the development of translator's competence in the new era. It systematically explores the concepts, models and frameworks of translation competence at home and abroad, such as Chesterman (1997), the PACTE Group, process of acquisition of translation competence and evaluation (PACTE 2000, 2003, 2005,2011)，TransComp (Göpferich 2009), EMT (European Master's in Translation) competence framework (EMT expert group 2009; EMT-Board 2017).

According to the requirements of various translation competencies and sub-competencies in the competency framework, bilingual corpus is proposed to enhance the translator's translation competence. As an effective resource, bilingual corpora can provide many references for translation learners and professional translators, thus effectively improving translation quality. It can be seen that the improvement of translation competence lies in the correct and effective use of corpora: they can enhance the translator's awareness of language during the translation process, and help the translators with the aspects of basic language retrieval, language contrast, parallel comparison, terminology extraction, authentic expression, stylistic characteristics, text cohesion, and expand translation research areas.

Keywords: bilingual corpora, translator's competence, corpus translation studies, AI translation, big data

An Automated Approach on Interactional Metadiscourse in Translated and Non-translated Texts: A Contrastive Parallel Corpus-Based Study

Muhammad Afzaal

School of Foreign Languages, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China

Metadiscourse is a widely-used term in discourse analysis, academic writing and language education referring to an interesting, and relatively new approach to conceptualizing interactions between text producers and their texts and between text producers and their users (Hyland 2018). In this vein, translation has long been regarded as a deviant, derivative, and unnatural language variety that is not comparable to native writing, and the focus on equivalence or correspondence in prescriptive translation studies has also led translators to be perceived as 'invisible'. Therefore, the study examines the variation in the use of metadiscourse markers in the English component of the parallel translated corpus (COCE) and Freiburg-LOB Corpus of British English as a non-translated corpora (FLOB). COCE is a parallel balanced corpus that matches closely in size and composition as FLOB. The corpus contains two parts, Chinese source texts and the correspondent English translations aligned at the sentence level. COCE contains 500 text samples of around 2000 words covering 4 major genres and 15 subgenres.

Starting from the stance and engagement categories included in Hyland's model, the study uses a comprehensive quantitative analysis of interactional metadiscourse across genres between translated and non-translated discourse. The study uses an automated processing tool that generates quantity scores for each metadiscourse category. In addition, it also uses a detailed qualitative analysis of selected items that contributed significantly to these category scores. The expected outcome of the study will reveal the notable differences in non-native translators' use of metadiscourse features across different genres with native writers. The purpose of the study will offer evidence of non-native translators' ability to express interactional strategies that are in line with native textual expectations.

As stated by Hyland, metadiscourse represents the writer's awareness of unfolding text as discourses: how we situate ourselves and our readers in a text to create convincing, coherent prose in a particular social context. In doing so, the findings of this study offers insights into the uniqueness of translators' use of metadiscourse markers and whether translation is a unique type of text that is different from native writing.

Keywords: interactional metadiscourse, FLOB, COCE, stance, engagement, translation, authorial voice, genre variation

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Investigating translator's style with the use of lexical bundles: with reference to *Hongloumeng* translations

Kanglong Liu[a]*, Joyce Oiwun Cheung[b]

[ab] Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong SAR, China

Hongloumeng is a Chinese classic of which English translations have long been the major specimens in literary and translation research. Among them, the one translated by David Hawkes and John Minford and the other by Xianyi Yang and Gladys Yang have drawn most attention. As Hawkes and Minford are native English speakers and their version has gained more popularity among English readers, this paper aims to investigate whether native speakers' use of lexical bundles is a decisive factor for its popularity. The three- and four-word lexical bundles of the two *Hongloumeng* translations were retrieved with the aid of a corpus software and systematically analyzed for their frequency, structural and functional features. The results show that Hawkes uses more lexical bundles in his translation than Yang in terms of frequency and variety. The research has yielded some insights concerning the use of lexical bundles for systematically investigating translator's style.

Keywords: translator's style, Hongloumeng, lexical bundles, corpus

A Multi-factor Analysis of Semantic Stability and Lexical Transfer Operation In Translating Perception Verbs 感到 (gandao): Taking Can Xue's Works as An Example

Qiurong Zhao[a], Yun Lu[b]

[ab] *School of Foreign Studies, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing, 100083, China*

Perception verbs reveal how human perceives the surrounding. The meaning of them could be extended. Little research has been done in the polysemousness of perception verbs in distant language pairs which enumerates semantic differences and lexical transfer operation.

The present paper selects 6 original works of Can Xue whose involvement of the translation can help us explore the impact of external and semantic elements, in the translated texts. The present paper builds a parallel corpus with 1,338,028 words, investigating diversified translated expressions of perception verb feel by cluster analysis, conditional inference tree and random forest with 15 markers of both external and semantic elements. The findings are as follows:

a 42.92% of 感到(gandao) has been translated into feel/felt, and the rest of it has been transfered as emotional adjectives, lower-sense verbs, non-perception words, other perception words or even omission. The transformation of 感到 (gandao) as non-perception words like provide is creative.

b Multi-factorial analysis shows three factors influence the strategies in translating 感到 (gandao) are: the nature of the component after the perception verbs, the perception type of the verb, and sentence type, in particular when it is a negative sentence;

c 感到 (gandao), a Chinese verb can also be translated as a noun, adjective or verb which can be determined by the length of object (clause) and sentence type. The involvement of the writer has no distinct impact in translation.

The findings prove that the semantic stability hypothesis is not tenable and the semantic elements have greater impacts on translated texts than the external ones and translation is more like a lexical transfer operation. The exploration of the diversified translated expressions of perception verb provides a better understanding of the semantic differences in translation and also culture and metaphor for both China and English-speaking countries. It can provide some references for future translators as well.

Keywords: Lexical transfer operation, semantic stability hypothesis, the involvement of the writer, perception verbs, multi-factor analysis

On the Interpretation of Ancient Poetry from Cognitive Cultural Schema Perspective: A Corpus-based Comparative Study

Li Chi

Beijing Foreign Studies University, Beijing, China

Ancient poetry with its unique structure, rhythm and connotation has frequently appeared in diplomatic occasions in recent years. However, due to the differences between different cultures and the limitations of foreigners' cognition of Chinese culture, there are some difficulties in the interpretation of ancient poetry, especially in the conferences which do not allow too much time. Based on the corpus of ancient poems quoted by the spokesmen in Two Sessions from 2003 to 2020, this study classifies them according to the theory of cultural schema, thus analyzing the choice of interpreting strategies under different categories, so as to compare the differences and similarities between various interpreting versions. Results show that the interpretation of ancient poetry can be classified into three types, which are cultural schema correspondence, cultural schema conflict and cultural schema default. Different cultural schema needs to be combined with different interpretation strategies. This study can not only provide new ideas for the analysis of ancient poetry interpretation, but also provide some strategic guidance for translators in interpretation.

Keywords: cognitive cultural schema; poetry interpretation; diplomatic speech; corpus translation

7.14 Panel 14: Literary Translation II 文學翻譯 II

1	The Analysis of the Chinese Version of *Shark's Fin* and *Sichuan Pepper* from the Perspective of Peter Newmark's Theory of Translation Criticism *Xu Piaopiao*
2	Translating Thought Presentation from Chinese into English: A Case Study of Zhongshu Qian's *Fortress Besieged* *Hu Yuqi*
3	"Bridging the Gap between the Two Sides": Qian Zhongshu's Concept of Translation and his Translation Criticism in an Era of Crisis *Chang Chung-An*
4	A Review of Domestic Studies on the Researches of English Translation of Mo Yan's Novels *Yin Sijia*
5	A Review of Domestic Studies on the English Translations of Mo Yan's Novels in the Past 5 Years *Xie Pei*

The Analysis of the Chinese Version of *Shark's Fin and Sichuan Pepper* from the Perspective of Peter Newmark's Theory of Translation Criticism
Shark's Fin and Sichuan Pepper

Piaopiao Xu

Graduate School of Translation and Interpreting, Beijing Foreign Studies University, Beijing, 100089, China

This paper evaluates the Chinese version of *Shark's Fan and Sichuan Pepper* from the perspective of Peter Newmark's framework of translation criticism. The book is an autobiographical memoir of a British girl, Fuchsia Dunlop, about her exploration of Chinese cuisines in China, and is translated into Chinese by He Yujia in 2018. After a brief analysis of the source language text and the translator's intention, the paper compares the two versions at the language level to figure out the translator's methods. The comparative result shows that *Shark's Fan and Sichuan Pepper*, as an expressive text, is mainly translated by semantic method to fully reproduce the author's experience as closely as possible. Considering that the book is about China, communicative method is employed to translate contents with Chinese characteristics so as to render a more concise and less sensitive target language text. The analysis of chapter titles focuses on language-related blemishes and creative translation. The result indicates that the translator can produce creative translations in most cases and have a good command of both languages to deal with rhetoric devices including puns. Her translation of titles concerning special sound-effect, for example, alliteration, is not as good as those containing puns, but this should not be attributed to the translator's language incompetence, but to the drastic difference between English and Chinese. Generally speaking, the translator harmoniously employs semantic and communicative methods to produce a target language text which is both author-centered and reader-friendly. The Chinese version helps its readers better understand the image of China in the eyes of foreigners.

Keywords: Shark's Fan and Sichuan Pepper, Translation Criticism, Peter Newmark.

Translating Thought Presentation from Chinese into English: A Case Study of Zhongshu Qian's *Fortress Besieged*

Yuqi Hu

Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Wei Cheng (*Fortress Besieged*) written by Zhongshu Qian, is a representative Chinese fiction in the Republic Era. It depicts and satirizes typical Chinese scholars in the contemporary Chinese society by employing a large number of the characters' thought presentations (TP). Due to the different linguistic structures between Chinese and English, such as the ambiguity of the reflexive pronoun "自己 (self)" and the lack of subject or tense in Chinese, the mode of Chinese TP can usually be regarded as either direct or indirect by English readers, with the former mode foregrounding the characters' voice while the latter emphasizing the narrator's. Thus, the translator's choice of rendering the original TP can essentially influence the readers' impression on the characters portrayed in the translation. Using *Wei Cheng* as a case, this paper aims to investigate: what shifts occur to these TP in the translation? What narrative effects do these shifts lead to? What are the underlying reasons for such translation decisions?

By adopting Leech and Short's (1981) and Shen's (1991) classifications of TP modes in English and Chinese receptively, this study extracts TP of the main characters in both the original and the translation and categorizes them into different modes. The findings show that the translator tends to objectify the descriptions of the characters' thoughts in the translation: free indirect thoughts and indirect thoughts are preferred rather than direct forms. That's possibly because indirect forms conform to the prevailing literary norms of the target culture. Some narrative reports of thought act and objective narrations are also used to replace the original TP, which ensure the fluency of the translation, but simplify and condense the characters' detailed thought processes. Free direct thoughts are used almost only to render thoughts related to characters' strong evaluative or emotional states. Overall, it is observed that these shifts are acceptability-oriented. The paper argues that these translational phenomena are probably rooted in the peripheral position assumed by the translated literature from China to the West at the time.

Keywords: Thought presentation; Free Indirect Thought; C-E translation; Fortress Besieged

"Bridging the Gap between the Two Sides": Qian Zhongshu's Concept of Translation and his Translation Criticism in an Era of Crisis

Chung-An Chang

Department of English Language and Literature, Soochow University, Taipei

The concept of translation has been through rapid change over the past 100 years since the May Fourth Movement. Translation no longer serves the purpose of national salvation or provides the necessary impetus for the transformation of the writing system of a country. Nevertheless, at the critical time at the turn of the 20th century, translation was often the center of disputes for intellectuals of different philosophical beliefs and ideological camps. For instance, Lu Xun's advocacy for hard translation as an ethical translation practice has often been put in contrast with the idea upheld by Liang Shiqiu. Xue-Hen School's selective translation for works that are in line with the spirit of Irving Babbit's Neohumanism is also a strategy applied against the works translated by the mainstream New Cultural activists. If examined from the overall social-cultural backdrop of the time, these ideological translation practices actually epitomize the extreme cultural dichotomy and the opposites of thoughts between the ancient and the modern, the cultures the East and the West, as well as the new cultural activists and the classicists. It was at this time of spiritual crisis, Qian Zhongshu intervened in the various contentious disputes via the medium of translation criticism. According to Antoine Berman, translation criticism must be "productive criticism" and "bring new light to a work we love," thereby "revealing their infinite significance." What matters most is that one has to make productive criticism for literature that is "still to be achieved, to be formed, and even to be begun." That is to say, through translation criticism, Qian has implicitly joined into the contention between classical and vernacular Chinese, the ideological disputes among different approaches to translation, and the extreme divide between the Eastern and Western cultures that was radicalized in and after the May Fourth Movement. Though seen as covert and tacit, Qian's discourse of translation criticism contains an unlimited potential and presents high expectations for the possible compromise of all the disputes and contentions in the future. All in all, exploring Qian's discourse of translation criticism allows us to reflect on the past 100 years' intellectual development and rethink the issue of translation ethic from a cross-cultural and cross-disciplinary perspective.

Keywords: translation criticism, productive criticism, cultural relativism, cross-cultural translatability, May Fourth Movement

A Review of Domestic Studies on the Researches of English Translation of Mo Yan's Novels

Sijia Yin

Foreign Language Institution of Chang'an University, Shaanxi, Xi'an, 710065, China

Since Mo Yan won the Nobel Prize in 2012, his novels and English translation versions would surely lead to a boom in studies in recent years. Howard Goldblatt is a salient example of Mo Yan's novels translator for helping Mo Yan to win the Nobel Prize for literature. Up to now, Goldblatt has translated 11 novels written by Mo Yan. Goldblatt's translation of Mo Yan's works has no doubt as a success. Therefore, it would surely lead to a boom in studies of Goldblatt's English translation of Mo Yan's novels. These studies analyze the translation versions of Mo Yan's novels through various translation theories, and investigate the translation of Mo Yan's novels from the aspects of culture and linguistics. Thus, based on previous studies, this paper aims to investigate what kinds of translation perspectives scholars employed to analysis Mo Yan's English translation works. To achieve the aim, the author first reviewed literatures about studies of English translation of Mo Yan's novels and then reviewed translation theories, such as Lefevere's rewriting theory, ecological translation theory, narratological theory, etc. The present study finds that most researchers use four translation theories to analyze the text. This paper divides the researches of translations of Mo Yan's novels into four main perspectives, respectively the translation as rewriting view, the ecological translation perspective, the narratological studies on Mo Yan's novels translations, and the perspective of translations in terms of cultural and linguistic differences. For the future studies, this paper provides some useful translation perspectives and suggestions for the studying of translation of Mo Yan's novels.

Keywords: Mo Yan; translation perspective; review; Howard Goldblatt

A Review of Domestic Studies on the English Translations of Mo Yan's Novels in the Past 5 Years

Xie Pei

Chang'an University, Xian, Shaanxi, 710061, China

Since Mo Yan won the Nobel Prize in Literature, the domestic researches about the English versions of Mo Yan's novels have become increasingly popular. Among them, Howard Goldblatt played an important role in the translation and introduction of Mo Yan's works. With reference to domestic theses, the paper tried to make a literature review on the researches related to the Goldblatt's English translation of Mo Yan's novels, a total of 64 pieces of related papers and theses from China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) were collected and divided into five categories: translation strategy, translation effects, translation language, translation theories as well as overseas communication and acceptance of translations of Mo Yan's novels.

The purpose of this paper is to help readers to understand the current situation of the research on the Goldblatt's English translation of Mo Yan's novels. The paper finds that most researches center on the translation strategy, effects and language, while researches about oversea communication and acceptance of the translation are still far from enough; what's more, most of the texts involved in the study of English translation of Mo Yan's novels are Mo Yan's well-known novels of medium and long length, and some of Mo Yan's short stories are rarely involved; In respect to research methods, most researchers tend to make text analysis from the perspective of some translation theory, while a few researchers make macroscopic statistical analysis. And the research method is too simple and unitary, most papers use single text analysis with the help of translation theory, lacking macro data analysis; Last but not least, the translations currently referenced in the study of English translation of Mo Yan's novels are all from Goldblatt, but the English translation of Mo Yan's novels by other translators is not involved.

For the above problems, the author gives some constructive suggestions and also aim to provide guidance for further research.

Keywords: Howard Goldblatt; English versions of MoYan's novel; literature review

7.15 Panel 15: Ideological Issues in Translation
翻譯中的意識形態問題

1	Translation Criticism and the Emergent Field of Sinology in the British Empire: Case Study of the Journal *The China Review: Or, Notes and Queries on the Far East* (1872-1901) *Yingmei Liu*
2	Paratranslated Ideologies in *1984* by George Orwell: The Paratranslations' Role *Zhang Bo*
3	A Study on the Translation of Diplomatic Communiques from the Perspective of Political Equivalence Theory *Qu Shaoying*
4	Advocating Recognition, Advocating Resistance: A Translator of the Chinese Diaspora *Lisha Xu*

Translation Criticism and the Emergent Field of Sinology in the British Empire: Case Study of the Journal *The China Review: Or, Notes and Queries on the Far East* (1872-1901)

Yingmei Liu

Modern & Classical Language Studies, Kent State University, Kent, 44240, USA

This research aims to investigate how the translation criticism published in the journal *The China Review: Or, Notes and Queries on the Far East*, which published many articles of renown British sinologists to review the English translations of Chinese works, influenced the emergent field of sinology in the British empire from 1872 to 1901, when the British empire was central and hegemonic, but China was semi-colonized and peripheral. This research combines Said's Orientalism with postcolonial translation studies as the theoretical framework. This research chooses in-depth critical reviews of English translations of Chinese works from this journal and conducts close reading and critical discourse analysis of the translation criticism articles.

We find that the reviewers criticized completely literal translation, previous English translators' uncouth English, mistranslations, pseudo-translations, etc., suggested that English translators should use literary English to accurately translate Chinese literary texts and preserve style, rhythm, melody and rhyme of the source text, argued that most Chinese texts need to be retranslated by the English language in which Bible is rendered and the English language of Shakespeare and Bacon, and held that English translators should translate Chinese works the way in which English translators translate Latin, Greek or Hebrew texts and works by Cicero, Homer or Herodotus. In the colonial context, China and Chinese people was depicted as stupid and barbarous in the British empire, the Chinese language was much lower than the English language, and the Chinese literature was not appreciated. As Clement Allen (1891)argues, "[i]f Chinese scholars would bring the ancient literature near to us, if they would show us something in it that really concerns us, something that is not merely old but eternally young, Chinese studies would soon take their place in public estimation by the side of Indo- European, Babylonian, and Egyptian scholarship" (p. iv). Therefore, the renown sinologists' translation criticism guided the English translators to move ancient Chinese classics to British readers, which was beneficial for the representation of China, the reception of Chinese literature, and the development of sinology in the British empire in the colonial context.

Keywords: translation criticism, The China Review, sinology, ancient Chinese classics, postcolonial translation studies

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Paratranslated Ideologies in *1984* by George Orwell: The Paratranslations' Role

Bo Zhang

Departamento de Filología, Huelva University, Huelva 21007, Spain

If translation is an afterlife, as Walter Benjamin´s famous metaphor goes, the British writer, George Orwell "has experienced an afterlife not only unique among English authors of his generations, but indeed unprecedented among modern writers in any language" (Rodden & Rossi, 2012: 5). This study aims to describe the different versions of Orwell´s famous political novel *1984* (1949), translated into Castilian Spanish, Traditional Chinese and Simplified Chinese, respectively. Taking into consideration that paratexts can greatly influence the way in which a new public perceives a translated literature (Yuste Frías, 2015: 322), also as Gérard Genette (2001: 7) said, paratext "presents" the text in a more broader sense of the term, that is, makes possible its "physical presence" in the publishing world, its good reception in the target culture, this research will apply Gérard Genette´s (2001) theory of paratext and Yuste Frías´s (2015) theory of paratranslation to discuss the paratextual differences in both the source and target texts. The target texts which have been chosen for the current research are Vázquez Zamora´s (1952) Spanish version published in Spain, Peng's (1974) Traditional Chinese version published in Taiwan and Dong's (1979) Simplified Chinese Version published in Mainland China. Comparing the paratexts of the different versions of *1984*, this article makes an effort to prove that during the latter half of the twentieth century, the political discourse played an essential role —without exception— in the professional work of translation and paratranslation on the one hand; and on the other, in the case of Mainland China, the political ideology has had and continues to have a decisive influence on the reception of this political satire.

Keywords: Paratranslation, Ideology, Spanish, Traditional Chinese, Simplified Chinese

A Study on the Translation of Diplomatic Communiques from the Perspective of Political Equivalence Theory

Shaoying Qu

Central South University, Changsha, 410083, China

Diplomatic communiques, known as its high political sensitivity and precisely rhetoric devices, often play an important role in publishing major events or conferences among countries or communities. Studies on the translation of diplomatic communiques make a big difference in establishing national image, announcing political positions and promoting global cooperation. Political equivalence theory, originated from Nida's functional equivalence concept, is proposed by Chinese translator and scholar, Yang Mingxing and highlights the political connotations and social context of diplomatic discourse. Meanwhile, good translators need to carefully choose words and expressions as what the target readers would like to see, and to express the political standpoints at the same time.

The research objective of this thesis is the Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Malaysian Government. Based on the theoretical framework of political equivalence, this thesis aims to analyze and summarize the most suitable and effective strategies for the translation of diplomatic communiques, and tries to establish a new model for the translation of political communiques. It is argued that the translation of diplomatic communiques should follow the principle of skopos theory and pay special attention to the habits and conventions of foreign readers, which requires the translators to rearrange the logical relations of translated works. It is also believed that political connotations would be considered as the essence of translation standard of diplomatic communiques. Taken this situation into consideration, translators should pay attention to the proper use of words and enhance their political standings. This thesis would be beneficial for the construction of discourse system of Chinese characteristics and the improvement of the international discursive power of China.

Keywords: diplomatic communiques, political equivalence, translation studies

Advocating Recognition, Advocating Resistance: A Translator of the Chinese Diaspora

Lisha Xu

Centre for Translation and Interpreting, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, BT7 1NN. Northern Ireland. UK.

This paper examines the work of S.I. Hsiung, a key writer and translator of the Chinese diaspora of the early decades of the 20th century. It was a time of debate in China, when the nation sought to present a more modern image of itself in a fractious geopolitical situation, in part through re-thinking the representation and reception of Chinese writing in the West. This was crucially to address a context of Sino-Western cultural exchange in which the Chinese-speaking world was radically othered, the context in which this diasporic writer turned to translation—as a medium of resistance to the Anglosphere's routine exoticisation of the Chinese-speaking world, and as a cultural practice that by promoting the conditions of encounter between both worlds might serve as a source of more equitable recognition.

In that way, Hsiung wrote as an advocate for China in the West (and the West in China). He had been an early victim of discrimination, so that his work is fuelled by the intimate experience of the cultural dismissiveness that lies at the heart of exoticised othering. Because of such experiences, because he carried within himself the stamp of the bitter debate between traditionalists and modernist reformers being waged at home, his work as a translator was geared towards the creation and promotion of cultural hybridity as a space of encounter between the ancient writings of China and the perceptions and understandings of contemporary English-speaking audiences.

This paper examines this cultural advocacy in Hsiung's *Lady Precious Stream* (London, 1934). The discussion highlights the translational devices used by the writer to support his objective of creating plays that spoke of the riches of the Chinese cultural past while also addressing identifiable sources of potential misrecognition for their English-speaking audiences. This is translation at its most culturally and politically persuasive, where the translator is visibly embodied as an advocate for a new China. His work is extraordinary because as a Chinese national he asserted himself as an English-language writer and cultural activist, for whom translation was a key mode for the promotion of understanding in a context beset by cultural stereotypes and political misrecognition.

Keywords: diaspora, advocacy, translation, performance, recognition.

7.16 Panel 16: Translation Theory & Criticism 翻譯理論及批評

1	Misread Past, Not Missed Prospect——Descriptive Translation Studies and beyond (revised edition) explained* *Qiu Jun*
2	The Meaning Construction Mechanism in Translating the Administrative Terms of the Tang Dynasty from the Perspective of the LCCM Theory* *Li Xiuying; Wu Weiwei.*
*in Chinese	

Misread Past, Not Missed Prospect——Descriptive Translation Studies and beyond (revised edition) explained

Jun Qiu

Graduate School, Xi'an International Studies University, Xi'an, 710128, China

Descriptive Translation Studies and beyond (DTS) (1995) by Gideon Toury is where the descriptive paradigm found its fullest and most forceful—and most problematic statements. Yet **little** is known about changes made in the revised edition (2012) after a wave of debates.

The comparative study finds that notably "norm"—the key methodological concept—going beyond "pure" descriptive to a potential investigation into **how norms are invalidated, challenged or broken,** amid the newly added term "problem" in Translation Studies to delimit the scope and methods for the descriptive paradigm, with their cumulative effects amounting to a marginally **tentative tone** towards pursuing the translational law, whose desirability and feasibility remain **unchanged**. Along the way, considerable evidences are also found of current **misunderstandings** by some scholars of some key theoretical concepts in the 1995 book. The target-orientness misread for either as an entity or target-oriented translations, largely due to a taken-for-granted notion of "acceptability" proposed by Toury, which is an assumption for initial potentials instead of the actual acceptance, to name just a few.

It is argued that by highlighting more on the agents (translators included) hidden in the norm operation, Toury (2012)aims to lift the paradigm out of potential defaults by pushing ahead the growing integration of the **sociological and historical** perspectives, of Even Zohar's polysystem theory (1990), (i.e. an over-emphasis on the self-discipline of the system). It also serves as an evidence for the notion of empiricism towards more **openness** for Toury (2012), which was there when he allowed for changes for norms in its "multiplicity". Such moves above also open a way for a **rapprochement** with the postmodernists.

When Holmes proposed "of light" instead of use by the descriptive paradigm, for Toury (2012), the "light" is now held in hands of the "negotiation group" around which further **cooperation** and more cultural input are needed in areas left open by Toury waiting to be discovered.

Keywords: *DTS (revised edition); target-orientness; norms; negotiation groups; prospects*

The Meaning Construction Mechanism in Translating the Administrative Terms of the Tang Dynasty from the Perspective of the LCCM Theory

Xiuying Li[a], Weiwei Wu[b]

[ab] *School of Foreign Languages, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian,116024, China*

The administrative terms in the Tang Dynasty are deeply rooted in the Chinese political and cultural tradition. Translating these administrative terms involves representing the conceptual knowledge matrix of the source terms in the cross-lingual, cross-cultural and cross-time/space context. Based on the meaning construction mechanism in the Lexical Concepts and Cognitive Models theory (LCCM Theory) proposed by Vyvyan Evans, this paper examines the English versions of the Tang administrative terms from *The Cambridge History of China. Volume 3: Sui and Tang China*, and explores how the mechanism of semantic composition in English as illustrated in the Lexical Concepts and Cognitive Model becomes the foundation for representing and constructing the meaning of the source administrative terms in the target language. The research has shown that seven major methods are employed to represent and construct the conceptual meaning of the administrative terms of the Tang Dynasty in English, which produces an English version of the administrative terms that is essentially equivalent to the original term in terms of conceptual meaning. The results suggest that administrative term translation involves the selection, integration and interpretation of terminological concepts in cross-lingual, cross-cultural, and cross time/space context, which gives us some insights into the appropriate approach for translating ancient Chinese administrative terms and building a corresponding theoretical framework about such kind of translation.

Keywords: administrative terms, translation, meaning construction, LCCM Theory

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http://www.cbs.polyu.edu.hk/2021east/

EMAIL

hk.2021east@polyu.edu.hk