Translating

the Humanities and

Technologizing Translation:

Translation Master Lectures *cum* International Conference

on Translation, Culture and Technology

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Translation Master Lectures *cum* International Conference on Translation, Culture and Technology

Keynote Speakers

Prof. CHAN Tak Hung, Leo
(Guangxi University)

Prof. Douglas Robinson
(The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen)

Prof. TUNG Yuan-fang
(Tunghai University)

Prof. WANG Kefei
(Beijing Foreign Studies University)

CONFERENCE STATEMENT

This international conference aims to bring together scholars, researchers, practitioners and technology service providers from around the globe to exchange new ideas and present their latest research findings in the field of translation studies.

The conference is themed on the **profound impact of translation and translation technology** on the promotion of literature and the arts, and the fostering of intercultural understanding and communication. It will also feature the release and demonstration of **e-platforms for translation and interpreting teaching, self-learning and practice as developed by Hong Kong researchers** to assist users in coping with the challenges of the AI era.

The conference will begin with the "Translation Master Lectures," which underscore the significance of learning from the experience and wisdom of venerable masters in the field. We are honored to have luminaries of academia **Prof. Leo Tak-hung Chan, Prof. Douglas Robinson, Prof. Tung Yuan-fang and Prof. Wang Kefei**, incoming Honorary Fellows of the Hong Kong Translation Society, and **Prof. Lynne Bowker, Prof. Haidee Kotze, Prof. Sara Laviosa and Prof. Jeremy Munday**, share their insights on translation.

Submissions of abstracts for individual papers or panels related to the conference themes are welcome, covering (but not restricted to) the following topics:

- **Translation and Literature**
- **Translation and Culture**
- **Translation and Technology**
- **Translation Pedagogy**
- **Interpreting Studies**
- **Audiovisual Translation**
- **Corpus-Based Translation Studies**
- **Translation and Ethics/Virtue**
- **Translation and Globalization/Localization**

After the conference, selected papers on Translation and Technology will be considered for publication as an edited anthology. Selected papers on other conference themes will be considered for publication in special issues of Translation Quarterly.

IMPORTANT DATES

30 May 2023 (Tue)
Submission of Abstract

3 June 2023 (Sat)
Notification of Acceptance

5 June 2023 (Mon)
Early-bird
Registration Deadline

12 June 2023 (Mon)
Registration and Payment
Deadline

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong SAR

Conference Organizer

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

Conference Co-organizer

Sponsor : Victoria (Hong Kong) Education Consultancy Ltd

conference2023.hk@polyu.edu.hk
http://www.cbs.polyu.edu.hk/THTT2023

Contents

1. Introduction to Conference Organisers and Co-Organisers

a)   Faculty of Humanities, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University (PolyU)

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 503, 5/F, PolyU Hung Hom Bay Campus, 8 Hung Lok Road, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 3400 8212

Email: fh.enquiry@polyu.edu.hk

Website: https://www.polyu.edu.hk/fh/

b) Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies (CBS, PolyU)

The Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies (CBS), formerly known as the Department of Chinese, Translation and Interpretation, was established in 1989. 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 recognised 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 HKIST, the Hong Kong Institute of Speech Therapists).

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/

c) The Centre for Translation Studies (CTS, PolyU)

Established in 1989 with an endowment fund donated by the Wei Lun Foundation, the 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

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Email: cts.cbspolyu@gmail.com

Website: https://www.polyu.edu.hk/cbs/web/en/centres_and_stu/cts/

Co-Organiser

d) 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 in 1991. The Society has joined as 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: info@hkts.org.hk

Website: http://www.hkts.org.hk

2. Conference Statement

The Hong Kong Translation Society and the Centre for Translation Studies of the Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University are delighted to announce the "Translating the Humanities and Technologising Translation: Translation Master Lectures cum International Conference on Translation, Culture and Technology", to be held on June 16-19, 2023 at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

This international conference aims to bring together scholars, researchers, practitioners and technology service providers from around the globe to exchange new ideas and present their latest research findings in the field of translation studies.

The conference is themed on the **profound impact of translation and translation technology** on the promotion of literature and the arts, and the fostering of intercultural understanding and communication. It will also feature the release and demonstration of **e-platforms for translation and interpreting teaching, self-learning and practice as developed by Hong Kong researchers** to assist users in coping with the challenges of the AI era.

The conference will begin with the "Translation Master Lectures," which underscore the significance of learning from the experience and wisdom of venerable masters in the field. We are honored to have luminaries of academia **Prof. Leo Tak-hung CHAN, Prof. Douglas ROBINSON, Prof. Yuan-fang TUNG and Prof. Kefei WANG**, and incoming Honorary Fellows of the Hong Kong Translation Society, **Prof. Lynne BOWKER, Prof. Haidee KOTZE, Prof. Sara LAVIOSA and Prof. Jeremy MUNDAY**, share their insights on translation.

3. Conference Committee

Committee Chair

- Dr. Dechao LI (CBS)

Co-Chair

- Dr. Janice Jun PAN (HKTS)

Conference Chair

- Dr. Kanglong LIU (CBS)

Members

- Dr. Andrew K.F. CHEUNG (CBS)
- Dr. Bo LI (HKTS)
- Dr. Chonglong GU (CBS)
- Dr. Elsie Kit-ying CHAN (HKTS)
- Dr. Han XU (CBS)
- Dr. Lingjie JI (HKTS)
- Dr. Ting Ting Maggie HUI (CBS)
- Dr. Sai-cheong SIU (HKTS)
- Dr. Wenjing LI (CBS)
- Dr. Yu WENG (CBS)
- Dr. Zhiwei WU (CBS)

4. Programme Rundown

Day 1, 16 June 2023 (Friday)

Time	Event
14:30-20:00	**Registration** *Venue: Outside N001*

Day 2, 17 June 2023 (Saturday)

Time	Event
08:30	**Registration** *Venue: Outside N001*
09:00-09:20	**Opening Remarks** Zoom ID: 959 9929 5125 Passcode: 406254 *Venue: N002* MC: *Dr. Sai-cheong SIU; Dr. Lingjie JI* - Opening remarks by *Dr. Cindy NGAI (Associate Head of Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)* - Welcoming remarks by *Dr. Janice Jun PAN (President of Hong Kong Translation Society)*
09:20-09:45	**Hong Kong Translation Society Honorary Fellowship Conferment Ceremony 2023** Zoom ID: 959 9929 5125 Passcode: 406254 *Venue: N002* - Prof. Leo Tak-hung CHAN (Citation by Dr. Elsie Kit-ying CHAN) - Prof. Douglas ROBINSON (Citation by Dr. Janice Jun PAN) - Prof. Yuan-fang TUNG (Citation by Dr. Sai-cheong SIU) - Prof. Kefei WANG (Citation by Dr. Dechao LI) - Vote of thanks by Prof. Douglas ROBINSON
09:45-10:25	**Translation Master Lecture 1** Zoom ID: 959 9929 5125 Passcode: 406254 *Venue: N002* Moderator: *Dr. Sai-cheong SIU*

	Translation and Reception Studies *Speaker: Prof. Leo Tak-hung CHAN (Guangxi University)*
10:25-10:45	Tea break
10:45-11:25	**Translation Master Lecture 2** Zoom ID: 959 9929 5125 Passcode: 406254 *Venue: N002* Moderator: *Dr. Lingjie JI* My Three Decades with Machine Translation *Speaker: Prof. Douglas ROBINSON (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen)*
11:25-12:05	**Translation Master Lecture 3** Zoom ID: 959 9929 5125 Passcode: 406254 *Venue: N002* Moderator: *Dr. Sai-cheong SIU* Regarding the Impact of Modern Technology on Translation *Speaker: Prof. Yuan-fang TUNG (Tunghai University)*
12:05-12:45	**Translation Master Lecture 4** Zoom ID: 959 9929 5125 Passcode: 406254 *Venue: N002* Moderator: *Dr. Lingjie JI* The Double Mediation Effect of Translation 談翻譯的雙重中介作用 *Speaker: Prof. Kefei WANG (Beijing Foreign Studies University)*
12:50-13:50	Lunch Break *Venue: Outside N001*
14:00-15:40	**Panel 1 - Translation and Literature I 翻譯與文學 I** Zoom ID: 913 1517 1372 Passcode: 879217 *Venue: N002*

Panel chair: *Dr. Teresa WANG*
Discussant: *Dr. Huawen LIU; Dr. Wenjing LI*

1. The Pivotal Role of Translators' Research in Literary Translation: A Case Study of Jeffrey Kinkley
   Minhui XU
2. Minor Literature as a Vital Component of World Literature: Lu Xun's Translation of Bulgarian Literature via German Sources
   Xiaolu MA
3. Images of Tibetan Identity Emerging from the Selection of Contemporary Tibetan Literature for English Translation by the Anglophone World
   Meihua SONG
4. Female Ornamentation and Power in *Jin Ping Mei*: Translating Women's Hair Ornament *Diji* in Classical Chinese Literature
   Meilong LIU; Jackie Xiu YAN
5. Effects of Translation Practice are Modulated by Translation Direction: A Translation Unit Perspective
   Jinfang SHI; Dechao LI; Jing LV

Panel 2 - Translation and Technology 翻譯與科技

Zoom ID: 980 0762 4575
Passcode: 754323
Venue: N102

Panel chair: *Dr. Lídia ZHOU*
Discussant: *Dr. Ting Ting Maggie HUI; Dr. Yu WENG*

1. What Can We Offer in the Digital Age? Analyzing Translation Trainees' Needs for an IntroductoryTranslation Technology Course
   Jia ZHANG; Hong QIAN; Rong HUANG
2. ChatGPT Open AI and Human Interaction: A Contrastive Parallel Corpus-based Investigation of Syntactic Complexity features in human and Machine Translations
   Muhammad AFZAAL; Shanshan XIAO
3. Implications of Generative AI on the Translation Industry: Challenges and New Horizons
   George Chi Yu CHAN
4. Research on Development of Translation Curriculum Theory in the Context of Artificial Intelligence Technology
   Yun YANG; Hongying ZHENG; Xiaorong MA; Bowen ZHOU
5. Exploring the Potential of GPT Technologies as Transcreation Assistants for Video Game Localization: Possible Use Cases for Irrealia Recreation, Translation and Adaptation

	Luis Damián MORENO GARCÍA
15:40-16:00	Q & A
16:00-16:20	Tea break
16:20-17:00	**Invited Speech 1** Zoom ID: 986 5639 4976 Passcode: 885510 *Venue: N001* Moderator: *Dr. Kanglong LIU* Translation "Universals" in the Age of AI? An Exploration of Emergent Research agendas for Corpus-Based Translation Studies *Speaker: Prof. Haidee KOTZE (Utrecht University)*
17:00-17:40	**Invited Speech 2** Zoom ID: 986 5639 4976 Passcode: 885510 *Venue: N001* Moderator: *Dr. Elsie CHAN* The Seemless Integration of Translation, Cultural and Technology Literacies in Higher Education *Speaker: Prof. Sara LAVIOSA (University of Bari 'Aldo Moro')*
18:00	Conference Dinner *Venue: Ju Yin House Seafood Restaurant (聚賢樓), 4/F, Communal Building, PolyU*

Day 3, 18 June 2023 (Sunday)

Time	Event
09:00-09:40	**Featured Speech 1** Zoom ID: 924 5915 4307 Passcode: 570294 *Venue: N001* Moderator: *Dr. Bo LI*

	Challenges Posed by Technology in Translation Quality Assessment for Training Translators: A Comparison of Translations by Chat GPT and DeepL *Speaker: Dr. Dechao LI (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*
09:40-10:20	**Featured Speech 2** Zoom ID: 924 5915 4307 Passcode: 570294 *Venue: N001* Moderator: *Dr. Bo LI* Unleashing the Potential of Artificial Intelligence in Translation: From General Applications to Purpose-built Innovations *Speaker: Dr. Sai-cheong SIU (The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong)*
10:20-10:40	Tea break
10:40-12:20	**Panel 3 - Translation and Culture I 翻譯與文化 I** Zoom ID: 984 7008 7044 Passcode: 413308 *Venue: N002* Panel chair: *Dr. Guixia XIE* Discussant: *Dr. Shuangzi PANG; Dr. Chonglong GU* 1. Power Dynamics in Collaborative Translation: Translation of "COVID-19" by Wikipedia Translator-Editors *Bei HU* 2. Translation in Multilingual Cities: Urban Features of Macao's Coloane in the Lens of Translational Spaces *Ge SONG* 3. Reframing the Pandemic for Policy Legitimation: Metaphors in News Translation Before and After China's 2022 Drastic Covid Policy Shift *Yufeng LIU* 4. Study on the Change of Translator's Cognitive Style from the Perspective of Cognitive Stylistics: Case Study of Nicky Harman's Chinese-English Translations of Explicit Metaphors in *White Horse* and *The Chili Bean Paste Clan* *Ruoyu DAI; Yueyue WANG* **Panel 4 - Interpreting Studies 口譯研究** Zoom ID: 972 5432 5853 Passcode: 764331

	Venue: N102 Panel chair: *Dr. Minhui XU* Discussant: *Dr. Rongjie YUAN; Dr. Han XU* 1. A Study on the Cognitive Coordination Mechanism of Multimodal Business Interpreting *Zhifeng WANG* 2. Interpreter buoyancy: An Exploratory Study *Lisha GUO* 3. A Peek into the Kaleidoscope of Interpreting Learners *Honghua WANG; Shelby Kar Yan CHAN* 4. Investigating the Effects of Prolonged Interpreting Turns and Interpreting Expertise on Cognitive Overload in Simultaneous Interpreting with Text *Xiaoyu ZHAO* 5. More Spoken or More Translated? Exploring the Known Unknowns of Simultaneous Interpreting from a Multidimensional Perspective *Cui XU*
12:20-12:40	Q & A
12:45-13:50	Lunch Break *Venue: Outside N001*
14:00-15:40	**Panel 5 - Audiovisual Translation & Translation Technology** **視聽翻譯及翻譯科技** Zoom ID: 951 7250 7302 Passcode: 765460 *Venue: N002* Panel chair: *Dr. Teresa WANG* Discussant: *Dr. Muhammad AFZAAL; Dr. Zhiwei WU* 1. *Danmu*-assisted Learning through Back Translation: Reception of the English-Dubbed *Journey to the West (Season II)* *Xuemei CHEN* 2. Let's Make the "Raw Meat Well-Cooked": A Study of Bilibili's Unsubtitled English Videos with Chinese *Danmu* from the Perspective of Cultural Transposition and Multimodal Translation *Lei SHA* 3. Unraveling National Identity through Audiovisual Translation: A Multimodal Corpus Analysis in the "No Poverty Land" Documentary Series *Sihui HE*

	4. Triangulating Needs and Outcome Analyses for Teaching Translation Technology at Undergraduate Level: a User-Centred Action Research *Tenglong WAN* **Panel 6 - Translation and Literature (II) 翻譯與文學 II** Zoom ID: 953 5230 4225 Passcode: 683799 *Venue: N102* Panel chair: *Dr. Xiaolu MA* Discussant: *Dr. Ge SONG; Dr. Dechao LI* 1. Reframing Other into Self: A Case Study of *Everyman's Literature* *Yunrou LIU* 2. Foreign Translators, Diplomatic Imagination and the East Asia Path of Chinese Revolutionary Literature *Zhen XU* 3. "To Go 'Into' My Dialect": Jane Lai's Cantonese Translation of *King Lear* and its Performance in Hong Kong *Guixia XIE* 4. Study on English Version of *The Art of War* Translated by Samuel B.Griffith from the Perspective of Philological Hermeneutics *Anwen YANG; Gaozhongyu LIU* 5. A Study on the Canadian Sinologists the Walls's Reconstruction of Classical Chinese Myths: With the Translation and Compilation of *Classical Chinese Myths* as a Case Study *Lin WANG*
15:40-16:00	Q & A
16:00-16:20	Tea break
16:20-17:00	**Invited Speech 3** Zoom ID: 956 7914 2332 Passcode: 977637 *Venue: N001* Moderator: *Dr. Bo LI* Translation technologies: Striking a balance *Speaker: Prof. Lynn BOWKER (University of Ottawa)*
17:00-17:40	**Invited Speech 4**

	Zoom ID: 956 7914 2332 Passcode: 977637 *Venue: N001* Moderator: *Dr. Honghua WANG* The Future of Translation and Translation Studies in the Age of Artificial Intelligence *Speaker: Prof. Jeremy MUNDAY (The University of Leeds)*
17:50	End

Day 4, 19 June 2023 (Monday)

Time	Event
09:00-09:40	**Featured Speech 3** Zoom ID: 937 3180 3869 Passcode: 015591 *Venue: N001* Moderator: *Dr. Honghua WANG* Parallel Corpus in Translation Training: Insights from Implementing a Large-Scale Parallel Corpus *Speaker: Dr. Kanglong LIU (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*
09:40-10:20	**Featured Speech 4** Zoom ID: 937 3180 3869 Passcode: 015591 *Venue: N001* Moderator: *Dr. Honghua WANG* Interpreting in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Insights from "Big" Interpreting Data *Speaker: Dr. Janice Jun PAN (Hong Kong Baptist University)*
10:20-11:00	**Featured Speech 5** Zoom ID: 937 3180 3869 Passcode: 015591 *Venue: N001* Moderator: *Dr. Honghua WANG*

	Using AI for English-Chinese Simultaneous Interpreting of Political Speeches *Speaker: Dr. Andrew K.F. CHEUNG (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*
11:00-11:20	Tea break
11:20-13:00	**Panel 7 - Translation Pedagogy and Quality Assessment 翻譯教學法及翻譯質量評估** Zoom ID: 996 0237 5812 Passcode: 952739 *Venue: N002* Panel chair: *Dr. Meihua SONG* Discussant: *Dr. Kanglong LIU; Dr. Sai-cheong SIU* 1. Bridging the Gap: Enhancing Trainee Interpreters' Skills through Collaboration with Professional Practitioners in Specialised Settings *Ting Ting Maggie HUI* 2. Material Development for Beginner Student Interpreters: How Does Text Structure Contribute to the Difficulty of Consecutive Interpreting? *Rongjie YUAN* 3. An Explorative Study on Errors in Students' Writing and Translation *Xia CHEN; Jackie Xiu YAN* 4. Translation Quality Assessment Model of National Railway Technical Standards *Ruoyu DAI; Xinjie ZHANG* 5. Predicting Legal Translation Quality Using Machine Translation Evaluation Metrics: A Multi-disciplinary Perspective *Xiaolei LU; Peixin ZHANG* **Panel 8 - Corpus-Based Translation Studies 語料庫翻譯研究** Zoom ID: 968 1265 6912 Passcode: 129972 *Venue: N102* Panel chair: *Dr. Jinfang SHI* Discussant: *Dr. Lei SHA; Dr. Andrew K.F. CHEUNG* 1. Investigating the Changes in the Use of Private Verbs in Different Types of Translated Chinese Texts: A Diachronic and Synchronic Study *Shuangzi PANG*

	2. Professional or Not Professional: A Corpus-Based Study of Modal Verbs in Online Medical Conference simultaneous interpreting *Danni LI* 3. A Corpus-Assisted Investigation of Conjunctive-Based Explicitation in Student Trainees' Consecutive Interpreting Performance between English and Chinese in Interpreting Competition *Qingyu ZHANG; Tenglong WAN* 4. A Corpus-Based Approach to the Characterisation in the Translation of Cantonese Opera: A Case Study of *The Flower Princess* *Shuting WANG; Jackie Xiu YAN* 5. Learning How to Cope with Numbers in SI: A Learners' Corpus-Based Study *Julaiti KAIFUSAI; Yujie HUANG* **Panel 9 - Translation and Culture (II) 翻譯與文化 II** Zoom ID: 963 4375 9362 Passcode: 954100 *Venue: N003* Panel chair: *Dr. Bei HU* Discussant: *Dr. Bo LI* 1. The Cultural Translation Research in China and the English World (1991-2021): A Bibliometric Review *Gaopan GUO* 2. Translating the Body to Defuse the "Crises of Language" *Zhenni LI; Huawen LIU* 3. The Chinese Tradition and Chinese Value in Wing-tsit Chan's *Reflections on Things at Hand* *Shuang HE; Qin HUANG*
13:00-13:20	Q & A
13:20	**Closing Remarks** Zoom ID: 943 6318 8366 Passcode: 377985 *Venue: N001* Moderator: *Dr. Honghua WANG* Closing remarks by *Dr. Dechao LI (Committee Chair, THTT2023)*

5. Citations for Honorary Fellows of the Hong Kong Translation Society 2023

Prof. Leo Tak-hung CHAN

Writer and orator: Dr. Elsie Kit-ying CHAN

Professor Leo Tak-hung Chan is a top-notch scholar whose distinguished achievement is charted on the world atlas of translation studies. Acclaimed to be a versatile translation researcher, educator and top-level administrator, he has effectuated huge impact both regionally and internationally.

Professor Chan studied English Literature at The University of Hong Kong (B.A.), and Asian and Chinese Studies at the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures, Indiana University (M.A. & Ph.D.). Back in the 1980s, he studied with a constellation of translation virtuosos and scholars at the Chinese University of Hong Kong (such as Chung Ling, John Deeney, Stephen Soong, Frederick Tsai and Yu Kwang-chung) on one of the few recognised translation programmes then available in the territory. The impeccable credentials, in complementarity with his high literary and cultural calibre in both Chinese and English, have naturally and opportunely steered him towards the nascent realm of translation studies.

Professor Chan began his remarkable translation teaching career at the City Polytechnic (the former of City University) of Hong Kong. After his doctorate study, he began teaching at Lingnan University, where he became Professor of Translation and was Head of the Department of Translation for 10 years before his retirement. Currently Honorary Professor at Lingnan University and Junwu Distinguished Professor at Guangxi University, China, Professor Chan has established an impressive international profile. He has served as Postdoctoral Fellow at the Centre for Chinese Studies, University of Michigan, USA (1991-92), Visiting Professor at Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan (2014), and Visiting Honorary Professor at Fudan University, China (2017). He was given the coveted appointment as the 29th CETRA Chair Professor of Translation at the Translation Centre at Leuven University, Belgium (2017). In 2018, he was honoured with the Humanities and Social Sciences Prestigious Fellowship by the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong SAR.

A prolific, dynamic and enthusiastic researcher whose scholarly pursuits extend and excel well beyond his retirement, Professor Chan's formidable array of publications

embodies the interdisciplinary, multidimensional and ever-growing nature of modern translation studies, spanning Sino-Japanese translation, translation and global English, fiction translation, reception issues in translation, and the fairly new domain of adaptation and fandom studies, orchestrating materials across four languages: Chinese, English, Japanese, and French. His works remain widely quoted and catalogued in major bibliographies in translation and intercultural studies around the globe, which has contributed enormously to the world ranking of his department and university and, more importantly, placed him in the forefront of translation studies in the international arena, offering a cogent non-Eurocentric narrative long-awaited in the field. Authoritative yet unpretentious, he is undeniably distinguished as a representative figure in translation studies in contemporary Hong Kong with immense impact in world academia.

Professor Chan's scholarly articles are extensively published in journals like *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, Comparative Literature Studies, TTR, Asian Folklore Studies, META, Babel, Translation and Interpreting Studies, Translation Studies, Perspectives, Translation and Interpreting* and *The Translator*. He has released three annotated bibliographies, totalling some four hundred pages, on translated twentieth-century English fiction, drama and poetry in China. His major monographs include *Western Theory in East Asian Contexts: Translation and Transtextual Rewriting* (Bloomsbury Academic, 2020), *Translation in the Post-Babelian Era* (in Chinese, Bookman Publishers, 2020), *Readers, Reading and Reception of Translated Prose Fiction in Chinese: Novel Encounters* (St. Jerome Publishing, 2010), *Twentieth-Century Chinese Translation Theory: Modes, Issues and Debates* (John Benjamins, 2004), *One into Many: Translation and the Dissemination of Classical Chinese Literature* (Rodopi, 2003), *Masterpieces in Western Translation Theory* (co-edited; City University of HK Press, 2000), and *The Discourse on Foxes and Ghosts: Ji Yun and Eighteenth-century Literati Storytelling* (University of Hawaii Press, 1998).

As far as editorial contribution is concerned, Professor Chan was Founding Editor of the *Journal of Modern Literature in Chinese* (recently renamed *Prism*) and continues to steer on the editorial board of several international translation and literature journals, having edited over ten special issues in that capacity. More recently, he is Editor of the book series *Approaches to Translation Studies* (Brill, Netherlands) and serves on the Editorial Board for four other book series published by Bloomsbury Academic (USA), Sindéresis (Spain), University of Leuven Press (Belgium) and Hunan People's Publishing House (PRC). He has also contributed to two reference works: *Research Methods in Translation and Interpreting* (2015) and *A World Atlas of Translation* (2019).

Professor Chan is a multi-tasker whose expertise extends beyond academia. He has held various leadership roles in professional institutions, such as Executive Council Member of the Translators' Association of China, Executive Committee Member of the Taiwanese Association of Translators, Advisory Member of the Committee for the Translation of the Five Classics (a Confucius Institute project), and Founding Member-

cum-Director of Research and Publication for the Association of Asian Translation Industries (ASEAN plus three), to name but a few. For more than two decades, he has contributed significantly to the Hong Kong Translation Society, as Honorary Secretary (2000-04), Vice-president (2004-10) and President (2010-18), having led the Society to stride through its 35th, 40th and 45th anniversaries and expanded its overseas network. As former Chief Editor of *Translation Quarterly* (2004-2018), he has raised the profile of the Society's referred journal by joining the world-leading research platform Ebscohost. He continues to offer invaluable advice as the Society's President Emeritus and Honorary Chief Editor of *Translation Quarterly.*

On campus, Professor Chan is known as an adept top-level administrator, a caring and fair-minded leader, and a trusted and respected colleague. To students and younger researchers, he has been a constant source of knowledge, encouragement and inspiration. Many a mentee has felt indebted to the translation master's selfless grooming, patiently and vigorously reviewing their papers; many have become full-fledged professionals and academics, including a translation department head. Remarkable also is the sonorous voice of the unassuming master, who can literally enliven a lecture hall without a microphone.

In recognition of his phenomenal contributions to the field of translation and intercultural studies, his tremendous scholarly impact, and his leadership in translation education and professional associations, the Hong Kong Translation Society is pleased to present Professor Leo Tak-hung Chan with an Honorary Fellowship.

Prof. Douglas ROBINSON

Writer and orator: Dr. Janice Jun PAN

Professor Douglas Robinson is a true luminary in the field of translation studies. His stellar contributions as a scholar, creative writer, and translator have left an indelible imprint on the world of translation, redefining our understanding and appreciation of this multifaceted art form.

Born in Lafayette, Indiana, Professor Robinson spent his formative years in California before his family relocated to the Pacific Northwest. In 1971, an exchange year in Finland kindled his deep-seated love for languages and cross-cultural communication. This flame led him back to Finland for an accumulated 14 years, during which he completed his undergraduate and postgraduate degrees. He served as a lecturer in English at the University of Jyväskylä, later honing his expertise as an Assistant Professor of English and English-Finnish Translation Theory and Practice at the University of Tampere.

In his relentless pursuit of academic excellence, Professor Robinson returned to the Pacific Northwest to earn his Ph.D. from the University of Washington in 1983. His ground-breaking dissertation, *American Apocalypses: The Image of the End of the World in American Literature*, became the launching pad for an illustrious scholarly journey. Professor Robison then joined the University of Mississippi in Oxford as Professor of English, where he dedicated the next 21 years of his career, developing as an educator and embarking on numerous international ventures.

Professor Robinson's leadership and academic achievements were internationally recognised in 2010, when he was appointed to the prestigious position of Tong Tin Sun Chair Professor of English and Head of the English Department at Lingnan University.

Professor Robinson continued to enhance his academic standing in the region by becoming Chair Professor of English at Hong Kong Baptist University in 2012, where he also served as Dean of the Arts Faculty from 2012 to 2015. Throughout his 18 years of service to the university, Professor Robinson made significant contributions to the Faculty and was a respected mentor to numerous students and colleagues. In recognition of his exceptional contributions in the field of translation, he was granted the title of Emeritus Professor in the Department of Translation, Interpreting, and Intercultural Studies at Hong Kong Baptist University in 2020.

Even after retiring from Hong Kong Baptist University, Professor Robinson remained committed to translation studies, and he subsequently took on the role of Professor of Translating and Interpreting at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen.

Professor Robinson has an impressive academic record with a wide-ranging research portfolio, which has had a profound impact on various fields, including translation studies, comparative and world literature, literary theory, language theory, and rhetorical theory.

He has authored numerous monographs, textbooks, and articles, many of which have become "must-reads" in the field. Some of his notable works include *The Translator's Turn* (1991), *Translation and Taboo* (1996), *Translation and Empire: Postcolonial Approaches Explained* (1997), *What Is Translation? Centrifugal Theories, Critical Interventions* (1997), *Western Translation Theory from Herodotus to Nietzsche* (1997), *Performative Linguistics: Speaking and Translating as Doing Things With Words* (2003), *Translation and the Problem of Sway* (2011), *The Deep Ecology of Rhetoric in Mencius and Aristotle* (2016), *The Dao of Translation: An East-West Dialogue* (2015), *The Deep Ecology of Rhetoric in Mencius and Aristotle* (2016), *Semiotranslating Peirce* (2016), and *Critical Translation Studies* (2017). His recent monographs include *Transgender, Translation, Translingual Address* (2019), *The Strange Loops of Translation* (2022), *Translation as a Form* (2023), *Priming Translation* (2023), *Translating the Monster* (2023), and *The Experimental Translator* (2023). His two forthcoming monographs are *Questions for Translation Studies* (John Benjamins) and *Translating the Nonhuman* (Bloomsbury Academic). His current work in progress is a book-length study of "Lessons Experimental Translators can Learn from James Joyce's Finnegans Wake".

Professor Robinson has been the recipient of multiple awards, including the 2001 Choice 38th Annual Outstanding Academic Title Award for his work Who Translates? Translator Subjectivities Beyond Reason, the 2008 Faculty Achievement Award from the University of Mississippi, and the 2018 Arts Faculty Performance Award in Scholarly Work from Hong Kong Baptist University. Furthermore, his scholarly works have been translated into various languages, including Chinese, Korean, and Arabic.

Professor Robinson's translations, contemporary memoirs, and timeless masterpieces alike, have breathed new life into literary works from across the globe. From Mia Kankimäki's *The Women I Think About at Night* to Aleksis Kivi's *The Brothers Seven*, his translations retain the soul of the original work while speaking powerfully to a new audience. In addition to Finnish literature, he has also translated important works from both German and Russian into English.

In addition, Professor Robinson is a versatile creative writer who has produced works spanning across various genres fiction, drama, and poetry. His fiction, in particular, features the playing with many narrative voices that seek to undermine the illusion of a

coherent narrative.

One of Professor Robinson's most profound contributions to the field is perhaps the concept of transcreation, brilliantly showcased in Gulliver's *Voyage to Phantomimia*, published in 2020. Through this innovative blend of original writing, translation, and scholarly commentary, Professor Robinson pushes the boundaries of translation, proving it to be not merely a mechanical act but a creative endeavour demanding profound understanding, creativity, and empathy.

Furthermore, Professor Robinson's influence extends from his own scholarly contributions to the growth and development of his students. His teachings have inspired countless students, providing them with a renewed understanding of translation, nurturing their research endeavours, and stimulating their creative potentials. Professor Robinson's impact on his students is immeasurable and continues to inspire future generations of scholars.

In the face of linguistic differences and cultural divides, Professor Robinson has harnessed the power of language and translation to build bridges and deepen mutual understanding. His dedication to exploring the complex and often overlooked facets of translation has allowed for a more nuanced appreciation of the discipline, and his innovations have continually pushed its boundaries. In Professor Douglas Robinson, we see a compelling blend of the analytical mind of a scholar, the creative soul of a writer, the skilful precision of a translator, and the nurturing heart of a mentor. He is a testament to the transformative power of language, and his body of work stands as a beacon for future generations of translation studies scholars.

In recognition of his exceptional accomplishments and noteworthy contributions to the field of translation, the Hong Kong Translation Society is pleased to present Professor Douglas Robinson with an Honorary Fellowship.

Prof. Yuan-fang TUNG

Writer: Dr. Kanglong LIU and Dr. Sai-cheong SIU

Orator: Dr. Sai-cheong SIU

Professor Yuan-fang Tung is an outstanding scholar, translator, and educator. Her distinguished and illustrious career has taken her to many prestigious institutions worldwide. She obtained her Bachelor's degree in Chinese Literature from National Taiwan University, followed by Master's degrees in Art History and East Asian Studies from the University of Oregon. She then earned her doctorate from the esteemed Harvard University. She has held key positions at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Tung Wah College, and Tunghai University, where she served as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and currently continues contributing her expertise as DDS Institute of Advanced Education Honorary Chair Professor.

Throughout her accomplished career, Professor Tung has authored publications spanning multiple domains such as translation, literature, art, and history - sharing important insights with both scholars and the wider public through her interdisciplinary research. Her thought-provoking essays not only showcase her expertise in numerous disciplines but also serve as masterpieces in their own right, captivating readers with their poetic expressions and rich sensory descriptions. Essays such as *Translation of Two Northern Song Ci Poems*, and *English Translation of Two Poems by Su Dongpo* elucidate the complex relationships between language and culture. Her unique ability to connect seemingly disparate subjects and facilitate communication between areas as varied as religion, science, and literature makes her an invaluable intellectual figure in today's rapidly changing world. For example, essays like "*A Glimpse into the Translation of the King James Bible*," and "*Matteo Ricci's Scientific Translation*" explore the indispensable role of translation and cross-cultural exchange throughout history. These works serve as a testament to her profound knowledge, razor-sharp insights, and passion for bringing ideas and disciplines into conversation with each other.

In her role as a translator, Professor Tung has exhibited her exceptional talent for capturing the deep meaning of original works with her poetic and expressive translation style. Her translation of Dr Alan Lightman's *Einstein's Dreams* captures the poetic style of the original English work and brings its timeless meditations on time, dreams, and creativity to Chinese readers. Her translation of the correspondence between Albert Einstein and Mileva Marić provides a glimpse into Einstein's personal life and intellectual development. Through her eloquent translation of *A Lifetime in Academia: An Autobiography* by the late Dr Rayson Huang, the first Chinese Vice-Chancellor of

the University of Hong Kong, Professor Tung has preserved and spread the memory of a visionary educator who played a monumental role in shaping Hong Kong's education system in the post-war decades. By capturing Dr Huang's passion for education, perseverance against adversity, and devotion to serving society, Professor Tung has conveyed his inspiring life story to Chinese readers.

During her 18 years of teaching in Hong Kong, Professor Tung made significant contributions to translation education. She developed and taught both undergraduate and graduate courses. Her renowned courses, including "Translation History," "Translation and Culture," and "Translation Workshop," were popular among students. She engaged students with her compelling teaching style and diverse examples, bringing translation skills and cultural phenomena to life. For instance, she drew on historical translation events, such as Kumarajiva and Xuan Zang's sutra translation projects during the Sixteen Kingdoms and Tang periods respectively, Bible translation in the Late Qing, and Lu Xun and Liang Shiqiu's translations in the Republican period. She also discussed contemporary issues in literary masterpieces, movies, and speeches, such as former US President Barack Obama's first inaugural address. These discussions promoted translation knowledge and skills, as well as professionalism, from multiple perspectives, helping students understand the relationship between language, culture, and society.

Professor Tung's dedication and passion for translation education and mentorship have profoundly impacted her students. She has created a collaborative and supportive learning environment where students have thrived under her guidance. She has instilled in her students both a deep understanding of and passion for multilingual communication and intercultural exchange. Her influence extends beyond the classroom. Through her dedication to helping students achieve their full potential, Professor Tung has transformed lives and inspired many to pursue impactful careers as translators, academics, and professionals. She serves as an inspiration and role model, cultivating her students' intellectual and personal growth as global citizens and creating strong and enduring bonds between herself and her students.

In her book *Choice and Creation: Essays on Literary Translation*, Professor Tung highlights the importance of choice in translation, from selecting the material to translating passages and choosing the right words. This concept of choice reflects a pivotal decision in her own life: choosing to contribute to Hong Kong's translation community. By sharing her immense wisdom, insight, and knowledge with students and practitioners in Hong Kong, she has nurtured translation talent for this uniquely bilingual and cultural city, making a substantial impact on its academic community and extending far beyond to the broader world of translation theory and practice.

Professor Tung's commitment to translation education and the advancement of bilingualism exemplifies the choices discussed in her book. This demonstrates the critical role that such decisions can have not only on the translation process but also on

the broader world. Through her work in Hong Kong, Professor Tung has made a lasting impression on the city's translation landscape, inspiring generations of students and professionals to strive for excellence in their pursuits and contributing to the development of a genuinely bilingual society. Her remarkable achievements and dedication to the field serve as an inspiration to us all, and her contributions will undoubtedly leave behind a legacy in translation and education.

In recognition of her unwavering commitment to the pursuit of excellence in translation, her exceptional contributions to the field of literary creation and translation, and her invaluable efforts in advancing translator education in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Translation Society is pleased to present Professor Yuan-fang Tung with an Honorary Fellowship.

Prof. Kefei WANG

Writer and orator: Dr. Dechao LI

Professor Kefei Wang is more than just a distinguished scholar; he is a symbol of resilience and a testament to the transformative power of unyielding curiosity and lifelong learning. Hailing from the tumultuous era of the Cultural Revolution, his academic journey is far from ordinary. It is a narrative marked by unfaltering self-study, an indomitable spirit, an enduring thirst for knowledge and a lofty aim for excellence, that have done justice to his profound intellectual endowment against all odds and led him to attain his Ph.D. from the esteemed Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU), where he now holds the distinguished position of Chair Professor of the University.

Professor Wang's contributions to academia are as extensive as they are impressive. He serves as a member of the Discipline Review Panel for Foreign Languages and Literatures of the Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council and as Editor-in-Chief of the prestigious journal *Foreign Language Teaching and Research* published by BFSU. His responsibilities also extend to his role as Executive Deputy Director of the Key Research Institute of Chinese Foreign Language Education, where his influence helps shape policy and practices in foreign language education at the national level.

In recognition of his extensive research contributions, Professor Wang has been honoured with the Special Government Allowance by the State Council. His primary research focuses on linguistics and translation studies, leading over a dozen national and provincial research projects, including major endeavours supported by the National Social Sciences Fund. His pursuit of excellence, passion for knowledge sharing, and remarkable ability to inspire the next generation of scholars make him a paragon in the realm of translation and intercultural studies. His dedication to fostering a new generation of thinkers and scholars, combined with his profound understanding and innovative approaches to linguistics and translation, imbues a unique vibrancy into the discipline.

Adding to his vast portfolio of responsibilities, Professor Wang is the Chief Expert of the "Prof. Kefei Wang Centre," a research institute affiliated with the School of Foreign Languages at Shanghai Jiao Tong University. In this capacity, he aligns his research with the national language strategy, focusing on areas such as translation and language contact studies on language big data platforms, strategic planning for foreign language education, and the internationalisation of the Chinese language within the global governance context and the "Belt and Road Initiative".

Internationally recognised for his scholarly prowess, Professor Wang has been invited over thirty times to conduct research and deliver lectures at prestigious foreign universities and research institutions. These engagements include appointments as a Visiting Professor at the "International Research Centre for Japanese Studies" by the Japanese Ministry of Education, a Senior Research Scholar at Lancaster University in the United Kingdom, and a Visiting Professor at Fu Jen Catholic University.

Professor Wang has made significant contributions to the field of translation studies. Specifically, he has pioneered the advancement of translation history by contextualising translation issues within the realm of intellectual and cultural history. This innovative approach is reflected in his seminal works such as *The Assimilation of Western Political and Philosophical Thoughts in Modern China and Japan* and *A Cultural History of Translation*. Moreover, he has played a crucial role in the development of corpus-based translation studies. His notable work*, Bilingual Parallel Corpus: Construction and Application*, details the creation of a large-scale English-Chinese parallel corpus. This accomplishment has greatly propelled the progression of corpus-based translation studies within the broader Chinese context. In addition to his influential works, which are widely read, cited, and included in the reference lists of numerous translation studies programs as well as bibliographies of major publications in the field, he has published over 200 papers both domestically and internationally. His scholarship has been acknowledged with several accolades including the Third Outstanding Achievement Award in Humanities and Social Sciences in China, the Second Outstanding Achievement Award for Young and Middle-aged Philosophical and Social Sciences in Beijing, and recognition as a supervisor for the National Excellent Doctoral Dissertations.

Professor Wang's commitment to his craft transcends the confines of personal accomplishment. The master of translation never loses sight of the power of teaching. In fact, his personal journey has consistently fortified his conviction in resilience and self-education. It has also moulded him into a larger-than-life role model who, in addition to his profound expertise and scholarly achievements, has deeply resonated with his students, serving as an approachable inspiration and guiding them to view education as a lifelong journey. Today, we gather here not only to applaud Professor Wang's unwavering commitment to education and personal development, but also to commend his transformative impact on academia and the world of translation studies. His lifelong dedication to the pursuit of knowledge, to teaching, and to pushing the boundaries of translation studies has created a formidable presence in the field with an indelible impact, one that will echo throughout the annals of academia for generations. Yet, this moment is not solely about retrospective recognition. As we honour him today, we eagerly anticipate the future chapters he will write in the chronicles of translation studies, certain they will be filled with invaluable insights and groundbreaking contributions. In affirming his past achievements, we also remain in constant anticipation of incessant groundbreaking leaps in the future work of the visionary master.

Ladies and gentlemen, honoured guests, in recognition of his remarkable scholarship, extensive research, enormous scholarly and personal impact, and unwavering dedication and outstanding contributions to the field of translation and language studies, the Hong Kong Translation Society is pleased to present Professor Kefei Wang with an Honorary Fellowship.

6. Translation Masters' Lectures

Lecture 1

Translation and Reception Studies

Prof. Leo Tak-hung CHAN

Guangxi University

Studies of translation reception take as their focus the receiver of the translated message, in contrast to research oriented toward either the text or the translator. The early influences on this branch of translation studies have come from linguistics and literary criticism, with input from key figures like Eugene Nida, Hans Vermeer, Wolfgang Iser, and Wayne Booth, among others. The recent research boom has been fueled by technological advances which make possible the investigation of what happens to the reader/viewer during the process of reading/viewing. At the same time, traditional methodologies, more suited to the collection of post hoc data, have been reinvigorated by innovations in the use of quantitative analytical tools. It is largely in the areas of written and audiovisual translation that the receptionist approach has been adopted, with translated fiction and subtitling furnishing the majority of case-studies. An expansion to the research field is anticipated, since scholars from several related disciplines—usability studies, accessibility studies, and interpreting studies—are already tapping into the insights into translation reception to deal with critical issues that they themselves confront.

Prof. Leo Tak-hung CHAN
Guangxi University

Leo Tak-hung Chan (B.A., University of Hong Kong; M.A. & Ph.D., Indiana University) is former Professor of Translation at Lingnan University (Hong Kong), where he was Head of Department for 10 years. He is now Junwu Distinguished Professor at Guangxi University, China. He was Postdoctoral Fellow at the Centre for Chinese Studies, University of Michigan, USA (1991-92), Visiting Professor at Kwansei Gakuin

University, Japan (2014) and Visiting Honorary Professor at Fudan University, PRC (2017). He was the 29th CETRA Chair Professor of Translation at the Translation Centre at Leuven University, Belgium (2017). In 2018 he was awarded the Humanities and Social Sciences Prestigious Fellowship by the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong.

Professor Chan's articles have appeared in major journals like *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, Comparative Literature Studies, TTR, Asian Folklore Studies, META, Babel, Translation and Interpreting Studies, Translation Studies, Perspectives, Translation and Interpreting, International Journal of the Sociology of Language*, and *The Translator*. His scholarly books include: *Western Theory in East Asian Contexts: Translation and Transtextual Rewriting* (Bloomsbury Academic, 2020), *Translation in the Post-Babelian Era* (in Chinese; Bookman Publishers, 2020), *Translation, Adaptation, and Reader Reception* (in Chinese; Tsinghua University Press, 2020), *Readers, Reading and Reception of Translated Prose Fiction in Chinese: Novel Encounters* (St. Jerome Publishing, 2010), *Twentieth-Century Chinese Translation Theory: Modes, Issues and Debates* (John Benjamins, 2004), *One into Many: Translation and the Dissemination of Classical Chinese Literature* (Rodopi Editions, 2003), *Masterpieces in Western Translation Theory* (co-edited; City University of HK Press, 2000), and *The Discourse on Foxes and Ghosts: Ji Yun and Eighteenth-century Literati Storytelling* (University of Hawaii Press, 1998).

Professor Chan is former President of the Hong Kong Translation Society (2010-2018) and currently its President Emeritus; former Chief Editor of *Translation Quarterly* (2004-2018) and currently its Honorary Chief Editor; Founding Editor of *Journal of Modern Literature in Chinese* (renamed recently as Prism). He was also Executive Committee Member of the Taiwanese Association of Translators, Member of the IATIS Regional Workshops Committee, Advisory Member of the Committee for the Translation of the Five Classics (a Confucius Institute project), and Founding Member/Director of Research and Publication, Association of Asian Translation Industries (ASEAN plus three). He is Editor of the book series "Approaches to Translation Studies" (E.J. Brill; Netherlands) and Editorial Board Member for five other book series published by Bloomsbury Academic (USA), Sindéresis (Spain), University of Leuven Press (Belgium), Brill (Netherlands) and Hunan People's Publishing House (PRC). His other former capacities include: Executive Council Member of the Translators' Association of China, Member of the FIT Translation Standards Committee, Chief Moderator of the UK Institute of Linguists' FDEC (Translation) Examinations, and First Vice-President of the Asian Studies Association of Hong Kong. Over the years, Professor Chan has published on translation topics related to four languages (Chinese, English, Japanese and French) and four areas (reception issues in translation; adaptation studies; translation and global English; and Sino-Japanese translation).

Lecture 2

My Three Decades with Machine Translation

Prof. Douglas ROBINSON

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

This paper constitutes a kind of truncated memoir of my engagement with machine translation since the early 1990s, beginning with a 1992 article I wrote arguing (fairly ignorantly, but as it turned out presciently) that rather than being tuned for specific domains, machine translation should utilise neural nets, and continuing through coffee conversations with MT researchers in the late 1990s to the development of Statistical Machine Translation in the first decade of the new millennium—to my simultaneous exploration of the devastating effects free online MT has had on the translation profession and use of free online MT for avant-garde/experimental translation.

Prof. Douglas ROBINSON
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

Douglas Robinson is an American academic scholar, translator and fiction-writer who is best known for his work in translation studies, but has published widely on various aspects of human communication and social interaction (American literature, literary theory, linguistic theory, gender theory, writing theory, rhetorical theory). He has translated several Finnish novels, plays, and monographs into English, and his own novel was written in English but first published in Finnish translation.

Robinson is currently Professor of Translating and Interpreting at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Emeritus Professor of Translation, Interpreting, and Intercultural Studies at Hong Kong Baptist University.

Robinson obtained his PhD from the University of Washington in 1983, with a dissertation entitled American Apocalypses directed by Leroy Searle. In 1989 Robinson accepted a job as Assistant Professor of English at the University of Mississippi, Oxford,

where he worked for the next 21 years, the last three as Director of First-Year Writing. During that time, he also spent one semester (spring 1999) as Acting Director of the MFA Programme in Translation at the University of Iowa, one semester (1999–2000) as a Senior Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Vic, Catalonia, and one year (2005–2006) as a Senior Fulbright Lecturer at Voronezh State University, Russia.

In 2010 Robinson was appointed Tong Tin Sun Chair Professor of English and Head of the English Department at Lingnan University, and in 2012 as Chair Professor of English and Dean of Arts at Hong Kong Baptist University. He stepped down from the Deanship at the end of his first three-year term, August 31, 2015, but continued as Chair Professor of English until August 31, 2020, when he became Professor of Translating and Interpreting at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Emeritus Professor of the Department of Translation, Interpreting, and Intercultural Studies at the Hong Kong Baptist University.

While Robinson's influence on the field of translation studies in particular is global, his work has been especially enthusiastically received in China. Lin Zhu's book on his work, *The Translator-Centred Multidisciplinary Construction*, was originally written as a doctoral dissertation at Nankai University, in Tianjin, PRC; and as Robinson himself notes in his foreword to that book, Chinese responses to his work almost always seem to display a complex appreciation of the middle ground he explores between thinking and feeling—whereas there is a tendency in the West to binarise the two, so that any talk of feeling gets read as implying a complete exclusion of both analytical thought and collective social regulation. In her book Dr. Zhu responds extensively to this Chinese reception of Robinson's thought, noting problems of emphasis and focus, identifying nuance errors in both Chinese translations and paraphrases of his work; but, perhaps because of the "ecological" tendencies of ancient Chinese thought in the Daoist, Confucian, and Buddhist traditions, and the focus in Confucius and Mencius on feeling as the root of all human ethical growth, Chinese scholars typically lack the inclination often found in Western scholars to relegate feeling to pure random idiosyncratic body states.

Lecture 3

Regarding the Impact of Modern Technology on Translation

Prof. Yuan-fang TUNG
Tunghai University

This talk will examine how modern technology, primarily AI programs such as Google Translate and other chatbots like ChatGPT, has affected the art of translation. Looking into the history of Translation Studies since the 1970s in Hong Kong, along with my experience at the Department of Translation, Chinese University of Hong Kong, I will briefly review how we have expanded the contents and covered the general topics of translation theories, culture and translation, translation practice, and specialised areas such as legal, and business translation in our curriculum. In order to enrich the program, we have gradually focused on both interlingual and intercultural aspects of the translation process and also strengthened it by adding new courses within each specific area. For example, issues of gender, colonialism, and multiculturalism have added to the discussion. Over the years, computer technology has developed at great speed, and created a new field in translation, a kind of computer-aided translation, very different from traditional methods. Subsequently, corpus became a topic of discussion. Then last winter, a chatbot APP called ChatGPT arrived onto the scene. Burning like wildfire in the meadow, it seemed to contain a great built-in power to destroy the established way of understanding the world. Suddenly every system we had been familiar with feels threatened. Now the future of the translation industry itself seems uncertain. Do we even need human translation anymore? Moving forward we ask ourselves: how will the field of translation navigate this ever-changing technology?

Prof. Yuan-fang TUNG
Tunghai University

Yuan-fang Tung is a scholar, translator and essayist, currently serving as DDS Institute of Advanced Education Honorary Chair Professor at Tunghai University. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Chinese Literature from National Taiwan University, Master's degrees in Art History and East Asian Studies from the University of Oregon, and a Doctorate degree from Harvard University. Prior to her current role, she held positions as Professor of Translation at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Professor and Director of Language and General Education Centre at Tung Wah College, and Chair Professor and Dean of Faculty of Arts at Tunghai University.

Professor Tung's publications encompass a diverse range of topics, including translation, literature, and poetry. Among her notable works are Two Journeys to the North: A Comparative Study of the Poetic Journals of Wen T'ien-hsiang and Wu Mei-ts'un, as well as collections of Chinese essays. In addition, she has translated several works from English into Chinese, including Einstein's Dreams, Albert Einstein/Mileva Marić - the Love Letters, and A Lifetime in Academia: An Autobiography by Rayson Huang. She has also translated works by renowned poets such as Cao Jingzhao and Ma Ruyu from the Ming dynasty, as well as Wu Guichen and Liang Desheng from the Qing dynasty, from Chinese into English. These translations have been featured in the esteemed book Women Writers of Traditional China. With her poetic and expressive translation style, she skillfully captures the profound meaning of the original works with great artistry.

As an accomplished scholar who excels in teaching, research, and administrative work, Professor Tung has made significant contributions to translation education during her 18 years of teaching in Hong Kong, with a particular emphasis on the development and delivery of undergraduate and graduate courses. Her courses, including "Translation History," "Translation and Culture," and "Translation Workshop," were known for their popularity among students. Her use of numerous examples to explain translation skills and cultural phenomena helped to create a lively and stimulating learning environment, making her courses both engaging and enjoyable.

談翻譯的雙重中介作用
The Double Mediation Effect of Translation

Prof. Kefei WANG

Beijing Foreign Studies University

講者認為翻譯具有雙重中介作用。翻譯的使命是移花接木，翻譯的意義是催生異彩。移花接木是翻譯的第一重中介，即通過語言文字的轉換，使我們得以了解域外文化，併取其精華，移植本土。催生異彩是翻譯的第二重中介；在語言溝通後，目標語一方激發活力，蓬勃生機，燦爛文化，是更深層次的中介。雙重中介作用揭示了翻譯文化活動的完整過程。

There is a double mediation effect (DME) of translation. In line with DME, translation takes the mission of cultural transplanting (placing seeds in the soil of another culture) and that of enriching the target culture with foreign elements. In the first phase of mediation, i.e. language transference, translation helps to understand another culture, and introduces expressive power into target language. In the second phase, a higher level of mediation, the target language becomes enlivened and energetic with the transfusion. This two-phrase mediation bespeaks translation in its whole process of cross-cultural communication.

Prof. Kefei WANG
Beijing Foreign Studies University

Prof. Kefei Wang is a distinguished professor at Beijing Foreign Studies University and a member of the Foreign Language and Literature Committee of the State Council. He is also editor-in-chief of Foreign Language Teaching and Research, a leading journal in the field in China and a director of the Corpus Translation Committee of the China Comparative Study of English and Chinese Association. He is a recipient of the Government Special Allowance awarded by the State Council of the People's Republic of China. He has been invited to visit more than 30 universities and research institutions

both home and abroad for academic exchange, research and lectures. He has been appointed as a visiting professor at the International Research Centre for Japanese Culture of the Ministry of Education of Japan, a senior research scholar at Lancaster University in the UK, a visiting professor at Fu Jen Catholic University in Taiwan, and a part-time professor at many universities in mainland China. His main research areas are linguistics and translation studies. He has been the principal investor for more than 10 national and provincial research projects, including National Social Science Major Projects. He has published more than 120 papers both domestically and internationally, including *The Reception of Western Political Philosophy in Modern China and Japan: A Study of Translation Culture History, Bilingual Parallel Corpus: Development and Applications, and Exploration in Corpus-based Translation Studies.*

7. Invited Speakers' Lectures

<p align="center"><strong style="color:#c0392b">Invited Speech 1</p>

Translation Technologies: Striking a Balance

<p align="center">Prof. Lynne BOWKER</p>

<p align="center">University of Ottawa, Canada</p>

The online Cambridge Dictionary defines **balancing act** as "a difficult situation in which someone has to try to give equal amounts of importance, time, attention, etc. to two or more different things at the same time." In bridging two languages and cultures, translators have always had to perform a type of balancing act, such as by conveying the source author's intentions while also meeting the expectations of the target audience. Indeed, the success of a translation often depends on how well the translator performs this balancing act. If translators are already adept funambulists (tightrope walkers), it might not seem like a big deal to introduce additional parameters that require finding the right balance; however, striking a balance is a complex and demanding task. Technology is often presented as a means of simplifying a task, but in the case of computing technologies, recent trends in cognitive ergonomics (i.e. cognitive demands placed on users by the design and complexity of computer programs), indicate that human interaction with computer-based systems is increasingly complex and thus needs more sophisticated support. One of the ways in which translation technologies have placed increased cognitive demands on translators is by introducing additional ways in which translators need to strike a balance. While the concept of balance may come up in an ad hoc way in the translation technology curriculum, the rise in the number of balance-related cognitive demands imposed by translation tools could point to a need to tackle this concept more directly. This presentation explores a number of ways in which translation technologies require translators to grapple with the complex notion of balance (e.g. fuzzy matching, term extraction, design of training corpora for machine translation tools, setting the "temperature" in large language models, UX for different players in translation process), and considers how we can better prepare translation students to cope with the balancing act in their future careers.

Prof. Lynne BOWKER
University of Ottawa, Canada

Lynne Bowker is Full Professor at the School of Translation and Interpretation at the University of Ottawa, where she teaches and conducts research on computer-aided and machine translation. In 2020, she was elected to the Royal Society of Canada (Canada's national academy) in recognition of her research contributions to the fields of translation and translation technologies. In the 2022/2023 academic year, she is a NAWA Visiting Researcher in the Scholarly Communication Research Group at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poland working on a project to combine plain language and machine translation. Her most recent book, *De-mystifying translation: Introducing Translation to non-translators* (2023, Routledge), is available in open access.

Translation "Universals" in the Age of AI? An Exploration of Emergent Research Agendas for Corpus-Based Translation Studies

Prof. Haidee KOTZE

Utrecht University

Corpus-based studies of the typicalities of translated language have, with few exceptions, been biased to human translation, mostly because the aim of such studies is to enable investigation of the sociocognitive (and then by definition human) factors that shape translational language production. However, the increasingly interwoven nature of the human and the technological in translation (and other forms of language production) raises new questions, and new opportunities, for studies of the typicalities of translated language. In this presentation, I explore these new research avenues, and propose that systematic and theoretically informed corpus-based comparisons of language produced without and with the assistance of language technologies can contribute to our understanding of what language is – and particularly, what is human about language.

Prof. Haidee KOTZE
Utrecht University

Haidee Kotze is professor and chair of translation studies at Utrecht University. She is editor-in-chief of the journal *Target*, and co-editor of the book series *Utrecht Studies in Language and Communication* (Brill). Her research explores the complexities of cognitive, linguistic, social, institutional and ideological aspects of language contact in multilingual settings. Her most recent work is at the interface of linguistics and digital humanities and focuses on modelling language change in parliamentary discourse across varieties of English.

The Seamless Integration of Translation, Cultural and Technology Literacies in Higher Education

Prof. Sara LAVIOSA

University of Bari 'Aldo Moro'

In the globalised and technologised world we live in there is a growing need to achieve translation, cultural, and technology literacies for personal, social, and professional reasons. It follows that the integration of courses in translation, culture, and technology in the curriculum design of undergraduate and graduate degree programmes, as well as doctoral programmes in the humanities is becoming an ambitious academic enterprise, which is being undertaken cooperatively in educational institutions across the world. Set within this background, in the first part of my paper I will give an overview of current approaches to the teaching of translation, cultural, and technology skills in institutions of higher education in Europe. In the second part, I will report on a classroom-based study that I carried out as a participant observer of my own class at postgraduate level, where I teach translation with the aid of English and Italian comparable reference corpora.

Prof. Sara LAVIOSA
University of Bari 'Aldo Moro'

Sara Laviosa is Associate Professor of English at the University of Bari 'Aldo Moro'. She has written numerous articles for academic journals (*Target*; *Across Languages and Cultures*; *Belgian Journal of Linguistics*; *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer*; *Linguaculture*; *MonTI*; *L2 Journal*; *Translation Quarterly). She is author of Corpus-based Translation Studies* (Rodopi/Brill, 2002) and *Translation and Language Education* (Routledge, 2014). She is co-author of *Textual and Contextual Analysis in Empirical Translation Studies* (Springer, 2017) and Guest Editor of *Translation in the Language Classroom*, Special Issue of *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer* Vol. 8(1); CTS Spring-cleaning: A Critical Reflection, Special Issue of MonTI (13); and Corpus-based Translation Studies (CBTS), Special Issue of *Research in Corpus Linguistics* (Fall 2023). She is co-editor of *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Education* (2020); *The Oxford Handbook of Translation and Social Practices* (2021); and Recent Trends in Translation Studies (Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2021). She is the founder and Editor of the academic journal *Translation and Translanguaging in Multilingual Contexts*.

The Future of Translation and Translation Studies in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

Prof. Jeremy MUNDAY

University of Leeds

In this talk I shall discuss my perspective on recent developments in artificial intelligence and the possible ramifications for the translation industry, for translator training and for translation studies as a discipline. While some rejoice in the advances of technology and its ability to produce solutions as good as if not better than most humans, others see the devaluation of their professional activities and even fear for the future in the world where artificial intelligence learns, quicker, faster and more efficiently than the human brain. I will discuss recent history of translation and translation studies to trace how we have arrived at where we are today, and I will suggest possible scenarios for the future.


Prof. Jeremy MUNDAY
University of Leeds

Jeremy Munday is Emeritus Professor of Translation Studies at the University of Leeds. His specialisms include linguistic translation theories, discourse analysis (including systemic functional linguistics), ideology and translation, and Latin American literature in translation. He is the author of, amongst others, *Introducing Translation Studies* (2022, now in its co-authored 5th edition). He has had executive, advisory or editorial roles for the Chartered Institute of Linguists, the European Society for Translation Studies and the International Association for Translation and Intercultural Studies, as well as for journals worldwide. He is also General Editor for the *Bloomsbury Advances in Translation* series. He was the Chair Professor at the CETRA Summer School (2016) organised by the University of Leuven in Antwerp.

8. Featured Speakers' Lectures

Featured Speech 1

Using AI for English-Chinese Simultaneous Interpreting of Political Speeches
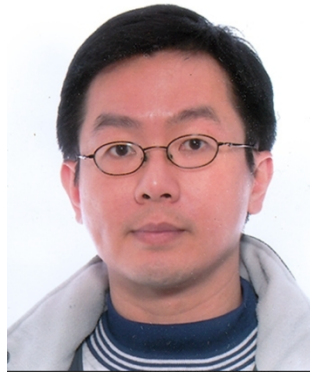
Dr. Andrew K.F. CHEUNG

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

This paper provides an overview of the latest technologies and their pedagogical implications, with a focus on updating existing translation and interpreting (T&I) training models to incorporate new elements. One topic of interest is the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) language models to assist with simultaneous interpreting (SI) for politicians. SI is a demanding task that requires a high level of concentration and mental agility. This paper aims to explore how to improve the training and performance of interpreters by leveraging advances in technology, particularly in the field of AI language models.

With sufficient training, AI language models can recognise and translate formulaic expressions commonly used in political discourse, which can help improve the speed and accuracy of the SI. However, impromptu speeches may contain more unpredictable language and expressions that the AI model may not have encountered before, making it more difficult for the model to assist interpreters.

Various research methods could be employed to test the hypothesis that AI language models could aid the SI process at some meetings more effectively than at meetings with impromptu speeches. A corpus-based approach could be particularly effective to test the hypothesis that AI language models could aid the SI process at meetings where formulaic language is used extensively. While it is still a developing field, it is likely

that AI language models will be able to be of some use to interpreters. However, it is important to consider the ethical implications and limitations of using AI language models during SI.

Finally, this paper compares SI renditions in Chinese of two types of English political speeches with different rhetorical features to highlight the importance of incorporating these new elements into training models. This comparison serves to demonstrate the potential benefits and pitfalls of using AI language models to assist the SI process. By analysing the differences in how the AI language models interpret speeches with different rhetorical features, this paper aims to show how incorporating these new elements into T&I training models can improve the ability of interpreters to maintain a high level of accuracy when interpreting certain types of political speeches.

Challenges Posed by Technology in Translation Quality Assessment for Training Translators: A Comparison of Translations by ChatGPT and DeepL

Dr. Dechao LI

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

The emergence of AI technology, exemplified by ChatGPT, and the availability of free machine translation services like Google Translate and DeepL, have revolutionised the translation industry. These technologies can generate thousands of translations in seconds for any language pair, reshaping the concept of translation and the training of translators. Translation instructors, at the forefront of dealing with the implications of this technological wave in the learning and teaching process, face various challenges including course design, content delivery, organisation of in-class and after-class activities, and evaluation of student progress. These challenges highlight the profound impact of technology on translation pedagogy, an area that has remained relatively untouched by science and technology for many years.

Among the most daunting tasks for translation instructors is the assessment of students' translation work, as learners often rely on online translation resources, such as those mentioned above, to complete their translation tests. This dependence on translation technology becomes even more significant when online access is permitted during translation assessments.

For instance, in the course CBS 1CN06P Translation and Chinese Society, designed for non-translation major students interested in learning translation at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, students are required to choose and translate two out of three Chinese passages into English. To simulate real working conditions faced by translation

professionals in the region, students are allowed to utilise any available translation aids, either online or offline. This practice has been successful in differentiating students' translation levels over the years. However, this year has seen a substantial increase in the quality of translation works produced by students in the test, primarily due to the assistance provided by ChatGPT and DeepL.

To investigate how these tools have improved the quality of translation compared to previous assessments, this study compares the English versions of a Chinese passage produced by ChatGPT and DeepL. It identifies the strengths and weaknesses of each translation and provides a rating. The study also discusses how human translators can further enhance these translations. Finally, the study suggests modifications or adjustments to translation assessment in the classroom and translation training in response to transformative technologies like ChatGPT.

Parallel Corpus in Translation Training: Insights from Implementing a Large-Scale Parallel Corpus

Dr. Kanglong LIU

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

The ability to compile corpora, use corpus tools, and apply corpus evidence for translational decisions has been widely viewed as a fundamental component of translation competence. Among the various types of corpora, parallel corpora have proved to be the most useful and effective because they can provide straightforward translation solutions for translators. Numerous studies have shown that parallel corpora can help student translators extract the desired terminology or concordances, observe how expert translators handle problems in translation, and explore how information might be lost or supplemented during the translation process. In view of the obvious merits, parallel corpora are believed to play a significant role in enhancing translation trainees' competence and confidence. Despite their perceived benefits, there is a lack of longitudinal and empirical research to evaluate the effectiveness of corpus use in translator training. Most previous studies are conceptual rather than empirical, with studies often focusing on examining the merits of corpus-assisted translation. For this reason, more experimental studies are needed to evaluate the use of corpus in translator training.

Based on a large-scale parallel corpus (http://www.tr-corpus.com), the current study aims to fill the research gap by using experimental studies to explore the roles and functions of parallel corpora in the translation classroom. Using a pretest-training-posttest design, this study compares two groups of MA students majoring in translation, i.e., an experimental group using a parallel corpus and a control group using non-corpus translation resources. Multiple sources of data were collected for triangulation,

including audio recordings of the class, screencasts of trainees' translation process, translation products, stimulated recall with retrospective verbal reports, and semi-structured interviews. This study has uncovered the affordances and challenges of using a large-scale parallel corpus in translation teaching. Implications on how translation educators can better incorporate parallel corpora in translation teaching will also be discussed in relation to the findings.

Interpreting in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Insights from "Big" Interpreting Data

Dr. Janice Jun PAN

Hong Kong Baptist University

The rapid advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) present both challenges and opportunities for the interpreting profession. This talk explores the impact of AI on interpreting research and practice, highlighting innovative platforms that utilise "big" interpreting data to empower the next generation of interpreters. Analysing extensive datasets of interpreting interactions enables insights into language patterns, cultural differences, and communication strategies. This data can be harnessed to create digital tools and platforms, equipping interpreters with invaluable information and resources to navigate the complex interpreting landscape with increased confidence.

The talk will feature the work of two interpreting corpora: the 6.5-million-word Chinese/English Political Interpreting Corpus (CEPIC; Pan 2019, https://digital.lib.hkbu.edu.hk/cepic/) and the Chinese/English Translation and Interpreting Learner Corpus (CETILC; Pan, Wong & Wang, 2022), estimated at over 1 million word tokens. The talk will introduce the further expansion of these corpora and work regarding a subsequent collaborative project on interpreting data "mining", which is currently funded by the General Research Fund of Hong Kong's Grants Council (Project No. 12611717). In addition, the talk will also introduce Enter-Link, a new digital platform that is under development with funding support from the Innovation and Technology Commission and the Hong Kong Science Park. The platform integrates research from interpreting corpora data and computer-assisted interpreting tools. As AI technology continues to progress, its role in interpreter training and professional

development will likely expand. Through exploring these developments and case studies, the talk aims to offer insights into how interpreting professionals and other fields can prepare for the future.

Apart from investigating the potential of AI in developing innovative interpreting platforms that provide real-time interpretation assistance and improve interpreting accuracy and efficiency, the talk will address the ethical considerations of employing AI and big data in interpreting, such as data privacy and security concerns, and potential solutions. The talk will conclude with a discussion on how to leverage AI and interpreting data to facilitate more effective and inclusive communication across languages and cultures, fostering continued innovation and growth in the interpreting profession.

Featured Speech 5

Unleashing the Potential of Artificial Intelligence in Translation: From General Applications to Purpose-built Innovations
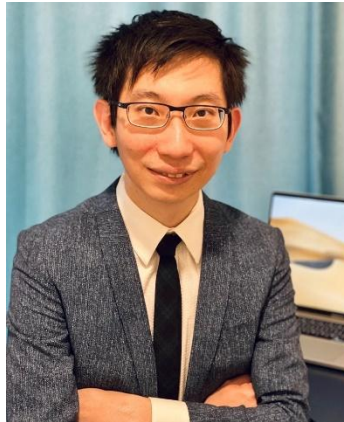
Dr. Sai-cheong SIU

The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong

Recent rapid advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) have led to ground-breaking applications in language processing, such as neural machine translation and AI-powered chatbots. This study explores the potential of AI-driven translation technology, from general tools to specialised solutions tailored for specific domains. We highlight three custom-developed applications from our recent research projects.

We first provide an overview of AI tools for general translation, discussing their strengths and limitations. We then propose strategies for leveraging these applications in professional translation by identifying essential knowledge and skills for translators and key directions for developers.

Subsequently, we shift our focus to AI for specialised translation, showcasing three innovative tools from our recent projects: IPOTranslate[*], GovPR Translation[†], and DharmaBridge[††]. IPOTranslate is a specialised tool for translating initial public offering (IPO) prospectuses, employing artificial neural networks trained on bilingual data. GovPR Translation combines neural machine translation and translation memories to effectively translate Hong Kong government press releases. DharmaBridge is an AI solution specifically designed to translate texts associated with Humanistic Buddhism.

This study highlights the potential of harnessing AI advancements to enhance translation technology, from general applications to customised solutions. By embracing these innovations, translators and developers can collaborate to devise novel solutions addressing industry challenges, improving the overall quality and efficiency of translation services across domains.

9. Abstracts

a. Panel 1: Translation and Literature I 翻譯與文學 I

1	The Pivotal Role of Translators' Research in Literary Translation: A Case Study of Jeffrey Kinkley *Minhui XU*
2	Minor Literature as a Vital Component of World Literature: Lu Xun's Translation of Bulgarian Literature via German Sources *Xiaolu MA*
3	Images of Tibetan Identity Emerging from the Selection of Contemporary Tibetan Literature for English Translation by the Anglophone World *Meihua SONG*
4	Female Ornamentation and Power in *Jin Ping Mei*: Translating Women's Hair Ornament *Diji* in Classical Chinese Literature *Meilong LIU; Jackie Xiu YAN*
5	Effects of Translation Practice are Modulated by Translation Direction: A Translation Unit Perspective *Jinfang SHI; Dechao LI; Jing LV*

The Pivotal Role of Translators' Research in Literary Translation:
A Case Study of Jeffrey Kinkley

Minhui XU

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At the turn of the twentieth century, many Chinese translators departed from the mainstream approach to world literature advocated by Western powers and turned their attention to what Chinese theorists call the "literature of weak and small nations." China's marginalized position in the international political and economic order of the time prompted the pursuit of a discourse to address imperialism and national identity, as well as problems of social injustice and oppression. This article draws on Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari's interpretation of "minor literature" to analyze Lu Xun's interest in the literature of weak and small nations, which developed against the backdrop of the European formation of a canonical genealogy of world literature (Weltliteratur). By introducing Chinese readers to relevant literary history and translating selected works of fiction, Lu Xun formed an imagined community of letters joining China to the weak and small nations — despite his heavy reliance on German sources that took a markedly canonical stance. This article focuses on Lu Xun's translation and interpretation of two short stories by Ivan Vazov, Bulgaria's pre-eminent modern writer, to explore how the literature of weak and small nations assisted Lu Xun in negotiating not only with Western cultural hegemony but also with Chinese tradition and nationalism.

Minor Literature as a Vital Component of World Literature: Lu Xun's Translation of Bulgarian Literature via German Sources

Xiaolu MA

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

Much recent work in the discipline of translation studies has focused on translators, yet the research conducted by translators remains understudied. This study explores translators' research and its impact on their translations and on translational trust. Taking Jeffrey C. Kinkley--an American translator, historian and sinologist--as a case study, we attempt to investigate Kinkley's research work, including interviews with the original author, fieldwork to verify objects described in the text, research on historical documentation and previous studies, which resembles the research work of evidential scholarship and ethnographic studies. Kinkley's research impacts his translations, which are characterised by inclusive text selection, thick translation strategies, literary and cultural fidelity, and knowledge creation. A translator's research provides a solid foundation not only for accurate and adequate translations and increased translator's visibility but also for dynamic networking among various agents in the translation field, which plays a pivotal role in nurturing translational trust. This investigation into Kinkley's research work contributes to an in-depth understanding of and objective comments on both translation and translator.

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Images of Tibetan Identity Emerging from the Selection of Contemporary Tibetan Literature for English Translation by the Anglophone World

Meihua SONG

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The role of translation in the image (un)making of an ethnic group or a nation has been under rigorous study (Flynn, Leerssen and van Doorslaer, 2016; van Doorslaer, 2019; Gentile, Kovács and van der Watt, 2021). However, little research has been found dealing with how Tibetan identity was represented in the English translation of contemporary Tibetan literature (literature created since PRC was founded in 1949). Drawing on narrative theory (Baker, 2006/2019) and the concept of 'constraint' in complexity thinking (Deacon, 2011; Marais, 2019), this article attends to the image of Tibetan identity emerging from the selection of contemporary Tibetan literature for English translation that had been commissioned and published by the Anglophone world up to the end of 2020. Mapping out an overall landscape of English translations of contemporary Tibetan literature, this article proceeds to examine the selection patterns that appeared to govern the translation of Tibetan literature into English and analyse the constraints on the construction of Tibetan image in relation to the institutionality underlying the selection of what got translated.

The result indicates that three selection patterns emerged from the overall landscape of contemporary Tibetan literary works in English translation. The foregrounded dissidence in the first pattern with participants mainly from the Tibetan Studies community would create an image of victimised Tibet and Tibetans as well as resisting Tibetan authors and literature. The nationalist disposition in the second pattern with the West-based ethnic Tibetan translators and editors as major participants represented a Tibet with glorious past and suffered present. The complexity of contemporary literature in their subject matters shown in the third pattern with participants mainly from Chinese literary studies circle or Tibetan Studies circle but specialising more in literature seemed to bring multi-narratives of Tibet into play. The Western master narratives around the Tibet question and those about "communism versus capitalism" seemed to be very powerful constraints upon the selection for translation. Nevertheless, nuances in the selection reveals complexity of the role translation plays in image stereotyping.

Keywords: Tibetan literature, English translation, narrative, constraint, complexity

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Female Ornamentation and Power in *Jin Ping Mei*: Translating Women's Hair Ornament *Diji* in Classical Chinese Literature
再現中國古典文學中的女子與權力：《金瓶梅》中髮飾"鬏髻"的翻譯
Meilong LIU; Jackie Xiu YAN

Department of Linguistics and Translation, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

作為明代末期用白話方言創作的中國世情小說，《金瓶梅》堪稱一部明代文化百科全書。近年來，該小說中對於女性服飾的描繪和該書的英文譯本得到了越來越多研究者的關注。然而迄今為止，鮮有學者研究該小說中女性服飾的象徵意義及翻譯。本研究以"鬏髻"為例，考察了《金瓶梅》兩個英譯本的翻譯方式和特點。在回顧"鬏髻"的起源和發展之後發現，該髮飾在《金瓶梅》中不僅具有裝飾功能，而且象徵和表現了女性角色的權力和鬥爭。本研究隨後探討了"鬏髻"一詞英文翻譯的特徵和策略，分析了"鬏髻"及相關文化術語的翻譯如何從不同層面體現中國古典文化的特性。本文通過研究中國古典文化術語的意義和翻譯，希冀對相關領域的翻譯方法和策略有所啟示。

關鍵詞：金瓶梅，古典文學翻譯，女性髮飾，鬏髻，文化翻譯

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Effects of Translation Practice are Modulated by Translation Direction: A Translation Unit Perspective Effects of Translation Practice are Modulated by Translation Direction: A Translation Unit Perspective

Jinfang SHI[a]; Dechao LI[b]; Jing LV[c]

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Translation units (TUs) are segments translators focus on at a time during translating. Based on the experiment in Translog II (keylogging software), this study explores whether students' practice of translating a non-relative language pair (Chinese-English) affects their cognitive segmentation and whether translation directions modulate the effect of translation practice (if it exists). Twenty-four MTI (Master of Translation and Interpretation) students (Chinese L1 English L2) participated in the experiment and were divided into three groups in terms of their translation practice measured by the words they had translated (low-practice group < 10,000 words; moderate-practice group = 50,000-100,000 words; high-practice group > 100,000 words). The results show that the effect of translation practice was significant on both TU size and TU nature but was modulated by translation direction. In the L1-L2 direction, translation practice facilitated student translators to process larger TUs (e.g., clauses or sentences). In contrast, in the L2-L1 direction, the effect of translation practice disappeared since there were no significant changes in TU size and TU nature between the three groups. Such results suggest that translation practice might change student translators' processing of TUs from an analytic mode to an integrated mode in the L1-L2 direction but fail to affect their analytic processing mode in the L2 -L1 translation.

Keywords: translation units; translation practice; translation direction; student translators

b. Panel 2: Translation and Technology 翻譯與科技

1	What Can We Offer in the Digital Age? Analyzing Translation Trainees' Needs for An Introductory Translation Technology Course *Jia ZHANG; Hong QIAN; Rong HUANG*
2	ChatGPT Open AI and Human Interaction: A Contrastive Parallel Corpus-based Investigation of Syntactic Complexity features in human and Machine Translations *Muhammad AFZAAL; Shanshan XIAO*
3	Implications of Generative AI on the Translation Industry: Challenges and New Horizons *George Chi Yu CHAN*
4	Research on Development of Translation Curriculum Theory in the Context of Artificial Intelligence Technology *Yun YANG, Hongying ZHENG, Xiaorong MA, Bowen ZHOU*
5	Exploring the Potential of GPT Technologies As Transcreation Assistants for Video Game Localization: Possible Use Cases for Irrealia Recreation, Translation and Adaptation *Luis Damián MORENO GARCÍA*

What Can We Offer in the Digital Age? Analyzing Translation Trainees' Needs for An Introductory Translation Technology Course

Jia ZHANG[a]; Hong QIAN[b]; Rong HUANG[c]

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Translation technology has been acclaimed in the translation industry and has relatively recently been taught in university translation programmes. Translation technology includes machine translation (MT), computer-aided translation (CAT) tools, and localisation tools (Kenny 2020). Given the diversity of technologies available and the emergence of new technologies, deciding the content and pedagogies of an introductory translation technology course can be challenging. In previous studies, the teaching content and pedagogies were mainly determined by researchers' observations, published case studies, or textbooks (e.g., Nitzke, Tardel, and Hansen-Schirra 2019; Rodriguez-Castro 2018). A learner-based needs analysis, however, is underexplored. It was believed that without prior knowledge or professional experience, students could contribute limitedly to the course design ((Doherty and Kenny 2014). This scenario has changed, with students increasingly exposed to digital information and undertaking internships related to translation technology. As such, involving students in designing a translation technology course is deemed essential and reasonable. This study solicits students' needs and opinions via qualitative data, with an aim to pinpoint current issues and possible solutions in teaching translation technology. Year-three students (*n*=10) who have undertaken internships each provided three reports written mid- and post-internship and participated in a focus group discussion. The data were analysed with Nvivo to identify themes and arguments. The result shows that students recognised the importance of fundamental topics, such as information literacy, text processing and CAT, while they also expressed the needs to understand the basics of several advanced topics, such as project management and localisation. Besides, revision, facilitated by CAT and MT, constituted a higher proportion of their duties than translation, and presented unexpected challenges. Students also revealed their concerns over the balance of theory and hands-on practice in the translation technology classroom. Hopefully, this study can provide evidence-based advice for the design and teaching pedagogies of a translation technology course.

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ChatGPT OpenAI and Human Interaction: A Contrastive Parallel Corpus-based Investigation of Syntactic Complexity features in human and Machine Translations

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The rise of the artificial intelligence (AI) has generated a need for fast online translations, which human translators are unable to meet. An automatic translation from one written language to another is provided by statistically based tools such as Chat GPT, Google and Baidu Translate. This study reports the descriptive comparison of the machine-translation (MT) with human translation (HT) taking into consideration the syntactic complexity features and lexical diversity. The study uses a parallel corpus consisting of 79 texts translated from Chinese to English by professional human translators and machine translates (Chat GPT, Baidu translate & Google translate) and a comparable reference corpus of non-translated English text. The study employs Syntactic Complexity Features (Lu, 2010) for the comparison of the corpora which includes the account of fourteen features of syntactic complexity, including five dimensions, length of production units, amount of coordination, amounts of subordination, degree of phrasal sophistication and overall sentence complexity. The study shows the outcome of the machine translation and human translation in terms of the complexity, lexical diversity, and simplification in the translated texts. We show that this may be explained by the difference in lexical diversity between machine translation and human translation. Automatic metrics that measure the departure of machine translation from human translation might confuse difference with quality. This is because human and machine translations are measured using different metrics. As a result of this, the study highlights that the distinction in lexical variation that exists between machine translation and human translation receives a greater amount of attention when evaluating machine translation.

Keywords: Chat GPT Open AI, machine translation; human translation; Syntactic Complexity; translation procedure; corpora

Implications of Generative AI on the Translation Industry: Challenges and New Horizons

George Chi Yu CHAN

Lingnan University, Hong Kong, China

While the influence of AI technology on the translation industry has been a topic of discussion for some time, it is the recent introduction of ChatGPT that has sparked speculation about its potential impact on the profession. This paper, written by a professional translator with over two decades of industry experience and expertise in CAT applications and MT systems, aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the implications of generative AI on translators.

The paper focuses on the challenges that arise with the use of generative AI, such as the threat of job displacement, quality control issues, ethical concerns, and the need for upskilling and retraining. To address these challenges, the paper discusses new career paths for translators, such as language data annotation and curation, post-editing of machine translation output, consultancy and training services, project management, transcreation, and domain-specific knowledge.

The paper emphasizes the importance of developing skills that complement AI technology and encourages translators to be proactive in adapting to the changes. By doing so, translators can take advantage of new opportunities and remain competitive in the industry.

Keywords: ChatGPT, coaching, generative AI, language specialists, project management, transcreation, translators, upskilling

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Research on Development of Translation Curriculum Theory in the Context of Artificial Intelligence Technology

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The release of ChatGPT—a product of artificial intelligence technology, marks the dawn of artificial general intelligence (AGI), which will trigger changes in various industries. For instance, the famous CAT tool for the translation industry, DeepL, uses Deep Neural Network, a class of artificial intelligence technology. In this occasion, the way of training translation talents must also change appropriately and it is necessary to explore the teaching mode of translation in the era of artificial intelligence. This research is intended for translation discipline in tertiary education and based on the full investigation of the current development status of artificial intelligence in the two fields of translation and higher education. Research goal is exploring the design methodology of curriculum system of translation discipline in the context of artificial intelligence from perspective of curriculum theory, including curriculum purposes, curriculum contents and teaching methods, curriculum organization, curriculum evaluation. Hoping this study can provide solutions to cultivating talents who meet the needs of the era of artificial intelligence.

Exploring the Potential of GPT Technologies as Transcreation Assistants for Video Game Localization: Possible Use Cases for Irrealia Recreation, Translation and Adaptation

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Until very recently, creative processes were mainly supported by other humans. With the advent of powerful GPT models, the machine can assist the human and further expand their creativity. Transcreation (the combination of translation + creation) is one of such creative processes, which consists in adapting a creative piece from one language and culture into another with the goal of maximizing positive reception from a specific audience. Video game localization constantly engages in transcreation, as it implies not only linguistic adaptation but also the recreation of irrealia, "references to fictional entities related to the fictional cultures of the game world" (Pettini, 2022, p. 90). These elements, albeit fictitious, are essential for gamers' successful immersions and, thus, need to be properly adapted.

This paper explores the potential of GPT models as assistants during video game localization and transcreation processes. This exploratory study exemplifies how GPT models may be able to generate new language-specific irrealia via prompt engineering. Transcreation-related outputs could then be used by translators-transcreators as a pool of localization options, or for brainstorming purposes. The paper also provides examples of how it can be used to adapt wordplay, including puns, rhymes and riddles, across languages and cultures.

In conclusion, this paper emphasises the potential of GPT technologies to significantly boost the transcreation efforts in video game localization contexts by generating translations of irrealia and fictitious proper names. Human experts would then review the output and locate best candidates for the linguistic and cultural expectations, as well as the preferences, of new players. The implementation of such machine-human interactions has the potential to support translators in their rebuilding of fictional worlds and their reshaping of gamer experiences.

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c. Panel 3: Translation and Culture I 翻譯與文化 I

1	Power Dynamics in Collaborative Translation: Translation of "COVID-19" By Wikipedia Translator-Editors *Bei HU*
2	Translation in Multilingual Cities: Urban Features of Macao's Coloane in the Lens of Translational Spaces *Ge SONG*
3	Reframing the Pandemic for Policy Legitimation: Metaphors in News Translation Before and After China's 2022 Drastic Covid Policy Shift *Yufeng LIU*
4	Study on the Change of Translator's Cognitive Style from the Perspective of Cognitive Stylistics: Case Study of Nicky Harman's Chinese-English Translations of Explicit Metaphors in *White Horse* and *The Chili Bean Paste Clan* *Ruoyu DAI; Yueyue WANG*

Power Dynamics in Collaborative Translation: Translation of "COVID-19" By Wikipedia Translator-Editors

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While the online encyclopaedia Wikipedia translation as an inherently collaborative phenomenon has drawn increased scholarly attention (Góngora-Goloubintseff 2022; McDonough Dolmaya 2015; Shuttleworth 2017), the self-organization negotiation processes and hierarchical power dynamics between Wikipedia translator-editors with distinct social and political attributes have yet to be explored. The ethical terrain of the irreconcilable conflicts between individual translators with discordant voices and divergent motivations in online translation practices also remains to be charted.

This article explores a collaborative construction of the translated Chinese Wikipedia "COVID-19" article to examine what (dis)enables ethical cooperation in the digital space. Since the very beginning and during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Chinese translation of the disease name has been ferociously debated by Wikipedia translator-editors in terms of its ethical status and long-term societal significance, providing a coherent picture of burgeoning socio-cultural discord in the Wikipedia community.

A social networking analysis is conducted to visualize the interactive dynamics and power relations between different agents. Special attention is given to instances where negotiation fails and cooperation becomes unattainable. The influence of Wikipedia's environmental characteristics on translational activities in light of the configurations of social power is analysed with reference to the confluence of the disruptive and centrifugal forces at play.

It is found that the social and interactive dimension of the Wikipedia community, with its capacity for mass participation, enables collaborative translation to be performed on a scale of complexity never seen before – in this case, with at times 178 participants sharing the attribution of translatorship and contributing to a translation project. However, the most frequent communication exchanges were virtually made between the two translator-editors, which, according to our thematic analysis, was borne out to centre on the controversy regarding the translation of "Wuhan virus."

The study confirms that power and participation in Wikipedia translation collaboration are closely in interplay (Zwischenberger 2022). The ideological belongings and the digital institutional identities of the translator-editors largely shape the dynamics of the interactive negotiations, at times with partisan overtones.

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Translation in Multilingual Cities: Urban Features of Macao's Coloane in the Lens of Translational Spaces

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Located in southernmost Macao, Coloane is a contested place for an intense China-West convergence. The multiplicity and reciprocity of languages, visual icons, and the surrounding geographical features play out to create an ever-complicated translational scene in the multilingual urban area of Coloane. This presentation seeks to explore and theorize the central role of translation in urban signification and imagination. To overcome the limitation of linear and mutually unrelated approaches to translation, the presenter borrows and adjusts the notion of translational spaces to reveal the multilayered meanings embedded in cross-cultural experiment and existence. The presenter also attempts to nourish debates on urban language by integrating linguistic landscape research, visual studies and architectural studies into translation studies. The presenter then proposes the concept of translational landscape as a descriptive and analytical tool to investigate multifaceted translation issues in multilingual cities. Seeing translation as a key epistemological concept as well as a hermeneutic, linguistic, intercultural and inter-relational practice, this presentation offers new insights into how translation studies can theorize discursive, semiotic and cultural meanings in respect of cities.

Keywords: translational landscape, translational spaces, cultural hybridity, Coloane, Macao

The Pandemic for Policy Legitimation: Metaphors in News Translation before and after China's 2022 Drastic Covid Policy Shift

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Previous studies have demonstrated the importance of employing Covid metaphors to legitimize policies and garner public support, primarily through experiments that elicit responses from recipients. This study provides insights from three perspectives: analyzing metaphor use for policy legitimation from the policymaker's standpoint, locating such analyses in news translation by incorporating source articles and translations, and exploring the role of metaphors in foreshadowing policy shifts. Using corpus-assisted discourse analysis, it investigates metaphor use in the Chinese newspaper Global Times's source and translated Covid reports before and after China's 2022 drastic Covid policy shift. The findings indicate minimal metaphorical foreshadowing of the policy shift. But the new Covid policy was legitimized through increased usage of JOURNEY metaphors and decreased usage of WAR metaphors. Furthermore, China and the US were depicted with contrasting human traits. The translation process amplifies negative portrayals of the pandemic and the US for Chinese readers. This study contributes to understanding the intricate relationship between metaphorical framing, policy shifts, news translation, and their impact on perception of the pandemic and relevant entities.

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Study on the Change of Translator's Cognitive Style from the Perspective of Cognitive Stylistics -- Case Study of Nicky Harman's Chinese-English Translations of Explicit Metaphors in *White Horse* and *The Chili Bean Paste Clan*

翻譯認知文體學框架下譯者認知風格的轉變
——以韓斌對《白馬》和《我們家》顯性隱喻的翻譯為例

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In light of the cognitive stylistic framework of translation, this paper discusses Nicky Harman's change of cognitive strategies and principles applied in the Chinese-English translation of explicit metaphors in Yan Ge's *White Horse* (2014) and *The Chili Bean Paste Clan* (2018), and probes into the possible reasons behind them. The author finds that Harman deletes 39% explicit metaphors of the source text in the English translation of *White Horse*, while after four years, only 13% explicit metaphors of the source text are deleted in the English translation of *The Chili Bean Paste Clan*. Such difference in reduction shows that the translator becomes more rigorous in metaphorical operations of the translation process, and puts more emphasis on Cognitive Change Principle to improve innovations in cognitions. Such change of cognitive strategies demonstrates the translator's initiative to adjust and modify the cognitive strategies under the influence of the different styles of the source text, western publishers' varied positionings of the target readers, updated understanding of modern Chinese literature, and other factors.

基於翻譯認知文體學的分析框架，本文討論了譯者韓斌在英譯《白馬》（2014）和《我們家》（2018）兩部小說的顯性隱喻過程中認知策略和認知原則的轉變，同時挖掘背後的原因。研究發現：譯者在翻譯《白馬》的過程中刪減了原文中 39%的顯性隱喻，而在四年後《我們家》的英譯本中，僅刪減了原文中 13%的顯性隱喻，刪減數量大幅度減少，這說明譯者在翻譯的過程中對概念隱喻的認知操作更加嚴謹，愈加突顯認知增量原則，在認知上的創造性進一步提升。這種認知策略的轉變正是因為譯者在原作風格、西方出版社對譯本受眾的定位、對中國現當代文學的認知圖式發生改變的情況下，主動做出的調整和選擇。

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d. Panel 4: Interpreting Studies 口譯研究

1	A Study on the Cognitive Coordination Mechanism of Multimodal Business Interpreting *Zhifeng WANG*
2	Interpreter Buoyancy: An Exploratory Study *Lisha GUO*
3	A Peek into the Kaleidoscope of Interpreting Learners *Honghua WANG; Shelby Kar Yan CHAN*
4	Investigating the Effects of Prolonged Interpreting Turns and Interpreting Expertise on Cognitive Overload in Simultaneous Interpreting with Text *Xiaoyu ZHAO*
5	More Spoken or More Translated? Exploring the Known Unknowns of Simultaneous Interpreting from a Multidimensional Analysis Perspective *Cui XU*

A Study on the Cognitive Coordination Mechanism of Multimodal Business Interpreting

多模態商務口譯認知協調機制研究

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In the current international communication environment, business interpreting is frequently organized in business activities. Taking a product launch as an example, the merchant use multimodal methods such as images, videos, clothing, props, facial expressions, and body language to convey the advantages of their products and services, in order to stimulate the imagination and creativity of the audience and establish emotional connections with them. Compared to mono-modality, multimodal processing brings higher cognitive load to interpreters and poses significant challenges for language expression. Interpreters not only need to convey the main idea of the speaker's speech, but also need to imitate the multimodal speech style of the original speaker. This study assumes that interpreters need a coordination mechanism to coordinate the allocation of various modalities and integrate multiple modal elements to form a complete output of target language. Taking iPad product release interpreting as an example for hypothesis deduction, this study analyzes the different social roles and relationships among speakers, interpreters, and audiences, as well as interpreting habits and norms under complex social dynamic factors. It also analyzes how interpreters coordinate and integrate various social roles, as an intermediary to coordinate the commercial activities of both buyers and sellers, and a model is constructed for the commercial interpreting activities. This study concludes some cognitive coordination laws, based on which interpreters can exert interpreter's subjectivity and creativity to regulate multimodal interpreting. The research on the cognitive coordination mechanism of multimodal business interpreting has reference significance for merchants, interpreters, and audiences to promote business interpreting activities theoretically and practically.

在當今國際傳播的大環境下，商務口譯尤為頻繁。以產品發佈會為例，商家運用圖片、視頻、服裝、道具、表情、肢體語言等多模態方式傳達產品和服務的優點，來激發受眾的想像力與創造力，建立與受眾之間的情感聯結。相比於單

模態，多模態加工對口譯員的帶來較高認知負荷，也帶來較大的譯語表達挑戰。口譯員不僅僅需要傳達原發言人的演講主旨，還需要模仿原發言人的多模態演講風格。本研究假設口譯員需要一種協調機制來協調各個模態的分配並整合多個模態元素形成完整的口譯譯語產出，選取 ipad 產品發佈會口譯為例進行假設-演繹，分析其中演講者、口譯員和受眾不同的社會角色和關係及複雜社會動態因素調變下的口譯慣習和規範，分析口譯員如何協調和整合各個社會角色，並作為中介協調買賣雙方的商業活動過程，對口譯所涉及的商業活動過程進行了模型建構。本研究得出一些認知協調規律，基於此，口譯員可發揮譯者主體性和創造性對多模態口譯進行調控。多模態商務口譯認知協調機制的研究對商家、口譯員和受眾對商業口譯活動的認識和實踐具有借鑒意義。

Interpreter Buoyancy: An Exploratory Study

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Interpreters, as an active part of a communicative act, face great stress arising from the various demands of their work and the stressful work nature of interpreting which are translated into everyday challenges (Korpal 2016). Past studies on workplace buoyancy had found its significance to study how workers bounce back from minor and frequent setbacks and challenges in their daily work (Martin et al. 2016; Parker, and Martin 2009). Based on Martin and Marsh's (2008) dual-component buoyancy framework, this exploratory study investigated interpreter's buoyancy, i.e., interpreters' perceived ability to respond to everyday setbacks in their work and the capabilities that underlie the potential resources and strengths which empower them to stay on top of recurrent typical problems in work in general (Meneghel et al. 2019). To this end, this study conducted semi-structured interviews with 8 professional interpreters. Thematic analysis was adopted to analyze their responses. The findings suggested that professional interpreters not only need to bounce back cognitively but also need to bounce back emotionally. The resources they drew during the bouncing process include both personal and social resources. Personal resources include cognitive resources such as appraising setbacks positively, self-efficacy, behavioral resources such as planning and preparation, coping with problems directly, and positive emotional resources. Social resources include support from clients, colleagues, work partners, families, and friends in both real and virtual communities. Implications for interpreter & translator education and the professional development of interpreters were discussed.

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A Peek into the Kaleidoscope of Interpreting Learners

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Interpreting learning is a demanding and an anxiety provoking activity. Learners need to deal with listening comprehension, note-taking, code-switching and production simultaneously. In traditional face-to-face teaching mode, teachers can have better interactions with learners to help them to identify their learning problems and improve their performance. However, in the post-Covid-19 era, most if not all classes have to change to a mixed teaching mode or on-line teaching mode, which brough great challenges to interpreting teaching. Although, we have resumed face to face teaching, the features of current interpreting learner may differ from before. This indicated an urgent need for us to figure out the profiles of current interpreting learners.

Therefore, the current study is designed to investigate the characteristics of interpreting learners, their learning needs, and to explore effective teaching methods as well as their attitudes towards on-line teaching. A questionnaire was designed to look into interpreting anxiety of students, interpreting activities and methods and on-line teaching. The questionnaire also gathered information about students' self-evaluation of their English levels, Chinese levels and interpreting levels. In order to further analyze and understand learner features, focus group interviews were also conducted. Statistical analyses were conducted to unveil students' perspectives in interpreting learning. Thematic analyses were employed to analyze the qualitative data. Findings of this project will hold important pedagogical implications. Results of this study can help us better understand the current interpreting learners on the one hand and point out effective teaching methods to enhance teaching quality on the other hand.

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Investigating the Effects of Prolonged Interpreting Turns and Interpreting Expertise on Cognitive Overload in Simultaneous Interpreting with Text

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Simultaneous interpreting (SI) with text is a common practice at conferences (Setton, 2015) and in international courts (Stern, 2018). This interpreting mode has been acknowledged as being cognitively complex, given that the interpreter processes dual input in both oral and visual forms (Ma & Cheung, 2020) while performing production, memorisation and coordination (Gile, 2009). However, research attention on the cognitive perspective of SI with text is limited.

This study focuses on the phenomenon of cognitive overload, as indicated by failure to interpret after a hesitation at the utterance level, during SI with text in the court context. A natural experiment was conducted with 15 interpreting students and 15 professional interpreters, examining the effect of time in a given interpreting turn (over 45 minutes). Generalised Linear Mixed-effects Models for 13,199 hesitation markers revealed that the management of cognitive overload benefited from interpreting expertise. The increase in interpreting time, on the other hand, was more likely to cause overload, especially when the input rate was high. This paper also discusses implications for future research on SI with text and interpreting practice.

Keywords: Cognitive overload, SI with text, prolonged interpreting turns, interpreting expertise, court interpreting

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More spoken or more translated? Exploring the known unknowns of simultaneous interpreting from a multidimensional analysis perspective

Cui XU

This article investigates the features of simultaneous interpreting from a multidimensional (MD) analysis perspective (Biber 1988). It draws on a newly-built comparable intermodal corpus the LegCo+, which incorporates Cantonese speeches that are both interpreted and translated into English, as Simultaneous Interpreting (SI) and Written Translation (WT), respectively. An additional third English data set is used as a standard comparison, using English Native Speeches (NS), and thus, is not mediated. We examine whether SI more closely resembles or differs from various linguistic patterns in NS and WT, and to what extent. Our results show that: (1) SI is a hybrid language mode, exhibiting features somewhat between non-mediated spoken language and mediated written language; (2) in terms of its spoken nature, SI resembles NS along certain dimensions where typical features are associated with orality, suggesting a strong modality effect; and (3) in terms of its mediated status, SI demonstrates multidimensional similarities with translated language, despite their perceptibly distinct modalities, a finding which may shed light on the mediationspecific effect. The empirical findings point to the need to understand the multidimensional nature of interpreted language.

Key words: features; simultaneous interpreting; multidimensional analysis; the LegCo+ corpus

e. Panel 5: Audiovisual Translation & Translation Technology 視聽翻譯及翻譯科技

1	*Danmu*-assisted Learning through Back Translation: Reception of the English-Dubbed *Journey to the West (Season II)* *Xuemei CHEN*
2	Let's Make the "Raw Meat Well-Cooked": A Study of Bilibili's Unsubtitled English Videos with Chinese *Danmu* from the Perspective of Cultural Transposition and Multimodal Translation *Lei SHA*
3	Unraveling National Identity through Audiovisual Translation: A Multimodal Corpus Analysis in the "No Poverty Land" Documentary Series *Sihui HE*
4	Triangulating Needs and Outcome Analyses for Teaching Translation Technology at Undergraduate Level: A User-Centred Action Research *Tenglong WAN*

Danmu-assisted Learning through Back Translation: Reception of the English-Dubbed *Journey to the West (Season II)*

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Based on a new type of online data, *danmu (*彈幕*)* comments, this article examines the reception of the English-dubbed Chinese drama *Journey to the West (Season II)*. This drama was adapted from a classic Chinese novel of the same title. Studies on dubbing reception have focused on how audiences understand and appreciate dubbing products. However, this article approaches dubbing reception from the perspective of usability, conceiving reception as using translations for certain purposes. I first collected *danmu* comments on the dubbed version from Bilibili, the most popular *danmu* video-sharing website in China. A multimodal discourse analysis of these comments shows that the dubbed *Journey* has been used for Chinese viewers to learn English. *Danmu* interface functions like a "blackboard" to provide back translations for viewers, helping them better understand the English lines. By proposing the concept "*danmu*-assisted learning through back translation," this study argues that dubbed material could be useful in language learning. Such informal language learning may inspire the industry to develop a *danmu*-based learning software for foreign languages, which could be applied in a pedagogical setting. This article reveals new temporal features of *danmu* subtitling, including antecedent, concurrent, and delayed *danmu* translations, potentially facilitating learning in various ways. It also contributes methodologically to AVT reception studies by using *danmu* comments to study viewers in a naturalistic setting without researcher intervention.

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Let's Make the "Raw Meat Well-Cooked": A Study of Bilibili's Unsubtitled English Videos with Chinese *Danmu* from the Perspective of Cultural Transposition and Multimodal Translation

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This study investigates cultural transposition and multimodal translation in unsubtitled English videos with Chinese *Danmu* (bullet comment, a type of user-generated commentary) on Bilibili, a trending video-sharing platform in China. The author employs a qualitative methodology to examine the visual aspects and translational strategies of the films as well as how they relate to the real-time *Danmu* comments on the screen. The findings suggest that the *Danmu* comments function as a form of cultural transposition, as they can provide additional information and interpretation of the video content for a Chinese audience. This research also identifies several multimodal translation strategies used in the *Danmu* comments, such as transcribing English words into Chinese characters, adding contextual explanations, and using emoticons and memes. This study contributes to a possible multi-perspective understanding of the complex interplay among language, culture, and media in the context of online video-sharing platforms beyond the pure subtitle translation.

Keywords: Bilibili, Danmu, cultural transposition, multimodal translation

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Unraveling National Identity through Audiovisual Translation: A Multimodal Corpus Analysis in the "No Poverty Land" Documentary Series

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This research delves into the nuanced role of subtitling strategies and techniques in the construction of national identity, utilizing multimodal discourse analysis within the scope of the documentary series "No Poverty Land". This acclaimed series, produced by the Hong Kong Television Broadcasting Company (TVB), focuses on poverty alleviation and has incited substantial dialogue among viewers from Hong Kong and Chinese mainland. The corpus of this analysis consists of 24 video clips from the English and Chinese versions of the first season of "No Poverty Land". The study addresses two pivotal questions: (1) What primary subtitling strategies and techniques are employed in the documentary series that contribute to the construction of Chinese national identity? (2) How do the visual and auditory modalities of the series intertwine with the subtitling translation strategies and techniques? Implementing Gunther Kress and Theo van Leeuwen's visual grammar and van Leeuwen's auditory grammar, this study carries out a rigorous qualitative and quantitative analysis of the multimodal corpus of "No Poverty Land". Preliminary findings suggest that visual and auditory elements, coupled with the symbolic meanings embedded in images and sound, have a significant impact on subtitling strategies. These translation methods effectively convey the intent and emotional resonance of the original content while preserving the visual and auditory authenticity of the scenes. This research illuminates the complex role of subtitle translation in the construction of national identity within the realm of documentary filmmaking. It advocates a multimodal and culturally sensitive approach to translation in order to broaden the reach of documentaries and realize their potential as powerful agents of cross-cultural communication, understanding, and social change.

Keywords: Audiovisual Translation, National Identity, Multimodal Corpus Analysis, Documentary Series, "No Poverty Land"

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Triangulating Needs and Outcome Analyses for Teaching Translation Technology at Undergraduate Level: A User-Centred Action Research

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With rapid technological advances, the use of translation technology has become essential in translation practice and process. This prevailing trend in the industry has entailed integrating translation technology into translation education and translator training (Chan 2015; Wang and Li 2021). However, research shows that there is a considerable gap between the curriculum design of translation technology and the actual practice of language service industry (Wang and Li 2021). There is lack of general consensus as to what, when and how translation technology should be taught in the undergraduate curriculum in order to bridge such gap. Existing research on translation technology mainly employs a top-down approach to examine the curriculum or syllabus design, pedagogical methods, tools or models (Diao 2017). Most scholarship on translation technology pedagogy is concerned with industry standard-artefacts (Kenny 2020), while little attention is paid to the teaching and training of translation technology from user's perspective. The present study aims to answer the above questions of what, when and how translation technology should (can) be taught in undergraduate translation curriculum by means of a user-centred, action research approach. The notion of "user" here refers to users of translation technology in both the pedagogical and professional contexts, i.e. students, educator, and employers (language service providers). By adopting mixed methods of survey, questionnaire, reflective report, outcome-based assessment, and interview, of the different users of translation technology, the study seeks to triangulate the pedagogical needs for translation technology and the learning outcome based on the feedback and data collected from the different users of translation technology before, during and after an undergraduate translation technology course over four teaching semesters. It is hoped that this study can provide a more practical, bottom-up, user-centred perspective to the pedagogy of translation technology, and explore ways to improve curriculum and pedagogy to bridge the gap.

Keywords: translation technology, triangulation, needs analysis, outcome analysis, user-centred

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f. Panel 6: Translation and Literature II 翻譯與文學 II

1	Reframing Other into Self: A Case Study of *Everyman's Literature* *Yunrou LIU*
2	Foreign Translators, Diplomatic Imagination and the East Asia Path of Chinese Revolutionary Literature *Zhen XU*
3	"To Go 'Into' My Dialect": Jane Lai's Cantonese Translation of *King Lear* and its Performance in Hong Kong *Guixia XIE*
4	Study on English Version of *The Art of War* Translated by Samuel B.Griffith from the Perspective of Philological Hermeneutics *Anwen YANG; Gaozhongyu LIU*
5	A Study on the Canadian Sinologists the Walls's Reconstruction of Classical Chinese Myths: With the Translation and Compilation of *Classical Chinese Myths* as a Case Study *Lin WANG*

Reframing Other into Self: a Case Study of *Everyman's Literature*

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Being an effective way of construing images, translation has received appropriate scholarly attention in translation studies (Doorslaer, 2019; Wang, 2018; Yan, 2022), while the image-building function of translation paratexts is less discussed. This present research is an attempt to examine the image-building through translation paratexts in the literary periodical, with *Everyman's Literature* as a case in point and the concepts of hetero-image and auto-image in imagology as a theoretical lens. *Everyman's Literature* is a Hong Kong literary periodical published in 1952. Through a detailed textual analysis and archival examination, this research finds that translation paratexts in *Everyman's Literature* borrowed those were previously published in the Chinese mainland featuring pro-communism. The evident pro-communist character were incongruous with both the editor's literary pursuit and the special historical context in 1950s Hong Kong, both of which required the literary periodical to establish a literary image rather than a political one. That being the case, instead of directly using the erstwhile translation paratexts, the editor, Huang Sicheng, made substantial adaptions to the original translation paratexts. By probing into Huang's rendering of the original translation paratexts, this paper argues that the translation paratext is not only a vehicle of establishing the Other, but also a channel through which the Self can be constructed. (208 words)

Keywords: Imagolog, translation paratexts, Everyman's Literature, literary pursuit, historical context

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Foreign Translators, Diplomatic Imagination and the East Asia Path of Chinese Revolutionary Literature
外籍譯者、外交想像與中國革命文學的東亞路徑

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Some researchers contended that Chinese revolutionary literature went against new vernacular literature promoted by the May Fourth Movement, whereas, if the efforts of the Committee on Public Information(CPI), which spread Wilsonian ideals through China, were highlighted, the fact that the Enlightenment ideals pursued by new vernacular literature was different from that of Western Enlightenment since the 18th Century but based on traditional Chinese cultural identity and diplomatic situations would reveal the pattern of Chinese modernization. That revolutionary literature shared the same cultural and revolutionary logic with new vernacular literature is the reason why those translated works of Korean translators who stayed in China during the post May Fourth period were lauded by Chinese intellectuals. Besides, CPI's efforts might not be considered as successful, but they did broaden the consumption market of Chinese revolutionary literature from one angle. The point is the narration mode, which indicates that the Chinese Enlightenment was suppressed by national crises, should be corrected in order to illustrate the truth that traditional Chinese cultural identity and its influence on surrounding regions are the significance of the East Asia Path of Chinese revolutionary literature and, during that period, China bore the responsibilities of anti-invasion and anti-colonization of East Asia revolutionary allies.

Keyword: Committee on Public Information, Foreign Translators, Translated Literature, Revolutionary Literature, the East Asia Path

　　有研究認為中國革命文學的發展是對五四新文學的糾偏，但如果仔細考察美國公共情報委員會（CPI）在華宣傳工作的成敗，會發現五四新文學的追求並非西方啟蒙主義理想，而是基於中國文化認同和外交時局的中國式現代化探索，因此中國革命文學是對五四新文學的繼承。五四後期在華的韓國革命譯者，其譯作之所以打動中國讀者，正是因為革命文學接續了五四以來的革命邏輯，而 CPI 的宣傳工作雖然不成功，但從側面開拓了中國的革命文學消費市場。因此，"救亡壓倒啟蒙"的敘事框架應當被打破，中國革命文學的東亞路徑指向的是中國文化輻射力和認同力的強大，以及中國對東亞反殖民、反侵略鬥爭所負有的重任。

關鍵詞：公共情報委員會, 外籍譯者, 翻譯文學, 革命文學, 東亞路徑

"To Go 'Into' My Dialect": Jane Lai's Cantonese Translation of *King Lear* and its Performance in Hong Kong

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The translation and performance of Shakespeare in Hong Kong during the early colonial period served partly the cultural security of British expatriates and partly the edification of the locals. Yet, the beginning of the 1970s witnessed the emergence of some Cantonese translations and adaptations of Shakespeare in Hong Kong, which marked Shakespeare's catering to the local culture and sentiments. Among these Cantonese productions, the translation of Jane Lai, a translator, professor, and Hong Kong native, has been widely recognized in theatrical and translation circles. This paper focuses on Jane Lai's complete Cantonese translation of *King Lear* produced in the 1980s for stage performance, and, by conducting a comparative textual analysis of the Cantonese translation with the English source text and its corresponding Mandarin translation, aims to explore the unique translation strategies and techniques Jane Lai employed in rendering the Cantonese version so as to guarantee the play's acceptability in the local culture on the page and its theatrical success on the stage.

Keywords: King Lear, Cantonese translation, performance, Hong Kong, Jane Lai

Study on English Version of *The Art of War* Translated by Samuel B. Griffith from the Perspective of Philological Hermeneutics

語文學闡釋學視角下《孫子兵法》格里菲斯英譯本研究

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The Art of War is the earliest military masterpiece in our country, and its English version presented by Griffith in 1963 is one of the most influential translations. August Böckh put forward the philological hermeneutics theory in accordance with the essence of philology that the ultimate aim of this discipline is to understand the quintessence of traditional culture in a comprehensive way. Based on philological hermeneutics, this paper analyzes eight types of translation presented in Griffith's version. They are grammatical interpretation based on the meaning of the original expression and the significance of commentators' annotation, historical interpretation according to the background of the Warring States Period and the background of the 20th century, personal interpretation due to the translation purpose or language difference and typological interpretation from literariness and the practicability of the original text. Through a coordinated application of different types of interpretation, Griffith's version not only reproduces both literary feature as well as practical value of *The Art of War* as a traditional classic, but also maintains the faithfulness toward the source text and improves the readability of the target text. Conducting study on Griffith's translation can provide certain references for activities of rendering Chinese classics into English.

Keywords: The Art of War; Griffith's translation; philological hermeneutics; translation of Chinese classics

《孫子兵法》是我國現存最早的軍事名著，於 1963 年出版的格里菲斯譯本是該典籍英譯本中影響最為廣泛的譯本之一。奧古斯特·伯艾克根據語文學旨在全方位了解古典文化精髓的特質提出了語文學闡釋學。本文從該理論視角出發，分析了格里菲斯譯本中所呈現的八種解釋類型，即基於原文表述與註者註釋的語法解釋，基於戰國時代背景以及二十世紀年代背景的歷史解釋，基於翻譯目的以及語言差異的個人解釋，以及基於文本文學性以及實用性的類型解釋。通過各類型解釋的綜合運用，該譯本兼顧了《孫子兵法》作為中國典籍所具有的文學性與實用性，在保留譯文忠實性的同時提升了譯文的可讀性。對該譯本進行翻譯研究，可為我國文學文化外譯提供一定參考和借鑒。

關鍵詞：《孫子兵法》；格里菲斯譯本；語文學闡釋學；典籍英譯

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A Study on the Canadian Sinologists the Walls's Reconstruction of Classical Chinese Myths: With the Translation and Compilation of *Classical Chinese Myths* as a Case Study

加拿大漢學家王健伉儷對中國古典神話的重構研究
——以《中國古典神話》的編譯為例

Lin WANG
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An examination of the literary anthology Classiccal Chinese Myths compiled by the couple of Jan and Yvonne Walls—the Canadian sinologists is conducted with regard to the selection of stories, mode for the layout，paratexts and translation strategies. While including the most representative classical Chinese myths in the anthology, the compilers have rearranged the stories in accordance with the sequence of "Creation of the world" "God Made Man" and so on, in order to make them a series of myths that are coherent and systematic to an extent. The compilers' interpretation of the similarities and differences between classical Chinese myths and the western ones, particularly the major features of the former in the paratexts have highlighted the "universals" and "the distinguished national and cultural features" of Chinese myths, thus benefiting target readers' understanding and reception of the Chinese myths. The translators have adopted the strategies of "adding or deleting words or expressions according to context" and "reorganization of narrative sequence" to make the English versions of the myths better-developed, more logical and coherent, hence having the classical Chinese myths reconstructed and Resurrected in the English world.

　　從選題、編排方式、副文本話語和翻譯策略等方面對加拿大漢學家王健、李盈伉儷編譯的《中國古典神話》進行考察。研究發現，選集將最具代表性的中國古典神話收錄其中並按照"創世"、"造人"等邏輯順序進行編排，使之成為具有一定連貫性和體系性的神話系列。編譯者在副文本中對中外神話間的共性和差異、尤其是前者主要特點的解讀突顯、重構了中國古典神話的"世界性"和"民族文化特性"，有利於目的語讀者的理解和接受。譯者採用互文"增刪融合"和"敘述順序重組"等策略進行翻譯，令英譯神話更為豐滿、更具邏輯性和連貫性，從而使中國古典神話在英語世界得到重構和"復活"。

Keywords: Jan and Yvonne Walls; *Classical Chinese Myths*; Reconstruction

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A Study on the Canadian Sinologists the Walls's Reconstruction of Classical Chinese Myths: With the Translation and Compilation of *Classical Chinese Myths* as a Case Study

加拿大漢學家王健伉儷對中國古典神話的重構研究
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g. Panel 7: Translation Pedagogy and Quality Assessment

翻譯教學法及翻譯質量評估

1	Bridging the Gap: Enhancing Trainee Interpreters' Skills through Collaboration with Professional Practitioners in Specialized Settings *Ting Ting Maggie HUI*
2	Material Development for Beginner Student Interpreters: How Does Text Structure Contribute to the Difficulty of Consecutive Interpreting? *Rongjie YUAN*
3	An Explorative Study on Errors in Students' Writing and Translation *Xia CHEN; Jackie Xiu YAN*
4	Translation Quality Assessment Model of National Railway Technical Standards *Ruoyu DAI; Xinjie ZHANG*
5	Predicting Legal Translation Quality Using Machine Translation Evaluation Metrics: A Multi-disciplinary Perspective *Xiaolei LU; Peixin ZHANG*

Bridging the Gap: Enhancing Trainee Interpreters' Skills through Collaboration with Professional Practitioners in Specialized Settings

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This study aimed to achieve three objectives: (a) bridging the gap between trainees' knowledge and real-world interpreting through a combination of classroom and online learning; (b) promoting trainee interpreters' independent learning by offering opportunities to observe and analyze professional interpreting strategies in specialized settings, and encouraging reflection on their own performances in comparison; and (c) building trainees' confidence in performing authentic interpreting tasks in specialized environments. Two professional interpreters were invited to demonstrate consecutive interpreting of specialized seminar speeches with visual-auditory bimodal input, and to provide insights into their note-taking and interpreting strategies, as well as offer advice after completing the task. Their demonstrations and advice sessions were recorded and uploaded to an e-platform designed for interpreter training.

To evaluate the effectiveness of this approach, four translation and interpreting (TI) graduates with extensive teaching experience but limited interpreting practice participated in a focus group study. Participants completed a questionnaire on their professional background, interpreted a specialized seminar speech from English to Chinese, watched the professional interpreters' demonstration videos, assessed their own performance using a set of rubrics for interpreting courses, compared their work with the professionals', and provided pedagogical reflection. All participants expressed positive views on the professional demonstration and acknowledged its pedagogical benefits.

Additionally, the study compared participants' self-assessments with evaluations conducted by three other TI practitioners—two translators and one translation project manager—highlighting discrepancies and discussing their pedagogical implications.

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Material Development for Beginner Student Interpreters: How Does Text Structure Contribute to the Difficulty of Consecutive Interpreting?

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Material development is important for training beginner student interpreters, as it guides the direction of interpreting learning. One key principle is difficulty progression, which requires a good knowledge of the indicators of difficulty. Since text structure outweighs words and sentences in the information processing of consecutive interpreting, this study argued that text structure should be introduced as one of the major parameters for scaling material difficulty. Therefore, it set out to explore how the text structure of source materials contributes to the difficulty of consecutive interpreting for beginner student interpreters. Text structure is specified as causal relations and additive relations at the microstructure and macrostructure levels. Experiment data revealed that at the microstructure level, additive relations were more difficult to process than causal relations, while at the macrostructure level, causal relations were more difficult to process than additive relations. The reasons for this could be the different features of these two types of rhetorical relations and the processing mechanisms they trigger in comprehension and memory. The results are expected to provide a reference for instructors in selecting and adapting materials for pedagogical purposes in the initial stages of consecutive interpreter training.

Keywords: material development; consecutive interpreting; text structure; difficulty; beginner student; interpreter training

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An Explorative Study on Errors in Students' Writing and Translation

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Writing and translation as text productions share many similarities in research methods and dimensions (Dam-Jensen & Heine, 2013), but the interface of the two fields needs more "empirical and theoretical investigation" (Dam-Jensen, Heine & Schrijver 2019, p. 165; Risku et al., 2016). Error analysis is indispensable in studying students' writing and translation competence development, but few studies compared errors in the two text productions. This study intended to examine students' errors made in writing and translation texts. Eleven intermediate-level translation students in a university in mainland China participated in the study. They were asked to complete four tasks: L1 (Chinese) writing (L1W), L1 (English-Chinese) translation (L1T), L2 (English) writing (L2W), and L2 (Chinese-English) translation (L2T). Errors in the product data were annotated based on the adapted "error classification scheme" (Göpferich & Nelezen, 2014, pp. 124-126). The frequency and percentage of shared error categories and the error rate of each task were calculated. Text qualities were also assessed to supplement error analysis. The results showed that L2T had the highest error rate, followed by L2W, L1T, and L1W; a wider variation was found in the error rates of L2 text productions. Writing quality was generally better than translation quality which had a wider variation, but only L1W was significantly better than L1T. As for the shared error types, L1W had the most textual errors, L1T the most lexical errors, and L2W and L2T the most grammatical errors, suggesting that grammar should be the core of teaching in L2 text productions. The least text-level errors were found in L1T and L2T, which may be attributed to the pre-existing source text in translation. Significant differences were found in error rates between L1W and L1T, L2W and L2T, L1W and L2W, and L1T and L2T, suggesting that both task type and language direction played a role in determining how frequently errors occurred. The results also showed a significantly strong negative correlation between L2W error rate and L2T score and a significantly strong positive correlation in error rate between L2W and L2T. The L2W error rate was found to be a predictor for L2T score and L2T error rate. This study is expected to help researchers and teachers gain a fine-grained understanding of students' performance in writing and translation and to shed light on the development of pedagogical measures in classroom training.

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Translation Quality Assessment Model of National Railway Technical Standards

國家鐵路技術標準英譯質量評估模式研究

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With a thorough study on previous TQA models and He Sanning's Relevance Theory-based TQA model, this paper finds that there are some defects in He's model. For instance, the division of parameters is not clear enough and the weight assignment of parameters is arbitrary and lack of scientificity. Therefore, based on the analysis of stylistic features of national railway technical standards, this paper attempts to revise He's TQA model: The parameter of informativity is subdivided into three parameters – "word meaning", "collocation" and "terminology". The parameter of syntactic rhetoric is also specified as "syntactic generation" and the parameter of acceptability is deleted. But the remaining parameters in He's TQA model -- cohesion, coherence, context, intention, intertextuality and style are retained. Besides, the paper also adopts the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) to determine the weight of each parameter based on the comparison of the relative importance of each parameter, so as to ensure the scientificity and objectivity of the evaluation. Thus, a TQA model specific for railway technical standards is formed.

Keywords: translation quality assessment (TQA) model; railway technical standards; Relevance Theory; Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

本文在總結以往翻譯質量評估模式研究與何三寧關聯理論視角下的翻譯質量評估模式研究的基礎上，發現何三寧的模式存在參數劃分不清晰和參數權重設置不合理的缺陷。對此，本文基於對國家鐵路技術標準文本特徵的梳理，對何三寧的模式進行改進：將信息參數細分為"詞義"，"搭配"與"術語"三個參數，"句法修辭"明確為"句式生成"參數，刪除了"可接受性"參數，並保留了原模式中的剩餘參數 — 衕接性、連貫性、語境性、意圖性、互文性與風格。此外，為了保證質量評估的科學性與客觀性，在對評估模式各個參數的重要性進行對比分析的基礎上，運用層次分析法確定各參數的權重賦值，最終形成了適用於鐵路技術標準的翻譯質量評估模式。

關鍵詞：翻譯質量評估模式,鐵路技術標準,關聯理論,層次分析法

Predicting Legal Translation Quality Using Machine Translation Evaluation Metrics: A Multi-disciplinary Perspective

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The automated quality metrics have been a major concern for researchers in the field of Machine Translation (MT). However, little scholarly attention has been paid to explore the potentials of MT metrics in the assessment of legal translation, a highly specialized field requiring high levels of accuracy, consistency and language quality. To fill this gap, this study expands the scope of MT metrics by examining their effectiveness for assessing legal translation quality generated by 45 human translators with varying level of expertise (i.e., 33 students and 12 professional translators). The examined metrics encompass four categories, namely, the traditional metrics (BLEU, METEOR, TER), Terminology-based metrics (TermEval, 1-TERm, F1-score), trained metrics (UNITE, YISI, COMET-DA) and GPT-based scores (ChatGPT, GPT-4, and LaWGPT). To ensure the validity of human scores, three rater groups were recruited (i.e., domain experts, language experts and novice raters) to assess the translation quality with two scoring methods (i.e., item-based PIE method and holistic scoring). Regarding the MT metrics scores, they were computed based on three levels of granularity, i.e., coarse-grained sentence level, fine-grained sentence level, and document level. Stepwise regression analyses were conducted to assess the predictability of these metrics for the human scores. This study sheds light on the applicability of MT metrics for assessing human translation in general and legal translation in particular. Furthermore, it may have implications for teaching and assessing English for Specific Purposes.

Keywords: automated translation scoring, MT metrics, legal translation, English for Specific Purposes

h. Panel 8. Corpus-Based Translation Studies

語料庫翻譯研究

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4	A Corpus-Based Approach to the Characterisation in the Translation of Cantonese Opera: A Case Study of *The Flower Princess* *Shuting WANG; Jackie Xiu YAN*
5	Learning How to Cope With Numbers in SI: A Learners' Corpus-Based Study *Julaiti KAIFUSAI; Yujie HUANG*

Investigating the Changes in the Use of Private Verbs in Different Types of Translated Chinese Texts: A Diachronic and Synchronic Study

Shuangzi PANG

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This article analyzes the differences in the use of private verbs in scientific, journalistic and literary translated Chinese texts in two sampling periods (the 1930s and 2010s) and explores the change of these linguistic features in different text types over time. The examination of private verbs has long been an under-developed area in the field of translated language studies. Based on the framework of private verbs proposed by Biber (1988), this study collects corresponding vocabulary types in Chinese for a comparative analysis. The research questions addressed in this article are: (1) Does the type of texts have an effect on the use of private verbs in translated Chinese texts? (2) Does the use of private verbs in translated Chinese texts change over time? (3) In the selection of synonyms for private verbs, do translators tend to choose common verbs?

The present study conducts the research through the compilation of three translated corpora in two timeframes, selected from scientific, journalistic and literary text types respectively. The research employs variance analysis and contextual diversity analysis to investigate the use of private verbs in the translated Chinese texts both synchronically and diachronically.

The study finds that: (1) There are significant differences in the use of private verbs in the three types of translated Chinese texts, with literary texts demonstrating the highest frequency of use, followed by technology texts, and news texts with the lowest frequency; (2) Diachronic factors did not significantly affect scientific and news translated Chinese texts, but did have an impact on the changes in the use of private verbs in literary texts, which had an increase in frequency over time; (3) Translators tend to use private verbs with richer semantic meanings, and across time the semantic categories of these verbs have gradually expanded. Furthermore, this article examines the context of high-frequent private verbs and provides analysis from linguistic, social, and cognitive perspectives.

Keywords: translation, types of texts, diachronic, private verbs

Professional or Not Professional: A Corpus-Based Study of Modal Verbs in Online Medical Conference Simultaneous Interpreting

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A prevalent phenomenon in the Chinese Mainland medical conferencing interpreting adopted by most conference organisers is to employ bilingual domain experts rather than professional interpreters. bilingual domain experts, such as health professionals, do not necessarily have professional training in interpreting, they are, however, preferred to professional interpreters in that they are considered more competent in interpreting the possibly different perspectives of speakers and audiences in terms of medical knowledge and terms. This consideration nurtures a reflection on the professionalism of medical conference simultaneous interpreting performance. Based on an 802-min parallel corpus, this study explores the strategy differentials between bilingual domain experts and professional interpreters for interpreting modal verbs from English to Chinese. The results indicate that for bilingual domain experts, 70.88% of modal verbs used direct interpreting, while for professional interpreters, only 37.51% of the modal verb are directly interpreted. Other modal verbs are employed through amplification and value variation to achieve certain pragmatic functions between the two languages.

Keywords : corpus-based, modal verbs, modal values, medical simultaneous interpreting, China

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A Corpus-Assisted Investigation of Conjunctive-Based Explicitation in Student Trainees' Consecutive Interpreting Performance between English and Chinese in Interpreting Competition

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Explicitation has been discussed by many scholars as a frequently employed strategy in interpreting to tackle potential issues in the interpreting process or to improve interpreting performance. In particular, conjunctive-based explicitation is used to clarify inter-sentential relations and thus enhance the logical message of the original (Tang and Li 2016, 2017; Tang 2018). Existing studies have mainly focused on the employment of such strategy in interpreting by student trainees in the classroom/experimental setting or by professional interpreters in the work environment. However, little attention has been paid to conjunctive-based explicitation in interpreting competition, which differs significantly from classroom/experimental or professional settings in terms of its purpose, process and product. Based on Halliday's model of conjunctive, the present corpus-assisted study aims to examine the patterns of conjunctive-based explicitation in the consecutive interpreting performance between English and Chinese of 40 student trainees in the finals of the All China Interpreting Contest from 2018 to 2021. By annotating and analysing the consecutive interpreting output of the student contestants using the UAMCT corpus annotation and analytic tool, the patterns of conjunctive-based explicitation in the interpreting performance during the competition are revealed. Results of the corpus-assisted quantitative analysis show that, while there are increased tokens of conjunctive in both directions of consecutive interpreting (English to Chinese, and vice versa), there is salient augmentation of all types of conjunctive adjuncts (except continuatives), and statistically significant difference of increment of conjunctives is identified between both directions. Possible motivations accounting for the explicitation patterns are discussed through corpus-assisted qualitative analysis, including meaning clarification, stalling/time management, and the influence of directionality on interpreting performance. The study may provide empirical support for further research on conjunctive-based explicitation in interpreter

training and interpreting directionality, and offer pedagogical implications to improve interpreting learning and teaching at the discoursal level.

Key references:

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Tang, Fang and Li Dechao. Explicitation patterns in English-Chinese consecutive interpreting: Differences between professional and trainee interpreters. Perspectives 24, no. 2 (2016): 235-255.

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Keywords: conjunctive-based explicitation; consecutive interpreting; interpreting competition; Halliday's model of conjunctive; interpreting directionality

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A Corpus-Based Approach to the Characterisation in the Translation of Cantonese Opera: A Case Study of *The Flower Princess*

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The rich repertoire of Cantonese opera is usually drawn from history, legends, myths and folklores. Fictional characters are the focal points in the creative process as they are crucial for narrative progression and thematic exploration. Compelling characters shaped in the discourse imbue the protagonists with certain personalities and reveal the distinctive themes of an opera. However in translation, the intended purpose of translators and their understanding of the original work determine whether the characters and operatic themes are successfully replicated in the target language.

This study approaches the linguistic construction of fictional characters in the English translation of the Cantonese opera *The Flower Princess*. Based on a self-constructed corpus of the libretto, the researchers adopt corpus analysis tools to identify thematic terms and examine the dialogues to analyse the character profiles. The results show that "love" and "death" depicted in the translation characterise the personality of the protagonists from multi-facets and propel the plot toward the dramatic climax. The themes revealed in the translation and recreation of the characters match the inclination of the translators and their understanding of the original. Readers of the translated text are expected to get access to the spiritual core of the story, and the traditional themes and values illustrated in Cantonese opera are also well conveyed in the translation.

Keywords: characterization; operatic themes; translators' intention; Cantonese opera translation; The Flower Princess

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Learning How to Cope with Numbers in SI: A Learners' Corpus-Based Study

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Numbers are seen as a common trigger in simultaneous interpreting (Cheung, 2008; 2009). They require additional cognitive load on interpreters and thus usually result in disfluency in rendering. Especially interpreting learners, unlike experienced interpreters, may find it taxing to deal with excessive cognitive load brought by numbers and lack experience in reducing the cognitive load through partial omission (Liu, 2001). Based on the authentic and corpus-based perspectives, the authors aim to explore SI starters' performance in coping with numbers during the class and focus on how numbers impact their fluency level by examining disfluency indicators in their in-class renderings. Marta, Ilmari, and Adriano's study (2023) suggests that the type of numbers and omission have observed a significant effect on fluency while other factors, such as the nativeness and speaking rate of the original speaker, the frequency of numbers in the same sentence, and language pair did not yield statistically significant results. However, their studies did not cover the English-Chinese language pair, and interpreting novices might lead to different results. In this regard, the authors hypothesize that other variables, despite the type of numbers and omission, may also have a significant effect on fluency. To testify this hypothesis, we will build a corpus, based on which disfluency indicators will be coded and quantified to investigate whether the variables will cause statistically significant differences in interpreting fluency. This study is expected to enrich the language pair in research on rendering numbers in simultaneous interpreting and provide suggestions for interpreting training programs.

Keywords: simultaneous interpreting; number interpretation; fluency; corpus-based study

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i. Panel 9. Translation and Culture II 翻譯與文化 II

1	The Cultural Translation Research in China and the English World (1991-2021): A Bibliometric Review *Gaopan GUO*
2	Translating the Body to Defuse the "Crises of Language" *Zhenni LI; Huawen LIU*
3	The Chinese Tradition and Chinese Value in Wing-tsit Chan's *Reflections on Things at Hand* *Shuang HE; Qin HUANG*

The Cultural Translation Research in China and the English World
(1991-2021): A Bibliometric Review

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The practice of cultural translation in the world cultural landscape is becoming increasingly prominent. This paper analyzes and compares the cultural translation related articles between 1991 and 2021 from academic journals in the databases of Web of Science Core Collection (WoS) and Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index (CSSCI), using CiteSpace, a visualization tool in scientometrics. The result of the knowledge co-occurrence network relationship of cultural translation research in the two databases demonstrate: 1) The publication numbers in WoS have been steadily increasing, while the numbers in CSSCI fluctuate, and the research fields of authors on the top lists in two databases differ significantly; 2) In terms of high-frequency keywords, cultural communication is a topic of common concern in both databases, but there are certain differences in translation theories and research methods in cultural communication; 3) Both high-impact cited references and cited authors in WoS mainly focus on "cultural hybridity" and "third space", while the references and authors in CSSCI tend to focus on cultural translation from the perspective of Medio-Translatology, cultural function equivalence, and poly-systems; 4) The cultural hybridity and its empirical studies, media culture, etc. remain the most important hot topics from cluster analysis in WoS while translation theory, Chinese cultural translation, and literary translation in CSSCI. The study comments the data result from a cognitive-critical analysis.

Keywords: cultural translation; hot topics; CiteSpace; comparison

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Translating the Body to Defuse the "Crises of Language"

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Language works through the involvement of body in it. Chinese grammatology initiated by Jane Geaney and body semantics initiated by Horst Ruthrof focus on body as the solution to the "crises of language": one is embodied by representative blockage and prescriptive inconstancy, and one by the semantic emptiness of syntactic grids. The first crisis results from misconceiving early Chinese as that according with Saussure's conception of language, while the second has universalized the semantic dependence on body across all the languages. The awareness of body should be raised by examining the interactions between body and language, especially early Chinese language, which are specified as body language, bodily language and the body in language. Moreover, the bodily indispensability in language is further investigated to understand how body, things and heartmind interplay by hinging on body. The interplays are to be uncovered as embodiment, somatization and transitivization. All these surveys are conducted against translation, resulting in the identifications of language types: antilanguage, metalanguage and interlanguage, the roles assumed by the language constituted in the trans-linguistic renderings.

Keywords: body, "crises of language", translation, zi/yan/ming, body/heartmind/things

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The Chinese Tradition and Chinese Value in Wing-tsit Chan's
Reflections on Things at Hand

陳榮捷《近思錄》英譯本的中國傳統與中國價值

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The English version of Wing-tsit China's *Reflections on Things at Hand*: The Neo-Confucian Anthology (Jin Si Lu) has played an important role in conveying China' s philosophical knowledge to the West. Based on the theory of Transknowletology, this paper tries to reveal the knowledge's traditional factors and Chinese values concealed in this version. The research has found that: (1)for the historicity of knowledge, translator's investigation of the context of knowledge generation, academic origins, and historical continuity reflects the Chinese ideological tradition; (2)for the knowledge mobility, the translator's maintenance of his own culture and highlight the Chinese cultural values in cultural conflicts.

在向西方傳遞中國 "處己治人" 和 "切問近思" 之文化哲思上，陳榮捷的《近思錄》英譯本發揮了重要作用。本文結合知識翻譯學，從傳統知識的傳承與中西知識的互通兩方面闡釋陳榮捷《近思錄》英譯本中所蘊含的中國傳統與中國價值。研究發現，從知識的歷史性觀之，譯者對知識的產生情境、學術淵源及歷史連續性三者的關注體現了《近思錄》英譯本哲學知識背後的中國思想傳統；從知識流動性觀之，譯者在文化衝突中對本國文化的維護、對中國整體價值觀的呈現突顯了《近思錄》英譯本在知識譯介中的中國價值。

Keywords: *Reflections on Things at Hand*, Wing-tsit Chan, Transknowletology, Chinese Tradition, Chinese Value

關鍵詞：《近思錄》；陳榮捷；知識翻譯學；中國傳統；中國價值

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