THE HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY
香港理工大學

中文及雙語學系
Department of Chinese & Bilingual Studies

云译科技
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維多利亞(香港)留學服務中心有限公司
VICTORIA(HONG KONG)
EDUCATION CONSULTANCY LIMITED

International Conference on Quantitative Translation and Interpreting Studies in the Age of AI (QTIS)

Conference Handbook

06-07 June 2025

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

CONTENTS

1. Introduction to Conference 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.

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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).

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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.

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2. Conference Statement

The Centre for Translation Studies of the Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University is delighted to announce the "International Conference on Quantitative Translation and Interpreting Studies in the Age of AI", to be held on June 06-07, 2025 at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

This conference examines the rapidly evolving landscape of translation and interpreting studies in the era of artificial intelligence, with a focus on quantitative approaches. As the field transitions from traditional metrics to data-driven methodologies, researchers are increasingly integrating artificial intelligence (including large language models) and computational methods into their work. We invite scholars to explore the convergence of corpus-based translation and interpreting studies (CBTIS), quantitative linguistics, and AI technologies, examining their implications for both theoretical advancement and practical applications.

We are honoured to present eight esteemed keynote speakers who will share their invaluable insights and expertise. They are Prof. Jiang Yue, Prof. Chan Sin-Wai, Prof. Li Defeng, Prof. Lei Lei, Prof. Liu Kanglong, Prof. Haidee Kotze, Prof. Agnieszka Chmiel, and Prof. Claudio Fantinuoli. In addition, we will present five featured speeches delivered by renowned local scholars. These scholars are Prof. Deng Yaochen, Prof. Dai Guangrong, Prof. Pan Jun, Prof. Pang Shuangzi, and Prof. Emmanuele Chersoni.

3. Conference Committee

Conference Chair

- Prof. Li Dechao

Organizing Chair

- Prof. Liu Kanglong

Co-Chairs

- Prof. Andrew K. F. Cheung
- Prof. Xu Han

Members

- Prof. Wu Zhiwei
- Prof. Gu Chonglong
- Prof. Weng Yu
- Prof. Emmanuele Chersoni
- Dr. Li Wenjing
- Dr. Maggie Hui
- Dr. Clara Wan Mingyu
- Dr. Gu Jinghang

4. Programme Rundown

Day 1, 06 June 2025 (Friday)

Main Venue: HJ304

08:00-08:50	**Registration**
09:00-09:10	**Opening Remarks:** Prof. Siok Wai Ting | Head of Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
09:10-09:20	**Welcome Remarks:** Prof. Li Dechao | Associate Head of Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
09:20-09:25	**Group Photo**
09:30-09:55	**Keynote Speech 1:** A Corpus-Based Search for Machine Translationese in Terms of Discourse Coherence—Exploring Discursive Features of Machine Translation Prof. Jiang Yue | Xi'an Jiaotong University Moderator: Prof. Lei Lei
10:00-10:25	**Keynote Speech 2:** AI Tools and E-resources for the Humanities: A Critical Survey Prof. Chan Sin-Wai | Saint Francis University Moderator: Prof. Li Dechao
10:25-10:45	**Tea Break**

10:45-11:10	**Keynote Speech 3:** Mapping Personalized Healthcare with Real-Time Language MRI Prof. Li Defeng | University of Macau Moderator: Prof. Wang Shunyu
11:10-11:35	**Keynote Speech 4:** Artificial Intelligence and the Nuances of Chinese Language Prof. Lei Lei | Shanghai International Studies University Moderator: Prof. Deng Yaochen
11:40-12:05	**Keynote Speech 5:** Quantitative Approaches to Lexical Features in Translation and Interpreting Prof. Liu Kanglong | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Moderator: Prof. Dai Guangrong
12:10-13:55	**Lunch**
14:00-14:30	**Keynote Speech 6:** Epistemic Virtues in (Empirical) Translation Studies Prof. Haidee Kotze | Utrecht University Moderator: Prof. Liu Kanglong
14:35-15:05	**Keynote Speech 7:** The Quantified Interpreter: A Subjective Review of Measures and Indicators in Interpreting Studies And What They Can Tell Us About Interpreting And Interpreters Prof. Agnieszka Chmiel | Adam Mickiewicz University Moderator: Prof. Xu Han

15:10-15:40	**Keynote Speech 8:** Do AI Translators and Interpreters Dream of Electric Sheep? On Similarities and Differences Between Human and Artificial Agents Prof. Claudio Fantinuoli | University of Mainz Moderator: Prof. Andrew K.F. Cheung
15:40-16:00	**Afternoon Tea**
16:00-18:00	**Panel 1: Translation and Cognition** Panel Chair: Prof. Weng Yu
	Panel 2: Comparing Human and Machine Translation I Panel Chair: Prof. Clara Mingyu Wan
	Panel 3: Machine Translation Quality Assessment Panel Chair: Prof. John Qiong WANG
	Panel 4: Investigating Translation Features I Panel Chair: Prof. Liu Yiguang
	Panel 5: Translation and Interpreting Pedagogy Panel Chair: Prof. Wang Junsong
18:00-20:00	**Conference Dinner**

Day 2, 07 June 2025 (Saturday)

Main Venue: HJ304

09:30-09:55	**Featured Speech 1: 大語言模型輔助術語自動抽取研究** Prof. Deng Yaochen | Dalian University of Foreign Languages Moderator: Prof. Jiang Yue
10:00-10:25	**Featured Speech 2:** Sentiment in AI-Driven Translation: Quality Assessment of Large Language Models Prof. Dai Guangrong | Guangdong University of Foreign Studies Moderator: Prof. Zhan Juhong
10:30-10:50	**Tea Break**
10:50-11:15	**Featured Speech 3:** Corpus-Based Interpreting Studies in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Perspectives from the Chinese-English Political Interpreting Corpus (CEPIC 2.0) Prof. Pan Jun | Hong Kong Baptist University Moderator: Prof. Weng Yu

11:20-11:45	**Featured Speech 4:** Investigating the Diachronic Influence of Translated Chinese texts on Original Chinese Texts: A Cross-Genre Analysis (1919-2019) Prof. Pang Shuangzi | Shanghai Jiao Tong University Moderator: Prof. Fan Lu
11:50-12:15	**Featured Speech 5:** The Rat, The Monkey and the Robot: Some Thoughts on LLMs and Creativity Prof. Emmanuele Chersoni | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Moderator: Prof. Niu Jiang
12:15-13:55	**Lunch**
14:00-16:00	**Panel 6: Human-AI Collaboration in Translation and Interpreting** Panel Chair: Dr. Huang Yueyue
	Panel 7: Comparing Human and Machine Translation II Panel Chair: Prof. Jia Wenfeng
	Panel 8: Investigating Translation Features II Panel Chair: Prof. Qian Jiajun
	Panel 9: Translation and Interpreting Application Panel Chair: Prof. Cui Yixiao

16:00-16:20	**Afternoon Tea**
16:20-17:00	**Group Talk 1:** From Descriptive Observations to Linguistic Laws—A Quantitative Turn of Translation Studies Prof. Jiang Yue, Prof. Zhan Juhong, Prof. Niu Jiang, Prof. Fan Lu | Xi'an Jiaotong University Moderator: Prof. Liu Jianwen
17:00-17:40	**Group Talk 2:** From Text to Tech: Reimagining Translation and Interpreting Through Digital Humanities Prof. Li Dechao, Prof. Andrew K.F. Cheung, Prof. Liu Kanglong, Prof. Xu Han | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Moderator: Prof. Jiang Yue
17:40-17:50	**Closing Remarks:** Prof. Liu Kanglong | Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Humanities | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Parallel Session (Day 1)

Panel 1 Translation and Cognition

Venue: HJ304

Panel chair: Prof. Weng Yu

16:00-16:20	**Exploring the effect of syntactic complexity on cognitive effort in machine translation post-editing: A multivariable analysis approach** Qian Jiajun & Chen Ruina & Zheng Binghan | Shanghai Maritime University; Guizhou University; Durham University
16:20-16:40	**Investigating the Relationship Between Note-Taking Behavior and Consecutive Interpreting Performance: Evidence from Eye-Tracking and Pen-Recording Data** Kuang Huolingxiao | Renmin University of China
16:40-17:00	**Study on translators' processing flow patterns during digital resource consultation in different translation phases based on eye tracking** Qin Jun & Wu Yushu & Kit Chunyu | City University of Hong Kong
17:00-17:20	**Constraints on Syntactic Choices: A Corpus-based Study on Dependency Types in Interpreted English and Chinese** Hu Yiyang | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
17:20-17:40	**Syntactic complexity of source speech and its impact on interpreting task difficulty. A result-oriented investigation of learner's performance** Mou Yifei & Huang Yujie & Xu Han | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
17:40-18:00	**Q & A**

Panel 2 Comparing Human and Machine Translation I

Venue: FJ301

Panel chair: Prof. Clara Mingyu Wan

16:00-16:20	**A Comparative Case Study on the Metaphor Translation Between Human and Large Language Models** Wang Xiongfei | Guangdong University of Foreign Studies
16:20-16:40	**Comparing Professional and AI Translations of Science Fiction Metaphors: An Evaluation Study** Liang Houman | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
16:40-17:00	**基于语料库的人机翻译对比研究——以儿童文学作品《好心眼儿巨人》中临时词英译为例** Yang Zhenyi | Zhejiang University
17:00-17:20	**语言学论文摘要翻译的句法及词汇复杂度研究——一项基于ChatGPT翻译、DeepL翻译和人工翻译的对比研究** Zeng Yi | Shanghai International Studies University
17:20-17:40	**A Translation Study on Lexical Bundles of Translated Text: A Comparison of Learners, Professional Translators, and AI-Generated Translation** Chai Ying & Li Zhi | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University; Harbin Normal University
17:40-18:00	**Q & A**

Panel 3 Machine Translation Quality Assessment

Venue: FJ302

Panel chair: Prof. John Qiong WANG

16:00-16:20	**基于语义网络相似性计算的整体文本翻译质量评价研究** Wang Shunyu | Xi'an International Studies University
16:20-16:40	**Exploring the potential of GenAI in game localisation: A quantitative approach** Cui Yixiao | Southeast University
16:40-17:00	**Evaluation of Chinese to English Neural Machine Translation Systems in Integrated Circuit Domain using BLEU Metrics— A case study of Youdao, Deep L and Google Translate** Li Ran | Shanghai Microelectronics Corporation
17:00-17:20	**Are Automatic MT Metrics User-Centric? A Study on Football Translation Evaluation** Zeng Huiting | Fudan University
17:20-17:40	**Zero Pronoun Translation: LLMs Outperform NMT Systems Despite Enhancement Challenges** Hu Ruitao | Zhejiang University
17:40-18:00	**Q & A**

Panel 4 Investigating Translation Features I

Venue: FJ303

Panel chair: Prof. Liu Yiguang

16:00-16:20	**Transvocal Stance in Academic Translation: A Rhetorical Analysis of Grammatical Stance in Translated Applied Linguistics English Research Article Abstracts** Huang Yueyue & Li Dechao | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
16:20-16:40	**A Diachronic Study of Register Variation in Original and Translated Chinese in Academic Texts: A Multidimensional Analysis** Zhang Ziyan & Pang Shuangzi | Shanghai Jiao Tong University
16:40-17:00	**Quantitative Analysis of Sidney Shapiro's *Outlaws of the Marsh*: A Case Study of Chapter Titles** Fu Jingxuan & Dai Zheyuan | Zhejiang University of Technology
17:00-17:20	**Word Concreteness as Stylistic Feature: A Comparative Analysis of Two English Translations of *Hongloumeng*** Shi Jiawei | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
17:20-17:40	**Examining Activity and Descriptivity in Political Debate English Comparable Corpora: A Corpus-Based Comparison of Interpreted, Native, and Non-native English Speech** He Sihui | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
17:40-18:00	**Q & A**

Panel 5 Translation and Interpreting Pedagogy

Venue: AG206

Panel chair: Prof. Wang Junsong

16:00-16:20	**The Skill Training And AI Technology Assistance: An Empirical Analysis of Technological Approaches To Interpreting Skill Acquisition Among Student/Professional Interpreters** Huang Yuwei | University of Science and Technology Beijing
16:20-16:40	**An Empirical Study on the Effectiveness of the "Continuation-based Translation" Teaching Model** Jia Wenfeng | Shandong University
16:40-17:00	**Empirical Study On AI-assisted Knowledge Networks For Enhancing Translation Competence** Zheng Shuangshuang | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
17:00-17:20	**Exploration of New Interpretation Training Mechanism Assisted by Artificial Intelligence** Wei Penghan | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
17:20-17:40	**The Interplay between Educational Background, Post-editing Strategies for Legal Terms, and Holistic Translation Quality: Law Students vs. Translation Students** Hu Jinxuan | The Chinese University of Hong Kong-Shenzhen
17:40-18:00	**Q & A**

Parallel Session (Day 2)

Panel 6 Human-AI Collaboration in Translation and Interpreting

Venue: HJ304

Panel chair: Dr. Huang Yueyue

14:00-14:20	**Constructing a Human-Machine Collaborative Translation Model Driven by Large Language Models** Wang Junsong | Northwestern Polytechnical University
14:20-14:40	**Reaffirming the Importance of Traditional Humanities in the Era of AI-Enhanced Translation and Transcultural Communication** John Qiong WANG & Liu Guorui & Lei Yuting | Guangxi Minzu University
14:40-15:00	**Rethinking Human-AI Collaboration: A Human-in-the-Loop Framework for Inclusive Machine Translation** Liu Yimeng & Liang Junying | Zhejiang University
15:00-15:20	**Human-Machine Collaboration in English-to-Chinese Simultaneous Interpreting under Varying Dependency Distances: Experimental Evidence from Student Interpreters** Xu Piao | Dalian University of Foreign Languages
15:20-15:40	**Leveraging AI-Driven Sentiment Analysis to Explore Subtitle Translation Reception in Chinese Comedy Films** Ren Yanan | Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University
15:40-16:00	**Q & A**

Panel 7 Comparing Human and Machine Translation II

Venue: FJ301

Panel chair: Prof. Jia Wenfeng

14:00-14:20	**Nuanced Distinctions Matter: Human-Machine Comparisons in Translation Outputs for Human-Machine Collaboration** Liu Yiguang | Zhejiang University
14:20-14:40	**Tracking Emotional Modulation in English-Chinese Translation of News Headlines: An LLM-Based Study** Wu Jiaxuan & Liu Yiguang | Zhejiang University
14:40-15:00	**Entropy in Translation: A Quantitative Comparison of Human Translation and Machine Translation** Huang Xinyi & Liang Junying | Zhejiang University
15:00-15:20	**Do Neural Machine and LLMs Simplify Translated Language? A Corpus-based Entropy Weighting Method** Huang Yingqi | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:20-15:40	**Culturally-Loaded Terms in Classical Literary Translation: A Corpus-Based Contrastive Analysis of Human and AI Translations in Six Chapters of *a Floating Life* with Knowledge Graph Modeling** Lai Sha | Hong Kong Shue Yan University
15:40-16:00	**Q & A**

Panel 8 Investigating Translation Features II

Venue: FJ302

Panel chair: Prof. Qian Jiajun

14:00-14:20	**Interlingual Quoting as Strategic Framing: Recontextualizing Chinese Discourse in U.S. Security Assessments (2002–2024)** Kang Rongyao & Li Dechao | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
14:20-14:40	**数据驱动视野下异化与归化的词汇与句法表征研究：以《红楼梦》两个英译本为例** Li Qidi & Yan Jianwei | Zhejiang University
14:40-15:00	**Trading Meaning: A Corpus-Based Study of 'Buy'/'Sell' Metaphors in Europarl 3: English Political Discourse and Their Cross-Linguistic Implications for English-Chinese Translation** Zhu Yuyin & Liu Kanglong | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:00-15:20	**Stylistic or Topical Difference? Diminishing Topical Confounding in Translationese Detection Using N-grams** Huang Danfeng | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:20-16:40	**Q & A**

Panel 9 Translation and Interpreting Application

Venue: FJ303

Panel chair: Prof. Cui Yixiao

14:00-14:20	**Gendered Language and Translational Stance: A Sentiment Analysis of Modifiers in Two Chinese Translations of *The Second Sex*** Yin Hao[a] & Xu Han[b] & Liu Jianwen[a] | [a] Hong Kong Shue Yan University; [b] The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
14:20-14:40	**Cross-Cultural Reception of Three-Body: AI-Powered Sentiment and Topic Modeling Across Languages** Guo Ruitian & Liu Yiguang | Zhejiang University
14:40-15:00	**Exploring Legal NLP: Sentiment Analysis for English and Chinese Judicial Speech** Li Jingyi & Weng Yu | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:00-15:20	**Complexity-quality nexus in philosophical and literary works** Fan Lingxi & Li Yuchi & Andrew K.F. Cheung | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:20-15:40	**Decoding Emotion and Attitude beyond Words: What is AI's Role in High-Stake Communication? A Comparative Corpus Study Guided by Appraisal Theory** Zhang Wei & Andrew K.F. Cheung | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:40-16:00	**Q & A**

5. Keynote Speeches

Keynote Speech 1

A corpus-based search for machine translationese in terms of discourse coherence—Exploring Discursive Features of Machine Translation

Prof. Jiang Yue
Xi'an Jiaotong University

While the distinctive features of human translation ("translationese") have been extensively studied, the linguistic characteristics of machine translation remain underexplored. In this talk, I will present how we investigated whether machine translation exhibits its own form of "translationese" by comparing neural machine translations (Google, DeepL), professional human translations, and original English texts. Using a corpus of modern Chinese literary texts and their translations, we analyzed discourse coherence across three dimensions: connectives, latent semantic analysis, and situational models. Results confirm that both human and machine translations diverge from original texts, exhibiting unique translationese features. However, machine translations display distinct coherence patterns compared to human translations, and subtle differences emerge even between different MT systems. These findings contribute to our understanding of how machine translation shapes discourse and highlight areas where MT may differ from human output. This research may potentially offer some empirical insights into the nature of machine-mediated language, with implications for translation studies, NLP development, and the evaluation of AI-generated text.

Prof. Jiang Yue

Xi'an Jiaotong University

Professor Jiang is a professor at the School of Foreign Studies, Xi'an Jiaotong University. His research employs quantitative and computational methods to explore fundamental questions in linguistics and translation. His research interests include quantitative linguistics, translation/translator style, stylometry of translation, translation universals, dependency grammar, vagueness of language, deconstructionism, corpus linguistics, critical discourse analysis

Keynote Speech 2

AI Tools and E-resources for the Humanities: A Critical Survey

Prof. Chan Sin-Wai
Saint Francis University

This paper makes a critical examination of the AI tools and E-resources which are available to scholars and students in the field of humanities. The tools and resources will be grouped into three categories according to the AI conventions: linguistic, reasoning, and multimodal. Different areas of the humanities will be discussed under each category. It is hoped that this paper will shed light on some of the issues we face in the use of tools and resources in our academic research and teaching.

Prof. Chan Sin-Wai

Saint Francis University

Professor Chan is Professor-cum-Dean of Ip Ying To Lee Yu Yee School of Humanities and Languages, Saint Francis University. He received his Bachelor of Arts from The Chinese University of Hong Kong and his doctorate from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. His research interests lie in translation technology, bilingual lexicography, and Chinese-English translation. Professor Chan has taught courses in translation technology and computer-aided translation for many years.

Keynote Speech 3

Mapping Personalized Healthcare with Real-Time Language MRI

Prof. Li Defeng
University of Macau

In our quest to revolutionize healthcare, we've developed a cutting-edge MRI technology at the University of Macau that maps the brain in real-time as it processes language. This innovation allows us to track brain activity during natural language use, music, and movement with unprecedented precision. These personalized brain maps could transform medical care by enhancing the precision of injury assessment, surgical planning, and rehabilitation guidance. This presentation will explore how these maps are set to become a cornerstone for personalized medicine, making healthcare more effective and hopeful for all.

Prof. Li Defeng

University of Macau

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

Prof. Li is currently President of World Interpreter and Translator Training Association (WITTA), President of International Association of Translation, Interpreting and Cognition (IATIC), vice president of Chinese Corpus Translation Studies Association and vice president of Chinese Cognitive Translation Studies Association.

Keynote Speech 4

Artificial Intelligence and the Nuances of Chinese Language

Prof. Lei Lei
Shanghai International Studies University

Recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) across fields such as natural language processing, machine translation, and text analysis have presented opportunities for Chinese language studies. The talk will showcase research case studies from my team, demonstrating the application of AI technologies to Chinese language research. These cases highlight the potential of AI to enhance research efficiency, expand research dimensions, and offer a new perspective for our understanding of the nuances of the Chinese language, illustrating the convergence of technology and the humanities.

Prof. Lei Lei

Shanghai International Studies University

Lei Lei is a Professor of Applied Linguistics at the Institute of Corpus Studies and Applications, Shanghai International Studies University (SISU). His research interests include corpus-driven analyses of second language writing and (academic) English, particulary those based on natural language processing techniques. He is also interested in the use of bibliometric methods for the exploration of scientific literature in various disciplines. His publications appeared in journals such as *Applied Linguistics*, *Language Teaching*, *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, *System*, *Lingua*, and *Scientometrics*. He also published books at publishing houses such as Cambridge University Press and TESOL Press.

Keynote Speech 5

Quantitative Approaches to Lexical Features in Translation and Interpreting

Prof. Liu Kanglong
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

This talk explores quantitative methods for analyzing lexical features in translation and interpreting, examining both translation universals and stylistic variation. Key lexical measures include lexical bundles, word class distribution, and entropy-based calculations. The study presents multivariate approaches such as Multi-Dimensional Analysis (MDA), Principal Component Analysis (PCA), and Profile-Based Correspondence Analysis, demonstrating their use in comparing translated and non-translated texts.

Based on recent corpus studies, this talk shows how these methods uncover patterns of simplification, complexification, and translator style. It also explores future directions, including the impact of AI and post-editing on lexical complexity in translated texts.

Prof. Liu Kanglong

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Kanglong Liu is currently Associate Professor of Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He specializes in empirical approaches to translation studies, translation teaching, corpus-based translation research, and Hongloumeng translation research. His work has been published in notable journals such as *Target*, *Perspectives*, *Lingua*, *Language Sciences*, *International Journal of Specialised Translation*, *System*, *International Review of Applied Linguistics in Language Teaching*, and *Digital Scholarship in the Humanities*. He is an Associate Editor of *Translation Quarterly*, *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications* (SSCI and AHCI), and *Heliyon* (SCI). He has authored the monograph *Corpus-Assisted Translation Teaching: Challenges and Issues* (Springer, 2020) and co-edited several volumes, including *Translation and Interpreting in the Age of COVID-19* (Springer, 2023), *Dream of the Red Chamber: Literary and Translation Perspectives* (Routledge, 2023), *Corpora in Interpreting Studies: East Asian Perspectives* (Routledge, 2023), and *Translation Studies in the Age of Artificial Intelligence* (Routledge, 2025).

Keynote Speech 6

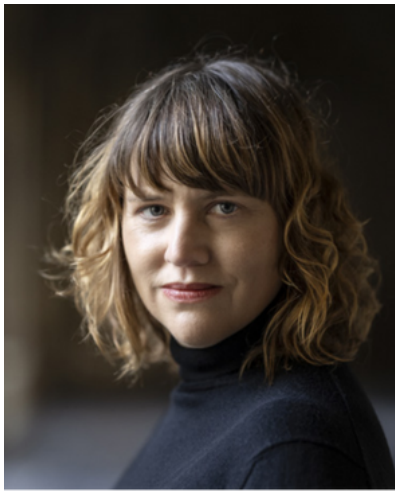
Epistemic virtues in (empirical) translation studies

Prof. Haidee Kotze
Utrecht University

In this talk I explore how particular intellectual values are infused in the concepts, methods and discourse associated with the subfield of translation research that describes itself as "empirical translation studies". I do so by drawing on and adapting the notion of "epistemic virtues", a concept derived from a loosely grouped collection of approaches within epistemology designated as "virtue epistemology". Virtue epistemology concerns itself with questions of how particular intellectual qualities are – and also should be – constructed as virtues and vices in relation to intellectual agents and communities.

My focus is on "empirical translation studies" as an intellectual community, and I attempt to map the way in which this community of practice is collectively constructing intellectual virtues around notions like "empiricism", "model building", "theory" and "methodology" – in other words, how these concepts become associated with particular intellectual values. This mapping exercise relies on a critical discourse analysis of key texts aligning themselves with "empirical translation studies", using a corpus-assisted hermeneutic method to identify and explore key words and their associations. Through this exercise, I construct a preliminary set of the epistemic virtues foregrounded in contemporary empirical translation studies.

Subsequent to this, I focus in more detail on one of these epistemic virtues, rigour, and demonstrate how it is constructed in primarily statistical terms. I highlight its relationship with other terms, like "model" and "empirical", and raise questions (and cautions) about the reification of ostensible virtues (like rigour construed as "sophisticated statistical analysis") at the expense of attention to other epistemic virtues.



Prof. Haidee Kotze

Utrecht University

Haidee Kotze (formerly Kruger) completed her PhD in Translation Studies in 2010 at the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa. Her first monograph was published in 2012 by John Benjamins, titled Postcolonial polysystems: The production and reception of translated children's literature in South Africa. In 2013 she was the co-recipient of the European Society for Translation Studies (EST) Young Scholar Award for this monograph.

Haidee's current research interests focus on language variation and change in contact settings, with an emphasis on both the psycholinguistic and social conditions of language contact. Within this framework, she studies translated language, World Englishes, and learner language. Her most recent work is at the interface of linguistics and digital humanities, and focuses on language change in parliamentary discourse across varieties of English, and the role of language mediators like editors and translators in this process.

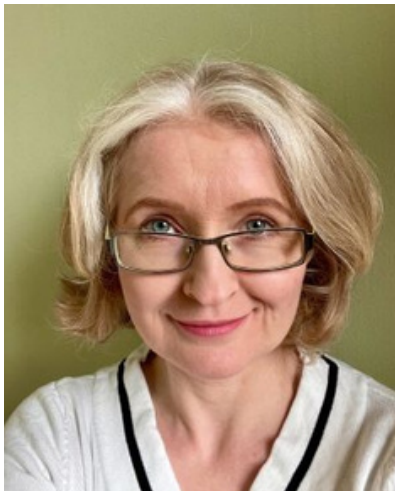
Haidee is the editor-in-chief of the journal *Target: International Journal of Translation Studies*, as well as co-editor of the book series *Translation, Interpreting and Transfer* at KU Leuven University Press. She is an international staff member of the Centre for Translation Studies (CETRA) at KU Leuven, and a member of the international Thematic Network on Empirical and Experimental Research in Translation (TREC). She is a contributor to the grammar of Afrikaans for Taalportaal, and has worked in several projects in the framework of World Englishes, including the Varieties of English in the Indo-Pacific: English in Contact (VEIP-EIC) project.

Keynote Speech 7

The quantified interpreter: A subjective review of measures and indicators in Interpreting Studies and what they can tell us about interpreting and interpreters

Prof. Agnieszka Chmiel
Adam Mickiewicz University

Current quantitative research methods applied in Interpreting Studies offer various measures and indicators. We can measure the interpreters' ear-voice span, the number and duration of pauses, fundamental frequency, heart rate, galvanic skin response, eye movements. We can also calculate the interpreters' number of errors and accuracy rate. We can use these measures as indicators of the interpreters' cognitive load, stress, fatigue, visual attention and performance. This talk will present a subjective review of measures and indicators that I have used in my experimental and corpus-based studies. I will discuss advantages and problems regarding the operationalisation of some concepts through specific objective and subjective measures. I will reflect on the measures and indicators that have proven the most informative when investigating the process and the product of interpreting and the interpreters themselves. I will finish with some future scenarios that could potentially facilitate the interpreters' work through quantification.



Prof. Agnieszka Chmiel

Adam Mickiewicz University

Agnieszka Chmiel is Associate Professor in the Department of Translation Studies at the Faculty of English, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland. Her research interests include conference interpreting, audio description and audiovisual translation. She is Associate Editor of TARGET International Journal of Translation Studies. She currently leads an interdisciplinary research team that examines bilingual control mechanisms in conference interpreting and develops PINC, the Polish Interpreting Corpus. She was also a co-Principal Investigator in the AIIC-funded project on the impact of remote interpreting settings on interpreter experience and performance.

Keynote Speech 8

Do AI Translators and Interpreters Dream of Electric Sheep? On Similarities and Differences Between Human and Artificial Agents

Prof. Claudio Fantinuoli
University of Mainz

Public discourse surrounding artificial intelligence in translation and interpreting is often polarized, presenting AI as either perpetually inferior to, or a complete replacement for, human professionals. This dichotomy arises, among others, from both the inherent complexity of these tasks and the widespread assumption of human irreplaceability when it comes to language related tasks.

Focusing on interpreting—the most complex and cognitively demanding form of multilingual communication—this presentation argues that AI will soon reach a level of sophistication where most aspects of spoken communication, from a pragmatic perspective, can be replicated. As a result, interpreting services in both casual and professional contexts will no longer be exclusively human-led. However, even if human and machine interpreting achieve similar performance levels, interpreters will not become obsolete. Professionals will remain the preferred choice, at least in the near future, particularly in specific contexts, languages, and types of interactions.

Against this backdrop, we will explore the fundamental question shaping the profession's sustainability: what are the distinct and complementary roles of humans and machines in facilitating multilingual communication? To navigate this evolving landscape, the translation and interpreting profession, academia, and stakeholders must move beyond a human-centric paradigm, recognizing machines as increasingly competent yet distinct entities in real-world translation. Equally crucial is identifying the unique value that human professionals bring, ensuring their continued relevance in an AI-driven future.

Prof. Claudio Fantinuoli

University of Mainz

Claudio Fantinuoli's areas of expertise include computer-assisted human interpreting and simultaneous machine interpreting. Essentially, this means he designs and studies Natural Language Processing (NLP) systems to enhance human interpreters and enable automatic speech translation, with a focus on keeping the human user at the center. He teaches both humans and machines how to translate speeches. Personally, he is passionate about exploring the intersection of the mind, the brain (including computational aspects), and language.

Claudio has a background in conference interpreting and holds a PhD in Applied Linguistics, as well as a Habilitation in Interpreting Studies. His academic experience includes teaching positions at the University of Innsbruck, the Postgraduate Center of the University of Vienna, and the Karlshochschule International University. He ventured into Natural Language Processing during his tenure at Eurac Research and as the founder of InterpretBank, a computer-assisted tool for professional interpreters.

His journey continues as a tenured researcher at the University of Mainz, Chief Technology Officer at KUDO Inc., and a consultant for international organizations, including the European Parliament, as well as national governments and research institutes, focusing on language technologies.

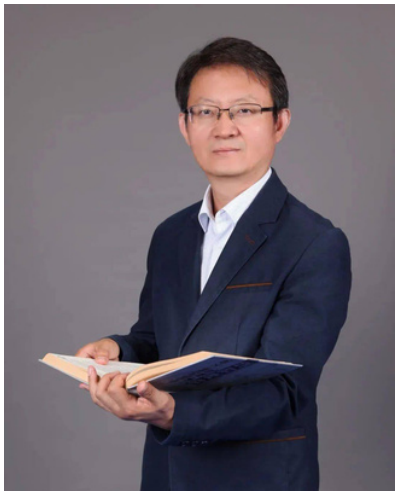
6. Featured Speeches

Feature Speech 1

大語言模型輔助術語自動抽取研究

Prof. Deng Yaochen
Dalian University of Foreign Languages

術語自動抽取旨在從不斷更新的專業文本中高效提煉專業術語，並為知識圖譜構建、文本分類、主題建模等任務提供基礎支持。近年來，大語言模型(Large Language Model, LLM)的興起為術語自動抽取帶來了新的機遇。LLM基於海量文本進行預訓練，從而學習到了豐富的語言表示，具有較強的上下文理解及語義捕獲能力，因而在復雜語言領域的信息抽取任務中表現出色。為了深入發掘LLM在術語自動抽取任務中的潛力，本研究探討了基於LLM的術語自動抽取方法，並分析不同提示設計對抽取性能的影響。此外，本研究將基於LLM的方法與傳統方法進行對比實驗，以揭示前者在術語抽取中的獨特優勢。實驗結果顯示，基於LLM的術語自動抽取方法在準確性和效率上均有顯著提升，並在多個領域的術語抽取任務中展現了穩定的性能。相較於傳統方法，基於LLM的方法不依賴專業術語詞典等外部資源，能夠在小規模的抽取任務中取得理想的成果。該研究結果將為術語自動抽取相關領域的研究與實踐帶來新的啟示。



Prof. Deng Yaochen

Dalian University of Foreign Languages

鄧耀臣，大連外國語大學教授、博士生導師，中國東北亞語言研究中心研究員，外語類CSSCI期刊《外語與外語教學》主編，享受國務院政府特殊津貼專家。研究方向為語料庫語言學理論及應用、計算術語學。主持國家社科基金2項，國家社科基金重大項目子課題1項。近年來在《外語教學與研究》《外國語》《外語教學》《外語與外語教學》《中國外語》International Journal of Corpus Linguistics, Applied Linguistics等期刊發表論文30余篇，出版學術專著2部。

Feature Speech 2

Sentiment in AI-Driven Translation: Quality Assessment of Large Language Models

Prof. Dai Guangrong
Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

The rapid evolution of large language models (LLMs) has revolutionized machine translation (MT), yet critical questions remain about how these systems handle nuanced linguistic features such as sentiment. This study investigates the interplay between LLM-driven MT outputs and these under-researched dimensions of translated language features to evaluate translation quality in the AI era.

Using a corpus-based approach, we analyze translations generated by state-of-the-art LLMs (e.g., GPT-4o, deepseek) against human references and traditional MT systems. Focusing on lexico-grammatical choices, we employ computational tools to quantify semantic prosody alignment and sentiment consistency. Results reveal that while LLMs excel at capturing explicit sentiment, they frequently distort implicit semantic prosody due to over-reliance on surface-level co-occurrence patterns, leading to pragmatic inaccuracies.

The study proposes a hybrid evaluation framework for sentiment analysis, arguing that overlooking these layers risks misjudging LLMs' "fluent but deceptive" outputs. By highlighting gaps in current LLM training paradigms, this work calls for prioritizing context-aware semantic mapping to advance translation reliability in AI systems. Findings hold implications for post-editing strategies, model fine-tuning, and redefining quality metrics in translation studies.

Prof. Dai Guangrong

Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

Guangrong DAI, Ph.D, Full Professor, PhD Supervisor, Postdoctoral Cooperative Supervisor, Director of Translation Technology Teaching and Research Center; Former Dean of the School of Arts and Humanities at Fujian University of Technology, China. As a principle investigator, he has finished several projects, such as "A Corpus-based Study of 'Source Language Shining Through' in Translational Languages" (The National Social Science Fund of China), "A Study on Quality Improvement of Neural Machine Translation" (The National Social Science Fund of China) and published around 60 articles in peer-reviewed journals and book chapters on Translation Studies, Corpus Linguistics, Contrastive Language Studies, Machine Translation Corpus-based Translation Studies, Machine Translation Post-Editing (MTPE) and Digital Humanities. He is also interested in new technologies and their affordances as well as pedagogical theories that facilitate the teaching of those technologies.

Feature Speech 3

Corpus-Based Interpreting Studies in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Perspectives from the Chinese-English Political Interpreting Corpus (CEPIC 2.0)

Prof. Pan Jun
Hong Kong Baptist University

This talk explores the transformation of corpus-based interpreting studies (CIS) in the era of artificial intelligence (AI), focusing on how large language models (LLMs) and natural language processing (NLP) are reshaping corpus construction and research methodologies. Drawing from the development of the Chinese-English Political Interpreting Corpus (CEPIC 2.0), an expanded version of CEPIC 1.0 (Pan 2019) reaching almost 10 million word tokens, the presentation demonstrates innovative approaches to corpus preparation and analysis.

The discussion highlights practical applications of AI-driven technologies in interpreting studies, from corpus compilation to the development of computer-assisted interpreting (CAI) tools. Using CEPIC 2.0 as a case in point, the talk illustrates how large-scale interpreting corpora can enhance our understanding of political discourse interpretation while supporting the development of tools for professional practice. The presentation aims to spark dialogue about future directions in CIS and their practical implications for both researchers and practitioners.

Prof. Pan Jun

Hong Kong Baptist University

Prof. Janice Pan works as Professor of the Department of Translation, Interpreting and Intercultural Studies and Director of the Academy of Language and Culture at Hong Kong Baptist University. Working as an interpreter for many years, Prof. Pan has dedicated herself to the teaching and research of interpreting and translation, covering a wide array of subjects including corpus-based translation/interpreting studies, political discourse and translation/interpreting, digital humanities, learner factors & situated learning in interpreter training, bibliometric research in translation/interpreting studies, professionalism in translation/interpreting, etc.

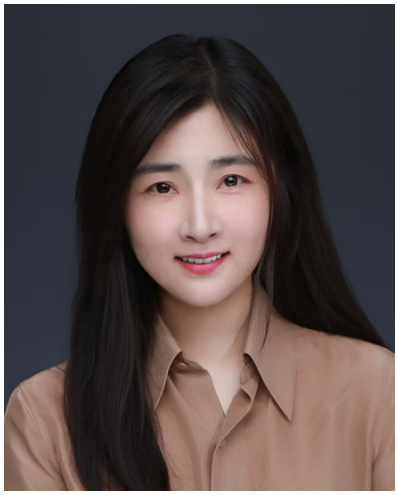
A main aspect of Prof. Pan's work focuses on the construction and study of large-size corpora/databases of interpreting, tapping into methods of text mining, natural language processing, critical discourse analysis, etc. She is President of the Hong Kong Translation Society, Chair of International Relations of the Hong Kong Association of University Women, and (founding) Executive Committee Member of the University Women Asia (under Graduate Women International).

Feature Speech 4

Investigating the Diachronic Influence of Translated Chinese texts on Original Chinese Texts: A Cross-Genre Analysis (1919-2019)

Prof. Pang Shuangzi
Shanghai Jiao Tong University

This study, set against the backdrop of generative artificial intelligence reshaping language technology, is based on a self-compiled diachronic Chinese-English parallel corpus spanning ten million tokens (1919–2019). It constructs a multidimensional analytical framework across four historical periods and five text types to systematically examine the dynamic interaction patterns between Chinese translations and original texts. This article builds a 20-million-token parallel sub-corpus and employs an improved multidimensional analysis approach to extract core linguistic features. Combining mixed-effects modeling and multiple regression analysis, the study reveals three key findings: (1) From a diachronic perspective, translated Chinese texts have increasingly exhibited features of interactivity and explicit logical-semantic relations, alongside a reduction in detailed elaboration of on-line information, heightened subjectivity, and greater argumentative explicitness.(2) Regarding the convergence and divergence between translated and original Chinese texts, various genres exhibit distinct preferences across linguistic dimensions; nonetheless, certain dimensions consistently reveal pronounced translational universals across genres. (3) Median-centered statistical evaluation indicates that textual congruence between translated and original Chinese texts is most pronounced in the news media and literary genres. By integrating diachronic perspectives with multi-dimensional analytical methods, this research pioneers the development of a multi-period, multi-genre diachronic Chinese parallel corpus, unveiling translation as a dynamic regulatory mechanism in language contact.



Prof. Pang Shuangzi

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

龐雙子，上海交通大學外國語學院長聘副教授、博士生導師。北京外國語大學文學博士，上海交通大學外國語言文學博士後，英國曼徹斯特大學訪問學者。主要學術領域為語料庫研究、翻譯研究。近年來，主持國家社科基金青年項目1項（結項獲評優秀）、國家社科基金一般項目和國家社科基金重大項目子課題各1項，以及教育部人文社科青年項目、中國博士後一等科學基金等科研項目。在國內外SSCI，A&HCI和CSSCI收錄外語類名刊Target、《外語教學與研究》《中國翻譯》、《外國語》等發表學術論文約20篇，多篇為著名文摘刊物全文轉載，在上海交通大學出版社和商務印書館出版專著2本。現為中外語言文化比較學會翻譯文化研究會理事、中國英漢語比較研究會語料庫翻譯學專業委員會理事。

Feature Speech 5

The Rat, The Monkey and the Robot: Some Thoughts on LLMs and Creativity

Prof. Emmanuele Chersoni
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Since the introduction of the ChatGPT conversational chatbot in November 2022, Large Language Models (LLMs) have been at the forefront of the current AI revolution. Their strong performance on NLP benchmarks, together with their striking naturalness in conversation, contributed to stimulate a new debate in public discourse and media about the imminent arrival of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI). It has been shown that LLMs can display new abilities and generalizations that were not predictable simply on the basis of parameter scaling-up (i.e. emergent abilities), which also prompted the question on whether such systems can generate novel concepts and ideas beyond what they have seen during their training – or, in other words, whether they can be creative.

Although machines may not be creative in the same way as humans are, the fact that AI-generated texts and images are becoming more and more undistinguishable from human creations raised a lot of debate and the understandable fear that, consequently to the application of the new technology in fields such as journalism, literature and visual arts, many jobs are going to disappear.

In my talk, I will try to address the following question: what does it mean for LLMs be creative, and what are the implications of machine creativity?

I will focus on a specific case study from the field of Chinese Digital Humanities: the usage of LLMs for automatizing the translation of the Black Myth Wukong videogame.

Prof. Emmanuele Chersoni

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Dr. Emmanuele Chersoni is an Assistant Professor in Computational Linguistics at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He holds a joint PhD in Language Sciences from Aix-Marseille University (France) and the University of Pisa (Italy). His research lies at the intersection of theoretical linguistics, cognitive science, and machine learning, with a particular focus on how semantic aspects of sentences impact human language understanding. Dr. Chersoni has contributed significantly to computational linguistics, publishing in top-tier venues like ACL, EMNLP, and Computational Linguistics. His work has been recognized with several best paper awards. He is also had been an organizer of the Cognitive Modeling and Computational Linguistics workshop. His research extends to natural language processing applications in digital humanitied and specialized domains, including biomedical and financial texts.

7. Abstracts

Panel 1 Translation and Cognition	
16:00-16:20	**Exploring the effect of syntactic complexity on cognitive effort in machine translation post-editing: A multivariable analysis approach** Qian Jiajun & Chen Ruina & Zheng Binghan | Shanghai Maritime University; Guizhou University; Durham University
16:20-16:40	**Investigating the Relationship Between Note-Taking Behavior and Consecutive Interpreting Performance: Evidence from Eye-Tracking and Pen-Recording Data** Kuang Huolingxiao | Renmin University of China
16:40-17:00	**Study on translators' processing flow patterns during digital resource consultation in different translation phases based on eye tracking** Qin Jun & Wu Yushu & Kit Chunyu | City University of Hong Kong
17:00-17:20	**Constraints on Syntactic Choices: A Corpus-based Study on Dependency Types in Interpreted English and Chinese** Hu Yiyang | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
17:20-17:40	**Syntactic complexity of source speech and its impact on interpreting task difficulty. A result-oriented investigation of learner's performance** Mou Yifei & Huang Yujie & Xu Han | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
17:40-18:00	**Q & A**

Exploring the effect of syntactic complexity on cognitive effort in machine translation post-editing: A multivariable analysis approach

Jiajun Qian; Ruina Chen; Binghan Zheng

Shanghai Maritime University; Guizhou University; Durham University

This study employs a multivariable analysis approach to investigate the impact of syntactic complexity—measured through phrase structures, L2SCA indices, and dependency relations—on cognitive effort expended by translators during English-Chinese machine translation post-editing (MTPE). Additionally, it explores how individual characteristics, specifically English proficiency, translation experience, and attitude towards MTPE, moderate this relationship. Forty-one participants completed post-editing tasks while their eye movements, external consultation behaviors, and self-reported data were recorded as indicators of cognitive effort. The results show that mixed-effects models using L2SCA-based indices (e.g., T-unit length) and dependency-based indices (e.g., DE as a complementizer and nominal subjects) offer greater explanatory power than models using traditional phrase structure-based indices (e.g., verb-related features and prepositional phrases). These findings have important implications for enhancing the post-editing interface and developing a fair pricing model for post-editing services.

Keywords: syntactic complexity; cognitive effort; post-editing; machine translation

Investigating the Relationship Between Note-Taking Behavior and Consecutive Interpreting Performance: Evidence from Eye-Tracking and Pen-Recording Data

Kuang Huolingxiao

MTI Education Center, Renmin university of China

Note-taking in consecutive interpreting (CI) encompasses the note-taking process, the note-taking product, and the note-reading process. While note-taking has been regarded as a critical issue of interpreting research since the 1950s, most studies have focused on descriptive features of the final notes. Consequently, the underlying cognitive mechanisms of note-taking remain poorly understood, particularly in terms of their relationship to interpreting performance. This study investigates how note-taking behavior—specifically the effort involved in note-taking, the choice of notes, and the effort of note-reading—relates to CI performance. A total of 20 professional interpreters and 29 interpreting students completed CI tasks involving two easy and two difficult segments from an English (L2) speech. Participants' note-taking behavior was analyzed using eye-tracking and pen-recording technologies, which captured their eye fixations and handwriting movements on a digital pad. The findings reveal that note-taking behavior is not strongly correlated with performance overall, but rather shows intricate associations influenced by task difficulty and interpreter expertise. By highlighting the complex and context-dependent nature of note-taking in CI, this study provides new insights into interpreters' cognitive processes and decision-making during note-taking activities. The findings suggest that note-taking should be taught more judiciously in interpreter training programs, tailored to expertise levels, and applied carefully in practice to maximize its benefits for interpreting performance.

Study on translators' processing flow patterns during digital resource consultation in different translation phases based on eye tracking

Qin Jun; Wu Yushu; Kit Chunyu

City University of Hong Kong

Consultation of digital resources is deeply integrated into the translation process nowadays. During the consultation, translators need to transit among three main translation subtasks (source text: ST, target text: TT, and digital resources: DR), which forms four types of processing flow patterns (ST-DR-ST, ST-DR-TT, TT-DR-ST, TT-DR-TT). In current translation process research (TPR), however, few researchers have analyzed these patterns in different translation phases (Reaction Time (RT) Period, Pre-translation, Translation, Post-translation). This study investigates how translation phases influence translators' processing flow patterns based on eye tracking. It presents the patterns of 54 student translators, who individually translated one text without time pressure, in the four phases. The results reveal that (1) ST-DR-ST > ST-DR-TT > TT-DR-ST and TT-DR-TT > TT-DR-ST in RT Period, (2) ST-DR-ST outnumbers the rest three patterns in Pre-translation, (3) ST-DR-ST > ST-DR-TT > TT-DR-ST and ST-DR-ST > TT-DR-TT > TT-DR-ST in Translation, and (4) TT-DR-TT surpasses the rest three patterns in Post-translation. Underlying the influence, translators encounter different problems and they have different information needs (ST comprehension, ST-TT language transfer of meanings, TT production, and TT verification) in different phases: They consult digital resources mainly to (1) read and comprehend the ST in Pre-translation; (2) read and comprehend the ST, transfer meanings between the ST and TT languages, and produce the TT in Translation, and (3) verify their TT production in Post-translation. This study reveals student translators' cognitive activities (processing flow patterns), problem types, and information needs during digital resource consultation in the four different phases of the translation process.

Keywords: digital resource consultation; eye tracking; processing flow patterns; translation phases

Constraints on Syntactic Choices: A Corpus-based Study on Dependency Types in Interpreted English and Chinese

Hu Yiyang

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Dependency grammar has been increasingly applied in the description of language varieties, especially of translated and interpreted languages. Previous corpus-based translation studies based on dependency grammar mainly explore the linguistic and cognitive constraints in translation and interpretation by drawing on holistic metrics of dependency distance, dependency direction, and a few dependency types. However, the dynamic interrelations among dependency types have rarely been explored in translation and interpreting studies. In quantitative linguistics, the mathematic models that follow the law can describe the interrelations among linguistic units in the language system. Previous studies on language typology and interlanguage find that the rank frequency distribution of dependency types conforms to the right truncated modified Zipf-Alekseev model (ZA model). We hypothesize that the languages in simultaneous interpreting, as a linguistic representation of diversification process in the language system, also follow this model. To test the hypothesis, we build a comparable interpreting corpus of both English-Chinese and Chinese-English, including simultaneous interpreting and natural public speech of the target language. This study finds that both English and Chinese in simultaneous interpreting followed ZA model and the model parameters in K-nearest neighbor analysis achieve great performance in classifying simultaneous interpreting from native speech. To explain the difference in parameters, we further zoom in on key dependency types across corpus groups by conducting keyness analyses based on Kullback-Leibler divergence at the level of overall corpus, nouns as dependents, nouns as governors to verbs as governors respectively. The key dependency types disclose the aspects of 'interpretingese', including source language shining-through effects and the role of interpreting strategies.

Keywords: syntactic choices; dependency types; constrained languages; simultaneous interpreting

Syntactic complexity of source speech and its impact on interpreting task difficulty. A result-oriented investigation of learner's performance

Mou Yifei, Huang Yujie, Xu Han

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

This study investigates the impact of syntactic complexity and interpreting directionality on student interpreters' performance during sight interpreting tasks. Using source speeches with varying levels of syntactic complexity, manipulated through Lu (2010)'s L2 Syntactic Complexity Analyzer, the research examines how task difficulty influences interpreting accuracy, fluency, language proficiency, and overall performance in English-to-Chinese (EC) and Chinese-to-English (CE) directions. A total of 31 MA student interpreters participated in the experiment, where their performance was evaluated using weighted assessment criteria. The findings reveal that syntactic complexity significantly affects students' performance in the EC direction, particularly in accuracy, language proficiency, and total scores, while its impact on CE performance is minimal. However, syntactic complexity has a limited impact on fluency during sight interpreting, regardless of directionality (EC or CE). Students appear to maintain stable fluency levels across both syntactically difficult and easy chunks, likely due to the use of effective strategies like chunking. Surprisingly, students performed better on syntactically complex chunks in CE interpreting compared to EC, challenging conventional expectations. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the relationship between syntactic complexity, directionality, and interpreting task difficulty, highlighting implications for interpreter training and assessment practices.

Keywords: syntactic complexity; directionality; sight interpreting

Panel 2 Comparing Human and Machine Translation I	
16:00-16:20	**A Comparative Case Study on the Metaphor Translation Between Human and Large Language Models** Wang Xiongfei | Guangdong University of Foreign Studies
16:20-16:40	**Comparing Professional and AI Translations of Science Fiction Metaphors: An Evaluation Study** Liang Houman | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
16:40-17:00	基于语料库的人机翻译对比研究——以儿童文学作品《好心眼儿巨人》中临时词英译为例 Yang Zhenyi | Zhejiang University
17:00-17:20	语言学论文摘要翻译的句法及词汇复杂度研究——一项基于 **ChatGPT** 翻译、**DeepL** 翻译和人工翻译的对比研究 Zeng Yi | Shanghai International Studies University
17:20-17:40	**A Translation Study on Lexical Bundles of Translated Text: A Comparison of Learners, Professional Translators, and AI-Generated Translation** Chai Ying & Li Zhi | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University; Harbin Normal University
17:40-18:00	**Q & A**

A Comparative Case Study on the Metaphor Translation Between Human and Large Language Models

Wang Xiongfei

Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

Metaphor translation, as a complex creative cognitive thinking activity, poses a great challenge to both human and machine translations. This study adopts the four-dimensional metaphor processing model as its theoretical framework and conducts a case study utilizing a self-compiled parallel corpus derived from the Premier Meets the Press sessions. It systematically evaluates the performance of Large Language Models (LLMs) in translating metaphors, while comparatively analyzing the quality of human versus machine translations and elucidating distinctive features inherent in the strategic selection process of metaphor translation. The findings demonstrate that LLMs exhibit considerable competence in processing complex linguistic structures, achieving commendable performance in translating metaphors with respect to accuracy, fluency, and cultural connotation retention. Indeed, the quality of metaphor translations produced by LLMs surpasses that of translations by experienced human translators. Although metaphor translation strategies adopted by LLMs and human translators largely align, LLMs demonstrate a stronger preference for direct translation strategies that preserve imagery from the source domain. Nevertheless, current LLMs still display limitations, notably an over-reliance on source language lexical and syntactic structures, coupled with deficiencies in embodied cognition and intelligence. This study underscores both the efficacy and considerable potential of LLMs in metaphor translation tasks, thereby extending theoretical perspectives on metaphor translation studies and facilitating future advancements in human-computer collaborative translation research.

Keywords: Large Language Models; ChatGPT; DeepSeek; metaphor translation

Comparing Professional and AI Translations of Science Fiction Metaphors: An Evaluation Study

Liang Houman

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

With the fast development of machine translation and generative AI (GenAI), the field of translation studies and practices is transformed. Meanwhile,recent decades have witnessed an increasing international recognition of Chinese science fiction, creating a pressing need to evaluate the reliability and relevance of GenAI in translating this genre. This study employs empirical methods to conduct a comparative analysis of the translation quality between AI-generated translations and those produced by professional translators, focusing on metaphorical expressions within Liu Cixin's San Ti (Three-Body). Our analysis reveals that sci-fi metaphors (SFMs) account for 56.09% of the overall metaphorical expressions in the text chosen, highlighting their significance in the narrative structure of science fiction. Using such translation quality evaluation metrics as token count, type-token ratio, mean sentence length, average length difference, BLEU scores, and image-retaining rate, we further assess the quality of translations generated by GenAI. The findings indicate that, in the context of metaphor translation, machine translation (MT) often surpasses human translation (HT) in terms of lexical diversity, syntactical conciseness, and overall quality. The BLEU analysis shows a decreasing trend in scores as n-gram length increases, likely due to the challenges of matching longer phrases and the metaphor-intensive nature of the source text. Furthermore, the image-retaining rate reveals the creative and subjective contributions of professional translators make MT overshadowed. Overall, this study suggests that GenAI can significantly enhance the interlingual translation and global dissemination of Chinese science fiction, particularly when combined with human creativity and subjectivity to navigate culture-specific content and genre-specific terminology. Future research can explore untranslated science fiction texts to mitigate the influence of machine translation bias and incorporate other quality evaluation systems to triangulate findings.

基于语料库的人机翻译对比研究——以儿童文学作品《好心眼儿巨人》中临时词英译为例

Yang Zhenyi

Zhejiang University

临时词在文学作品中较为常见，虽使用频率低，却独具表达特色，是新词的重要来源，也是文学翻译中译者面临的特殊挑战。本研究运用定量与定性相结合的方法，探究译者翻译文学临时词时能否从机器译文中获得灵感。研究选取儿童文学作品《好心眼儿巨人》，对比两位人类译者、谷歌翻译这一神经机器翻译系统以及生成式人工智能Deepseek临时词（复合词、派生词和混成词）翻译的表现。结果显示：1）人类译者多倾向于避免创新目的语表达，机器翻译系统却借助直译生成诸多可行新词；2）神经机器翻译和生成式人工智能翻译在临时词的处理上并无显著优劣差异。在当下人机交互的情境中，将机器译文当作译者的“工具箱”，也许能为AI时代下的文学翻译活动开辟新路径。

语言学论文摘要翻译的句法及词汇复杂度研究——一项基于ChatGPT 翻译、DeepL 翻译和人工翻译的对比研究

Zeng Yi

Shanghai International Studies University

句法和词汇复杂度已成为衡量语言能力与写作质量的重要指标，但针对生成式人工智能翻译学术文本的计量研究尚显不足。 本文基于 200 篇中文语言学核心期刊摘要，分别使用 14 项句法复杂度指标和 5 项词汇复杂度指标对比人工翻译、ChatGPT 和 DeepL 翻译的句法及词汇复杂度。研究发现，在句法复杂度方面，三类翻译主体在 14 个维度上的句法复杂度均具有显著性差异，整体上呈现出人工翻译句法复杂度最高， ChatGPT 翻译最低， DeepL 翻译居中的特征。 在词汇复杂度方面，呈现出 ChatGPT 翻译整体最高，人工翻译在词汇密度和难度较低，DeepL 翻译在丰富度特征上较低的趋势。 这些发现揭示了生成式人工智能在学术文本翻译中的潜力与局限， 为大语言模型的设计与训练策略优化提供了参考。

关键词：学术文本；句法复杂度；词汇复杂度；翻译对比；机器翻译

A Translation Study on Lexical Bundles of Translated Text: A Comparison of Learners, Professional Translators, and AI-Generated Translation

Chai Ying; Li Zhi

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University; Harbin Normal University

This corpus-based study examines the structural and functional features of lexical bundles in Chinese-to-English translations produced by learners, professional translators, and artificial intelligence (AI). Through analysis of a comprehensive translation corpus comprising both literary and non-literary texts, we extracted three-word lexical bundles using n-gram modeling and classified them according to frameworks established by Biber (2004) and Jiang and Hyland (2024). Our structural analysis categorized bundles into four types: verb phrase-related, clause-related, noun/pronoun/preposition-related, and other bundles (adjective and adverbial related). Functionally, bundles were classified as descriptive expressions, discourse organizers, or stance markers. The findings reveal significant differences among translator groups: AI-generated translations contain more lexical bundles overall, with a higher proportion of noun/pronoun/preposition-related structures and descriptive expressions compared to human translations. Professional translators demonstrate the lowest reliance on high-frequency bundles, suggesting greater lexical diversity in their translations. Learners show stronger tendencies to use comparative signals and transitional signals within discourse organizers compared to AI. Genre analysis indicates that non-literary texts consistently exhibit higher frequencies of high-frequency bundles across all translator types, while literary translations display greater lexical variety. These findings have important implications for translation pedagogy, AI literacy, and the development of more sophisticated natural language processing technologies.

Keywords: Generative artificial intelligence; N-gram; AI translation

Panel 3 Machine Translation Quality Assessment	
16:00-16:20	基于语义网络相似性计算的整体文本翻译质量评价研究 Wang Shunyu | Xi'an International Studies University
16:20-16:40	**Exploring the potential of GenAI in game localisation: A quantitative approach** Cui Yixiao | Southeast University
16:40-17:00	**Evaluation of Chinese to English Neural Machine Translation Systems in Integrated Circuit Domain using BLEU Metrics— A case study of Youdao, Deep L and Google Translate** Li Ran | Shanghai Microelectronics Corporation
17:00-17:20	**Are Automatic MT Metrics User-Centric? A Study on Football Translation Evaluation** Zeng Huiting | Fudan University
17:20-17:40	**Zero Pronoun Translation: LLMs Outperform NMT Systems Despite Enhancement Challenges** Hu Ruitao | Zhejiang University
17:40-18:00	**Q & A**

基于语义网络相似性计算的整体文本翻译质量评价研究

Wang Shunyu

Xi'an International Studies University

在介绍语言研究语义网络方法及网络相似性计算原理的基础上，讨论应用该方法评价原文和译文构念一致及语义等值问题。材料选取《习近平谈治国理政》（第4卷）中英文版本《人类命运共同体》和《全球治理》两个专题，将专题内容以平行句段格式存储（共有255个句段）。通过TF-IDF计算并排序原文核心词，抽取特色词并查找对应译文，选取50个词作为特色术语。分别处理中英平行句段，将其转换成文档特征矩阵，并对两个语种矩阵中概念列的名称及顺序进行一致性处理。应用R语言网络对比包，计算和构造术语相关性网络。对50个术语节点的跨网络中心性进行局部比较，包括介数中心性、接近中心性、强度中心性及预期强度中心性。结果发现：术语在中英文数据中的联通作用、中心位置及对网络的影响趋势基本一致，但部分术语在中英语篇中存在差异。进一步比较中英数据全局网络结构的相似性及全局强度、全局预期影响的相似性。结果发现：原文及译文的术语相关性网络不具有显著差异（M=0.456，P=0.331≥0.05），全局强度及全局预期影响也是如此。该方法不拘泥于讨论译文的微观层面（如字、句、段），对于如何评价整体译文翻译质量有启发价值。

Exploring the Potential of GenAI in Game Localisation: A Quantitative Approach

Cui Yixiao

Southeast University

The advent of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) models marked a significant milestone in AI development, attracting widespread attention from various research fields. Among its emerging applications, GenAI demonstrates potential in various complex creative endeavours including game localisation. This study examines GenAI's capabilities in game localisation by comparing the English translation of a Chinese video game Black Myth: Wukong produced by the official localisation team and texts produced by Chat-GPT and Deepseek. The comparison focuses specifically on lexical and syntactic complexity metrics. Results showed that GenAI-produced texts are more complex at both lexical and syntactical levels, though this increased complexity does not necessarily indicate superior quality. GenAI demonstrates capacity to address transcreation-related challenges. However, the analysis also identifies several shortcomings in GenAI translations, including conceptual repetition, formatting inconsistencies, and inappropriate word combinations.The findings suggest that while GenAI-human collaborative approaches show promising potential to support translators in adapting fictional elements, significant limitations remain. These include concerns regarding accuracy, context-awareness, cultural sensitivity, and appropriateness, alongside broader ethical considerations. This research contributes to understanding both the opportunities and boundaries of implementing GenAI in professional game localisation workflows.

Evaluation of Chinese to English Neural Machine Translation Systems in Integrated Circuit Domain using BLEU Metrics— A case study of Youdao, Deep L and Google Translate

Li Ran

Shanghai Huali Microelectronics Corporation

The research aims to evaluate the machine translation quality of Youdao, Deep L and Google Translate tools using BLEU metrics. A self-built corpus consisting of 300 sentences extracted from the websites of five integrated circuit companies serves as a test set for the three NMT tools. Statistical test using Bootstrap Resampling and Paired Bootstrap Resampling revealed no statistical significance in the BLEU scores (Youdao 26.85, Google Translate 26.90, Deep L 26.89), suggesting similar translation performance of the NMT tools evaluated. A subsequent qualitative and quantitative error analysis was conducted to explore whether no significant difference translates into equal distribution of translation errors, which revealed similar composition of error types, but different error frequencies. Google Translate made the least mistakes in translation, and has an edge in entity name translation. Its terminology translation is also more consistent than its counterparts. The analysis shows that terminology error is the most common error type, which indicates the importance of term bank application in the MT process. The error analysis also put reliability of the automatic evaluation metrics like BLEU under question with only one version of reference texts available. Multiple reference texts could make the metrics more justified, but overall, when demands for translation quality are high, it is better to combine human judgement with automatic evaluation. The results of the study could be used in further studies of BLEU score improvement before and after using pre-editing strategies, including adopting customized term bank.

Keywords: BLEU; machine translation; domain-specific translation

Are Automatic MT Metrics User-Centric? A Study on Football Translation Evaluation

Zeng Huiting

Fudan University

This study explores whether common automatic machine translation (MT) evaluation metrics—BLEU, METEOR, and BERTScore—adequately reflect user-centered quality concerns in the context of football translation. Football texts are linguistically and functionally diverse, spanning live commentary, post-match interviews, fan discourse, tactical reports, and even medical guidance. These texts often feature expressive language, specialized terminology, and clear communicative purposes, and are directed at diverse user groups—including fans, journalists, coaches, and medical staff—with varying expectations. While current MT metrics prioritize surface-level similarity, they often fail to capture the pragmatic, stylistic, and communicative qualities valued by actual users. To examine this gap, we conducted a thematic analysis of football translation literature to identify user-driven quality dimensions, such as terminological consistency, stylistic adequacy, and functional clarity. We then evaluated a test set of 120 football-related bilingual segments across varied genres using BLEU, METEOR, and BERTScore, and compared the scores against these user-centered dimensions. The results reveal clear misalignments between automatic metric outputs and user-relevant quality, particularly in segments involving specialized terminology or stylistic variation. These findings highlight the limitations of current automatic metrics and suggest the need for more user-aware and domain-sensitive evaluation approaches in football translation.

Keywords: machine translation evaluation; user-centered assessment; football translation; automatic metrics

Zero Pronoun Translation: LLMs Outperform NMT Systems Despite Enhancement Challenges

Hu Ruitao

Zhejiang University

Zero pronoun refers to the grammatical phenomenon where pronouns are omitted yet understood from context, particularly prevalent in Chinese where explicit subjects or objects are frequently dropped but still implied. Zero pronoun translation has long challenged Neural Machine Translation (NMT) systems. With the emergence of Large Language Models (LLMs), machine translation is no longer limited to NMT approaches, as LLMs have demonstrated comparable or superior translation capabilities. This study compares the translation quality of LLMs versus NMTs and proposes optimization strategies. We evaluate two NMT systems (Microsoft Azure and DeepL) against four LLMs (Claude-3.5-Sonnet, ERNIE-Turbo, Qwen-Max, and GPT-4o), using COMET-XL for translation quality assessment. Results reveal that LLMs significantly outperform NMTs in translation quality, while no significant differences exist within either the LLM or NMT groups. We explore three quality enhancement approaches: prompt engineering, few-shot learning, and manual pronoun restoration. However, none of these methods demonstrate significant improvement, possibly due to COMET-XL's limited sensitivity and the insufficient enhancement level of current strategies.

Panel 4 Investigating Translation Features I	
16:00-16:20	**Transvocal Stance in Academic Translation: A Rhetorical Analysis of Grammatical Stance in Translated Applied Linguistics English Research Article Abstracts** Huang Yueyue & Li Dechao | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
16:20-16:40	**A Diachronic Study of Register Variation in Original and Translated Chinese in Academic Texts: A Multidimensional Analysis** Zhang Ziyan & Pang Shuangzi | Shanghai Jiao Tong University
16:40-17:00	**Quantitative Analysis of Sidney Shapiro's *Outlaws of the Marsh*: A Case Study of Chapter Titles** Fu Jingxuan & Dai Zheyuan | Zhejiang University of Technology
17:00-17:20	**Word Concreteness as Stylistic Feature: A Comparative Analysis of Two English Translations of *Hongloumeng*** Shi Jiawei | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
17:20-17:40	**Examining Activity and Descriptivity in Political Debate English Comparable Corpora: A Corpus-Based Comparison of Interpreted, Native, and Non-native English Speech** He Sihui | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
17:40-18:00	**Q & A**

Transvocal Stance in Academic Translation: A Rhetorical Analysis of Grammatical Stance in Translated Applied Linguistics English Research Article Abstracts

Huang Yueyue, Li Dechao

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Translators of academic texts mediate source-language constraints and English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) academic norms, often leading to varied representations of authorial stance. However, this "third code" of translational academic language, distinct from both source and target languages, remains underexplored. This research addresses this gap by examining the transvocal presence of authorial and translatorial stances in Chinese-to-English applied linguistics research article abstracts (RAAs). It explores the addition, cross-type transfer, and direct transfer of four types of stance-taking grammatical devices into translated English RAAs and their rhetorical roles across five moves, supported by statistical analysis. The study finds that translators prefer the use of modal and epistemic devices, followed by communicative and attitudinal resources, and they engage asymmetrically with both stance-rich (i.e., findings, discussions) and less stance-rich moves. There is a balanced distribution of translatorial and authorial stances across moves in attitudinal, communicative, and modal devices. However, authorial epistemic stance is largely preserved in presenting findings. These findings highlight a complex interlingual mechanism in academic translation, where micro-level changes in lexico-grammatical features impact the macro-level discursive landscape. It showcases translators' professional agency in selectively deploying translatorial and authorial stances across moves of RAAs.

Keywords: academic translation, Chinese to English translation, grammatical stance, rhetorical analysis, research article abstracts

A Diachronic Study of Register Variation in Original and Translated Chinese in Academic Texts: A Multidimensional Analysis

Zhang Ziyan; Pang Shuangzi

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Translation serves not merely as a conduit for introducing new academic concepts but also as a site of linguistic innovation and accommodation(Malamatidou 2016, 2017; Xu 2019). Existing research has revealed significant differences between translated and original Chinese in that lexical change tend to be more pronounced than grammatical change, and that certain "constrained" features may affect the communicative functions of original Chinese (Pang and Wang 2023; Pang and Hu 2024). However, most existing studies focus on synchronic lexico-grammatical features, leaving diachronic classical stylistic features and logical-semantic relationships relatively unexplored.

This study aims to explore how translation interacts with the formation and transformation of the modern Chinese academic register. With an extended Biber's (1988) multidimensional framework, the study examines a diachronic corpus of translated and original Chinese academic texts from the 1930s, 1960s, 1990s, and 2010s. Generalized linear models were employed to assess the effects of register, time, and their interaction, while Cohen's d quantified the magnitude of differences. The results indicate that except for the first dimension of classical style and complexity, translated and original Chinese differ significantly on the other four dimensions, namely: (1) logical explicitness, (2) interactivity and informativeness, (3) precision, and (4) conciseness. Diachronically, the gap in the dimension of interactivity and informativeness has widened since the 1990s, with translated Chinese becoming increasingly interactive. Meanwhile, in the dimension of precision, the differences between the two registers have gradually diminished, tending toward convergence. In terms of conciseness, the two registers initially diverge with translated Chinese exhibiting greater conciseness in the 1930s and 1960s. However, as time progresses, a trend towards convergence emerges, indicating translated Chinese being more aligned with original Chinese.

Quantitative Analysis of Sidney Shapiro's *Outlaws of the Marsh*: A Case Study of Chapter Titles

Fu Jingxuan, Dai Zheyuan

Zhejiang University of Technology

Shui Huzhuan （《水浒传》）, as one of China's classical masterpieces, enjoys widespread admiration both domestically and internationally. Among the various English translations of it, Sidney Shapiro's version, Outlaws of the Marsh, contributed to his receipt of the "Lifetime Achievement Award for Chinese Translation and Culture". This paper focuses on Shapiro's translation, experimentally comparing the Chinese and English titles, and finds the following: In terms of word frequency distribution, the goodness-of-fit results of Zipf's law show that Chinese titles (MR2=.67, SDR2=.14) are significantly lower than the English titles (MR2=.82, SDR2=.08) ($p<0.05$). This is because Chinese titles use a large number of content words (such as "go", "Signal Arrow", etc.) to construct an artificially planned parallel structure. In contrast, English titles, while attempting to preserve the original features, better align with natural language features due to the inclusion of necessary function words (such as "the", "to", "a", etc.). In terms of part-of-speech distribution, the high-frequency region of Chinese titles emphasize dense pairings of verbs and nouns, presenting a more complex linguistic structure, while English titles primarily features nouns and determiners in its high-frequency region. Further statistical analysis shows that Shapiro adjusted the number of words and part-of-speech sequence similarity surrounding the predicate verbs, and managed to partially preserve the parallel structure (55% of the verses show a word count difference of ≤1 before and after the predicate verb, and 26% show similar part-of-speech categories around the predicate verb). However, the inclusion of function words diluted the parallel structure present in Chinese titles. In conclusion, this study attempts to explore the degree of alignment between Shapiro's translation work Outlaws of the Marsh and the original text, while also investigating the potential of using quantitative methods to study the English translations of Chinese classical novels.

Keywords: Outlaws of the Marsh; Sidney Shapiro; word frequency distribution; parallel structure; quantitative linguistics

Word Concreteness as Stylistic Feature: A Comparative Analysis of Two English Translations of *Hongloumeng*

Shi Jiawei

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Cognitive perspectives on translation style have emerged as a direction in corpus-based translation studies, drawing on established concepts from cognitive linguistics. Among these foundational concepts, the distinction between abstract and concrete concepts plays a crucial role in understanding cognitive processing. Despite its potential as a quantifiable measure for revealing cognitive patterns in lexical choices, this distinction remains largely unexplored in the examination of translation style. This study investigates concreteness patterns in two English translations of *Hongloumeng* by David Hawkes and the Yangs (Yang Xianyi and Gladys Yang) to explore how translation style manifests in lexical choices. Through quantitative analysis of word concreteness rating, we found that Yangs' translation exhibited significantly higher levels of concreteness than Hawkes's, and narration showed higher concreteness than dialogue. Detailed analysis revealed that the Yangs' preference for concrete language persisted consistently throughout both narration and dialogue sections, maintaining significant differences from Hawkes's translation. Furthermore, analysis of part-of-speech contributions revealed that in dialogue, function words contributed most to concreteness variations, followed by nouns and verbs, while in narration, verbs played the dominant role, followed by function words and adverbs. These findings demonstrate distinct cognitive approaches to lexical selection between the two translations, with the Yangs' version consistently favoring more concrete expressions. By combining concreteness analysis with part-of-speech examination, this study demonstrates measurable stylistic differences between the two Hongloumeng translations and extends translation style research into the cognitive domain, offering new perspectives on how cognitive patterns in word choice can serve as indicators of translation style.

Keywords: translation style; Hongloumeng; concreteness; part-of-speech

Examining Activity and Descriptivity in Political Debate English Comparable Corpora: A Corpus-Based Comparison of Interpreted, Native, and Non-native English Speech

He Sihui

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

This study explores differences in language style between interpreted and original English speeches in political debates. It focuses on two main stylistic aspects: activity, which refers to the frequent use of verbs, and descriptivity, which relates to the use of adjectives. Using the Political Debate English Comparable Corpus (PDECC), the study compares native English (L1E), non-native English (L2E), and interpreted English (IE). The results show that interpreted speeches use more verbs and fewer adjectives than both native and non-native speeches. However, the rate of verb use is similar across all three groups. This suggests that interpreters intentionally use more action-focused language to cope with cognitive demands and clearly communicate messages during real-time interpreting. The increased use of verbs in interpreted speech aligns with previous research findings, which indicate that interpreters simplify language and increase explicitness due to cognitive load. The lower use of adjectives also aligns with past studies indicating that interpreters simplify vocabulary as a coping strategy under cognitive stress. Additionally, qualitative analysis helps explain these findings by showing how interpreters' language choices are shaped by the need for efficiency and quick processing during interpretation. By comparing interpreted speech with native and non-native speeches, this research fills an important gap. It provides a new understanding of how interpreters adapt their language style under cognitive pressure. These insights can help improve interpreter training and language teaching. Future research should investigate other interpreting contexts and explore interpreters' decision-making processes more deeply to better understand their stylistic choices.

Keywords: interpreting; corpus-based analysis; stylistic variation; activity index; cognitive load

Panel 5 Translation and Interpreting Pedagogy	
16:00-16:20	**The Skill Training And AI Technology Assistance: An Empirical Analysis of Technological Approaches To Interpreting Skill Acquisition Among Student/Professional Interpreters** Huang Yuwei | University of Science and Technology Beijing
16:20-16:40	**An Empirical Study on the Effectiveness of the "Continuation-based Translation" Teaching Model** Jia Wenfeng | Shandong University
16:40-17:00	**Empirical Study On AI-assisted Knowledge Networks For Enhancing Translation Competence** Zheng Shuangshuang | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
17:00-17:20	**Exploration of New Interpretation Training Mechanism Assisted by Artificial Intelligence** Wei Penghan | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
17:20-17:40	**The Interplay between Educational Background, Post-editing Strategies for Legal Terms, and Holistic Translation Quality: Law Students vs. Translation Students** Hu Jinxuan | The Chinese University of Hong Kong-Shenzhen
17:40-18:00	**Q & A**

The Skill Training And AI Technology Assistance: An Empirical Analysis of Technological Approaches To Interpreting Skill Acquisition Among Student/Professional Interpreters

Huang Yuwei

University of Science and Technology Beijing

Colleges and universities not only cultivate academic talents but also nurture professional talents capable of adapting to society demand. The advent of technology, particularly AI, has posed significant challenges to professional training and fueled ongoing debates on the potential superiority or replacement of human professionals by AI. Drawing upon the training of interpreting skills in higher education (School of Foreign Studies in China), this study empirically evaluates and analyzes the symbiotic relationship between interpreting skills training and technical assistance within China's current higher education landscape. The empirical research conducted in this study involves a cohort of 30 student interpreters and 20 professional interpreters. Utilizing modern speech recognition technology for experiment, the aim is to present diverse perspectives on the technical support provided by interpreting professional skills training models. Furthermore, it aspires to facilitate knowledge transfer from micro to macro levels and foster technological advancements in higher education in China.

Keywords: AI technology assistance; skills training; higher education institutes; interpreting skills training; professionalization of training

An Empirical Study on the Effectiveness of the "Continuation-based Translation" Teaching Model

Jia Wenfeng

Shandong University

A complete translation teaching model should incorporate both learning theory and translation competence theory. Professor Wang Chuming's proposed "continuation-based translation teaching" possesses psychological realism. It argues that the reason continuation-based translation has learning-facilitating properties lies in that it induces interaction between comprehension and production, thereby stimulating more cognitive processes and enhancing learning effects. Additionally, the model provides highly operational teaching procedures. However, it does not address translation competence in depth, nor does it sufficiently describe the translation acquisition process. This paper seeks to refine these aspects and proposes a more practical continuation-based translation teaching model. In terms of translation competence, the model posits that the acquisition of translation competence is manifested in the mastery of norms (Toury, 2012). From the perspective of the acquisition process, it primarily involves three cognitive mechanisms: feedback on norms, intake of norms, and monitoring of norms. The value of continuation-based translation lies in consistently providing an optimal environment for these three cognitive activities to occur. Guided by this model, the authors conducted a translation teaching experiment, achieving the expected pedagogical outcomes. The results demonstrate that the model shows scientific theoretical foundations and strong potential for widespread implementation.

Empirical Study On AI-assisted Knowledge Networks For Enhancing Translation Competence

Zheng Shuangshuang

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Effective management plays a crucial part in modern educational practices, particularly amid swift knowledge expansion and the widespread adoption of information technologies. Knowledge network gradually shows its efficiency in the field of education in terms of its advantage in organizing knowledge and information. And linguistics, as both a discipline and an essential part of knowledge , can significantly shape knowledge sharing and exchanging. This study, designed with interdisciplinary approaches, empirically investigates how knowledge networks work in education management system, and to what extent enhance students' linguistic competencies. As a result, total of 69 Chinese juniors majoring in linguistics participated in a semester-long intervention, utilizing an education management system integrated with tools such as Gephi (for network visualization), WORDij (textual analysis), and mathematical software. Data were triangulated through linguistic assessments, structured interviews, and semantic analysis of knowledge networks, revealing measurable improvements in participants' language skills and conceptual understanding.

Exploration of New Interpretation Training Mechanism Assisted by Artificial Intelligence

Wei Penghan

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

As AI becomes prevalent in interpretation, some people claim that AI can replace human interpretation. However, the interpretation performance should be improved and the former researchers do not pay enough attention to the customization of the interpretation and analysis from the perspective of the whole discourse. Based on preparation, in-interpretation, and performance review, this research will provide a study that will systematically analyze how human-AI cooperation can customize interpretation training, reveal the optimal proportion of AI participation and its impact on interpretation quality and cognitive burden, and provide practical guidance for future interpretation training.

Keywords: interpretation training, AI cooperation, discourse analysis, text type

The Interplay between Educational Background, Post-editing Strategies for Legal Terms, and Holistic Translation Quality: Law Students vs. Translation Students

Hu Jinxuan

The Chinese University of Hong Kong-Shenzhen

This study investigates the relationship between educational background, post-editing strategies for legal terms, and holistic translation quality in AI-assisted legal translation. Ten bilingual students (five law students, and five translation students with basic legal knowledge) post-edited Google-translated legal texts and participated in retrospective interviews. The study examined their use of four post-editing strategies for legal terms, and the holistic translation quality was evaluated using the COMET model and expert assessment. The results revealed no significant differences in strategy use between the groups. The influence of educational background on the translation quality was minimal. The analysis revealed substantial between-translator heterogeneity in how the application of post-editing strategies for legal terms influenced translation quality. The legal group exhibited discernible gaps in bilingual dictionary utilization and linguistic sensitivity, highlighting the need for targeted improvement in their thematic and communicative sub-competencies within the legal translation competence model (Prieto Ramos, 2024). This emphasises the importance of mutual learning between law and translation students to enhance their competence as legal post-editors.

Keywords: legal translation; post-editing; legal terms; translation strategy; translation quality; translation pedagogy

Panel 6 Human-AI Collaboration in Translation and Interpreting	
14:00-14:20	**Constructing a Human-Machine Collaborative Translation Model Driven by Large Language Models** Wang Junsong | Northwestern Polytechnical University
14:20-14:40	**Reaffirming the Importance of Traditional Humanities in the Era of AI-Enhanced Translation and Transcultural Communication** John Qiong WANG & Liu Guorui & Lei Yuting | Guangxi Minzu University
14:40-15:00	**Rethinking Human-AI Collaboration: A Human-in-the-Loop Framework for Inclusive Machine Translation** Liu Yimeng & Liang Junying | Zhejiang University
15:00-15:20	**Human-Machine Collaboration in English-to-Chinese Simultaneous Interpreting under Varying Dependency Distances: Experimental Evidence from Student Interpreters** Xu Piao | Dalian University of Foreign Languages
15:20-15:40	**Leveraging AI-Driven Sentiment Analysis to Explore Subtitle Translation Reception in Chinese Comedy Films** Ren Yanan | Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University
15:40-16:00	**Q & A**

Constructing a Human-Machine Collaborative Translation Model Driven by Large Language Models

Wang Junsong

Northwestern Polytechnical University

With the rapid development of generative artificial intelligence, large language models have demonstrated significant application value in the field of translation. Guided by the concept of "human-machine symbiosis," this study constructs and analyzes a "human-machine collaborative translation model driven by large language models," encompassing three modules: pre-translation, during-translation, and post-translation. This model features human-machine collaborative co-translation, iterative feedback, and personalized translation customization, leveraging the complementary strengths of large language models and human translators to achieve efficient collaborative translation. To address the challenges posed by the era of large language models, emphasis should be placed on cultivating translators' critical thinking, enhancing prompt engineering skills, strengthening data security and ethical awareness, and promoting the sustainable development of human-machine collaborative models.

Keywords: large language models; human-machine collaboration; prompt engineering

Reaffirming the Importance of Traditional Humanities in the Era of AI-Enhanced Translation and Transcultural Communication

John Qiong WANG; Liu Guorui; Lei Yuting

Guangxi Minzu University

The accelerated development of artificial intelligence (AI) technology has spurred transformative shifts in translation and transcultural communication, challenging traditional disciplinary boundaries in academia. As AI-driven tools increasingly surpass human capabilities in linguistic processing and real-time simulations, there is a critical need to reassess and reinvigorate the role of the humanities. This study examines the consequences of diminishing classical cultural education, which has led to a functional but culturally shallow system lacking a solid humanistic foundation. It posits that reinvesting in human-centred discursive authority and restoring the depth of traditional humanities are essential steps for navigating the unique complexities of AI-enhanced communication technologies. Emphasising humanities scholarship and creative practices can preserve cultural heritage, nurture critical thinking, and promote ethical engagement, ensuring that AI advancements enhance rather than erode humanistic values and traditions. This paper argues that, when thoughtfully integrated, AI technology can contribute to global humanism by enabling comprehensive multilingual integration, thereby enriching transcultural communication worldwide.

Keywords: AI; humanities; translation; transcultural communication

Rethinking Human-AI Collaboration: A Human-in-the-Loop Framework for Inclusive Machine Translation

Liu Yimeng, Liang Junying

Zhejiang University

While human-AI collaboration in machine translation has made significant progress through post-editing workflows, this model remains limited in scope—favoring high-resource languages and overlooking the unique challenges of low-resource contexts. In these scenarios, machine-generated translations often lack semantic clarity and structural coherence, making them difficult to post-edit and ultimately undermining the effectiveness of collaboration. This gap raises concerns about the inclusiveness of current translation systems, particularly in multilingual initiatives like the Belt and Road. This study introduces a Human-in-the-Loop (HITL) framework designed to enable more inclusive and adaptive translation for underrepresented languages. Drawing on empirical evaluation across six low-resource languages, we identify three key barriers to effective collaboration: complex source-language information density, cross-linguistic structural divergence, and insufficient training resources. To address these, we propose a five-stage feedback-embedded architecture that integrates translator expertise into every layer of the system—from data construction and reward modeling to interactive generation and evaluation. The proposed framework repositions human translators as active agents who guide system behavior, rather than passive editors. By embedding human intelligence into the translation process, our approach offers a path toward more equitable and sustainable machine translation for linguistically diverse communities.

Keywords: Human-AI collaboration, Human-in-the-Loop (HITL), inclusive machine translation, low-resource languages, multilingual NLP

Human-Machine Collaboration in English-to-Chinese Simultaneous Interpreting under Varying Dependency Distances: Experimental Evidence from Student Interpreters

Xu Piao

Dalian University of Foreign Languages

This study explores optimal human-machine collaboration modes for English-to-Chinese simultaneous interpreting under varying dependency distances. The research adopted a mixed-methods design where interpreters worked with three collaborative conditions (no-assistance, source-text-only assistance, and combined source-and-target-text assistance) while interpreting texts at one assigned dependency distance level (minimum, mean, or maximum). Thirty second-year student interpreters participated in the experiment, with performance evaluated through information completeness, fluency, accuracy, and cognitive load measurements, supplemented by retrospective interviews.

Results reveal distinct patterns across dependency distance levels: For maximum dependency distance texts, source-only assistance significantly improved performance (27% increase in accuracy, $p<.05$), while combined source-target assistance unexpectedly yielded the poorest results. For medium dependency distance texts, minimal differences were observed between collaborative modes. Interestingly, minimum dependency distance texts showed best results with no machine assistance, as additional information appeared to create unnecessary cognitive interference.

These findings suggest that optimal human-machine collaboration in simultaneous interpreting should be dynamically calibrated according to the source text dependency distance rather than applying uniform collaborative modes. This study contributes to empirical evidence for selecting an appropriate human-machine interaction mode in English-to-Chinese simultaneous interpreting based on specific linguistic characteristics in interpreter training and practice.

Keywords: simultaneous interpreting; dependency distance; human-machine collaboration; automatic speech recognition; SI performance

Leveraging AI-Driven Sentiment Analysis to Explore Subtitle Translation Reception in Chinese Comedy Films

Ren Yanan

Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

This study explores the application of AI-driven sentiment analysis in evaluating the reception of subtitle translation from Chinese to English in Chinese comedy films. Situated within the framework of corpus-based translation studies and AI-assisted quality assessment, the research examines how audience-generated online reviews reflect emotional reactions that may signal the effectiveness of translated humor. While traditional approaches to assessing translation quality typically involve labor-intensive human evaluation, this research employs large language models (LLMs), specifically GPT and Claude, to systematically identify emotional responses from a corpus of online film reviews. Preliminary analysis demonstrates promising consistency between these AI models, highlighting their potential as efficient tools for translation reception studies. Moreover, initial manual annotations, informed by Reception Theory, indicate notable differences between automated classifications and human judgments, particularly regarding the nuanced identification of sentiments within seemingly neutral comments. These insights suggest significant methodological implications: AI-driven analysis, while scalable and robust, can benefit substantially from theoretical frameworks such as Reception Theory to enhance interpretative accuracy. Furthermore, the study addresses critical methodological issues, such as distinguishing subtle emotional nuances missed by AI models, thus providing translation practitioners with actionable insights for effectively conveying humor across cultural boundaries. Thus, this interdisciplinary approach not only addresses the practical need for scalable translation evaluation methods but also contributes theoretically by adapting and extending established reception frameworks to contemporary AI-assisted research contexts, ultimately enriching both translation practice and theory.

Keywords: simultaneous interpreting; dependency distance; human-machine collaboration; automatic speech recognition; SI performance

Panel 7 Comparing Human and Machine Translation II	
14:00-14:20	**Nuanced Distinctions Matter: Human-Machine Comparisons in Translation Outputs for Human-Machine Collaboration** Liu Yiguang | Zhejiang University
14:20-14:40	**Tracking Emotional Modulation in English-Chinese Translation of News Headlines: An LLM-Based Study** Wu Jiaxuan & Liu Yiguang | Zhejiang University
14:40-15:00	**Entropy in Translation: A Quantitative Comparison of Human Translation and Machine Translation** Huang Xinyi & Liang Junying | Zhejiang University
15:00-15:20	**Do Neural Machine and LLMs Simplify Translated Language? A Corpus-based Entropy Weighting Method** Huang Yingqi | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:20-15:40	**Culturally-Loaded Terms in Classical Literary Translation: A Corpus-Based Contrastive Analysis of Human and AI Translations in Six Chapters of *a Floating Life* with Knowledge Graph Modeling** Lai Sha | Hong Kong Shue Yan University
15:40-16:00	**Q & A**

Nuanced Distinctions Matter: Human-Machine Comparisons in Translation Outputs for Human-Machine Collaboration

Liu Yiguang

Zhejiang University

Large Language Models (LLM) and other relevant AI technologies are reshaping translation and interpreting in the current age. With the aim of optimizing human-machine collaborative translation, one urgent question for translation studies is how to make human translators and machine translation (MT) systems complement each other. Focusing on this issue, our group conducted a series of corpus-based studies to systematically quantify the distinctions between translation outputs from professional translators and MT systems. The rationale is that the human-machine comparisons in translation outputs allow the identification of strengths and limits inherent to translators and MT systems, which provide insights into where and how human-machine collaboration can happen. Our investigations cover various MT systems (neural machine translation, LLM) and different translation types (written translation, consecutive interpreting, simultaneous interpreting). To note, our analyses not only utilize sophistication measures (e.g., lexical, syntactic, and cohesive indicators) but also pay special attention to some dimensions beyond (e.g., sentiment, social cognition, ideology) since translation is a translator-mediated communicative activity far beyond code switching. Our data show significant human-machine differences in multidimensional features, and finer-grained statistical analyses indicate that translation type modulates the human-machine differences. The observed patterns collectively reveal the strengths and limits of translators and MT systems, which can be summarized as the adaptability of human translators: Human translators show comparative advantages in adapting to the communicative, ideological, and social needs of translation, but comparative disadvantages in limited cognitive resources. These results provide important implications for empowering translators, as the major agent in the human-machine collaboration, in adaptively resorting to human strengths and embracing AI technologies.

Keywords: machine translation; human-machine distinctions; corpus; human-machine collaboration

Tracking Emotional Modulation in English-Chinese Translation of News Headlines: An LLM-Based Study

Wu Jiaxuan, Liu Yiguang

Zhejiang University

In digital journalism, headlines carry both ideological and emotional weight, serving not only to inform but also to attract attention and shape interpretation. As emotional appeal becomes central to news communication in the post-truth era, the translation of headlines demands increasing sensitivity to audience expectations, institutional agendas, and sociopolitical context, especially across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Using LLM-based sentiment analysis on a 7-point Likert scale, this study analyzed emotional modulation in Chinese translations of English news headlines (2012–2024). With translators' cultural background and translation direction controlled, bilingual news from The New York Times (NYT) was compared with that from China Daily (CD). NYT translations were also compared with literal machine translations to isolate translator-driven emotional changes from language-inherent shifts. NYT translations significantly amplified positive sentiment compared to originals, whereas CD showed no significant inclination. Across categories, NYT showed positive modulation in Opinion and Education, whereas CD showed such modulation only in Business. Diachronically, both outlets' translation exhibited increasing positive sentiment, though with differences in fluctuation patterns and contributing factors such as time and original sentiment score. The contrast between NYT and CD suggests that media base and news category influence translation more than translators' cultural background. Their shared pattern of increasingly positive modulation reflects both a psychological positive bias and adaptation to the target sociocultural norms of Chinese media. Emotional shifts in headline translation are not random or solely language-driven, but shaped by institutional base, thematic category, and evolving sociopolitical contexts, highlighting how translators' emotional decisions are structurally embedded and historically conditioned.

Keywords: news headline translation; sentiment analysis; large language models (LLMs); diachronic analysis; positive bias

Entropy in Translation: A Quantitative Comparison of Human Translation and Machine Translation

Huang Xinyi, Liang Junying

Zhejiang University

In the digital information era, it is essential to analyze the differences in linguistic features between human translation (HT), Google Translate (GT), and GPT-4o outputs for the purposes of translation quality assessment and language-related research. Despite the widespread use of machine translation tools and AI models, their comparative performance with human translation, particularly in terms of language entropy, has yet to be fully explored. This study aims to address this gap by conducting a thorough entropy analysis on a corpus consisting of HT, GT, and GPT-4o translations of the Report on the Work of the Chinese Government from 2003 to 2024. Entropy metrics—specifically unigram, bigram, trigram entropy, and the corresponding part-of-speech (POS) entropy—were computed for each translation. The results reveal significant differences in entropy values across HT, GT, and GPT-4o, with HT demonstrating distinct entropy patterns that differentiate it from both GT and GPT-4o. These differences highlight the unique linguistic characteristics of human translation. Furthermore, variations between GT and GPT-4o in certain entropy measures reflect their differing underlying algorithms and training mechanisms. This study contributes to the field of translation studies by providing a quantitative analysis of the linguistic features of human and machine-generated translations. The findings offer insights that can inform the enhancement of machine translation models, refine translation quality assessments, and foster a deeper understanding of the linguistic nuances between human and machine-generated texts.

Keywords: translation comparison, language entropy, human translation, Google Translate, GPT-4o

Do Neural Machine and LLMs Simplify Translated Language? A Corpus-based Entropy Weighting Method

Huang Yingqi

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Translation has played a critical role in cross-linguistic meaning transfer. In recent years, machine translation technologies, particularly Neural Machine Translation (NMT) and Large Language Models (LLMs), have become increasingly important as artificial agents replicating human tasks in modern workflows. However, their relationship with the hypothesized universal of translational simplification remains underexplored. This study examines whether simplification is a universal characteristic of translated texts by systematically analyzing machine and human translations compared to English originals. Using a corpus-based entropy weighting methodology, we analyze lexical, syntactic, morphological, and holistic simplification across three translation types: NMT, LLMs, and human translations, compared to English originals. Contrary to claims of simplification as a universal trait, human translations show no significant simplification and instead exhibit increased syntactic complexity. Machine translations, however, reveal distinct system-specific patterns: NMT outputs demonstrate lexical and holistic simplification, while LLM-generated translations are characterized by syntactic simplification. These findings challenge the blanket association of simplification with human translation and suggest the potential emergence of system-specific linguistic profiles, termed NMT translationese and LLM translationese, that reflect distinct algorithmic biases. By identifying divergent simplification patterns across translation agents, this study advances understanding of machine translation processes and offers insights for optimizing human-AI collaboration in translations.

Cultural-Loaded Terms in Classical Literary Translation: A Corpus-Based Contrastive Analysis of Human and AI Translations in Six Chapters of *a Floating Life* with Knowledge Graph Modeling

Lai Sha

Hong Kong Shue Yan University

This study explores the translation of Cultural-Loaded Terms (CLTs) in classical Chinese literature through a corpus-based contrastive analysis of human and AI translations of Six Chapters of *a Floating Life*. A parallel corpus comprising Lin Yutang's renowned translated version and translations from AI platforms (ChatGPT, Kimi and DeepSeek). By applying Nida's cultural categorization, CLTs are systemically analyzed across material culture, social customs, and conceptual culture, highlighting the unique challenges they encounter in cross-cultural translation. Employing both qualitative and quantitative methods, this study examines the translation strategies employed, including literal translation, free translation, substitution, annotation and omission. Semantic fidelity and cultural acceptability are assessed through expert evaluation and target reader surveys. Furthermore, a basic knowledge graph is developed to visualize the semantic and historical relationships among cultural terms and their translations. The use of knowledge graph will further clarify the systematic gap in AI's cultural reasoning. Preliminary findings indicate that AI translations often prioritize lexical equivalence over cultural intentionality, resulting in systematic deviations and cultural vacancy. In contrast, Lin Yutang's translated version demonstrates a certain level of cultural preservation, balancing faithfulness and accessibility for the target readers through annotations and contextual adaptations. This study provides a comprehensive strategy for CLTs in Six Chapters of a Floating Life. Moreover, the study offers practical insights for improving the translation of Chinese classics and demonstrates the potential of human-AI synergy in literary translation. Future research will extend this framework to other genres and languages, further advancing culturally informed AI-assisted translation.

Keywords: culture-loaded terms; corpus-based translation studies; AI translation; knowledge graph, contrastive analysis

Panel 8 Investigating Translation Features II	
14:00-14:20	**Interlingual Quoting as Strategic Framing: Recontextualizing Chinese Discourse in U.S. Security Assessments (2002–2024)** Kang Rongyao & Li Dechao | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
14:20-14:40	数据驱动视野下异化与归化的词汇与句法表征研究：以《红楼梦》两个英译本为例 Li Qidi & Yan Jianwei | Zhejiang University
14:40-15:00	**Trading Meaning: A Corpus-Based Study of 'Buy'/'Sell' Metaphors in Europarl 3: English Political Discourse and Their Cross-Linguistic Implications for English-Chinese Translation** Zhu Yuyin & Liu Kanglong | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:00-15:20	**Stylistic or Topical Difference? Diminishing Topical Confounding in Translationese Detection Using N-grams** Huang Danfeng | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:20-16:40	**Q & A**

Interlingual Quoting as Strategic Framing: Recontextualizing Chinese Discourse in U.S. Security Assessments (2002–2024)

Kang Rongyao, Li Dechao

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Quotation is a powerful discursive practice that shapes political narratives, yet its interstate and interlingual use in geopolitical discourse remains underexplored. This study examines how the United States Department of Defense strategically quotes Chinese official discourse in its annual Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China reports (2002–2024). Drawing on corpus-assisted discourse studies and critical quotation analysis, the research analyzes how interlingual quoting functions as a tool of strategic framing through by tracking changes in quotation volume, shifts in quoted Chinese discourse, shifts in U.S. framing strategies through quotative devices, and the evolving translation of key political terms over time. The diachronic analysis reveals three major functions of quoting Chinese discourse: as an indicator of evolving interdiscursive relations, as a mirror of shifting power dynamics in U.S.–China relations, and as a recontextualizing weapon that transforms original Chinese political concepts to fit American strategic narratives. Findings suggest that over time, U.S. quoting practices shifted from citing vague strategic concepts to emphasizing ideologically charged narratives, reflecting and reinforcing the growing geopolitical rivalry with China. Quotation is never a neutral act of documentation but a strategic intervention in geopolitical meaning-making. This raises broader questions about whether quotation could instead be mobilized for fostering mutual understanding rather than rivalry. Ultimately, understanding how states use each other's words can illuminate new pathways for both competition and reconciliation in global discourse.

Keywords: interlingual quoting; strategic framing; recontextualization; corpus-assisted discourse studies; U.S.–China relations

数据驱动视野下异化与归化的词汇与句法表征研究：以《红楼梦》两个英译本为例

Li Qidi, Yan Jianwei

Zhejiang University

杨宪益和戴乃迭的《红楼梦》译本以其异化翻译策略和对原文的高度忠实为特色，而霍克斯和闵福德的译本则主要采用归化翻译策略，适度增添了原文中未提及的信息。本研究以《红楼梦》两个译本为研究对象，采用数据驱动方法分析异化和归化翻译策略对译文词汇和句法特征的潜在影响。研究发现，异化翻译因引入新表达或使用目的语中不太日常的词汇，提高了翻译文本的词汇多样性；异化翻译更大程度保留了源语的句法结构，而归化翻译的句法结构更接近于目的语。本研究揭示了异化与归化策略在词汇和句法层面的表征规律，为数据驱动的翻译研究提供了新视角。

关键词：归化；异化；词汇；句法；数据驱动

Trading Meaning: A Corpus-Based Study of 'Buy'/'Sell' Metaphors in Europarl 3: English Political Discourse and Their Cross-Linguistic Implications for English-Chinese Translation

Zhu Yuyin, Liu Kanglong

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

This study investigates the conceptual and cross-linguistic dynamics of commercial transaction metaphors—specifically 'buy' and 'sell'—in English political discourse from the Europarl 3: English corpus and their implications for English-Chinese translation. Combining corpus linguistics methods with Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT), the analysis identifies how these metaphors systematically frame political processes (e.g., policy-making as "selling reforms," public consent as "buying support") within EU parliamentary debates. Quantitative findings reveal high-frequency collocations such as "sell the idea" and "buy time," which encode neoliberal ideologies by naturalizing politics as market exchanges. Qualitatively,'sell' metaphors often imply moral compromise (e.g., "selling out"), whereas'buy' metaphors emphasize strategic negotiation.

The cross-linguistic analysis examines challenges in translating these metaphors into Chinese, where equivalent terms (e.g., 购买 gòumǎi for 'buy,' 出售 chūshòu for 'sell*) may carry divergent cultural connotations. For instance, English "sell a policy" translated as 兜售政策 (dōushòu zhèngcè) risks evoking negative associations with "hard-selling" in Chinese, while "buy votes" as 收买选票 (shōumǎi xuǎnpiào) amplifies perceptions of corruption. The study highlights asymmetries in metaphor transparency, agency attribution, and ideological resonance between the two languages, arguing that direct translation often obscures or exaggerates source-text implications.

By mapping metaphor frequency, semantic prosody, and translation strategies, this research contributes to political discourse analysis and translation studies. It demonstrates how commercial metaphors reinforce economic framings of democracy in English, while their Chinese equivalents may unintentionally politicize or moralize discourse.

Keywords: commercial metaphors; political discourse; corpus linguistics; English-Chinese translation; conceptual metaphor

Stylistic or Topical Difference? Diminishing Topical Confounding in Translationese Detection Using N-grams

Huang Danfeng

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Most studies that leverage n-grams for text classification in translationese detection overlook a critical consideration: the effective differentiation between translated and non-translated texts may not solely stem from distinct linguistic characteristics inherent to translated text, but could also be influenced by topical variations within the comparable corpus (Baroni & Bernardini, 2006). A methodological study is needed to investigate how controlling topical confounding would impact the classification outcomes.

The present study systematically conducts four experiments to investigate the effects of four different methods to mitigate topical confounding when n-grams are utilized to detect translationese in native and translated Chinese texts. In each of the four experiments, lexical and part-of-speech n-grams which are used in fewer than three texts, high in Inverse Document Frequency (IDF) scores, exhibiting high keyness, and identified as specialized terms are discarded respectively before the n-grams are vectorized for subsequent classification. The native and translated Chinese come from a comparable corpus comprising two sub-corpora: The Lancaster Corpus of Mandarin Chinese and the ZJU Corpus of Translational Chinese. A natural language processing approach is employed to obtain the n-grams that are to be discarded in the four experiments. After n-grams are converted to vectors and reduced to two dimensions, an ensemble learning based on majority voting conducts the text classification. The results of the classification are evaluated based on accuracy and F1 scores.

The current study is anticipated to enhance robustness and validity in using n-grams, machine learning and text classification in establishing the translated language as a third code.

Panel 9 Translation and Interpreting Application	
14:00-14:20	**Gendered Language and Translational Stance: A Sentiment Analysis of Modifiers in Two Chinese Translations of *The Second Sex*** Yin Hao[a] & Xu Han[b] & Liu Jianwen[a] | [a] Hong Kong Shue Yan University; [b] The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
14:20-14:40	**Cross-Cultural Reception of Three-Body: AI-Powered Sentiment and Topic Modeling Across Languages** Guo Ruitian & Liu Yiguang | Zhejiang University
14:40-15:00	**Exploring Legal NLP: Sentiment Analysis for English and Chinese Judicial Speech** Li Jingyi & Weng Yu | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:00-15:20	**Complexity-quality nexus in philosophical and literary works** Fan Lingxi & Li Yuchi & Andrew K.F. Cheung | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:20-15:40	**Decoding Emotion and Attitude beyond Words: What is AI's Role in High-Stake Communication? A Comparative Corpus Study Guided by Appraisal Theory** Zhang Wei & Andrew K.F. Cheung | The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:40-16:00	**Q & A**

Gendered Language and Translational Stance: A Sentiment Analysis of Modifiers in Two Chinese Translations of *The Second Sex*

Yin Hao[a] & Xu Han[b] & Liu Jianwen[a]

[a] *Hong Kong Shue Yan University;* [b] *The Hong Kong Polytechnic University*

This study investigates how gendered language is shaped by translational choices through a comparative sentiment analysis of two Chinese translations of *The Second Sex*—one by male translator Zheng Kelu (鄭克魯) (2011) and the other by female translator Qiu Ruiluan (邱瑞鑾) (2013). By focusing on the modifiers (e.g., adjectives and adverbs) attached to gendered terms such as "她" (she), "女人" (woman), and "男人" (man), the research examines whether and how the translators' gender identity influences the emotional framing of gendered subjects. Building two corpora from the respective translations, we apply sentiment analysis techniques to evaluate the polarity and intensity of modifiers associated with gendered referents. Preliminary results suggest that Qiu's translation demonstrates a stronger gender consciousness, often employing positive descriptors that align with feminist undertones. By contrast, Zheng's translation appears more neutral or, in some instances, subtly aligned with traditional gender narratives, marked by the absence or mitigation of emotionally charged modifiers. This paper argues that translation is not merely a linguistic act but also a performative one, where the translator's positionality—especially gendered positionality—can subtly or overtly shape textual meaning. Through this lens, we contribute to discussions in feminist translation studies and corpus-based critical discourse analysis by demonstrating how computational tools can reveal latent ideological differences in translated texts. Our findings have implications for feminist translation theory and for understanding how translated works mediate feminist philosophy across cultures and genders. Future research may extend this approach to other canonical feminist texts or examine the reception of these translations by different reader groups.

Keywords: feminist translation studies; sentiment analysis; gendered language; The Second Sex; corpus-based translation studies

Cross-Cultural Reception of Three-Body: AI-Powered Sentiment and Topic Modeling Across Languages

Guo Ruitian, Liu Yiguang

Zhejiang University

In the age of artificial intelligence, translation reception studies face new opportunities for data-driven analysis. As Chinese cultural export gains momentum, how contemporary literary works are received across linguistic and cultural boundaries remains underexplored. This study addresses this gap by examining how Chinese and English readers respond to the Three-Body trilogy, a contemporary science fiction work widely acclaimed both in China and abroad. This study investigates the cross-linguistic reception of the Three-Body trilogy by analyzing sentiment and thematic patterns in 2,000+ Chinese and English online reviews through a mixed-method approach. Sentiment analysis is conducted using lexicon-based tools, large language models (LLMs), and human annotation, while thematic analysis employs BERTopic, enhanced by DeepSeek-r1 for multilingual alignment. The results show that English reviews are generally more positive, whereas Chinese reviews demonstrate a broader emotional spectrum, with GPT-4o aligning most closely with human sentiment ratings. Both readerships share concerns such as plot structure, writing style, and gender representation, yet Chinese readers tend to focus on philosophical depth and literary aesthetics, while English readers highlight sociopolitical and historical dimensions. Emotional reactions to shared themes also diverge, with Chinese responses often more critical or ambivalent. It contributes to computational translation studies by integrating LLMs into a cross-cultural framework and empowering sentiment and thematic analysis through AI-driven methods, offering methodological insights for future reception research.

Keywords: translation reception; the Three-Body trilogy; cross-linguistic sentiment analysis; thematic analysis; large language models

Exploring Legal NLP: Sentiment Analysis for English and Chinese Judicial Speech

Li Jingyi, Weng Yu

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Recent advancements in legal natural language processing highlight the potential of sentiment analysis for judicial analytics (Chalkidis et al., 2020; Zhong et al., 2020) and the promise of multimodal approaches in capturing courtroom dynamics (Wang & Chew, 2025; Yuan, 2022). Although state-of-art models like Legal-BERT (Chalkidis et al., 2020) excel in English text-based tasks, they remain limited in providing nuanced sentiment analysis for multimodal courtroom scenarios and non-English contexts. This exploratory study conducts a cross-lingual comparative analysis of Chinese and English courtroom cases, evaluating diverse methodologies to determine effective strategies for emotion detection within the complex, multimodal framework of judicial proceedings.

We examine multiple types of models for this purpose, including generative AI models, fine-tuned BERT models trained on emotion detection, enterprise-ready solutions, lexicon- and rule-based tools, and visual analysis systems. These models leverage a range of statistical and deep learning techniques to analyse textual-only and multimodal data.

The results reveal that GenAI models demonstrate clear superiority in the courtroom context, with GPT-4o achieving the highest accuracy for English cases and DeepSeek-R1 leading for Chinese cases. Lexicon and rule-based tools show strong English bias, whereas DeepSeek-R1 maintains near-perfect language neutrality. However, legal contexts reduce overall performance, particularly for neutral Chinese content (23% false negatives), while emotional intensity and cultural references significantly affect model accuracy.

Keywords: sentiment analysis; courtroom proceedings; multimodal analysis; legal NLP

Decoding Emotion and Attitude beyond Words: What is AI's Role in High-Stake Communication? A Comparative Corpus Study Guided by Appraisal Theory

Zhang Wei, Andrew K.F. Cheung

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

This study investigates the role of AI in high-stake communication by comparing AI-generated translations of Chinese United Nations Security Council (UNSC) remarks with human interpretations and original English speeches using Appraisal Theory as an analytical framework. Appraisal Theory, focusing on attitudinal features such as emotion, judgment, and appreciation, offers a structured method to evaluate how AI and human interpreters negotiate evaluative language in diplomatic discourse. The study employs three corpora: official human translations, AI translations via ChatGPT, and comparable original English speeches from the UNSC. Through a combination of descriptive statistics and clustering analysis, the study reveals significant differences in attitudinal features across the three groups. AI translations exhibit a more positive and less negative emotional tone compared to human interpreters, aligning more closely with the rhetorical style of the original English speeches, despite content restrictions of source texts. The findings highlight AI's limitations in capturing cultural nuances and contextual adaptability, emphasizing the irreplaceable role of human interpreters in balancing adequacy and acceptability. This research contributes to the field by integrating Appraisal Theory into AI translation evaluation, providing insights into the divergence between AI and human translations in politically sensitive contexts.

Keywords: AI translation; human interpreting; Appraisal Theory; UN security council; corpus study

Complexity-quality nexus in philosophical and literary works

Fan Lingxi; Li Yuchi; Andrew Cheung K.F

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

This study explores the relationship between linguistic complexity, as measured by lexical and syntactic indices, and the quality of machine translation (MT) in philosophical and literary texts. Using BLEU (Bilingual Evaluation Understudy) scores as our quality metric, we evaluate the outputs from three popular machine translation systems: Neural Machine Translation (NMT) based on neural networks, DeepSeek which leverages Large Language Models (LLM), and DeepL driven by deep learning. The aim of this research is to investigate whether linguistic complexity can serve as a reliable index for evaluating the quality of machine translation, particularly in the context of texts with distinct stylistic and semantic features, such as philosophical and literary works. To this end, we analyze the correlation between linguistic complexity and BLEU scores across these MT systems. Ultimately, we aim to shed light on the potential of complexity indices to predict translation outcomes, offering new insights into the evaluation of machine translation systems across diverse text domains.

Keywords: linguistic complexity; machine translation; BLEU score; neural machine translation translation quality

7. Introduction of PolyU Master Programmes

Master of Science in Generatire AI and the Humanities (MscGAH)

Programme aims

This programme responds to the growing demand for professionals who can bridge the gap between artificial intelligence (AI) and the humanities. Therefore, it aims to foster interdisciplinary excellence by combining knowledge of AI with knowledge of the humanities. In particular, by providing students with a comprehensive education that integrates technical AI skills with humanistic insights, the programme aims to equip graduates with a holistic understanding of AI's impact on language, communication, the arts, and culture.

Characteristics

This is the first programme in Hong Kong and the world to allow students to focus on generative AI within the context of the humanities. The unique interdisciplinary approach of the programme draws on cutting-edge research insights into the humanities and AI, and aims to nurture a new generation of interdisciplinary professionals capable of exploiting AI technologies to advance humanities-related studies and applications. Thus, graduates can address complex societal challenges and contribute to innovation in various industries.

Career Prospect

Graduates are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to contribute to their professional fields while critically engaging with the social implications of AI in humanities contexts. The programme's interdisciplinary approach and emphasis on creative thinking and problem-solving also promotes strategic thinking and holistic analysis, thereby equipping graduates with the intellectual skills to solve complex problems and contribute to the advancement of knowledge. Ultimately, graduates of the programme can help to realise the societal benefits of AI while preventing it from adversely impacting the humanities.

Scholarships

- CBS Postgraduate Scholarship is an entry scholarship, which offers a 50% tuition waiver to applicants with outstanding intellectual potential to complete an MA thesis and have achieved excellent academic results in the qualifications already obtained.
- CBS Distinguished Postgraduate Scholarship is a graduation scholarship, which is worth 50% of the tuition fee for graduates who have completed their MA thesis and graduated with excellent academic achievements.
- No separate application is required for the scholarships. Applicants who have submitted their application will be automatically considered for the Entry Scholarship.

Programme Details

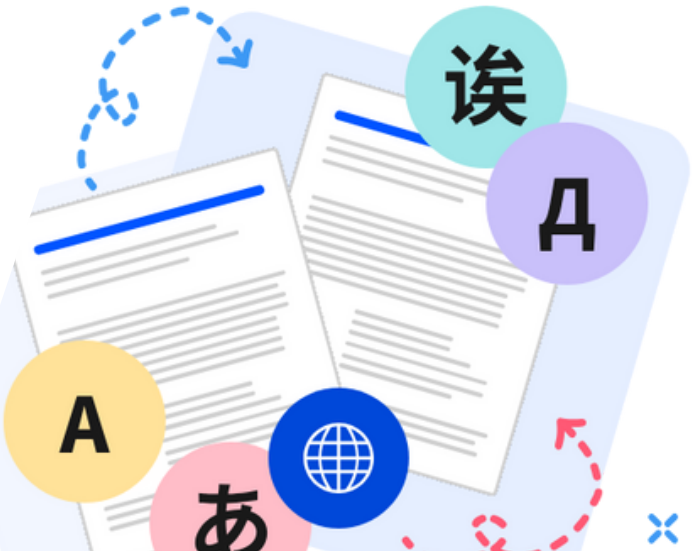
https://polyu.hk/tucCk

Master in Translating and Interpreting (MATI)

There is a great need in Hong Kong and elsewhere in the world for professionally trained translators and interpreters who can work at a high level of competence in either Chinese or English. This programme meets that demand by offering language industry professionals the opportunity to upgrade their qualifications, catch up on new developments in translation and interpreting, and to expand their existing skills or acquire new skills.

We provide practical professional training. The elements of theory that we introduce are directly relevant to improving the efficiency of practitioners. The programme has a broad-based curriculum, which allows students to prepare for later professional specialisation. Graduates have enhanced skills that are marketable in both the private and public sectors.

This application-oriented programme is suitable for working professionals or fresh graduates with a keen interest in translation and interpreting. MATI graduates work in various positions in the society, such as court interpreters, company secretaries, and lecturers in universities.



Programme Details
https://polyu.hk/awRmE

8. Information about Conference Sponsors

深圳雲譯科技有限公司

公司由廈門大學資產經營有限公司、廈門大學人工智能研究所和新宇智慧科技聯合成立，並與多家高校成立聯合實驗室，總部位於深圳，並在廈門、北京、上海、合肥、成都等地都建立子公司或辦事處。雲譯科技引擎自主研發，支持獨立部署和針對客戶需求定製開發，賦能客戶自然語言處理研發和應用能力。雲譯秉持精誠與開放的態度，致力為全球行業用戶提供領先的自然語言處理解決方案，建立中國與世界的聯系，讓更多人享受人工智能所帶來的便利。

深圳雲譯科技有限公司專註人工智能自然語言理解技術研發和應用，核心技術涉及語音識別與合成、機器翻譯、OCR、輿情監測、知識圖譜、情感分析、事件抽取等；已研發產品包括80多種語言的神經網絡機器翻譯引擎，並提供IT、醫學、專利、軍事、政外等16個垂直細分領域的機器翻譯引擎，多語言離線翻譯手持終端，多語種同傳系統及字幕系統，海外開源信息實時翻譯系統，高校機器翻譯與譯後編輯系統，語料標註與管理平臺，以及各類翻譯插件等。雲譯科技以人工智能技術為核心，專注自然語言處理技術的研究和開發，包括文本翻譯、閱讀理解、語音識別、語音合成、聲紋識別、聲音刻錄、圖片識別等。公司自主研發的深度神經網絡機器翻譯模型，融合三代機器翻譯技術，使用數十億句對的高質量行業精准語料訓練。目前已支持65種語言對互譯、20個垂直細分領域，致力於為全球行業用戶提供領先的機器翻譯解決方案及自然語言處理研究發展平台。雲譯科技核心技術團隊與翻譯團隊在機器翻譯領域與語言服務行業深耕三十餘載，處於全國NLP領域研究第一梯隊。

总部地址：深圳南山區高新南七道數字技術園B2棟4樓A區
電話：0755-23994888 丁先生（市場商務合作）/ +86-18588971069
網址：www.cloudtranslation.com

微信公眾號：深圳雲譯科技有限公司 (cloudtranslation)

維多利亞（香港）留學服務中心簡介

維多利亞（香港）留學服務中心是一家位於香港的留學服務機構，專注為有志赴港學習深造的內地學子提供一站式與申請過程相關的各種服務，讓莘莘學子留學香江，讓夢想從此啟航。

香港作為一個國際化的都市，教育資源豐富多樣、學術氛圍濃厚。作為留學服務機構，我們與香港各大公立和私立高校有著緊密的聯繫，建立了長期廣泛的合作關係，能夠第一時間獲取最新的招生政策和入學要求，為申請人提供最全面、專業的留學指導。

我們為您精心策劃的招生講座不僅能向您介紹各大香港學府的入學要求和專業設置，更為您提供與招生主任和學校招生辦負責人直接對話的機會，讓您能夠深入瞭解學校的文化氛圍和專業發展前景。

在選校和選專業方面，我們擁有豐富的經驗和專業知識。我們將根據您的個人背景、興趣愛好和職業規劃，為您量身定制最合適的留學方案。我們提供最新的就業薪酬資料、學校及專業排名、錄取比例等資訊，為您提供科學、全面的選擇建議。

無論您是希望在香港深造，擁抱國際化的教育機會，還是希望做一個香港身份申請規劃，維多利亞（香港）留學服務中心都將竭誠為您提供最專業、周到的留學服務。讓我們一起開啟留學香港的夢想之旅吧！

公司地址：香港九龍尖沙咀東部科學館道9號新東海商業中心7樓711A室
電話：00852-27233288，91660824（王老師）

微信公眾號：維多利亞留學 (learn-in-hk)