

TRANSLATION RESEARCH TRENDS IN CHINA (2022) BASED ON QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This paper takes the 1263 CSSCI articles from the core journals of translation studies included in the CNKI database from January to December (2022) as the data source. The author analyzes high-impact research institutions, authors, and keywords. The aim is to comprehensively understand the research hotspots and trends in the field of translation in 2022 and provide reference for future translation research and the development of related disciplines.

Keywords: Translation; CiteSpace; Quantitative analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

The “2022 China Translation and Language Service Industry Development Report” published by the China Translation Association indicates that China’s translation and language service industry is set to continue growing in the current year. It predicts a diversified trend in the translation market and highlights the synergy between machine and human translation, which will influence the development and popularization of the translation industry. Overall, the rapid development of the translation field in China in 2022 shows that the translation industry has become an important bridge and link for international communication and cultural communication. The development of translation research has been rapid in 2022, yet there is a lack of quantitative research on translation studies for this year. This paper aims to utilize the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) as the data platform and draw from 1263 journals from the Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index (CSSCI) as the data source. The objective is to conduct a quantitative analysis of these publications, summarize the overview of translation research in China in 2022, and forecast the development trends of translation studies.

2. RESEARCH APPROACH

2.1 Data source

The data used for analysis in this study comes from the Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index, which is called “Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index” in English and abbreviated as CSSCI. The database developed by the Chinese Social Science Research Evaluation Center of Nanjing University is used to search for the collection of papers and citations of documents in the field of Chinese social sciences. It is a landmark project in the field of evaluation of humanities and social sciences. The author uses China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) as the data source to conduct search of the full text with “Translation” as the subject, retrieving a total of 1,263

documents from CSSCI. The data is exported in Refworks format as Download_XXX.txt and then analyzes using CiteSpace (Version 6.2.R4) to examine authors, institutions, and keywords.

2.2 Research Methods

This thesis uses CiteSpace, an information visualization software developed by Professor Chen Chaomei. It is programmed in the Java language and incorporates dynamic citations, scientometrics, data analysis, and information visualization technology. The version utilized in this study is CiteSpace 6.2.R4. The specific method involves installing CiteSpace by downloading and installing the Java operating environment and the CiteSpace from the official website. Upon opening CiteSpace, the author configures parameters based on requirements, including the time range and node size. The prepared data file is then imported into CiteSpace, and clicking “Go” initiates the analysis. After completion, CiteSpace generates a network graph and corresponding statistical data. The user can view the number of articles, publishing institutions, authors, keywords, etc. in the graph to generate a visual representation C:\item\%E5%8D%97%E4%BA%AC%E5%A4%A7%E5%AD%A6\137482?fromModule=lemma_inlinkC:\item\%E4%BA%BA%E6%96%87%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A%E7%A7%91%E5%AD%A6\10708177?fromModule=lemma_inlink

3. ANNUAL TRANSLATION RESEARCH ANALYSIS STATISTICS

3.1 Distribution of authors

“By studying high-influence authors, we can understand the current active authors in the field of international translation studies and their scientific research practices, which will help us grasp the new trends and development trends of international translation studies, and at the same time promote research in the field of translation studies in my country.” [1] To accomplish this, the author utilized the CiteSpace function by setting the Node Type to Author and adjusting the time slice. A Threshold value of 2 was set to display authors who have published 2 or more articles. By clicking the green “Go”, the analysis was initiated, resulting in the knowledge graph of research author distribution (referred to as Figure 1). In this graph, each node represents an author, and the size of the node corresponds to the number of articles published by that author—larger nodes represent authors with more publications. Lines connecting the nodes indicate cooperative relationships between research authors.

The size of the author nodes in the graph correlates positively with the number of articles they publish. As information provided by CiteSpace, it can be observed that authors such as Zhou Lingshun, Wu Yun, Feng Quangong, Lan Hongjun, and Ren Dongsheng publish a significant number of articles in the field of Chinese translation research in 2022. Among them, Zhou Lingshun stands out with 8 published articles, mainly focusing on the study of translator behavior and criticism. Wu Yun, Feng Quangong, Lan Hongjun, and Ren Dongsheng each contribute around 7 CSSCI articles.

Zhou Lingshun is the director of the Translation Behavior Research Center of Yangzhou University. His research interests include linguistics and translation studies. In the field of linguistic research, his research focuses on the study of English-Chinese “transfer words” and frame semantics. In 2022, he will mainly study translator behavior and translation, such as “Analysis of Translator’s Intra-Translation Rewriting Behavior Process”, “Criticism of Translator Behavior “Behavior-Social Perspective”, “Evaluation System of the Formal Meaning of Original Text and Translation” “The Manifestation of Pragmatic Behavior” [2], he can be regarded as a core member of research in this field.

Wu Yun is a professor and doctoral supervisor at Shanghai International Studies University. In 2013, he was selected into the “New Century Excellent Talent Support Program” of the Ministry of Education. His main research areas include translation studies and film studies. In 2022, he published two articles, namely “Translation Directionality and Research Aspects of Chinese Culture’s Foreign Translation”[3]and “Translation and Communication: Correlation, Difference and Development under Media Integration”. [4]

Based on the historical reality of Chinese culture’s foreign translation, these articles propose a dual demand-driven foreign translation practice model, audience-based translation effect research, and technology-empowered multi-modal and multi-media translation research, etc., providing more insights for translation research. Many ideas.

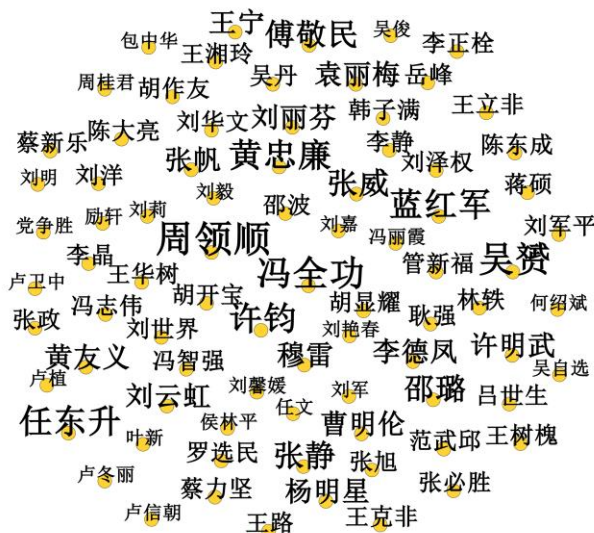
Feng Quangong is an associate professor and master's tutor at the School of Foreign Languages, Culture and International Exchange at Zhejiang University. He is also the scientific backbone of research, a foreign language academic research network. In 2022, he published two core journal articles, namely “Translation is a semiotic transformation activity— — Some Thoughts on the Definition of Translation” and “Research on Translated Manuscripts: Current Situation, Problems and Trends”.[5, 6]In these articles, he proposed that translation is a semiotic transformation activity, and semiotic transformation is its only attribute, which is worthy of further thinking and exploration. In addition, he focuses on a relatively emerging field, namely, translation manuscript research, and proposes future Research trends include translation generation research, quantitative research on translation revision, and how to make full use of related paratexts such as translation manuscripts and translator correspondence, and organically combine translator studies, text studies, and cultural studies.

Lan Hongjun is a professor with a doctorate in translation. He serves as the school-level academic backbone of the “Thousands and Hundreds” Project of Guangdong Province. He is also the deputy secretary-general of the Guangdong Translation Association and a director of the Translation Research Society of the Chinese Comparative Literature Society. He mainly studies translation theory and translation criticism. In 2022, he focused on the study of translation criticism and translation practice, and proposed that translators need to add new connotations to adapt to the development of the times while adhering to tradition. [7]

Ren Dongsheng is a professor in the English Department of the School of Foreign Languages, Ocean University of China, and a master’s tutor in translation studies. His research fields include translation theory, Bible translation and biblical culture. In 2022, he combined management and translation related theories to analyze the main characteristics, basic elements and general processes of the national translation project, aiming to promote the national translation practice project management .The construction of the knowledge system provides a reference for promoting the standardized and institutionalized development of the national translation practice project management, as well as strengthening the innovation of the national translation practice project management system and mechanism. [8] His research provided strong support for the systematic construction of national translation and provided reference for subsequent researchers. Furthermore, it is noticeable that there are limited connections between authors in the figure, indicating a relatively low core author co-occurrence network density in the field of Chinese translation studies. The level of cooperation among authors is restricted, and only a few influential collaboration teams emerge, such as Feng Quangong’s team and the Huang Zhonglian team. Among them, Feng Quangong’s team is the largest, with members including Liu Yunhong and Li Wei. However, it is worth noting that the most prolific authors in this field adopt a single-core

development model. Dual-core or multi-core models do not yet emerge. This reliance on a single-core teamwork model may hinder the solidification of the network and is not conducive to the advancement of the discipline; it may even lead to research stagnation.

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Selection Criteria: g-index (k=25, LMF=3.0, LNF=10, LBY=5, w=1.0)
Network: N=81, E=13 (Density=0.004)
Nodes Labeled: 1.0%



CiteSpace

Figure 1: Distribution of Research Authors

3.2 Distribution of research institutions

The author runs Citesapce, selects Author and Institute as the node type, and sets the time slice to 1 year, extracting nodes with a frequency ≥ 3 to generate amap of the main publishing institutions and authors from January to mid-December 2022. The names in the graph are institutions (authors) with more publications, and the lines represent cooperative relationships. (Figure 2). During the statistical process, it finds that some research institutions publish articles as secondary units, so it combines and sorts the number of publications by secondary units belonging to the same research institution.

Relatively productive institutions include Beijing Foreign Studies University (52 articles), Guangdong University of Foreign Studies (46 articles), Shanghai International Studies University (61 articles), Shanghai Jiao Tong University (46 articles), and SunYat-sen University (27 articles). Combined with Figure 2, it is found that the cooperation between Lan Hongjun and Feng Lixia [9]of Guangdong University of Foreign Studies and others, and Huang Zhonglian and Liu Lifan [10] of Shanghai International Studies University are relatively close.

The cooperative relationships between research institutions and authors mainly involve collaboration across different colleges, colleagues within the same college, as well as interaction between teachers and students. This pattern aligns with the prevalent cooperation model in the

academic research field. Moreover, there is a noticeable scarcity of cross-regional cooperation among research institutions. Notably, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies exhibits relatively higher levels of cooperation, and their research output is diverse. High-producing research institutions are somewhat reflected by high-producing researchers. For instance, Lan Hongjun is affiliated with Guangdong University of Foreign Studies. The university's publication output is comparable to that of the individual researcher, indicating a concentration of translation research around specific scholars or institutions. This suggests that research groups and institutions are non-uniformly distributed.

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Weighted Mean Silhouette S=0.8265
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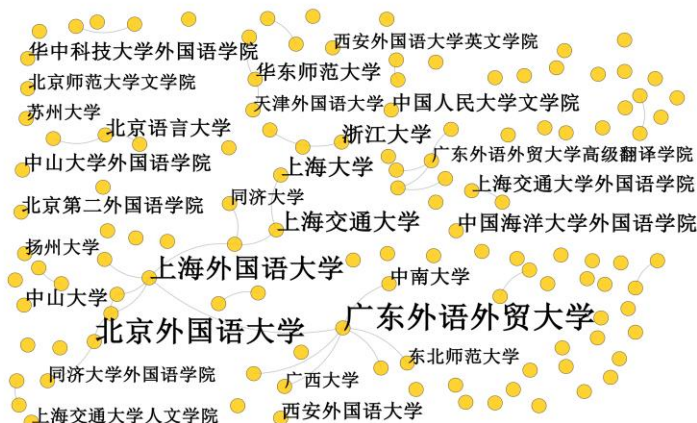


Figure 2. Distribution of Institutions

3.3 Research institutions and author distribution

Analyzing the core group of authors in the field of translation cognition is benefit to clarify the research status in this field, and also to grasp the research trend in this field.[11] The main author and the partner institution selected the author and institution nodes respectively, and set the time slice for 1 year. Nodes with frequency ≥ 3 were extracted to generate a map of the main publishing institutions and authors of the study from January to December 2022, with the names in the figure being institutions (authors) with more publications, and the connection represents the cooperative relationship. See Figure 4. Beijing University of Foreign Chinese (52), Guangdong University of Foreign Studies (46), Shanghai University of Foreign Chinese Studies (61), Shanghai Jiao Tong University (46), Zhongshan (27) and other institutions have achieved fruitful results in recent years. Chinese As shown in Figure 3, the prolific authors Zhou Lingshun, Wu Yun, Feng Quangong, Lan Hongjun and Ren Dongsheng and others. Combining the two figures, the cooperative relationship is mainly cross-college, colleagues in the same college, teachers and

students, etc. These data reflect the research hotspots and trends of foreign language disciplines in recent years.

In terms of the cooperation between different research institutions and authors, it can be seen that they are mainly cross-faculty, colleagues in the same college, teachers and students, etc. This is also in line with the common model of collaboration in academic research. In addition, it can also be found that the cooperation between Lan Hongjun and Feng Lixia and others of Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, and Huang Zhonglian and Liu Lifen of Shanghai Overseas Chinese University are relatively close, which also reflects the importance of cooperation in improving the quality and quantity of academic achievements in academic research.

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Network: N=128, E=48 (Density=0.0168)
Nodes Labeled: 1.0%
Pruning: None
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Figure 4: Knowledge Graph of Author and Institution Collaborative Research

3.4 Keyword clustering knowledge graph

Keywords are the essence of an academic paper. By exploring the word frequency of keywords in each period and combining with cluster analysis, the research hotspots and frontiers in this field can be discovered. [12]After setting the threshold of Citespace to 3, it forms the keyword co-occurrence network knowledge graph of Chinese translation research. The circular nodes represent the keywords that appear in the paper, and the circle area represents the frequency of the keyword appearing in the paper. The higher the frequency, the larger the circle area. The connections between nodes represent the co-occurrence intensity between these keywords. The thicker the connection, the stronger the co-occurrence degree between these keywords. In addition, it provides a table that summarizes high-frequency keywords that appear six times or more in translation research in the past ten years.

Next, the author clusters the keywords. By automatically clustering calculations on keyword networks, CiteSpace divides translation research's "intricate and symbiotic huge theoretical network into several territories, each territory representing a research field" .[13]The criteria for clustering depend on the co-occurrence relationship and intensity of keywords in documents. Documents with close co-occurrence relationships are automatically classified into a cluster, and each cluster has a clear theme. After K-clustering the keywords, the keyword clustering result map in Figure 5 can be obtained.

Based on the network structure and the clarity of clustering, CiteSpace provides two indicators as the basis for evaluating the rendering effect, namely the module value (Modularity, referred to as the Q value) and the average silhouette value (Silhouette, referred to as the S value). The Q value is generally in the interval [0,1). The Qvalue is greater than 0.3, which indicates that the clustering is significant; the S value is greater than 0.7, which indicates that the clustering is efficient and convincing. If S is greater than 0.5, clustering is generally considered reasonable. [14] By reading and organizing the data on the keyword cluster map generated by CiteSpace software, the original 10 clusters can be reduced to 7 main research areas, namely world literature, translation and introduction, translation teaching, and methodology. Among them, the smaller the value, the larger the cluster size. These clusters reflect different aspects of the field of translation studies, including literary translation, translated manuscripts, terminology, translation quality management, and translation education.

The keyword cluster analysis chart and high-frequency keyword table indicate that the translation hotspots in 2022 are derived from the comprehensive analysis. The research hotspots for translation in 2022 mainly focus on general translation research, translation teaching, literary translation research, communication, and E-C translation.

However, there has been relatively less emphasis on domains like oral interpretation and audio-visual translation. Moreover, there appears to be some overlap between these keyword clusters, suggesting that the research fields are interconnected. With existing needs, there is an urgent requirement for enhancements across various aspects, including translation standards, oral interpretation, and audio-visual translation. Therefore, in addition to ongoing research on translation hotspots, it is crucial to align with the research priorities of the domestic and international translation environment and to diversify research endeavors.

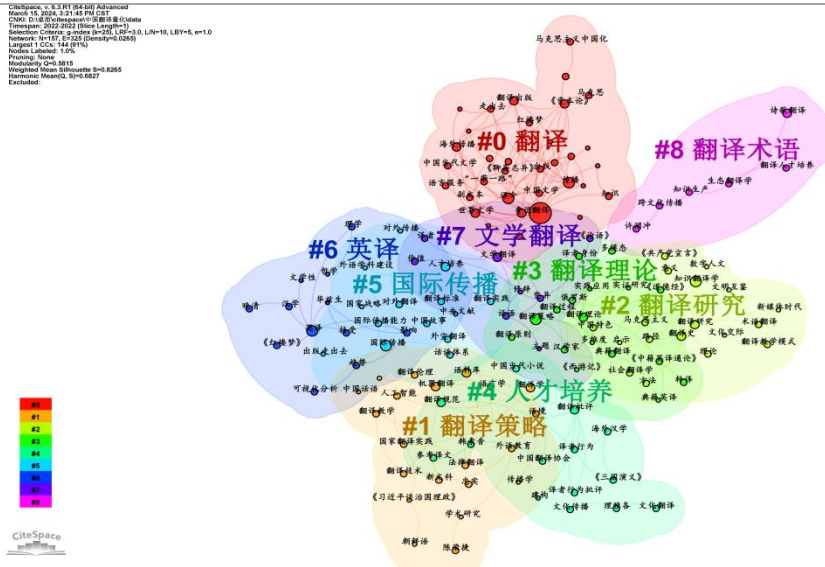


Figure 5: Knowledge Graph of Keyword Clusters

4. RESULTS

This analysis aims to further reveal the hotspots in translation. In Table 1, the term “translation” occurs 82 times, and keywords like “translation strategy”, “translation communication”, “E-C translation”, and “translation standards” all appear around 20 times. Conversely, keywords that occur less frequently, such as talent training, translation publishing, and translation process appear fewer than 10 times. This suggests that the discussion of these related topics in this document lacks depth.

1	82	翻译	21	9	语料库
2	22	翻译策略	22	8	翻译实践
3	21	译介	23	8	翻译过程
4	20	英译	24	8	翻译伦理
5	20	国际传播	25	8	红楼梦
6	17	传播	26	8	翻译技术
7	15	翻译研究	27	8	语言服务
8	15	海外传播	28	7	副文本
9	14	翻译理论	29	7	典籍翻译
10	14	翻译批评	30	7	接受
11	14	翻译史	31	7	外语教育
12	14	鲁迅	32	7	走出去
13	12	机器翻译	33	7	知识生产
14	11	世界文学	34	7	术语翻译
15	11	翻译学	35	6	方法
16	10	文学翻译	36	6	外宣翻译
17	10	诗歌翻译	37	6	汉学家
18	9	人才培养	38	6	俄罗斯
19	9	翻译出版	39	6	翻译原则
20	9	翻译规范	40	6	出版

Table 1: High-Frequency Keywords in Translation Research

4.1 General translation research

4.1.1 Discipline construction

In the field of translation studies in 2022, disciplinary development is gaining prominence. Based on scholarly articles, significant accomplishments in China's translation discipline over the past three decades have been recognized. Fu Yonglin, Hu Yun, and Xu Yiwen propose that translation should encompass ideological, temporal, transformational, and practical aspects, marking a new developmental phase. They stress the importance of promoting strategic conceptual reform in translation studies, encapsulating the concepts of "embracing the motherland with a global vision" and "applying the ancient to the present, and the Western to the Chinese." They highlight that such reform can positively contribute to the comprehensive construction of a modern socialist country and the establishment of a "community of common destiny for mankind".[15]

4.1.2 Translation research

The study of translation is closely linked to the research paradigm of a discipline. In current general translation research, several researchers have discussed and proposed paradigms in translation studies that can be used as reference for the translation academic community. For instance, Zhang Rong emphasized the need for translators to draw insights from Murray's "Methods and Approaches of Translation Studies" to analyze translation and discuss the approaches and significance of constructing a methodology system for translation studies.[16] Feng Quangong analyzed three translation methods for philosophical terms in Feng Youlan's "A Brief History of Chinese Philosophy", namely transliteration, literal meaning, and translation, proposing that these methods complement each other and achieve common goals.[17] Furthermore, Ma Jingjing and Mu Lei introduce the concept of "triple evidence" (or even "quadruple evidence") as an expandable methodological resource in translation research, with potential applications in the study of translation history, mythology classics, Chinese classics, and the translation of minority classics. [18]

In terms of research objects, scholars have presented their views based on the characteristics and issues surrounding the development of translation studies. Lan Hongjun defines translation as "knowledge processing, reconstruction and re-dissemination", introducing a new perspective to the understanding of translation.[19] Viewing translation as an activity of knowledge will prompt further deliberation on the relationship between translation and human ideological existence. The primary focus of translation research will be on the internal contradictions, the external environment, and the technical means of translation. Tan Xiaoli analyzes the application of the "holistic method" in the translation of philosophical classics in Lin Lizhang's English translation of "The Book of Changes", highlighting its intent to guide readers in comprehending the philosophical meaning in the original work as a whole and reproducing the stylistic essence of the original work in detail. [20] This endeavor aims to provide inspiration and reference in the English translation of Chinese ideological classics.

4.1.3 Translation Specifications

Wang Junping and Ma Gang analyze the reasons for the evolution of the concept of translation norms, based on the descriptive concept of translation norms. They propose that future research on translation norms should explore the relationship between prescriptiveness and descriptiveness more deeply, to provide new directions for the development of translation norms.[21]

Tian Xujun applies the corpus method and studies the English translation operating norms of modal verbs in the “Government Work Report” from 2000 to 2020, based on the theory of translation norms. He finds that translators typically use the “explicit” strategy to translate Chinese modal verbs into multiple English modal verbs and structures, achieving multiple translations of one word. [22]

In “Foreign Language Teaching”, Zhang Xu applies modern translation theory to the study of Ma Junwu’s translated poems, focusing on the modernization transformation of Chinese poetic language and the characteristics of the pedigree of Chinese translated poetry. His study addresses the poetic norms and innovative measures followed by Ma Junwu in translation, while presenting his own reflections.[23]

Yu Xudong and Fu Jingmin discuss the essential attributes of translation norms based on the results of research on Western translation norms and using the Chinese cognitive construction of image thinking of “the mutual interaction of Tao and image” as a guide. [24]They aim to clarify the overall connotation of translation norms and regard translation norms as the concepts of “mutuality of Tao and image” and “mutual interpretation of Tao and image”, to deepen the understanding of translation norms and provide conceptual tools for translation practice, teaching, and criticism. This is expected to promote a more comprehensive and profound understanding and application of norms in the field of translation in the context of Chinese characteristics.

4.2.Applied Translation Research

4.2.1 Translation education and teaching

Zhang Xiaotian and Xu Jun proposes a novel concept in the Journal of Shanxi University of Finance and Economics (Issue S2), which is to introduce the concept of ecological translatology into the translation classroom teaching in MTI colleges. With the help of three theories, including ecological rationality, translation community and ecological aesthetics, they designed a “dual-mode teaching of MTI talent training based on translation community”. [25]This model emphasizes the core role of the translator in the translation ecological environment, as well as the impact on the translation ecological environment. positive interactions and experiences. Shan Wenbo mentions how to make full use of parallel texts to assist translation teaching, so as to better cultivate students’ translation abilities.[26]

Liu Hongwei and Wang Xiangling introduces a theoretical framework of subject teaching knowledge integrating technology, namely TPACK. [27]Based on this framework, they initially established a theoretical model of translation teacher teaching capabilities integrating technology (TPACC), which includes information technology application capabilities, translation subject capabilities, general teaching capabilities, translation subject teaching capabilities, translation technology application capabilities, and technology integration capabilities. Translation teaching ability and other six factors. The research results show that this model has high reliability and validity and is suitable for studying the teaching ability development of university translation teachers. Dai Zhengli conducts an in-depth discussion on college English translation teaching based on the “Chinese Translation Ability Assessment Grade Standards”. He proposes that university education should pay attention to cultivating talents and focusing on the cultivation of morals and values, highlighting the important role of college English translation teaching. In addition, he emphasizes that students should be the center of teaching, cultivating their abilities and equipping them with communication skills, while also cultivating international vision and feelings for home and country.[28] Yang Yanwei points out that China’s corpus construction

faces a series of problems, such as inconsistencies in standards and coding, lack of international large-scale corpora, insufficient interdisciplinary integration, and lagging software development. She also offers suggestions for resolving these issues.[29]

In addition, scholars also pay attention to the education of international students. In the era of big data, Luo Qin discusses the application of new media technology in translation teaching to promote innovation in college English translation teaching.[30]

4.2.2 Translation Strategy

“Translation strategy” has become a prominent term in discussions about translation in 2022. Fang Mengzhi discusses the prevalence of “translation” as the primary topic in Chinese translation research. He observes that “translation strategy” has become the most frequently used phrase in Chinese translation research, featuring in thousands of article titles, surpassing other topics. Most articles on translation strategy are published in knowledge-oriented foreign language journals, general humanities and social science, and technology journals, which generally have a lower academic level. Despite this, these articles represent the mainstream of contemporary translation strategy research and have a significant impact on the field of translation studies.[31]

Wu Yun and Mou Yiwu discusses the innovative application of multimodal translation to introduce Chinese stories to the world, based on an analysis of the current state of national translation of Chinese stories. Their work provides a reference for using multimodal translation to introduce Chinese stories to the world and enhance the dissemination power of Chinese stories in national translation.[32]

Sun Xiaorong discusses the new requirements for talent development in the context of the new era of global integration. She emphasizes the importance of enhancing students’ translation strategy abilities as a crucial element in improving the quality of talent development and pointed out the deficiencies in BTI (Bachelor of Translation and Interpreting) teaching in China. Sun Xiaorong explores corresponding solutions and proposed a “five-step” translation strategy ability development model and a “four-step” translation norm awareness cultivation model.[33]

Li Jing and Ren Junhua emphasizes the importance of employing multi-dimensional strategies in translating central documents that contain a wealth of information about Chinese politics, economics, culture, diplomacy, livelihood, and customs.[34] They argue that translators should utilize language, cultural, and process strategies to help the world better understand China’s path, enhance the nation’s soft power, shape the country’s image, and increase its international discourse power.

Liu Zequan and Ding Li conductes a comparative study on the 18th chapter of “Ulysses”, analyzing the original text and two Chinese translations by Xiao Qian, Wen Jie, and Jin Di creates a small-scale Chinese-English parallel corpus based on discourse markers and applies systemic functional linguistics’ engagement theory to analyze variations in cohesion in the original text and the two translations.[35]

Zhao Huijun and Lin Guobin summarizes linguistic strategies to address omissions in machine translation, using a context-cross-confirmation strategy based on local language corpora and machine translation data to identify omitted words.[36] They also employes word vector context-related collocation strategies to reduce the number of omissions in machine translation, showing a significant reduction in omission rates after considering linguistic intervention through corpora and word vector context factors, reducing mistranslations of words and errors in word order.

4.2.3 Translation criticism

In 2022, translation criticism encompasses research on multiple levels of translation, translation theory, and translators, with a primary focus on literary translation. Wang Yiduo proposes a multi-level translation system containing three different levels of translation criticism standards, named “how to evaluate”. [37] However, this system lacks specificity and clear differentiation, and thus does not provide clear guidance for evaluators.

Lan Hongjun addresses the need to establish the critical nature of Chinese translation criticism in the new era, emphasizing the necessity for a deeper understanding of the nature of translation, historical changes in translation criticism, and the establishment of new theoretical connotations. [38] It raises important questions about the history and characteristics of translation criticism in China, and the establishment of criticality in the new era.

Liu Yunhong and Xu Jun mention that although translation criticism has made significant progress in practice and theory in the new era, it remains relatively marginalized, with its legitimacy and value not fully demonstrated. [39] They call for more attention to be given to the field of translation to promote the practice of translation criticism and to understand its modern characteristics, trends, and future development possibilities.

Wang Shuhuai proposes an “interdisciplinary comprehensive model of translation criticism” that spans multiple fields of translation criticism and emphasizes various categories of translation criticism. [40] This model brings attention to research methods and interdisciplinary fields, advocating for a holistic approach that focuses on the translation, the translator, and the receiver, thereby broadening the scope of translation criticism. Finally, Li Jinshu provides a methodological reference for the study of the history of translation criticism, broadening the horizons of research in this field. [41]

Overall, these studies and perspectives underscore the importance and diversity of translation criticism, encouraging researchers to delve deeper and promote the development of translation criticism to meet evolving translation needs and cultural challenges.

4.2.4 Literary Translation Research

In 2022, literary translation continues to hold a prominent position in translation studies, particularly in the context of presenting Chinese literature to a global audience. Sun Yifeng examines several key aspects of literary translation and poetics. [42] It is emphasized that despite the nature of rewriting, literary translation fundamentally embodies cross-cultural behavior. Overcoming obstacles in cross-border, cross-ethnic, and cross-cultural communication is vital for the success of literary translation. Theoretical challenges and coping strategies in translation poetics pose significant hurdles, encompassing the translator’s identity in a cross-cultural context, the reception and reading experience of the translated text, and the form and nature of rewriting and manipulation.

Song Xuezhi and Zhao Binbin further expound on the essential similarities between the two theories based on Fu Lei’s “spiritual similarity” and Qian Zhongshu’s “Hua Jing”. Fu Lei underscores the aspirational goal of “transformation” in his belief that his translation is “too little, not enough, and not good enough”. [43] The translator’s subjectivity is pivotal to literary translation, as addressed by Liu Yunhong in the fourth issue of “Foreign Language and Foreign Language Research”. [44] This exploration aims to deepen the understanding of the translator’s

subjectivity and expand comprehension of their role in the production process of literary translation.

The English translation of contemporary Chinese novels serves as a significant means for integrating Chinese literature into the global landscape and enabling foreign audiences to comprehend and embrace Chinese culture. Xu Jun highlights the writing characteristics of “Research on the English Translation of Contemporary Chinese Novels Since Reform and Opening Up”, advertising its critical academic contributions in advancing the Chinese translation discipline and promoting the characteristics of translation history. [45]This research significantly contributes to constructing narrative discourse and enhancing the theoretical consciousness of literary foreign translation research.

Additionally, research underscores the importance of accuracy in literary translation, particularly mentioned by Huang Zhonglian and Yang Li in “Russian Literature and Art”. [46]They note that full literary translation sometimes overemphasizes literariness at the expense of accuracy. However, accuracy remains integral to all translations, especially full literary translation. Achieving accuracy in the translation process includes precise definition, word selection, coloring, conveying of literary connotations, and the use of punctuation to reflect the literary value of the original work.

In conclusion, these studies and discussions underscore the crucial role of literary translation in cross-cultural communication and cultural dissemination, while also revealing the challenges and opportunities within the field of translation. Literary translation not only strives to preserve the literary value and emotion of the original work but also facilitates understanding and communication between diverse cultures.

4.2.5 Medio-translatology

Cultural soft power plays a crucial role in representing a nation’s image and strength and has become fundamental for international competitiveness. The term “Medio-translatology” emerged in some comparative literature textbooks in the early 1980s, but it was not until the publication of Tianzhen Xie’s monograph on “Medio-translatology” in 1999 that this term gradually gained recognition, solidifying its content and scope. Liu Yunhong analyzes the works of Nobel Prize winner Mo Yan, examining the translation and introduction of Mo Yan’s works in France to understand the factors that influence the overseas acceptance and dissemination of Chinese literature. [47]Drawing from the theories of translatology and communication studies, Dai Fangfang investigates the current situation and challenges of overseas translation and dissemination of classical literature in *News Lovers*, proposing suggestions to promote Chinese classical literature in the information age. [48]These initiatives involve establishing the main body of translation and introduction for Sino-foreign cooperation, innovating the selection of content, fully utilizing scientific and technological methods, and addressing the needs and feedback of the audience for translation and introduction.

In order to encourage Chinese literature to gain international traction, researchers are making persistent efforts. Xiao Di conducts a systematic analysis of the translation characteristics of contemporary Chinese novels by overseas translators from a canonization perspective. This combined with evaluation feedback from Western media, led to an analysis of the novels’ language, sentence structure, rhetorical techniques, and narrative style. He suggested communication strategies, including identifying and processing regional characteristics, fostering

critical analysis from domestic academic circles, and leveraging the linguistic and cultural advantages of sinologists.[49]

Moreover, some scholars actively promote the overseas dissemination of “A Dream of Red Mansions”. For instance, Ji Shufeng’s study examines Gan Lin’s evaluation and opinions, as well as the translation methods and characteristics, that provided historical materials for the early English translation of “A Dream of Red Mansions”. [50] Similarly, Gao Yuan’s discussion in the Journal of Hunan University highlighted the Icelandic translation of “A Dream of Red Mansions”, shedding light on the spread of Sinology in Europe. These studies and efforts contribute to the international dissemination and internationalization of Chinese literature.[51]

5. CONCLUSION

Amidst the rapid advance of globalization and the increasing cross-border exchanges, translation has assumed an even more pivotal role as a crucial tool for cultural communication. This thesis utilizes CiteSpace to unveil the key trends in the field of translation research. These studies underscore the importance of achieving a balance between translation theory and practice. They emphasize the incorporation of both classical and innovative approaches and place particular emphasis on aspects such as translation criticism, translation introduction, and talent development. Additionally, they venture into emerging areas such as the study of translated manuscripts and related paratexts. However, the field of translation studies encounters several challenges, including a shortage of core authors, insufficient institutional cooperation, and a lack of diversity in research directions.

To address these issues, several strategies are proposed. Firstly, scholars are encouraged to engage in interdisciplinary integration and multidisciplinary research. This entails spanning across various fields such as translation studies, management, sociology, political science, communication, and diplomacy. This approach aims to establish cross-institutional and cross-regional cooperation platforms, fostering multidisciplinary collaboration and facilitating disciplinary exchanges to advance the development of the field.

Secondly, there is a need to intensify research in interpretation and corpora, with a particular focus on the synergy between technology and translation. This includes studying engineering tools, equipment, platforms, systems, and technical applications in translation practice, such as computer-assisted translation, corpora, knowledge bases, and terminology bases. Future research should place greater emphasis on the creation and investigation of interpreting corpora, translator style, semantic prosody, and other related areas. This interdisciplinary research should draw from sociology, cognitive linguistics, psychology, and related fields, providing profound analysis and interpretation. The insights derived from corpora can significantly enhance our understanding of translation practice.

Furthermore, it is essential to allocate more attention to audiovisual translation research to achieve a balanced integration of theory and practice. The expectation is that as the field of translation continues to evolve, China’s translation research will yield fresh results and breakthroughs. This will be particularly notable in the development of translation systems and in research pertaining to translation education. These advancements will contribute significantly to the advancement of the national language strategy

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