

# Problems and Countermeasures of Computer-Aided Translation Technology in Literary Text Translation

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**Abstract:** *With the acceleration of globalization, the demand for cross-cultural dissemination of literary works is growing. Computer-Aided Translation (CAT) technology, as an important tool for improving translation efficiency and quality, has gradually been applied to the field of literary text translation. However, the uniqueness of literary texts, such as rich linguistic styles, profound cultural connotations, and strong emotional expressions, poses many challenges to the application of CAT technology. This study aims to explore the problems and causes of CAT technology in literary text translation and proposes corresponding optimization strategies to provide theoretical support and technical guidance for literary text translation practice, promoting the cross-cultural dissemination of literary works. The research found that CAT technology faces problems such as difficulties in linguistic style transformation, inaccurate transmission of cultural connotations, and insufficient emotional expression in literary text translation. The main causes are the limitations of the technology itself, the complexity of literary texts, and the translators' dependence on and insufficient ability to use the technology. In response to these problems, optimization strategies such as technological optimization, enhancement of translators' capabilities, and adjustment of translation strategies are proposed. This study not only enriches the theoretical research in the intersection of translation technology and literary translation but also provides valuable references for translation practitioners, contributing to the cross-cultural dissemination of literary works and the further development of CAT technology.*

**Keywords:** *Computer-Aided Translation, Literary Text Translation, Linguistic Style, Cultural Connotation*

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## I. Introduction

With the acceleration of globalization, cross-cultural exchanges are becoming increasingly frequent, and literary works, as important carriers of culture, are in growing demand for cross-cultural dissemination. Literary translation is not only a conversion of language but also a means of cultural exchange and dissemination. However, the complexity and uniqueness of literary texts pose many challenges to the translation process. In recent years, the rapid development of Computer-Aided Translation technology has brought new opportunities and tools to translation practice. CAT technology, through functions such as translation memory, terminology management, and machine translation, has significantly improved translation efficiency and quality and has been widely applied in technical documents and commercial texts.

Literary translation plays a crucial role in cross-cultural exchange. It not only presents literary works in different languages to a wider audience but also promotes mutual understanding and recognition between different cultures. However, literary translation also faces many challenges. Literary texts usually have unique linguistic styles and rhetorical devices, which are difficult to convey accurately in the translation process. Moreover, the cultural connotations and contextual information contained in literary works require translators to have profound cultural background knowledge and cross-cultural communication skills. Emotional expression and artistic infectivity are also important components of literary texts, and how to maintain the integrity of these elements in translation is a key problem that translators need to solve.[1] The particularity of literary texts makes the application of CAT technology in literary translation face many problems, such as the transformation of linguistic styles, the transmission of cultural connotations, and the accuracy of emotional expression. Therefore, studying the current application, existing problems, and optimization strategies of computer-aided translation technology in literary text translation has important theoretical and practical significance.

Although CAT technology has achieved significant results in the translation of technical documents and commercial texts, its application in literary translation is still in the exploratory stage. At present, some researchers and translation practitioners have tried to apply CAT technology to literary text translation and have achieved preliminary results. However, due to the complexity of the linguistic style, cultural connotations, and emotional expression of literary texts, CAT technology still faces many problems in literary translation.[2] For example,

translation memory technology performs poorly in dealing with metaphors and rhetoric in literary texts, terminology management technology finds it difficult to accurately handle cultural-specific terms in literary works, and machine translation technology has obvious shortcomings in maintaining the emotional and artistic infectivity of literary texts.

In summary, the application of computer-aided translation technology in literary text translation has important research value and practical significance. This study aims to explore the current application, existing problems, and causes of computer-aided translation technology in literary text translation and proposes corresponding optimization strategies to provide theoretical support and technical guidance for literary text translation practice.

## **II. Overview of Literary Text Translation and Computer-Aided Translation Technology**

### 2.1 Overview of Literary Text Translation

#### 2.1.1 Characteristics and Requirements of Literary Text Translation

Literary text translation is a unique form of linguistic transformation, characterized by the need to accurately convey the original text's information while preserving its literary value and artistic style. Literary texts are typically highly creative and artistic, with elegant and expressive language that contains rich cultural connotations and emotional hues. Therefore, the requirements for literary text translation are much higher than those for general text translation. Translators must not only possess a solid foundation in language skills but also have profound literary accomplishment, cultural background knowledge, and keen artistic perception abilities. [3]

#### 2.1.2 Linguistic Styles and Rhetorical Devices in Literary Texts

Literary texts exhibit a diverse range of linguistic styles, including but not limited to lyricism, narration, satire, and humor. Each style has its unique linguistic characteristics and modes of expression. For example, lyrical texts often use emotionally charged vocabulary and rhetorical devices to express the author's feelings, while narrative texts focus more on the development of plot and characterization. Rhetorical devices are also very common in literary texts, such as metaphor, personification, hyperbole, and parallelism. These devices not only enhance the text's expressiveness but also endow it with deeper meanings. Translators need to accurately understand and reproduce these linguistic styles and rhetorical devices during the translation process to ensure that the translated text conveys the original's artistic effect. [4]

#### 2.1.3 Cultural Connotations and Context of Literary Texts

Literary texts are carriers of culture, containing rich cultural connotations. These connotations may be reflected in the text's background, characters, events, and values. [5] For example, a novel reflecting a specific historical period may include cultural connotations such as the social system, customs, and religious beliefs of that time. Additionally, the context of literary texts is of great importance to translation. Context includes the text's immediate environment, the author's creative intentions, and the readers' expectations. Translators need to fully consider these cultural connotations and contextual factors during the translation process to ensure that the translated text is understood and accepted by readers in the target language culture.

#### 2.1.4 Emotional Expression and artistic infectivity in Literary Texts

Emotional expression is one of the core characteristics of literary texts. Literary works convey the author's emotions and thoughts through language, evoking emotional resonance in readers. Translators need to accurately capture and reproduce the original text's emotional expression during the translation process, enabling the translated text to touch the readers' hearts. Artistic infectivity is another important characteristic of literary texts, manifested through the beauty of language, the attractiveness of plot, and the vividness of characters. [6] Translators need to maintain the original text's artistic infectivity during the translation process, ensuring that the translated text is as engaging as the original.

#### 2.1.5 The Principles of Faithfulness, Expressiveness, and Elegance in Literary Text Translation

The principles of "faithfulness, expressiveness, and elegance" were proposed by the renowned Chinese translator Yan Fu and are still widely applied in literary text translation today. "Faithfulness" requires the translated text to accurately convey the original text's information and intentions, without distortion or omission. "Expressiveness" demands that the translated text be smooth and fluent, conforming to the target language's expressive habits. "Elegance" requires the translated text to have a certain level of artistry and aesthetic value, conveying the original text's literary value. In literary text translation, these three principles complement each other and are all indispensable. Translators need to achieve "expressiveness" on the basis of "faithfulness" and pursue "elegance" on the basis of "expressiveness" to achieve the best translation effect.

## 2.2 Overview of Computer-Aided Translation Technology

### 2.2.1 Definition of Computer-Aided Translation Technology

Computer-Aided Translation (CAT) is a technology that utilizes computer software and tools to provide auxiliary support for the translation process. Unlike traditional machine translation, which relies on automatic translation by computers, CAT is completed with the participation of translators. CAT technology combines the flexibility of human translation with the efficiency of computer information processing, aiming to improve translation efficiency and quality while reducing the burden on translators. Computer-aided translation encompasses multiple technologies, such as translation memory systems, terminology management systems, and machine translation engines. These tools work together to help translators quickly obtain reference information during the translation process, reduce repetitive work, and ensure the consistency of terminology.

### 2.2.2 Principles of Computer-Aided Translation Technology

**Translation Memory Principle:** Translation Memory (TM) is a core component of CAT technology. Its principle is based on the storage and reuse of translation resources. After a translator completes the translation of a text segment, the system stores the source text and the corresponding translation as a "translation unit" in the translation memory database. When encountering the same or similar source text in the future, the system automatically retrieves the memory database and presents the matching translation to the translator. The match degree is usually calculated by algorithms, such as string similarity algorithms, which compare the character sequences of the source text with those stored in the memory database. The higher the similarity, the more prominent the matching result. Translators can directly adopt the matching translation or make minor modifications according to the actual situation, thereby significantly improving translation efficiency.

**Terminology Management Principle:** The terminology management system aims to establish, maintain, and manage professional terminology databases. It is based on the standardization of terms, determining a unique definition, spelling form, and contextual information for each term. During the translation process, the system can automatically identify terms and match them with the terminology database. When inconsistent term usage is detected, it promptly alerts the translator, ensuring the consistency of terms throughout the translation project. For example, in the field of medical translation, the terminology management system ensures that the names of specific diseases are translated consistently across different documents.

**Machine Translation Principle:** Machine translation engines rely on statistical models or neural network models for translation. Statistical machine translation is based on large-scale parallel corpora, analyzing the co-occurrence probabilities of words and phrases in source and target language texts to build translation models. When inputting source text, the system calculates the probabilities of various possible translations based on the model and selects the translation with the highest probability as the output. Neural network machine translation, on the other hand, simulates the structure of the human brain's neural network. By learning from large amounts of data, it automatically extracts linguistic features and translation patterns. It is capable of handling more complex linguistic structures and semantic relationships, resulting in significantly improved fluency and accuracy of the generated translations.

## **III. Problems and Causes of Computer-Aided Translation Technology in Literary Text Translation**

### 3.1 Existing Problems

#### 3.1.1 Linguistic Style and Rhetorical Issues

In terms of linguistic style, literary texts exhibit a diverse range of styles, including lyricism, narration, satire, and humor, each with its unique linguistic characteristics and modes of expression. Literary texts typically maintain a consistent linguistic style throughout the entire work, which computer-aided translation (CAT) technology may fail to accurately identify and preserve. For instance, even when encountering similar sentences in translation memory tools, different stylistic treatments may be required due to changes in context. [7] If translators do not make adjustments, this can lead to inconsistencies in the style of the translated text. CAT technology may also fail to accurately identify rhetorical devices in literary texts.

Literary texts widely employ various rhetorical devices, such as metaphor, personification, hyperbole, and parallelism. These devices not only enhance the text's expressiveness but also endow it with deeper meanings. CAT technology often faces two main issues when dealing with these rhetorical devices: First, the identification of rhetorical devices, as CAT technology may not accurately recognize them in literary texts. Second, the transformation of rhetorical devices, meaning the inability to accurately convert them into corresponding devices in the target language.

Example 1: Original text: "金陵十二钗"

Human translation: "The Twelve Beauties of Jinling"

Youdao Dictionary translation: "Twelve flowers of Jinling"

Analysis: In the original text, "金陵十二钗" refers to the twelve female characters in "Dream of the Red Chamber," where "钗" is a metonymic device representing "women." The Youdao Dictionary translation "Twelve

flowers of Jinling" is not sufficiently accurate in a literary context and fails to convey the literary charm of the original text.[8]

Example 2: Original text: "他姓差，名不多。"

Human translation: "His surname is Cha and his given name, Buduo, which altogether mean 'About the same'."

Youdao Dictionary translation: "His surname is Cha and his given name is Buduo."

Analysis: In the original text, the combination of "差" and "不多" conveys the meaning "almost the same," which is a play on words and a rhetorical device. The human translation, through the addition of explanatory text, clearly conveys this meaning to the reader, while the Youdao Dictionary translation fails to reflect this rhetorical effect.

### 3.1.2 Cultural Connotations and Contextual Issues

CAT technology faces two main problems when dealing with cultural connotations. First, the translation of culture-specific terms. Literary texts often contain culture-specific terms that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. CAT technology may not accurately identify and translate these terms, leading to the loss of cultural connotations. Second, the lack of cultural background. The cultural background of literary texts is crucial for understanding their connotations. CAT technology may not fully consider this background information, resulting in translated texts that fail to accurately convey the original cultural connotations. For example, when translating "大家闺秀" from "Fortress Besieged," machine translation may render it as "lady of the world" or "dignity," which, although somewhat reasonable in literal terms, do not accurately convey the cultural connotations of family background and good character emphasized in the original text.[9]

CAT technology also faces two main problems when dealing with context. First, the detachment from context. CAT technology may not accurately understand the context of literary texts, leading to translated texts that are detached from the original context. For example, when translating "发霉" from "Fortress Besieged," machine translation may render it as "moldy," which is a literal translation that fails to convey the metaphorical meaning of "the long wait and anxious mood. In contrast, a human translation that uses "numb" better conveys the original emotions and context. Second, the handling of metaphors and symbols. Literary texts often use metaphors and symbols to express deeper meanings. CAT technology may not accurately identify and translate these rhetorical devices, resulting in translated texts that fail to convey the original metaphors and symbolic meanings. For example, when translating "熟食铺子" from "Fortress Besieged," machine translation may render it as "delicatessen," which is a literal translation that fails to convey the metaphorical representation of Miss Bao's unrestrained attitude. A human translation that uses a combination of literal translation and annotation better conveys the original metaphorical flavor.

### 3.1.3 Emotional Expression and Artistic Infectivity Issues

There are three main problems in the areas of emotional expression and artistic infectivity. First, the dilution of emotional hues. CAT technology may not accurately identify and convey the emotional hues of the original text, leading to a dilution of emotional expression in the translated text. For example, when translating descriptions of jade culture in "Muslim Funeral," the rich cultural emotions and artistic infectivity in the original text may be weakened in machine translations.[10] Second, the misinterpretation of emotional vocabulary. Emotional vocabulary plays an important role in the expression of literary texts, but CAT technology may not accurately translate these words, leading to deviations in emotional expression. For example, in the translation of Qiong Yao's classic work "A Few Degrees of Sunset Red," some media have translated it as "Several Degrees of Sunset Red." In Chinese, "几度夕阳红" expresses the number of times, containing the poet's reflections on the passage of time and the vicissitudes of life, filled with feelings of nostalgia, romance, and poetic emotion. In contrast, "Several Degrees of Sunset Red" uses "Degree" to typically indicate a unit of temperature, which not only fails to convey the original contemplation of bygone years and feelings but also makes this philosophically rich moment bland and devoid of emotion and depth. Finally, the insufficiency of artistic infectivity due to detachment from context. CAT technology may not accurately understand the context of literary texts, leading to translated texts that are detached from the original context, thereby affecting artistic infectivity. For example, the American film "Gone with the Wind" originally means "gone with the wind," but it was translated in China as "乱世佳人" Although "乱世佳人" highlights the background of war and the beauty of the female protagonist, it detaches from the original context of lamenting the passage of time and the vicissitudes of life. The original title conveys a sense of grand historical feeling and the smallness and helplessness of individual fate in the tide of the times, which "gone with the wind" better reflects. However, the translation "乱世佳人" greatly reduces this artistic infectivity and depth, making it seem like an ordinary love story set against the backdrop of war, losing the original profound contemplation of life, love, and history.

### 3.1.4 Translator Subjectivity and Creativity Issues

In terms of translator subjectivity and creativity, there are two main problems. First, the restriction of translator subjectivity. Computer-aided translation (CAT) technology has significant advantages in improving translation efficiency and quality, but in literary text translation, the subjectivity of the translator may be limited. CAT tools, through functions such as translation memory and terminology management, provide translators with a large number of preset translation options, which to some extent reduce the translator's autonomous choices and creative expression. For example, translation memory tools may automatically match similar sentences, but these matches may not fully meet the emotional and artistic requirements of literary texts, requiring translators to spend extra time making adjustments. Second, the restriction of creative expression. The translation of literary texts requires translators to fully exert their creativity to reproduce the emotions and artistic effects of the original text. However, CAT technology often fails to capture and reproduce the rhetorical devices and emotional hues of the original text when dealing with literary texts. For example, machine translation may not accurately identify and translate rhetorical devices such as metaphors and symbols in literary texts, leading to translated texts that lack artistic infectivity.

## 3.2 Causes of the Problems

### 3.2.1 Limitations of the Technology Itself

Computer-aided translation (CAT) technology primarily relies on data and statistics, making it difficult to deeply understand rhetorical devices such as metaphors, symbols, and puns in literary texts, as well as the cultural connotations and emotional hues behind the language. For instance, when dealing with culturally specific idioms and allusions, computers may only provide literal translations, failing to convey their deeper meanings. Additionally, the context in literary texts is complex and variable, and CAT technology often struggles to accurately grasp the logical relationships and semantic coherence of the context, leading to ambiguous or illogical translations. [11] For example, in long novels with intricate character relationships, computers may not accurately understand the subtle emotions and interactions between characters, thereby affecting the quality of translation. Finally, literary translation requires translators to possess a certain level of creativity to match the language style and expression methods of the original text, while also adapting to the cultural and aesthetic habits of the target language. However, CAT technology currently lacks this creativity, resulting in translations that are often mechanical and rigid, lacking literary and artistic qualities.

### 3.2.2 Complexity of Literary Texts

Literary works encompass a variety of linguistic styles, such as the elegance and solemnity of classical literature, the simplicity and briskness of modern literature, and the rhythm of poetry. When faced with these diverse styles, CAT technology finds it challenging to accurately grasp and reproduce their unique linguistic styles. For example, translating an ancient poem into a foreign language requires retaining its rhythmic beauty and conveying its artistic conception, which is a significant challenge for computers. Furthermore, literary texts often contain rich cultural connotations, including historical backgrounds, social customs, and religious beliefs. These cultural factors are crucial for understanding the text's meaning, but CAT technology often lacks a deep understanding of these cultural backgrounds, leading to cultural misinterpretations or losses.[12] For instance, without explanation, target language readers may find it difficult to understand culturally specific customs. Lastly, the emotional expressions in literary works are often very delicate and complex, with the author conveying a wide range of emotions such as joy, anger, sorrow, and happiness, love and hate. Translators need to sensitively capture and accurately convey these emotions to the readers. CAT technology, however, finds it difficult to precisely grasp the subtle differences in emotions as human translators do, making the translated text appear indifferent and rigid.

### 3.2.3 Translators' Cognition and Capability Issues

Firstly, some translators have a vague understanding of the concepts and functions of CAT technology, leading to negative emotions such as technological anxiety and panic. This results in the inability to fully utilize the advantages of the technology and even over-reliance on it, neglecting their own initiative. For example, some translators do not know how to solve technical problems, affecting the smooth progress of translation work. Secondly, the overall digital literacy of translators lags behind the development of technology, and many translators face difficulties in using the technology. They are unable to skillfully use various functions of CAT tools, such as managing translation memory databases and building terminology databases. This not only reduces translation efficiency but also leads to inconsistent translation quality. Lastly, translating literary texts requires translators to have a solid foundation in language skills, rich cultural knowledge, and a deep understanding of literary works. However, some translators lack sufficient knowledge in these areas, making it difficult to handle the complexity of literary texts and also preventing them from fully utilizing the relevant resources in CAT technology. For example, when translating literary works involving professional knowledge, translators who are unfamiliar with the relevant fields will find it difficult to accurately translate professional terms and concepts.

### 3.2.4 Disconnection between Translation Practice and Theory

Most existing translation theories are derived from traditional translation practices and lack targeted guidance for the application of CAT technology in literary text translation. There is a gap between theoretical research and practical needs, making it difficult for translators to find appropriate theoretical support to solve practical problems when using CAT technology.[13] Secondly, translation practice is an important criterion for testing theories, but the feedback mechanism in the application of CAT technology is not perfect. Problems and experiences encountered by translators during the use of technology are not promptly summarized and fed back, failing to provide strong support for the development and improvement of theories. This disconnection between theory and practice is becoming more evident, affecting the further development of CAT technology in literary text translation.

## **IV. Strategies for Enhancing the Quality of Literary Text Translation**

### **4.1 Enhancing Translator Training and Capacity Building**

To improve the quality of literary text translation using computer-aided translation (CAT) technology, efforts can be made in the following three areas: First, enhance the digital literacy of translators by offering specialized CAT technology training programs. These programs, combining online and offline methods, should enable translators to thoroughly understand and skillfully manage the creation, maintenance, and application of translation memory databases. They should also learn to utilize terminology databases to improve translation consistency and accuracy, as well as employ auxiliary tools for text proofreading and quality assessment. These skills are indispensable in modern translation practice and can significantly enhance translation efficiency and quality. [14] Second, expand translators' interdisciplinary knowledge base by encouraging them to broaden their knowledge scope. In addition to strengthening their expertise in linguistics and literature, they should explore knowledge in history, culture, philosophy, and art. This can be achieved through reading classic literary works, attending academic lectures, and participating in interdisciplinary research projects, thereby enhancing their in-depth understanding and grasp of literary texts to better cope with their complexity. Lastly, cultivate translators' practical translation skills by establishing a practice-oriented translation teaching model. This model should closely integrate CAT technology with the practical translation of literary texts, setting up numerous practical projects. Students should be given the opportunity to apply the learned technologies and knowledge in real translation tasks to accumulate experience. Inviting senior translators and industry experts for guidance and commentary can help students identify and solve problems in a timely manner, thereby improving their practical translation abilities.

### **4.2 Optimizing Computer-Aided Translation Technology**

To enhance the quality of literary text translation using CAT technology, the following measures can be taken: First, improve language comprehension capabilities by increasing investment in the research and development of natural language processing technologies. Utilizing deep learning algorithms can enable computers to better identify and understand complex rhetorical devices such as metaphors, symbols, and puns in literary texts, as well as the cultural connotations and emotional hues behind the language. This will result in more accurate and stylistically appropriate translations. Second, enhance context perception and coherence handling by developing advanced context analysis modules. These modules will allow computers to precisely grasp the context of literary texts, understand elements such as character relationships and plot development, ensuring logical coherence and semantic consistency in the translations. At the same time, optimize the matching algorithms of translation memory databases to improve the precision of text matching in similar contexts, providing translators with contextually appropriate reference translations.[15] Third, incorporate creative elements by exploring methods that combine artificial intelligence with the creativity of human translators. Develop intelligent auxiliary creation tools to provide translators with inspiration and creative suggestions, assisting them in exercising their creativity. Additionally, through machine learning technologies, enable computers to learn the styles and expressions of excellent literary translations, providing translators with stylistic references and enhancing the literary and artistic qualities of the translations.

### **4.3 Promoting the Integration of Translation Practice and Theory**

To enhance the application effects of CAT technology in literary text translation, efforts should be made in three areas: theoretical research, practical feedback, and teaching reform. First, strengthen theoretical research and practical guidance by encouraging scholars to deeply explore the application of this technology in literary translation. Formulate applicable translation theories and methods, and transform research findings into practical guidance through the publication of textbooks, papers, and case analyses. This will provide theoretical support and references for translators, assisting in solving practical translation problems. Second, establish a practical feedback mechanism by creating online forums, academic seminars, and other communication platforms. Allow translators to share their experiences and problems in using CAT technology, and organize expert teams to analyze

and study these issues, forming feedback reports. Adjust the direction of theoretical research based on these reports to achieve a positive interaction between theory and practice. Lastly, promote the integration of teaching reform and practice by breaking away from traditional teaching models. Closely integrate the teaching of CAT technology with the practical translation of literary texts. Teachers should design teaching content based on the needs of actual projects, guiding students to learn and apply theoretical knowledge in practice. At the same time, encourage students to participate in actual translation projects to test and refine theories, cultivating comprehensive translation abilities.[16]

## **V. Conclusion**

This paper has thoroughly explored the current application, existing problems, and causes of computer-aided translation (CAT) technology in literary text translation, and proposed corresponding optimization strategies. The research found that although CAT technology has significant advantages in improving translation efficiency and quality, it still faces many challenges in literary text translation, such as the transformation of linguistic styles, the transmission of cultural connotations, the accuracy of emotional expression, and the restriction of translator subjectivity and creativity. These problems mainly stem from the limitations of the technology itself, the complexity of literary texts, the translators' cognition and capability issues, and the disconnection between translation practice and theory.

To enhance the quality of literary text translation, the following strategies are proposed: First, strengthen translator training and capacity building by enhancing translators' digital literacy, interdisciplinary knowledge reserves, and practical translation skills. Second, optimize CAT technology by improving language comprehension capabilities, enhancing context perception and coherence handling, and incorporating creative elements. Third, promote the integration of translation practice and theory by strengthening theoretical research and practical guidance, establishing practical feedback mechanisms, and promoting the integration of teaching reform and practice.

In summary, the application of CAT technology in literary text translation holds significant theoretical and practical importance. By comprehensively applying the above strategies, the quality of literary text translation can be effectively improved, fully leveraging the advantages of CAT technology to promote cross-cultural communication and dissemination. In the future, with the continuous advancement of technology and the enhancement of translators' capabilities, the application prospects of CAT technology in literary text translation will be even broader, making a greater contribution to the exchange and integration of global cultures.

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