

Construction of Literary Translation System Based on Digital Education

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Abstract: As the earliest and most important translation movement in the history of translation, literary translation has gained unprecedented development and is integrated with other disciplines. The application of digital education can broaden the coverage of literary translation, and optimize the literary translation system, so as to improve the quality of translation. Digital education is an important part of China's lifelong education system, which has developed rapidly in recent years. At the same time, digital education has also changed people's learning mode and given new meaning to the field of education. This paper aimed to study how to use digital education to construct literary translation in order to promote the development of literary translation. This paper proposed the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), which was a fast, flexible, simple and practical multi criteria decision-making method for quantitative analysis of qualitative problems. Its characteristic was to make the factors of complex problems orderly by dividing them into interrelated levels, which was suitable for the evaluation of the construction of literary translation system based on digital education. The experimental results of this paper showed that only 6% of the respondents believed that the quality of literary translation was very high, while 37% of the respondents believed that the quality of literary translation was relatively low. 39% of the respondents believed that the quality of literary translation was very low. It could be seen that the quality of literary translation today was not high. Therefore, it was necessary to build a literary translation system through digital education, and improve the quality of literary translation, so as to make literature develop better.

1. Introduction

In recent years, the status of literary translation has been significantly improved. On the one hand,

it plays an important role in the process of global economic integration and localization; on the other hand, it is because of its outstanding international achievements. Literary translation refers to the translation of various kinds of literature. From the perspective of culture, literary translation is a bridge between different cultures and an accurate restoration of the spirit of the original text in different languages. Literary translation has been transformed from linguistics, literature and art, cultural communication and other perspectives. The emergence of literary translation has greatly promoted the development of the cultural field.

Digital education has promoted the development of literary translation and created material conditions and space environment. Digital education is an important direction of education development in recent years, but it is still in the exploratory stage. The establishment of digital education provides a good learning environment for people and a digital learning platform for learning literary translation. Through the Ministry of Education, various parts of China have actively established a digital learning literary translation system to provide people with better learning resources and learning environment, and allocate resources according to people's independent learning needs.

2. Related Work

Literary translation has a long history, and the ways of translation are diversified. Rowe Lindsey W found that with the increasing popularity of literature and language diversification, he investigated students' literary translation practice by adding traditional languages to e-books. When students were asked to translate, they positioned themselves and others as having valuable language resources in the interaction [1]. With the development of higher education, Nchindia Christian Atabong found that literary translation was a trend. When people needed to translate the literature of other countries that they must read, many students used Google or machine translation. However, in this case, machine translation ignored the spirit contained in literary works [2]. De Vries Erik believed that there were many difficulties in computer text translation and evaluated the applicability of machine translation to literary translation. He believed that Google Translation was a useful resource for translating literature, but it would still leave behind some important knowledge [3]. These scholars believed that literary translation became more and more important in the world today, but the general translation methods could not effectively translate the feelings embodied in literature.

With the advent of the information age, digital education has begun to emerge. It is a method of learning in the environment of using digital learning resources and can be used in literary translation. Reber Ueli hoped to evaluate the possibility of using machine translation and digital education together for literary translation. He studied the reliability of the combination technology and compared the quality of several machine translations. The results showed that the combination technology was reasonable and reliable [4]. Al-Awawdeh Nabil found that literary translation could be regarded as artistic and creative translation. He believed that literary translation was one of the most difficult translation styles, because it depended heavily on the imagination and taste of the writer. Al Awawdeh Nabil tried to propose a literary translation system based on digital education [5]. Omar Abdulfattah believed that traditional translation technologies could not meet the needs of global literary translation, and machine translation became increasingly important. Some people believed that digital education should be considered when building a translation system, and eventually courses for professionals and students should be provided [6]. The above scholars believed that it was feasible to construct a literary translation system based on digital education.

Language is the carrier of culture, and culture is the soil for its survival. Literary translation played a bridge role between different cultures [7]. Literary translation was a kind of translation

characterized by its unique artistic and aesthetic value, which played a great role in the process of promoting China's excellent cultural achievements to the world [8]. In the context of today's professionalization of translation, literary translation is facing the danger of being marginalized, but the spiritual power and value of literary creation it contains are exactly what the times need, and the "going out" policy has given it a new task [9-10]. Literary translation is a practical activity of cross-cultural communication, which shoulders the important task of promoting the cultural integration, ideological exchange and common development of all countries and nations. With the rapid development of information technology and digital education, literary translation methods are also developing rapidly.

3. Evaluation on the Construction of Literary Translation System Based on AHP Digital Education

3.1. Role of Literary Translation

Literary translation is an art. Compared with general text translation, literary translation has its own linguistic characteristics and translation criteria [11]. The translation of literary works should not only accurately convey the basic information of the original work, but also deeply understand the ideological connotation and artistic style of the work, and use other literary languages to perfectly present the artistic image and style of the work, so that the translated work is the same as the original. The role of literary translation is shown in Figure 1:

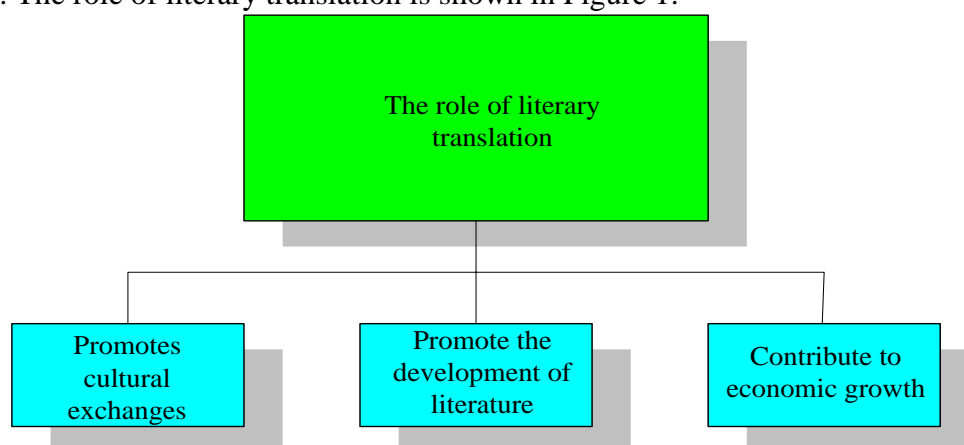


Figure 1. The role of literary translation

As shown in Figure 1, the role of literary translation includes promoting cultural exchanges, enhancing the development of excellent literature and contributing to economic growth.

(1) Promoting cultural exchanges

Literary translation is a bridge of cross-cultural communication. The reform and opening up has brought many benefits to China, including cultural development. Millions of literatures need to be translated. The new economic status has had a certain impact on the transformation of literary translation concepts. In terms of translation, literary words of other countries are often translated into words with Chinese characteristics and local customs.

In the face of the new trend of globalization, this concept must be changed and translated in the form of foreign languages to achieve the goal of internationalization, standardization and normalization. Translation is a cultural phenomenon, and cultures vary from country to country. Translation must take into account traditional culture, people's values and thinking patterns. The development of science and technology has a certain impact on the means and content of translation.

Philosophy and democracy guarantee the rationality, legitimacy and sustainability of the translation system.

(2) Promoting the development of excellent literature

The most important function of literary translation is to promote the popularization of excellent literary works in the world, so that many people in various countries who are hindered by differences in language and culture can enjoy the excellent works of other countries in their own countries, so that literary works have a wider space for dissemination. Literary translation enables literary works to be translated into various languages and spread in other countries. Different translation methods would produce many different versions. However, in order to adapt to the cultural environment of various countries, the translated literature would be different from the pre translated literature, which is why the spread of literary works must be diversified. Literary works are also the main medium of cultural exchange in a country, so a large number of literary translation activities in the international arena would greatly promote the export of Chinese excellent literature.

(3) Contributing to economic growth

If literary translation is limited to one language, it would have the opposite effect. Therefore, literary translation plays an important role in understanding economic competition and financial decision-making. Literary translation makes people know more about reading and writing, which in turn make economic development easier. In addition, reading excellent literary works would also help China cultivate more excellent talents. It can enable students to communicate with confidence internationally, which would ultimately promote economic development.

3.2. Construction of Literary Translation System Based on Digital Education

Digital learning resources are the basis of digital education. With the continuous development of digital education, the proportion of construction and use of digital learning resources is also increasing year by year. Digital learning resources are the key to digital education and a means for students to learn through the Internet. The schematic diagram of digital education is shown in Figure 2:

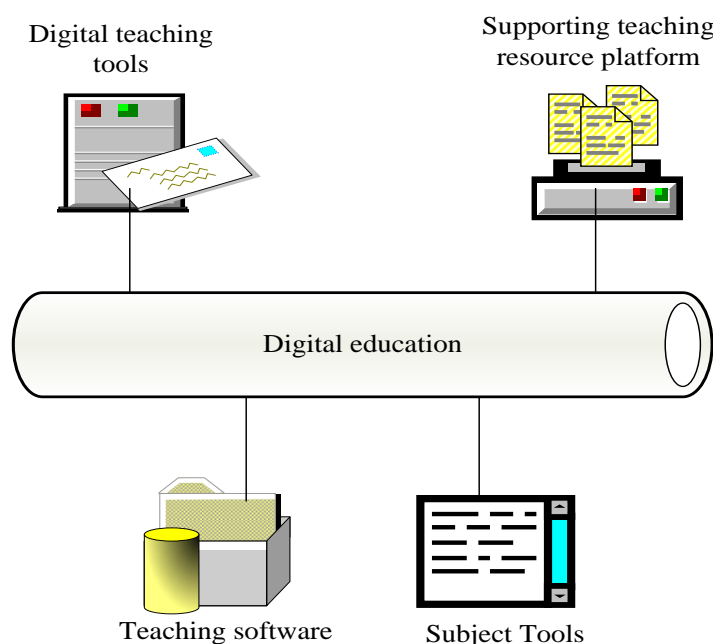


Figure 2. Schematic diagram of digital education

As shown in Figure 2, digital education includes digital education tools, supporting teaching resource platforms, teaching software and subject tools. With the popularization of digital education, the learning model of literary translation has also changed, and information based digital education is booming. The establishment and application of digital education has also attracted more and more attention in the field of literary translation, and has gradually become an important component.

As literary translation is a study of translation ontology, it should not only focus on the idealized translation, but should start from the actual translation and objectively describe it according to the actual situation [12]. As long as the translation is objectively described, it is natural to find the translation that contradicts it. It is an important topic for literary translation to systematically describe different types of translations. The composition of literary translation system is shown in Figure 3:

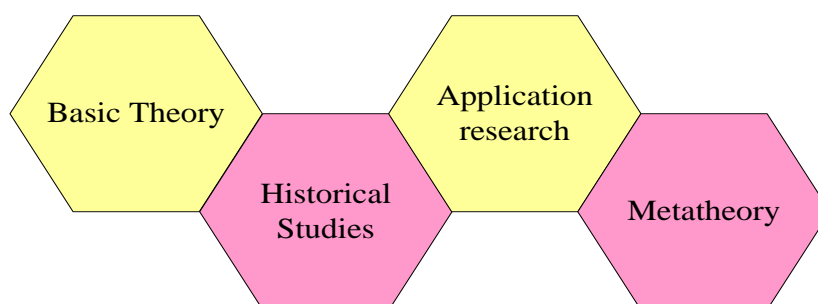


Figure 3. Composition of literary translation system

As shown in Figure 3, the complete system of literary translation should be composed of four branches: basic theory, historical research, applied research and meta theory. From the perspective of literary translation, the current research focuses on an important field of literary translation, that is, basic theory. The research on translation theory in China has always been based on literary translation [13].

Compared with non-literary translation, literary translation should not only accurately express the basic information of the original text, but also deeply understand the essence of the original text from the representation of the text, and express the meaning and interest between the lines [14]. That is to say, literary translation is a more complex artistic recreation, which contains the thoughts and feelings, understanding, imagination and aesthetic experience of literary writers [15].

3.3. Evaluation Method Based on AHP

Translation quality evaluation plays an important role in the practice and research of literary translation, which is of great significance for improving the quality of translation. However, there are few methods for quality evaluation in the field of literary translation, which leads to the uneven quality of literature, which not only hinders the introduction of excellent literature, but also affects the development of cultural environment and is not conducive to equal international exchanges. It is a beneficial attempt to evaluate the quality of literary translation in such an environment.

In order to verify that digital education can play a certain role in the literary translation system, this paper evaluates the relevance of each indicator. The method is highly reliable and the description is very detailed. The conclusion can be drawn only by understanding the meaning and extension of indicators. Therefore, AHP has been widely used. The evaluation indicators based on AHP are shown in Figure 4:

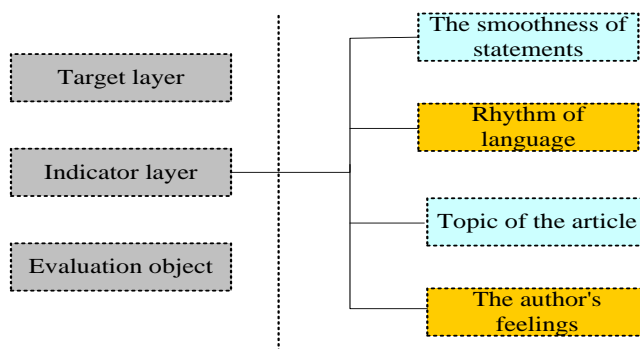


Figure 4. Evaluation indicators based on AHP

As shown in Figure 4, the indicators in literary translation evaluation include the smoothness of sentences, the rhythm of language, the theme of the paper, and the feelings of the writer.

After the establishment of the AHP framework, the elements at all levels are compared according to the evaluation proportion to form a unified judgment matrix A:

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

When the matrix element satisfies a_{nn} , it means that the constructed judgment matrix is completely consistent. This method determines the accuracy of each index weight through the judgment matrix N_i :

$$N_i = \sqrt[n]{\prod_{j=1}^n a_{ij}}, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2)$$

After calculating the square root of N_i , the index initialization weight coefficient $\bar{\omega}_i$ is calculated as follows:

$$\bar{\omega}_i = \sqrt[n]{N_i} \quad (3)$$

The maximum characteristic root λ_{\max} of the judgment matrix is found as follows:

$$\lambda_{\max} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(Aw)_i}{nw_j} \quad (4)$$

It is difficult to accurately determine the value of each element, which requires estimation. If the deviation is too large, the comparison judgment matrix needs to be modified. Therefore, λ_{\max} must be checked for consistency:

$$CI = \frac{\lambda_{\max} - n}{n - 1} \quad (5)$$

The higher the value of CI , the worse the consistency of the judgment matrix. On this basis, the average random consistency index RI is proposed, and the consistency ratio CR is as follows:

$$CR = \frac{CI}{RI} \quad (6)$$

If $CR \leq 0.1$, it can be considered that the judgment matrix has a reasonable consistency level; otherwise, the judgment matrix needs to be changed until it is consistent enough.

In order to calculate the combined weight of each unit, the comprehensive weight of each unit on the overall goal is first calculated. For research objects with n levels, the combined weight ω_n of each element of the target level is defined as follows:

$$\omega_n = W_{(n)} \cdot W_{(n-1)} \cdots W_{(3)} \cdot \omega_2 \quad (7)$$

The AHP process requires combined conformance testing to confirm that the entire level meets conformance requirements.

The limitations of literary translation evaluation itself cannot be avoided. However, if the evaluators master their literary characteristics and style characteristics, they can get reasonable evaluation conclusions on the basis of relatively objective, comprehensive, flexible and operable methods, which avoids the randomness, subjectivity and one-sided nature of the evaluation. In the process of establishing a literary translation system, more language environments can be created to improve the quality of translation.

With the increasing diversification of literary translation activities and the rapid development of modern translation theories, literary translation has been regarded as a communicative act and a socio-cultural factor in a certain socio-cultural context. Therefore, people are increasingly aware that the quality of literary translation cannot be judged by a single and simplified mode of thinking.

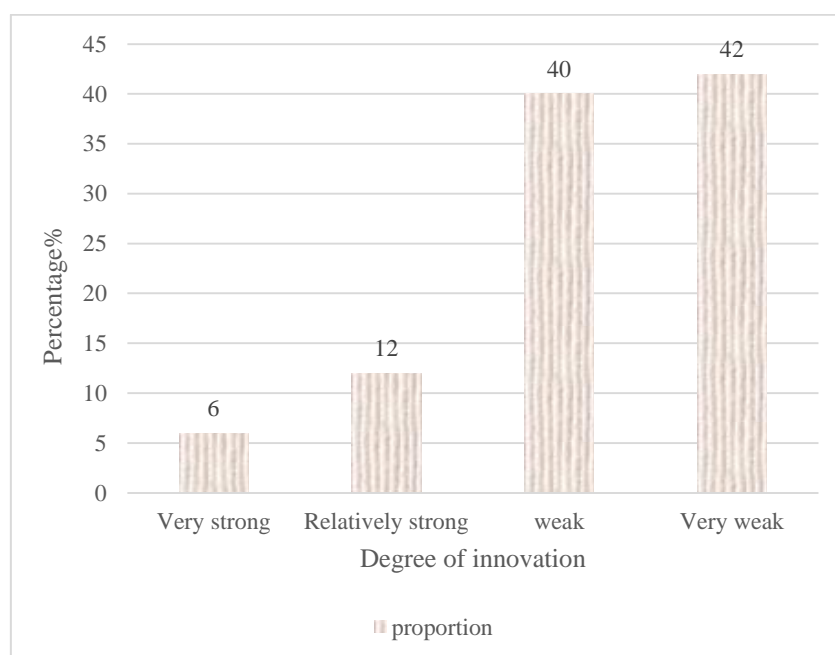
4. Current Situation and Measures of Literary Translation and Digital Education

4.1. Problems in Literary Translation Studies

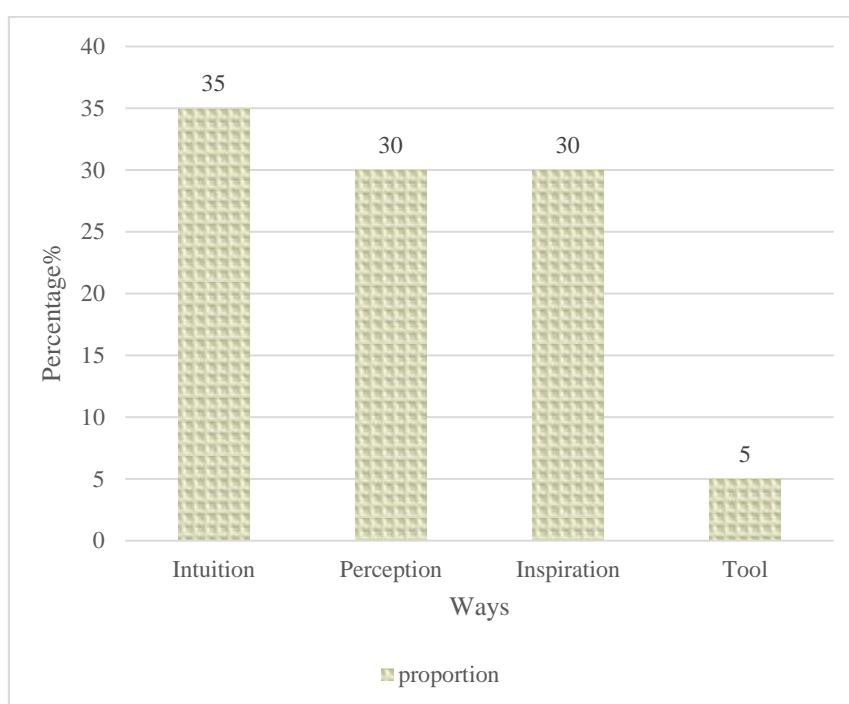
This paper investigated 500 people in the literary translation industry in a city, and found that compared with the prosperity and development of the whole translation discipline, the development of literary translation was relatively slow. The specific problems are as follows.

(1) Inadequate innovation and improper use of translation tools

In terms of theoretical research, literary translation is mostly concentrated in a macro system, in which there is little innovation in literary translation. In traditional Chinese literary translation, the innovation of literary translation system is a very important issue, as shown in Figure 5:



(a) The innovation of literary translation



(b) Main approaches to literary translation

Figure 5. Innovation and main approaches of literary translation

As shown in Figure 5, in Figure 5(a), it could be seen that 6% of the people thought that the literary translation system was highly innovative; the proportion of people who thought that innovation was strong was 12%; the proportion of people who thought that innovation was weak was 40%; the proportion of people who thought that innovation was very weak was 42%.

It could be seen from Figure 5 (b) that 35% of the people relied on intuition for literary

translation; the proportion of people relying on perception was 30%; the proportion of people relied on inspiration was 30%; the proportion of people who relied on tools for translation was only 5%. The traditional literary translation research model, which relied on intuition, perception and inspiration, still occupied an important position.

Due to the lack of attention to the literary translation innovation, there is no profound interpretation. The introduction of corpora has provided a new means for literary translation and improved the scientificity of research, but it has not been paid much attention to.

(2) Poor social practice foundation

The foundation of social practice has been weakened in literary translation. Literary translation studies cannot exist without practical needs. The formation and development of a discipline must be based on its social practice. With the development of cultural translation specialization, it is increasingly rare for individual translators to complete the whole translation work independently. Literary translation activities increasingly highlight the characteristics of information technology application, industrial process production, standardized product delivery, etc. It is difficult for literary translation, which pursues the transmission of the original style and the establishment of the translator's style, to be included in modern translation project management. The social practice basis is shown in Table 1:

Table 1. Basic social practice

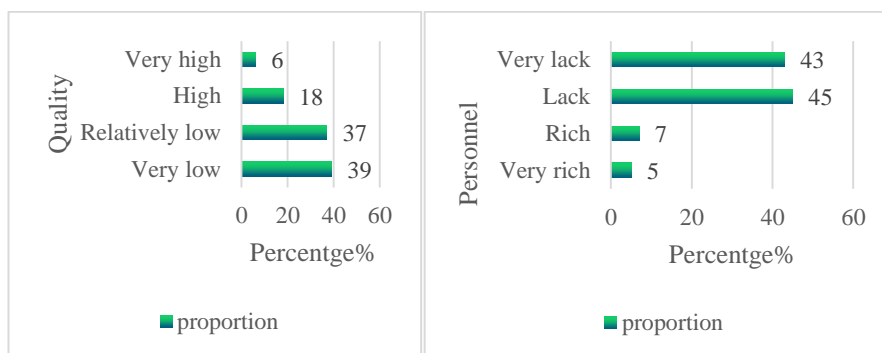
Practical basis	Number of people	Percentage
Very solid	51	10.2%
Relatively solid	59	11.8%
Generally solid	80	16.0%
Weak	125	25.0%
Very weak	185	37.0%

As shown in Table 1, 51 people thought that the social practice of literary translation was very solid, accounting for 10.2%; the number of people who thought it was relatively solid was 59, accounting for 11.8%; the number of people who thought they were generally solid was 80, accounting for 16.0%; the number of people who thought they were weak was 125, accounting for 25.0%; the number of people who thought they were very weak was 185, accounting for 37.0%. It could be found that the social practice foundation of literary translation was not solid.

Like many human social practices, literary translation is constantly impacted by modern science and technology. Translation has entered a period of coexistence of "informatization" and "professionalism". The subject, tool and object of translation are undergoing profound changes. As far as the scope of influence is concerned, literary translation bears the brunt. With the increasing proportion of non-literary translation, traditional translation goals (such as literary masterpieces) have fallen from the center of translation activities.

(3) Low quality and lack of literary translation talents

In recent years, the number of literary translation has been increasing year by year, while the quality of translation has been declining. At present, some publishing units are still doing high-quality foreign language translation, but there are fewer and fewer truly down-to-earth and conscientious literary translation units. Most publishing units take maximizing profits as their basic purpose. The quality of literary translation and the situation of talents are shown in Figure 6:



(a) Quality of literary translation (b) Status of literary translation talents

Figure 6. Quality of literary translation and status of talents

As shown in Figure 6: From Figure 6 (a), it was found that only 6% of the people thought that the quality of literary translation was very high; only 18% of the people thought that the quality of literary translation was high; 37% believed that the quality of literary translation was relatively low; the proportion of people who thought that the quality of literary translation was very low was 39%

From Figure 6 (b), it was found that 43% of the people thought that literary translation talents were very scarce; 45% of the people thought that there was a shortage of literary translation talents; only 7% of the people thought that there were enough literary translators; only 5% of the people thought that there were enough literary translators

In China, due to the lack of specialized translators, the quality of translators is uneven, which is also the main reason for the decline of translation quality. The main reasons for the shortage of Chinese literary translation talents are that the curriculum of university translation education is not sound enough, the educational concept is backward and the training method is not scientific enough. Many students only have some theoretical knowledge, but they lack practical translation work. With the people’s increasingly rich cultural life, under the influence of film and television culture, the society does not pay much attention to translators and their income is not high, so the role of translators is virtually non-existent, which leads to the loss of a large number of translation talents.

4.2. Current Situation and Problems of Digital Education

The establishment of digital education platform, on the one hand, can promote students to use digital learning resources; on the other hand, it also reflects the current situation of digital education resource construction. This paper aimed to investigate the current situation and problems of digital education, and analyze the existing problems. This paper investigated 500 teachers in a city.

(1) The current situation of digital education in schools

Table 2 shows teachers’ perception of the importance of digital education:

Table 2. Teachers’ perception of the importance of digital education

Practical basis	Number of people	Percentage
Very important	220	44.0%
Relatively important	190	38.0%
Generally important	60	12.0%
Unimportance	30	6.0%

As shown in Table 2, 220 teachers thought digital education was very important, accounting for 44.0%; 190 teachers thought digital education was more important, accounting for 38.0%; 60 teachers thought digital education was generally important, accounting for 12.0%; there were 30 teachers who thought digital education was not important, accounting for 6.0%.

The results showed that most teachers believed that digital education was indispensable to their work. This showed that with the rapid development of information technology and the rapid popularization in education, many teachers realized that the use of digital education was an essential skill in today's teaching work.

With the popularization of information technology, the mastery of computer technology and the skillful use of digital educational tools and resources have been widely used in today's education field. The use frequency is shown in Table 3:

Table 3. Frequency of use of digital education tools

Practical basis	Number of people	Percentage
Frequently used	300	60.0%
Occasionally used	115	23.0%
Never used	85	17.0%

As shown in Table 3, 300 teachers frequently used digital education tools and resources, accounting for 60.0%; 115 teachers occasionally used digital education tools and resources, accounting for 23.0%; 85 teachers never used digital education tools and resources, accounting for 17.0%. It could be seen that most teachers regarded digital education as the main way to obtain resources and teaching.

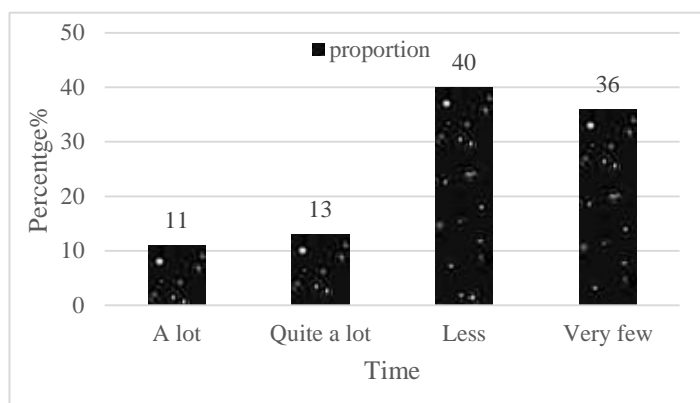
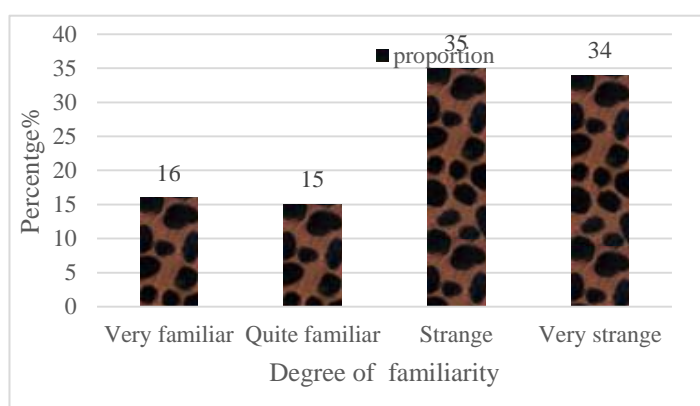
(2) Less preparation time and unskilled application

Nowadays, teachers' discipline structure is unbalanced and their teaching tasks are heavy. They simply do not have much time to prepare lessons. Therefore, teachers' massive work has become an important factor restricting the use of digital education tools. If teachers are not familiar with the application of digital education tools and resources, they would be greatly troubled. The teacher's preparation time and the application of digital education tools are shown in Figure 7.

As shown in Figure 7: It is observed from Figure 7 (a) that only 11% of teachers thought that they had a lot of time to prepare lessons; 13% of teachers thought they had more time to prepare lessons; 40% of the teachers thought that they had less time to prepare lessons; 36% of teachers thought that they had very little time to prepare lessons.

It is observed from Figure 7 (b) that only 16% of teachers were very familiar with the application of digital education teaching tools; 15% of teachers were familiar with the application of digital education teaching tools; 35% of teachers were unfamiliar with the application of digital education teaching tools; 34% of teachers were very unfamiliar with the application of digital education teaching tools.

Although teachers realized the practical application value of digital education resources, they still needed to spend a lot of time and energy to apply them to actual teaching. Not every teacher would use digital education resources.

(a) *Teacher's preparation time*(b) *Teachers' application of digital education tools*Figure 7. *Preparation time and application of digital education tools*

4.3. Measures to Promote the Development of Literary Translation System

(1) Cultivating more translation talents

Literary translation talents are an important pillar of China's foreign literary translation and publishing, and their quality and quantity directly affect China's future development direction and level. Therefore, it is necessary to start from schools, and strengthen the reform of translation teaching, so as to vigorously support translation teaching and create favorable conditions for training high-quality translation talents. Universities should undertake the responsibility of translation education. They should start with the construction of the discipline of literary translation, and learn from translation teaching models in other countries, so as to improve university translation courses, and increase the courses related to literary translation in other countries. With teaching as the core, a special literary language translation team should be organized to improve the teaching level and cultural quality of translation teachers. At the same time, in practical teaching, the proportion of translation practice should be appropriately increased, and translation practice training should be carried out in the form of school enterprise cooperation and practical work, so as to promote the comprehensive development of students in practice.

The quality of literary translation in China is closely related to the translator's quality, accomplishment and knowledge. The translator should establish a sense of responsibility, and strengthen the professional knowledge and translation skills of literary translation. The translator should also broaden his vision and knowledge, and improve his native language and foreign

language application level. At the same time, the professional quality and accomplishment should be constantly improved, and the excellent translation style of outstanding translators should be inherited. Strict working attitude should be established, so as to constantly explore and innovate with a responsible attitude towards readers, and make literary translation work better.

(2) Improving teachers' ability to apply digital education

In digital education, teachers should have standards, assessments, rewards and punishments when using digital education resources. In the teaching process, it is necessary to set the goals and tasks of teaching resources in a targeted manner, and encourage and guide teachers to study seriously, so as to deeply understand and actively apply digital education resources. It is necessary to complete the teaching task and improve the quality of classroom teaching. Teachers are always important resources of schools, and the key to maximize the role of digital education lies in teachers. Therefore, the focus of work is on teacher training. The ability of teachers to use information technology on the teaching scene has a great impact on the use of teaching resources.

In view of the special situation of the teaching site, it is necessary to strengthen targeted and effective training, and increase the investment of funds. It also needs to broaden the training channels for teachers, and set up dual teaching in the training project. Through multi-level and multi round training, teachers' digital education application level would be comprehensively improved.

5. Conclusion

Literary translation has always been an important topic in the field of translation. The study of literary translation in China has made great progress. However, as time goes by, the construction of literary translation system also faces many problems and challenges. In the field of translation, especially literary translation, in order to achieve success, the needs of the times must be complied with. Nowadays, with the increasingly frequent global cultural exchanges, people's desire for integration with the outside world makes literary translation a top priority. This paper constructed a literary translation system with the help of digital education, and promoted the development of literary translation, which also proposed AHP to evaluate the effectiveness of this method. What literary translation bears is the care for human spiritual homeland, the pursuit of truth, kindness and beauty, and the shaping of ideal personality. In order to diversify languages, all nations should conduct cultural exchanges in the form of translation, so that the world can have a better understanding of the nature of cultures of various countries. Chinese translators also have the responsibility. Due to the limited ability, time and energy, there are some problems in the number and structure of experimental samples, and it is expected that future research would fill this gap.

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Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

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