Proceeding of ICSPHS 2026 Symposium: Critical Perspectives on Global Education and Psychological Development
DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2026.HT29115

The Dilemma and Breakthrough of AI Translation from the Perspective of Discourse Coherence — A Comparative Analysis of English-Chinese Literacy Translations

Boya Zheng

School of Translation and Interpreting, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, Suzhou, China
2250251462@qq.com

Abstract. In recent years, with the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence technology, neural machine translation (NMT) systems were widely applied across various fields—such as international trade, scientific literature translation, and news media—relying on tools like Google Translate, DeepL, and different online translation platforms. Their efficiency and convenience considerably facilitated cross-linguistic information exchange. However, there were still some significant challenges for AI-driven translation, especially in discourse coherence. Coherence not only involved surface-level linguistic cohesion but also relied on the explicitation of deep logical-semantic relationships and adaptation to cross-linguistic conventions. This essay aimed to evaluate the discourse coherence of AI-generated translations within the framework of linguistic coherence and translation theory and the perspectives of English-Chinese linguistic differences. By taking Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea as a case study, this research employed a comparative analysis methodology to systematically examine the capabilities of AI translations versus authoritative human translations. The findings indicated that while AI translations demonstrated competence in explicit logic transfer and referential cohesion stability, it was still challenging for them to handle implicit logic, linguistic habit adaptation and the cultural-symbolic coherence. It was suggested that NMT models should be optimized to enhance cross-linguistic coherence generation and contextual awareness. Furthermore, this essay provided critical guidance for human-machine collaborations, contributing to development in high-quality machine translation.

Keywords: AI translation, Discourse Coherence, English-Chinese Translations, Literacy Translation

1. Introduction

In recent years, AI-powered machine translation has become increasingly prevalent and offers significant convenience. One of the driven factors is the rapid development and application of "neural machine translation" model proposed in 2014, which is an idea of converting the source language into a compact form of semantic representation and then utilizing an attention mechanism to create the corresponding translation [1]. Platforms like Baidu Translate process over 100 billion

© 2025 The Authors. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2026.HT29115

characters daily across domains such as e-commerce and scientific literature, markedly enhancing efficiency [1]. However, AI translation still struggles with discourse coherence in complex literary texts.

Discourse coherence extends beyond grammatical cohesive devices, an area where AI has demonstrated considerable proficiency [2]. In contrast, its core lies in the establishment of deep logical-semantic relationships—such as Resemblance, Contiguity, and Cause-Effect—which rely on human natural language understanding and cognitive reasoning [3]. This explains why AI, lacking such inferential and world knowledge capabilities, often fails to achieve authentic coherence. Moreover, from a translational perspective, effective coherence reconstruction requires attention to register adaptation [4] and cultural transposition [5], which is especially critical in literary translation. The inherent linguistic differences between English and Chinese further amplify AI's limitations. English tends toward hypotaxis, employing explicit connectives to link clauses, whereas Chinese is characterized by parataxis, relying on implicit semantic linkages and exhibiting a more concise structure with fewer formal connectors [6]. That would lead to AI-generated translations either overly explicit or misleadingly implicit. Divergent pronoun usage patterns across the two languages also result in ambiguity and incoherence. Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea, with its high frequency of pronouns, implicit logic, and minimalist style, serves as an ideal case to examine AI's performance in discourse coherence.

The aim of this review is to systematically evaluate the capabilities and limitations of AI literary translation in maintaining discourse coherence through a comparative analysis of AI-generated and human-translated versions of The Old Man and the Sea. At present, while review articles have been published on the applications, advantages, and challenges of neural machine translation, most focus on general field performance or technical improvements. Unlike those broad overviews, this paper specifically adopts linguistic and translated perspectives to evaluate AI-powered translation at the discourse level, particularly in literary contexts. Additionally, it complements existing research by proposing actionable strategies for NMT model optimization and human post-editing, thereby providing targeted solutions for enhancing the quality of literary machine translation.

This paper would first surveys relevant literature on coherence theory and AI translation, then presents an in-depth case analysis of The Old Man and the Sea to illustrate AI's strengths and challenges in handling coherence and synthesize the main findings. Subsequently, the discussion part explores the technical factors, implications and limitations of this essay as well as the practical advice future pathways, followed by a conclusion.

2. Literature review

The pursuit of discourse coherence has long gained much attention in translation studies. While Halliday and Hasan emphasized the role of cohesion in creating textual unity [2], later scholars such as Kehler argued that coherence depends on deeper logical-semantic relations and cognitive inference—abilities inherently challenging for AI [3]. This cognitive dimension is further emphasized by McCarthy and McNamara, whose Multidimensional Knowledge in Text Comprehension (MDK-C) framework demonstrates the important role of the reader's prior world knowledge and contextual understanding in constructing a coherent mental representation of a text [4]. When translating, the challenge of achieving coherence is more complex due to the need to navigate cross-linguistic and cultural differences. Scholars like Hatim and Mason and House argue that translation is an act of cross-cultural communication, requiring the adaptation of register and cultural references to reconstruct a equivalent text in the target language [5,6]. This difficulty is compounded in cross-lingual contexts: as noted by Sun, languages like English and

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2026.HT29115

Chinese differ markedly in their coherence mechanisms, with the former often relying on explicit conjunctions and the latter on implicit semantic linkages [7]. In response to these challenges, recent research in NMT has begun to explore methods for improving discourse-level processing. For instance, Xiong et al. proposed models that incorporate discourse context and reward mechanisms to enhance coherence, demonstrating measurable improvements in the use of conjunctions [8]. Furthermore, overviews such as Wang detailed the significant progress NMT has made in overall translation quality and consistency [1].

However, a critical gap remains. Current research, including the opportunities and challenges outlined by Belhassen, predominantly focuses on general performance evaluation and technical model optimization [9]. There is a striking lack of studies that systematically apply the linguistic and translation theory to evaluate AI's performance in processing the complexities of literary translation. To bridge this gap, the present study turns to a literary classic: Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea. This novel is selected for its iconic status in the world and distinctive "Iceberg" prose style—characterized by terse syntax, implicit emotion, and profound thematic depth—which poses a formidable challenge for discourse coherence in translation. Moreover, its rich reception history in China provides a spectrum of authoritative translations. While research like Xian Zhong's has productively analyzed the differences in strategy among human translators, this study shifts the focus from comparing humans to evaluating AI. It selects Wu Lao's version—esteemed for its balance of domestication and foreignization—as the authoritative benchmark to undertake a fine-grained analysis of AI-generated translations of a literary classic [10].

3. Methodology

This study adopted a qualitative comparative case study approach, grounded in a manual, line-by-line analysis framework, to systematically evaluate the capacity of AI translation in handling discourse coherence in literary texts. The analysis was structured around five key dimensions—Explicit Logical Transfer, Referential Cohesion Stability, Reconstruction of Implicit Logic, Linguistic Habits Adaptation, and Cultural-Symbolic Coherence Reproduction—and applied to a set of five carefully selected excerpts from Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea. These excerpts were chosen for their density in features that critically challenge discourse coherence, such as complex logical connectors, pronominal reference, implicit emotional-logical nuances, and culturally specific terms and symbolic imagery. Each excerpt was translated into Chinese by ChatGPT-4 Turbo using the prompt: “Translate this excerpt from The Old Man and the Sea into Chinese, maintaining the original’s literary style and contextual coherence”. The AI-generated translations were then rigorously compared against the authoritative human translation by Wu Lao [11] through a fine-grained, manual comparison aimed at identifying and evaluating advantages and disadvantages of AI translation.

Table 1. Comparison of AI translation and human translation of five examples

	Source Text [12]	AI Translation	Human Translation
Explicit Logical Transfer	He pulled the blanket over his shoulders and then over his back and legs and he slept face down on the newspapers with his arms out straight and the palms of his hands up.	他把毯子拉过肩膀,然后盖住背部和双腿,脸朝下睡在报纸上,双臂伸直,手掌朝上.	他拉起毯子,盖住两肩,然后裹住了背部和双腿,脸朝下躺在报纸上,两臂伸得笔直,手掌向上.

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2026.HT29115

Table 1. (continued)

Referential Cohesion Stability	The old man had seen many great fish. He had seen many that weighed more than a thousand pounds and he had caught two of that size in his life, but never alone.	老人见过许多巨大的鱼.他见过许多重量超过一千磅的鱼,并且他一生中曾捕获过两条那样大小的鱼,但从未是独自一人完成的.	老人见过许多大鱼.他见过许多超过一千磅的,而且前半辈子也曾逮住过两条这么大的,不过从未一个人逮住过.
Reconstruction of Implicit Logic	He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream … The sail was patched with flour sacks and, furled, it looked like the flag of permanent defeat. The old man was thin and gaunt with deep wrinkles in the back of his neck… The blotches ran well down the sides of his face and his hands had the deep-creased scars from handling heavy fish on the cords. But none of these scars were fresh. They were as old as erosions in a fishless desert. Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were cheerful and undefeated.	他是一个独自驾着小船在墨西哥湾流中捕鱼的老人……船帆用面粉袋修补过,收起时看起来像一面永远失败的旗帜.老人瘦削而憔悴,脖子后面布满了深深的皱纹……斑点沿着脸的两侧延伸,他的双手因用绳索处理大鱼而留下了深深的伤痕.但这些伤痕都不是新的,它们像无鱼的荒漠中的侵蚀痕迹一样古老.他身上的一切都显得苍老,除了他的眼睛—它们和海水一样的颜色,充满了欢快和不屈的精神.	他是个独自在湾流中一条平底小帆船上钓鱼的老人.....帆上用面粉袋片打了些补丁,收拢后看来像是一面标志着永远失败的旗子. 老人消瘦憔悴,脖颈上有些很深的皱纹……褐斑从他脸的两侧一直蔓延下去,他的双手常用绳索拉大鱼,留下了勒得很深的伤疤但是这些伤疤中没有一块是新的.它们像无鱼可打的沙漠中被侵蚀的地方一般古老.他身上的一切都显得古老,除了那双眼睛,它们像海水一般蓝,显得喜洋洋而不服输.
Linguistic Habits Adaptation	But they did not show it and they spoke politely about the current and the depths they had drifted their lines at and the steady good weather and of what they had seen.	但他们并没有表现出来,而是礼貌地谈论着洋流,他们下钩的深度,持续的好天气以及他们所看到的景象.	不过他们并不流露出来,只是斯文地谈起海流,他们把钓索送到海面下有多深,天气一贯多么好,还谈起他们的见闻.
Cultural-Symbolic Coherence Reproduction	All my life the early sun has hurt my eyes, he thought. Yet they are still good. In the evening I can look straight into it without getting the blackness. It has more force in the evening too. But in the morning it is painful.	他想,清晨的阳光一生都刺痛着我的眼睛.然而,它们依然很好.傍晚时,我可以直视阳光而不会看到黑暗.傍晚的阳光也更有力量.但早晨的阳光却让人感到疼痛.	我这一辈子,初升的太阳老是刺痛我的眼睛,他想.然而眼睛还是好好的.傍晚时分,我可以直望着太阳,不会有眼前发黑的感觉.阳光的力量在傍晚要强一些.不过在早上它叫人感到眼痛

4. Results

The comparative analysis in Table 2 reveals different performance between AI and human translation across five core dimensions. There are the detailed key five findings.

Table 2. Synthesizes the performance differences between AI and human translations in each analytical dimension, highlighting strengths, weaknesses, and core gaps

	AI Translation Performance	Human Translation Performance	Core gap
Explicit Logical Transfer	Achieves 100% accuracy in transferring logical relationships marked by connectives(eg., “and then”→”然后", "with→accompanying structure in Chinese” , describing a series of successive actions.	Preserving logical accuracy while enhancing expressiveness through vivid verbs (e.g., "拉起" instead of "拉过", "裹住了" instead of "盖住") .	Although there is still a gap between AI in literary processing and the humanl version, it performs well in explicit logical transfer.

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2026.HT29115

Table 2. (continued)

Referential Cohesion Stability	The demonstrations of pronominal and demonstrative reference in short-distance (e.g., "He→他", "that size→那样大小的鱼") are accurate and clear. Using explicit noun repetition (e.g., repeating "鱼" to clarify the referent of "many") to avoid ambiguity.	Maintains consistent reference (e.g., "他" for "He") and adopts more concise expressions (e.g., "这么大的" for "that size") compares to AI version, aligning with Chinese readers' contextual inference habits.	AI outperforms in explicit reference precision but lacks the flexibility of human translations in balancing conciseness and clarity.
Reconstruction of Implicit Logic	Without the explicit logic makers, AI cannot reconstruct the text's implicit logic, resulting in a disjointed narrative that fails to reinforce its theme and could not achieve the equivalent effect. For example, it misses how descriptions of the environmental hardship and aging of appearance pave the way for the subsequent spiritual contrasts, highlighting the spirit of the elderly who never give up.	Human translators reinforce implicit logic through deliberate word choice: by adding "常用" to explicitly frame a scar as a badge of long-term struggle; and by translating "undefeated" as the active "不服输," which heightens the thematic contrast between the old man's weathered body and his unconquerable spirit.	AI breaks the implicit emotional and thematic logic essential to literary coherence; human translations maintain and reinforce these deep-level connections.
Linguistic Habits Adaptation (Hypotaxis–Parataxis Shift)	Retains English hypotactic structures, using "," and "以及" to replicate the original's lists and follows the formal correspondence . Produces rigid, "translationese" that violates Chinese expressions conventions. Besides, keep the original inanimate subjects and does not adapt to the "subject" feature of Chinese.	Human translation achieves idiomaticity through functional restructuring aligned with Chinese parataxis: omitting conjunctions; repeating key verbs (e.g., "谈起...谈起...还谈起...") to structure discourse; employing short, semantically-linked sentences; and converting inanimate subjects (e.g., "深度" to"他们") for naturalness.	AI's mechanical structural transfer results in unnatural expression, while human translations achieve idiomaticity by adapting to cross-linguistic habits.
Cultural-Symbolic Coherence Reproduction	Misinterprets symbolic details (e.g., "without getting the blackness→不会看到黑暗", distorting a physical sensation into an abstract concept) and dilutes metaphorical contrast (e.g., "一生都" for "all my life" adds redundancy, weakening Hemingway's minimalist style.	"不会有眼前发黑的感觉", accurately conveying the calmness of "evening no blackness" to the past. Furthermore, the style of writing is concise, using a series of short sentences, completely reproducing the rhythm of the original text and the colloquial expressions such as "老是" and "好好的", which fits the tone of the old man's inner monologue without any redundancy.	AI has lost the cultural and thematic depth contained in symbolic language; Human translation reproduces the concise and profound style of Hemingway's iceberg theory.

In the aspect of Explicit Logical Transfer, AI translation demonstrates precise handling of logical relationships explicitly marked by connectives, such as correctly rendering "and then" as "然后" or employing Chinese accompanying structures for English prepositions like "with." However, its wording often remains neutral and lacks the literary nuance characteristic of human translation.

Regarding Referential Cohesion Stability, AI outputs show high accuracy in maintaining pronominal and demonstrative references over short distances. It frequently uses explicit noun repetition to avoid ambiguity. In contrast, human adopts more concise and contextually adapted expression strategy: it omits redundant noun repetitions, aligning with Chinese readers' inference habits.

A critical weakness for AI lies in the Reconstruction of Implicit Logic. The translations exhibit a notable deficiency in inferring and reconstructing implicit logical-semantic relationships that underpin the narrative and theme. For instance, AI fails to recognize how descriptions of environment and character pave the way for spiritual contrasts and produce logically disjointed text, whereas human translations actively reinforce these deep connections through deliberate wording.

In terms of Linguistic Habit Adaptation, AI translations consistently adhere to the hypotactic structures of the source text, resulting in redundant and unidiomatic "translationese" in Chinese. Human translators, conversely, employ several restructuring methods—such as omitting, repeating, and converting subjects—to produce natural, meaning-focused translations that conform to conventions of target audience.

Finally, concerning Cultural-Symbolic Coherence Reproduction, AI translations misinterprets the symbolic and cultural elements, approaching them on a literal rather than an associative level, which leads to a significant loss of metaphorical depth and thematic resonance. Human translation, however, rendering the cultural nuances while preserving the original concise style.

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2026.HT29115

5. Discussion

These observed AI translation performance are not random but rooted in technical mechanism.The following discussion will unpack this, explore the implications and limitations of this study and outline strategic responses to these challenges.

5.1. Technical roots of AI's discourse coherence performance

AI excels at transferring explicit logic due to two technical factors: the Transformer's self-attention mechanism directly captures source-language connectives (e.g., "and", "because"), ensuring accurate rendering, while training on large parallel corpora enables learning consistent, high-frequency patterns. This brings in precise mapping of overt logical relations [8].

In handling referential cohesion, AI performs adequately only within short distances. Models like DSEN(Distance-based Semantic Enhancement Neural Network for Pronoun Anaphora Resolution) use symbolic markers and BERT(a common language model that understands text meaning and word positions) to link pronouns to nearby antecedents based on distance-enhanced attention and scoring [13]. However, the fixed context window in Transformers limits long-range reference resolution, often causing broken links, noun repetition, and faulty logic reconstruction [14].This finding is strongly supported by Huang whose research confirms that AI translation tools exhibit significant weaknesses in long-passage logical coherence restoration [15].

Critically, AI cannot reconstruct implicit logical relationships. It processes language statistically rather than conceptually, lacking true understanding or reasoning to establish deep logical-semantic relationships [3]. Although it may translate explicit connectives correctly, it fails to infer unstated relations—a weakness empirically shown in Mo's analysis of literary translation [16].

AI also tends to produce "translationese"—rigid, source-influenced output—due to interference from source-language structures and insufficient mastery of target-language conventions [17]. Transformers rely heavily on surface-level statistical mappings without deep syntactic awareness, preventing functional adaptation to target-language norms [18].

Finally, AI fails to reproduce cultural-symbolic coherence. It operates literally, unable to use "the context of the situation" to interpret metaphors [19]. For example, Arabic "عيناي" ("my eyes", implying commitment) may be translated word-for-word, losing cultural nuance. This stems from overdependence on lexical alignment and an inherent lack of cultural and situational inference [20]. Consequently, while AI can generate grammatically coherent text, it remains incapable of reconstructing symbolic depth, metaphorical resonance, or cultural authenticity.

5.2. Implications and limitations

This study offers implications and actionable insights for multiple stakeholders in translation. For translators, it clarifies priority areas for targeted post-editing—particularly repairing implicit logical breaks and correcting cultural-symbolic mismatches. For AI developers, the findings provide clear technical directions for NMT optimization, such as integrating linguistic knowledge to reduce translationese , expanding context windows to improve long-distance reference resolution, and incorporating discourse-level modeling to enhance coherence. For translation education, it reaffirms the irreplaceable value of human skills in "deep semantic reasoning" and "cultural transposition", underscoring the need to cultivate competencies in implicit logic inference and cultural-symbolic interpretation—areas where AI still falls short.

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2026.HT29115

There are several limitations in this study. Firstly, the scope is constrained by its focus on a single literary work (The Old Man and the Sea) and one AI model (ChatGPT-4 Turbo), which restricts the generalizability of the findings to other literary genres—such as poetry, which often employs denser metaphors—or to other neural machine translation systems like DeepL or Baidu Translate that may demonstrate differing coherence performance. Secondly, the analysis prioritizes sentence- and paragraph-level coherence but does not examine cross-chapter thematic development, such as the evolving symbolic meaning of "the sea" from challenge to redemption. Finally, the human-translated standard relies exclusively on Wu Lao's version without comparison to other authoritative translations), which may introduce subjective bias in evaluating "idiomaticity" and "stylistic fidelity," as different translators employ varied strategies in reconstructing coherence.

5.3. Optimization paths and practical recommendations

To systematically address the identified limitations in AI discourse coherence, this section proposes integrated optimization paths and practical recommendations, targeting both technical system enhancements and human-AI collaboration frameworks. On one hand, for AI R&D teams, first, integrate linguistic knowledge into NMT: track key elements by annotating "context-symbolic meaning-translation" bindings for cultural symbols in literary translation and binding "anaphora-antecedent" as "state pairs" in long texts to correct anaphora shifts; combine similarity and sentiment analysis by assigning sentiment/style labels to source texts and adjusting translations if sentiment scores ($\sigma(e)$) deviate significantly [21]. Second, optimize long-context processing by using models like Longformer to expand the context window, addressing AI's difficulty in capturing long-distance references [22]. Third, build a cultural-symbolic knowledge base, curating culturally loaded symbols with contextual meanings and integrating them into NMT via knowledge distillation to reduce literal translations that lose symbolic depth. On the other hand, for human-machine collaboratives, AI could handle draft generation and consistency checks, while human translators focus on AI's weaknesses like making implicit logic explicit, reconstructing cultural images, and polishing literary style. To further empower LLMs, a Context-Aware Prompting (CAP) method employs in-context learning by retrieving the most relevant sentences, generating a summary, and using similar demonstrations to guide coherent translation generation [23]. Moreover, leveraging Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback (RLHF) involves collecting multi-dimensional human preference data to train a reward model that incentivizes translations for better emotional coherence and cultural retention, ultimately fine-tuning the model with PPO to maximize alignment with human evaluative standards [24].

6. Conclusion

This study evaluates AI translation's discourse coherence performance in English-Chinese literary translation through a comparative analysis of ChatGPT-4 Turbo and Wu Lao's human translation of The Old Man and the Sea. The findings reveal that AI excels in explicit logical transfer and short-distance referential cohesion, yet struggles severely with implicit logic reconstruction, linguistic habit adaptation and cultural-symbolic coherence. These deficiencies stem from AI's inherent limitations: reliance on statistical surface matching over cognitive reasoning, fixed context windows, lack of cultural knowledge integration,etc... To advance AI literary translation, future efforts must integrate linguistic rules into NMT and strengthen human-machine collaboration. This study contributes explicitly to the field of AI literary translation research in three key ways. First, it provides empirically grounded insights into AI's coherence strengths and weaknesses in English-

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2026.HT29115

Chinese literary translation, moving beyond broad "AI vs. human" comparisons to pinpoint specific gaps (e.g., implicit logic vs. explicit logic). Second, it links AI's coherence deficiencies to underlying technical and theoretical limitations, bridging descriptive observations with explanatory frameworks. This helps researchers and developers target root causes rather than surface-level errors. Third, it proposes actionable directions for advancing the field, guiding future work toward AI translation that retains not only literal accuracy but also the thematic, cultural, and stylistic depth unique to literary texts.

References

[1] Wang, H., Wu, H., He, Z., Huang, L., & Church, K. W. (2022). Progress in machine translation. Engineering, 18, 143-153.

[2] Halliday, M.A.K., & Hasan, R. (1976). Cohesion in English (1st ed.). Routledge. https: //doi.org/10.4324/9781315836010

[3] Kehler, A., & Kehler, A. (2002). Coherence, reference, and the theory of grammar (Vol. 380). Stanford, CA: CSLI publications.

[4] McCarthy, K. S., & McNamara, D. S. (2021). The multidimensional knowledge in text comprehension framework. Educational Psychologist, 56(3), 196–214. https: //doi.org/10.1080/00461520.2021.1872379

[5] Hatim, B., & Mason, I. (2005). The translator as communicator. Routledge.

[6] House, J. (2014). Translation quality assessment: Past and present. Routledge.

[7] Sun, L. (2018). Analysis on the Hypotaxis and Parataxis of English and Chinese Idioms

[8] Xiong, H., He, Z., Wu, H., & Wang, H. (2019, July). Modeling coherence for discourse neural machine translation. In Proceedings of the AAAI conference on artificial intelligence (Vol. 33, No. 01, pp. 7338-7345).

[9] Belhassen, S. (2025). Translation Students' Reliance on and Trust in Artificial Intelligence for Successful Translation Projects: Opportunities, Challenges, and Implications.

[10] Zhong, X. (2021, June). A Comparative Analysis of Three Translation Versions of The Old Man and the Sea from the Perspective of Domestication and Foreignization. In 2nd International Conference on Language, Art and Cultural Exchange (ICLACE 2021) (pp. 544-549). Atlantis Press.

[11] Hemingway. (2002). The Old Man and the Sea (Translated by Wu Lao). Shanghai Translation Publishing House (Original work published 1952) [in Chinese].

[12] Hemingway, E. (1999). The old man and the sea. London: Vintage.

[13] Li, X., Xiao, Z., Li, L., Tian, Y., & Ma, L. (2023, August). Dsen: A distance-based semantic enhancement neural network for pronoun anaphora resolution. In International Conference on AI-generated Content (pp. 12-23). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.

[14] Huang, Y., Xu, J., Lai, J., Jiang, Z., Chen, T., Li, Z., ... & Zhao, P. (2023). Advancing transformer architecture in long-context large language models: A comprehensive survey. arXiv preprint arXiv: 2311.12351.

[15] Huang, M. (2025). Research on the auxiliary effectiveness of AI large model-driven translation software in rapid understanding of cross-language academic papers. Operations Research and Fuzziology, 15, 504. [in Chinese]

[16] Mo, C. (2023). Cohesion and coherence in ChatGPT translation: A case study of ChatGPT's Chinese-to-English translation of "On the Love of Lotus". Modern Linguistics, 11, 5933. [in Chinese]

[17] Chen, S. Effect of translationese on machine translation quality. Effect of translationese on machine translation quality.

[18] Gong, L., Guo, J., & Yu, Z. (2022). Neural machine translation method based on source language syntax-enhanced decoding. Journal of Computer Applications, 42(11), 3386-3394. DOI: 10.11772/j.issn.1001-9081.2021111963 [in Chinese]

[19] Shintemirova, M. (2023). Translation of Metaphors in Official and Automatic Subtitling and MT Evaluation. Journal of Computational and Applied Linguistics, 1, 77-93.

[20] Al-Kaabi, M. H., AlQbailat, N. M., Badah, A., Ismail, I. A., & Hicham, K. B. (2024). Examining the cultural connotations in human and machine translations: a corpus study of Naguib Mahfouz's Zuqāq al-Midaqq. Journal of Language Teaching and Research, 15(3), 707-718.

[21] Yi, Q., He, Y., Wang, J., Song, X., Qian, S., Yuan, X., ... & Shi, T. (2025). Score: Story coherence and retrieval enhancement for ai narratives. arXiv preprint arXiv: 2503.23512.

[22] Beltagy, I., Peters, M. E., & Cohan, A. (2020). Longformer: The long-document transformer. arXiv preprint arXiv: 2004.05150.

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2026.HT29115

[23] Cui, M., Du, J., Zhu, S., & Xiong, D. (2024). Efficiently exploring large language models for document-level machine translation with in-context learning. arXiv preprint arXiv: 2406.07081.
[24] Ouyang, L., Wu, J., Jiang, X., Almeida, D., Wainwright, C., Mishkin, P., ... & Lowe, R. (2022). Training language models to follow instructions with human feedback. Advances in neural information processing systems, 35, 27730-27744.