

Research on the Composition and Cultivation of English Translation Technology Ability in the Age of Data

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Abstract: With the deepening of the informationization process in the translation industry, translation technology capabilities have become an important feature of modern professional translators. This paper first analyzes the technical characteristics of translation work in the context of data age, examines the research and teaching status of translation technology capabilities at home and abroad, and then focuses on the components of translation technology capabilities, with a view to clearing the source and getting rid of the misunderstandings of current translation technology teaching in colleges and universities; Finally, it discusses the effective integration of translation technology ability and traditional translation ability in college translation education, and calls for the construction of a benign and harmonious translation talent training system.

1. Introduction

With the proliferation of the geometrical number of information, the soaring speed of information dissemination, and the deepening of the application of information, human beings have entered the data age. The informationization process has profoundly changed the service objects of the translation industry. The breadth and depth of application of information technology in translation work has increased day by day. Computers and networks have become an indispensable tool for modern translators. Faced with the unprecedented opportunities brought by the global market and the challenges of translation technology, the language service industry has put forward new requirements for translators of the new era. It is urgent to have comprehensive professional talents with translation technology capabilities, which has become a translator educator. What are the technical characteristics of the translation work in the context of the data age? What is the position of translation technology competence in the translation competence system? What are the elements of a modern translator's translation skills? What kind of training mode should the translation department implement for the students' translation skills? How to balance the relationship between the cultivation of traditional translation ability and the cultivation of translation skills? This article will explore these issues.

2. Technical characteristics of translation work in the data age

In the data age, translation technology has developed rapidly, greatly easing the contradiction between traditional translation models and the increasing demand for translation. Driven by informationization and globalization, the working areas, work content, work forms and working methods of today's translation activities have greatly surpassed the traditional models. All of them have undergone revolutionary changes. The translation industry is experiencing a digital revolution. . The application of information technology is the main feature of the translation digital revolution, mainly manifested in the popularity of computer-aided translation (CAT) technology, localized engineering technology, corpus technology, translation collaboration platform technology, machine translation technology. (1) Computer-assisted translation technology. At present, the demand for language services has grown at an unprecedented rate, and the trend of diversification and specialization has become more prominent. The content and format to be translated are becoming more and more complex. CAT technology makes the manual manual translation process more automated, greatly improving the efficiency and quality of translation work. With the

continuous innovation of language technology research and development, translation memory tools (such as SDLTrados, MemoQ, etc.), terminology management tools (such as SDLMultiTerm, crossTerm, TermStar, etc.), and automatic QA tools (such as QADistiller, ErrorSpy, etc.) and other CAT tools have appeared one after another. And the more powerful the function, it has gradually become the most popular tool in modern translation work.

The development of computer technology and the popularity of network technology have led to the rapid development of corpus technology, and professional translators have increasingly recognized the important role of corpora in translation practice. Many large corpora are publicly distributed on CD-ROM (such as LLC, COLT, etc.), or resource sharing through network technologies (such as BOE, BNC, TEC, COCA, etc.). Many commercial companies are competing to build a variety of dual-report libraries (such as Youdao, Skull, China Knowledge Network, Microsoft Bing, Baidu, etc.). According to the "Investigation Report on the Survival Status of Translators in China", 80% of translators use online search tools (such as Love Word, Chinese Translation Code, Sea Words, etc.). The corpus solves the problem of large-scale corpus storage and has become an indispensable reference resource for modern translators. Translators can query, compare and verify massive language resources at any time to improve translation quality.

3. The components of modern translator's translation skills

The basic application ability of computer technology has become an essential quality for modern translation professionals. In modern translation projects, translation of complex texts (such as scanning files to Word), translatable resource extraction (such as extracting text in XML), term extraction, corpus processing (such as using macros to remove noise), etc. In the translation process, you need to understand the meaning of tags in CAT tools, master common webpage code, and even learn to use Perl, Python and other languages to batch documents; after translation, you usually need to compile, typeset and test the documents. It can be seen that the depreciation of computer-related knowledge and skills directly affects the progress of translation tasks and the quality of translation.

In the data age, human knowledge is growing in geometric progression, new translation fields and terminology are emerging, and it is difficult for smart brains to store vast amounts of expertise. Therefore, translators must have good ability to retrieve, analyze, integrate and reconstruct information, that is, "searching for business", which is also the basic ability that people should have in the data age. How to find urgently needed information from the vast Internet in a limited time, how to verify the accuracy of the translation through the professional corpus, etc., all need to rely on information retrieval capabilities. Contemporary translators should be proficient in the characteristics of mainstream search engines and corpora, the choice of motivational words, the use of retrieval grammar, etc., in order to improve the speed of retrieval and the quality of retrieval results.

Traditional translation work usually has a small amount of tasks, a single form, and a time-sensitive requirement, so it does not emphasize the role of CAT tools. In the data age, translation work is not only huge in number and form, but also has many sudden tasks, strong timeliness, and content is biased towards commercial practice, requiring modern CAT tools. At present, the major language service companies' recruitment requirements for translators emphasize the proficiency in using CAT or localization tools. According to the "Investigation Report on the Survival Status of Translators in China", 61% of translators use auxiliary translation tools, and 80% of translators use online auxiliary reference tools. It can be seen that the translation professionalization process has high requirements for translators' CAT tools.

4. Translation ability and the ability to develop the forest

First, to achieve the integration of traditional translation courses and translation technology courses, to balance the traditional translation ability and translation technology ability in the actual translation teaching, should not be inferior, should build a harmonious translation teaching

environment. On the one hand, traditional translation skills are the foundation of translation technology capabilities. If the translator's language and translation skills are lacking, then the results of the information retrieval results and the translation results output by the information tools will lack judgment, which will inevitably affect the quality of the final translation. On the other hand, the improvement of translation technology capabilities can also promote the advancement of traditional translation capabilities. For example, through corpus technology, the translator can retrieve the frequency of the collocation of the words to determine the authenticity of the collocation in the target language, thereby improving the acceptability of the output translation, and consolidating the translator's language and translation ability. The traditional translation courses and translation technology courses should be cross-set in accordance with the order from easy to difficult, complement each other and realize the organic combination of the two types of courses.

Second, due to the intensive application of information and network technology, the training method of translation technology capability is inevitably different from the cultivation of traditional translation ability. The teaching mode of “subject, teacher guidance, technology-led” should be promoted, and information should be implemented in traditional translation courses. The advancement of information technology, the transformation of learning styles, and the forced education methods must undergo corresponding changes. Therefore, colleges and universities should implement a new teaching model that meets the development requirements of translation education. Teachers and students are the key elements in the education system. It is necessary to innovate the traditional translation teaching model and properly position the two in the new translation education system. The traditional translation teaching is mainly based on the teacher's classroom teaching, ignoring the students' ability to use in the translation learning. It has no substantive significance for the improvement of students' translation skills. It can take the “student subject, teacher guidance, technology-led” Teaching mode. The teacher focuses on the procedural knowledge of translation technology application, guiding students to practice and collaborate, making full use of various information resources, actively constructing translation knowledge, and effectively improving their translation technology capabilities. Technology plays a leading role in the translation technology learning process. Computer replacement teachers become students' learning partners, and students become active constructors of knowledge and skills rather than passive recipients. In addition, the informatization teaching method should also be introduced into the traditional translation ability teaching, and focus on the development of translation professional teachers' subject teaching knowledge (TPACK) to help them integrate technology, promote the reform of teaching mode and improve the quality of teaching.

Third, in accordance with the continuous advancement of information and network technology, timely adjust the teaching content and methods of the translation technology competence curriculum, and maintain the dynamic balance and sustainable development of the translation education system. At present, information technology is widely used in translation work. Translation ability will evolve along with information technology. We should adopt a dynamic perspective to study the composition of translation ability from the perspective of diachronic and synchronic, break through the limitations of traditional translation ability research, and constantly improve. The construction of the contemporary translator's translation ability system enhances the translator's comprehensive translation ability. Due to the rapid development of information technology, if translation education cannot keep pace with the development of the times, the translation talents cultivated in the future will face severe challenges. For example, the application of ubiquitous teaching platform in translation teaching, the integration of cloud computing technology and translation education, and the combination of MOOC and offline courses are the hotspots of the current reform of university translation teaching mode.

5. Conclusion

The analysis of the composition of translation technology ability helps to clarify the concept and get rid of the misunderstandings in the current translation technology teaching in colleges and universities. College translation education should strive to achieve effective integration of

traditional translation capabilities and translation technology capabilities, and build a harmonious and healthy translation talent training system. We hope that more scholars will pay attention to the information literacy of modern translators, change their concepts, reposition their translation education goals, create various favorable conditions to improve the status quo of translation talents, realize the goal of translation education in colleges and universities, and cultivate more truly adaptable data ages. A modern language service talent with requirements and comprehensive literacy.

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