



Corpus-based Cultural Translation Study of COVID-19 Theme Translation

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Abstract

As the literature on COVID-19-themed translation continues to expand, the area of corpus-based cultural translation in this context still needs to be explored. This study investigates the types of information sharing and new databases that have emerged in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and assesses the feasibility of human-machine interaction in the selection of translation strategies. Our study employs a systematic approach to analyze and compare the linguistic characteristics of epidemic-related English texts with those of general English texts. Using a keyword extraction method, we identify unique vocabulary features in each text type and then focus on the most salient features specific to the epidemic-related context. Drawing from COVID-19 and SARS-CoV-2 related research, the study examines the importance of texts in complex social situations, their influential role, and the potential for human-machine collaboration in translation strategy selection. The findings suggest combining functional equivalence theory and corpus analysis methods can effectively enhance cross-cultural communication for epidemic-related themes. This approach leads to improved translation quality through increased cohesion and coherence. The research delves deeper into the translation process by building upon the insights gained from the corpus study and adopting a communicative perspective. It goes beyond simply identifying equivalent terms and tackles the transfer of discursive phenomena, such as collocations, terminological variations, and semantic prosody from the source to the target language. The findings of this study confirm that corpus-based translation studies' contribution to ESP implies moving towards a communicative and socially oriented approach to specialized language.

Keywords

COVID-19; Corpus-based translation; Translation strategy; Cultural communication; Key words in context

1. Introduction

1.1 Research Background

The coverage of the COVID-19 outbreak has garnered greater media international attention worldwide. Analyzing the differences between different regions, and groups of COVID-19 has become one of the important topics of translation research. Few relevant academic studies used corpus-based methods to explore and develop COVID-19-related medical translation in the Chinese translation research field. Therefore, it is relatively a new field for academic research. Translation and terminology tended to be set aside and the focus was set on a functional approach of "communicative effectiveness" (Swales, 1990, p. 3) from a "socially situated" perspective. The key point for translation studies and terminology translation is to move beyond the level of words and structures to deal with the textual

realization of specialized discourse in a communicative context.

Translation errors in syntax and semantics occur frequently while large language models produce more accurate and natural translated texts, able to handle problems. Corpus has the advantages of comparing and contrasting collocation, showing the frequency of words, and clusters, explaining meaning, terminology, and collocation, and providing cultural background information for translators. The corpus tool can be used to study the frequency, coverage content, and vocabulary related to COVID-19 to testify to the social acceptability and development trend of medical translation as well as help the global public correctly understand and treat this disease academically.

Considering the cultural differences between the East and the West, different attitudes, ideologies, and outlook on the epidemic, people's psychology, mentality, and approach to disasters are different. Collectivism and individualism, social harmony and freedom, and governments' role in virus control are also various. Therefore, it is of great necessity to open the dialogue of how to comprehend COVID-19 epidemic-related translation texts and identify language features by the corpus-based translation methods.

1.2 Research Significance

As an important part of medical translation, countless new words related to the epidemic have emerged all over the world and the naming problems occurred. Specifically, novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), COVID-19, and epidemic-related terminology standardization have sociolinguistics research significance, their translation must comply with the rules of medical circles or comply with the principles of relevant authorities of the country. Definitely, standardization is a long and complicated procedure. It is significant to use different perspectives and methods to obtain different, complementary, and relevant data to test our understanding of COVID-10 theme translation. Joint efforts of both translators and relevant authorities are called to uniform medical terminologies and new terms to conduct translation research profoundly and comprehensively. It pushes forward the data-driven translation research.

The cognitive concern for linguists regarding the translation strategy and translation effectiveness has been examined, but the disadvantage of medical terminologies reflects its deficiency in translation ideology, cultural value, and different ways of thinking styles, which all become the bottleneck of theme-related translation. The importance of epidemic-related translation research, combining medical translation studies, corpus linguistics sociolinguistics, and cross-cultural communication, cannot be underestimated. Otherwise, it will lead to political, cultural, and ideological problems; and trigger miscommunication effect in academic circles. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the role of translation in epidemic control and disaster prevention. The research results may shed some light on the approach to translating and introducing COVID-19-theme-related terms, classical Chinese poems, and discourse into the outside world in the present.

The author intends to build up a positive image as well as convey accurate information for intercultural communication. The article is based on a text analysis and corpus-based study where a professional translator performed a routine and a non-routine type of task, a subject which he is unfamiliar with. It is intended to conduct subtle and complex cross-cultural communication activities and convey messages in certain contexts. To arouse great attention in academic circles as emergency linguistics and to promote the cooperation and win-win deal of two cultures.

Translation ethics, translator's style, research object, and method have changed. The author aims to expand the research scope, focusing on translators, intercultural communication, and the interaction between humans, technology, and large language models, considering cultural psychological, and cognitive-affective factors in translation processes.

1.3 Research Questions

- (1) In what way do the translation criteria of accuracy in the translation of technical terms play a more important role in the appraisal of the translation quality of medical texts than it does for other non-literary texts?
- (2) What kind of cultural, cognitive, and linguistic factors enable us to minimize the misunderstanding in cross-border communication for pandemic-related translation texts?

2. Literature Review

2.1 The Necessity and Significance of Translating COVID-19 and Epidemic-related Texts

The Coronavirus crisis has increased the amount and frequency of medical text translation, confirming the preference for online sources as well as introducing a growing concern for appropriate expression of medical contents. Many articles discuss the translation problems around language variation of preventive health messages related to COVID-

19 to other epidemics. They provide various definitions of epidemic-related texts for translation. Medical terms often show the traditional Chinese social interaction practice models, epidemic-related texts also contain a diverse range of Chinese ideological and cultural terms. COVID-19-related texts are usually culture-specific and contain unique national features, translators often encounter unsymmetrical information load in reconstructing the semantic features of the original term. These difficulties and misinterpretations will trigger big or small cultural conflicts. These issues have research significance for our exploration in this paper. Therefore, it is necessary to consider translation theory, linguistic features, and cultural context comprehensively, to allow the translation variation to exist if the terminology is faithfully expressed and translation accuracy is ensured. Epidemic-related English texts and general English texts are compared and contrasted to present their concordance, and collocations and explore the most salient language features. Consequently, the translators resorted to semantic reconstruction featured by explication in translating these terms, such as transliteration plus categorization translation, descriptive equivalent, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, and naturalization to enhance the readability, comprehensibility, and acceptability of translation products.

2.2 The Introduction of Ideological and Cultural-loaded Words

As metaphorical COVID-19 theme texts are usually culture-specific and contain unique national features, translators often encounter unsymmetrical information load in reconstructing the semantic features of the original term. The examples of the corpus are mainly used to explain meaning, terminology, and collocation, which will enable medical professionals and common readers to comprehend any of the given terms and know precisely what they mean in certain medical backgrounds. Therefore, the function of cultural communication and faithful expression will be judged and analyzed equally. An insight into medical terminology, epidemic terms, and medical texts during and after COVID-19 is significant to do medical translation research.

Academically, it is crucial to compare and contrast these epidemic terms with cultural differences, to understand their ideological significance. Moreover, considering the sociability of medical terms academically and helping the global public to understand and treat this disease correctly, the author fills in the research gap by comparing the different terminology translation, synonyms of epidemic names, and translation texts in authentic communication, investigating translation's potential to influence the target culture and its values from both social and cognitive perspective, balancing between contextual constraints and the 'internal' way a translator goes.

2.3 Medical and Non-cultural-loaded Words

Academically, the majority of medical words and terminologies are scientific terms, contain simple meanings, and have few cultural elements. Therefore, faithful expression is the priority. It is intended to meet the need for the same reference rather than to achieve its semantic equivalence. Guided by functional equivalence theory, the flexibility of faithfulness is the key to the new medical term translation. The translation quality should be mainly based on whether it has achieved the purpose instead of whether it is semantically equivalent to the source texts.

2.4 Four-character Chinese Phrases Translation

In the globalization era, some medical terms and expressions are ideologically sensitive words. It is advisable to employ classical idioms, metaphors, and four-character phrases to symbolize Chinese people's strong concern, great sympathy, and cooperative rescue of the epidemic victims. The analysis is made to discuss the translation strategies and how to share China's experience and wisdom of epidemic prevention through the translation of four-character Chinese phrases. The COVID-19 pandemic controls domestic media and explores the use of literal and free translation.

The existing research covers the discourse of implicit ideological factors on virus control, but the explanation effect is less sufficient. Having a comprehensive study of medical translation theory and practice, and exploring the ways to solve misinterpretation issues will benefit society in the long run. Joint efforts are called to uniform medical terminologies and four-character Chinese phrases, to evaluate the translators' selection in the face of uncertainty throughout the translation process.

3. Theoretical Foundation

3.1 The Definition of Functional Equivalence Theory in a Corpus-based Setting

Nida's (1964) concept of functional equivalence was oriented towards communication with the target audience with a new focus on the function of the target text. Nida (2009) explains the strong characteristics of it is to decode,

transmit, and encode the message during the translation procedure. The essence of the theory is to interpret the designative and associative meanings of the source text to achieve the most close and natural equivalence in translation practice. As Susan Bassnett (2014) argues the definitions or distinction of dynamic and formal equivalence are very abstract and cannot be applied in all translation cases.

Academically, the theory itself needs a series of multi-layer explorations. It must involve the flexibility and loyalty of expression, academic stylistics, and linguistic features. For applied translation research, such as business, law, and biology, functional equivalence theory has a wide range of fields to explore and examine. Meanwhile, the corpus method can be used to analyze specific linguistic features, translation strategies, and social-cultural functions behind the translated texts. The integration of corpus translation and FE (Functional Equivalence) theory is applicable to define translation procedure, method, plan, technique, solution type, concepts, and medical terminologies. Teubert (2005) proposed that corpus research has become a key element for almost all language studies. Therefore, the intervention of corpus is used to build the bridge between language form, meaning, function, and context.

The theoretical framework of the paper will be based on functional equivalence and corpus analysis' quantitative approach, making corpus search observe how frequently an item occurs and what patterns it has. It will explore the rules and causes of medical text translation, find the solutions for realistic function, associative function, and ideal function equivalence, and present detailed discussions of the various methods used for descriptive translation studies. Ideally, the translators achieve the desired communication effect by completing a number of challenging translation activities in authentic communication contexts.

3.2 The Introduction of Functional Equivalence Theory in a Corpus-based Setting

Functional equivalence theory is both research problems and practical problems. It is applicable to medical text translation. With the requirement of equivalence between source and target texts, it will provide a comprehensive and theoretically powerful model of translation to engage with bilingual transfer problems. Few studies on medical translations including the corpus studied the linguistic genre characteristics of translated language, thus making the analysis of cultural or non-medical elements in medical translation an unexplored area.

When interdisciplinary comparison and contrast methods are adopted to analyze corpus with translation frameworks, the methodology can be named a corpus-based functional equivalence approach so that different collocation patterns of medical expressions can be revealed to ensure the translators examine language use of the specialized health concepts within the same conceptual cluster. Theoretically, the corpus-based translation method is employed to investigate how Chinese idioms and classical ancient essays are linguistically translated and culturally represented to English readers.

Corpus research is generally a methodologically-oriented branch of linguistics (Leech, 1997). It emphasizes the selection of authentic materials, statistical analysis of language features, and the application of corpus tools. It explores typical rules of language in form and meaning, collocation, and keywords in context. It advocates that the basic principle of language is embedded in language use.

Typical features observed in translation can be generalized to other kinds of bilingual use, as observable in the target language. Practically, it advocates step-by-step analysis of authentic materials.

Core features of corpus research are summarized as usage, quantitative tools, and get-together. The author will discuss the translation criteria for medical texts, the epidemic prevention and theme-related cultural-loaded four-word translation standard in particular, and the key factors that influence the translation quality.

4. Methodology

4.1 Research Design

Guided by the rules and principles of corpus-based methods, the paper summarizes and analyzes the collocation and usage, studies the frequency, coverage content, and vocabulary related to the corpus method. Then, the author makes frequency lists to compare the keywords of the corpora, determine the existence of sets of key items, and know their concordance. Meanwhile, it enables the researchers to count the text frequency, KWIC (Keywords in Context), and sentence length, annotate the language feature, and present the translation process explicitly to enable the readers to understand the meaning in a global cultural communication context.

Before the research starts, the author first finds the concordance of COVID-19, to maximize the keywords related to virus, disease, and epidemic. Then use the keyword extraction method to enable the users to make frequency lists, run a keyword comparison of the corpora, and search for relevant important medical knowledge. Finally, the researcher studies the grammar rules and professional terms to enable translators to contrast, analyze, and summarize the parallel corpus to find the equivalence between virus, disease, and their classification.

4.2 Data Collection Instruments

The data were collected from The BFSU sub-corpus of the DEAP (Database of English for Academic Purposes) Corpus. It contains medical research articles collected from leading international journals of medicine and is designed to explain terminology meaning, present collocation, and provide cultural background information for medical translation.

5. Results and Discussion

In different contexts, it is crucial to standardize the translation version. The following examples include variations in the translation of new expressions, terms, and terminologies created in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic. The scientific uniformity and the social function of medical terminology, translation norms for medical language, event, agent, and language.

5.1 New Medical Word and Translation Strategy

The emergence of new medical English terminology mirrors the development of medicine. The DEAP corpus provides a resource for translators and scholars for consultation to allow users to see the frequency of words and phrases dynamically, compare the collocates for words and phrases, know the frequency of keyword lists, observe association with COVID-19 topic source text expressions to find their linguistic values in respective cultural context. Consequently, comparison and contrast of Coronavirus, COVID-19, and SARS-CoV-2 epidemic translation concepts are made, highlighted, and labeled to translate correctly in respective different medical texts in the parallel corpus. Moreover, the new coronavirus, the coronavirus, and the novel coronavirus are typical examples of exploring the relationships between language elements, language, and social variables of epidemic-related expressions. Practically, the translators should comprehend the mechanism of the metaphorical features in the formation of the medical terminology, to keep faithful in their target language.

There are processes of directional division, overlapping, and repeating in the DEAP corpus. Typically, the word root of coronation is the emergence of word combination and new words combined, basically coronavirus + compound word, isolation for isolation + relationship. Meanwhile, the high frequency of medical and healthcare terminology is common to all the settings within similar proportions (43.56% in the Chinese media, 40.13% in the WHO, and 38.23% in the GNN). Moreover, DEAP Corpus can produce uniform social messages, retrieve commonly used expressions, such as words, sentences, tenses, collocations, and grammatical structures, and study their grammatical knowledge and rules to name new diseases academically, to help readers distinguish these synonyms and make professional terms less ambiguous. Otherwise, a lack of sufficient language context will hinder the readers from understanding the significance of translation efforts. Therefore, getting to know the origin of SARS-CoV-2-related new words, judgment criteria, research perspective, word formation, and development trend of related expressions are advantageous to grasp the translation methods of emerging new terminologies, realize scientific uniformity, and achieve the functional equivalence dynamically.

Table 1 indicates that the query of Coronavirus collocates for a given word or sees concordance lines for a word. The content of user queries is extended according to epidemics and diseases to be more relevant to improve the accuracy of corpus search and the quality of translation research. The concordance indicates the collocation that we do from word, and vocabulary to sentence, and paragraph level. As can be seen, there are 12 words and expressions about Coronavirus, including SARS-CoV, the Middle East respiratory, endemic, etc. Valuable data information is extracted. After analyzing concordance lines and the collocations of the COVID-19 clause from the DEAP corpus, the author divided them into two syntactic groups, that is, with a noun or disease name and with a verb clause.

Table 1. The Query of Coronavirus

Your query "coronavirus" returned 12 matches in 4 different texts (in 5,454,539 words [1,055 texts]; frequency: 2.2 instances per million words) [2.447 seconds]			
<input type="button" value=" <"/> <input type="button" value="<<"/> <input type="button" value=">>"/> <input type="button" value="> "/> <input type="text" value="Show Page: 1"/> <input type="button" value="Line View"/> <input type="button" value="Show in random order"/> <input type="text" value="New query"/> <input type="button" value="Go!"/>			
No	Filename	Solution 1 to 12	Page 1 / 1
1	Bio_091	by the infection of a new human	coronavirus SARS- CoV . The infection of SARS-CoV
2	Bio_091	new insights into the intermediate states of	coronavirus pre-fusion spike trimer during infection . Introduction
3	Bio_091	and avian species . Currently , six	coronavirus strains that are able to infect humans
4	Bio_091	2002 , the severe acute respiratory syndrome	coronavirus (SARS-CoV) , a lineage B
5	Bio_091	SARS-CoV) , a lineage B beta	coronavirus , was identified and infected more than
6	Bio_091	another highly pathogenic lineage C beta	coronavirus named the Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus
7	Bio_091	coronavirus named the Middle East respiratory syndrome	coronavirus (MERSCoV) emerged in Saudi Arabia
8	Bio_091	class I viral fusion protein , the	coronavirus S glycoprotein trimer recognizes a variety of
9	Bio_091	This intrinsic receptor-binding difference among these	coronavirus S glycoprotein trimers may be one of
10	Bio_228	Another new virus Middle East Respiratory Syndrome	coronavirus (MERS-CoV) had emerged in 2012
11	Bio_286	envelope (E) protein of SARS	coronavirus (SARS-CoV) is a potent PAMP
12	BR_035	such as hepatitis B virus and SARS	coronavirus endemic in China , this is an

5.2 Four-character Word and Translation Strategy

The author explores the use of literal and free translation of four-character Chinese phrases related to the COVID-19 pandemic control. Analysis of the translated product is to discuss the translation strategies and how to share China's experience and wisdom of epidemic prevention. Therefore, it should be exact and understandable for anyone with basic medical knowledge to comply with the collocation rules, respect the thinking habits of target readers, follow the proper order of communication and acceptability of translation texts, and achieve desirable ideological effects through functional equivalence.

Example 1

ST: Dao bu yuan ren, Ren wu yi guo.

TT: Great distance cannot separate us, and we all live in a united world.

Cooperation and universal love are addressed. Distance is the best subject to express the original idea. "The way is far away" is short and brief, but does not comply with the reading habit of English readers.

The target text should have accurate standardized diction and faithful expressions. "Far away" refers to far in distance, which is translated into "no foreign country for people who are not far away". The translation version must keep the scope of the source text, and the maximal level of FE theory must be clearly defined. Distance is a better subject to express the original idea. "The way is far away" is short and brief, but does not comply with the reading habit of English readers. The target text has accurate standardized diction and faithful expressions. The translation version must avoid narrowing the scope of the source text, and the maximal level of FE theory must be clearly defined.

Example 2

ST: Qing shan yi dao, tong dan feng yu.

TT: Like the mountain range that stretched before you and me, let's share the trials and hardships together.

It is quoted from the Wang Changlin's poem. We are in different places, sharing a bright moon and the same feeling. We are together and not separated by green mountains. In the translation, "together with" is the preposition, being together, accompany somebody, it modifies even mountains, which belongs collocation mistake. "同担风雨" can be translated as "share the same trials and hardships". Parallel structure and imperative sentences are stronger and more forceful. The functional equivalence is achieved in the target text. For the first step, translation errors have been examined from lexical, syntactic, and discourse levels respectively, so that different approaches can be adopted

to correct them. Then, translators must have profound cultural translation knowledge, a strong interest in COVID-19 theme translation, and have a good comprehension of both SL and TL. The criterion of correct translation is to cater to the reader's taste, arouse their emotional response as well as comply with Chinese national and cultural essence.

Example 3

ST: Tong qi lian zhi, gong pan chun lai.

TT: Of the same breath and from joint branches, we hope together for the spring to come soon.

Brothers should care about each other, and show sympathy and great concern in great difficulties and misfortunes. They have the same parents, just like trees and branches are tied together. They share the same breath and branches and hope for spring to come. The sentences are derived from thousand-character classics. Chinese and English idioms and expressions have the same literal meaning but different meanings. Therefore, the translators must choose the exact word, association, or collocation with spirit or spirituality when they come to translation. Dynamic equivalence for hoping together for the spring to come soon. The expression “hope together for the spring to come soon” of the text could be rendered into the Chinese catchphrase *Tong qi lian zhi, gong pan chun lai* noticeably, this phrase is open to a whole lot of other diverse versions in English, for example, to embrace spring, to welcome spring, to wait for spring. Obviously, the phrases and the examples above are cases in point for the various dynamic equivalents for hoping together for the spring to come soon or rather *Tong qi lian zhi, gong pan chun lai*. Translation means communication, so to speak. Or rather, it means translating the meaning, not the words. Technically, the translators must paraphrase the word-for-word translation, and compare and contrast the lexical meanings, grammatical classes, and rhetorical devices. They summarize the key element, analyze the collocation, and find appropriate translation strategies, rules, and principles. By analyzing the translated texts, the author accepts terminological variation, provides rich sources for contrastive linguistic research. What is important is the extent to which receptors correctly understand and appreciate the translated text, abolish the semantic ambivalence, Chinglish, and make the subtle, and delicate words explicit.

Three four-word characters, the sentence meaning complement each other, find the ones that express the SL precisely and gradually achieve functional equivalence in meaning. That is a valid translation product.

5.3 Linguistic Cultural-loaded Words and Translation Strategy

Peter Newmark (2001) emphasizes the approaches to translation are very skillful. Ideally, good translation must combine stylistic knowledge, source language, professional knowledge, and cultural impact.

Example 4

ST: Yi qing wu guo jie, ren jian you zhen qing.

TT: Virus knows no borders, but the worst of times reveals the best in people.

The literal meaning is virus has no country boundary. By using this translation version, the readers agree that the humanistic concern and shared human community are the common interests. The logical relation of Chinese is often hidden in words, but the connectives of sentence structure must be clear when translating into English.

Underlying meanings are embedded in the words, phrases, and sentences, but the connectors make the structure clear, modified, and logical in English. This version is short, brief, and essential to arouse people's sympathy and reasonable concerns. It is difficult to translate idiomatically and keep its original taste.

Example 5

ST: Tou wo yi mu tao, bao zhi yi qiong yao.

TT: You throw a peach to me, and I give you a white jade for friendship.

Keeping the original taste of elegance and matching of both sound and sense in two lines in the target text is hard to achieve. Linguistically, the sentence is short and concise. “Throw a peach to somebody” has been used. A white jade is more elegant than a jade. Objective and neutral words are employed to describe the epidemic and words used in how Chinese people help others during the epidemic. Semantic reconstruction featured by explication in translating these terms has been employed to achieve descriptive, cultural, and functional equivalence.

Specifically, they emphasize the subtlety of translation strategies, and the selection of words and phrases to ensure conceptual transparency and build the content knowledge in sufficient depth to achieve faithfulness, expressiveness, and elegance. These methods contribute to the conceptual transparency of the term translation, enhancing its readability, comprehensibility, and acceptability to suit the medical service needs.

Based on the analysis of the above translation case studies, the validity of a translation ranges from a comparison of corresponding lexical meanings, and grammatical classes, to the employment of appropriate rhetorical devices. Meanwhile, the original English materials were translated by different Chinese translators, as terminological variation was widely existent in the Chinese translation. The benefits of machine translation lie in the accuracy and comprehensibility of translated texts. It enables translators to use different Chinese expressions, help them to alleviate wrong translation, mistranslated sentences, and indiscriminate translation, and then to check both formally and informally whether important local linguistic variants coexist with translated terms introduced from international health documents to achieve the desired impact of translation practice. The ideal translator can communicate more effectively with fewer errors, and focus more on cultural and ideological contents.

The translators must adhere to the national standards for medical terminology and international (WHO) standards to integrate translation ethics, ideological differences, and cultural communication into the target texts to ensure their accuracy. Consequently, the corpus must be concrete to focus on the translation of epidemic-related medical terms and social-cultural background in concrete authentic contexts. Practically, databases of original Chinese medical texts are employed to know sub-library storage, capacity form, and class character ratio, further exploring the validity of the corpus method. Human-machine interaction with the new translation corpus tool will provide richer collocation resources to reduce errors in vocabulary, sentence, and syntax levels to improve translated products. The essence of evaluating translation quality lies in finding the correct translation for cross-cultural communication either in domestic media or international media, ranging from message correctness, completeness, and clearness to higher degrees of lexical diversity.

From the perspective of theme content, translation strategy, and language features, the author tries to put virus information translation and medical term standardization into social construction function in a big social context. The standardization of multiple medical English translations in different uses enables both medical experts and translators to learn semantic links and associations of medical discourse, called the emotive stance of the international community during and after COVID-19. Indeed, the success of COVID-19 theme translation shared collective regulation, which includes communication strategies, the regulation of group motivation, and culture-coordination strategies. The translation process begins with translators' involvement and engagement with medical texts and ends with a description of translation strategies. The macro- and micro-contextual constraints that impinge on translation and the 'internal' way a translator. Linguistic-cognitive orientation in translation studies emerges from a critical assessment of the validity and reliability of introspective and retrospective thinking-aloud studies.

The translation quality assessment increased the visibility of translators through their involvement in violent conflicts. With the help of a large language model, translators have more advantages in understanding context and cultural factors and enjoy more alternatives for their translation versions. Therefore, it is safe to say translation product is the cooperation between large language models, translators, and post-editing. Moreover, translators must draw form-use-meaning mapping in their minds to enable them to complete the translation process. Their critical reflection on translation practice and understanding leads to high-order thinking in the form of a capacity to exercise judgment in the face of uncertainty and create designs in the presence of unpredictability. Consequently, their cognition exerts a strong influence on their translation decision-making, instructional practices, and medical knowledge building.

6. Conclusion

This paper focuses on the COVID-19 theme translation and explores the feasibility of human-machine interaction in translation strategy selections by corpus-based methods to bridge the gap of recognizing the corresponding relationship between virus classification name, virus name, and disease name textually. Corpus-based translation study explores the principles, rules, and criteria embedded in certain strategies. The corpus approach allows researchers to look at a wide range of linguistic features related to the pandemic, in ways that would be difficult or impossible to study with any other resource. It attempts to explain the interactive relationship between translation, culture, epidemic control, and ideology. This problem might not be fully solvable by using corpus linguistics. Even though specific examples of ideological bias have not been presented, translators should be conscious of the lack of effective translation techniques for the definition and political perspective will bring public opinion bias. Meanwhile, important

local linguistic variants coexist with translated terms introduced from international health documents, the gap of which can be bridged by the corpus methods. The author reveals the ideology and social and cultural factors in the social context. The topics for future research will include a wide range of translation problems that were influenced by the pandemic, legal problems, and culture.

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