

# Emerging Trends in Translation Criticism in China (1992-2024): A Scientometric Analysis in CiteSpace

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## Abstract

**This study employs the bibliometric tool CiteSpace to systematically analyze 354 articles on translation criticism published in CSSCI and Peking University core journals between 1992 and 2024. By constructing multi-dimensional visual maps of keyword co-occurrence, institutional collaboration, author networks, and thematic evolution, the study uncovers the developmental trajectory, research hotspots, and future trends in this field. The results indicate that translation criticism research in China has undergone four stages—initial exploration, theoretical construction, comprehensive expansion, and peak development—gradually forming a research system centered on translation theory, translator behavior, and cultural criticism. Universities in East China constitute the core research force, though inter-institutional collaboration networks remain relatively sparse. Research hotspots include translation standards, literary translation, translator behavior criticism, and the cultural turn, while future research is expected to deepen in dimensions such as AI empowerment, localized practice, and ethical reflection. This study aims to provide data support and theoretical reference for the systematic and disciplinary development of translation criticism.**

## Keywords

**Translation Criticism; CiteSpace; Visualization Analysis; Knowledge Graphs.**

## 1. Introduction

Translation criticism refers to the systematic evaluation of the quality and value of translation activities and their products (i.e., translated texts) based on specific criteria [1]. It is defined as “a comprehensive analysis of the nature, process, techniques, methods, functions, and effects of translation” [2], “the understanding and assessment of translation activities” [3] and “the analysis, evaluation, and investigation centered on translation or translational practice” [4]. Translation criticism involves the analysis and judgment of multiple dimensions such as the selection of translation materials, application of strategies, handling of style, language conversion, and cultural adaptation. Its purpose is to systematically evaluate the accuracy, fluency, readability of the translated text, and the effects and significance it produces in the target cultural context. The value of translation criticism lies not only in deepening the understanding of translated texts but also in providing constructive feedback and guidance for translators, researchers, and readers. As a key bridge connecting translation theory and practice, translation criticism holds an irreplaceable core position in the disciplinary structure of Translation Studies.

Since the 1990s, translation criticism has gradually moved from the academic periphery to the research forefront, becoming an important branch of translation studies. Its research paradigms and methods have continuously enriched, with researchers attempting to use theories from other disciplines to interpret and elucidate translation criticism [5], showing a

trend of diversified development. However, domestic translation criticism research still lacks logical rigor and systematic construction awareness, and a scientifically sound critical system has not been truly established. Although significant theoretical achievements have been made in recent years regarding translation models, critical perspectives, and meta-criticism, the independent status of translation criticism within the disciplinary system still needs to be further established [6]. Therefore, how to promote the theoretical systematization and disciplinization of this field remains an important task for researchers. In this context, knowledge graphs, as visualization tools that reveal the knowledge structure and evolutionary trends of academic fields, have gradually become an important means in bibliometric research. CiteSpace software, with its powerful functions for co-word analysis, cluster identification, and burst detection, has been widely applied in translation studies, corpus linguistics, cultural studies, and other fields, helping scholars identify research hotspots, track academic evolution paths, and construct domain knowledge networks. Its application potential in translation criticism research is also gradually becoming apparent.

This paper uses CiteSpace as the core tool, combined with Python-assisted analysis techniques, to systematically construct knowledge graphs and conduct visual analysis of literature related to translation criticism published in CSSCI and Peking University core journals included in the CNKI database between 1992 and 2024. The research aims to sort out the research hotspots, academic collaboration networks, and development trends in this field. From the perspective of bibliometrics and mapping, it reveals the overall landscape and future directions of domestic translation criticism research, providing theoretical support and methodological inspiration for related studies.

## 2. Data Sources and Research Methods

### 2.1. Data Sources and Data Processing

The Chinese Social Science Citation Index (CSSCI) and the Peking University Core Journals Catalogue are among the most authoritative and academically rigorous citation databases for retrieving and analyzing research publications and citation patterns in the humanities and social sciences in China [7]. To objectively describe and present the current state of translation criticism research and ensure the scientific nature and reliability of this study's conclusions, this research uses CNKI as the data platform, with "translation criticism" as the keyword or article title search condition to search the CSSCI and Peking University Core journals included in CNKI. The search period ended on December 31, 2024, resulting in a total of 354 articles. Simultaneously, all information except abstracts was extracted from the sample literature and saved in TXT plain text format to facilitate data integration and analysis.

Previous studies have often treated institutional data rather crudely, failing to distinguish between primary (first-level) and secondary (subordinate) units within research institutions. This oversight has led to instances where subunits were identified as independent nodes and appeared separately in visualization results (see in Figure 1), thereby reducing the accuracy and credibility of the knowledge map and limiting the depth of institutional collaboration analysis. To address this issue, the present study utilizes the Python programming language for data preprocessing. Through customized scripts, first- and second-level institutional names were merged and standardized, thus improving the precision and reproducibility of the generated knowledge maps.

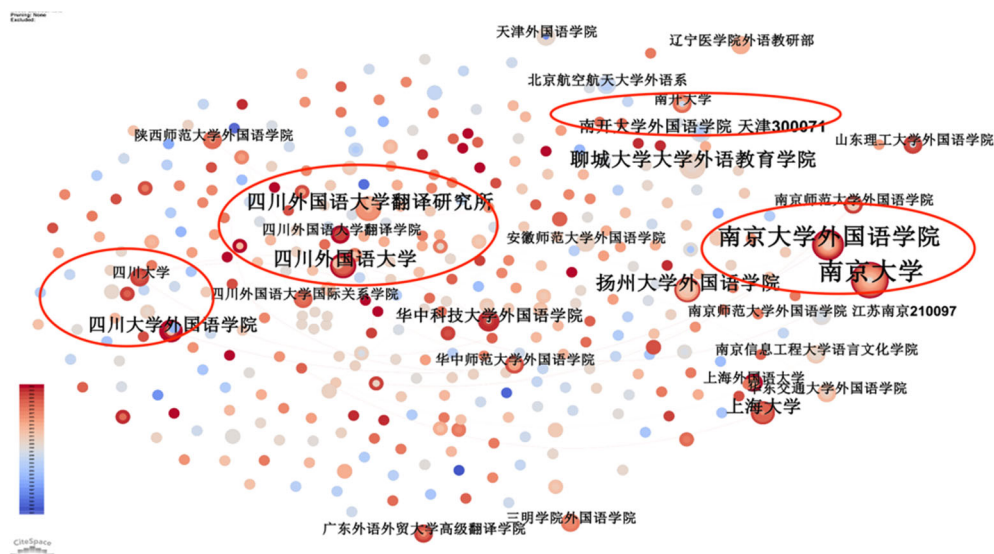


Figure 1. Research institutions in previous studies

## 2.2. Research Methods

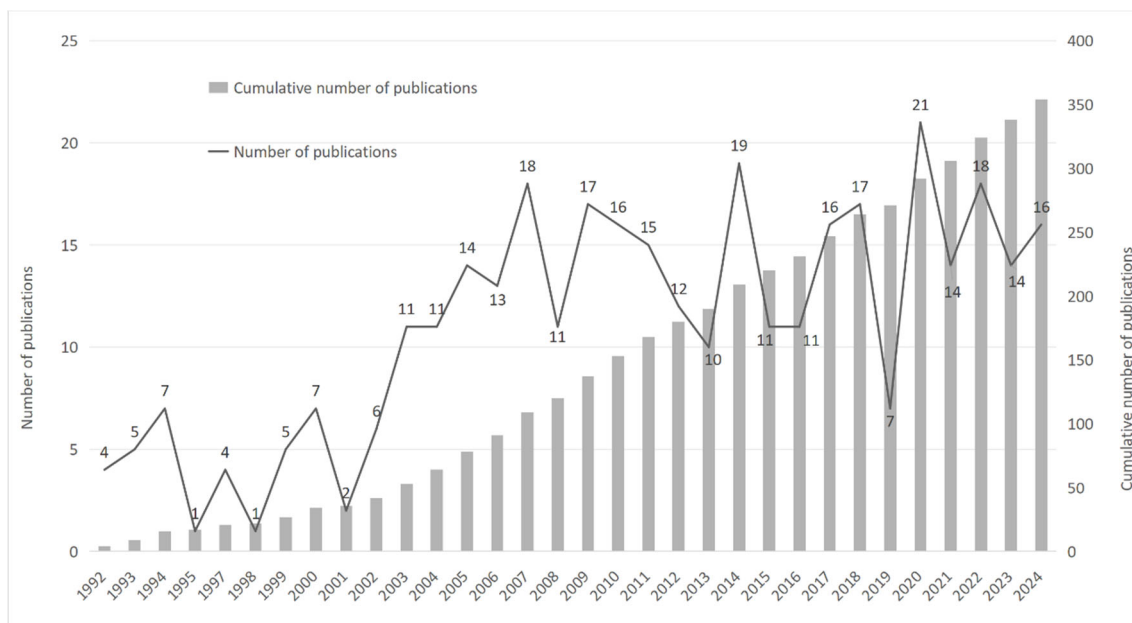
Scientific knowledge mapping reveals the dynamic development and structural relationships of scientific knowledge in a graphical manner. This tool treats scientific knowledge as the object of measurement, clearly presenting the network structure formed by knowledge units or groups and their complex interactions and evolution. As a visualization tool that reveals the knowledge structure and evolutionary trends of academic fields, knowledge graphs have gradually become an important means in bibliometric research.

CiteSpace is a scientific literature analysis tool developed by the team of Chaomei Chen at Drexel University in collaboration with the WISE Laboratory at Dalian University of Technology, built based on the Java language [8]. This tool uses bibliometric methods such as co-citation analysis theory and pathfinding network algorithms to quantitatively analyze metadata like titles, abstracts, keywords, and authors of literature in a specific research field, thereby constructing visual knowledge maps to assist researchers in detecting disciplinary development dynamics and frontier trends. This paper uses CiteSpace to analyze the sample data and draw scientific knowledge maps, generating and interpreting maps for publication quantity, institutions, authors, keywords, etc.

## 3. Overview of the Development of Translation Criticism Research in China

### 3.1. Changes in Publication Volume and Division of Development Stages

A diachronic analysis of the publication volume in a specific field can reveal the development characteristics and trends of that research area [9]. To study the temporal distribution of publications on translation criticism, this paper conducted a statistical analysis of the 354 articles published between 1992 and 2024, generating a trend chart of the domestic translation criticism research literature quantity, see Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Annual publication volume in domestic translation criticism research

From Figure 2, it can be seen that the number of publications on translation criticism in China showed a wavelike growth overall from 1992 to 2024. Translation criticism research in China has undergone a process from fragmented development to steady growth. The annual changes in publication volume reflect the academic community's level of attention to the field of translation criticism and shifts in research focus. Based on the publication volume between 1992 and 2024, the trend chart and the fitted curve ( $R^2 = 0.92$ ), combined with the development trajectory of domestic translation criticism, the development of translation criticism research during this period can be divided into the following four stages: the Germination and Exploration Period (1992-2000), the Theoretical Construction Period (2001-2007), the Comprehensive Expansion Period (2008-2015), and the Peak Development Period (2016-2024).

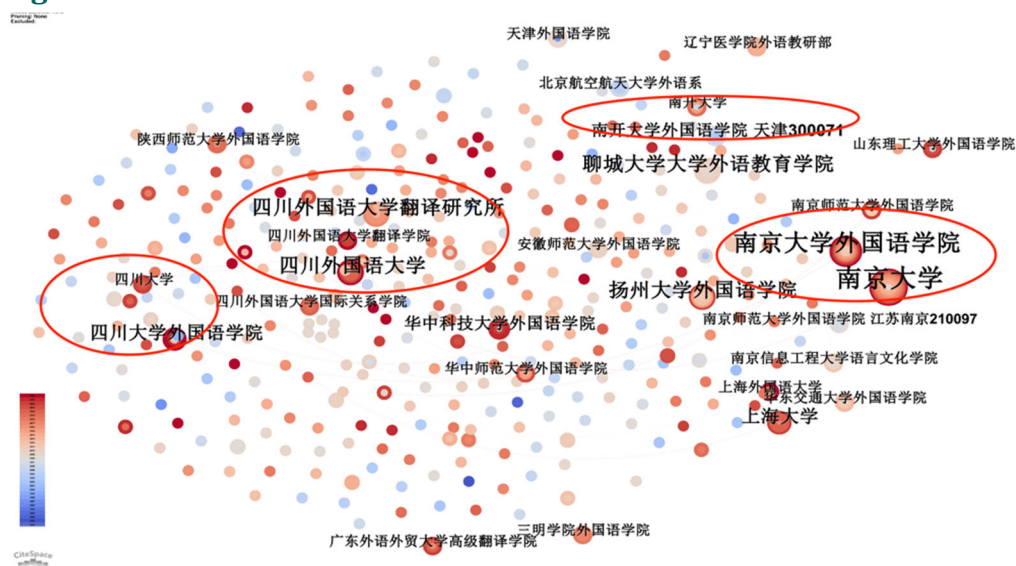
Between 1992 and 2000, the annual publication volume in the field of translation criticism was very low, only 2-7 articles, with significant fluctuations. The cumulative publication volume rose slowly, indicating that translation criticism research was still in its infancy. The literature during this period mainly focused on the introduction of the concept of translation criticism and empirical case discussions, without forming a stable academic discourse or systematic perspective. The academic community's attention to translation criticism was relatively low, lacking a systematic theoretical framework. During 2001-2007, with the enrichment of translation theories and innovation in translation research methods, translation criticism gradually received widespread attention, and the annual publication volume stably exceeded 10 articles for the first time. During 2008-2015, the annual literature volume on translation criticism remained high and reached new highs in multiple years (e.g., 16 articles in 2010 and 19 articles in 2014). Research themes gradually expanded to include translation standards, text-type criticism, cultural context analysis, etc., and academic cooperation and research networks gradually formed. During this stage, domestic research, represented by the "Translator Behavior Criticism" proposed by Zhou Lingshun, constructed new theoretical models for translation evaluation from the perspective of translator behavior, gradually forming a relatively systematic theoretical framework [10]. During 2016-2024, the annual publication volume on translation criticism remained between 14 and 21 articles, reaching a peak of 21 articles in 2020, marking the entry of translation criticism research into a gradually maturing stage. During this period, the research field of translation criticism became more

diversified, covering translation standards, critical theory, translation practice, and other aspects. Meanwhile, innovation in research methods and the gradual establishment of a translation criticism system also provided theoretical support for the deepening of this field.

Based on the long-term growth trend in publication volume, it can be predicted that future research on translation criticism will deepen further. With the continuous integration of translation theory and practice, the diversity and scientific nature of translation criticism research will continue to improve. Researchers will pay more attention to the improvement of theoretical systems and the combination with practical applications, especially how to use modern technology and interdisciplinary methods to promote the progress of translation criticism. Overall, the changes in publication volume reflect the development trajectory of the field of translation criticism. From the initial exploratory research to today's diversified development, translation criticism has gradually become an indispensable and important part of the translation discipline.

## 3.2. Main Research Forces and Their Distribution

### 3.2.1. High-Yield Institution



**Figure 3:** Domestic translation criticism research institution map

A visual analysis of high-yield research institutions in the field of translation criticism was conducted using CiteSpace software, and the results are shown in Figure 3. This institutional collaboration network map shows that the total number of institutions participating in translation criticism research is 153 (Nodes=153), the number of collaboration links between institutions is 67 (Links=67), and the network density is 0.0058 (Density=0.0058). In this map, research institutions are represented by circular nodes, whose diameter and label font size are proportional to the number of publications; the thickness of the lines between nodes reflects the strength of institutional collaboration, with thicker lines indicating more fruitful collaborative research outcomes [11]. The analysis indicates that Nanjing University and Yangzhou University are particularly prominent in this field and are the core institutions for translation criticism research. At the same time, it is not difficult to see that the distribution of publishing institutions in the domestic translation criticism field shows significant concentration and regional characteristics.

**Table 1.** Top 10 institutions in translation criticism research by publication volume

Ranking	Institution	Reigon	Literature Quantity
1	Nanjing University	East China	31
2	Yangzhou University	East China	25
3	Sichuan International Studies University	Southwest of China	22
4	Guangdong University of Foreign Studies	South China	16
5	Nanjing Normal University	East China	13
6	Nankai University	North China	9
7	Huazhong University of Science and Technology	Central China	9
8	Shandong Universiyu	East China	8
9	Shanghai International Studies University	East China	7
10	Univeristy of Electronic Science and Technologies of China	Southwest of China	7

The names and relevant information of the top 10 institutions with the largest node degrees in the knowledge graph are summarized in Table 1. According to the statistics, the top ten universities by publication volume are Nanjing University (31 articles), Yangzhou University (25 articles), Sichuan International Studies University (22 articles), Guangdong University of Foreign Studies (16 articles), Nanjing Normal University (13 articles), Nankai University (9 articles), Huazhong University of Science and Technology (9 articles), Shandong University (8 articles), Shanghai International Studies University (7 articles), and University of Electronic Science and Technology of China (7 articles). This distribution characteristic reflects that the field of translation criticism primarily relies on language-focused universities and comprehensive universities for research, while also showing differences in academic resources and research priorities across regions.

From the perspective of the geographical distribution of institutions, universities in East China are prominent in terms of publication volume. Nanjing University, Yangzhou University, Nanjing Normal University, Shanghai International Studies University, and Shandong University are all located in this region, occupying half of the top rankings. This concentration reflects the relatively well-allocated academic resources and leading position in translation studies in East China. Secondly, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies in South China and Sichuan International Studies University in the Southwest also have significant advantages in publication volume. As an important foreign language institution in South China, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies has secured a place in translation criticism research. As a representative of the Southwest region, Sichuan International Studies University demonstrates strong academic influence through its translation discipline construction and regional cultural characteristics.

From the perspective of the disciplinary background of research institutions, language-focused universities are at the core of research in the field of translation criticism. For example, universities specializing in foreign language studies, such as Shanghai International Studies University and Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, have promoted the deepening of translation criticism theory and innovation in practice through their disciplinary advantages. Furthermore, comprehensive universities such as Nanjing University, Shandong University, and Nankai University also occupy important positions in translation criticism research by leveraging their interdisciplinary integration capabilities. This interdisciplinary research model injects diverse theoretical perspectives and research methods into translation criticism.



between nodes indicate that there is a collaborative relationship between the authors, and the thicker the line, the more frequent the collaboration. Overall, the density of the author collaboration network in the field of translation criticism research in China is relatively low, indicating that collaborative relationships among scholars in this field are not yet close. Only a few collaborative groups with certain academic influence have formed locally, such as the teams of Liu Yunhong, Zhou Lingshun, Liao Qiyi, and Xu Jun. Among them, the collaboration scale of Liu Yunhong's team is the largest, occupying a prominent position in the network. The collaboration network of high-yield authors in this field is mainly single-core in structure and has not yet developed into a pattern of dual-core or multi-core coexistence. This type of structure relies on the driving force of a few core figures; the network structure is relatively loose and has weak risk resistance, which is not conducive to the stability and sustainable development of the research ecosystem. It may even lead to decreased research vitality and limited academic progress after the core figures leave [9].

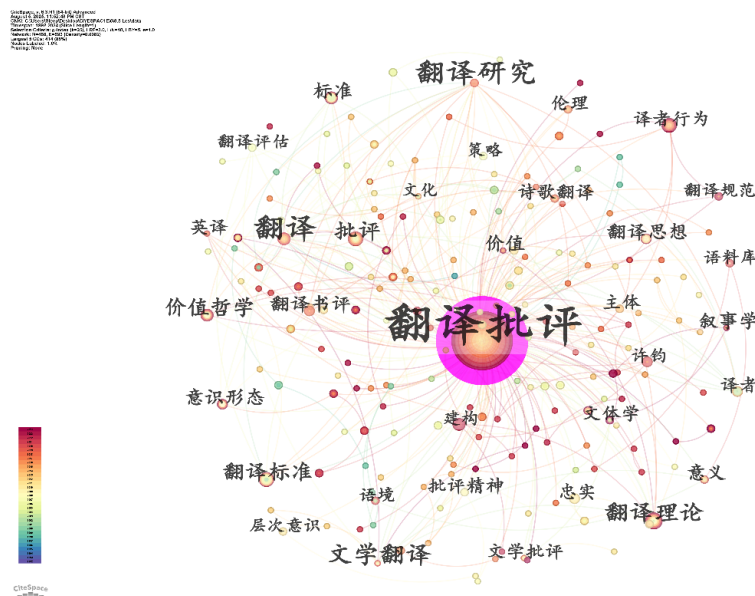
The distribution of research authors in the domestic translation criticism field shows significant concentration and regional characteristics. In terms of disciplinary background, the top ten high-yield authors are mainly concentrated in a few language-focused universities and comprehensive universities, forming a distinct academic influence. In terms of the geographical distribution of authors, high-yield authors are mostly concentrated in regions with more developed translation disciplines, such as East China and Southwest China. This distribution characteristic is closely related to the academic resources and research traditions of various universities. For example, translation criticism research at Yangzhou University is dominated by theoretical exploration, while Sichuan International Studies University delves deeply into translation history and system construction combined with critical practice. Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, as a language research center in South China, focuses on innovation in technical translation criticism. Various institutions rely on regional academic resources to form differentiated research paths.

It is worth noting that the academic collaboration network in the domestic translation criticism field has not yet fully developed. Although some authors have high influence in the academic circles at home and abroad, overall, collaborative efforts between different universities and scholars are scarce, and research teams mostly operate independently. This phenomenon limits the sharing of resources and academic exchange in translation criticism research. In the future, promoting academic collaboration across institutions and regions and establishing closer research networks will help expand the depth and breadth of translation criticism research.

### **3.3. Thematic Evolution of Translation Criticism Research in China**

#### **3.3.1. Analysis of Research Hotspots**

Keywords, as condensed carriers of the core content of academic literature, have frequency distributions that directly indicate research hotspots in a field [14]. Under the keyword co-occurrence analysis framework of CiteSpace, the hotspot map of domestic translation criticism research (see Figure 5) shows that the network contains 427 nodes and 853 links, with a density of 0.0094. Node size and label font size are positively correlated with keyword frequency. Among them, "translation criticism" occupies the highest node centrality, indicating that this theme constitutes the core research focus of the field.



**Figure 5:** Keyword co-occurrence map of domestic translation criticism research

From the newly drawn keyword co-occurrence map, it can be seen that "translation criticism" is undoubtedly the core topic of domestic translation criticism research. Its frequency of occurrence is as high as 198 times, and its centrality also ranks first (1.39), indicating that research in this field has always revolved around translation criticism and plays a pivotal role in the academic network (see Figure 5). High-frequency keywords closely related to it include "translation" (21 times), "translation studies" (14 times), "literary translation" (10 times), "translation theory" (6 times), "translation standards" (3 times), "translator behavior" (2 times), etc. The distribution of these keywords reflects the diversified development trends of translation criticism research in terms of theoretical support, practical application, and interdisciplinary expansion.

Firstly, translation theory and translation studies provide the theoretical framework and methodological support for translation criticism. Translation criticism not only relies on translation theory as a basis for judgment but has also gradually developed into an important branch of translation studies. This indicates a mutually supportive and bidirectional promoting relationship between translation criticism and translation theory. Secondly, literary translation is an important application field for translation criticism research. Compared with technical translation, literary translation has stronger creativity and cultural representativeness, thus becoming a key object of attention for critical researchers. In recent years, academia has not only focused on the criticism of literary texts such as poetry and novels but also involved the English translation research of literary classics, with the focus on the balance between "faithfulness" and "creativity." For example, the frequent appearance of keywords such as "culture," "ideology," and "censorship" in children's literature translation research indicates that the dimension of literary and cultural criticism has become an important part of translation criticism. The emergence of translation standards and translator behavior indicates that critical research is gradually shifting from result-oriented to process-oriented. Scholars not only focus on the final quality of the translated text but also emphasize the translator's behavioral choices, ethical responsibilities, and subjectivity. This is reflected in the "truth-seeking - utility-attaining" continuum evaluation model proposed in the "Translator Behavior Criticism Theory," first proposed by Professor Zhou Lingshun in 2010 [15]. This shift reflects that critical research is moving from "static text evaluation" to "dynamic process analysis," reflecting the deepening of research perspectives. Finally, keywords such as axiology, culture, and ideology reveal the cultural turn in translation criticism. With the deepening of globalization and cross-

cultural communication, critics have begun to explore the cultural intentions and social value judgments behind translation. For example, domestic scholars generally focus on how to handle the tension and discourse power issues between different cultures in the evaluation of translations. This trend is highly consistent with international research discussions on the relationship between translation and cultural politics [16].

In summary, the hotspots of domestic translation criticism research mainly focus on the theoretical construction of translation criticism, the evaluation of literary translation, the discussion of translation standards and translator behavior, and the expansion of value and cultural perspectives. These hotspots not only demonstrate the diversified pattern of research in this field but also indicate that future research may continue to advance in terms of interdisciplinary integration and the deepening of cultural criticism.

### 3.3.2. Stage Evolution of Research Themes

To gain an in-depth understanding of the changes in research hotspots in domestic translation criticism research, CiteSpace was used, with the network node set to Keyword and the display type set to "time zone," to conduct a visual analysis of the time zone distribution of translation criticism research hotspots. The generated knowledge map is shown in Figure 6. The time zone distribution map consists of bar areas of time zones, showing the diachronic evolution of research hotspots with years as dividing lines.

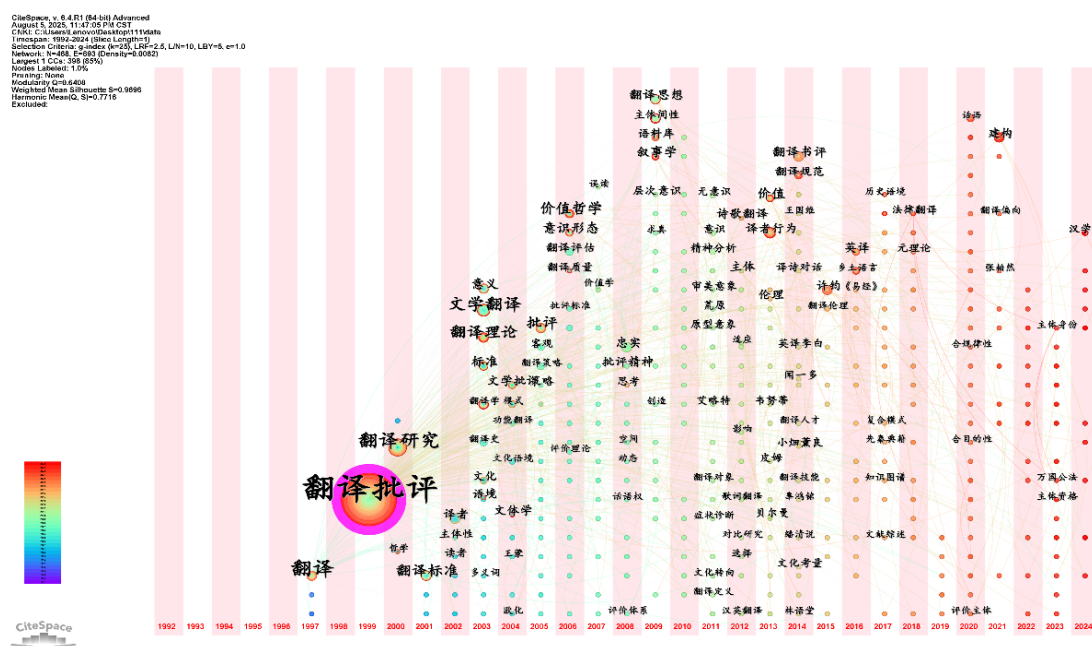


Figure 6. Timezone map of domestic translation criticism research

Combining the latest time zone map (see Figure 6), domestic translation criticism research has undergone a dynamic evolution from initial construction to the diversified expansion and then to interdisciplinary integration since the late 1990s.

The period from the late 1990s to the early 21st century was the theoretical starting stage of this field. Core keywords such as "translation criticism," "translation studies," and "translation standards" emerged in a concentrated manner around 1999, reflecting the academic community's focus on disciplinary positioning and evaluation standards. Research at this time mainly revolved around how to systematically evaluate translated works through scientific and standardized methods, gradually establishing the disciplinary attributes and basic framework of translation criticism. The definition that "translation criticism is the practice of systematic research, evaluation, and interpretation of translated works" became a typical characteristic of

this stage. Between 2000 and 2010, research gradually broke through the single evaluation at the language level and turned to focus on the role of cultural values and ideology. Keywords such as "literary translation," "axiology," "culture," and "ideology" frequently appeared in the map. For example, in children's literature translation research, "culture," "ideology," "censorship," etc., have become high-frequency words, indicating that the orientation of cultural criticism is taking shape. At the same time, literary translation has become a key focus area for researchers due to its recreative characteristics. After 2010, the research focus further shifted to process orientation. Keywords such as "translator behavior" and "subjectivity" gradually became active, showing that translators are being given increasingly important status in critical discourse. The "Translator Behavior Criticism Theory" proposed by Professor Zhou Lingshun in 2010 is particularly representative. Its "truth-seeking - utility-attaining" continuum evaluation model promoted the shift of research from static text criticism to dynamic process criticism, expanding the boundaries of translation criticism. From 2020 to the present, emerging keywords such as "purposefulness," "subject identity," and "meta-theory" have emerged successively in the time zone map, showing that research is no longer limited to the translated text and the translator but has extended to social discourse, cross-cultural identity construction, and skopos theory perspectives. Overall, the thematic evolution of domestic translation criticism research reflects a development path from disciplinary framework construction to the cultural turn, then to the exploration of subjectivity, and finally towards interdisciplinary integration. This evolution not only reveals the internal development logic of the discipline itself but also reflects its dynamic trend of continuously responding to the socio-cultural context and interdisciplinary theories.

#### 4. Prediction of Future Development of Translation Criticism Research in China

With the increasing complexity of global translation practices and the deep integration of interdisciplinary theories, translation criticism research will usher in a new round of paradigm transformation and field expansion. In the future, the field may take the reconstruction of the theoretical system as the core driving force, exploring innovative paths in the multiple dimensions of technological empowerment, localized practice, and ethical norms. On the one hand, the widespread application of artificial intelligence and big data technology will reshape the methodological framework of translation criticism, promoting the transformation of the critical paradigm from traditional empirical judgment to data-driven dynamic evaluation. For example, corpus-based quantitative analysis can accurately capture the linguistic features and cultural biases of translations, while the intervention of natural language processing (NLP) technology may enable multi-dimensional automated evaluation of translation quality (such as cultural adaptability, readability, and cross-context coherence), providing technical support for the scientification and precision of critical standards. In this process, the rise of the "human-computer collaboration" model will redefine the roles of translators and critics—human subjects need to focus on creativity, ethical judgment, and cultural adaptation capabilities that are difficult for machines to replace, with the assistance of technical tools, thereby constructing a critical system with greater explanatory power and inclusivity.

The localized practice and international dissemination of translation criticism will present a new pattern of two-way interaction. With the large-scale advancement of Chinese literature translation projects, researchers will pay more attention to the translation strategies of overseas sinologists like Howard Goldblatt and their reception mechanisms in the target culture, thereby feeding back into the international adaptation of local critical theories. For example, critical research on translated versions of classics such as the *I Ching* and *Dream of the Red Chamber* not only needs to examine the linguistic faithfulness of the translation but also

needs to combine the cultural cognitive framework of overseas readers to reveal how translation achieves "creative transformation" in the power game between Chinese and Western cultures. Such research may draw on postcolonial theory and sociological perspectives to critically reflect on the influence of "cultural hegemony" on translation choices, thereby constructing a more dialogic critical discourse space for the global dissemination of Chinese translation achievements.

The ethical dimension of translation criticism will be further strengthened, with the research focus shifting from text quality assessment to the social responsibility and public value of translation activities. In the context of globalization, translation is not only an act of language conversion but also a field of cultural negotiation and power construction. Critics need to confront ideological conflicts, cultural misreadings, and ethical dilemmas in translation. For example, through the analysis of the identity legitimacy of the "evaluating subject," they can explore how critics maintain objectivity and criticality in the face of diverse values. Furthermore, the popularization of digital media will promote translation criticism from academic circles to public participation. Emerging phenomena such as reader feedback on social media platforms and collaborative models in crowdsourced translation communities may give rise to an interaction mechanism between "public criticism" and "professional criticism," prompting translation criticism to assume the social function of promoting cross-cultural understanding and cultural democratization in the public discourse space.

Overall, the future development of translation criticism will, in the intertwining of technological innovation, cultural consciousness, and ethical reflection, gradually break through traditional disciplinary boundaries, forming a multi-dimensional research ecology that is interdisciplinary, cross-media, and cross-cultural. This process requires not only innovation at the theoretical level, such as integrating theories from cognitive science, digital humanities, and sociology to reconstruct critical paradigms, but also coordination at the practical level, including strengthening inter-regional academic cooperation, promoting the technological iteration of critical tools, and deepening the dialogue between local practices and international theories. Only in this way can translation criticism truly become an academic bridge connecting translation practice, cultural communication, and global governance, providing more forward-looking and inclusive intellectual support for the mutual learning and common prosperity of human civilizations.

## 5. Conclusion

This study systematically reviews the development trajectory of domestic translation criticism research over the past three decades through knowledge graph visualization technology. The research finds that this field has developed from early scattered empirical discussions into a comprehensive disciplinary system covering theory, practice, and interdisciplinary integration, with its evolution process showing obvious stage characteristics. The distribution of core authors and institutions shows that universities in East China (such as Nanjing University and Yangzhou University) dominate academic output, but the sparseness of cross-regional collaboration networks restricts disciplinary collaborative innovation. Future research needs to focus on three aspects: First, integrate artificial intelligence technology with traditional critical methods to construct data-driven dynamic evaluation models; second, strengthen the dialogue mechanism between the localized practice of translation criticism and international discourse, promoting the innovation of critical theory for the translation of Chinese classics; third, improve the construction of the academic community, promoting the interchange of resources across institutions and the mutual learning of interdisciplinary theories. Only in this way can translation criticism break through the shackles of empiricism and, in the dual context

of globalization and digitization, truly become an academic bridge connecting translation practice, cultural communication, and ethical reflection.

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