

## Article

# Research on the Impact of Intelligent Translation Tools on Foreign Language Teaching and Intercultural Communication Competence

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**Abstract:** In the current era where educational digitalization and globalization are deeply intertwined, intelligent translation tools have permeated every aspect of foreign language teaching, profoundly impacting traditional pedagogical models and the cultivation of intercultural communication competencies. This study transcends the singular evaluation framework of 'technological superiority' and adopts a three-dimensional analytical perspective encompassing technological adaptation, instructional innovation, and competency enhancement. Through empirical research and literature synthesis, we explore the operational mechanisms of intelligent translation tools in language input, output, and cultural transmission, analyzing their dual effects on students' intercultural cognition, communicative practices, and teachers' instructional transformation. The research reveals significant implications for modern language pedagogy, highlighting how these tools reshape the dynamics of classroom interaction and cultural understanding. Our findings indicate that while the scientific application of intelligent translation tools can improve teaching efficacy and enrich cultural input channels, excessive reliance may lead to weak language foundations and insufficient cultural critical thinking among students. The study emphasizes the importance of maintaining a balanced approach between technological integration and traditional teaching methodologies. Only by establishing a collaborative development model combining tool-assisted instruction with humanistic guidance can we achieve dual improvements in foreign language teaching quality and intercultural communication competence. This research contributes to the growing body of literature on technology-enhanced language learning while providing practical insights for educators navigating the digital transformation of language education.

**Keywords:** intelligent translation technology; foreign language pedagogy; intercultural competence; educational technology integration; language teaching methodology; digital learning transformation

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## 1. Introduction

Generative AI technologies are undergoing continuous evolution through iterative enhancements, leading to significant advancements in various fields. Intelligent translation tools, such as TranslateGemma-12b-it and CNKI Translation Assistant, have effectively transcended the temporal and spatial limitations traditionally associated with foreign language education. These tools have successfully overcome linguistic barriers by leveraging their core strengths, which include a collaborative understanding of visual and textual information, the ability to provide real-time interactive responses, and compatibility with multiple languages. The primary focus in the realm of foreign language teaching is now centered on achieving a harmonious development of language proficiency alongside intercultural communication competence. While these advanced translation tools offer substantial technical support for educational transformation, they

have also ignited discussions about potential issues such as "tool dependency" and "cultural transmission distortion." Current research often examines the effects of these tools from a narrow perspective, lacking a comprehensive analysis of their impact mechanisms and adaptation pathways. By building on established foreign language teaching practices and integrating the latest research insights, this study aims to systematically decode the dual impacts of intelligent translation tools on language education and intercultural communication capabilities [1]. It seeks to propose scientifically grounded application strategies that can provide both theoretical references and practical guidance for the digital transformation of foreign language education and the development of cross-cultural talents.

## **2. Technical Features of Intelligent Translation Tools and Their Adaptability to Foreign Language Teaching**

Intelligent translation tools, driven by advanced large language models and deep neural network technologies, have revolutionized the field by moving beyond mere literal translation to achieving nuanced semantic interpretation [2]. These tools possess core technical features that align exceptionally well with the fundamental requirements of foreign language education, thereby establishing essential prerequisites for a profound integration between these two domains [3]. In comparison to traditional translation tools, modern intelligent translation systems offer three core advantages that precisely match the essential objectives of foreign language teaching. These advantages include enhanced accuracy, adaptability to diverse educational contexts, and the ability to provide contextually relevant translations, all of which are crucial for effective language instruction [4].

The first advantage is the multimodal interaction and scenario-adaptive capabilities of these tools, which align seamlessly with the immersive educational demands of foreign language teaching. For example, certain models exhibit robust text-image joint interpretation capabilities, accurately identifying linguistic information from various sources such as textbook screenshots, foreign language charts, and handwritten notes [1]. These tools perform precise semantic translations tailored to specific teaching contexts, rather than relying on simple word-for-word correspondence. This capability effectively addresses the challenges faced by traditional translation tools when dealing with non-textual foreign language materials. The scenario-adaptive features of intelligent translation tools enable the integration of authentic language use scenarios into classroom instruction, allowing students to perceive linguistic patterns and accumulate expressive experience in practical contexts. This approach compensates for the prominent shortcomings of traditional teaching methods that often lack contextual relevance.

The second advantage lies in the personalized output and tiered adaptation features, which enable precise alignment with the learning needs of students across different proficiency levels. Intelligent translation tools can provide differentiated translation results and targeted learning recommendations based on learners' foreign language proficiency and learning objectives. For instance, they offer specialized terminology annotations and sentence structure analysis for students with weaker foundations, while high-achieving students receive comparative translations and expression optimization suggestions [5, 6]. This effectively implements the pedagogical philosophy of teaching according to individual aptitude [7]. The personalized adaptation approach effectively addresses the drawbacks of traditional one-size-fits-all teaching methods, significantly enhancing students' learning efficiency and active engagement by catering to their unique learning needs and preferences.

The third advantage is the embedded cultural context capability, which achieves seamless integration between language instruction and the development of intercultural communication skills. High-quality intelligent translation tools not only deliver translated texts but also provide contextual explanations tailored to specific cultural backgrounds. For instance, when translating expressions containing cultural metaphors or customary connotations, these tools simultaneously offer cultural background interpretations to help

students grasp the underlying cultural implications [8]. By leveraging a massive academic bilingual corpus, these tools provide precise cultural context analysis for technical terms, enabling learners to perceive cross-cultural differences during language acquisition [9]. This establishes a robust foundation for cultivating intercultural communication competence, which is essential in today's globalized world [10].

It is important to emphasize that the compatibility between intelligent translation tools and foreign language teaching is not absolute. The effectiveness of their application primarily depends on the synergy between tool selection, scenario configuration, and instructional design. Without scientific guidance and systematic planning, the technical advantages of these tools may fail to translate into tangible teaching outcomes [2, 11]. In some cases, they could even become obstacles to students' language acquisition and cultural understanding if not properly integrated into the educational framework [12]. Therefore, careful consideration and strategic implementation are crucial to maximizing the benefits of these advanced tools in foreign language education [13, 14].

### **3. Dual Impact of Intelligent Translation Tools on Foreign Language Teaching**

The influence of intelligent translation tools on the teaching of foreign languages reveals a notably dual character [15]. On one hand, these tools effectively address and overcome many of the limitations inherent in traditional teaching models, thereby fostering digital innovation within educational paradigms. On the other hand, they introduce a range of challenges at the instructional level that educators must navigate. These impacts are evident throughout the entire process of foreign language education, which includes teaching, learning, and assessment. This situation calls for a thorough dialectical analysis and pragmatic responses that are specifically tailored to the unique requirements of different teaching practices.

#### *3.1. Positive Empowerment: Promoting Digital Transformation of Foreign Language Teaching Models*

The implementation of intelligent translation tools is revolutionizing the "input-output" paradigm in foreign language education by shifting the emphasis from mere knowledge transmission to the development of comprehensive competencies. During the language acquisition process, these advanced tools seamlessly integrate multilingual teaching materials across a wide array of contexts, including academic publications, film clips, and scholarly texts [6, 9]. This integration significantly reduces the time educators spend on compiling and translating resources. Field research has shown that college foreign language instructors who utilize these tools can drastically cut down the time required for preparing bilingual teaching materials for courses such as "Science and Technology English Reading" by a substantial margin, while simultaneously enhancing the diversity and timeliness of the content. This approach to diversified language input not only broadens students' linguistic perspectives but also equips them with standardized expressions and practical application skills that are essential for various communicative scenarios. As a result, students are better prepared to engage in real-world communication with a more nuanced understanding of language use.

In the realm of instructional implementation, intelligent translation tools play a pivotal role in facilitating the development of a "human-machine collaborative" teaching model. This model effectively breaks away from the traditional teacher-dominated paradigm, placing students at the center of the learning process. Educators can leverage these tools to assign personalized learning tasks, such as translating foreign language texts and analyzing cross-cultural content. This allows teachers to concentrate on elucidating complex concepts, guiding critical thinking, and conducting competency assessments. Such an approach not only alleviates the repetitive workload for teachers but also provides targeted learning guidance, thereby significantly boosting student engagement and initiative. By integrating AI translation tools into the teaching pathway, educators can achieve seamless synergy between digital tools, online interactions, and classroom

instruction [9, 10]. This integration is instrumental in driving the digital transformation of translation education, leading to substantial improvements in both the quality and effectiveness of the educational experience.

In the process of teaching evaluation, intelligent translation tools enable a transition to more diversified and precise assessment methods. Traditional foreign language teaching evaluations have predominantly relied on paper-and-pencil tests, which focus on assessing students' linguistic knowledge but have clear limitations. In contrast, intelligent translation tools can incorporate multidimensional data from students' translation exercises, oral expressions, and cultural analyses to generate personalized evaluation reports. These reports provide a detailed analysis of students' weaknesses in language expression and cultural understanding, offering teachers scientific evidence to adjust their teaching strategies [1]. Additionally, students receive guidance on how to optimize their learning directions. This evaluation model, based on intelligent translation tools, effectively addresses the shortcomings of traditional methods, significantly enhancing the scientific rigor and targeted precision of teaching assessments. As a result, both educators and students benefit from a more informed and effective educational process.

### *3.2. Potential Challenges: Inducing Teaching Imbalance and Competency Weakness Issues*

The excessive reliance on intelligent translation tools can significantly disrupt the equilibrium in foreign language education, potentially undermining students' foundational language skills and their ability to learn independently [3]. Many learners may become overly dependent on these tools for tasks such as translation and writing, which can hinder their active accumulation and flexible application of linguistic knowledge. This dependency often results in a scenario where students become proficient in using tools for translation but struggle with expressing themselves independently. Consequently, they frequently make basic errors, including spelling mistakes and grammatical inconsistencies. Students with weaker language foundations are particularly susceptible to this over-reliance, which can lead to neglecting cultural accuracy and grammatical norms in their translations. Over time, this practice can severely impair their ability to construct language effectively, as they miss out on the essential practice of engaging with the language in a more traditional and comprehensive manner.

Conversely, the 'standardized translation' feature of intelligent translation tools may impede the development of students' linguistic thinking and innovative capabilities. The primary goal of foreign language learning is to foster flexibility and creativity in language use. However, translations produced by these tools often follow fixed expression patterns, lacking personalization and originality. Continuous use of such tools can lead students into a 'template-based' approach, making it challenging for them to develop their unique linguistic styles [9]. Additionally, some intelligent translation tools exhibit issues such as translation bias and cultural distortion, especially when dealing with culturally rich content like idioms, proverbs, and customs, where accuracy is often lacking. If students accept these translations without question, it can mislead their language learning and cultural understanding, ultimately impacting the quality of education. Intelligent translation tools frequently struggle to convey contextual meanings and cultural nuances accurately, particularly when processing texts with sensitive elements, necessitating manual intervention and correction by educators.

At the same time, the widespread adoption of intelligent translation tools has elevated the requirements for teachers' professional competencies. Some educators may not possess adequate understanding and proficiency in these tools, which hampers their ability to guide students in their proper use [1]. In some cases, educators might even resort to extreme measures, such as substituting traditional teaching methods with these tools [7]. Others may become overly reliant on these tools, neglecting to enhance their own expertise, which makes it challenging to meet the demands of digital education and exacerbates the imbalance in foreign language instruction [10]. Insufficient digital literacy among teachers remains a significant constraint on the effective implementation of

intelligent translation tools in higher education, highlighting the need for ongoing professional development and training to ensure that educators can effectively integrate these technologies into their teaching practices.

#### **4. Mechanisms of Intelligent Translation Tools on Cross-Cultural Communication Competence**

The essence of intercultural competence lies in the harmonious development of language ability, cultural cognition, and communication skills. Intelligent translation tools play a pivotal role in shaping this competence by influencing how students learn languages and perceive cultural nuances [1, 6]. These tools impact intercultural competence through three primary mechanisms: enhancing cultural cognition, facilitating communication practice, and improving communication literacy. Additionally, they exhibit dual characteristics, offering both benefits and challenges in the context of cross-cultural interactions. By integrating these tools into the learning process, students can develop a more nuanced understanding of different cultures, which is essential for effective communication in a globalized world [13].

At the cultural cognition level, intelligent translation tools significantly expand students' cultural perspectives, enabling them to recognize and appreciate the diversity of cultural values, customs, traditions, and thought processes. Cross-cultural communication necessitates an understanding of these diverse elements. By translating texts and offering cultural annotations, these tools allow students to engage with cultural content from various regions, fostering a deeper comprehension of the intrinsic links between language and culture [9]. For example, when translating dialogues from films or articles from foreign sources, these tools can provide supplementary cultural background information. This helps students understand the cultural implications behind linguistic expressions, reducing the risk of misunderstandings due to cultural differences. The ability to grasp these nuances is crucial for avoiding communication pitfalls and enhancing intercultural sensitivity and tolerance.

In practical communication scenarios, intelligent translation tools play a crucial role in minimizing language barriers during cross-cultural interactions, thereby boosting students' confidence. For learners with limited proficiency in foreign languages, the challenges of verbal expression in cross-cultural exchanges can often reduce their willingness to communicate and affect their self-confidence [4]. These tools offer real-time translation support, allowing students to express their intentions clearly and understand others' messages accurately. This significantly reduces communication anxiety and encourages more active participation in intercultural interactions [1]. By providing robust support for the practical enhancement of communicative competence, these tools empower students to engage more effectively in cross-cultural dialogues, thereby fostering a more inclusive and understanding global community [12].

However, the use of intelligent translation tools can also impede the deepening of intercultural communication competence. One of the main challenges is that their literal translation approach can lead to cultural distortion. Some tools struggle to accurately convey culturally nuanced expressions that contain emotional connotations and value systems, such as idioms, proverbs, and euphemisms. When students rely heavily on these translations for cross-cultural communication, misunderstandings may occur, compromising the effectiveness of communication [12]. This highlights the need for human intervention by educators to ensure that the emotional depth and cultural significance embedded in subtle cultural differences and idiomatic expressions are accurately captured and conveyed.

On the other hand, excessive reliance on intelligent translation tools may undermine students' intercultural communication skills and critical thinking abilities. Effective intercultural communication requires not only basic language proficiency but also the ability to address cultural differences flexibly and resolve communication conflicts. Intelligent translation tools cannot replace the need for cognitive judgment and emotional expression. Prolonged dependence on these tools may lead to a lack of proactive thinking

and adaptive response capabilities, hindering the achievement of truly effective intercultural communication [9]. The core of intercultural competence involves critical cultural reflection skills, which are essential for understanding and navigating complex cultural landscapes [2]. The standardized outputs of intelligent translation tools often fall short in cultivating these higher-order thinking abilities, potentially impeding the development of cultural critical thinking skills.

## 5. Scientific Application Pathways for Intelligent Translation Tools

The analysis indicates that intelligent translation tools have a significant dual impact on the teaching of foreign languages and the development of intercultural communication skills. To maximize the beneficial effects of these tools, educators should avoid extreme perspectives such as viewing tools as either all-powerful or entirely dismissible. Instead, they should embrace a balanced approach that integrates tool-assisted learning with humanistic guidance and a focus on competency development. This comprehensive strategy promotes a seamless integration of technological applications with educational practices and cultural enrichment, ultimately enhancing the overall learning experience [3, 14].

### 5.1. Clarify tool positioning and establish a "human-machine collaboration" teaching model

Initially, it is crucial to define the "supportive role" of intelligent translation tools, emphasizing their function as auxiliary aids in foreign language education and the development of intercultural communication skills [1]. These tools should not be viewed as primary replacements for the instructional roles of teachers or the learning processes of students. Educators must carefully select translation tools that align with specific educational goals and contexts. For example, these tools can significantly improve efficiency in repetitive tasks such as gathering materials and translating terminology [8]. However, it is vital to encourage students to engage in independent thought and practical application during the development of core competencies like language expression and cultural analysis, thereby preventing over-reliance on technological aids. Furthermore, creating a "human-machine collaborative" teaching model necessitates a clear delineation of roles: Teachers should concentrate on instructional design, cognitive guidance, cultural interpretation, and skill assessment, while the tools offer language support, additional resources, and personalized feedback. This approach fosters a constructive educational environment characterized by "teacher leadership, tool assistance, and student-centered learning." For instance, in intercultural communication courses, educators might have students use translation tools to translate texts from various cultural backgrounds [3, 9]. Subsequently, teachers can guide students in analyzing the cultural nuances in the translated texts, thereby nurturing critical cultural literacy, rather than allowing students to merely replicate machine-generated translations.

### 5.2. Optimizing instructional design to integrate language teaching with intercultural cultivation

By leveraging the advanced capabilities of intelligent translation tools, we can significantly enhance instructional design strategies to seamlessly integrate and promote the development of language proficiency alongside intercultural communication skills. In the realm of language instruction, these tools serve to enrich the input materials by encouraging students to compare translations generated by the tools with standard linguistic expressions [14]. This process aids in the accumulation of linguistic knowledge and the refinement of expressive techniques. For the teaching of intercultural communication, these tools offer a variety of cultural texts and video clips, which assist students in analyzing cultural differences and exploring effective communication strategies. This approach enhances both cultural awareness and communicative competence. Furthermore, teaching tasks are carefully tiered based on the students' levels of foreign language proficiency and their foundational intercultural communication skills.

For instance, beginners might engage in tasks such as "cultural annotation translation," while more advanced students could participate in "intercultural communication scenario simulations," thereby effectively implementing differentiated instruction [11]. Moreover, the adoption of the "corpus-task-competency-output" teaching chain model facilitates the integration of intelligent translation tools throughout the task design process [8]. This enables students to concurrently enhance their language skills and intercultural communication abilities as they complete various tasks.

### *5.3. Strengthening Teacher Empowerment to Enhance Digital Teaching Competence*

As the primary practitioners in the field of foreign language education, teachers' digital teaching competencies play a crucial role in determining the effectiveness of intelligent translation tools. Higher education institutions should focus on strengthening specialized training programs to enhance faculty understanding, operational proficiency, and instructional guidance regarding these tools [6, 7]. This involves equipping educators with a comprehensive understanding of tool functionalities, practical application scenarios, and optimization strategies to prevent both excessive reliance on these tools and incorrect usage. At the same time, institutions should cultivate a mindset oriented towards digital teaching among educators, encouraging them to proactively explore pedagogical approaches that integrate these tools. By incorporating their teaching experience into the optimization of instructional design, educators can significantly elevate the quality of teaching. Furthermore, teachers must prioritize their professional development by continuously acquiring language knowledge and enhancing cultural literacy [15]. While utilizing technological tools, they should provide contextual explanations and cognitive guidance to address potential cultural communication gaps. This approach helps students properly evaluate the applications of these tools and fosters their autonomous learning capabilities alongside critical cultural analysis skills. Improving teachers' digital literacy is essential for the effective implementation of intelligent translation tools in university foreign language education.

### *5.4. Standardize student usage and cultivate autonomous learning and critical thinking abilities*

It is essential to educate students on the development of proper concepts regarding the use of tools, standardizing their application behaviors, and eliminating tendencies towards over-reliance. Teachers play a crucial role in this process by clearly explaining both the advantages and limitations of intelligent translation tools. This guidance helps students use these tools appropriately during their learning processes [9, 12]. For example, when students encounter unfamiliar vocabulary or complex sentence structures, they should utilize these tools to aid their comprehension. However, when it comes to completing core tasks such as translation and writing, students should engage in independent thinking and proactive practice, rather than directly relying on tool-generated answers. At the same time, it is important to strengthen the cultivation of students' self-directed learning abilities [14]. This can be achieved by encouraging them to actively accumulate language knowledge, summarize effective learning methods, and enhance their linguistic expression and comprehension skills. Furthermore, fostering students' cultural critical thinking abilities is vital. This can be done by guiding them to compare and analyze cultural differences, rationally evaluate the cultural transmission effects of tool-generated translations, and learn to independently assess and correct translation errors. Such practices improve the accuracy and effectiveness of cross-cultural communication. Integrating AI literacy, critical thinking, and cultural analysis capabilities throughout foreign language teaching processes helps students critically utilize intelligent translation tools, laying a solid foundation for enhancing their cross-cultural communication competence.

## 6. Conclusion and Prospects

Through systematic analysis of intelligent translation tools' impact on foreign language teaching and intercultural communication competence, this study concludes that such tools—leveraging technological advantages including multimodal interaction, personalized adaptation, and cultural context integration—effectively enhance teaching efficiency, broaden students' cultural perspectives, and strengthen their intercultural communication confidence. They provide robust technical support for digital transformation in foreign language education and cross-cultural talent development. However, excessive reliance on these tools may lead to weak language foundations, insufficient self-learning capabilities, and inadequate cultural critical thinking skills among students. Additionally, inherent issues such as translation bias and cultural distortion in the tools themselves may negatively affect teaching quality and intercultural communication outcomes. These challenges highlight the necessity for educators to balance the use of technology with traditional teaching methods to ensure a well-rounded educational experience.

In the future, as intelligent translation technology continues to evolve, its integration with foreign language education and intercultural communication training will become increasingly profound and cohesive. Subsequent research should focus on three key directions: First, investigating the adaptability of various intelligent translation tools (such as open-source models and academic-specific tools) in different language teaching scenarios to develop targeted application strategies. Second, conducting long-term empirical studies to track the lasting impact of intelligent translation tools on students' language proficiency and intercultural communication skills, thereby refining implementation models. Third, exploring collaborative application pathways between intelligent translation tools and other digital teaching tools to build a comprehensive digital foreign language education system, ultimately enhancing both teaching quality and intercultural communication competency development. Furthermore, it is crucial to address the ethical considerations and potential biases inherent in these technologies to ensure they serve as equitable and effective educational aids.

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