



Received: 28-09-2024  
Accepted: 08-11-2024

## International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies

ISSN: 2583-049X

### The Influence of AI on Translation: A Transformative Change in the Language Industry

Nguyễn Thị Tuyết Hạnh

Lecturer, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Corresponding Author: Nguyễn Thị Tuyết Hạnh

#### Abstract

This research examines the tendency of changes of translation in connection with the development of artificial intelligence (AI). The study took place at an industrial university in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, where one hundred students (n=100) from the second-year translation class were interviewed regarding AI as a tool for their translation processes and the quality of products they work on at the end. While prior researchers have highlighted the scope of actions achieved through the use of AI translation instruments and assisted translators, however, very little has been understood in regards the thoughts of future translators as to the application of such technology in their profession. For this purpose, a mixed-methods approach has been

chosen to address this gap. Surveys and observations were used in this research and appropriate analytical procedures were developed. The results will highlight students' expectations of the influence of AI on their translation activities as well as the accuracy level of the final work. This leads to the last point of this dissertation where possible synergies between AI and human translators are also addressed as a strategy to get the best outcomes. This paper could be advantageous as it offers a new professional perspective to educators and practitioners overall as these trends will in the future increase integration of AI into the work of human translators.

**Keywords:** Translation, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Translation Studies, Human-AI Collaborative, Translation Industry

#### 1. Introduction

The area of translation, which is so commonly used in communication and exchange of culture around the globe, has undergone a lot of transformation. Initially, only human translators who have vast knowledge of different languages and cultures have been the main agents of translating one language into another. Their careful issues are oriented on detail, meaning in interpreted language, and ability to capture main ideas of the original text to other languages and cultures. However, the situation has changed when artificial intelligence (AI) emerged, threatened the central place of employment of the translator, and spurred the translation industry.

Such rapid development in AI is being able to increasingly enhance its capabilities in understanding and manipulating language, the data analysis, and intricate computational functions. This might change the translation scene. AI-based translation tools are very rapid, efficient, and accurate, raising questions about the consequences on future translation professions. While some people worry that AI will overshadow human translators, others embrace it as a wonderful tool that can make their work much more productive and higher quality (Sun, 2021; Lihua, 2022<sup>[5]</sup>; Ye, 2024<sup>[23]</sup>; Nguyen, 2024a, 2024b, 2024c<sup>[8, 10, 11]</sup>).

This paper discusses the influence of artificial intelligence on the translation industry, specifically focusing on the views of students of translation. Consequently, data that can be gathered by assessing the opinions concerning the advantages and drawbacks of using AI in translation will contain information about the shifting dynamics of this profession.

#### *The Traditional Approach to Language Translation*

Translation has always been tied very closely with the development of different societies and those cultures as well. Throughout the historical development the function of translation has been significant and especially in antiquity while writing scribes translated religious and historical texts. Now translators are still needed in the global markets and in business, diplomacy, and scientific research. The ability to translate has consistently been essential (Sun, 2021; Lihua, 2022<sup>[5]</sup>; Ye, 2024

[23]; Nguyen, 2023a, 2023b, 2023c [12, 13, 14]).

Traditional translation practices involve human translators working either individually or collaboratively. They rely on their linguistic abilities, cultural understanding, and resources that assist them in recalling past translations. The translation process generally includes several stages. First, there is analyzing in which the translator goes through the textual material with the purpose of getting familiar with the content, the context as well as the target readers. After that, there is research work, through which the translator gathers data on the materials' topics, cultural references and specific terms. The next is the actual translation phase, during which the translator expresses the meaning of the original text in a different language and at the same time is aware of the stylistics of the language being translated. Lastly, there is proofreading which involves the translator reviewing the work to ensure it is accurate and easy to read (Sun, 2021; Ye, 2024 [23]; Nguyen, 2022 [17]; Nguyen, 2021 [18]).

Although the use of traditional methods has been adopted by the translation industry for many years, it does have limitations. Translators are humans and they can make mistakes, show inconsistency and have personal prejudices. In addition, translating the text can be a long and expensive process, especially if a large number of words have to be translated.

### **The Growth of AI in Translation**

Modern development of artificial intelligence is able to address problems related to traditional means of translation. AI translation applications can enhance the accuracy because it analyses large amounts of data in order to identify patterns and errors. Also, they can help reduce the translation time where of minor task like term checking and quality assurance are undertaken so that human translators can focus on more complex duties. Furthermore, there are cost reductions when using Artificial Intelligence because it only takes a short time to perform most translation activities (Sun, 2021; Nguyen, 2020a, 2020b, 2020c [19, 20, 21]).

Among those methods, one of the key advancements is the development of machine translation (MT) systems. MT systems use mathematical or intelligent model to translate text as well as convert one language into another. Old generation's machine translation systems were often capable of generating inconsistent or wrong translations. However, the advancement in the recent deep learning has made the translation to be of a high quality in most cases.

## **2. Literature review**

### **2.1 Views on how AI influences the translation process and the resulting translation version:**

Many research studies emphasize both the beneficial and detrimental effects of artificial intelligence on translation across four aspects: Speed, precision, quality, and user trust.

#### **2.1.1 The influence of AI on translation speed**

According to Alkodimi *et al.* (2024) [2], AI tools are capable of translating text more rapidly than humans, allowing students additional time to refine and enhance the translated material, ultimately yielding a superior final outcome. In Ye's (2024) [23] research, one of the key benefits of AI-based language translation tools, especially ChatGPT, is its ability to provide instant translations. With ChatGPT, users can translate in real-time while engaging in conversation and interaction. During the application process, suitable translated content can be generated as long as ChatGPT receives the correct source language input. Furthermore, Ye

(2024) [23] noted that human translators often require significant time to complete a translation; in some instances, this could take several days if the text is particularly complex. In contrast, ChatGPT can execute translations swiftly, finishing the task in mere seconds while ensuring a high level of accuracy. Besides efficiently managing numerous translation tasks simultaneously, AI tools like ChatGPT also feature learning and recognition capabilities that can process substantial amounts of linguistic data. Thanks to ChatGPT's robust information processing abilities and speed, the coherence and consistency of the translated text are upheld throughout the translation process.

#### **2.1.2 The influence of AI on translation precision**

The study by Akbar *et al.* (2024) [1] revealed that AI-enabled language translation is at the forefront of advancements. Due to improvements in understanding idiomatic expressions, context, and subtleties, translation precision has reached new heights. The authors noted that AI translation can perform tasks more swiftly and accurately while also maintaining a formal and concise writing style. Nevertheless, their findings indicated that while AI can support fundamental grammatical analysis, human translators can address AI's shortcomings by recognizing logical structures and connotations.

From Ye's research (2024), it was determined that translations generated by AI, particularly ChatGPT, are smoother, more precise, and better at retaining the style and meaning of the original text. ChatGPT has the capability to greatly enhance translation accuracy to some extent. With its extensive data processing and collection abilities, it can do much to simplify translation efficiency. Along with that, ChatGPT's AI translation features include the ability to manage terminology. This mechanism will increase the accuracy of its translated output. The process of translation is being transformed on a rapid basis as the progress in AI translation progresses. However, the drawbacks of AI tools are also apparent. As per Ye (2024) [23], even with its growing popularity, its knowledge base consists only of translations from content provided by the founding company and lacks an understanding of linguistic context or nuance, leading language translators to be cautious about its translation reliability.

According to Hussein and Kadhim (2024) [4], the case study analysis showed that human translation is superior to machine translation primarily for its ability to accurately transmit the intended meaning and, conversely, is a more suitable way to achieve the highest cultural sensitivity and effectiveness. According to the authors however, the precision of AI translation lacks in comparison to human translation. It's remarkable how challenging it is for AI to grasp the complexities and cultural nuances present in a text when compared to human translation. With reference to the use of phrasal verbs, proverbs, and idiomatic expressions, metaphors, and idioms, human translators are far superior to the AI in the act of translation.

#### **2.1.3 The influence of AI on quality**

According to Alkodimi *et al.* (2024) [2], translations resulting from artificial intelligent tools are better. To their opinion human translation is more inaccurate and has wrong brackets of structure. At the same time, text translated using the help of AI is much more correct and logically built. This can be because of the way that AI programs tend to be very pragmatic; they tell an adventure with the same words and often rely on formalized language and terminologies. The

said consistency can help to retain the author's intention or placing an understanding on the text as is. Research shows that the quality of translation generated by AI matches that found in human translation.

According to Sun (2021), there has been significant advancement in AI translation capabilities. Consequently, numerous articles within the translation field have suggested that artificial intelligence could entirely replace human translators; the replacement index for translators stands at a notable 0.38%. Nonetheless, Sun insisted that the quality of AI translations is still inadequate compared to that of a human translator. An AI translation may fail to capture the intended meaning of the source language text, leading to differences sometimes big enough to make the translated text confusing. So, one should not expect an immaculate translation from AI as if it were the best and utmost quality.

#### **2.1.4 The influence on trust in utilizing AI**

According to Ye (2024)<sup>[23]</sup>, the fact that AI interprets and understands complex language diminishes the workload employees have in managing workflows because it enhances translation, solves translation inquiries, manages terminology, and provides other additional functions. Translation is a creative linguistic endeavor that has tremendous usefulness. To conclude, it must be recognized that the rapid development and extensive deployment of artificial intelligence have affected translation both positively and negatively.

## **2.2 Collaboration between AI translators and human translators**

### **2.2.1 Human translators**

Lihua (2022)<sup>[5]</sup> defined human translators as individuals who are proficient in two languages and apply this proficiency to translate source materials into target texts after understanding their content. According to Constantin *et al.* (2024)<sup>[3]</sup> and Lihua (2022)<sup>[5]</sup>, human translators are crucial for interpreting essential or intricate content, creative works, or highly specialized fields, as well as for the artistic use of language, including puns, metaphors, slogans, and similar elements. They exhibit a comprehensive understanding of context, producing accurate translations that are particularly relevant, showcasing their expertise. Yun (2021), Hussein, and Kadhim (2024)<sup>[4]</sup>, and Alkodimi *et al.* (2024)<sup>[2]</sup> provide a description of the human translator's ability to recognize the semantic features together with the syntactic configurations of the original text. In addition, they are able to recognize the connotations and logical structures in those texts. For this reason, human translators can produce target texts of higher quality than that which is characterized by accuracy, creativity, consistency, and cultural relevance. On the other hand, human translators charge considerably more for their translated products and take longer to deliver.

### **2.2.2 AI translators**

Sim *et al.* (2024) and Lihua (2022)<sup>[5]</sup> defined machine translation as a software-based process that translates texts automatically and quickly, often with no regard for the contextual nuances in the translations. Google Translate and Reverso are examples of such software.

The positive features of AI translation tools have been highlighted in the studies by Sun (2021), Akbar *et al.* (2024)<sup>[1]</sup>, Sim *et al.* (2024), Liu and Li (2023)<sup>[7]</sup>, Yun (2021), and Hussein and Kadhim (2024)<sup>[4]</sup>. The notable features include the ability to handle a wide range of languages, cost-

effectiveness, assistance in simple grammatical analysis, and a great reduction in the time taken by human translators due to their speedy translation capacity. Lihua (2022)<sup>[5]</sup> and Sun (2021) have pointed out several drawbacks of machine translation tools. To begin with, machine translators find it difficult to understand specialized vocabulary in certain types of source materials. Moreover, they fail to take into account social contexts and human culture during the translation process. Last but not the least, mechanized translation is not yet able to produce the quality of translated texts as is produced by professional translators.

### **2.2.3 Collaboration between AI translators and humans**

As of the rapid developments of AI today, fully operational AI translators are emerging within the translation business, as concerns shift towards their significance and role. Multiple research studies indicate that the coexistence of human translators and AI translators enhances the quality of translations or adds to the excellence and professionalism of the texts produced. Such coexistence is observed in two stages within the translation process: Pre-editing and post-editing.

As Sun (2021) highlights, pre-editing in translation refers to the process of checking, changing, and improving target texts before using machine translators. Human translators perform specific tasks that translation machines cannot handle. First, they can tackle new terms and specialized industry jargon that are not previously stored in the machine. Second, they can recognize and remove ambiguous and unclear phrases. Third, they can eliminate superfluous words and sentences. Lastly, they possess the ability to reorganize syntactic structures. These four tasks help machine translators during the preparatory work with the source materials, making their texts more easily readable and translatable. Pre-editing work can play a massive role in lightening the loads of machine translation or increasing the efficiency of the machine translation system.

as claimed by Sun (2021) & Yun (2021), post-editing in translation means fine-tuning and optimizing the output generated by machine translators. Thus, the objective is to enhance the standard and efficiency of using machine translation on transcribing other materials by attaining accuracy in the content and reducing the ambiguity on the understanding part. According to the findings, human translators in this stage must employ their knowledge, look up specialized dictionaries, use the internet sources and find suitable replacements for inaccurate words produced by machine translation. In post-editing, there is a lot that a human translator should not do which include: Translators should not use vague language. Furthermore, Soysal (2023) saw that human translators change the syntactic patterns, check, and improve the translated text.

#### **Research Questions**

To fulfill the purpose of the study, the survey was seeking to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the students' views on the influence of AI on their translation process and the resulting translation versions?
2. In what ways can AI and human translators collaborate to obtain optimal outcomes?

## **3. Methods**

A survey was conducted with an aim of investigating the effect of AI on translation according to second year students at the International University of Ho Chi Minh City (IUH).

Surveys are more useful in data and perspective gathering about the feelings, opinions and feelings of individuals.

**Pedagogical Setting & Participants**

The research concentrated on a group of 100 second-year students enrolled in translation programs at IUH. The following participants were chosen because they freely chose to participate in the study of translation and most probably, have practical experience on AI translation aids.

**Design of the Study**

**Survey format**

An online survey was chosen to collect data because they are fast, inexpensive and reach more participants than other methods. This survey was conducted online, which allowed most of the students to take it.

**Survey questions**

The survey tool was created to tackle the two research questions:

**Research Question 1:** What are the students' perspectives on the influence of AI on their translation process and the resulting translation versions?

The inquiries examined students' perceptions of the influence of AI on translation speed, accuracy, quality, and the overall translation process. Additionally, they sought students' views on how AI affects the final translated text, addressing alterations in style, tone, and cultural appropriateness. (Sun, 2021)

**Research Question 2:** In what ways can AI and human translators collaborate to obtain optimal outcomes?

The inquiries examined students' perspectives on the collaboration between AI and human translators. It also discussed methods for their joint efforts, such as refining text prior to translation, reviewing it post-translation, and ensuring the quality is maintained.

**Data collection & analysis**

Online survey was conducted among 100 second year students of IUH. Response was concern based, and students the liberty was given that their identity would not be revealed in any way. Data collection was done for a fixed time which gives an adequate opportunity to the participants to complete the survey.

**4. Results/Findings and discussion**

**1. Research question 1: What are the students' views on the influence of AI on their translation process and the resulting translation versions?**

This paper focused on what students' view is regarding the impact of AI in translation, in aspects such as; speed, precision, quality, and trust in utilizing AI.

**Influence on translation speed**

The results show the respondents have mostly positive attitude towards the impact of AI on the speed of translations. The gathered data provided strong evidence for the hypothesis that using of AI-tools helped students, as 89.4% of them stated that now they are able to translate in a shorter time. However, 5.7% of the respondents believed that their translation has reduced, and they might need further validation to understand why this has been the case.

**Influence on translation precision**

In the same vein, regarding specificity, students as a rule manifested themselves a constructive engagement regarding the impact of AI on such factor as translation precision. Three-quarters of the respondents (78.5%) expressed a positive response to an improvement in the accuracy of results, demonstrating that AI can help minimize mistakes. But a smaller percentage of 7.6% stated that the accuracy faced a decline, thereby revealing that there is still a scope for enhancements of the AI tools for better result.

**Influence on the translation quality**

Underneath, the effect of AI on translation quality is less straightforward. On the one hand it has fastened processes and improved precision. The quality has improved for most of the student respondents (62.1%) though a large percentage of them (29.7%) did not notice any change in quality and 8.2% students complained of declining quality. These discoveries imply that even though improving some aspects of translating can lead to better overallness, the same cannot be said of the AI.

**Influence on trust in utilizing AI**

One of the emerging insights is that many people agree that AI greatly enhances students' confidence in using translation resources. An overwhelming majority of the students, 85.7% of them to be precise, stated that they felt more confident and that was due to AI facilitating their confidence when undertaking translation assignments. This must have primarily arisen from a noticeable speed, precision and quality of the final product delivered through the help of AI and ease of use.

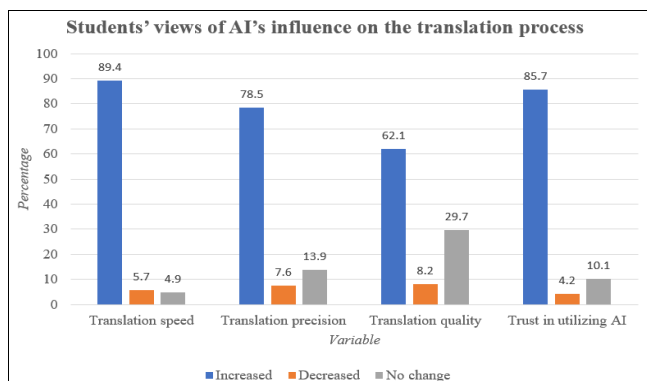
**General consequences**

Based on the findings of this study, it is possible to understand widespread students' attitudes to the influence of AI on translation. AI can enhance speed, precision, and confidence, yet its influence on translation quality is more complex. Further investigation is necessary to comprehend the factors shaping perceptions of translation quality.

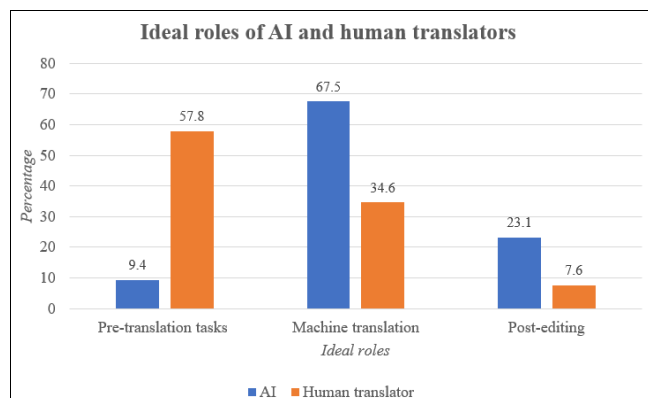
Additionally, we must explore ways to enhance AI tools so they can reliably contribute to translation improvements. It is also crucial to consider the implications of AI on the translator profession. AI can certainly assist individuals in performing their tasks more effectively, but it is vital to utilize it in a manner that leverages AI's strengths while still appreciating the unique contributions of human translators. By thoughtfully addressing these issues, educators and professionals can harness AI to enhance the translation process and mitigate potential challenges.

**2. Research Question 2: In what ways can AI and human translators collaborate to obtain optimal outcomes?**

The information presented reveals significant insights into the perceptions people have regarding the functions of AI and human translators in the translation of text.



**Chart 1:** Students' views of AI's influence on the translation process



**Chart 2:** Ideal roles of AI and human translators

### ***The role of AI in the translation process***

Notably, when it comes to language translation, an area that has received recent development, the confidence stands at 67.5% of respondents. It has found another area where it can be very valuable – AI being able to analyze and translate vast amounts of information more quickly than before. The fact that AI was calculated to perform only 9.4% for the pre-translation tasks and 23.1% for post-editing shows that even though AI is gradually entering these areas, the people can still distinguish its performance from the genuine human knowledge.

### ***The role of the human translator in the translation process***

However, the human involvement remained an important issue, especially at the first step of the translation process (57.8%). This is marked by a very strong belief in the use of human discretion when it comes to tasks such as document categorization, term identification and handling and even project scheduling. Nevertheless, human professionals are still relevant for such tasks so that the project can be successful and complemented by AI. Another twenty six percent (34.6%) of the respondents are also interested in human input during the process of translation, emphasizing the importance of human touch for properties such as detail, culture and style. The small percentage indicating post-editing which (7.6%) may make people think of it as something performed by AI, although further analysis should be conducted to establish this.

### ***Collaboration between AI and human translators***

The data suggests that there is not head-to-head competition between AI and human translators. AI is good at accomplishing tasks with speed and handling big volumes of data, whereas people are very good at knowledge application, coming up with innovative solutions or knowing different cultures. The most probable solution probably has to do with using artificial intelligence for obvious repetitive work and using people for more sophisticated work.

### ***Upcoming trends***

However, it is crucial to underline that the subject is now in a constant state of evolution and deals with artificial intelligence. The capability developments of AI will inevitably cause shifts in the use of AI and human translators. For example, it is likely that AI will take on a greater role in both pre-translation and post-editing activities in the future.

To unlock AI's full potential in translation, significant investment in research and development is necessary to improve AI's capacity to understand intricate language subtleties and cultural contexts. Moreover, training

initiatives for human translators should aim to cultivate skills that enhance AI functions, such as strategic thinking, problem-solving, and intercultural communication.

Overall, the information provided highlights the increasing significance of AI in the translation process while reinforcing the ongoing demand for human expertise. By promoting a cooperative relationship between AI and human translators, the translation sector can reach enhanced levels of speech, precision, and quality.

## **5. Conclusion**

In the current world, translation is revolutionized due to artificial intelligence (AI) improving the speed, precision and quality of the process. This paper explored students' impression regarding the effectiveness of AI in translating tasks as well as the likelihood of the integration of AI. The paper brings out the fact that there are both the advantages and disadvantages of AI translation tools.

Most of the students see AI as a helpful element to enhance the speed of translation and enhance its quality. Considering this, the study suggests that the participation of AI in translations can help people do their jobs faster. Also, the use of AI in translation has enhanced the accuracy of translation since the tool is capable of sorting considerable information and generating very few errors.

However, AI is rather double-sided regarding the quality of translation. As a supplement, AI excels at briefly dealing with routine tasks and producing uniform results, but it lacks sensitivity to such important aspects as cultural differences, specific idioms, which a good translator tuple with perfectly well. A logical conclusion based on the results of the study is the recognition of the fact that while renouncing to a rather strong AI in the field of translation, the human-level of translation, skills of a translator, and, particularly, his or her creativity do matter in translating and are of great importance where cultural references and originality of the translated piece are of significance.

According to the research, working with AI can actually result in better translation outcomes. AI is good at language translation and data processing type of works, but human translators bring a different flavor to things; in addition to context knowledge, cultural understanding, and deep semantic analysis. AI and human translators can create the best results by collaborating in order to utilize the strengths of each other.

The data presented in this context focuses more on the human translation profession in the preliminary steps as document evaluation or terminology. It is relevant to their capacity to appreciate the original text and choose terms, as well as to judge potential problems. Moreover, human translators are still needed for checking the AI translated output and making necessary adjustments in terms of the fluency and cultural appropriateness of the translated text.

The future of translation should involve more and more human interaction with AI. The routine work is thought to be automated and AI will help increase efficiency and accuracy. But human translators will remain essential for work involving deep understanding, cultural awareness, and original thinking.

To provide AI with the best value for translation, more funding needs to be directed towards improvement of AI systems which currently pose certain drawbacks. This means advancing the circumstances of how AI comprehends and analyzes complex language and cultural and oral trends.

Also, the training of human translators should be oriented towards competencies compatible with AI, for example, thinking ahead, creative and critical minds as well as interpersonal communications.

In conclusion, AI makes a tremendous impact on the industry of the translation. Unlike human, the progress of AI is mainly in the transfer of computing instead of the improvement of general thinking abilities, yet, compared with human, AI is helpful in the routine cognitive work. With the help of AI, the translation sector is opening additional possibilities for promoting collaboration between AI and human translators, which can become more accurate, more efficient and more effective, thus helping to eliminate language barriers in our increasingly globalized world.

## 6. Acknowledgement

The Faculty of Foreign Languages at the Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City assisted with this study. We appreciate our colleagues for their valuable insights that contributed to the research.

## 7. References

1. Akbar K, Mohamed A, Mohamed B, Mohamed YA, Mousab A, Muawia E. Impact of artificial intelligence on language translation: A review. *IEEE Access*. 2024; 12:25553-25579. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2024.3366802>.
2. Alkhdimi KA, Alqahtani OA, Al-Wasy BQ. Human-AI collaboration in translation and back translation of literary texts. *Journal of Social Studies*. 2024; 30(2):174-192. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.20428/jss.v30i2.2404>.
3. Constantin F, Pop A, Sim M. Human intelligence and artificial intelligence in professional translations — Redesigning the translator profession. In Kavoura, A., Borges-Tiago, T., Tiago, F. (Eds.), *Strategic innovative marketing and tourism. ICSIMAT 2023: Springer Proceedings in Business and Economics*, 2024. Doi: [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-51038-0\\_27](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-51038-0_27).
4. Hussein TA, Kadhim MJ. Artificial intelligence impact on human translation: Legal texts as a case study. *International Journal of Linguistics Literature & Translation*. 2024; 7(5):89-95. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.32996/ijllt.2024.7.5.11>.
5. Lihua Z. The relationship between machine translation and human translation under the influence of artificial intelligence machine translation. *Mobile Information Systems*. 2022; 5:1-8. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/9121636>.
6. Li Y. AI machine translation + post editing in English Chinese translation under the background of big data. *Scholar Publishing Group Machine Learning Theory and Practice*. 2021; 2(1):1-8. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.38007/ML.2021.020101>.
7. Liu X, Li C. Artificial intelligence and translation. In C. Sinwai (Ed.), *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Technology* (pp. 280–302). Routledge, 2023.
8. Nguyen TTH. Intervention development for self-regulated writing among English learners: A single-case design study. *International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies*. 2024a; 4(3):1399-1410.
9. Nguyen XH, Le TT, Do DK, Hoang QN, Nguyen TTH. Students' attitudes toward utilizing AI-based technologies to improve their speaking proficiency. *Scientific Journal of Ho Chi Minh City University of Education*, 2024. Doi: [https://doi.org/10.54607/hcmue.js.21.5.4270\(2024\)](https://doi.org/10.54607/hcmue.js.21.5.4270(2024)).
10. Nguyen TTH. Examining the issues of English-speaking skills that university EFL learners face. *International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies*. 2024b; 4(2):36-40.
11. Nguyen TTH. Addressing core values in professional development in the context of English language teaching: Case study. *International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies*. 2024c; 4(1):214-218.
12. Nguyen TTH. Animate your communicative class & embark your students with fun facts. *International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies*. 2023a; 3(6):835-840.
13. Nguyen TTH. Advantages and disadvantages of online classes through some authors. *International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies*. 2023b; 3(1):754-756.
14. Nguyen TTH. Analyze two main characteristics of Vietnamese women through cultural language. *International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies*. 2023c; 3(5):119-123.
15. Nguyen TTH. Technology tools for disabled online learners. *International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies*. 2023d; 3(6):835-840.
16. Nguyen TTH, Hoang KT. Application cultural linguistics to a new model for humor in translation. *International Research Journal of Innovations in Engineering and Technology*. 2023; 6(10):79-84.
17. Nguyen TTH. Locative prepositions “at, in, on” and translation to Vietnamese representational meaning. *International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research*. 2022; 13(3):2229-5518.
18. Nguyen TTH. Locative prepositions “at, in, on” and translation to Vietnamese through frameworks. *International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research (IJSER)*, 2021, 2229-5518.
19. Nguyen TTH. Approaching the use of the prepositions “at, in, on” by some non-specialized university students in Ho Chi Minh City in 2018. *Scientific Journal of Ho Chi Minh City University of Education*, 2020a.
20. Nguyen TTH. Access to English prepositions and equivalent units in Vietnamese. *Scientific Journal of Ho Chi Minh City University of Education*, 2020b.
21. Nguyen TTH. The locating prepositions "at, in, on" in English and the translation into Vietnamese through the locating reference frame. *Scientific Journal of Ho Chi Minh City University of Education*, 2020c.
22. Sun W. Integration of machine translation and manual translation in translation practice based on artificial intelligence and big data technology. *Proceeding of AIAM2021: 2021 3rd International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Advanced Manufacture*, 2022, 1895-1897. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3495018.3495510>
23. Ye L. The feasibility study of artificial intelligence ChatGPT in translation field. *Frontiers in Computing and Intelligent Systems*. 2024; 8(1):52-57. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.54097/5vp4mn42>.