

## 附件二

## 评审简表

申报单位（盖章）： 申报人姓名： 牟立群 语种：英语 拟评资格： 译审（笔） 审核人签字：

## 一、基本情况及主要经历

姓 名	牟立群	性 别	女	出生年月	1976.12	参加工作时间	2000.05	现行政职务	/	
最高学历	研究生	毕业学校	武汉科技大学		所学专业	外国语言学及应用语言学	毕业时间	2010.12	学位	硕士
现专业技术职务（资格）		一级笔译	取得时间	2020.12	同级专业技术职务取得时间		/	从事本专业年限	15 年	
专业技术工作起止时间		工 作 单 位			从事何种专业技术工作	取得何种专业技术职称		取得职称时间		
2011 年 01 月~2011 年 12 月		上海译桥翻译公司			翻译					
2011 年 12 月~2017 年 12 月		安徽金鼎锅炉股份有限公司			翻译	二级笔译		2017.05		
2018 年 01 月~2021 年 04 月		安徽宸宇锅炉工程技术有限公司			翻译/审校	一级笔译		2020.12		
2021 年 04 月~至今		自由译者			翻译/审校					
年 月~ 年 月										
年 月~ 年 月										
年 月~ 年 月										

注 1：审核人请在首行签字并在表首加盖公章。

注 2：“同级专业技术职务及取得时间”是指由其它专业技术职务转评为翻译专业技术职务人员，其原专业技术职务取得时间。

## 二、任现职（取得现资格）以来的工作业绩

### 1. 承担重点项目情况

序号	重点项目名称	本人负责部分	级别			项目进行时间	出版单位及时间	完成情况及效果
			地市级	省部级	国家级			

### 2. 获奖情况（填地市级一等奖、省部级一、二等奖，国家级一、二、三等奖）

序号	获奖题目	奖项名称	获奖级别及等级	颁奖单位	获奖时间	本人承担内容

### 三、任现职（取得现资格）以来完成工作任务情况

审稿字数（万字）	超过 63 万字
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. IBM 网络安全课程项目近 17 万字</li><li>2. Elastic Campaign [Cx0] IT-Wrapped 项目近 13 万字</li><li>3. Acne Studios 新品简介与文案项目近 4 万字</li><li>4. Amkor Technology 项目近 3 万字</li><li>5. 1Password 产品文案项目近 3 万字</li><li>6. DAZN Group 节目介绍近 7 万字</li><li>7. Disney OneID 用户界面近 3500 字</li><li>8. Disney 网站及 APP 亚洲影视项目近 2 万字</li><li>9. SDL 产品文案项目近 13 万字</li><li>10. 三一生命科学项目近 5 万字</li><li>11. TTD “帮助中心” 项目近 18 万字</li><li>12. 三部曲：〈無極之境〉內文文案近 800 字</li><li>13. 三部曲：〈無極之境〉拍賣圖錄近 5000 字</li><li>14. 欧铁博客文章近 9000 字</li><li>15. Rimini Street - APAC 项目近 68000 字</li></ol>

#### 四、任现职（取得现资格）以来发表、出版的译著（文）或论文

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注1: 凡是合译的译文、译著或论文必须写明被推荐人在合译中所承担部分(章节或起止页数),并在申报材料中附上出版单位开具的证明函。

注2：译文或论文必须是发表在省部级以上公开发行的报纸或期刊上，内部刊物上刊登或使用的，相应单位盖章证明方可提供。

## 五、出国进修情况

进修起止时间	国 家	内容及专业
年 月~ 年 月		
年 月~ 年 月		
年 月~ 年 月		

## 六、国内进修情况

进修起止时间	进修内容及专业
2022 年 02 月~2022 年 03 月	Optimizing Localization With the Right Mix of Human and AI (国外客户线上培训)
2023 年 05 月~2023 年 06 月	Using Large Language Models for Translation (国外客户线上培训)
2024 年 11 月~2024 年 12 月	Ahead of the Curve: Predicting the Top Five Translation Trends of 2025 (国外客户线上培训)
年 月~ 年 月	

## 七、出国工作情况

工作起止时间	任务
年 月~ 年 月	

## 八、单位推荐意见（1000 字左右）

单位负责人签字:

单位: (盖章)

年 月 日

注 1: 本页必须加盖单位公章。

注 2: “单位推荐意见”主要按照《翻译专业职务试行条例》中相应等级任职条件的要求对申报人的水平、业绩给予评价和推荐。

## 4. 翻译从业心得体会

### **Working with the Machine: Real Talk from a Veteran Translator**

Introduction: Significant Transformations in the Translation Industry and the Evolving Role of Human Translators

Since 2017, the language services industry has experienced dramatic shifts, driven largely by the rise of AI-powered tools like DeepL, ChatGPT, and DeepSeek, which have had a profound and far-reaching impact on the field.

I say this because, as a front-line professional with over 15 years in the language services industry, I have personally experienced the impact of these changes. Many international translation companies and platforms—such as TransPerfect, Wordbee, Smartling, Crowdin, and Lilt—have integrated AI-driven translation engines like Google Translate, DeepL and Lara. These tools provide human translators with AI-assisted translation and/or neural machine translation, reshaping the way we work. At the operational level, some companies offer translators 1–3 options for each segment to be translated, making the process more efficient and significantly increasing translation speed. However, like any technology, AI-assisted and neural machine translation have their pros and cons. The quality of the output varies—sometimes high, sometimes low—depending on the translation engine used and the type of content being translated. Just as with earlier forms of machine translation, errors and omissions remain

an inevitable challenge. This article covers the distinct yet complementary roles of AI-assisted and neural machine translation in the daily work of human translators, as implemented by major translation companies and platforms. It also examines their strengths, weaknesses, and future developments in the industry.

## 1. Advantages and Disadvantages of AI-Assisted Translation

### \* Efficiency and Accuracy

AI-assisted translation leverages advanced natural language processing and deep learning algorithms to efficiently process large volumes of text, significantly enhancing translation speed. With continuous algorithm and model improvements, it can better grasp context and meaning, reducing errors and improving overall translation quality. At the operational level, human translators play the most active role at the beginning of a project, as they complete the translations and feed their work into the AI. This allows the AI to learn and refine its output, improving translation quality as the project progresses. While human translators are still needed in the later stages, their involvement tends to be less intensive compared to the early phase. On some platforms, AI performs exceptionally well when handling highly repetitive sentences and segments, often delivering near-perfect accuracy with minimal errors. However, exceptions exist—particularly with specialized or technical content, where AI-assisted translation may produce mistranslations or omissions. To address this, most translation

service platforms rely on manual review in the final stages, though the use of auxiliary checking models or rule-based engines for verifying sensitive or industry-specific terminology remains relatively limited. These platforms primarily take this approach because such technologies require a vast knowledge base for effective support, and designing the necessary prompts often demands considerable time and effort to fine-tune. All of this can lead to significantly higher overall costs. On the other hand, the diversity of translation needs presents a challenge to the system's architecture in terms of stability and scalability. Different fields, languages, and translation requirements often demand personalized adjustments to the prompting and retrieval methods. To handle all business scenarios while maintaining accuracy and fluidity, the system must be able to expand flexibly and undergo continuous optimization. Therefore, the challenge faced by translation service platforms is how to maintain high-quality translation output while ensuring speed and controlling costs. As mentioned earlier, human translators remain essential in the later stages, but their role primarily involves handling client-facing files, particularly those with creative translation requirements. Some platforms encourage translators to provide different translations for the same or similar segments to help train their large language models, thereby improving the quality and readability of AI-assisted translations. The platform's approach is generally effective, but it only provides partial support for the translator's work. It can help with highly specialized documents or those requiring creative translation or

even transcreation, but the final version still needs to be decided by the human translator. In some cases, the translator may need to override the AI-assisted translation and retranslate the text entirely.

#### \* Translation Process

AI-assisted translation can automate initial translation and proofreading, reducing the workload for human translators and allowing them to focus on complex contexts and specialized content. Additionally, it offers features like translation memory and glossary management, helping translators streamline their workflow and manage projects more efficiently. When it comes to initial translation, there isn't much variation between platforms. However, editing/reviewing remains a weak point for some, as I have repeatedly noticed that AI-powered editing/reviewing still tends to overlook errors—not just mistranslations but even spelling mistakes. For example, I once received an email from a project manager that stated, “However I do not see any of this translated, and it was copied in paste into English, and even had typos? Can we please review all my requests and make sure this translation is tight? This is an extremely important project.” Since I had just completed this task the day before, I clearly remembered what I had reviewed. I went into the “Translation History” to review the process and discovered that after the translator submitted his/her work, the platform, rather than me, had handled the reviewing. This led to the issue that surprised the project manager. Of course, the translator who completed the initial translation hadn't noticed the typo in the AI-assisted output before

submitting it. Given this, the reliability of AI for editing/reviewing remains open to debate. Additionally, when multiple translators are working on a project simultaneously, the project manager will assign a reviewer to proofread their work. While the primary goal has traditionally been to ensure consistency in terminology, word choice, and style, there is now an even greater focus on maintaining a high-quality corpus. This ensures that the data fed into the large language model is refined enough to enhance its future output significantly. To tackle this issue, some platforms explicitly instruct translators not to make preference-based edits to certain segments. In other words, if a translation is free from objective errors, it should remain unchanged.

\* Consistency in translation:

In large translation projects, AI-assisted translation helps maintain consistency in style, terminology, and phrasing, ultimately enhancing translation quality. However, there are exceptions. I've seen project managers send mass emails asking how long it would take to update proper nouns in a client's translation. After quickly reviewing the AI-assisted translations, I realized that this wasn't a task that could be completed in just a few hours. Beyond the sheer number of proper nouns that needed to be updated for consistency, the real challenge lay in the platform itself. Unlike MS Word or local translation software, where bulk edits can be made efficiently, this platform had a bug that prevented batch modifications. As a result, each change had to be made manually, waiting for the system to

process and save before moving on to the next. Conservatively speaking, completing the entire modification task would take hundreds of hours.

## 2. Advantages and Disadvantages of Neural Machine Translation

### \* Consistent Advancement and Breakthroughs

As deep learning and natural language processing technologies continue to evolve, machine translation—especially neural machine translation (NMT)—is becoming increasingly accurate, fluent, and context-aware. In some cases, neural machine translation (NMT) outperforms AI-assisted translation for two main reasons: first, it rarely misses content; and second, years of continuous input from human translations have helped it better handle complex sentence structures and semantic relationships, resulting in translations that are more natural, fluent, and aligned with common usage. Take the sentence ‘Backhanded compliments implying low expectations for the awardee and/or surprise at their accomplishments’ as an example. A translation platform offers two AI-assisted translations and one neural machine translation as reference options for human translators, as shown below:

AI-assisted translation 1: 含蓄的恭维, 暗示对获奖者期望值低和/或对其成就感到意外。

AI-assisted translation 2: 反手赞美暗示对获奖者的期望较低和/或对他们成就感到惊讶。

Neural machine translation: 言不由衷的恭维, 暗示对获奖者期望值过低

和/或对其成就感到惊讶。

It's clear that the key phrase in this sentence is 'backhanded compliments.' A comparison of the three versions shows that the neural machine translation stands out in both accuracy and readability, outperforming the two AI-assisted options.

#### \* Reducing Costs and Boosting Efficiency:

Overall, neural machine translation can greatly lower translation costs, making it an accessible and cost-effective solution for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as well as individual users. Its speed and scalability also enhance the productivity of translation companies, platforms, and human translators, helping them keep up with fast-changing market demands. That said, when it comes to high-quality commercial translations, MTPE (Machine Translation Post-Editing) remains the preferred approach. Neural machine translation, while impressive, still falls short of being ready for delivery without human input—making professional translators essential to ensure quality and accuracy.

### 3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Human Translation

#### \* Clear and Accurate Interpretation of the Original Text

Human translators, especially experienced ones, are better equipped to grasp the context, meaning, and emotional undertones of the source text, delivering translations that feel more relevant and engaging to readers. In areas like literature, advertising, and law, they can more precisely capture

the original tone, intent, and stylistic nuances—preserving the unique voice and essence of the source text. For example, in a marketing piece, there's a line that reads: “They are the best, period.” The platform offers the following translations: the neural machine translation is “他们是最棒的，没有之一。”, while the AI-assisted versions are “他们是最棒的，句号。” and “他们是最好的，仅此而已。” Although the neural machine translation captures the intended meaning, it doesn't quite hit the right tone for marketing content. To better reflect the confident, impactful style of the original, I revised it to: “他们是最棒的，无出其右。” Here's another example. In a marketing translation involving member feedback, the English sentence is “I really appreciate everyone at Carrot for helping to make this magical, but chaotic time, a little easier and less stressful for new parents.” The translator translated it as “我真心感謝 Carrot 團隊的每一位，讓這段既神奇又混亂的新手父母時光變得輕鬆一些、壓力少一點。” This version appears to be only a slight revision of the neural machine translation (我非常感謝 Carrot 的每一位員工，他們讓這個神奇但混亂的時刻變得更輕鬆，也讓初為父母的人減少壓力。) However, what was implied in “this magical, but chaotic time” was lost. To better reflect both the meaning and tone, I revised the sentence to “由衷感謝 Carrot 團隊的每一位，讓這段對新手父母來說既充滿驚喜又手忙腳亂的時光，變得稍微輕鬆一點，也少了些壓力。” This revised version not only preserves the original meaning more faithfully but also reads naturally and carries emotional weight—without sounding overly dramatic.

- \* Experienced in Working with Specialized Content and Intricate Contexts

Human translators and reviewers play a crucial role in specialized fields and complex contexts. Their expertise and language skills enable them to accurately handle technical terms and nuanced sentence structures. Unlike machines, they can adapt to different contexts and ensure the translation is both precise and fluent. That said, the quality of their work largely depends on their background, experience, and overall competence. Let me share just two examples. The first one involves the term “workforce capacity,” which appeared in a piece I once reviewed. The translator had rendered it as “劳动力能力,” which was clearly a mistranslation. This likely happened because the translator lacked the necessary subject-matter knowledge and didn’t take the time to properly research and verify the term. In reality, “workforce capacity” is a term in human resource management, and the correct Chinese equivalent is “员工量能.” It refers to an organization’s ability to maintain sufficient staffing to carry out its workflows and successfully deliver products and services to its customers. This example also highlights how a translator’s subject-matter expertise and attitude play a key role in determining the quality of a translation. Here’s another example., I once encountered a piece with the sentence “Securing access from headquarters to the track.” Typically, for creative translations like this one, a client would supply context—explaining the intended meaning, usage, and purpose. However, no such guidance was provided in this

instance, so I had to rely on my best judgment based on the client and their product. Since the copy was promoting a password manager, I interpreted the sentence as emphasizing the product's ability to secure the user's digital life. In this context, “Securing access from headquarters to the track” can be understood as a metaphor. It describes how a password manager protects sensitive data—from the central storage location (the “headquarters,” where passwords, credit card details, and other confidential information are kept) to the way users access it (the “track” or access pathway). In this analogy, “headquarters” refers to the password manager's data storage center, while “track” represents the user's access route or process. The intended meaning is to ensure that the entire journey — from storage to access — is fully secure. Based on this interpretation, the translation was rendered as: “確保從儲存中心到存取敏感資訊的整個流程均安全無虞”.

#### \* Creative and Personalized Handling

Human translators can add creative and personalized elements to the translation process to make the translation more attractive and appealing. For example, in literary works (including poetry and prose) and marketing copy, human translators can creatively translate according to the cultural background and phrasal habits of the target language, bringing readers/target audiences a unique reading experience. However, human translation is to some extent affected by the translator's personal language level, cultural background, professional knowledge and other factors. Different translators may produce different translation versions for the

same text, and the effect will naturally vary greatly. For example, I once received a marketing reviewing piece with a sentence “Our support team are here to help you.” The translator translated it as “我们的客服团队随时会出手相助。” In fact, this common customer service phrase should balance professionalism and affinity, but the translator's translation of this sentence gives people a feeling of Jianghu warriors helping the weak, which is not in line with the client's translation style guide, so I changed the translation into “我们的客服团队随时为你提供协助。” To give another example, I once came across the following sentence in a review piece: “No more endless online searching. Learn at your own pace from evidence-based, in-depth resources — organized by trimester and broken down into digestible pieces that are easy to navigate.” The translator had rendered it as “別再花時間在網路上翻找資訊了！平台內容根據實證資料整理，深入又實用，依照孕期分段，拆解成簡單易懂、好操作的學習單元，讓您隨時隨地、按自己的步調輕鬆學習。” This version includes terms like “平台” and “分段” which aren't present in the original text, and slightly shift the meaning — the original emphasizes helpful resources rather than a structured learning platform. To more accurately reflect the original meaning, I revised the translation to “不必再疲於在網路上東找西找。所有內容皆依據實證資料編寫，深入詳盡，依照孕期分類，並區隔為易於理解與瀏覽的單元，讓您可以依照自己的步調學習。” Plus, this revised version not only aligns more closely with the expressions commonly used in TC media and digital content, but also feels more

natural and conversational—striking a good balance between clarity, tone, and politeness.

#### 4. Outlook: The Complementary Roles of AI-Assisted Translation, Neural Machine Translation, and Human Translation

While AI-assisted translation and neural machine translation are playing an increasingly important role in the language services industry, human translation remains essential—especially when it comes to high-quality and creative work, where the nuance and judgment of a human translator are irreplaceable. Looking ahead, AI-assisted translation, neural machine translation, and human translation will work in closer harmony. AI and machine translation will handle the initial processing of large volumes of general content, followed by human post-editing to enhance accuracy and fluency. Meanwhile, human translators will focus on tasks that require creativity, subject-matter expertise, and a deep understanding of context. This collaborative model will drive the language services industry toward greater efficiency and higher quality.

#### Final Thoughts

Some argue that there is no longer a market for human translators, but from my perspective, while demand may be shrinking in certain areas, human translators remain indispensable. In commercial translation, for example, no language service provider would deliver AI-assisted or neural machine

translations to clients without human involvement. Especially when resources are stretched thin, quality remains a key factor in winning and retaining clients. In short, the language services industry still relies heavily on human translators—not only to produce high-quality translations but also to help improve large language models. This synergy between human expertise and technology is what will continue to drive the advancement of both translation technology and the industry as a whole.