

## A Corpus-based Analysis of Job Description Discourse

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How to cite:

Jiuding, Q.(2023). A Corpus-based Analysis of Job Description Discourse. *International Journal of Linguistics and Translation Studies* 4(4).144-158. <https://doi.org/10.36892/ijlts.v4i4.382>

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: 01/08/2022

Accepted: 26/09/2023

### KEYWORDS

Corpus assisted  
discourse studies,  
Translation  
studies,  
Translation  
graduates

### Abstract

*This research applies a corpus discourse analysis approach to examine 160 job descriptions specific to the translation profession published in Shanghai in May 2023. Job descriptions (JDs) include educational backgrounds, experience requirements, and knowledge skills. By utilizing corpus data, the study investigates the linguistic characteristics of translation job descriptions and the job market demand for translation graduates. This study indicates that graduates who are only capable of translating languages are less likely to enter the language service industry. In addition, there is a significant disparity between the current supply of translation graduates and job market demand. The demand of the job market for translation graduates should have talented language ability, solid industrial knowledge, and multidimensional competencies. This study provides valuable information to universities offering translation majors, enabling them to develop curriculums that are aligned with industry needs, educate translation graduates who are well-suited for the job market, and provide support to translation graduates in order to facilitate their professional growth and efficient employment*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Students majoring in translation and interpreting (SMTI) are essential resources for the development of translation careers, and they are indispensable professional forces in promoting the cause of opening up to the outside world and international communication in various fields in China. An educational program at the postgraduate level in translation is an essential component to ensuring the development of high-quality translators (Schäffner C, 2012). Translation majors have been developing rapidly since BTI (Bachelor of Translation and Interpreting) was established in 2006, and the Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council and the Ministry of Education released the *Catalogue of Subjects and Specialties of Graduate Education* (2022) on September 13, 2022. In the *Catalogue of Subjects and Specialties of Graduate Education*, the Management Measures included translation majors under the doctoral degree category of literature disciplines, which marks the initiation of China's complete translation education and teaching system from the undergraduate to the master's

and doctoral levels. It is a significant milestone in China's translation discipline and education. Currently, China has 318 colleges and universities that offer master's degrees in translation, with more than 50 colleges and universities recruiting PhDs in translation in 2022 and more than half recruiting master's degrees in translation, which constitutes an extremely large number of candidates. The DTI hopes to train high-level translators for the country through its early training (Zhong, 2020).

There is a complete mismatch between the translation industry and the translation professional education (Andújar Moreno G, 2021). Colleges and universities are currently the primary training institutions for language service professionals, however, they do not provide students with the necessary assistance in obtaining employment in the language service industry as they do not understand the specific requirements of a rapidly changing translation industry (Afolabi, 2019). To meet the needs of the industry, a large number of specialized talents are required, but traditional methods of teaching foreign languages will no longer suffice. (Kiraly, 2014) There are several reasons why such a large number of MTI translation graduates do not succeed in entering the language service industry. As a first issue, there is structural redundancy among colleges and universities offering translation programs. This is due to the lack of clarity in most training objectives and the lack of ability to match the market demand for these graduates. The unbalanced development of regions, the lack of prominent professional characteristics of institutions, and the lack of connection between the MTI curriculum and the CATTI examination have contributed to the low employment ratio of MTI graduates in the language service industry. There remains high employment pressure and low employment quality among translation majors as a result of these factors (Luo et al., 2018). It was stated that the existing education mode for translation professionals has not yet eliminated traditional teaching methods, in which translation students were trained in the same manner as foreign language students. Following the mode of academic education, they ignore the connection between professional translation education and the translation industry (Olohan, 2007), which has resulted in a disconnect between teaching content and professional ability requirements, and the market for professional translators is not satisfied (Kiraly, 1995). Economic globalization has led to the professionalization of translation in the translation industry (Raído, 2016). Thus, translation education should be designed to meet the needs of specific translation industries, analyze the specific skills required by specific jobs, determine the skills specifications needed for each job, and decide on the curriculum and course content accordingly (Pham, 2013). Although universities should not be reduced to vocational training institutes for the language service industry, the makers of training programs for translation majors must be aware of the latest developments in the language service industry to maintain abreast of the times in their training programs and curriculums. (Weber, 1983)

"The way to avoid a split between a profession and the discipline to which it belongs is to ensure that teaching programs have face validity for members of those industries in which students are likely to seek employment." (Malmkjær 2004:2) Based on this, the training of translation professionals in the post-epidemic era needs to face up to "professional" and other characteristics of the translation

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industry(Dong, 2022). In order to ensure a seamless connection between translation education and the translation industry, teaching managers and educators should study the dynamics and requirements of the translation industry promptly. To explain the competitiveness of an industry, Michael Porter, founder of a strategic management school at Harvard Business School, adopted the famous "The Diamond Theory". It has been argued by Porter that the competitiveness of any industry is determined by four major factors: demand conditions, factor conditions, related or supporting industrial development, and the strategy, structure, and competition of the company. The demand condition, on the other hand, refers to the effective market demand for a product or service, which is the most objective measure of the amount of industry growth(Bermann & Porter, 2014).

Taking the perspective of the job market, this paper will establish a corpus of translation job description discourses (JDs), using corpus-assisted discourse analysis methods to evaluate job titles, educational backgrounds, experience requirements, and knowledge skills as part of its job description discourse, and present the linguistic characteristics of the translation job description discourse and its underlying assumptions. This paper presents the linguistic characteristics of translation job position requirements and the market demand for translators. The purpose of this paper is to explore the competency expectations of translation graduates in today's job market with the corpus discourse analysis method, which will serve as a basis for providing data references for universities offering translation majors to design their curricula scientifically, develop translation graduates that meet the job market's needs, and assist translation graduates in improving their professionalism and achieving greater job opportunities.

## **2. CORPUS ASSISTED DISCOURSE STUDIES**

Corpus-assisted discourse studies (CADS) is related historically and methodologically to the discipline of corpus linguistics. The principal endeavor of corpus-assisted discourse studies is the investigation, and comparison of features of particular discourse types, integrating into the analysis the techniques and tools developed within corpus linguistics. These include the compilation of specialised corpora and analyses of word and word-cluster frequency lists, comparative keyword lists and, above all, concordances. Corpus-assisted discourse studies aim to uncover non-obvious meaning, that is, meaning which might not be readily available to naked-eye perusal. Much of what carries meaning in texts is not open to direct observation: "you cannot understand the world just by looking at it" (Stubbs, 1996). We use language "semi-automatically", in the sense that speakers and writers make semi-conscious choices within the various complex overlapping systems of which language is composed, including those of transitivity, modality (Halliday 1994), lexical sets, modification, and so on. Authors themselves are, famously, generally unaware of all the meanings their texts convey. By combining the quantitative research approach, that is, statistical analysis of large amounts of the discourse in question - more precisely, large numbers of tokens of the discourse type under study contained in a corpus - with the more qualitative research approach typical of discourse analysis, that is, the close, detailed examination of particular stretches of discourse it may be possible to better understand the processes at play in the discourse type and to gain access to non-obvious meanings. In critical discourse

analysis(CDA), ideology can be traced within the text. Ideologies are generally acquired by text, talk, and other forms of communication, while ideological discourse structure facilitates the formation of ideological models, attitudes, and ideologies. Due to the fact that underlying ideologies, attitudes, and mental models tend to be polarized, ideology is often revealed in discourse. (van Dijk, 2006)

This paper argues that since discourse has the ability to explicitly manifest ideology, it follows that the subconscious expectations of the job market towards translation graduates must also be reflected in the discourse of job descriptions. Therefore, conducting corpus-based discourse analysis of job qualification is highly necessary. This paper explores the extent to which corpus linguistics can contribute to the study of language ideology in both explicit and implicit forms in discourse. Under the guidance of the theory of CADS, this paper will study the premise that language can draw ideology, so JD in the market can draw talent's ability expectation.

### **3. RESEARCH DESIGN**

#### **3.1. Corpus Design**

In this study, the researcher focuses on analyzing a corpus comprising three commonly used job search platforms by young graduates: Linking, Boss Direct, and Zhilian Recruitment. The corpus consists of 160 employment descriptions specifically related to the "translation profession" and posted in May 2023, specifically targeting opportunities in the city of Shanghai. The corpus contains a total of 50,476 job descriptions, with 5,721 words written in English.

The researcher acknowledges that the Yangtze River Delta region, as indicated by Wang (2022), exhibits the highest demand for language service professionals. However, Shanghai, being an international metropolis, holds the highest concentration of multinational companies. These companies heavily rely on high-level language services for their operations, and the increasing international competitiveness of local multinational companies in Shanghai has opened up ample employment opportunities within the language service industry. Considering that May is a crucial period when a majority of graduates actively seek employment, the researcher believes that this corpus of job skill demands offers a comprehensive representation of the market discourse. It can be considered both representative and informative since it encompasses the preferences and requirements of employers during a popular month for graduate employment.

By analyzing this corpus, the researcher aims to gain insights into the skills, qualifications, and demands outlined by employers in the translation profession in Shanghai. This analysis will provide valuable information for graduates and professionals aspiring to enter or advance in the language service industry within the context of the Shanghai job market, or even the whole country. Furthermore, this analysis will not only benefit individuals seeking employment in the Shanghai job market but also provide valuable insights for those interested in the language service industry on a broader scale, encompassing the entire country. Shanghai, as a major economic and cultural hub, often sets trends and influences the overall job market in China. Understanding the skills and qualifications desired by employers in the translation profession in Shanghai can serve as a reference for graduates and

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professionals across the country. The findings can shed light on the current demands and industry trends, allowing individuals to tailor their educational and professional development accordingly. Whether someone is based in Shanghai or elsewhere in China, the analysis of this corpus can provide valuable guidance for career planning and navigating the language service industry. Moreover, the research findings can contribute to the development of relevant academic programs and training initiatives, as educational institutions and language service training centres can align their curriculum with the specific skills and qualifications sought by employers in Shanghai. This alignment ensures that graduates are equipped with the necessary competencies and knowledge to meet the demands of the job market, not only in Shanghai but also in other regions of China.

In summary, the analysis of this JD corpus discourse holds significance beyond the immediate context of the Shanghai job market. It provides valuable insights and information for individuals aspiring to enter or advance in the language service industry, both in Shanghai and throughout the country. The research findings can guide career choices, influence educational programs, and contribute to the overall development of the language service industry in China.

### **3.2. Research Questions**

- 1) Based on the sub-corpus of the JD title, what type of translation professionals are most in demand in the language service market?
- 2) According to the JD corpus, what are the expected skills and abilities of translation professionals in the language service market?
- 3) Considering the current education environment, what measures should be taken to improve the entry of translation professionals into the labour market?

## **4. FINDINGS AND RESULTS**

### **4.1. Importance of multidisciplinary talents in the language service market**

According to the classification of job titles, there was a low percentage of pure translations. Job titles classified as pure translation accounted for 43.5% of the job titles, while job titles classified as non-pure translation accounted for 57.5%. For non-pure translation job titles, "composite ability + translation" accounted for 36.8% of all non-pure translation jobs, including project translations, legal translations, medical translations, clerical translations, foreign trade translations, game translations, document translations, business translations, foreign affairs translations, book publication translations, study abroad copy translations, compound language translations, patent translations, and industry translations, etc. There were 21% of job titles that did not mention "translation", including marketing, localization of video games, international projects, foreign patent agents, study abroad consultants, system engineers, business assistants, international copyright agents, international customer service specialists, international trade assistants, foreign affairs specialists, etc. There is no doubt that pure translators are less competitive in the translation job market, with the market favoring multipurpose talents with simultaneously professional knowledge and translation skills as well as industry professionals with translation skills.

Rank	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pure translation	68	42.5%
2	multidimensional skills + translation	59	36.8%
3	No mention of “translation”	33	21%
	Total	160	100%

Table 1

While machine translation cannot replace high-level translation, there is a limited demand for such translations. Graduates of translation programs are most in demand on the job market as well-rounded translators. Translation is both a discipline and an occupation and because of this, translation students should be educated differently from traditional language learning students. Moreover, it is crucial that they be trained in linguistic and humanistic literacy as well as in social skills relevant to translation occupations. As economic globalization has progressed, the level of professionalization of translation has also increased, which has led to the establishment of professional translation schools. Professional translation education must examine the professional abilities required by the specific translation jobs, capture the requirements of the talent specifications for these jobs, and then select a course curriculum and contents following those requirements. Although universities should not be reduced to vocational training institutes for the language service industry, those who create training programs for translation majors must be aware of the latest developments in the language service industry to ensure their training programs and curriculums remain current. (Zhu, 2019) In this study, we examine the degree to which there are market expectations for talent sub-competencies through an analysis of a frequency table of job description corpus discourse.

## 4.2. Expectation competencies in the language service market

In this paper, we embark on the classification of the top 100 high-frequency words within the corpus. Our goal is to identify the corresponding market expectation competencies associated with these words and compile a frequency ranking of these competencies. We believe that the prevalence of market expectation competencies in the discourse reflects the extent to which the job market values specific sub-competencies of translation professionals.

### 4.2.1. Emphasis on Language Proficiency

Undoubtedly, language proficiency emerges as the most significant competency among the market's expectations. High-frequency words related to language proficiency include professional grade 8 and IELTS. On the other hand, language qualification only accounts for 2.46% of the identified competencies, while translation proficiency ranks fifth at 8.97%. Surprisingly, translation qualification represents a mere 1.88%. This indicates that language proficiency holds paramount importance in the job search for translation professionals within this corpus. Furthermore, the market places greater emphasis on language qualification certificates compared to translation qualification certificates.

### **4.2.2. Emphasis on customer service ability**

Customer service ability ranked second among the expected competencies, holds a substantial 13.46% share of the discourse, highlighting its crucial role in the language service industry. The emphasis on customer service underscores the significance of establishing and maintaining strong relationships with clients, ensuring their satisfaction, and delivering exceptional service throughout the translation process. Within the language service industry, customer service ability encompasses various aspects, including responsiveness, attentiveness, and professionalism in dealing with client inquiries, feedback, and requests. Translators with strong customer service skills are adept at actively listening to client needs, promptly addressing their concerns, and providing clear and concise communication throughout the project. Effective customer service goes beyond the technical aspects of translation and extends to building rapport and trust with clients. Translators who excel in customer service understand the importance of establishing open lines of communication, fostering positive relationships, and managing client expectations. They are responsive to client inquiries, provide regular updates on project progress, and address any concerns or issues promptly and professionally.

Furthermore, customer service ability extends to managing client feedback and incorporating it into the translation process. Translators with strong customer service skills value client input and actively seek feedback to continuously improve their work. They are open to constructive criticism, demonstrate flexibility in accommodating client preferences, and strive to deliver translations that meet or exceed client expectations. Additionally, communication ability, with a specific focus on customer interaction, ranks eighth at 5.50% in the discourse. Effective communication with clients is essential for translators to understand project requirements, clarify any ambiguities, and ensure a smooth workflow. Translators who excel in communication have excellent interpersonal skills, are proficient in written and verbal communication, and can adapt their communication styles to meet the needs of diverse clients.

In conclusion, customer service ability holds significant importance in the language service industry, accounting for a notable portion of the discourse. Translators who possess strong customer service skills can effectively engage with clients, provide exceptional service, and foster long-term partnerships. Additionally, communication ability, particularly in the context of customer interaction, plays a crucial role in establishing clear and effective communication channels with clients. By prioritizing and developing these competencies, translators can enhance client satisfaction, build a positive reputation, and thrive in the competitive language service market.

### **4.2.3. Emphasis on industry knowledge**

Industry knowledge plays a crucial role in the translation industry, accounting for approximately 9.70% of the identified competencies. Having a deep understanding of the specific industries and domains in which translation services are provided is essential for translators to accurately and effectively convey the intended meaning and terminology in their translations. Translators who possess industry knowledge are familiar with the specialized terminology, concepts, and trends within various

sectors such as legal, medical, technical, financial, and marketing. This knowledge enables them to grasp the context and nuances of the source text and produce high-quality translations that meet the specific requirements of the target audience. Furthermore, being well-versed in industry knowledge allows translators to conduct thorough research, stay updated with the latest developments, and maintain consistency and accuracy throughout their translations. They can comprehend complex documents, decipher industry-specific jargon, and ensure the translated content aligns with the industry standards and practices. Clients and stakeholders in the translation industry highly value translators who possess industry knowledge. Such translators are seen as reliable and trusted professionals who can effectively communicate the subject matter expertise in their translations. Their ability to accurately convey industry-specific information enhances the overall quality of the translated materials and contributes to the success of various projects.

In conclusion, industry knowledge is a vital component of the competencies required in the translation industry. Translators who possess a deep understanding of specific industries and domains can deliver accurate, contextually appropriate, and high-quality translations that meet the needs and expectations of clients. Continuously expanding and refining industry knowledge should be an ongoing priority for translators seeking to excel in the dynamic and demanding language service market.

#### **4.2.4. Emphasis on Composite Competencies**

Additionally, the ranking highlights the importance of composite competencies. It is noted that computer software skills at 9.26%, Project competency (3.04%), knowledge management competency (1.88%), learning competency (1.74%), quality management competency (0.72%), and review competency (0.72%) collectively secure the third position in the ranking. This demonstrates the market's recognition of the value associated with possessing a diverse range of competencies. Work experience holds a significant position in the market's expectations, ranking seventh with a share of 8.39%. This indicates that the market values the practical experience of candidates.

#### **4.2.5. Emphasis on Professional Ethics**

Finally, it is apparent that the market also places certain requirements on the professional ethics and character of individuals. Key attributes include honesty, responsibility, confidentiality, cheerfulness, and positive energy, among others. The language service market places considerable importance on the professional ethics and character of translators. Attributes such as honesty, responsibility, confidentiality, cheerfulness, and positive energy contribute to the overall success of translators and their reputation in the industry. By embodying these qualities, translators can not only meet the technical demands of the profession but also excel in providing exceptional service to clients, ultimately leading to their long-term success in the language service market.

In conclusion, this analysis reveals the market's expectations regarding competencies for translation professionals based on the frequency of specific words within the corpus. Language proficiency emerges as the most crucial competency, while customer service ability and composite



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competencies also hold significant positions. Furthermore, work experience and desirable personal attributes are factors that influence the market's evaluation of candidates.

Rank	Job Market Expectation Ability	Frequency	Proportion
1	Language Ability	102	14.76%
2	Customer Service Ability	93	13.46%
3	Bachelor's degree and above	67	9.70%
3	Industry knowledge	67	9.70%
4	Computer software	64	9.26%
5	Translation ability	62	8.97%
6	Work Experience	58	8.39%
7	Professional ethics	40	5.79%
8	Communication skills	38	5.50%
9	Personality requirements	26	3.76%
10	Project Ability	21	3.04%
11	Knowledge Management Ability	13	1.88%
12	Learning Ability	12	1.74%
13	English major	11	1.59%
14	Stress resistance	7	1.01%
15	Quality management ability	5	0.72%
15	Review ability	5	0.72%
	Total	691	100%

Table 2.

#### **4.2.6. Competencies with Priority**

Among the high-frequency words, the word "优先(priority)" stands out with 207 appearances as a degree word. It is worthwhile to examine the collocations and associations with "priority". In semantics, when something is a priority, it signifies that it is the most important task or objective that needs to be accomplished or addressed before anything else. Therefore, the job market's expectation of competencies related to priority can be considered a crucial factor in job hunting. First and foremost, aligning with the high-frequency ranking, language ability continues to hold the top position. However, when examining the collocations with priority, it becomes evident that studying abroad and possessing overseas experience is of great significance. This implies that the market places high value on candidates with international exposure and cross-cultural competence, recognizing the importance of a global perspective in the translation profession. Secondly, customer service awareness also emerges as a prominent factor in the frequency of word associations related to priority. This includes attributes such as affinity and communication skills, which emphasize the importance of candidates' ability to

provide excellent communication services. This further highlights the specific requirements of the language service industry, where effective customer service is highly valued. Similarly, as observed in the high-frequency ranking, possessing a bachelor's degree or higher education remains influential, while terms such as "graduate" and "college" are not explicitly mentioned. This indicates that the market continues to place importance on higher academic qualifications, considering them as factors that contribute to a candidate's suitability for priority-related tasks and responsibilities.

In conclusion, the examination of word collocations with "priority" provides valuable insights into the market's expectations for competencies in the job hunting process. Language ability remains at the forefront, but the specific focus on studying abroad and overseas experience reflects the market's recognition of the value of international exposure. Furthermore, the emphasis on customer service awareness and the requirement for higher education align with the overall trends observed in the high-frequency ranking. By understanding these associations and the market's priorities, job seekers can better prepare themselves and position their skills and qualifications accordingly.

This study indicates that the market expects more from translation professionals than just language and translation skills. Professionals who possess specialized knowledge in specific fields, relevant experience, and a variety of complex skills are highly valued in the market. Additionally, a deep understanding of national policies, laws, regulations, foreign affairs, and diplomacy, as well as a comprehensive grasp of the translation process and familiarity with the current state of language services, professions, and industries, are crucial.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

There is an urgent need to address the disconnect between translation graduates and the job market. The findings of this study indicate that graduates who are only capable of translating languages are less likely to enter the language service industry, while there is a significant disparity between the current supply of translation graduates and the job market's demand. The demand of the job market for translation graduates should have talented language ability, solid industrial knowledge, and multidimensional competencies.

Unfortunately, the existing translation graduates can not meet the market's demand. Thus, it is argued that the traditional education system may not fully equip students with the necessary skills and knowledge required in the evolving landscape of translation and language services. The curriculum and training methods need to be updated to reflect the demands of the market and the advancements in technology that have transformed the translation industry. There is a lack of awareness and recognition of the importance of translation as a profession. Many aspiring professionals may not consider translation as a viable career option or may not be aware of the opportunities available in the language service industry. This leads to a limited pool of talent entering the field, exacerbating the shortage of skilled translation professionals. Facing these problems, it is needed to take active measures to narrow this disconnect. Universities should pay more attention to the actual demand for translation graduates in the job market, work closely with the industry and understand the market dynamics and trends.

Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that the education of translation professionals should be elevated from a bachelor's degree to a doctoral degree. Each university should identify its own demand and positioning for high-level translation graduates, considering the economic and cultural development of the region, as well as its unique strengths and specializations. Tailored training objectives and plans should be developed to address the specific circumstances and available resources.

In order to bridge the gap between translation graduates and the language service job market, it is essential to promote double-major programs for translation students or educate individuals with composite abilities. This approach ensures that translation graduates possess the necessary skills and knowledge to thrive in an evolving industry landscape. Many universities with adequate resources have already embraced the training of translation professionals for international organizations through the "translation + professional" model. For example, the University of International Business and Economics (UIBE) established the "NPC Factory Base for International Organizations" undergraduate program in 2013. This program integrates courses in international economics, international trade, and international law, while emphasizing proficiency in French alongside English. Similarly, Sichuan International Studies University launched the "3+1+1" undergraduate program in 2014, allowing students to study foreign languages for three years at the undergraduate level and receive bilingual training in "English+Spanish". The first year of the program includes intensive language training and internships with international organizations, followed by the master's program. Furthermore, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies has enrolled students in the "Translation (International Organizations Innovation Class)" as part of its undergraduate translation program since 2019. This program offers English and French courses, and upon completion of the four-year program, students receive a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Economics degree. (Zhan, Zhao, 2022)

Firstly, we need to popularize double-major programs for translation majors. Traditional translation programs concentrate on the study of linguistics and translation skills; however, these skills are no longer sufficient to meet the needs of modern translators. We can combine translation majors with disciplines in other related fields, such as international relations, business management, law, etc. The language service industry is diverse, encompassing fields such as legal translation, technical translation, marketing translation, and more. By pursuing a double major, translation students can develop specialized skills and domain-specific knowledge that align with their career interests. For instance, combining translation studies with a business management major equips students with the skills to translate marketing materials, understand business terminology, and grasp the nuances of corporate communication. This versatility enables graduates to effectively meet the demands of different industries and clients, making them more competitive in the job market. Moreover, double major programs foster interdisciplinary collaboration and innovation. The interaction between translation studies and other disciplines encourages students to explore new approaches to translation and apply their skills in real-world contexts. For instance, students with a double major in translation

and technology may explore the applications of machine translation, artificial intelligence, and computer-assisted translation tools, leading to advancements in translation automation and efficiency. This interdisciplinary collaboration not only enhances students' academic and professional growth but also contributes to the development of the translation field as a whole. By popularizing double major programs for translation majors, we can better prepare students for the diverse and evolving demands of the language service industry. This comprehensive approach to education equips translation talents with the necessary skills, knowledge, and adaptability to excel in their careers and contribute to the advancement of the translation profession as a whole.

In addition, the training of multidimensional competencies of translation graduates is also crucial. Traditional translation training programs often prioritize language proficiency while overlooking other essential competencies. This narrow focus fails to address the multifaceted demands of the modern translation industry, which requires translators to possess a range of skills beyond linguistic expertise. To educate well-rounded translators, it is crucial to broaden the scope of their education and training. This involves integrating cross-cultural communication skills, cultural background understanding, project management, and other relevant competencies into the curriculum. Providing comprehensive training and ample opportunities for practice can empower translators to navigate the intricate and ever-changing landscape of translation with confidence.

It is noted that whether which approach is adopted, a solid foundation of various industrial knowledge is essential for translation graduates to effectively handle specialized tasks. This involves providing training and exposure to diverse fields such as law, medicine, technology, finance, and more. By expanding their knowledge in these areas, translation graduates can grasp the specific terminology, concepts, and industry practices necessary for language service in the specific industry. Such comprehensive training allows translation graduates to confidently tackle a wide range of subject matter and deliver high-quality language services tailored to specific domains. Moreover, a solid foundation in various industrial knowledge areas enhances the credibility and professionalism of translation graduates. Clients and employers value translators who can demonstrate expertise in specific industries, as it instils confidence in the accuracy and reliability of their translations. By showcasing their understanding of industry-specific terminology and practices, translation graduates can position themselves as trusted language service providers within their chosen fields.

In conclusion, bridging the gap between translation graduates and the job market is an urgent and significant task. Enhancing the quality of employment for translation majors requires careful consideration of job market demands and the implementation of effective strategies. One crucial approach is the introduction of double-major programs for translation majors, enabling students to acquire additional expertise in related fields. Furthermore, training composite abilities in translation talents is essential. Above all, it is crucial to emphasize the significance of a solid foundation in various areas of industrial knowledge for translation graduates. By implementing these strategies and emphasizing the importance of broadening knowledge and skills, we can bridge the gap between

translation graduates and the job market, enhancing their employment prospects and addressing the demands of the language service industry.

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