

# Strategies and Challenges in Chinese-English Translation for the Digital Construction of Bilingual Cultural Relics Databases

---A case study of Zhejiang East Canal

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**Abstract:** This study explores the strategies and challenges of Chinese-English translation in the construction of bilingual databases for cultural heritage, using the Zhejiang East Canal Cultural Heritage Database as a case study. The research highlights the importance of high-quality translation in ensuring the accuracy and consistency of information, enhancing user experience, and promoting international academic exchange. The study also discusses the significance of cultural heritage digitization and census, accurate term translation, and cultural exchange and dissemination. Based on the findings, the study proposes future research directions, including continuous updating of term and text translations, expansion of cultural heritage data, and enhancement of cultural confidence and national cultural soft power. The study concludes that Chinese-English translation plays an irreplaceable role in the construction of bilingual databases and faces many challenges. By continuously optimizing translation content, strengthening term database construction, and exploring new translation technologies, translation quality can be effectively improved, and the protection and dissemination of cultural heritage can be promoted.

**Keywords:** Zhejiang East Canal, Cultural Relics Census, Cultural Heritage Protection, Cultural Exchange and Dissemination, Chinese-English Translation.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Research Background

Since the 18th National Congress of the Party, Chinese President Xi has emphasized the importance of "letting history speak and letting cultural relics speak," highlighting the responsibility of safeguarding, inheriting, and displaying Chinese civilization. Cultural relics are the treasures of the Chinese nation, the evidence of Chinese history, and the concretization and materialization of the Chinese nation's self-confidence. In the report of the 20th National Congress of the Party, Xi further pointed out the need to "increase the protection of cultural relics and cultural heritage, and strengthen the protection and inheritance of historical culture in urban and rural construction" [1]. In today's Internet age, with a vast number of Chinese netizens reaching ten hundred million, if we can make good use of the online society and use the Internet as a medium to allow people to understand the local culture without leaving home, we can fully leverage the power of the Internet. On the one hand, this promotes local cultural history, and on the other hand, it ensures the digital preservation of cultural relics, preventing them from being lost to the world. Meanwhile, the Zhejiang Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism has released relevant cultural relics census documents. We hope to contribute to this cause while protecting cultural relics. Closely focusing on the significant mission of "actively exploring the construction of modern Chinese civilization," adhering to the principles of upholding the right path and innovating, we are committed to the dissemination and exchange of cultural heritage, and promoting cultural exchanges to a higher level. While achieving the goal of cultural relics census, we also aim

to promote the culture of the Zhejiang Eastern Canal, enabling people to better understand it and delve deeper into the local water city through the Internet. At the same time, when translating cultural relics materials, we hope to introduce the culture of the Zhejiang Eastern Canal to people around the world through this initiative, positively promote Chinese culture, and make the Chinese water city known as "Shui Cheng" rather than "Asian Venice."

### 1.2. Research Significant

China is truly a major country in terms of cultural relics and cultural heritage resources. As of July 2024, the number of China's World Heritage sites has reached 59. Storing cultural relics in bilingual digital formats serves several purposes. First, it facilitates the collection and display of bilingual data, which is conducive to cross-cultural communication and research cooperation between Chinese and foreign scholars. Second, it enables comprehensive recording and detailed classification. A large number of cultural relics are preserved along the Zhejiang Eastern Canal. Classifying them into categories such as architecture, bridges, ships, and inscriptions can provide a more detailed presentation. Third, it is beneficial for digital storage and protection. Safely processing and preserving cultural data in digital form ensures the sustainable use and inheritance of cultural relics. Digitalization of cultural relics maximizes their communicability, transcending the limitations of time and space, allowing people to experience them without having to visit in person. Fourth, it supports intelligent analysis and application. In this project, we have initially organized cultural relics, and the integrated data can form educational resources for related tourist areas. In the future, it will provide more in-depth research support and a cross-language

academic exchange platform for scholars. Fifth, it promotes international communication and cooperation. In today's era, the Internet and new media are profoundly changing the communication ecology of cultural heritage. Storing cultural relics in bilingual digital formats can effectively enhance China's discourse power and influence in this field, shape a vivid image of cultural heritage archives, and guide the public to consciously inherit and promote excellent traditional culture. Sixth, it helps enhance cultural confidence. Cultural confidence is an important force for the development of a country and a nation. It is essential to tell the long-standing history and brilliant achievements of Chinese civilization with high-level cultural confidence, guiding people to enhance their sense of identification and pride in Chinese culture and to strengthen cultural confidence [2].

## 2. Collection and Processing of Chinese and English Texts

### 2.1. Collection of Cultural Relics Information

Team members went to various places for on-site information collection in different time periods and batches. The key areas were the Zhejiang Eastern Grand Canal Museum and various ancient bridges in the Shaoxing area. The museum stores a large amount of cultural relics information, such as wooden paddles unearthed from the Tianluoshan Site and the Bronze Sword of Yue King Zhi Yu Yang. As many multi-angle photos as possible were taken, and the descriptive texts were entered. During the collection process, it was found that a large number of foreign-language annotations were missing. If English annotations were insufficient, other languages were even less likely to be available. When collecting information on bridges, except for the Bazi Bridge, which had a separate introduction stone tablet, most other bridges only had a "Provincial Cultural Relics Protection Unit" stone tablet for identification.

The following are some collection examples and translations for reference.

#### 2.1.1. Example 1: The Wooden OARS from the Tianluoshan Site



Figure 1. The wooden OARS from the Tianluoshan Site

Source language in Chinese: “chū tǔ yú níng bō yú yáo shì de tián luó shān yí zhǐ, shǔ yú hé mǔ dù wén huà mù jiǎng, jù jīn yǐ yǒu 5500-7000nián lì shǐ, zhǎng 110lí mǐ, kuān 12lí mǐ. mù qián yǐ jīng fā xiàn 20duō jiàn, jūn yóu zhēng kuài yìng mù wéi yuán liào kǎn xuē ér chéng. bǐng bù cū xì shì zhōng, kě róng shǒu wò, dà duō shù yuán xíng, yì yǒu shǎo shù fāng xíng, bǐng bù dǐng duān jiā gōng chéng dǎo sān jiǎo xíng, lì yú huá chuán shí shǒu wò yòng lì. jiǎng yè duō chéng biǎn píng de liǔ yè zhuàng, zì shàng ér xià zhú jiàn jiǎn bó, zhì zuò bǐ jiào jīng xì, jiǎng yè qián duān yǒu de yuán jiǎo fāng xíng, yǒu de xuē jiān, wài xíng hé xiàn zài jiāng nán shuǐ xiāng nóng cūn xiǎo chuán shàng yòng de mù jiǎng xiāng jìn。”

Translation in English: The wooden OARS unearthed at the Tianluoshan Site in Yuyao City, Ningbo, belong to the Hemudu culture and date back 5,500 to 7,000 years. They measure 110 cm in length and 12 cm in width. Over 20 such oars have been discovered so far, all made by carving from a single piece of hardwood. The handles are of moderate thickness, suitable for gripping, with most being round in shape, though a few are square. The top ends of the handles are shaped into inverted triangles, which facilitates a firm grip while rowing. The oar blades are mostly flat and willow-leaf shaped, gradually thinning from top to bottom, and are relatively finely crafted. The front ends of the blades are either rounded square or tapered, resembling the wooden oars used on small boats in the rural water towns of Jiangnan today.

#### 2.1.2. Example 2: Bronze Sword of Yue King Zhi Yu Yang



Figure 2. Bronze Sword of Yue King Zhi Yu Yang (1)



Figure 3. Bronze Sword of Yue King Zhi Yu Yang (2)



Figure 4. Bronze Sword of Yue King Zhi Yu Yang (3)

Source language in Chinese: “zhàn guó yuè wáng jù jiàn zhī zǐ yǔ de yòng jiàn。 quán zhǎng 56lí mǐ, shēn kuān 4.5lí mǐ, bǐng zhǎng 9lí mǐ, shǒu jìng 3.9lí mǐ。 jiàn shēn zòng zhóu qǐ lēng jǐ, yāo bù kào jìn qián fēng duàn de liǎng cè luè hú shōu, dǎo āo zì xíng kuān jiàn gé, dài shuāng gū yuán zhù zhuàng jiàn bǐng, gū quān shàng kè shì yún wén, yuán pán xíng jiàn shǒu, jiàn shǒu dǐ miàn shì liǎng dào āo tū tóng xīn yuán wén。 jiàn liǎng miàn zhù tū xiàn shuāng gōu niǎo zhuàn wén, yī miàn wéi :“wù wáng wù wáng”, ling yī miàn wéi :“zhě zhī wū cì”, zì jiān yuán xiāng qiàn lǚ sōng shí bó piàn, xiàn yǐ tuō luò。 jiàn wéi qīng tóng zhì dì, jiàn tǐ biǎo miàn guāng huá, chéng hēi hē sè, jú bù yǒu qiǎn lǚ sè xiù bān, jiàn shēn yí chù duàn liè yǐ xiū fù, jiàn rèn jiàn shǒu wēi sùn。”

Translation in English: This is a bronze sword used by Shiyu, the son of King Goujian of Yue during the Warring States period. The sword measures 56 cm in total length, with

a blade width of 4.5 cm, a handle length of 9 cm, and a pommel diameter of 3.9 cm. The sword has a ridge along its longitudinal axis, and the sides of the waist near the forward part are slightly curved inward. It features an inverted trapezoidal wide sword guard, a double-ringed cylindrical handle, with cloud patterns engraved on the ring. The pommel is disc-shaped, with two concentric circular patterns on its bottom surface. The sword has convex line double-hook bird script inscriptions on both sides, one side reads "Wu Wang Wu Wang", and the other side reads "Zhe Zhi Yu Ci". The inscriptions originally had thin turquoise inlays between the characters, but they have now fallen off. The sword is made of bronze, with a smooth surface, appearing dark brown, and has some light green rust spots locally. There is a fracture on the sword body that has been repaired, and the blade and pommel are slightly damaged.

### 2.1.3. Example 3: The Yasa Yan



Figure 5. The Yasa Yan (1)



Figure 6. The Yasa Yan (2)



Figure 7. The Yasa Yan (3)

Source language in Chinese: “yā sài yàn shǐ jiàn yú sòng dài, bāo kuò wǔ yǎn jī、guō gōng jī hé guò chuán bà, wéi yáo jiāng yǔ ní jiā yàn hé jiān zhòng yào shuǐ gōng shè shī, shì tōng wǎng cí chéng、zhèn hǎi dì qū nèi hé (yùn kǒu) de zhòng yào guān qiǎ。”

Translation in English: The Yasa Yan was originally built in the Song Dynasty, including the Wuyan Li, Guogong Li and Guoshipa, which are important water conservancy facilities between Yaojiang and Ni Jiayan River. It is an important checkpoint for the inland waterway (transport port) leading to Cicheng and Zhenhai areas.

### 2.1.4. Example 4: Du Qi Carved Stone in Wanwei Mountain

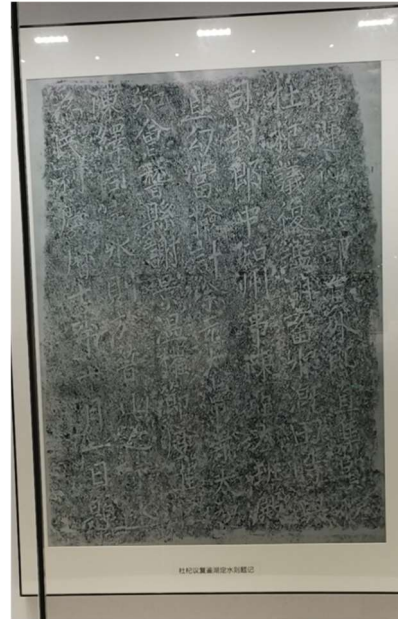


Figure 8. Du Qi carved stone in Wanwei Mountain

Source language in Chinese: “dù qǐ (1005~1050), céng rèn liǎng zhè lù zhuǎn yùn shǐ, shì zhǔ guǎn liǎng zhè shuǐ lù yùn shū dēng shì wù de dì fāng xíng zhèng zhǎng guān。běi sòng shí qī, gǔ jiàn hú bèi zhàn, shuǐ wèi jiàng dī zào chéng xù shuǐ jiǎn shǎo、shuǐ huàn zēng duō、nóng yè jiǎn chǎn, yě yǐng xiǎng zhè dōng yùn hé háng yùn。dù qǐ duì cǐ shì gāo dù zhòng shì, “tóng dīng shuǐ zé yú jī shān zhī xià”。zhuǎn yùn shǐ bīng bù yuán wài láng zhí jí xián yuán dù qǐ, yì fù jiàn hú chù shuǐ gài tián。shí yǔ sī fēng láng zhōng zhī zhōu shì chén yà、zuǒ bān diàn zhí gòu dāng jiǎn jì yú yuán、tài cháng sì tài zhù zhī huì jī xiàn xiè jǐng wēn、quán jié dù tuī guān chén yì, tóng dīng shuǐ zé yú jī shān zhī xià, yǒng wéi mǐn lì。qīng lì qī nián shí yuè yí rì tí。”

Translation in English: Du Qi (1005-1050) once served as the Transport Commissioner of Liangzhe Road, a local administrative official in charge of water and land transportation and other affairs. During the Northern Song Dynasty, the ancient Mirror Lake was occupied, leading to a decrease in water level, reduced water storage, increased water disasters, and reduced agricultural output, which also affected the shipping of the Zhejiang East Canal. Du Qi attached great importance to this issue and "jointly determined the water rules at the foot of Kuaiji Mountain". Du Qi, the Transport Commissioner and Deputy Director of the Ministry of War and Direct Member of the Jixian Academy, proposed to restore the water storage of Mirror Lake for irrigation. At that time, he worked with Chen Ya, the Director of the Ministry of Personnel and Prefectural Governor, Yu Yuan, the Left Class Palace Attendant and Director of Inspection and Calculation, Xie Jingwen, the Taichang Temple Taizhu and Prefect of Kuaiji County, and Chen Yi, the Acting Degree Promotion Officer, to jointly determine the water rules at the foot of Kuaiji Mountain, for the permanent benefit of the people. On October 1st of the seventh year of the Qingli era, it was inscribed.

## 2.2. Processing of Chinese and English Texts

To facilitate data statistics and organization, team members

used the "WPS Form" Wechat mini-program to upload data. The following issues were involved during the collection: 1. Type of cultural relics; 2. Description entry; 3. Photo or video entry; 4. Translation entry. After completing the phased collection, the data can be exported to obtain a file in Excel format. The entries are clear, and the data is less likely to be erroneous or confused.

Figure 9. Collection and Organization

After the phased organization is completed, with the help of machine translation and AI assistance, tools such as Trados and Aligner are used to complete the bilingual comparison and translation. Then, AI can be used to extract terms from the bilingual texts and convert them into a glossary format using Glossary. When translating, in order to make it easier for English-speaking users to understand the content, many culturally-loaded words are often omitted in translation. How to achieve cultural output and understanding in a bilingual database has become a major challenge. Therefore, when translating, in order to retain culturally-loaded words as much as possible, explanatory translation can be chosen. Zheng Dehu (2016, p.54) believes that the choice of translation strategies and methods for Chinese culturally-loaded words should consider the principle of equality in cross-cultural communication, serve the purpose of promoting Chinese culture to the world, and enhance the international influence of Chinese culture to improve our country's soft power. He summarized six translation strategies for culturally-loaded words: transliteration, transliteration+explanation, literal translation, literal translation+explanation, a combination of transliteration and literal translation, and free translation. In translating this project, the following two strategies were mostly adopted. First, find equivalent words, and if not, add annotations to help English readers better understand, that is, literal translation+explanation. However, this strategy may lead to the loss of Chinese cultural connotations. Each Chinese character has its own connotation, and Chinese characters are one of the most powerful proofs of the profoundness of Chinese culture. This leads to the second translation strategy, transliteration. Directly translating such words in the form of pinyin can not only let the target-language readers understand the cultural knowledge in the source language but also introduce new cultural concepts into the target-language culture, which is undoubtedly one of the best ways to spread Chinese culture [3]. With the help of pictures, the description can be more vivid. Therefore, in translating this project, words such as "Yan" and "Ba" were directly transliterated as "Yan" and "Ba". For example, one of the major difficulties in this project's translation is the Bronze Sword of Yue King Zhi Yu Yang. When translating, it is necessary to first understand the meaning of the Chinese text. "Zhi" is the surname of the King of Yue, and "Yu Yang" is his given name. Therefore, the first six characters represent the identity and name, and the last three characters are easy to understand, which means a sword made of bronze.

Combining the text description, it was translated into "Bronze Sword of Yue King Zhi Yu Yang".

When translating the descriptive texts of cultural relics of the Zhejiang Eastern Canal, a large number of parallel texts were read to achieve more appropriate translation texts.

### 3. Application of Translation Software and Tools

#### 3.1. Introduction to Translation Software

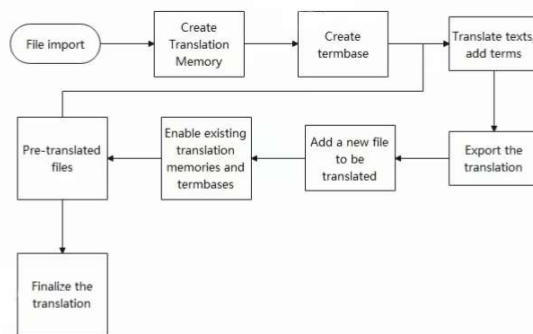


Figure 10. Trados Translation Software Usage Process

Using Trados allows for the addition and supplementation of required terms at any time, and existing terms can also be promptly mobilized, providing great assistance in translating texts.

#### 3.2. Advantages and Limitations

Existing terms can be promptly mobilized. If they have been recorded, the source text imported into Trados will also be marked, which can greatly maintain the consistency of terms.

However, if a large number of word-by-word proofreading is required during the initial translation, it is inevitable to make mistakes due to the large volume. Trados cannot immediately check all terms, and errors are likely to occur. Terms can be translated first and then imported into the text to be translated to minimize the probability of errors as much as possible. At the same time, machine translation and artificial intelligence tools can also be used to first translate the text. With the help of the Aligner bilingual comparison software, the Chinese-English text can be split into sentences. After forming a sentence-by-sentence comparison, artificial intelligence or a website that can extract terms (such as LingoSail TermBox) can be used to extract terms. Then, through Glossary, it can be converted into a file format that Trados can run. In this way, terms can be completely unified and consistent.

After completing the term extraction, the text translation is carried out, which reduces the difficulty to a certain extent. Since there is already a preliminary translated text, only translation correction and supplementation are needed later.

### 4. Quality Control of Chinese-English Translation

#### 4.1. Importance of Quality Control

Quality control of Chinese-English translation is crucial in the construction of a bilingual database, as it directly affects

the user experience and academic value of the database. High-quality translation can not only ensure the accuracy and consistency of information but also enhance the trust and satisfaction of users. Accurate translation can help international scholars better understand and appreciate the rich connotations of these cultural relics, which is conducive to the positive output of excellent traditional Chinese culture. On the other hand, it is also beneficial to promoting local tourism economy. Accurate translation allows tourists to not only enjoy the beautiful scenery during their travels but also gain knowledge. If the translation quality is poor, it may lead to misunderstandings and information distortion, thereby reducing the authority and practicality of the database. Therefore, establishing a strict quality control system is the key to ensuring the success of the bilingual database.

## 4.2. Quality Control Methods

To ensure that the translation quality meets the needs of the bilingual database construction, the following methods can be adopted.

### (1) Multiple-round proofreading

First-round proofreading: Members of the translation team proofread each other's work, mainly checking for grammar, spelling, and basic accuracy.

Second-round proofreading: Invite the project teacher to review, focusing on the consistency of terms and the conveyance of cultural connotations.

Third-round proofreading: Invite experts to review to ensure that the translation content meets the overall style and standards of the database.

### (2) Expert Review

Inviting field experts to review the translation content can ensure the accuracy of professional terms and the scientific nature of the content. For example, for the water conservancy facilities of Zhejiang East Canal, inviting water conservancy experts to review the translation content can ensure the accuracy and professionalism of technical terms.

### (3) User Feedback

By collecting user feedback, problems in the translation can be identified and corrected in a timely manner. For example, a feedback mechanism can be set up in the database to allow users to report translation errors or suggest improvements. Regularly sorting out and analyzing user feedback and making timely corrections and updates can continuously improve translation quality.

## 5. Construction and Management of the Terminology Database

### 5.1. The Role of the Terminology Database

The terminology database plays a crucial role in Chinese-English translation, mainly in the following aspects:

(1) Ensuring consistency of terms: In a bilingual database, the consistency of terms is crucial. The terminology database can ensure that the translation of the same term remains consistent across different documents, avoiding confusion. For example, for "Sanjiang Gate," using a unified translation in all documents can enhance the standardization and professionalism of the database.

(2) Improving translation efficiency: The terminology database can store commonly used terms and phrases. Translators can quickly call up these terms during the translation process, improving translation efficiency. For example, when using translation software like Trados, terms

in the terminology database can be added and called up at any time, reducing repetitive work.

(3) Enhancing translation accuracy: The terminology database can provide detailed definitions and contextual information of terms, helping translators to understand and translate terms more accurately. For example, for "Bazi Bridge," the terminology database can provide information on its historical background, structural characteristics, and cultural significance, helping translators to accurately convey its cultural connotations.

## 5.2. Strategies for Construction and Management

To effectively build and manage the terminology database, a separate "terminology group" related to the Zhejiang Eastern Canal can be established, and the following strategies can be adopted.

(1) Collect professional terms: Through literature research, expert consultation, and on-site investigation, collect professional terms related to the Zhejiang Eastern Canal. For example, extract terms from historical documents such as "Jiatai Kuaiji Zhi."

(2) Define terms: Provide detailed definitions for each term, including its historical background, cultural connotations, and usage scenarios. For example, the definition of "The Temple of Tin Hau" can include its objects of worship, architectural characteristics, and cultural significance.

(3) Establish term relationships: Establish relationships between terms, such as hierarchical relationships and synonyms. For example, "ancient bridge" can be set as a superordinate term, and "Bazi Bridge" can be set as a subordinate term, which helps users to better understand and find relevant information.

(4) Regular updates: Regularly update the terminology database to ensure the accuracy and timeliness of terms. For example, with new archaeological findings and research results, the content of the terminology database should be updated in a timely manner.

(5) User feedback mechanism: Establish a user feedback mechanism to allow users to report errors in the terminology database or suggest improvements. Regularly sorting out and analyzing user feedback and making timely corrections and updates can continuously improve the quality of the terminology database [4].

## 6. Challenges and Future Prospects

### 6.1. Challenges Faced

First, in terms of term updating, a significant amount of time and effort is required. As the country's cultural soft power continues to grow, cultural relic translation should not only focus on understanding but also on cultural output. More Chinese terms need to be disseminated abroad. For example, instead of simply translating "gate" as "gate," the term "Zha" should be used to more accurately convey its cultural connotations. Second, in terms of cross-cultural communication, which has always been an important topic in translation studies, different regions have distinct cultures, and it is impossible to achieve cultural uniformity. Therefore, translation work should focus on how to enhance the cultural confidence of our country and enable people from other countries to respect and understand Chinese culture. Third, in terms of enhancing cultural confidence, high-quality translation can increase the international influence of Chinese

culture and boost national cultural confidence. This not only helps cultural dissemination but also promotes international cultural exchange and cooperation. Finally, in terms of project promotion, the target audience of the bilingual database is not only domestic tourists and scholars but also international scholars. How to make international scholars aware of the practical achievements of this project is key to promoting cultural exchange and learning and expanding the influence of the Zhejiang Eastern Canal. The project needs to attract more users, especially international users, and can also leverage national government policies, such as platforms like "Zhe Li Ban," to enhance the project's visibility and influence.

## 6.2. Future Prospects

This is reflected in two aspects: technological outlook and the presentation of the project's outcomes. In terms of technology, in the future, Chinese-English translation technology will increasingly rely on artificial-intelligence-assisted translation. This will not only improve translation efficiency but also ensure the accuracy and consistency of translations. Through machine-learning algorithms, translation software will be able to better understand cultural connotations and provide more accurate translation suggestions.

Regarding the presentation of outcomes, digital preservation has diversified the results of projects. It is no longer limited to basic text and image displays but can also be presented in the form of videos and intelligent introductions by digital avatars. This will enable users to gain a more comprehensive understanding and experience of cultural heritage, truly allowing them to explore a region's culture without leaving home.

Secondly, existing VR technologies, such as VR-based tour guides, have already been applied in many museums. In the future, these technologies will become more widespread and advanced, offering users more immersive experiences. They will be able to use VR devices to virtually visit cultural relics and historical sites along the Zhejiang Eastern Canal, enhancing their understanding and appreciation of cultural heritage.

## 7. Conclusion

This study has thoroughly explored the significance and challenges of Chinese-English translation in the construction of bilingual databases, especially in the process of building a cultural relics database along the Zhejiang Eastern Canal. Through detailed analysis and practice, we have found that high-quality Chinese-English translation can not only ensure the accuracy and consistency of information but also significantly enhance the user experience and academic value of the database.

In terms of cultural relics digitalization and census, translating cultural relics information into bilingual formats can more widely disseminate and share these precious cultural heritages, promoting international cultural exchange and cooperation. For example, the bilingual database construction of the cultural relics census data along the Zhejiang Eastern Canal not only provides rich materials for domestic researchers but also offers a research platform for international scholars, helping to improve the level of cultural heritage protection and research.

In terms of terminology and text translation, accurate term translation is the key to ensuring the professionalism and authority of the database. The strategies for building and

managing the terminology database effectively ensure the consistency and accuracy of terms, improve translation efficiency, and enhance the standardization and professionalism of the database. With the emergence of new archaeological findings and research results, the translation texts need to be regularly updated to maintain the accuracy and timeliness of the database content.

In terms of cultural exchange and dissemination, users from different cultural backgrounds can better understand and appreciate the cultural heritage of the Zhejiang Eastern Canal, enhancing cultural diversity and inclusiveness. Chinese-English translation plays an irreplaceable important role in the construction of bilingual databases but also faces many challenges. By continuously optimizing translation content, strengthening terminology database construction, and exploring new translation technologies, the translation quality can be effectively improved, and the protection and dissemination of cultural heritage can be promoted.

It is hoped that future research can further deepen on this basis and make greater contributions to the digital inheritance of global cultural heritage.

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