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Research on the Optimization Path of Machine Translation from a Cognitive Perspective: The Collaborative Development of Human Translation and Machine Translation

Si Gou

Changchun Guanghua University, Changchun, 130033, Jilin, China

Abstract: *This article focuses on the cognitive mechanism defects of machine translation systems in language processing from the perspective of cognitive science. It explores how to use the cognitive advantages of integrating human translation to achieve technological optimization, with the aim of constructing a human-machine collaborative translation cognitive framework, revealing the complementary possibilities of the two translation modes in the cognitive dimension, and providing strong theoretical support for breaking through current technological bottlenecks. Research has found that optimizing algorithm structures based on cognitive linguistic models, constructing dynamic cognitive feedback systems, and designing intelligent human-machine interfaces can effectively improve the quality of translation. The research results have practical value in promoting the innovation of translation technology and optimizing language service models, providing methodological guidance for building a new paradigm of human-machine collaboration.*

Keywords: *Cognitive Perspective; MT Human Translation; Collaborative Development; Optimized Path*

1. Introduction

The language services in the era of artificial intelligence have shown the characteristics of deep human-machine collaboration, and the cognitive shortcomings exposed by machine translation in improving efficiency urgently need to be addressed. The current mainstream neural machine translation systems have the ability to map surface semantics, but they are difficult to achieve the unique contextual reasoning and cultural adaptation mechanisms of human translators. It is precisely this cognitive gap that makes the translation significantly limited in terms of logical coherence and cultural appropriateness. By deconstructing the cognitive process of human translation, this article aims to explore specific methods for integrating cognitive modeling, dynamic feedback, and other mechanisms into algorithm optimization. The focus is on addressing the systemic deficiencies in context modeling and cultural transfer in machine translation, and attempting to construct a human-machine collaborative translation system that is more in line with language cognitive laws.

2. The current status of collaborative development between human translation and machine translation

(1) Application Practice of Artificial Translation in Machine Translation

Machine translation is the process of using computers to convert one natural language (source language) into another natural language (target language), while the collaborative development of human translation and machine translation presents a deeply integrated technological ecosystem. The interaction mode between the two at the practical level is gradually shifting from one-way assistance to dynamic complementarity. Professional translators inject more accurate semantic understanding into neural network models by annotating parallel corpora in specific fields, especially when dealing with cultural loaded words and professional terminology. Human capture of subtle contextual differences effectively compensates for the limitations of algorithms in handling language ambiguity. Some technical teams have begun to try to transform the translator's decision logic into quantifiable feature parameters, so that the translation engine can simulate human adaptability to literary style and

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rhetorical devices while maintaining efficient output. In cross language service scenarios, the experience accumulation of human translation is being systematically integrated in the form of knowledge graphs. This bidirectional empowerment mechanism not only enhances the controllability of machine translation, but also expands the technical boundaries of human translation.

(2) The auxiliary role of machine translation in human translation

The preprocessing mechanism based on deep learning algorithms can quickly convert massive texts into preliminary translations, allowing human translators to focus their energy on high-order tasks that require contextual reasoning and cultural adaptation, such as literary metaphor analysis or dialect idiom conversion. This division of labor model significantly shortens project cycles and reduces repetitive labor intensity. The terminology library and translation memory function integrated by the machine translation system provide real-time support for manual operations, especially when processing technical documents or legal contracts. The system automatically matches standardized expressions with historical corpus, helping translators maintain consistency in professional terminology and avoid potential ambiguities. Some platforms have introduced adaptive learning modules to dynamically adjust output styles based on manual modification traces, such as prioritizing the preservation of formal wording structures in business letter translation, or automatically identifying language habits in specific regions in localization projects, with manual proofreading providing an optimized basic framework [1].

3. Optimization Path of Machine Translation from a Cognitive Perspective

(1) Utilizing cognitive science to enhance machine translation algorithms

The analysis of language processing mechanisms by cognitive models is gradually integrated into neural network architectures, enabling algorithms to simulate human cognitive paths in semantic association and contextual reasoning, such as capturing implicit logical associations in source text through attention mechanisms, rather than relying solely on surface vocabulary matching to complete translation tasks. The collaboration between linguists and computer experts further promotes the transformation of cognitive rules into programmable parameters. The system introduces pragmatic rules and cognitive bias correction modules during the training phase to reduce semantic shifts caused by cultural differences, such as prioritizing the activation of concept nodes that match the context when processing polysemous words. Deep learning frameworks are beginning to integrate cognitive load theory, dynamically adjusting the information density of translation output to adapt to different users' reading habits, such as maintaining terminology accuracy in technical documents and automatically simplifying complex sentence structures in popular texts, making machine translation more in line with the cognitive needs of practical application scenarios.

(2) Introducing Cognitive Linguistics Theory to Improve Translation Models

The translation model needs to break through the limitations of surface symbol matching when understanding the source language, and establish deep associations by simulating the multi-level activation mechanism of the human brain on semantic networks. Especially when dealing with ambiguous structures and culturally loaded words, it needs to strengthen contextual reasoning ability. Researchers can transform cognitive tools such as conceptual metaphors and image schemas into computable frameworks, enabling the system to recognize the thinking patterns behind language rather than relying solely on statistical probabilities. In response to the challenges posed by linguistic diversity, model training needs to integrate cross linguistic cognitive common knowledge bases and utilize dynamic boundary adjustments of cognitive categories to enhance the flexibility of target language generation. In the process of human-machine collaboration, it is necessary to establish a two-way feedback mechanism that allows empirical data from the post editing stage to feedback model parameter updates, gradually narrowing the gap between machine output and human cognitive habits [2].

(3) Strengthening post translation editing and cognitive feedback mechanisms

In the technical upgrade of post translation editing, the technical team breaks down the translator's language polishing behavior into multidimensional feature vectors such as grammar correction, style transfer, and cultural adaptation, enabling the machine to recognize the cognitive decision-making patterns behind different modification behaviors. Algorithm engineers have developed automatic verification plugins with predictive capabilities by establishing a mapping relationship library between error patterns and manual corrections. For example, in the context of translating scientific literature, they prioritize labeling the risk of structural breakage in long and difficult sentences, or automatically detect the matching degree between colloquial expressions and original emotions in film and television subtitle translation. The interactive interface designed by platform developers integrating cognitive load theory allows translators to provide feedback on cognitive preferences through intuitive operations such as dragging semantic blocks or adjusting weight sliders. These operation trajectories are transformed into iterative parameters of the machine translation model after clustering analysis, promoting the system to gradually approach human thinking habits while maintaining translation efficiency, forming a more flexible collaborative ecosystem.

(4) Promote the intelligent design of human-computer interaction interface

The intelligent design of human-computer interaction interface should reconstruct the user experience of translation tools from two dimensions: operation process and information presentation, and transform natural language understanding ability into intuitive visual feedback. When users input the text to be translated, the system should synchronously capture contextual clues and interaction trajectories, and use attention weight distribution maps to present the cognitive path of translation decisions in real time, facilitating the rapid localization of key nodes where semantic deviations occur. The interface design needs to break through the traditional linear layout of text boxes, adopt a layered folding structure to dynamically display potential translations of polysemous vocabulary, and embed adjustable cultural sensitivity sliders to enable non professional users to fine tune the output style according to the characteristics of the target audience. The term explanation bubbles generated automatically during the translation process should not be limited to dictionary definitions, but should be combined with the current text topic to construct knowledge graph fragments, helping users understand the implicit associations between specific domain concepts. For long text processing tasks, the system needs to develop a segmentation suggestion function based on semantic coherence, which identifies sentence group boundaries with high risk of logical breakage through color gradients to assist in maintaining overall narrative consistency during manual proofreading. The data mining of interface interaction logs should focus on the translation unit types that users frequently modify, and establish a problem pattern library to reverse optimize the parameter configuration of the pre trained model.

4. Strategies for the Collaborative Development of Human Translation and Machine Translation

(1) Building an efficient post translation editing process and standards

The translator team and technical development team jointly develop text processing guidelines for different scenarios, clarifying the priority of terminology replacement, sentence structure adjustment, and style adaptation. The introduction of an automated preprocessing module in the pre translation stage can unify the basic format and punctuation standards, reducing redundant manual operations in the later stage. Translators only need to focus on core tasks such as semantic accuracy and expression fluency. Establishing a dynamically updated memory matching mechanism for high-frequency industry text types can effectively shorten the term verification time. At the same time, multi-level quality verification nodes are set up, and basic error screening is completed by junior editors before being handed over to senior translators for context adaptation optimization. The technical team regularly collects post translation feedback data and optimizes the editable output of the machine through algorithm iteration, such as enhancing the accuracy of proper noun recognition or improving the logic of separating long and difficult sentences, making the original translation more in line with the expression habits of the target language [3]. Both parties establish standardized communication channels to transform the corpus features and processing experience accumulated in daily collaboration into a continuously optimized dual engine driven model, which maintains process efficiency while preserving the creative space of professional translators.

(2) Cultivate translation talents who are adaptable to human-machine collaboration

The translation education system should re plan its training direction around the needs of human-computer collaboration, incorporating technical adaptability course modules while retaining traditional language ability training, to enable learners to accurately grasp the literary and cultural connotations of texts, as well as familiarize themselves with the operational logic and iterative rules of mainstream translation tools. The course design aims to break down the disciplinary barriers between linguistics and computer science, offering composite courses such as cross modal data processing and post translation editing strategies, with a focus on training students' practical abilities in semantic calibration and style adjustment based on machine output. It is necessary for educational institutions to collaborate with technology companies to build dynamically updated training platforms, simulate the complete workflow of machine translation intervention in real scenarios, and enable students to master

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specific methods for problem prediction and collaborative efficiency improvement through interactive practice. The teaching team needs to regularly participate in human-machine collaboration projects to update their knowledge structure, transform cutting-edge collaboration models into modular teaching cases, and guide students to understand the inherent requirements of different text types for the degree of technical intervention. The vocational qualification certification standards should add a dimension of human-machine collaboration ability assessment, establish a systematic capability framework from terminology library management, quality monitoring to technical tool selection, and promote a positive interaction between talent cultivation and market demand.

(3) Optimizing translation tools and platforms for human-machine collaboration

The tool development team should conduct in-depth research on the pain points accumulated by translators in practical operations, and focus on polishing basic functions such as synchronized updates of the terminology database, adaptive interface layout, and response speed for multilingual switching. Translators can use intelligent highlighting modules to quickly locate semantically ambiguous or culturally loaded word segments when receiving machine drafts. The system's built-in contextual association window can instantly retrieve reference translation examples from parallel corpora, assisting in the decision-making process while retaining professional judgment and avoiding repetitive work. The project management team needs to integrate the editable parameters output by the machine with the inertia mode of manual operation, embed a cloud collaboration module in the platform architecture, and enable translators to view terminology revision records and style guide change prompts in real time when collaborating across regions. The technical team designs dynamic algorithm adaptation solutions based on the differences in grammar structures of different language families, such as developing word form restoration preprocessors for inflected languages or optimizing word order adjustment templates for analyzed languages, so that the modification range in the post translation editing stage is controlled within a reasonable threshold. The operation trajectory data formed during the interaction between the translator and the machine is desensitized and then fed back into the training model to gradually improve the platform's accuracy in predicting specific domain texts. Regular bidirectional operation training can help the translator become familiar with the tool's iterative logic and enhance the machine's ability to analyze human feedback information. The project management party establishes a lightweight feedback channel in the process, converting fragmented suggestions from translators regarding tool usage experience into system optimization instructions, forming a virtuous loop of demand response and functional upgrades [4].

(4) Promote the intelligence of translation project management

The industry should reconstruct a dynamic balance mechanism for human-machine task allocation, automatically generating multimodal workflow diagrams based on text complexity and domain characteristics during project initiation, and organically embedding the batch processing capability of machine translation and the creative judgment of human translators into different job nodes. The system needs to develop an intelligent prediction module based on historical project data, which can monitor key indicators such as terminology consistency risk and cultural adaptation difficulty in real time, automatically trigger terminology library linkage updates or expert intervention reminders, and avoid common response lag problems in traditional project management. In technical development, it is necessary to design an operation panel that supports multi role collaboration, allowing project managers to directly adjust the intervention intensity of machine translation on a visual interface, and preserving a quick channel for contextual annotation and model feedback for translators, ensuring that technical tools always serve actual business needs rather than counteracting work pace. The quality control module needs to integrate machine learning algorithms with manual proofreading experience, establish an error pattern recognition system covering vocabulary, syntax, and discourse levels, generate adaptive adjustment plans for high-frequency semantic gaps or style imbalances, and gradually reduce the proportion of manual repetitive labor [5]. The version management of project documents should introduce blockchain technology to achieve tamper proof recording of operation traces, facilitating the tracing of the iterative path of machine translation results in multiple human-computer interactions, and providing reliable process data support for subsequent optimization. The improvement of collaboration efficiency in cross language teams requires the development of real-time subtitles and terminology prompts through intelligent conference systems, which can automatically annotate expressions with cultural ambiguity during multi-party discussions and assist participants in quickly reaching decision-making consensus that meets localization requirements.

(5) Strengthen interdisciplinary research and collaboration

Educational institutions can design interdisciplinary course modules to enable translation majors to

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master basic programming thinking while learning corpus annotation techniques, while engineering students need to systematically understand the core difficulties of language ambiguity processing and cultural image transformation, in order to reserve a composite knowledge structure for subsequent collaboration. The research team should establish an interdisciplinary rotation observation system when tackling bottlenecks in machine translation in specific fields, arrange algorithm engineers to track the decision-making chain of professional translators throughout the process, and transform implicit experiences such as cognitive load during word order adjustment and domain knowledge dependence during term selection into quantifiable feature dimensions. The industry alliance takes the lead in developing an interdisciplinary data sharing protocol, which breaks down the format barriers between linguistic annotation libraries, EEG experimental datasets, and machine training corpora while protecting privacy and intellectual property. This enables cognitive neuroscience to directly assist in optimizing the attention mechanism of translation engines based on biological evidence related to language processing [5]. The technology research and development department invited cognitive ergonomics experts to participate in the design of eye tracking and gesture control functions when deploying new interactive interfaces, making the physiological feedback data of interpreters when correcting machine output a key basis for improving human-machine collaboration efficiency. The joint research and development project between schools and enterprises can establish a phased achievement reverse verification mechanism, which will entrust the performance of machine translation in complex tasks such as literary metaphor recognition to comparative literature researchers for cultural appropriateness evaluation, forming a spiral upward pattern of theoretical hypotheses and technological iteration calibration.

5. Conclusion

The intervention of cognitive science perspective provides a new theoretical fulcrum for machine translation optimization, revealing the possibility of transforming human translation experience into algorithm improvement paths. Abstracting the contextual reasoning mechanism possessed by human translators into a computational cognitive model can effectively enhance the deep semantic processing capability of machine translation, while constructing a dynamic cognitive feedback system provides a closed-loop mechanism for continuously optimizing translation quality. At the level of human-machine collaboration, the development of intelligent post translation editing tools and cognitive enhanced interactive interfaces is restructuring the value chain in the translation workflow. Future technological development should focus on the deep integration between cognitive linguistics theory and deep learning technology, and deepen related research in various directions such as language concept network construction and cultural cognitive map development.

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