

A Study on the Innovative Model of Cultivating Internationalized Composite Translation Talents under the Background of Hainan Free Trade Port

Yanan Wu

Russian Language Center of Sanya University, Sanya, 572022, China

Abstract: *This study aims to explore an innovative model for cultivating international composite translation talents under the background of Hainan Free Trade Port. Firstly, the importance of cultivating international composite translation talents is analyzed. Secondly, the difficulties faced in the process of talent cultivation are analyzed. Finally, several strategic suggestions are proposed based on the construction of an innovative model for cultivating international composite translation talents in the context of Hainan Free Trade Port. This study helps to enhance the comprehensive quality and international competitiveness of translation talents in Hainan Free Trade Port.*

Keywords: *Hainan Free Trade Port; Translation Talents; Composite; Internationalization; Innovation Mode*

1. Introduction

With China continuously strengthening exchanges and cooperation with countries around the world, the construction of Hainan Free Trade Port has also provided a new platform for strengthening international economic and trade cooperation. In this context, translation, as an important profession that promotes communication between different countries and cultures, has become increasingly important. However, the current translation talent market in Hainan Free Trade Port faces problems such as low talent quality and single training methods. There is an urgent need to innovate translation talent training models, improve talent quality and international competitiveness.

2. The Importance of Cultivating Internationalized and Hybrid Translation Talents under the Background of Hainan Free Trade Port

The construction of Hainan Free Trade Port is an important measure for China to promote the new system of open economy, which needs a large number of international talents to support its development. Therefore, cultivating talents with composite translation skills is particularly important.

Composite translation talents not only need to master multiple languages, but also possess interdisciplinary knowledge and cross-cultural communication skills, in order to better provide comprehensive language services for the free trade port. In today's globalized world, the international quality of translation talents is increasingly valued, and its importance is self-evident.[1]

The Hainan Free Trade Port involves a wide range of fields, such as trade, finance, tourism, etc., and requires the support of various professional translation talents.[2] These talents need to have a deep understanding in the industry field in order to better convey information to the target audience. At the same time, these talents also need to possess keen business awareness and communication skills in order to better serve corporate and individual clients.

With the development of the Free Trade Port, foreign language translation is no longer just a simple text conversion, but requires a higher level of cross-cultural communication and business negotiation skills. Therefore, for the cultivation of future translation talents, it is necessary to pay more attention to practical teaching and comprehensive quality cultivation, and pay attention to the organic combination of language and professional abilities.[3]

In order to cultivate more versatile translation talents, it is necessary to strengthen school enterprise cooperation, provide more practical opportunities and communication platforms, and enable students to better access the forefront of the industry and understand market demand. At the same time, the

government can also encourage more talents to come to the free trade port for development through preferential policies, incentive plans, and other means. At the same time, strengthening international cooperation and collaborating with excellent translation education institutions abroad can absorb advanced teaching concepts and educational resources from abroad, improve the level and quality of training.

In short, with the construction of Hainan Free Trade Port, the demand for versatile translation talents will become increasingly high. Cultivating these talents is not only crucial for the development of the free trade port, but also an important support for China's globalization strategy.

3. The demand and trend of cultivating international composite translation talents

The demand and trend for the cultivation of international composite translation talents is an important issue facing the current cultivation of translation talents. With the development of economic globalization and informatization, international exchanges and cooperation are constantly strengthening, and the demand for translation talents is also growing.[4] The traditional training model for translation talents is no longer able to meet the diverse and complex needs of translation services. Therefore, it is imperative to cultivate composite translation talents with international perspectives, professional skills, and comprehensive qualities.

Firstly, composite translation talents need to possess interdisciplinary comprehensive qualities, such as cultural literacy, international communication skills, information technology skills, etc., to adapt to diverse and complex translation needs. Secondly, composite translation talents need to possess professional skills, such as language expression, translation skills, and the use of translation software, in order to improve the quality and efficiency of translation services. Once again, composite translation talents need to have an international perspective, understand various cultures, languages, and business habits, in order to adapt to the global translation needs.[5]

At present, the cultivation of international composite translation talents has become an important task for many universities and enterprises. Universities have gradually established an international composite translation talent training system, emphasizing the cultivation of students' cross-cultural communication and practical abilities. Enterprises are also actively promoting talent cultivation and career development, improving employees' comprehensive quality and professional skills through training, internships, and cross departmental communication. Meanwhile, with the continuous development of artificial intelligence technology, translation talents also need to adapt to the trend of technological change, master relevant technologies, and improve translation efficiency and quality.

In the future, the demand for international composite translation talents will continue to grow. With the deepening of globalization and informatization, communication and cooperation between countries will be further strengthened, and the demand for multilingual translation and cultural exchange will continue to increase. Therefore, cultivating composite translation talents with international perspectives, professional skills, and comprehensive qualities will become an important task. At the same time, we should pay attention to keeping up with the times, adapting to technological changes and changes in market demand, promoting innovation and upgrading of translation talent training models, promoting the development of the translation industry, and improving the quality of translation services.

4. The Difficulties Faced by the Cultivation of Internationalized and Hybrid Translation Talents under the Background of Hainan Free Trade Port

With the construction of Hainan Free Trade Port, the demand for international and versatile translation talents is increasing, but cultivating such talents faces many difficulties.

Firstly, the current problems in foreign language education in higher education in China have not been well solved, and many students have limited ability to master foreign language skills, making it difficult to be competent for composite translation work. Secondly, due to the interdisciplinary knowledge and skills required for versatile translation talents, the school's education system needs to be closer to practical needs, combining language learning with practical applications. However, this requires the joint efforts of the education department and industry. Thirdly, as the free trade port project involves a wide range of fields, it requires translators to master a variety of languages and professional knowledge, which requires a long time of learning and practice, high training costs, and also increases the scarcity of talents.

In addition, due to the high level of language and cultural communication skills required for the Free Trade Port project, many translation talents lack experience and skills in this area, making it difficult for them to be competent in the work of composite translation. At the same time, Hainan Free Trade Port also needs to face the recruitment and retention of international talents, and how to attract and retain excellent composite translation talents is also a challenge.

Finally, due to the unique nature of the Free Trade Port project, translation talents not only need to have solid language skills and professional knowledge, but also need to possess qualities such as quick response, efficient communication, and teamwork. They need to quickly master and understand various complex professional terms and industry background knowledge, quickly identify and solve problems, in order to be competent in translation tasks in a fast-paced work environment. At the same time, the construction of a free trade port also requires translators with high cross-cultural communication skills to effectively communicate with various international teams and clients. They need to understand and respect the differences between different cultures to ensure effective cross-cultural communication and exchange. In addition, they also need to have high management and coordination skills to coordinate and manage translation work among different teams and partners.

5. Strategic Suggestions for the Construction of Innovative Models for Cultivating Internationalized Composite Translation Talents under the Background of Hainan Free Trade Port

With the continuous promotion and development of the Hainan Free Trade Port project, the demand for international and versatile translation talents is also gradually increasing. However, the current supply of international composite translation talents in Hainan region is insufficient, and the challenges faced are also quite severe. Therefore, we need to explore and construct innovative translation talent cultivation models to meet the demand for high-quality translation talents in the Free Trade Port project.

5.1 Building a diversified translation talent training system

The Hainan Free Trade Port project involves a wide range of fields and requires translation talents in multiple languages and fields. Therefore, we need to build a diversified translation talent training system to meet the needs of translation talents in different fields and languages.

Firstly, a multilingual translation teacher pool can be established to introduce and cultivate translation talents who can handle multilingual translation tasks. Secondly, multi-disciplinary translation courses can be established, covering multiple fields such as economics, trade, law, medicine, technology, etc., to cultivate translation talents with cross disciplinary translation abilities. In addition, a team of foreign translators can be established to attract experienced international translation talents and improve the level of foreign translation services provided by the Free Trade Port.

5.2 Emphasis on practice and skill development

The practical ability and skill development of translation talents are very important. Therefore, we need to focus on practical teaching and skill training to improve the practical operation ability and practical experience of translation talents.

Firstly, a practical translation talent training base can be established to provide authentic translation projects and scenario simulation training, enabling translation talents to improve their translation skills in practice. Secondly, professional skills training can be carried out, including computer-aided translation, terminology management, cross-cultural communication and other skills training, to improve the skill level of translation talents.

5.3 Strengthen industry integration and talent reserve

The construction of the Hainan Free Trade Port project involves multiple fields and industries, and requires translation talents with corresponding fields and industry backgrounds. Therefore, we need to strengthen our communication with various industries, understand their translation needs and talent reserves, and provide more and more excellent translation talents for Hainan Free Trade Port.

Firstly, we can strengthen cooperation with major enterprises and institutions, establish talent

reserves, carry out joint training, internships, and employment activities, and provide more high-quality translation talents for the free trade port. Secondly, it is possible to carry out industry translation talent training projects, collaborate with various industries to establish characteristic courses and practical training bases, and cultivate translation talents that meet the needs of various industries.

5.4 Improve the level of teaching staff

The cultivation of translation talents cannot be separated from a high-level teaching staff. Therefore, we need to strengthen the construction of the translation professional teaching staff and improve the level and quality of the teaching staff.

Firstly, translation teachers with rich teaching and practical experience can be introduced to improve the teaching quality of translation courses. Secondly, it is possible to strengthen the training and communication of translation teachers, improve their teaching level and educational philosophy, and promote the innovation and development of translation education.

5.5 Strengthen the construction of evaluation and certification systems

The evaluation and certification system is an important guarantee for the cultivation of translation talents. Therefore, we need to strengthen the evaluation and certification system construction of translation talents, and improve the quality and competitiveness of translation talents.

Firstly, an international translation talent evaluation and certification system can be established, absorbing advanced international translation talent evaluation standards and methods, and improving the international recognition of translation talents. Secondly, the assessment and evaluation of translation talents can be strengthened to ensure that the trained translation talents meet the market and industry needs, and provide high-quality translation services for Hainan Free Trade Port.

5.6 Actively carry out international exchanges and cooperation

The cultivation of translation talents needs to be in line with international standards, and it is necessary to actively engage in international exchanges and cooperation. Therefore, we need to actively carry out international exchanges and cooperation, absorb advanced international translation talent training experience and concepts, and improve the internationalization level of translation talents.

Firstly, we can collaborate with internationally renowned translation colleges and institutions to carry out activities such as teacher-student exchanges and joint training, in order to enhance the international perspective and awareness of translation talents. Secondly, overseas internship projects can be carried out to enable translation talents to improve their translation skills and cross-cultural communication skills in practice. In addition, one can actively participate in international translation competitions and selection activities to enhance the international competitiveness and visibility of translation talents.

6. Conclusion

In short, in the context of Hainan Free Trade Port, the cultivation of international and versatile translation talents is of great significance. To meet the diverse and complex translation service needs, it is necessary to cultivate composite translation talents with international perspectives, professional skills, and comprehensive qualities. By innovating training models, emphasizing the cultivation of students' cross-cultural communication and practical abilities, as well as improving the comprehensive quality and professional skills of employees, the quality and efficiency of training can be improved to meet changes in market demand. In future development, it is necessary to pay attention to keeping up with the times, adapting to technological changes and changes in market demand, promoting the continuous innovation and development of the cultivation of composite translation talents, and making contributions to the construction and economic development of Hainan Free Trade Port.

Acknowledgement

Fund Project: This article is the research achievement of the "China Foreign Language Education Fund" project "Research on Innovative Models for Cultivating Internationalized Composite Translation

Talents in the Context of Hainan Free Trade Port" (project number ZGWYJYJJ11A021).

References

- [1] Wang L, Su K, Wang K, Wang Y, Gao N, Zhang X. A new model for cultivating internationalized compound innovation and entrepreneurship talents in engineering colleges: Taking Northwest University of Technology as an example [J]. *Research and Practice of Innovation and Entrepreneurship Theory* 2020; 3 (20): 119-122
- [2] Zhao B. Exploration of the model for cultivating hybrid international Thai agricultural translation talents [J]. *Education Observation* 2020; 9 (26): 83-85
- [3] Xiang H, Li F, Li T, Mao Z, Liang X, Wang P. Research on the training model of internationalized and compound public health innovative talents [J]. *Northwest Medical Education* 2015; 23 (03): 420-423
- [4] Yin F. Innovative international translation talent training Model [J]. *Human Resources* 2020; (18): 26-27
- [5] Wang Y. Research on the reform and innovation of the international composite applied translation talent training model under the background of the Asian Investment Bank [J]. *Modern Communication* 2018; (08): 37-38