**Translating the Zhuang Folktale *Ye Xian* with DeepSeek: An Analysis of Error Types and Post-editing Strategies**

**Abstract**

Machine translation in literary translation remains a great challenge due to the high cultural and artistic elements inherent in literary texts. In the context of artificial intelligence, this study used a large language model-based machine translation system DeepSeek-V3 to investigate its performance in translating the renowned Zhuang folk tale *Ye Xian*. Based on the Multidimensional Quality Metrics framework, this study conducted a qualitative research and identified four common error types involving accuracy, terminology, fluency, and locale convention errors. In response, four post-editing strategies are proposed, namely semantic correction, fluency optimization, terminology standardization, and cultural annotating. These strategies are expected to improve the quality of machine translation in rendering folk literary works, hence contributing to the advancement of machine translation in the field of literature.

**Key Words**: machine translation, error types, post-editing, Zhuang folktales

**1.Introduction**

The folktales of the Zhuang ethnic group, as vital components of China’s intangible cultural heritage, are imbued with unique historical content, moral values, and ethnic cultures. These ancient tales reflect the richness of the Zhuang people’s spiritual life and serve as the foundation of their social relationships, hence playing an important role in shaping their cultural identity (Liu, 2016). Additionally, Zhuang folktales frequently convey themes such as reverence for nature, ancestral wisdom, and communal solidarity, all of which are deeply imprinted in the group’s collective memory (Liu & Chen, 2021).

Translating Zhuang folktales involves more than linguistic conversion, it requires accurately conveying unique cultural concepts, figures of speech, and worldviews that are often absent from mainstream Chinese or Western literature (Duan & Li, 2024). Their rich use of metaphor, idiomatic expressions, and culturally specific references presents a great challenge for MT systems, which are typically trained on high-resource, mainstream language pairs and genres (Haddow et al., 2021; Wang et al. 2025). In this context, Zhuang folktales can serve as test cases for evaluating and advancing MT’s ability to handle low-resource languages and culturally embedded content, areas that remain underexplored in current research. Besides, translating these stories can help foster cross-cultural understanding, and inform the development of more culturally sensitive and inclusive MT technologies.

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) has enhanced the translation efficiency and, in some contexts, improved the translation quality. This development increased the applicability of large language models (LLMs) to a great extent in the field of literary translation (Weng & Wang, 2020). DeepSeek-V3 is a state-of-the-art Chinese LLM that leverages a Mixture-of-Experts (MoE) architecture and Multi-head Latent Attention, enabling it to process complex linguistic patterns and nuanced cultural content with high accuracy and efficiency. Recent comparative studies confirm that DeepSeek models excel in translating culturally loaded texts, outperforming other major AI platforms in both automatic and human evaluations (Deng et al., 2025; Li & Che, 2025; Yu, 2025). This study, therefore, attempts to investigate the translation performance of DeepSeek-V3 in translating Zhuang folktales. Specifically, it attempts to identify common MT errors and propose proper targeted post-editing strategies to enhance the overall translation quality.

Against the backdrop of reliance on MT in cross-cultural exchanges, challenges in preserving cultural uniqueness and linguistic subtleties in Zhuang folktale translations have been highlited in existing research (Xiao, 2023). These stories, rich with oral traditions, ethnic terms, and cultural metaphors, require careful handling. Yet few studies have thoroughly examined their common error patterns in MT systems. This study thus aims to identify the common error types in machine-translated Zhuang folktales and develop post-editing strategies tailored to these error categories. To operationalize these objectives and guide the research design, two questions are addressed:

*RQ1: What are the common errors in the DeepSeek-translated Zhuang folktales?*

*RQ2: How to reduce the errors in the DeepSeek-translated Zhuang folktales through post-editing strategies?*

**2. Literature Review**

This literature review synthesizes research on three areas: (1) the use of MT for literary texts, (2) comparative perspectives on human and machine translation, and (3) the translation of Zhuang folktales.

Literary translation remains one of the most challenging areas for MT. Elements such as metaphors, idiomatic expressions, and style coherence are hard for machines to process. While neural machine translation (NMT) has improved the translation of technical texts, it continues to struggle with the creative and contextual demands of literary language. As Weng and Wang (2020) argue, MT need overcome challenges related to verbal variation, syntactic complexity, and discourse coherence to produce natural, high-quality translations. They advocate for a human-machine collaborative translation ecology to transcend these technical limitations, noting that human translators are better equipped for creative adaptation and contextual nuance than MT systems, which rely on sequential computation.

In literary translation, translators must often navigate the tension between fidelity to the source text and creative re-expression. Xu and Xie (2018) contend that a successful literary translation is not solely defined by faithfulness to the original but by its ability to immerse readers in the literary world of the source. They classify translators into two categories: one is character actors, who closely emulate the tone and style of the original; and another one is natural-style actors, who employ their own voice and interpretation. This typology highlights the ethical boundaries of translator intervention and underscores the complexity of literary translation as a creative act.

Although some MT systems—such as DeepL, Youdao, and ChatGPT—have shown promise in literary translation, their outputs typically require extensive human post-editing to meet quality expectations (He et al., 2024; Karabayeva & Kalizhanova, 2024). As a result, hybrid workflows are increasingly recommended, where MT generates a draft and human translators refine it for accuracy, style, and cultural fidelity. Cognitive ergonomics plays a crucial role in optimizing post-editing. Daems et al. (2017) found that linguistically complex source texts, for example, those with long sentences or idioms, increase cognitive load during post-editing, as evidenced by longer fixation times and editing pauses. To address this, researchers have proposed visual annotation tools and adaptive interfaces that segment complex text into smaller, more manageable units, thereby enhancing processing efficiency.

Despite these advancements, overreliance on MT can lead to homogenized translations and cultural flattening. Vardaro et al. (2019) observed that while neural MT models trained on stylistic corpora can improve surface fluency and uniformity, they often fail to preserve the author’s voice and cultural specificity. Human editors are thus essential in maintaining literary authenticity and interpretive depth. Future development may lie in adaptive MT systems that learn from human interventions—automating repetitive tasks while preserving the human translator’s nuanced decision-making for culturally rich content.

Zhuang folktales, as an important form of ethnic minority literature, pose unique challenges for translation. Translators must balance linguistic accuracy with cultural resonance, ensuring that the translated text retains both meaning and identity. Several studies recommend combining literal translation with free translation and explanatory notes, or multimodal approach to bridge cultural gaps for target readers (Chen, 2024; Duan & Li, 2024). Specifically, Liu (2016) underscores the importance of preserving cultural identity in early Zhuang ballad translations, noting that terms describing nature, rituals, or spiritual beliefs often lack direct equivalents in other languages. In such cases, translators must navigate between linguistic fidelity and cultural transference, requiring both language proficiency and cultural competence to avoid misrepresentation.

To address these challenges, Xiao (2023) advocates for a method of creative adaptation in translating Zhuang folktales. This approach allows translators to creatively restructure or supplement the original content in ways that preserve cultural meaning while ensuring comprehensibility for foreign readers. For instance, when translating metaphorical expressions, slight rewording or the addition of concise footnotes may be necessary to retain both clarity and cultural depth. Such strategies aim to render the translations more aesthetically pleasing and culturally accessible.

Nevertheless, the contribution of MT to the translation of Zhuang folktales remains limited. Oral storytelling traditions and dialectal diversity pose significant obstacles for current MT systems, which are typically trained on high-resource, standardized language pairs. As a result, existing systems often fail to capture the cultural richness and linguistic variability inherent in Zhuang literature. Scholars have called for future research focused on hybrid models that integrate human expertise with machine learning, the construction of ethnic literature corpora for MT training, and the development of culturally specific glossaries to support more accurate and sensitive translation practices.

**3.Methods**

This research adopts a qualitative research framework in the field of MT error analysis and proposes post-editing strategies. The reason for choosing a qualitative approach mainly lie in that the cultural elements of Zhuang folktales that require in-depth interpretation of textual contextual consciousness, which is hard to be analyzed by quantitative methods. Furthermore, the MT of minority ethnic literature proposes specific strategies rather than empirically test them, and to this purpose the exploratory nature of qualitative research fits better.

**3.1 Material**

The Zhuang people’s folktale *Ye Xian* was selected as the sample via purposeful sampling. The original Chinese text consists of 1,021 characters, and its reference English translation has 1,124 words. The story is about a virtuous girl named Ye Xian who discovers a magical fish bone that grants wishes, ultimately teaching the values of kindness and contentment through her journey from hardship to become the queen.

**3.2 Translation Tool and Prompts**

With the advancement of AI, LLMs have demonstrated remarkable potential in MT, improving translation speed, quality, and versatility. Numerous AI-powered LLMs like Chat GPT, Ernir Bot and DeepSeek have appeared and made great strides in bridging the linguistic gap. This study used the DeepSeek-V3 model, which specializes in cross-language integration and supports real-time translation in multiple languages for multilingual scholarship. To get better translation, this study compared two prompts:

***Prompt 1****: Please provide the English translation for the following text.*

***Prompt 2****: You are a professional translator, the following is a Chinese folktale, please translate it into English with fluency and readability.*

Prompt 1, adopted by Jiao et al. (2023), was a general prompting that achieved high translation performance in their evaluation. Prompt 2 was designed based one insights from persona prompting (He, 2024) and task-specific prompting (Peng et al. 2024). It incorporated persona information (professional translator), domain information (Chinese folktale), and specific requirement (translate, fluency and readability). To evaluate the outputs generated by the two prompts, this study invited two professors with expertise in translation. The evaluation followed the Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) framework, focusing on dimensions such as accuracy, fluency, and terminological consistency. A blind assessment was conducted, in which the evaluators were unaware of which prompt had produced each translation. After independently assessing the translations, the evaluators discussed any discrepancies and reached consensus through deliberation. Both evaluators concluded that the translations produced by Prompt 2 were more appropriate. For corpus cleaning and sentence alignment, the original text, DeepSeek-V3 translation, and reference translation were processed using Tmxmall Aligner.

**3.3 Error Identification Framework**

The current study employed the Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) framework which was developed in the QTLaunchPad project (www.qt21.eu), categorizing errors into eight dimensions: Accuracy, Fluency, Terminology Consistency, Locale convention, Style Adaptation, Verbatim Fidelity, Cultural Annotation, and Coherence (see Table 1). This metric aims to provide a translation error annotation methodology for different purposes and at different granularities, and furthermore contains error categorization and annotation guidelines (Freitag et al., 2021).

For the annotation process, human evaluation was prioritized to ensure objectivity and methodological rigor. While DeepSeek-V3 was used in a limited, auxiliary capacity to assist with the initial detection of potential errors based on the MQM framework, it did not play a role in the final decision-making. Each identified error was manually labeled by the authors according to its specific category (e.g., accuracy, fluency, terminology), and all annotations were documented in a structured format for analysis.

The authors then conducted a thorough manual re-examination of every annotated error to verify its correctness. To further ensure reliability, two professors with expertise in translation and medical terminology independently reviewed the full set of annotated data. Any discrepancies between the initial author annotations and the professors’ evaluations were resolved through discussion, in alignment with MQM standards.

In total, 100% of the annotation process involved manual verification and cross-checking. This approach ensured that human judgment remained central to the evaluation, with automated assistance serving only a preliminary, non-decisive role.

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| Error Category | | Description |
| Accuracy | Addition | Translation includes information not present in the source. |
| Omission | Translation is missing content from the source. |
| Mistranslation | Translation does not accurately represent the source. |
| Untranslated text | Source text has been left untranslated. |
| Fluency | Punctuation | Incorrect punctuation (for locale or style). |
| Spelling | Incorrect spelling or capitalization. |
| Grammar | Problems with grammar, other than orthography. |
| Register | Wrong grammatical register (e.g., inappropriately informal pronouns). |
| Inconsistency | Internal inconsistency (not related to terminology). |
| Character encoding | Characters are garbled due to incorrect encoding. |
| Terminology | Inappropriate for context | Terminology is non-standard or does not fit context. |
| Inconsistent use | Inconsistent use |
| Style | Awkward | Translation has stylistic problems. |
| Locale | Address format | Wrong format for addresses. |
| convention | Currency format Date format | Wrong format for currency. Wrong format for dates. |
| Name format | Wrong format for names. |
| Telephone format | Wrong format for telephone numbers. |
| Time format | Wrong format for time expressions. |
| Other |  | Any other issues. |
| Source error |  | An error in the source. |
| Non-translation |  | Impossible to reliably characterize distinct errors. |

Table 1. MQM hierarchy from Freitag et al. (2021)

**4. Post-Editing Strategies in the Translation of Zhuang People’s Folktales**

This chapter mainly categorizes the errors in the translations produced by DeepSeek-V3, summarizes frequent error types, proposes post-editing strategies for different translation errors, and analyzes some examples to apply these strategies in practice.

**4.1 The Translation Error Types**

Translation errors are divided into multiple broad categories under the MQM framework, each of which focuses on a different facet of translation quality (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. MQM errors distribution

According to the study, accuracy errors were the most common, at 48.28%. These errors cause the translation to fail in conveying the main information or key details of the original text. Terminology errors followed at 15.52%, while locale convention and fluency errors each accounted for 13.79%.  
　　The work elicited four types of errors. Inaccuracy errors arise because of mistranslation, as in an erroneous rendition of “我给你做件新衣裳穿” without the whole import of the source. Narrative coherence is affected by cause-effect relations without coherence, e.g., choice errors or irrelevant temporal sequence. Historical or locative kind context deficit keeps readers bewildered. Denial of information relevant to the situation like “偷偷地” (secretly) lowers information density and credibility. Inconsistent cause-and-effect, inappropriate word choice, or incorrect temporal sequence can annihilate narrative coherence.  
　　Terminology mistakes are examples like invariable use of technical or culture-bound words, such as habitual divergent translation where “陀汗国” has been translated as “Tuo Han” without sonic consistency in using one word or against universal transliteration norms. Inappropriate rendering of “懊女坟” as “Grave of the Frustrated Woman” instead of “Grave of Regret” occurs due to context errors when measurement units or object names associated with cultural aspects are changed at random without annotations or contextual clarifications, or when source-specific terminology loses its symbolic or emotional weight.  
　　Fluency errors manifest as unnecessary words or unnatural sentence construction. For example, using “donned” instead of “put on”, or constructions like “left Ye Xian at the mercy of her cruel stepmother”. Joined references, unclear pronouns, and word-order errors make sentences hard to read. Also, lack of proper transitions or incoherence gives an uneven narrative rhythm, which disturbs text flow.  
　　Locale convention errors are largely the result of poor cultural management. This can range from the reduction of local terms to generic equivalents, i.e., the translation of the Chinese unit “丈” as “feet” instead of keeping it as “zhang”, to committing geography errors, i.e., misspelling places or failing to record historical and contemporary differences between toponyms. Cultural practices that are context-deficient, i.e., “沙里淘金” being translated literally as “panning gold” without explanatory annotation, will confuse viewers who are not familiar with the source culture.

**4.2 Post-Editing Strategies**

The aforementioned error types occur with relatively high frequency, while other types appear less commonly. To address these four major error types, we propose four corresponding post-editing strategies: semantic correction, terminology standardization, fluency optimization, and cultural annotation. Although additional post-editing strategies may also contribute to error reduction, these four were found to be the most effective in our analysis. The following sections will elaborate on each strategy in detail.

**4.2.1 Post-Editing Strategies for Accuracy Errors**

To ensure accuracy in MT, semantic correction strategies are essential for restoring missing information, addressing untranslated segments, and preserving cultural nuances. Semantic correction involves the integration of grammatical and semantic analysis to identify and resolve issues such as omissions, mistranslations, and cultural misinterpretations, thereby enhancing both the fluency and fidelity of the translated text. Examples 1 and 2 illustrate the strategies in practice.

**Example 1**  
**Source Text**: 叶限姑娘从小聪明伶俐,各式各样的活路一学就会,特别会在沙里淘金,深受父亲喜爱｡ (Liu & Chen, p.426)  
**DeepSeek Translation:** From a young age, Ye Xian was clever and quick to master every task, especially skilled at sifting gold from sand, earning her father’s deep affection.

**Reference Translation:** She learned all kinds of things quickly and was very good at panning gold in the sand. Her father loved her very much. (Liu & Chen 2017, p.427)

In Chinese, “活路” refers to the hard work necessary for rural survival. DeepSeek translation renders it as the generic “task”, missing the toil, diversity, and urgency of the original, thus watering down the socio-cultural richness of the story and diminishing the struggles of the protagonist.

With the semantic correction strategy, replacing “every task” with “all kinds of things” lends spatial and logical profundity, bringing attention back to the all-encompassing range and scope of labor. This is consistent with the strategy of introducing contextual specificity, enabling the receiving audience to appreciate the all-encompassing aspect of the work while maintaining the cultural connotation of “活路” as oppressive, unspecific toil.

**Example 2**  
**Source Text:** 洞主吴氏,娶了两个妻子｡ (Liu & Chen, 2017, p.426)  
**DeepSeek Translation:** As the southern legend goes, before the Qin and Han dynasties, there lived a cave master named Wu in the land of Wu Cave. He had two wives. His first wife passed away, leaving behind a daughter named Ye Xian.

**Reference Translation:** According to the southern legend, before the Qin and Han dynasties, in Wudong (Fu Sui County in Guangxi today), the cave master Mr. Wumarried two wives. (Liu & Chen 2017, p.427)

The original text explicitly uses “吴氏” to denote respect for the character’s surname, a common practice in Chinese narratives to honor social hierarchy. The MT omits the honorific “Mr.”, wording the sentence as a straightforward introduction (“named Wu”), which loses the cultural tact of respect inherent in the original.

With the semantic correction strategy, for example, “Mr.” (“Cave Master Mr. Wu”), it introduces rational and cultural information, re-emphasizing the original’s focus on deference and social status. This aligns with the approach of inserting socio-cultural background in an attempt to achieve semantic fidelity and reader comprehension.

This strategy shows how literal translation is combined with cultural-linguistic accuracy through post-editing. By emphasizing context-bound terms, exact time measurements, and correct measures, translators make the final translation compatible with the original meaning and the target audience’s expectations. Semantic correction strategies correct semantic errors and improve the overall informational and aesthetic consistency of the text.

**4.2.2 Post-Editing Strategies for Terminology Errors**

To ensure the appropriate and consistent use of terminology in translation, terminology standardization strategies are employed to align translated terms with the logic and intent of the source text. These strategies enhance both readability and cross-cultural understanding. They typically involve establishing clear norms for term usage, often supported by the development of specialized dictionaries, glossaries, and reference materials, as well as collaboration between language professionals and subject-matter experts. Examples 3 and 4 demonstrate the application of these strategies.

**Example 3**

**Source Text:** 洞人把捡来的那只金鞋卖到陀汗国,落到国王手中｡(Liu & Chen, 2017, p.430)

**DeepSeek Translation:** The villager sold the golden shoe to the kingdom of Tuo Han, and it was obtained by the king.

**Reference Translation:** The cave dweller sold the golden shoe to Tuo Khan, and it fell into the king’s hands. (Liu & Chen 2017, p.431)

There are two culturally specific terms, “洞人” (cave dwellers), in the source text. DeepSeek translation incorrectly translates “洞人” as “villager” and loses the peculiarity of southern China’s cave inhabitants. It also transliterates “陀汗国” as “Tuo Han” rather than “Tuo Khan”, creating phonetic confusion and hiding historical reality. These errors arise from not using standard glossaries and transliteration conventions, thereby compromising cultural and historical fidelity and causing the translation to lose meaning and socio-cultural richness.

With the terminology standardization strategy, changing “villager” to “cave dweller” aligns with glossary principles, highlighting the residents’ lifestyle and domicile. Changing “Tuo Han” to “Tuo Khan” follows historical conventions to ensure consistency and cultural recognition. Lastly, changing “was obtained by the king” to “fell into the king’s hands” better captures the spirit of the source document. These adjustments demonstrate how spatial, logical, and cultural specificity can be incorporated to make literal translations more contextually appropriate.

**Example 4**

**Source Text:** 洞人可怜她们,把她们埋在一个石坑里,起名叫“懊女坟**”** (Liu & Chen, 2017, p.432)

**DeepSeek Translation:** Villagers buried them in a pit, naming it “The Grave of Regret”.

**Reference Translation:** People in Wudong had pity on them. They buried them in a stone pit, and called it “Grave of Frustrated Woman”. (Liu & Chen, 2017, p.433)

“懊女坟” combines “懊丧” (frustration) and “女” (women) to suggest a mass grave overflowing with profound, unrequited sadness. DeepSeek translation as “Grave of Regret” loses emotional intensity and gender-specific meaning.

With the terminology standardization strategy, its translation as “Grave of Frustrated Women” ensures cultural and emotional context consistency by using the same terminology to preserve the complexity and integrity of the term, thereby retaining cultural authenticity and emotive strength.

These processes prioritize standardization of terminology as a way to transcend linguistic and cultural divides. With historical transliteration, maintenance of units of measure, and smoothing out of culturally slanted descriptions, translators produce translated texts loyal to the original and to a global reading public. These processes refrain from meaning distortion but retain cultural and emotional content of the story.

**4.2.3** **Post-Editing Strategies for Fluency Errors**

Fluency optimization strategies are crucial in translation to ensure a natural and readable target text, and to prevent issues such as awkward phrasing, disrupted logical flow, or misinterpretation by target readers. To improve fluency, the authors will reconstruct sentence structures, smooth transitions between clauses, and adjust word order to better align with the conventions of the target language. The following examples illustrate these strategies in detail.

**Example 5**

**Source Text:** 后妈回到家里,只见叶限抱着庭院里的果树在打瞌睡,也就打消了对她外出这件事的怀疑｡(Liu & Chen, 2017, p.430)

**DeepSeek Translation:** The stepmother came back home, only to see Ye Xian hugging the fruit tree in the courtyard and dozing off, thereby dispelling her doubts about Ye Xian having gone out.

**Reference Translation:** When the stepmother returned home, she found Ye Xian dozing against a fruit tree in the yard and dismissed her suspicions about the girl’s absence. (Liu & Chen, 2017, p.431)

The DeepSeek translation retains literal phrasing (“hugging the fruit tree”), which inaccurately emphasizes physical action, whereas the original implies Ye Xian was casually leaning against the tree. The phrase “thereby dispelling” is redundant and wordy, which is contrary to the informal style required by the folk tale.

With the fluency optimization strategy, replacing “hugging” with “dozing against” formalizes the composition of the scene, and replacing “thereby dispelling her doubts” with “her suspicions were dismissed” removes the redundancy. This is consistent with the style of simplifying cumbersome phrases and smoothing out sentence structures for easier narration. The DeepSeek translation is overly redundant and wordy in phrases like “hugging the fruit tree” and “thereby dispelling her doubts”. “Hugging the fruit tree” inappropriately highlights an act of physical contact; the original suggests that Ye Xian was leaning on it while sleeping. Additionally, “thereby dispelling” is too formal in tone for the folk tale.

**Example 6**

**Source Text:** “叶限照他说的试了几次,不论金银财宝､衣服食物,都能够随心所欲地弄到｡”(Liu & Chen, 2017, p.428)

**DeepSeek Translation:** “After Ye Xian tried several times, the fish bones, as expected, bestowed upon her gold, silver, fine clothes, and delicious food.”

**Reference Translation:** “After several attempts, the fish bones granted Ye Xian gold, jewels, fine garments, and food.” (Liu & Chen, 2017, p.429)

The redundant expressions like “as expected” and “bestowed upon her” in the DeepSeek translation unnecessarily add excessive formality and disrupt flow. With the fluency optimization strategy, removing “as expected” and replacing “bestowed upon her” with “granted” improves the sentence flow. Because the outcome-expectation implication of “果然” normally depends on context, “as expected” is unnecessary. In traditional English folklore, overt markers disrupt the flow of the narrative. Their absence requires the reader to infer the connection between Ye Xian’s action and the reaction of the bones. This reflects how fluency-oriented post-editing reduces redundancy, clarifies references, and improves sentence construction.

By emphasizing concision, tone consistency, and native language use, translators make the text read as lively oral stories while preserving its emotional and cultural resonance. These practices balance literal accuracy with reader engagement, turning literal translations into engaging stories.

**4.2.4** **Post-Editing Strategies for Locale convention Errors**

To address issues such as incorrect formatting of addresses, currencies, and names in translation, cultural annotation strategies are adopted to ensure both accuracy and cultural appropriateness in the target text. These strategies involve adding explanatory notes or annotations to clarify culture-specific items that may not have direct equivalents in the target language, helping readers understand the intended meaning and context. Examples 7-8 show more details.

**Example 7**

**Source Text:** 他是邕州那一带的人,记得许多南方的神奇怪异故事｡(Liu & Chen, 2017, p.432)

**DeepSeek Translatio:** He was fromYongzhou and remembered many strange southern stories.

**Reference Translation:** He was from Yongzhou (present-day Nanning) and remembered many strange tales of the south. (Liu & Chen, 2017, p.433)

The DeepSeek translation is devoid of critical context in the source text. First, “邕州” (Yongzhou) is transliterated without noting its modern equivalent (Nanning), which misleads readers regarding the geographic location. Second, “那一带的人” (“people from that area”) highlights regional identity but is translated as the more general “from Yongzhou”, losing the spatial texture. Third, “南方的神奇怪异故事” (“strange tales of the south”) is translated as “southern stories”, losing the rich cultural texture of southern China’s folklore.

With the cultural annotation strategy, adding “(modern-day Nanning)” after “Yongzhou” bridges past and present geography. Changing “southern stories” to "strange tales of the south" restores emphasis on mythic folklore. To add greater cultural depth, a note like “Yongzhou was an ancient Guangxi region, now part of Nanning, with rich oral traditions” can be added. This kind of flagging for toponymic changes emphasizes cultural and geographic importance.

**Example 8**

**Source Text:** 吴洞靠近海岛｡(Liu & Chen, 2017, p.430)

**DeepSeek Translation:** Wu Dong is near the island.

**Reference Translation:** Wu Dong (near the coastal islands of southern China). (Liu & Chen, 2017, p.431)

The DeepSeek translation of “吴洞靠近海岛” as “Wu Dong is near the island”loses “海岛”(coastal islands), neglecting its regional context. In the original text, “海岛” refers to southern China’s coastal islands with historical and ecological value. The generic translation misleads readers who are not familiar with China’s geography and culture.

With the cultural annotation strategy, the revised version, “Wu Dong (off China’s southern coastal islands)”, uses parentheses to maintain the original name while adding geographical specificity. This reflects an annotation strategy for locale variation, situating the story in real geography and highlighting the historical and cultural importance of the locale. It facilitates readers’ comprehension of the setting and socio-cultural significance, fulfilling the demands of linguistic fidelity and contextual accuracy.

Locale convention errors recall a common DeepSeek translation error: word-for-word correspondence without considering cultural significance. Historic or geographical terminology presents the translator with the task of weighing target-audience context against source-text fidelity. Annotation conventions and terminological consistency are essential in culturally rich texts. Such treatment aids readers in their comprehension of the worldviews of the text without sacrificing coherence of the story.

**5. Conclusion**

This study identifies the common errors in the DeepSeek-V3 outputs according to the MQM framework: accuracy, terminology, fluency, and locale convention errors. To address these issues, four post-editing strategies are proposed, namely semantic correction, terminology standardization, fluency enhancement, and cultural annotation. These strategies aim to mitigate the limitations of machine translation in preserving ethnic cultural nuances. The findings not only enhance the understanding of MT’s constraints in maintaining cultural literacy but also offer practical guidance for the development of culturally sensitive translation technologies.

This research focuses on the subject of Zhuang people’s folktales but may overlook regional and thematic variations within Zhuang oral traditions. To some extent, DeepSeek-V3 encounters challenges in translating certain high cultural and artistic elements embedded in Zhuang folktales. Additionally, the insensitivity of machine translation to cultural nuances and grammatical structures compromises both linguistic accuracy and cultural authenticity. Future improvements could involve expanding databases to incorporate dialectal variations and underrepresented stories, thus capturing a richer array of cultural nuances. Enhanced computer algorithms sensitive to subtleties can minimize errors in MT when dealing with cultural metaphors and subtexts. Advanced translations of Zhuang folktales necessitate both human creativity and technological proficiency. The integration of responsive AI with meticulous post-editing ensures accurate translations. This collaborative process combines technical expertise with human sensitivity, enabling the global dissemination of Chinese national folktales while preserving their vitality in multicultural and digital contexts.

**Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)**

Author(s) hereby declare that ChatGPT-4 was used to proofread the language and correct the APA format in this manuscript. The input prompts were as such: “You are a professor in translation, please proofread the following text, making them fluency and readable in academic domain” “Please correct the following references into APA formats”.

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