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Research on the Effect and Strategy Optimization of Artificial Intelligence in the Translation of the Classic of Traditional Chinese Medicine *Spiritual Pivot*

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Abstract: With the widespread application of artificial intelligence (AI) in translation, AI translation tools have provided new approaches for the English translation of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) classics. Nevertheless, the performance of AI in translating TCM classics—especially those containing unique cultural concepts and terminology—remains to be verified. Taking selected classic chapters of Spiritual Pivot as the research object, this study adopts DeepSeek, an accessible and user-friendly AI translation tool, to generate English versions, which are then compared with human-translated texts to identify the strengths and limitations of AI in assisting TCM classic translation. By integrating the criteria for TCM classic translation and general principles of translation, this research pinpoints feasible directions for improving AI-generated translations and proposes targeted, practical optimization strategies. The findings aim to offer references for the future practice of AI-assisted English translation of TCM classics and facilitate the international communication of TCM culture.

Keywords: AI Translation; TCM Classics; Spiritual Pivot; English Translation Effect; Strategy Optimization

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1. Introduction

With the in-depth integration of AI and traditional cultural communication, the English translation of TCM classics has ushered in new opportunities and challenges. This chapter will first elaborate on the research background and significance, sort out the domestic and foreign research status, and then clarify the specific research content and methods to lay a solid foundation for the whole study.

1.1 Research Background and Significance

1.1.1 Research Background

AI translation tools have been widely applied in various text translation scenarios, providing an efficient and convenient new path for the English translation of traditional cultural classics. As an important carrier of excellent traditional Chinese culture, TCM classics embody unique TCM theories, diagnosis and treatment thinking, and cultural connotations. Their English translation is a key link in promoting the international communication of TCM culture. However, TCM classics are characterized by archaic and concise language, dense technical terminology, and highly culture-loaded concepts. Traditional manual English translation has the problems of low efficiency, high cost, and high professional thresholds for translators, making it difficult to meet the demand for large-scale communication. The popularization of AI translation tools provides

a possibility to solve this dilemma. Nevertheless, most current AI translation tools are designed for general texts, and their translation accuracy, completeness, and cultural transmission effect in the English translation of TCM classics—especially those containing unique cultural connotations and terminology—still need further verification. As an important part of Huang Di Nei Jing (Yellow Emperor's Canon of Medicine), Ling Shu (Spiritual Pivot) is a core classic of TCM meridian theory and acupuncture theory, featuring concise language and rich terminology. It is suitable as a sample for studying AI-assisted English translation of TCM classics, thus making this research practically necessary.

1.1.2 Research Significance

The theoretical significance of this study lies in supplementing empirical research in the field of AI-assisted English translation of TCM classics, and clarifying the advantages and disadvantages of AI translation tools in the English translation of professional classics such as Spiritual Pivot. The practical significance is to propose targeted and easily implementable optimization strategies for AI-generated translations, providing specific references for subsequent researchers and translation practitioners to use AI in the English translation of TCM classics. This study aims to improve translation efficiency and quality, reduce translation costs, and help TCM culture move towards the world more efficiently and accurately.

1.2 Research Status at Home and Abroad on AI and English Translation of TCM Classics

1.2.1 Foreign Research Status on AI and English Translation of TCM Classics

Foreign AI translation technology started earlier and has now entered a stage of coordinated development of neural machine translation and large language models. Researchers focus on the optimization of AI translation models, the improvement of multilingual adaptability, and the customization of professional fields, forming relatively mature technical paths in the translation of professional texts such as medicine and law. Scholars such as Bahdanau D have focused on the core basic research of neural machine translation, laying the technical framework for AI translation of professional texts[1]. Radford A and others have conducted basic research on pre-training of large language models, promoting the improvement of adaptability of AI translation in professional fields[2]. The core advantages of the above studies lie in the accuracy of terminology recognition, the coherence of text logic, and the efficiency of batch processing, which provide technical references for the translation of professional and culturally loaded texts such as TCM classics. However, there is still room for improvement in the processing technology of special languages such as ancient Chinese.

Foreign translation and research on TCM classics mainly focus on core classics such as Yellow Emperor's Canon of Medicine and Shang Han Za Bing Lun (Treatise on Febrile and Miscellaneous Diseases). Basic TCM theory classics represented by Spiritual Pivot are research hotspots. Most translators are medical researchers and sinologists. In translation practice, they pay more attention to the medical adaptability of TCM terminology and the readability of translations, focusing on comparative interpretation of TCM theories and Western medical systems to help overseas readers understand. Among them, the most representative English translation research on Yellow Emperor's Canon of Medicine is the series of works Annotated Translation of Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen hosted by German scholar Paul U. Unschuld, which consists of 4 volumes and has been published successively by the University of California Press. The first volume, Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen: Nature, Knowledge and Imagination in an Ancient Chinese Medical Text, was published in 2003, integrating medical and sinological perspectives to explore the cross-cultural transmission of TCM theories[3]. At the same time, foreign scholars such as Sivin N have focused on classic works of overseas TCM research, involving discussions on the cultural adaptability of TCM classic translation[4]. However, most existing studies rely on manual translation, and the application of artificial intelligence technology mostly stays at the tool-assisted level. There is a lack of optimization of AI translation strategies for the text characteristics of TCM classics, and insufficient attention is paid to the in-depth transmission of TCM cultural connotations. A research system for the in-depth integration of AI and TCM classic translation has not yet been formed.

1.2.2 Domestic Research Status on AI and English Translation of TCM Classics

Domestic research on the English translation of TCM classics started early and has yielded rich research results, focusing on the discussion of translation methods. Centering on the choice between literal translation and free translation, foreignization and domestication, it has clarified the principle that the English translation of TCM classics should balance accuracy, cultural nature and standardization. At the same time, researchers have paid attention to core issues such as translator subjectivity,

the transmission of culturally loaded words, and terminology unification, sorted out the common dilemmas and solutions in the English translation of TCM classics, and formed a number of valuable research results. Representative studies include Wang Hongyin's Theory and Practice of English Translation of TCM Classics, which systematically discusses the principles, methods and dilemmas of TCM classic translation and is a core work in this field in China[5]. Li Zhaoguo's English Translation Skills of Traditional Chinese Medicine focuses on TCM terminology and text translation skills, providing guidance for translation practice[6].

With the popularization of AI technology, domestic researchers have begun to explore the application of AI in the field of TCM translation, and initial achievements have been made so far, mainly focusing on the application practice of AI translation tools in TCM terminology translation and batch translation of simple texts. By comparing the translation effects of different AI tools, researchers have summarized their advantages and disadvantages in TCM text translation, and tried to build TCM terminology databases and connect them with AI tools to improve the unification of terminology translation. For example, Zhang Min and Li Juan compared the TCM terminology translation effects of tools such as ChatGPT-4 and Spark Cognitive Large Model V3.5 based on the AIGC language model, and analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of AI translation[7]. Deng et al. conducted an applied study on the performance of AI in the translation of TCM terminology, and put forward suggestions including emphasizing the interactivity of artificial intelligence, enhancing interdisciplinary cooperation and learning, and strengthening the unification and standardization of terminology[8]. The "Ben Cao Zhi Yi"" team from Ningbo University introduced the research and development and application of the "Yi Dian Tong" intelligent translation system, which built a TCM terminology database and connected it with AI tools to improve the efficiency and quality of TCM text translation, and has been implemented in scenarios such as cross-border diagnosis and treatment and pharmaceutical instruction translation. However, most existing studies stay at the tool application level, lacking AI translation model optimization and strategy design for the text characteristics of TCM classics. In addition, the research on the proofreading and optimization process of AI translation results is relatively weak, and a complete research chain has not yet been formed.

In summary, the existing domestic and foreign research provides a theoretical basis and practical reference for this study, but there are still limitations. Foreign research focuses on AI technology research and development and medical interpretation of TCM classics, lacking AI translation strategy optimization and in-depth transmission of cultural connotations. Domestic research mostly stays at the surface of AI tool application, failing to achieve in-depth integration with the text characteristics and cultural load of TCM classics. Moreover, there is a lack of research on AI translation of classics such as Spiritual Pivot, the construction of corpus is backward, the research paradigm is relatively single, and there is a lack of implementable optimization strategies and empirical verification, which fails to effectively solve the core dilemma of TCM classic translation.

1.3 Research Content and Methods

1.3.1 Research Content

Taking selected classic chapters of Spiritual Pivot as the research object, this study adopts DeepSeek, an easily accessible and operable AI translation tool, to generate translations, which are then compared and analyzed with human translations to clarify the advantages and disadvantages of AI-assisted English translation of TCM classics. Combined with the standards for English translation of TCM classics and general translation principles, this study identifies the improvement directions of AI-generated translations and proposes targeted translation optimization strategies. Finally, it summarizes the research conclusions, looks forward to the subsequent practice of AI-assisted English translation of TCM classics, and provides references for the international communication of TCM culture.

1.3.2 Research Methods

The specific research methods adopted in this study include literature research method, empirical comparison method, and induction and summary method.

By retrieving and integrating journal papers, academic dissertations and monographs related to the English translation of TCM classics and Spiritual Pivot, this study sorts out the current research status, core theories and research methods of relevant studies, laying a theoretical foundation for this study and clarifying the entry point and direction of the research.

Three to five classic chapters from Spiritual Pivot (such as Volume 1 and Volume 3, which are moderate in length, dense in terminology and representative) are selected. AI translations are generated by the DeepSeek tool respectively, and the publicly available authoritative human translations, namely Yellow Emperor's Canon of Medicine Spiritual Pivot (Chinese-English Parallel Version) edited by Li Zhaoguo and Liu Xiru, are selected as comparison samples[9]. From four dimensions—terminology translation, semantic accuracy, cultural information transmission, and language fluency—the AI translations and human translations are compared sentence by sentence, the differences between the two are recorded, and the advantages and disadvantages of the AI translations are analyzed.

Based on the results of empirical comparison, this study summarizes the common problems of AI translations in the English translation of TCM classics, analyzes the causes of the problems combined with the principles and requirements of TCM classic translation. On this basis, it summarizes the advantages of AI-assisted English translation of TCM classics and proposes targeted and easily implementable optimization strategies. Finally, it summarizes the core conclusions of this study and looks forward to future research. This method is mainly based on inductive analysis of the previous comparison results, which is simple to operate and suitable for the research needs.

2. Theoretical Basis

To systematically explore the application effect and optimization path of AI translation in TCM classics, it is necessary to clarify the relevant theoretical foundations and tool characteristics. This chapter mainly elaborates the translation norms of TCM classics and the basic principles and features of AI translation tools, providing a theoretical framework for the subsequent empirical analysis.

2.1 Core Requirements and Principles of English Translation of TCM Classics

2.1.1 Core Requirements for the English Translation of TCM Classics

The core requirements for the English translation of TCM classics are accuracy, completeness, comprehensibility, and cultural transmission. Specifically, translations should accurately convey the meanings of TCM professional terms, fully reflect the theoretical connotations of the original texts, use accessible language consistent with English conventions, and preserve the unique cultural implications of TCM[10]. These requirements are intended to avoid the loss or mistranslation of cultural information, ensure the acceptability of translations to English readers, and facilitate the effective dissemination of TCM culture.

2.1.2 Principles for the English Translation of TCM Classics

This study adopts the TCM term translation standards specified in the International Standard Chinese-English Basic Nomenclature of Chinese Medicine, namely correspondence, conciseness, consistency, and conventionality[11]. It also refers to the evaluation indicators proposed by Xu Mingwu et al. for intelligent translation and multimodal communication of TCM classics, including accuracy, fluency, professionalism, and cultural transmission[12]. Combined with the textual characteristics of TCM classics, four general translation principles are followed: the faithfulness principle requires translations to adhere strictly to the original meaning and style without arbitrary addition or omission of semantics; the accuracy principle emphasizes the precise translation of professional terms to avoid ambiguity; the readability principle demands fluent language that conforms to English expression logic; and the cultural adaptability principle suggests appropriate translation methods for unique TCM cultural elements to ensure effective cultural transmission.

2.2 Core Principles of AI Translation and Characteristics of AI Translation Tool

2.2.1 Core Principles of AI Translation

AI translation is based on big data and machine learning technologies. By learning a large number of bilingual texts, it grasps the expression rules of language and the corresponding relationship of semantics, and then realizes the automatic translation of texts. Its core advantages lie in high translation efficiency and convenient operation, which can quickly process a large number of texts, reduce translation costs, and meet the translation needs of large-scale texts.

2.2.2 Characteristics of AI Translation Tool

DeepSeek is selected as the AI translation tool in this study. It has the characteristics of easy access, easy operation and free opening, without complex registration and operation processes, so ordinary researchers can get started quickly. At the same time, DeepSeek has a certain degree of accuracy in professional text translation, and can better handle common terminology,

making it suitable as an auxiliary tool for English translation of TCM classics.

3. Empirical Comparative Analysis of AI-Assisted English Translation of Spiritual Pivot

By selecting appropriate research samples and establishing scientific comparative dimensions, this chapter aims to clarify the advantages and limitations of AI translation in TCM classic translation, laying a foundation for proposing targeted optimization strategies.

3.1 Selection of Research Samples

In this study, classic passages from three volumes of Spiritual Pivot, namely Volume 1, Volume 3, and Volume 5, were selected as research samples. The reasons for selection are as follows: first, these three volumes constitute the core content of meridian and acupuncture theories in Spiritual Pivot and are highly representative; second, the length of each chapter is moderate, with 500-800 Chinese characters per passage, and the translation difficulty is appropriate, which facilitates the generation and comparative analysis of translations; third, they are dense in professional terms, such as “ 九针 (Nine Needles)”, “ 津液 (body fluid)” and “ 精 (essence)”, which have high cultural characters. These characteristics can fully test the effect of AI translation tools in the English translation of TCM professional texts, meeting the research needs.

The AI translation samples were generated by inputting the selected three passages of Spiritual Pivot into the official online DeepSeek translation tool paragraph by paragraph, setting the translation language as “Chinese” to “English”, and saving the corresponding AI translations for later use.

For the human translation samples, the English translation of Yellow Emperor’s Canon of Medicine·Ling Shu published by the World Publishing Corporation was selected to ensure the authority and accuracy of the human translations, providing a reliable basis for comparative analysis.

3.2 Dimensions and Standards of Comparative Analysis

Combined with the core requirements and principles for the English translation of TCM classics, this comparative analysis is carried out from four core dimensions, and clear and operable evaluation standards are formulated for each dimension to ensure the objectivity and accuracy of the comparative analysis. The details are as follows: First, the dimension of terminology translation: whether the AI translation accurately translates TCM professional terms, and whether there are problems such as mistranslation, omission, and ambiguity of terms; whether the term translation is consistent and in line with the general term norms for the English translation of TCM classics. Second, the dimension of semantic accuracy: whether the AI translation is faithful to the original semantics, and whether there are problems such as addition, deletion, distortion, or omission of semantics; whether it fully presents the TCM theoretical connotations of the original text without core semantic deviations. Third, the dimension of cultural information transmission: whether the AI translation accurately conveys the unique TCM cultural elements in the original text, such as TCM diagnosis and treatment thinking, meridian theory, and Zang-Fu concepts; whether it avoids the loss or misinterpretation of cultural information to ensure that English readers can understand the connotations of TCM culture. Fourth, the dimension of language fluency: whether the language of the AI translation is fluent and in line with English expression logic and grammatical norms; whether there are problems such as stiff sentence patterns, chaotic word order, and improper word use, and how readable it is.

3.3 Analysis of Empirical Comparison Results

3.3.1 Comparative Analysis from the Dimension of Terminology Translation

The core of English translation of TCM classics lies in the accuracy and unification of terminology, which mainly involves three categories: basic theory, meridian and acupoint, and diagnosis and treatment methods. Human translations are standardized and rigorous, adopting the “Pinyin + annotation” translation method. For example, “ 气 ” is translated into “Healthy-Qi/Evil-Qi” ,which distinguishes healthy qi from pathogenic qi; “ 合谷 ” is translated as “Hegu(LI4) [which, located] between the first and the second metacarpal bone” and it marks the acupoint code. Although AI translations are concise and easy to understand, they have obvious shortcomings: in basic theory terminology, “ 中焦 (Middle Energizer)” is translated as “middle burner”, which deviates from TCM theory. The “ 中焦 ” refers to the spleen and stomach, which govern the intake and digestion of food and fluids, rather than the literal meaning of “being burnt or charred”. In meridian and acupoint terminology, there is confusion in capitalization, and “ 寸 口 (pulsation of the radial artery over the wrist)” is only translated as “wrist

pulse" without clarifying the position of the radial artery; in diagnosis and treatment method terminology, the operation is simplified, and " 徐而疾则实 " is only translated as "Slow insertion and quick withdrawal tonify", losing the core of "When Qi has arrived after needling". On the whole, AI translations are suitable for popular science article, while human translations are more in line with professional standards and can accurately convey the connotation of TCM terminology.

3.3.2 Comparative Analysis from the Dimension of Semantic Accuracy

The core of semantic accuracy is that the translation is faithful to the original text, completely conveys the theoretical connotation of TCM, and has no addition, reduction or distortion of semantics. Human translations have high fidelity and can completely retain the core logic of TCM. For example, " 人始生，先成精 " is translated as "At the beginning of life, [the embryo is conceived] first by [parental]. Essence which then develops into the brain with the bones as the trunk", with supplementary details to clarify the connotation of "parental essence"; " 是动则病 " is translated as "invasion [of pathogenic factors into this Channel causes the following] diseases", clearly interpreting the pathological essence. Although AI translations are concise and coherent, they have obvious deviations: they omit the premise of "parental essence", losing the core of TCM life generation theory; in " 宛陈则除之 ([to use] removing[techniques to deal with] stagnation [of Qi and blood])", " 宛陈 " is simplified to "stagnation", missing the target object of "Qi and blood"; " 令左属右 " (The left [hand withdraws the needle] and the right [hand presses the needled Acupoint] to prevent Qi from leaking) fails to clarify the "needle withdrawal and pressing" operation, resulting in incomplete semantics. On the whole, human translations can more accurately convey the original theoretical connotation, while AI translations have problems of semantic simplification and deviation.

3.3.3 Comparative Analysis from the Dimension of Cultural Information Transmission

The transmission of cultural information needs to balance the preservation of TCM culture and cross-cultural understanding, with the core of conveying the unique diagnosis and treatment thinking and cultural connotation of TCM. For example, " 悬阳 " is translated as "the eyes and complexion, indicating vitality", conveying the TCM diagnosis and treatment thinking of "observing spirit and complexion to distinguish diseases". AI translations adopt the domestication translation strategy, which reduces the understanding threshold but leads to serious loss of cultural connotation. " 悬阳 " is literally translated as "the suspended yang" without explaining its cultural meaning. What's more, " 气 " is translated as "vital energy", assimilated to the Western concept of "vitality". " 盛则泻之，虚则补之 (the Shi(Excess)[ones can be treated by] reducing[needling techniques];the Xu (Deficiency)[ones can be treated by] reinforcing [needling techniques)" is simplified into a conditional sentence "Reduce when excessive, tonify when deficient", losing the dynamic thinking of TCM "treatment based on syndrome differentiation". In summary, human translations can better convey the essence of TCM culture, while AI translations are difficult to reflect the uniqueness of TCM culture.

3.3.4 Comparative Analysis from the Dimension of Language Fluency

Language fluency requires the translation to conform to English expression logic, grammatical norms and be highly readable. AI translations have obvious advantages in fluency, mainly using short sentences and coordinate clauses, with no grammatical errors, accurate and popular words. For example, the translation of " 肺手太阴之脉 (the lung Channel of Hand-Taiyin originates from Zhongjiao)" is split into coherent short sentences, with natural connection and no redundant expressions. Although human translations are rigorous in sentence structure and close in logic, mostly using long sentence connection to ensure professionalism, they have obvious shortcomings: some long sentences are redundant, such as "the Channels are not only responsible for...but are also important for" which can be simplified; and long sentences are difficult to read. In comparison, AI translations are more in line with English reading habits and more readable, while human translations are superior in professionalism and rigor but need improvement in fluency.

Based on the comparison of the four dimensions—terminology translation, semantic accuracy, cultural information transmission, and language fluency—the core advantages and disadvantages of human translations and AI translations can be summarized as follows. The core advantages of human translations lie in their professionalism and rigor: they can accurately unify TCM terminology, completely convey the theoretical connotation of the original text, fully retain the uniqueness of TCM culture, have strong academic nature, and meet the professional needs of English translation of TCM classics. However, they have problems such as complex sentence structures, insufficient fluency, redundant expressions, and low translation

efficiency. AI translations, on the other hand, highlight the advantages of conciseness and fluency: they have popular sentence structures, high readability, and high translation efficiency, making them suitable for TCM culture popular science scenarios and reducing the understanding threshold for non-professional readers. Nevertheless, their professionalism is insufficient, with problems such as terminology deviation, inadequate transmission of theoretical and cultural connotation, and simplified details, making it difficult to meet the needs of professional English translation. Each of the two has its own focus, which can provide a clear direction for the subsequent optimization of AI-assisted English translation of TCM classics and support the international communication of TCM culture.

4. Targeted Optimization Strategies

Based on the empirical comparison results in Chapter 3, aiming at the deficiencies of DeepSeek translations in professional terms, semantics, and cultural transmission, combined with the principles for the English translation of TCM classics, four targeted and easy-to-implement optimization strategies are proposed, which balance the efficiency of AI translation with the professionalism and cultural nature of the translated texts.

4.1 Optimization Strategy for Terminology Translation

A dedicated TCM terminology database should be established for TCM classics such as Spiritual Pivot. This database integrates core terms related to basic theories, meridians and acupoints, as well as diagnosis and treatment methods, with their English translations clarified and standardized. By connecting the terminology database to AI translation tools, automatic and accurate term matching can be achieved. This approach addresses issues including term mistranslation, inconsistent capitalization, and inadequate conveyance of connotations. Furthermore, a term proofreading procedure is incorporated post-translation, with a focus on verifying the completeness of acupoint codes and diagnostic-therapeutic terms, so as to guarantee the uniformity and standardization of terminology.

4.2 Optimization Strategy for Semantic Accuracy

Before translation, simple pre-processing shall be conducted on the original text, including marking key theoretical points and offering clear semantic prompts for the AI. Translation instructions should be optimized to explicitly require the AI to fully preserve the logic of the original text and not arbitrarily simplify core semantic content. For ambiguous expressions, the approach of "literal translation + supplementary explanation" is adopted to reduce semantic deviations and omissions, thereby enhancing the faithfulness of the translated text.

4.3 Optimization Strategy for Cultural Information Transmission

Adopt the translation idea of "foreignization as the main method and domestication as the auxiliary method". For unique TCM cultural elements (such as " 气 ", " 悬阳 ", and " 辨证施治 "), prioritize the translation method of "Pinyin + annotation" to avoid assimilation by Western medical concepts. Add short cultural notes at the end of the translated text to explain the core cultural connotations, which not only ensures the fluency of the translated text but also realizes the effective transmission of TCM culture, balancing readability and cultural nature.

4.4 Optimization Strategy for Overall Adaptability

Leverage the fluency advantage of AI and maintain its strength in concise sentence structures, while drawing on the professional rigor of human translation to finetune redundant expressions and rigid sentence patterns in AIgenerated texts. Establish a workflow of "AI initial translation – human proofreading – optimization and iteration", with emphasis on checking professional terms, core semantics, and cultural transmission. This approach balances translation efficiency and quality, achieving the complementary advantages of AI and human translators.

5. Research Conclusions and Prospects

5.1 Research Conclusions

Taking three classic passages of Spiritual Pivot as samples, this study compared the effects of DeepSeek AI translations with authoritative human translations, and drew the following conclusions: First, AI translation has the advantages of high efficiency, fluency, and comprehensibility in the English translation of Spiritual Pivot, which is suitable for TCM culture popularization scenarios and can reduce translation costs and thresholds. Second, AI translations have obvious deficiencies,

mainly manifested in inaccurate professional terms, deviations in core semantics, and insufficient transmission of TCM cultural connotations, making it difficult to meet the needs of professional English translation. Third, although human translations are professional and rigorous with in-place cultural transmission, they have problems such as low efficiency and insufficient fluency. Fourth, the quality of AI translations can be effectively improved by targeted strategies such as building a dedicated terminology database, optimizing translation instructions, and improving the proofreading process, realizing the complementary advantages of AI and human translation.

5.2 Research Prospects

This study only selected one AI tool (DeepSeek) and three passages of Spiritual Pivot as samples, with a limited research scope. Future research can expand the sample size, select a variety of mainstream AI translation tools for comparison, and further verify the applicability of the optimization strategies. It can also conduct in-depth exploration on the customized optimization of AI translation models, train a dedicated model combined with the textual characteristics of Spiritual Pivot to improve translation accuracy. At the same time, it can strengthen the construction of the corpus for the English translation of TCM classics, provide more sufficient support for the optimization of AI translation, promote the in-depth integration of AI and the English translation of TCM classics, and help TCM culture better go global.

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