WILEY | Hindawi

Retraction

Retracted: A Systematic Study on the Application of Information Technology in Teaching Japanese Translation Courses

Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing

This article has been retracted by Hindawi following an investigation undertaken by the publisher [1]. This investigation has uncovered evidence of one or more of the following indicators of systematic manipulation of the publication process:

(1) Discrepancies in scope

(2) Discrepancies in the description of the research reported

(3) Discrepancies between the availability of data and the research described

(4) Inappropriate citations

(5) Incoherent, meaningless and/or irrelevant content included in the article

(6) Peer-review manipulation

The presence of these indicators undermines our confidence in the integrity of the article's content and we cannot, therefore, vouch for its reliability. Please note that this notice is intended solely to alert readers that the content of this article is unreliable. We have not investigated whether authors were aware of or involved in the systematic manipulation of the publication process.

Wiley and Hindawi regrets that the usual quality checks did not identify these issues before publication and have since put additional measures in place to safeguard research integrity.

We wish to credit our own Research Integrity and Research Publishing teams and anonymous and named external researchers and research integrity experts for contributing to this investigation.

The corresponding author, as the representative of all authors, has been given the opportunity to register their agreement or disagreement to this retraction. We have kept a record of any response received.

References

[1] Y. Xin, "A Systematic Study on the Application of Information Technology in Teaching Japanese Translation Courses," *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing*, vol. 2022, Article ID 7556009, 8 pages, 2022.

WILEY | Hindawi

Research Article

A Systematic Study on the Application of Information Technology in Teaching Japanese Translation Courses

Ying Xin [ID]

School of Oriental Language, Mudanjiang Normal University, Mudanjiang 157009, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Ying Xin; 19402064@masu.edu.cn

Technological for the purpose of interlingual communication has gone through tremendous changes because of mechanical progressions. The significance of two important technological advancements in current translation is as follows: PC helped translation apparatuses and machine translation, which is talked about in this article. These innovations have further developed translation efficiency and quality, supported overall communication, and underlined the developing requirement for state-of-the-art specialized answers for the deep rooted challenge of language boundaries. These instruments, then again, give extensive obstacles and vulnerability to the deciphering calling and industry. People have proposed new standards for several disciplines and their own lifestyles based on computer technology. Because of its significant data advantage, network information technology plays a key role in traditional language translation. Thus, it is basic to comprehend how to more readily involve network data assets in the Japanese translation process, as well as to investigate changes in network data assets and merge the commonsense headway of the Japanese translation process, in light of the significant issue of Japanese learning and exploration.

1. Introduction

Big data era brings both new challenge and the need of changing society for people's life and the form of communication. It can make the networked education and Internet information resources be better used and help people to communicate better and do researches on world development trend. People can resonate when learning foreign language and translation and actively explore and make full use of the massive data generated by computer technology and network information. In the process of communication and progress, people deeply experienced the great impact that network information resources brought to the Japanese translation. Whether it is collecting information or understanding the life of translation objects, massive data and network information resources would have their own unique advantages. These advantages are unimaginable for the people who researched humanistic social science and did word translation job [1].

Nowadays, artificial intelligence, as a new worldwide focus and a key factor in enhancing Japanese international competitiveness, has been highly valued by the Japanese gov-

ernment. The Country Commission's New Iteration of Machine Intelligence Development Plan proposes that an emerging artificial intelligence business be evolved, with intelligent system solutions such as picture recognition, discourse recognition, phonetic transcription, perspicacious cooperation, and information handling becoming sought [2] The Ministry of Market and Information Development's Three-Year Action Plan for Promotion and Development of a New Generation of Machine Intelligence Industry (2018-2020) emphasizes the importance of developing the intelligent translation industry but rather publicizing the use of appropriate management decisions machine translation, for improving multilingual translation and simultaneous interpretation accuracy and usability. The Japanese Ministry of Education released the Creative Implementation Plan for Ai Technology in Colleges in 2018. Emphasizing the importance of accelerating artificial intelligence application innovation in the field of education, making use of smart technology to support the innovation of the personnel training mode, helping the reforming teaching methods, improving the educational governance ability, and constructing an

intelligent, networked, personalized lifelong educational system are important ways and indispensable driving forces to promote a balanced education development as well as to realize education quality, equity, and modernization [3].

1.1. The Complexity of Translation Work and the Need for Translation. Because of the evolution of Japanese over time and its complexity as a second national language, there must be more binding needs in translation, despite the fact that Japanese and Chinese are comparable in many ways [4]. The work of translating into Japanese has its own level of difficulty. This is due to the fact that Japanese is a particularly distinctive language based on hiragana and katakana. Due to its unique cultural history, certain common language words have emerged during the process of foreign cultural compatibility. Professional translation work in Japan necessitates that the translator possess a wide range of skills [5]. Language is a tool for communication, and it is a requirement for many businesses or units to break through communication barriers while entering the worldwide market. Humans have their own language. When people express themselves, especially in the context of Japanese real-time translation, it is possible that they are expressing their subjective emotions. Furthermore, many translations have an artistic dimension to them [6].

Any sort of global engagement, cannot happen without interlingual movement and consequently globalization demonstrates interpretation [7]. A considerable lot of us, notwithstanding, cannot or reluctant to defeat the going with language boundary and should depend on outsider interpretation to get to data past our own semantic reach. Customarily, the interpreter (and translator) plays filled this part and offered an expert support by going about as an interlingual and intercultural communicator, allowing us to access the information we desire, presuming we were even aware it existed [8].

While contrasting the qualities of Internet clients with online substance, the latest information shows that English-talking clients represent 800 million (28%) of the all-out client base of 2.8 billion, trailed by Chinese speakers at 649 million (23%) and Spanish speakers at 222 million (8%)—all in an all-out client base of 2.8 billion (see Figure 1). Nevertheless, when that relates to such available material to such users, English retains the leadership with 56%, second by Russian and German (also 5%), Japanese, Spanish (respectively, 5%), and Chinese (both 4%) (and is now at 6%).

1.2. Computer-Assisted Translation Tools. Software companies in the 1990s, as well as several other technology-related industries, are recognized. To be successful on international markets, they must translate their products. They sought a way to increase translation productivity while maintaining their linguistic coherence information across a rising number of dialects and nations. With its business debut during the 1990s, PC helped interpretation (CAT) programs established the main major innovative change in the advanced interpretation industry, owing to this requirement and other reasons such as greater computing power
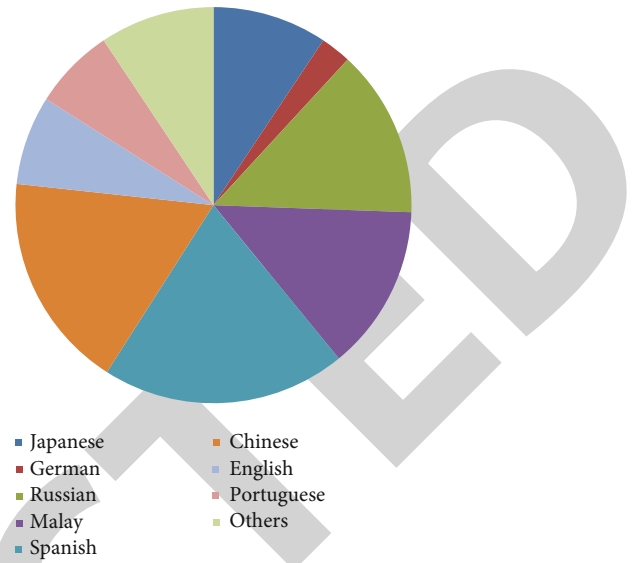

FIGURE 1: Internet users' languages what is more, available content (applying knowledge as from World of the Internet Stats, 2015; W3Techs, 2015).

availability and affordability, as well as the Internet. An interpretation memory (TM) is a piece of programming that saves an interpreter's deciphered text close by its unique source text so the pair can be reused in entire or partially when the interpreter is approached to decipher texts with comparable phonetic structures from here on out [9].

1.3. Machine Translation. Machine translation (MT) had begun to evolve in its own right during the 1930s looking like mechanical multilingual word references. Even so, it was not until 1950s that MT had become more well with a controlled, supervised, yet seemingly designed interpretation process. MT was mostly trained by the sciences of cryptographic and measurement in the civil war period. This was broadly announced in the media. In view of the expanded accessibility of processing power, phonetic information, and the developing interest for robotization, substantial MT accomplishments arose during the 1980s and 1990s, generally using rule-based strategies, in which etymologists and interpreters physically composed sets of semantic principles for each sets of dialects. The availability of human interpretation information for the TMs that appeared in the late 1990s encouraged a further shift in MT work away from prescriptive, hierarchical, rule-based techniques and toward clear, lowest part, knowledge techniques, specifically in factually MT [10]. The second significant mechanical upset in contemporary interpretation has come about because of this change in perspective as shown in Figure 2.

1.4. Updating the Conversion Process. While experts and analysts have to a great extent acknowledged CAT apparatuses and, all the more as of late, MT for their related efficiency and consistency gains, numerous interpreters are as yet acclimating to the progressions that these innovations are bringing to the interpretation business and, to be sure, the interpretation cycle itself. Since most of interpreters fill in as specialists
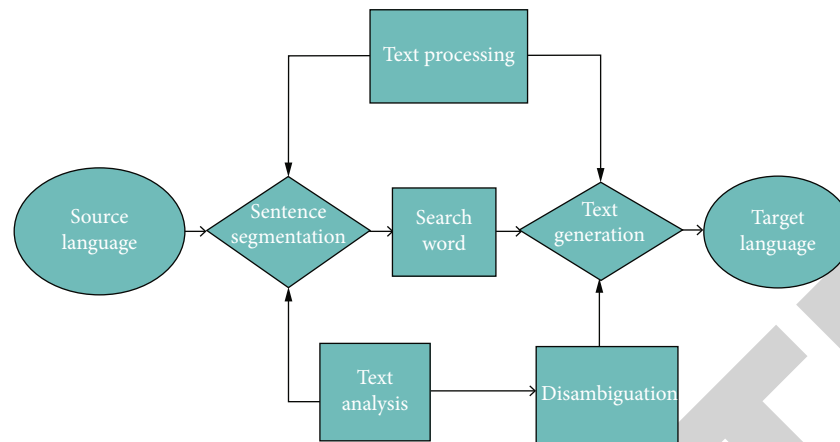
Figure 2: Classic translation mode.

or for limited scope interpretation specialist co-ops with two to five staff, figuring out how to use these tools efficiently is a significant problem for them [11]. Notwithstanding broad industry studies featuring their outright need and gigantic worth, interpretation innovation abilities stay an immature range of abilities in interpreter instruction, regardless of calls for expanded mechanical skills tracing all the previously inside the 2000s, whenever MT first was introduced as a constituent, of the conventional interpretation educational program [6]. The essential idea of TMs and MT, as expressed above, is really clear. Notwithstanding, their incorporation in the interpretation cycle has brought about massive changes to how interpreters have customarily functioned with text. TMs, then again, have been exhibited to deliver a "sentence salad" ([12] because of the over-reusing of sentences, and areas of sentences that might possibly suit the specific circumstance and union of the given message to be interpreted yet are as yet reused by interpreters. Besides, zeroing in message that just shows up at the sentence level makes it hard to give a precise and familiar interpretation that follows the objective language's firm and context-oriented standards, where for instance, normal etymological attachment gadgets like anaphora and anaphora commonly work at the passage and record level as shown in Figure 3 [13].

1.5. The Changing Product of Translation. Generally, artistic, strict, political, and specialized works have been interpreted. Business content (e.g., promoting, item depictions, licenses, support docs, and corporate email exchanges) and also a greater variety of specialized classes (e.g., logical exploration, clinical and drug documentation, and patient data) have all been added to these distinct sorts. In spite of the way that these fields have generally experienced consistent development, since the 1990s, there has been an excellent interest for interpreting computerized content, for example, sites, PC programming, specialized manuals, computer games, and captions. With such an assorted scope of data, there is additionally a solid accentuation on addressing the requirements of individual crowds in various geographic and semantic settings, a cycle known as limitation [14].

Figure 3: An eye tracker captured an example of a typical reading pattern.

Confined content text types and organizations vary from standard texts in that the previous incorporates area explicit neologistic jargon and etymological shows, as well as PC code and remarkable record configurations and designs that are commonly specific to dialects and districts. To actually manage these extra linguistic highlights, distinguish translatable components, and explore complex programming usefulness and convenience prerequisites for instance, dividing imperatives on sites and text-inserted pictures interpreters working with such satisfied required specific preparation.

Globalization and extending overall business sectors have brought about more dialects requiring interpretation, related to the development in the sum and variety of content to be deciphered. In the early 2000s, the well language pairs are English to French, Italian, German, Spanish, Brazilian Portuguese, and Japanese. Notwithstanding, industrious worldwide development, especially in Asia, has brought about interpretation into several dialects and many spots from that point forward. Apple, for comparison, exclusively sells its items in about 35 dialects spanning 130 countries worldwide, but 50 dialects and variants handled by cursor keys methodologies [15].

1.6. Professionals and Common Writers in Culture. Interpretation technological developments have changed who does the translating while also expanding access and interest in interpretation, particularly in the areas of consumer content, social networking sites, and audiovisual translation, as evidenced by previous examples of the advancements in interpretation advancements brought to what is being

Table 1: Descriptive statistics.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. deviation
Application of information technology	20	1.00	5.00	4.4091	2.18157
Teaching Japanese translation courses	20	1.00	5.00	4.2727	.45284
Valid N (listwise)	20				

deciphered and how it is being translated. Indeed, one of the most significant technical developments of the recent decade has been the shift from desktop computing to distributed and ubiquitous computing, allowing Web 2.0 innovations, often known as the "client created web," to thrive (van Dijk, 2009). The rise of this client participatory culture (Jenkins, 2006), as well as the complex relationship between mental excess (Shirky, 2010) and online social capital (Shah, Kwak, and Holbert, 2001), combined with the accessibility of inter-pretation innovations within the open-source community, has resulted in ordinary clients with varying levels of unknown dialect capability acting as beginner and voluntary translation services: deciphering on-line subject matter, chipping away at enormous amounts of data (e.g., web-based entertainment, computer games, and liveliness). This peculiarity has had a significant impact on exploration and industry circles, leading the use of terms like "client gener-ated interpretation" (Factor in the lives, 2009), "electronic local area interpretation" (O'Hagan, 2011), and "open inter-pretation" by the explanation local area (DePalma and Kelly, 2008) [16].

2. Literature Review

A major subject that requires considerable attention in col-lege and university foreign language courses is the Internet +education. As a key provider of network information resources, the iPod delivers a plethora of knowledge, mobil-ity, and dynamic engagement, making it the perfect tool for a range of course delivery methods. The prospect of employ-ing the iPad in Japanese literary translation courses to enhance teaching styles and concepts is investigated in this research [17]. In clinical, educational, and research contexts, Japanese nurses are increasingly obliged to read published overseas research. Language boundaries are a huge stum-bling block, and online machine translation (MT) is a tool that can help. We used a previously validated evaluation approach to assess the nature of Google Translate® (English to Japanese and Korean to Japanese), which is a delegate online MT.

3. The Accumulation of Information Resources beyond Japanese Translation Skills

In the process of Japanese translation, in addition to master a lot of vocabulary and accumulate translation skills, the accumulation of information resources beyond Japanese translation is also negligible. This background is particularly true in proprietary Japanese translation or Japanese online translation [18]. It cannot be finished just rely on translation
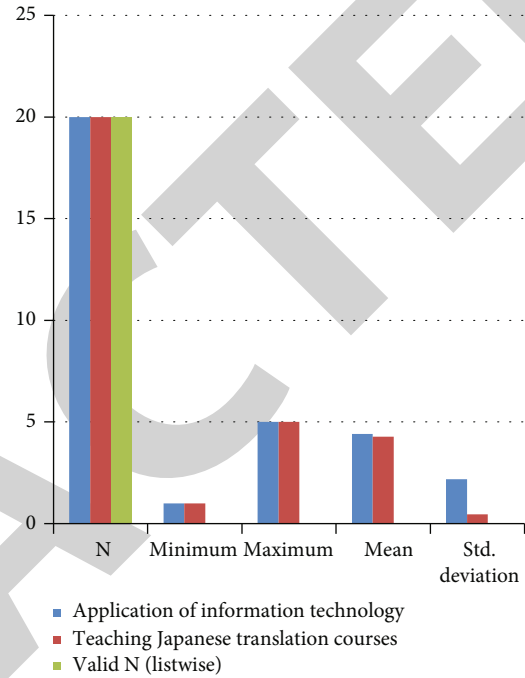

Figure 4: Descriptive statistics graph.

skills. To avoid the translation errors and ridiculous situa-tion in process of translation, the translator cannot be hide-bound and just proficient in Japanese words but should be very familiar with and understand Japanese translation or the cultural background of the paragraph which need to translate. On this basis, use a large number of information resources to achieve a more integrated Japanese translation process.

4. The Resources That Network Resources Can Bring to Japanese Translation

To facilitate the search of Japanese proper nouns and aca-demic terms, network schedulable resources and practica-ble information resources are extremely rich. It can provide a convenient inquiry to Japanese proper nouns and academic terms to the maximum extent [19]. As in many areas especially electronic technology, Japan has made great progress, and people can clearly find the gap when comparing China with Japan. Japan has walked in front of the world in many areas; it must have its certain creativity. In the process of searching and providing the massive data, people maybe can find the impact for Japa-nese translation and Japanese traditional areas research from the rapid development of information technology.

TABLE 2: Linear regression.

Model	R	R square	Adjusted R square	Std. error of the estimate
1	.999[a]	.688	.570	85234.411

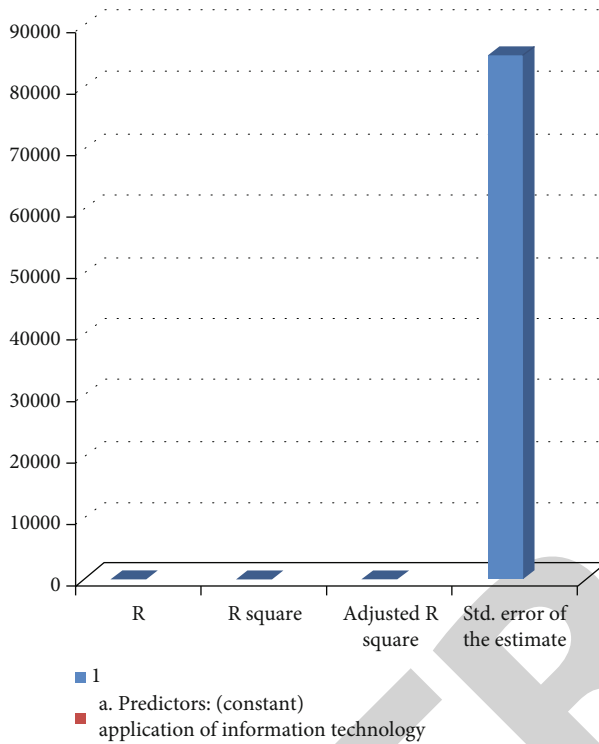[a]Predictors: (constant) application of information technology.

FIGURE 5: Chart of linear regression.

But these impacts are benign and necessary. You can quickly through the network method find some of the Japanese special personalization and differences in academic research content. So the translator can easily understand the differences between translation content and system with the traditional daily Japanese language translation [20]. Hope the Japanese translation effect can be improved through empirical research methods and innovative spirit. Through bold assumptions and carefully testing the hypothesis, combining with the expansion of connectivity, with the simplicity of access to a huge variety of network services for translations and through the network engine query to the name, place name, and professional term, the translator can achieve a better translation effect in the practice. The correctness and smoothness of the whole sentence can not only rely solely on the separate master on each word but should be well understood about the practice of background, professional terms, and Japanese translation results.

5. Research Methodology

An exploration philosophy contrasts from an examination strategy in that exploration techniques allude to the instru-

TABLE 3: ANOVA test.

Model		Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig.
	Regression	525.979	3	308.648	3.470	.002[b]
1	Residual	807.356	1	753.654		
	Total	433.323	4			

[a]Dependent variable: teaching Japanese translation courses. [b]Predictors: (constant) application of information technology.
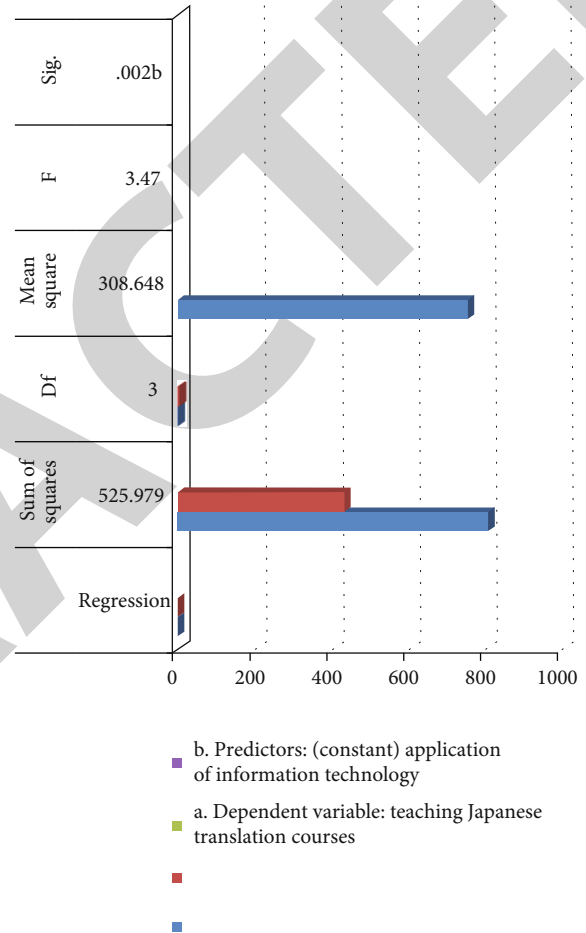

FIGURE 6: Chart of ANOVA test.

ments used to gather information. While picking the best satisfactory technique for your theme, you should inspect various elements. Research limits and moral hardships are instances of issues that could influence the nature of your exploration [18].

5.1. Research Design. A question would be used to obtain the important data for the statistical research. Quantitative data (QA) is a tool for estimating how individuals operate that comprises numerical and factual data, estimating, and examination. Quantitative investigators work with numbers to solve a problem. Quantitative research is used to measure, evaluate, and value financial instruments as well as to predict real-world situations. The regression analysis was used to measure the influence of railway shielded tube construction on neighboring bridge piling foundation [21].

TABLE 4: Coefficient table.

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	526929.252	476932.250		2.601	.350
	Application of information technology	2.396	.921	.619	2.579	.352

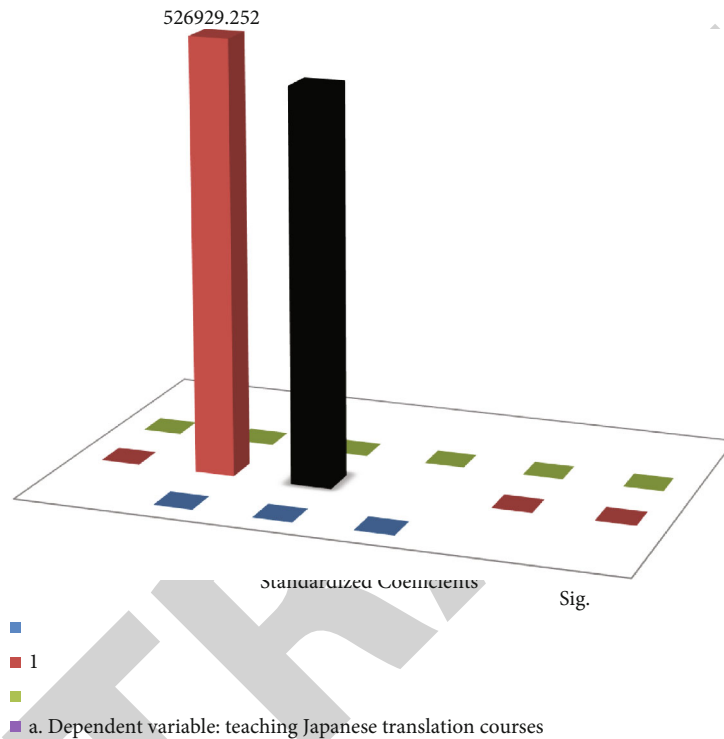[a]Dependent variable: teaching Japanese translation courses.

FIGURE 7: The coefficient result.

5.2. Tools for Data Analysis

(1) To identify the maximum likelihood, inferential analysis was utilized

(2) A regressive testing is used to determine the effect about using communication technology for teaching Japanese translating classes

5.3. Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1. The use of information technologies in learning Japanese translator programs has a slight affect.

Hypothesis 2. The use of informational technologies in teaching Japanese translation course has had a significantly positive influence.

6. Data Analysis

6.1. Descriptive Statistics. An expressiveness estimate is a schematic prediction that economically represents or summarizes highlight from a set of data, while illustrated under-standing refers to the process of using and interpreting such discoveries (see Table 1).

Table 1 and Figure 4 show that the mean value is approximate 5, and then, we can say that application of information technology may be prevailed positive and negative in teaching Japanese translation courses.

6.2. Linear Regression. Table 2 and Figure 5 show that the R square is 0.688, suggesting that your regression coefficient (information systems software) produces 68.8% effects on the dependent variable (teaching Japanese translation courses).

6.3. ANOVA. Table 3 and Figure 6 reveal that the p value for analysis of variance is 0.002, that is, less than 0.05; consequently, we may determine that there is a significant association among an independent variable (application of information technology) and the outcome variable (implementation of information technology) (Teaching Japanese translation courses).

Table 4 and Figure 7 show the coefficient result which indicated that the adjustment of independent variable

(application of data innovation) by one unit will achieve the adjustment of ward variable (teaching Japanese interpretation courses) by 0.619. Furthermore, the beta worth is positive, which showed the positive connection between the independent variable (application of information technology) and dependent variable (teaching Japanese translation courses).

7. Result

The findings were analyzed using the standard deviation test. The null hypothesis, which states that the application of technology in teaching Japanese translation courses has a negative impact, and the alternate hypothesis, which asserts that the application of technology in trying to teach Japanese translation courses has a positive impact, are based on results of the statistical analysis. After examining the regression test, we can conclude that the use of communication technology in teaching Japanese translation courses has a positive impact. Hypothesis 1 is thus rejected, but Hypothesis 2 is allowed [6].

8. Conclusion

The above material is an outline of the creator's fundamental endeavor to incorporate organization data assets into Japanese learning and interpretation in the Internet+period. The principles of mobile teaching and interactive education have been incorporated into this document. However, further research is needed to produce more effective and practical teaching models and methodologies [2].

Nursing articles that made an interpretation from Korean to Japanese utilizing a web-based machine interpretation framework were reasonable; however, the equivalent could not be said for English-Japanese interpretations. Respondents who have utilized internet based MT before fundamentally utilized it to get a handle on the general implications of the source text. In terms of technical terminology, it appeared that technical enrichment was the key to improved usability. If users increase their foreign language skills as much as possible, they will be better able to employ MT outputs [2].

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are included within the article.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that there are no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgments

References

[1] D. S. Pravikoff, A. B. Tanner, and S. T. Pierce, "Readiness of US nurses for evidence-based practice: many don't understand or value research and have had little or no training to help them find evidence on which to base their practice," *The American Journal of Nursing*, vol. 105, no. 9, pp. 40–51, 2005.

[2] R. J. Strickland and C. O'Leary-Kelly, "Clinical nurse educator's perceptions of research utilization: barriers and facilitators to change," *Journal of Nursing Staff Development*, vol. 25, no. 4, pp. 164–171, 2009.

[3] S. K. Jacobs, P. Rosenfeld, and J. Haber, "Information literacy as the foundation for evidence-based practice in graduate nursing education: a curriculum-integrated approach," *Journal of Professional Nursing*, vol. 19, no. 5, pp. 320–328, 2003.

[4] R. Anazawa, H. Ishikawa, M. J. Park, and T. Kiuchi, "Preliminary study of Online machine translation use of nursing literature: quality evaluation and perceived usability," *BMC research notes*, vol. 5, no. 1, 2012.

[5] T. Miyahira, H. Watanabe, E. Tazoe, T. Kamiyama, and K. Takeda, *Internet Kikai Honyaku No Sekai [the World of Internet Machine Translation]*, Mainichi Communications, Tokyo, 2000.

[6] F. Gaspari, *The Role of Online MT in Webpage Translation*, University of Manchester, Faculty of Humanities, 2007.

[7] B. P. Santosh Kumar, M. A. Haq, P. Sreenivasulu et al., "Fine-tuned convolutional neural network for different cardiac view classification," *The Journal of Supercomputing*, pp. 1–18, 2022.

[8] K. Miyashita, K. Yasuda, S. Yamamoto, and M. Yanagida, "Quality evaluation method of machine translated sentences by comparing text retrieved from WWW," *IPSJ SIG Technical Report*, vol. 171, no. 15, pp. 89–94, 2006.

[9] M. B. Alazzam, F. Alassery, and A. Almulihi, "Federated Deep Learning Approaches for the Privacy and Security of IoT Systems," *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing*, vol. 2022, 2022.

[10] T. Kiuchi and S. Kaihara, "Practical experience of English-Japanese machine translation of medical literatures: quantitative evaluation of the effect of the dictionaries," *Informatics: Symposium Proceedings*, vol. 22, pp. 59–71, 1990.

[11] C. Kit and T. M. Wong, "Comparative evaluation of online machine translation systems with legal texts," *Law Library Journal*, vol. 100, no. 2, pp. 299–332, 2008.

[12] G. P. Berent, V. J. Samar, and I. Parasnis, "College teachers' perceptions of English language characteristics that identify English language learning disabled deaf students," *American Annals of the Deaf*, vol. 145, no. 4, pp. 342–358, 2000.

[13] J. Matsui and D. Magnusson, "Six pre-edit techniques for enhancing Japanese to English machine translations," *Interpreting and Translation Studies*, vol. 11, pp. 173–187, 2011.

[14] C. N. Owate, M. Afolabi, and P. C. Akanwa, "Demographic variables and students use of E-learning resources in public secondary schools libraries in rivers state of Nigeria," *International Journal of Educational Administration & Policy Studies*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 10–27, 2017.

[15] Y. Ono, K. Tanigawa, K. Shinohara et al., "Human and equipment resources for difficult airway management, airway education programs, and capnometry use in Japanese emergency departments: a nationwide cross-sectional study," *International Journal of Emergency Medicine*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 28–43, 2017.

[16] X. X. Zhu, D. Tuia, L. Mou et al., "Deep learning in remote sensing: a comprehensive review and list of resources," *IEEE Geoscience & Remote Sensing Magazine*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 8–36, 2017.

[17] L. C. Monraz Gomez, M. Kondratova, J. M. Ravel, E. Barillot, A. Zinovyev, and I. Kuperstein, "Application of Atlas of Cancer Signalling Network in preclinical studies," *Briefings in Bioinformatics*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 701–716, 2019.

[18] M. Murata and Y. Abe, "Using machine learning for automatic estimation of emphases in Japanese documents," *Ieice Transactions on Information & Systems*, vol. E100.D, no. 10, pp. 2669–2672, 2017.

[19] M. A. Ivleva and E. A. Melekhina, "Cloud platform smart CAT in teaching future translators," *Linguistic and Cultural Studies: Traditions and Innovations*, vol. 20, no. 5, pp. 155–160, 2005.

[20] J. Jianpin, "Eight factors applied in teaching English listening," *School English*, vol. 6, pp. 4-5, 2016.

[21] M. B. Alazzam, F. Alassery, and A. Almulihi, "Identification of diabetic retinopathy through machine learning," *Mobile Information Systems*, vol. 2021, Article ID 1155116, 8 pages, 2021.