



Ruminating on the Construction of a Corpus of Talents for Emergency Language Services in China

Yuxin Xiong, Weihan Meng^(✉), and Hui Li

Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan, China

57453895@qq.com

Abstract. People are the foundation of a thousand years of work. The outbreak of the new global epidemic and the joint response of countries around the world further illustrate the validity of the concept of a community of human destiny in the context of globalization. In the face of such global public emergencies, emergency language services have become increasingly important and their development is urgent. However, the epidemic has also revealed a lack of emergency language corpus resources in China, a lack of attention to the development of relevant talents, and a lack of clarity in the definition of talents. The article analyses the status of the construction of emergency language corpus talents and their sources at home and abroad, and clarifies the objectives, contents and functions of the construction of emergency language corpus talents in response to the needs of emergency language services, with a view to clarifying the importance of the construction of emergency language corpus talents, promoting the establishment and improvement of the institutional mechanism of emergency language services in China, promoting the modernisation of the governance capacity of the national governance system, serving the national The aim is to clarify the significance of building a corpus of emergency language talents in order to promote the establishment and improvement of the institutional mechanism of emergency language services in China, the modernization of the governance capacity of the national governance system, the service of the national language development strategy, and the provision of talent reserves and support for the enhancement of China's international voice.

Keywords: Emergency Language Services · Corpus · Talent Development

1 Introduction

Emergency language services are the provision of emergency language products and services for the prevention, control, rapid response, and recovery of public emergencies [1]. The emergency language service system includes emergency language infrastructure, planning, standards, emergency language service professionals, and emergency language personnel [1]. The emergency language corpus is an integrated approach to emergency language services, which is of great significance in enriching the connotation of emergency language service practice, improving the national governance system, and enhancing national governance capacity.

© The Author(s) 2023

I. A. Khan et al. (Eds.): HWESM 2023, ASSEHR 760, pp. 125–133, 2023.

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-068-8_18

At present, theoretical research on emergency language services in China mainly focuses on proposing and clarifying basic concepts, analyzing various aspects and elements of emergency language services, and summarizing and refining research methods [2]. However, no targeted research has been conducted on the emergency language corpus, indicating that the construction of the emergency language corpus in China is still lagging, which mainly involves the lack of talent for the construction of the emergency language corpus. This paper focuses on the analysis of talents for the construction of emergency language corpus, by exploring the sources and composition of talents for emergency language corpus, analyzing the needs of talents, and emphasizing the profound practical significance of the construction of corpus talents.

2 Current Status of Building a Corpus of Emergency Language Services

The Corpus of Emergency Language Services, which provides a corpus data information base for emergency management, also provides an emergency language corpus data platform support for China's emergency language services [3]. The creation and construction of a corpus of emergency language services have transformed the nature of the role of language services in emergency events from a soft service to a hard platform support and is an important link in the construction of a national public emergency management system that cannot be ignored.

At present, there is no large-scale, systematic corpus of language services for emergencies in the world. In Europe and the US, there is no established emergency language corpus; to provide foreigners in Japan with emergency language tools during emergencies, Japan launched the "Simple Japanese" [4] in the 1990s and started developing an emergency language support system in 2006, which can be seen as the prototype of an emergency language corpus. Since 2014, Japan has been building a multilingual parallel corpus [3], but it supports fewer languages, has a single function, has a narrow scope of application, and has limited use in emergencies. There are also large gaps in the research of a corpus of emergency language services in China.

At the beginning of 2020, a new epidemic broke out in Wuhan and around the world, causing medical emergencies in various regions of the country and abroad. Medical teams were sent from various provinces in China to support the cities of Hubei Province and from abroad. To address the language barriers in these medical operations, China has set up a "Language Service Team for the Fight against the Epidemic" and developed and launched emergency language service products such as the "Hubei Dialect for the Fight against the Epidemic" [4]. These emergency language tools provide important corpus support for the construction of a corpus of emergency language services in China and lay a certain foundation.

The main aspects of building a corpus of emergency language services can be divided into the collection of the emergency language corpus, the collation of the corpus, the post-processing of the in-corpus language corpus, and the technical processing of the whole process [5]. In this process, the relevant personnel should take on the task of building a support platform, recruiting professionals and building a professional team,

and building the rules and regulations of the corpus. This requires the academic theoretical and technical support of highly qualified, multilingual, technically proficient, and comprehensive foreign language researchers.

However, research and practice on the development of a corpus of emergency language services and the development of emergency language service personnel in China are still limited to the division of personnel into research and practice personnel, who are responsible for the research of emergency language-related professions and the training of emergency language services and personnel during emergencies. This shows that there are shortcomings in the construction of an emergency language corpus in China, and the lack of a talent pool for the emergency language corpus is one of the keys. This paper focuses on the analysis of strategies for the development of talent training mechanisms for the construction of emergency language corpora, intending to solve the problem of a lack of talent reserves.

3 Composition Structure and Sources of Talent for the Emergency Language Services Corpus

The direction of building emergency language service talents can be mainly divided into professional talents and part-time talents [6], based on this classification, combined with the specificity of the corpus talent needs, the construction, and training of emergency language corpus talents have higher professional and skill requirements, which can be mainly divided into emergency language service corpus research talents and emergency language service corpus domain talents.

3.1 Emergency Language Corpus Research-Oriented Personnel

The research personnel of the Emergency Language Corpus is research-oriented people with research strengths and foundations. They are mainly responsible for theoretical research, the development of corpus-related institutions and systems, and top-level design guidance in the ongoing construction of the corpus. This type of talent is the leading figure in the construction of the entire corpus of emergency language services and is mainly composed of experts in foreign languages, security and emergency management, and maritime and medical sciences from universities or professional teams [7].

From the perspective of the mission of talents, scientific research talents for the corpus of emergency language services not only need to continue to explore and improve the theory and practice of the emergency language corpus but also need to further promote the improvement of the training system for emergency language service talents, promote the creation and integration of the direction of emergency language services in foreign languages and other majors, train professionals who can systematically learn to create, translate, build and manage emergency terminology for the construction of the emergency language corpus. This will broaden the service paths of emergency language services and add a sub-discipline of corpus building to the range of services offered while keeping a firm grip on the key control point of cross-border integration of talent. In other words, we will be able to “open source” the talent for the emergency language corpus, increase the pool of talent and build a reasonable and complete training system.

3.2 Emergency Language Corpus Domain Expertise

The corpus of emergency language services is made up of people with certain skills, including skilled foreign language translators who are responsible for the collection and compilation of material for the corpus, or skilled people with strong language skills in specific areas of expertise such as maritime and medical sciences, technical people who provide technical support and platform systems for the corpus, and management people with a knowledge base of emergency language services.

When determining the structure of the pool of talent for the emergency language corpus, particularly skilled foreign language translators, the language composition needs to be taken into account. Priority should be given to those with skills in multiple languages, then to those with skills in major languages such as English and French, and then to those with skills in minor languages. This will enable the corpus to be better structured, and will in turn help to rationalize the linguistic composition of the corpus. The domain-specific talents can overcome the technical difficulties in corpus construction, such as corpus resource construction, search engine development, and platform support.

The whole is shown in Fig. 1.

4 Analysis of Corpus Talent Needs

According to Professor Li Yuming's classification of the needs of emergency language corpus talents [4], this paper further clarifies the main objectives, basic contents, service targets, and main functions of the construction of emergency language corpus in response to the service requirements it puts forward, and prescribes the right remedy to compile a comprehensive, highly practical, functionally rich and user-friendly corpus to meet the resource needs generated by various subjects in response to public emergencies, according to Different levels of emergencies demonstrate specific needs [8] (Table 1).

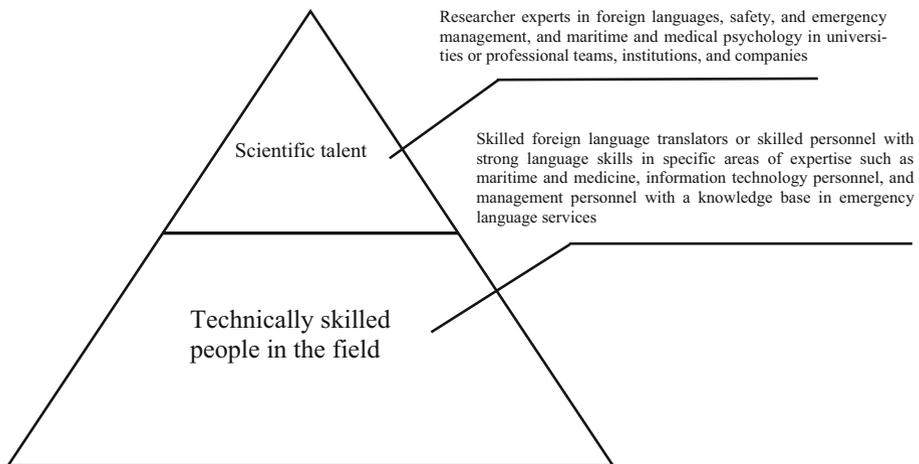


Fig. 1. Pyramid diagram of the relationship between the composition and proportion of talent in the emergency language corpus

Table 1. Composition of personnel for building the emergency language corpus

| Types of talent for building emergency language corpora | Correspondents | Skill requirements |
|---|---|--|
| Emergency personnel | Experts in linguistics and related fields Technical staff Language workers Specialist in international issues, military Psychologists | Multilingualism and language training skills for language planning, consultancy, and emergency language research and development Build an intelligent search platform that integrates information retrieval, data download, and other functions [8] Fluent in the languages and local dialects of China's ethnic minorities, with an in-depth knowledge of the culture and customs of ethnic areas Fluent in non-speech languages such as sign and Braille Ability to deal with international emergencies Comprehensive knowledge of psychological theory and practice and participation in the compilation of psychological support content for emergency management |
| Emergency personnel | Management workers Media workers | Experience in administrative management, able to fully play the role of a management organization for the dissemination of the emergency discourse and emergency information |
| Aftercare professionals | Dialectologists Psychologists of Language | Capable of flat war conversion |

4.1 The Need for “Corpus Resources”

In light of China's national conditions and taking into account specific local conditions, we will collect relevant corpus information and develop thematic language academic tables to provide a source of information for the formulation of emergency language planning and policies, and provide a corpus reference for the development of “concise languages”; provide crisis communication counseling for our staff to facilitate their work in international peacekeeping, evacuation of overseas Chinese, joint counter-terrorism,

joint rescue, and other emergency foreign-related operations. It also provides technical support and a platform system for the corpus and relies on a web-based platform to collect, organize, publish and manage the corpus, expand the reach of the emergency language corpus [8], expand the scale of the existing corpus data, and provide specific advice for the development of top-level national language planning and design, emergency language personnel training, resource development and the construction of a comprehensive language service system [8] to promote the refinement and professionalization of the corpus.

4.2 “Communication and Emergency Management” Needs

Use various channels, such as WeChat public websites, websites, and relevant provincial and municipal emergency prevention and control departments, to publish corpus information resources to meet publicity needs. Produce corpus translation products to meet the translation needs of local governments for the production of emergency publicity products such as emergency publicity brochures and public service videos [9] Integrate management science to improve the efficiency of corpus application, realize efficient application, generate immediate utility, and rapidly promote the conversion of emergency operations and carry out emergency language services. We provide support for local media to deliver emergency information, disseminate emergency discourse, and communicate emergency aid.

4.3 The Need for “Psychological Support”

It will compile a post-disaster psychological support manual to assist volunteer staff in monitoring and stabilizing the emotions of the people they serve promptly, build an effective post-disaster psychological reconstruction mechanism, provide linguistic material for post-disaster psychological treatment and language rehabilitation training, promote the systematic construction of post-disaster mental health treatment, and effectively enhance the capacity of emergency language and psychological services.

5 Analysis of the Significance of Practice

5.1 Feeding Academic Research in the Field of Emergency Language Services

Refining the definition of emergency language corpus talents can promote the construction and research of emergency language services in China. The development of talent for the emergency language corpus is an irreplaceable prerequisite for the construction of an emergency language corpus, and also enables the pooling of cutting-edge professionals to build and improve the emergency language corpus while at the same time counteracting the use of the emergency language corpus to conduct emergency language research. The promotion of talent building for the emergency language corpus has both contemporary and profound academic and practical significance.

5.2 Improving Emergency Management and Emergency Response Capabilities and Promoting the Modernization of the COUNtry's Comprehensive Governance Capacity

The promotion of the development of the emergency language corpus is conducive to the improvement and development of the national emergency language response mechanism, the complete activation and effective use of the national emergency language resource reserve, and the empowerment of national emergency management, as evidenced by: the ability to achieve more comprehensive risk prediction and risk prevention; the ability to use the global corpus material included in the corpus to compare domestic and international, to achieve a reasonable prediction of the development of public emergencies; and the ability to achieve timely warning, providing a realistic basis for the development of national preparedness plans and timely response measures. The corpus can be used to make reasonable forecasts of public emergencies and to provide timely warnings, providing a realistic basis for national preparedness plans and timely response measures, enabling more scientific and rational decision-making; and promoting more targeted and efficient emergency management operations and emergency services.

5.3 National Security, Social Harmony, and National Unity

National languages are often inextricably linked to national pride, confidence, and identity as well as national unity, and language barriers are one of the key control points and difficulties in public emergencies. At the same time, as a multi-ethnic country, the complex reality of our country places greater demands on our emergency language capacity [10]. For the time being, our emergency language skills are lagging behind the international situation and new international requirements. The development of an emergency language corpus can promote the modernization of our emergency language services, bring into play the psychologically soothing and reconstructive effects of emergency language services on people of all nationalities during public emergencies and disasters, enhance national cohesion and maintain equal, united, mutual and harmonious ethnic relations.

5.4 National Image, International Status, and the Role of a Great Power

Language competence is a right that cannot be relinquished by any sovereign state in the international community. The development of an emergency language corpus is a powerful guarantee for the provision of high-quality and effective emergency multilingual language services in international public emergencies. Promoting the development of an emergency language corpus is a positive response to the country's concept of building a "community of human destiny" and helps to build the country's foreign propaganda and foreign language system in emergencies. It will also help to demonstrate China's responsibility as a great nation and enhance its international status and national image.

5.5 Conclusion

As emergency language services are gradually gaining attention, the building of a corpus of emergency languages plays an important role in the construction and improvement

of the institutional mechanism for emergency language services, and the building of a corpus of talents is a key part of the corpus construction. In the era of normalized epidemic prevention and control, the building of talent for the emergency language corpus will play an important role in feeding academic research and discipline building, maintaining national security and national unity, presenting the image of the country, and enhancing its international status, and has far-reaching practical significance.

References

1. Zheng Zezhi, Xu Pt. Analysis of the basic concepts and elements of emergency language services [J]. *Journal of Beijing Union University (Humanities and Social Sciences Edition)*, 2020,18(03):43-49.
2. Wei Xiaomei. The current situation and outlook of domestic emergency language service re-search [J]. *Literary Education(next)*,2022(05):93-95.
3. Zhu Pengxiao. Building an emergency multilingual corpus to help national emergency language services [N]. *China Daily. com*,2020-06-04.
4. Li Yuming, Zhao Shiju, Helene. The practice and reflection of the “War Epidemic Language Service Mission” [J]. *Language Strategy Research*,2020,5(03):23-30.
5. Xu Qianqian. The application of oral corpus in interpretation teaching [J]. *Literary and Educational Materials*,2019(28):34-37.
6. Chen Yijing, Chi Lixia, Zhang Caizhen. Analysis of training strategies for emergency language service personnel [J]. *Shanxi Youth*,2022(08):125-127.
7. Li Ying Ying, Pan Xiaotong. Exploring the construction of emergency language service personnel training system [J]. *Journal of Tianjin Foreign Language University*,2021,28(04):10-19+157.
8. Ma Rui Zhengwen, Wang Chengping, Sha Malayi. Construction and technical implementation of an intelligent query platform for Chinese-Yi bilingual emergency language resources [J]. *Journal of Southwest University for Nationalities (Natural Science Edition)*,2021,47(06):640-649.
9. Wang Hui. Practice and suggestions of emergency language services for public emergencies in China [J]. *Journal of Zhejiang Normal University (Social Science Edition)*, 2020,45(04):1-9.
10. Shen Suochao, Huang Yalin. Ruminaton on the construction of a database of emergency language service talents in China [J]. *Journal of Zhejiang Normal University (Social Science Edition)*,2020,45(04):19-25.
11. Mu Lei, Liu Xin Yuan. Emphasis on and construction of national emergency language service personnel training system [J]. *Journal of Tianjin Foreign Language University*,2020,27(03):24-31+156-157.
12. Wang Mingyu, Kang Chewen. Language service issues induced by language emergency [J]. *Journal of Tianjin Foreign Language University*,2020,27(03):32-39+157.
13. Sun Jiangwei, Zhao Yuanxia. Exploration of language services in the fight against the new crown epidemic [J]. *Journal of Kashgar University*,2020,41(02):38-44+50.
14. Liu Yifan. A study on language ecology during the prevention and control of the new crown epidemic [D]. Yangzhou University, 2021.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

