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МАТЕРІАЛИ ДРУКУЮТЬСЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ ТА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЮ МОВАМИ

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THE USE OF MACHINE TRANSLATION
IN TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES

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In today's globalized world, scientific and technological progress is gaining significant development, which leads to the automation of most areas of human activity. These processes undoubtedly have an impact on the linguistic and, especially, on the translation profession. One of the modernization directions of translation activity is the active introduction of computer technologies, namely machine translation, into the translation process.

Machine translation is a technology for automatic translation from one natural language to another using various algorithms and programs. At a basic level, the essence of this technology is to create a translator program that replaces words and phrases of the source language with words and phrases of the target language [1, p.81–84].

Machine translation uses various technologies to automatically translate text and the main technologies used in it include *statistical models, neural networks, attention-based models, language resources, and automatic learning.* According to research, *neural networks* are used the most commonly, because they are able to learn complex relationships between languages and produce more accurate and fluent translations compared to older methods. While not as powerful as neural networks on their own, *statistical models* are still used in conjunction with them providing a foundation for neural networks to learn from and improve their translation capabilities [3, p. 86].

The following new methods and approaches to translation can be distinguished in connection with the development of machine translation, with its active use in translation:

1. Post-editing. This method involves the revision and correction of automated translations obtained with the help of MT and is performed by qualified translators who improve grammar, style, terminology and overall translation quality. It is becoming increasingly popular as it combines the cost-effectiveness of MT with human quality control.

2. **Interactive translation.** This approach uses MTs to provide real-time translation, with the ability for interpreters to intervene and correct. Interactive translation is used in areas such as teleconferencing, online meetings, and real-time translation. It enables translators to provide contextual information and clarify word meanings, which improves the overall quality of translation.

3. Automated text adaptation. This method uses MT to adapt text to a specific audience or culture. Automated text adaptation can include changing the style, tone, vocabulary, and cultural references to make the text more understandable to the target audience. This method is becoming increasingly popular as it is important to localize content for different markets. [2, p. 122]

So, MT plays an increasingly significant role in the work of translators, affecting various aspects of their activities such as: improving productivity, cost reduction, expanding opportunities like working with languages they are not fluent in, expanding their capabilities and making them more competitive in the translation market. Of course, there are also challenges of such kind of a translation, the main one is that languages have complex semantics, grammar, and cultural characteristics, which often makes it difficult to translate accurately and correctly. But nevertheless machine translation is a valuable tool in translation.

References

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2. Çakır, İ., Bayhan, S. The Effect of Machine Translation on Translation Classes, Journal of Narrative and Language Studies, 9 (16), p. 122

3. Shevchenko O. M. Neural Machine Translation: Basic Principles, Strengths and Weaknesses, 2023. – Book 18, Part 4. – p. 86