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KUCHERENKO Maryna,
Lviv State University of Life Safety
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4803-8089
KHARYSHYN Demian,
candidate of technical sciences,
Lviv State University of Life Safety
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0927-9998

INTEGRATION OF CAT TOOLS INTO THE TRAINING PROCESS OF TRANSLATORS FOR THE SECURITY AND DEFENSE SECTOR

The current situation in the field of security and defense is characterized by an unprecedented increase in information flows, which requires rapid and highly accurate cross-linguistic communication. In the context of international military cooperation, joint drills, and emergency response operations, the role of the interpreter/translator goes beyond mere language mediation, becoming a critical factor in operational security and strategic coordination. However, the high concentration of specialized terminology, particularly in the fields of civil protection and safety regarding chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats, poses significant challenges for human translation alone. Traditional pedagogical approaches, which focus primarily on linguistic competence, are no longer sufficient to meet the technical demands of modern defense documentation.

The integration of Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools into the training curriculum is no longer an optional enhancement but a strategic necessity. These technologies, ranging from the Translation Memory (TM) systems to cloud-based collaborative platforms, provide the technical framework to ensure terminological precision and efficiency.

At its core, computer-assisted translation (CAT) is a specialized software environment that supports and enhances the translation process by dividing texts into

manageable segments and storing them in a database. The fundamental element of this ecosystem is the TM, which stores previously translated segments to suggest matches for identical or similar phrases in future projects. As Bowker [1] notes, CAT tools do not replace human translators but rather expand their capabilities by automating repetitive tasks and ensuring consistency.

Furthermore, the integration of Terminology Management Systems (TMS) allows for the creation of synchronized glossaries, which is particularly vital for the high-precision requirements of the security and defense sector. According to Frank Austermühl [2], these digital frameworks enable translators to maintain a unified terminological standard, reducing the risk of errors in technical documentation.

In the modern pedagogical context, cloud-based collaborative platforms (such as MateCat or Phrase TMS) further extend these capabilities, allowing for real-time peer review and project management, which mirrors the workflows of international defense organizations.

The practical application of CAT technology in the training of future translators can be demonstrated using a specialized project-based approach. For instance, when students work on translating documentation related to CBRN safety, the learning process is divided into two distinct task-based activities for comparative analysis. In the traditional workflow, students often encounter difficulties with terminological discrepancies, as the same technical term (e.g.,*"decontamination"* or *"radioactive fallout")* may be translated inconsistently throughout a large document. This leads to increased editing time and a higher risk of inaccuracies.

In contrast, the work process integrated with the CAT system utilizes the following practical features:

1. **Autopropagation:** Once a specialized term has been translated and approved, the system automatically suggests the same translation for all subsequent occurrences, ensuring 100% consistency.
2. **Concordance search:** this feature allows students to see how a specific term has been used in previously translated military or security protocols, promoting a deeper understanding of contextual usage.

3. Real-time collaboration: Using platforms such as MateCat, a student group can simultaneously work on different sections of the same manual, sharing a common Terminology Base (TB).

In conclusion, the systematic integration of CAT tools into the training of translators for the security and defense sector marks a transition from purely linguistic instruction to a technology-driven professional paradigm. By mastering autopropagation, concordance searching, and collaborative cloud-based workflows, future translation professionals develop the "technological agility" necessary to handle the high-pressure demands of modern defense communication. This approach not only ensures 100% terminological consistency in critical areas like CBRN safety but also bridges the gap between academic theory and the operational standards of international security organizations. Ultimately, the digitalization of language training is not merely a technical upgrade, but a vital contribution to ensuring reliable and rapid international interoperability in crisis scenarios.

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LYSENKO Yelizaveta
Senior lecturer in School of leadership, the
Department of language training Naval Institute of
National university "Odesa maritime academy"

USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND TRANSLATION AT HUMANITARIAN INSTITUTIONS

The aim of this article is to analyze the possibilities of using digital technologies in the process of teaching a foreign language and translation, in particular, taking into account the specifics of humanitarian education. The focus is on the potential of the interactive platform Genially as a tool for creating multimedia educational products