

## THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON MODERN TRANSLATION PRACTICES

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***Annotation:*** This article examines how artificial intelligence has affected contemporary translation techniques, emphasising the development of neural machine translation and AI-assisted workflows. According to the study, AI greatly improves accessibility, terminology consistency, and translation speed. However, it also identifies key limitations, particularly in handling cultural nuances, figurative language, and context-dependent meanings. The findings emphasize that AI cannot fully replace human translators but instead functions as a supportive tool that reshapes their roles toward editing, quality control, and decision-making. The article concludes that the future of translation lies in effective human–AI collaboration.

***Key Words:*** Artificial Intelligence, Neural Machine Translation, Translation Practices, Human–AI Collaboration, Post-editing, Language Technology, Translation Accuracy.

## Introduction

In recent years, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become one of the most influential technologies in the field of translation. The development of neural machine translation (NMT), large language models (LLMs), and automated post-editing systems have transformed how translators, companies, and institutions approach multilingual communication. Traditional translation, which relied exclusively on human expertise, has shifted toward hybrid and technology-assisted models. As a result, translators are increasingly expected to work with AI tools rather than replace them. This study aims to examine the current impact of AI on translation practices, focusing on its benefits, limitations, and implications for the future of professional translators.

## Literature Review

Scholars widely recognize that AI-driven systems have improved translation efficiency and accuracy compared to earlier rule-based or statistical models. According to recent studies, neural machine translation generates more natural and context-sensitive output, reducing common grammatical and lexical errors. Researchers such as Koehn, Bahdanau, and Vaswani emphasize that modern translation technologies rely on deep learning and attention mechanisms that allow systems to process larger corpora and learn complex linguistic patterns.

Several studies highlight the growing role of AI in areas such as terminology management, real-time communication, and localization. However, the literature also presents concerns about AI's limitations. Human translators remain essential for dealing with cultural references, figurative language, idioms, tone, and domain-specific texts that require expert knowledge. Many researchers argue that AI should be viewed as a supportive tool rather than a substitute for human professionals. Ethical issues, such as data privacy and the reliability of automated outputs, also receive significant attention in contemporary research.

## Research Methodology

This study uses a qualitative research method based on document analysis. Academic articles, industry reports, and case studies published between 2018 and 2024 were examined to identify common perspectives on the effects of AI in translation. The analysis focused on three key areas: (1) the practical benefits of AI in translation workflows, (2) challenges and limitations of AI-generated translations, and (3) the changing roles of human translators. The collected sources were compared and interpreted to determine recurring themes and insights relevant to modern translation practices.

## Analysis

The analysis shows that AI has significantly increased translation speed and productivity. Many translation agencies now integrate NMT systems into their workflows, allowing translators to work faster by editing machine-generated drafts rather than translating from scratch. This approach reduces costs and shortens turnaround times, making translation more accessible for businesses and individuals.

AI also enhances consistency in large-scale projects. Systems trained on specialized corpora can maintain unified terminology across thousands of words, which are particularly valuable in technical, medical, and legal translations. Moreover, AI-powered tools support real-time communication, enabling instant translation in international meetings, customer service, and social media.

Despite these advantages, the findings reveal several limitations. AI systems still struggle with metaphorical language, cultural nuances, humor, and emotionally loaded texts. Errors may occur when the system lacks sufficient domain-specific data or fails to understand contextual meaning. As a result, human post-editing remains necessary to ensure accuracy and appropriateness. The study also found that translators are increasingly adopting new roles as editors, quality controllers, and AI trainers,

rather than solely language converters. This shift requires new skills, including technical knowledge, critical evaluation, and data literacy.

## Conclusion

The study concludes that AI has become an essential component of modern translation practices. Its ability to improve speed, consistency, and accessibility has reshaped workflows across the translation industry. However, AI is not yet capable of fully replacing human expertise, particularly in tasks requiring cultural understanding, creativity, and contextual interpretation. The future of translation lies in human–AI collaboration, where technology supports translators rather than competes with them. To remain effective, translators must continue developing both linguistic and technological skills. Overall, AI's impact on translation is transformative, offering new opportunities while also presenting challenges that require careful consideration.

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