

CURRENT TRENDS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES: DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TRANSLATION PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

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Annotation: *The present paper will analyse modern tendencies in the study of translation with a special emphasis on the introduction of digital technologies in the translation practice and research. Particular focus is given to the change in the professional role of the translator in the context of the machine translation, the computer-based translation tools, and the use of corpus. The paper examines the impact of digital solutions on the quality of translation, the speed of translation, and methodological approaches in the modern field of translation research. The results demonstrate the increased necessity of interdisciplinary skills and critical analysis of technological solutions in translation studies.*

Key words: *translation studies, digital technologies, machine translation, CAT tools, corpus linguistics, translation quality, translator competence, translation research, automation, interdisciplinary approach.*

Izoh

Mazkur maqolada tarjimashunoslik fanida kuzatilayotgan zamonaviy tendensiyalar tahlil qilinib, tarjima amaliyoti va ilmiy tadqiqotlarga raqamli texnologiyalarning joriy etilishiga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Mashina tarjimasi, kompyuter yordamida tarjima qilish vositalari hamda korpuslardan foydalanish sharoitida tarjimonning kasbiy roli qanday o'zgarayotgani yoritib beriladi. Tadqiqotda raqamli yechimlarning tarjima sifati, tarjima tezligi va zamonaviy tarjimashunoslik metodologiyasiga ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi. Natijalar tarjimashunoslikda fanlararo

ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish va texnologik vositalarni tanqidiy tahlil qilish zarurati ortib borayotganini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *tarjimashunoslik, raqamli texnologiyalar, mashina tarjiması, CAT vositalari, korpus lingvistikasi, tarjima sifati, tarjimon kompetensiyasi, tarjima tadqiqotlari, avtomatlashtirish, fanlararo yondashuv*

Аннотация: *В данной статье анализируются современные тенденции в области переводоведения с особым акцентом на внедрение цифровых технологий в переводческую практику и научные исследования. Рассматриваются изменения профессиональной роли переводчика в условиях использования машинного перевода, компьютерных переводческих инструментов и корпусных ресурсов. В работе исследуется влияние цифровых решений на качество и скорость перевода, а также на методологические подходы в современной переводоведческой науке. Полученные результаты подтверждают возрастающую необходимость развития междисциплинарных навыков и критического осмысления технологических инструментов в переводоведении.*

Ключевые слова: *переводоведение, цифровые технологии, машинный перевод, CAT-инструменты, корпусная лингвистика, качество перевода, переводческая компетенция, переводческие исследования, автоматизация, междисциплинарный подход*

The modern fast growth of digital technologies has caused a significant shift in the sphere of translation studies, as well as in the theoretical approach and in the practice of translation activity [3, p.46]. Contemporary translators are working in a more technologically mediated space encompassing machine translation systems, computer aided translation tools and electronic corpora. The above changes have not merely influenced speed and productivity of translation, but also brought new issues regarding the quality of translation, professional competency and research methodology [6, p.176]. Consequently, the modern translation research demands the

reconsideration of the models and interdisciplinary approach, which considers technological, linguistic, and cognitive aspects that affect the translation process.

The growth of digital technologies preconditioned the emergence of the radical structural modifications of the translation practice, which directly affected the tools and strategies, as well as the decision-making processes of translators. The popularity of machine translation systems has become one of the most important developments and is no longer seen as a standalone technology in the professional workflow. In particular, neural machine translation has changed the expectations about speed and baseline quality to promote the idea that translators should move towards post-editing and revision work [1, p.29]. This change has transformed the idea of translator productivity and has caused discussions in translation studies on the issue of authorship, responsibility, and whether human or automated input is a limit or not.

Computer-assisted translation tools have become standard elements in the professional translation environments along with machine translation. Translating memories, terminology management systems, and alignment tools are also helpful to consistency and efficiency in technical, legal and institutional translation. Nevertheless, they can also cause some methodological issues, since, with the help of ready-made segments, it might be impossible to be as stylistically flexible and creative in solving problems. Researchwise, this has made scholars re-think the conventional concepts of equivalence and originality and focus on the process-based and functional approaches, as opposed to text-based evaluation.

Corpus based methods and digital corpora have also increased the scope of analysis in the field of translation. Multilingual corpora of large size enable scholars to notice patterns of translation, frequency distributions and common shifts in languages and genres. These sources facilitate empirical studies and help to provide more objective accounts of translation norms and tendencies [4, p.105]. Simultaneously, interpreting corpus data needs methodological care, because quantitative outcomes should be put in their context in cultural, pragmatic, and communicative terms. It

strengthens the role of using both digital and qualitative techniques in the translation studies.

Translator education and professional competence have also been directly affected by the rising level of technologization of translation. The current training programs are also giving more focus to digital literacy, critical tool evaluation, and flexibility to the swiftly evolving technological conditions. The translators are supposed not only to learn software but they also need to learn the weaknesses, biases, and moral impacts of the software. This entails knowledge of data quality, data confidentiality and how automated systems may affect linguistic diversity. As a result, the concept of translation competence has ceased to be associated solely with linguistic knowledge but it includes the abilities of a technical, analytic, and evaluative character.

Through the theoretical perspective, the incorporation of digital technologies has promoted an increased interdisciplinarity in the field of translation. Computer science, cognitive linguistics and information technology originally have some insights that are beginning to be added to the research on translation, resulting in more multifaceted and complex models of translation process [7, p.92]. Digital tools are mediating instruments that transform the cognitive effort and professional roles instead of substituting human expertise. The mentioned constant interplay of the human agency and technology emphasizes the necessity of critical reflection and constant methodological renewal in the modern field of translation studies.

Overall, the analysis proves that digital technologies are a part and parcel of modern translation studies as well as professional translation practice. They have far-reaching implications not only on technical maximization but also on theoretical frameworks, methodologies of research and even the definition of translator competence [2, p.137]. Although effectively working tools like machine translating systems, CAT environment, and digital corpora have great benefits in terms of time and consistency, they also present new issues of quality evaluation, professional accountability, and ethical issues. So, the further evolution of translation studies is conditioned by the balanced and critical attitude to the issue that should be oriented to

the importance of technological innovation and at the same time to the main role of human judgment, creativity and interdisciplinary reflection in translation process [5, p.201].

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