

CURRENT TRENDS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES AND THE USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TRANSLATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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Аннотация

В тезисе анализируются современные тенденции переводоведения в условиях цифровизации и внедрения интеллектуальных технологий в переводческую практику. Рассматривается влияние машинного перевода, систем переводческой памяти и искусственного интеллекта на теорию перевода, профессиональную деятельность переводчика и качество переводческого продукта. Обосновывается необходимость обновления теоретических моделей переводоведения с учётом междисциплинарных и технологических факторов.

Ключевые слова: переводоведение, цифровые технологии, машинный перевод, искусственный интеллект, автоматизация перевода, переводческие исследования, качество перевода, цифровизация, лингвистические технологии, профессиональные компетенции

Annotatsiya

Mazkur tezisda tarjimashunoslikning raqamlashtirish sharoitidagi asosiy rivojlanish tendensiyalari tahlil qilinadi. Mashina tarjimasi, tarjima xotirasi tizimlari va sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarining tarjima nazariyasi, tarjimonning kasbiy faoliyati hamda tarjima sifatira ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi. Tarjimashunoslikning an'anaviy yondashuvlarini zamonaviy texnologik omillar asosida yangilash zarurligi asoslanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: tarjimashunoslik, raqamli texnologiyalar, mashina tarjimasi, sun'iy intellekt, tarjimani avtomatlashtirish, tarjima tadqiqotlari, tarjima sifati, raqamlashtirish, lingvistik texnologiyalar, kasbiy kompetensiya

Anatation

The thesis explores current trends in translation studies within the context of digitalisation and the increasing integration of digital and intelligent technologies into translation practice. The impact of machine translation, translation memory systems, and artificial intelligence-based tools on translation theory and practice is analysed. Particular attention is given to the transformation of the translator's professional role, the evolution of research approaches, and issues of translation quality in the digital environment. The study concludes that traditional models of translation studies require reconsideration in light of technological advancement and interdisciplinary research.

Keywords: translation studies, digital technologies, machine translation, artificial intelligence, translation automation, translation research, translation quality, digitalisation, language technologies, professional competence

The rapid development of digital technologies has had a significant impact on the theory and practice of translation and expanded the scope of modern translation studies [3, p.105]. The emergence of machine translators, translation memory systems, and tools based on artificial intelligence has not only contributed to improving the efficiency of translation activities, but has also created new theoretical, methodological, and ethical challenges. In the digital world, translation research is becoming interdisciplinary through the combined application of linguistics, information technology, and cognitive research. This makes us think again about the conceptual role of the translator, research paradigms and criteria for evaluating the quality of translation.

The modern study of translation exists in the context of large-scale digital changes that affect not only the practice of translation, but also the theory and methodology of the scientific discipline [7, p.82]. The advent of digital technologies has led to a revision of the classical concept of translation as a purely linguistic process, since in modern conditions it is increasingly carried out in the context of human interaction and automated systems. The introduction of machine translation systems, translation memory, terminological databases, and intelligent platforms is becoming an integral part of a translator's professional work, which requires a thorough analysis of their impact on translation quality and the nature of translation decisions.

Machine translation should be particularly noted here, which, within the framework of neural network models, has demonstrated significant progress compared to early statistical and rule-based systems. Despite the high processing speed of large amounts of text data and the relatively high accuracy of standard and technical texts, machine translation does not reflect pragmatic, cultural and stylistic subtleties. This proves the need for post-editing as a separate form of professional work, which involves not only the linguistic competence of the translator, but also the ability to critically evaluate the automatically received text, correct it, and adapt it to communicative tasks.

Digitalization of translation practice also has a great impact on the development of scientific areas in translation studies. In modern research, the use of corpus linguistics methods is becoming increasingly popular, which make it possible to analyze huge volumes of parallel and similar texts, record patterns of translation transformation and find common errors. The use of quantitative and statistical solutions, as well as experimental methods for studying cognitive processes accompanying translation activities in connection with the use of digital tools is

growing [2, p.98]. Consequently, translation studies is becoming more interdisciplinary, combining the achievements of linguistics, psychology, computer science and communication theory.

Of particular interest is the issue of the quality of online translation, as it is becoming increasingly relevant due to the partial or complete automation of translation processes. The existing traditional quality assessment criteria, which are mainly based on the concepts of equivalence and accuracy, are not sufficient to discuss the results of machine translation. Modern research is increasingly inclined towards the need to consider the functional sufficiency, stylistic expediency and compliance of translation with the communicative expectations of the target audience [6, p.102]. Thus, the quality of translation is considered as a multi-level category, which is created through the cooperation of technological potential and the professional participation of the translator.

The professional role of an interpreter is also changing in the context of digital transformation. He is increasingly becoming an intermediary between languages and cultures, as well as a specialist in translation technology management, analyst and editor. A modern translator should be a fully competent person who not only knows digital tools, but also knows how to use automated systems and critically evaluate the results of such systems. This, in turn, requires the adjustment of educational programs and the creation of new training models for specialists who should focus on combining theoretical knowledge and practical skills to operate in a digital environment [1, p.52].

The analysis allows us to conclude that digitalization has become one of the important factors determining the modern evolution of translation studies and translation practice. The combination of machine translation, translation memorization systems and technologies based on artificial intelligence has significantly changed the nature of translation activities, expanding its technological and research aspects. Meanwhile, automation does not require the professional participation of the translator, on the contrary, it confirms his status as a professional analyst, editor, as well as the quality and communicative sufficiency of the translation.

The existing trends reflect the need to reform traditional theoretical models of translation studies, taking into account interdisciplinary and technological factors [5, p.81]. When translating in digital format, the quality of the translation should be assessed in general, not only from the point of view of linguistics, but also from the point of view of functional, pragmatic and cultural principles. The prospects for future research are related to a detailed analysis of human-technology interaction in translation, the evolution of cognitive and corpus approaches, as well as the creation of new educational and professional standards capable of meeting the needs of the digital age.

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