

THE ROLE OF IT TOOLS IN TRANSLATION

Yusupov Otabek Yakubovich

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Associate Professor

Vice-Rector for Scientific Affairs and Innovation at
the Uzbekistan State World Languages University UzSWLU

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

+998933580220

otabeksam@gmail.com

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8755-8220>

Abstract

This paper examines the growing role of IT tools in modern translation, focusing on computer-assisted and machine translation technologies. These tools enhance speed, accuracy, and consistency, while also simplifying formatting and collaboration. As translation becomes more complex in a globalized world, digital skills and CAT tool training are essential for future translators. The study highlights how IT has transformed translation into a more efficient and technology-driven profession.

Keywords:

Translation, information technology, cat tools, machine translation, digital literacy, translator training, automation, translation technologies, linguistic tools, global communication

In contemporary world, people are constantly exposed to a significant amount of information, the demand for translations that are both rapid and precise has escalated considerably. With advancements in translation technology, expectations for these services are continually evolving. The rapid dissemination of information worldwide presents significant challenges for effective communication across cultures. Furthermore, as the audience expands, complexities arise that require

focused attention. The substantial volume of content in need of translation highlights the importance of adopting technological solutions. Consequently, it is essential to develop effective strategies that enable users to optimize the capabilities of computer-assisted translation tools. By employing these strategies, users can enhance their effectiveness and foster better communication among diverse cultures and languages.

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, education is undergoing a global transformation while information is becoming the most important resource of each state. Countries of all levels began to reform their systems. Unique education reform projects are being implemented. A range of educational technologies, special courses, and e-learning platforms are being designed and made available, thus providing modern opportunities for the education.

Due to the globalization processes and market economy, professional translation becomes more complex. The use of computers, their programs and networks is of great importance for the translation process since they provide very broad information in various languages. The work is getting more complicated and the necessity of using means of computer servicing becomes evident as translated texts too. The use of modern information technologies and means is becoming increasingly important for translators due to a growing scope of translated texts.

Making use of various means of professional translation has become a must in the education of future experts in the field of linguistics and applied linguistics. In particular, the necessary knowledge of basic operations of professional translation software and systems of automated translation is given.

The current issue regarding the future of translation underscores a growing acknowledgment of various initiatives designed to establish frameworks that will better prepare future translators for the utilization of computer-assisted translation systems. These initiatives aim to integrate contemporary methodologies into university curricula, a necessary adjustment in light of advancements in information technology. Such transformations provide substantial opportunities for translators and are poised to significantly alter the profession. Developments in

telecommunications, coupled with improvements in software and hardware, have become essential for present-day translators. In the contemporary digital environment, they possess unparalleled access to a vast array of global information, thereby elevating the standards for information literacy. Consequently, individuals with merely rudimentary computing skills may acquire more knowledge than those who have undergone formal translation training. It is imperative to adapt to these transitions and capitalize on the available opportunities to ensure a prosperous future in the translation industry.

As a result, the profession of translators is perceived to be much less important. It deserves mention what it means to be a translator in the twenty-first century. During this time, computers, networks, and software have become an essential part of people's lives. However, the automated machines did not ensure a perfect translation of texts and the fully automation of this process is not realizable. While many scholars have been attempting to develop and build so-called automatic machine translators that operate without human intervention, the full automation of the process of translation is currently out of reach. This does not mean that the translation profession of the new millennium will be one in which translators sit silently in front of a machine where it does all the work. Work as a translator is impossible without the use of new information technologies and various electronic tools, namely computer-aided translation systems. While the efforts may vary, translation professionals around the world acknowledge the importance of fundamental computer skills, and almost all translation courses include training in CAT tools and resources as an essential part of a new translator's skillset. Automated translation or computer-assisted translation is defined as translation of texts with the use of computer technologies. It is a translation performed by a person with the aid of a computer.

Intensive works by computer scientists and linguists in order to obtain Automatic Translation Systems started already in the late 40-ties. In such a historical epoch, the first computers of mere tens of thousands of bytes were created together with the first programming languages, trumping this small memory concept, with

Assembler on top. First dictionaries were transformed into the form of punched cards using character processing systems who recorded and instantaneously read card information mechanically. Great hopes were generated in the 50-ties by considerable money and human resources invested in computer-based solutions of Natural Language Processing problems by, in particular, [Vetulani, 2007]. Presently, state of the art systems of automatic translation are used, which utilize above-mentioned rules-based and corpus-based methodologies, combinations of these methods which underpin techniques like lexicon-based, syntax-based, statistical and so on, as well as state-of-the-art corpora assembling and processing technologies. Meanwhile, thanks to Minos, Stela, Kosar, Kosinus, DELIN and other such unique systems, annotation of millions of sentences/word forms is performed in this time-consuming discipline on figuratively thought by the function of input raw text processing designated stand-by computers.

The background of this problem is the model of bilingual dictionary construction and queries supported by a computer on top of Maxus bilingual dictionaries used by a comparison engine, giving needed information on similar sense words in dictionary two languages [Bénel & Lacour, 2014]. The question is, if it is possible to similarly formulate a model of bilingual thesaurus construction and queries supported by a computer? Bilingual thesaurus is understood as an equivalent to Maxus monolingual thesaurus in two languages under the condition, that if one input requested word has a synonym or a more precise meaning in the first language thesaurus another word is given ideally similar output in another language thesaurus called Maxus bilingual thesaurus.

In the field of translation, many technological advancements have emerged, each aimed at fulfilling the diverse needs of industry professionals. These innovations can be distinctly classified based on two main inquiries: first, "Which work processes does this type of tool support?" and second, "Does it retain information from past work to enhance the efficiency of future tasks?" Addressing the first inquiry leads to the identification of two primary categories of tools: those that aid in the preparation of texts for translation and those that interact directly with

the original texts. In relation to the second inquiry, the preparatory tools can be further subdivided into two groups: those that have the ability to store information from previous work and those that do not. The tools examined in this discussion represent only a small portion of the wide array available to enhance translation activities.

Additionally, there exists a notable range of other tools that function alongside one another within an increasingly interconnected environment. These encompass instruments for audiovisual translation, website translation, textual editing, and terminological research. However, this discussion focuses specifically on tools that establish direct links with the various processes undertaken by professional translators. These tools assist in filtering texts, formatting documents, capturing and retaining textual data, and managing the workflow of a translation project.

The tools examined comprise a complex work pool of various systems, applications, and resources. Tools within the initial category serve two distinct functions: those that process the source text directly and those that help prepare it for translation. Furthermore, the former can be subdivided into those capable of storing translation memory information and those that are not. This feature contributes to the emergence of a diverse set of terms and classifications related to these tools. Some of the more specialized terminology encompasses similar ideas under broader categories, often labeled as CAT tools, translation memories, or computer-assisted translation systems and chains. This continually changing environment reflects the dynamic landscape of translation tools, offering an engaging experience for translators as they pursue their work.

The introduction of Digital Boost and the adoption of ICT-computer-based systems have enabled significant progress in computer-assisted and machine translation. These translation technologies consist of various software and digital resources intended to support, automate, or reduce the necessity for human translation efforts. Central to this development is machine translation, which utilizes natural language processing and artificial intelligence (AI) for automated translation. Considering that a large portion of global data and information is contained in text

format, there is a significant need for translations into multiple languages to improve worldwide understanding and enhance communication. As a result, the demand for translation services has increased markedly, leading many translation service providers to investigate available tools and solutions aimed at improving cost-effectiveness and operational efficiency.

The remarkable and significant transformation that we are currently witnessing in the expansive world of translation can be attributed to the major advancements and innovations in information technology (IT). These advancements play a crucial role because they assist translators in the translation of a considerable amount of text in a remarkably short amount of time while also achieving reasonable levels of accuracy. The process of translating text with the help of these sophisticated tools has greatly facilitated numerous translation jobs and has also made it much easier to generate better, more consistent, and more coordinated translations overall. The use of these state-of-the-art tools significantly aids in maintaining consistency and uniformity across the various translated texts, which is essential for achieving high-quality outcomes in translation work. In the field of translation, the integration of advanced technology has become crucial, leading to significant improvements in the efficiency of transforming original text into its translated forms. These tools operate with remarkable speed and precision, adeptly managing intricate aspects such as formatting, numbering, font styles, and punctuation. This capability allows translators to concentrate on the core meaning of the material, prioritizing content quality over technical details. By alleviating the difficulties associated with formatting tasks, these technological advancements streamline workflows for translators, thereby improving their ability to communicate information effectively. Additionally, elements like paragraph structure, punctuation accuracy, and spelling illustrate how these innovations not only optimize the translation process but also enhance overall productivity for professionals in the field. Moreover, with the faster and more seamless transfer of source texts into finished target texts, meeting deadlines has become a much more reasonable goal to achieve for translators working under time constraints. Additionally, collaboration on translation projects

has become significantly more manageable and efficient with the aid of various IT tools. This ease of collaboration greatly facilitates not only the immediate translation tasks but also encompasses all four critical aspects of managing, alternating, checking, and finalizing translations effectively.

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