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Research Full Article
UDC 378**ON THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TEACHING
CORRECT LINGUISTIC TRANSLATION**

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Abstract. *Artificial intelligence is a separate area of computer science. These are systems or their combination that can effectively analyze information and solve various problems like a person. In this case, a large amount of data is processed, they contain patterns, algorithms. Artificial intelligence is able to draw conclusions, predict events and actions, and also make the most correct and effective decisions. The current situation is such that artificial intelligence is gradually penetrating many areas of our life and activity. The field of education is no exception. It is well known that artificial intelligence techniques are used in teaching foreign languages through various applications. In terms of translation, artificial intelligence can also be widely and effectively used. We emphasize that previously machine translation involved the use of artificial intelligence to translate thoughts from one language to another. It should also be noted that artificial intelligence is effectively used in teaching translation, so we can say that it is both a means and a goal of teaching, to some extent. The relevance of this work lies in the systematization of technologies for using artificial intelligence in the process of teaching high-quality linguistic translation. The subject of the study is the use of artificial intelligence in the process of teaching linguistic translation. The scientific novelty of the work involves the development of a set of recommendations for the use of artificial intelligence in teaching linguistic translation. The practical significance of the study lies in the use of these recommendations in academic activities and in practice in the translation process.*

Keywords: *translation, artificial intelligence, training, development, recommendations, errors, tasks.*

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К ВОПРОСУ ОБ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА ПРИ ОБУЧЕНИИ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОМУ ПЕРЕВОДУ

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Аннотация. *Искусственный интеллект представляет собой отдельное направление компьютерных наук. Это системы или их совокупность, которые могут эффективно анализировать информацию и решают различные задачи подобно человеку. При этом обрабатывается большое количество данных, в них находятся закономерности, алгоритмы. Искусственный интеллект в состоянии делать выводы, предсказывать события и действия, а также принимать наиболее правильные и эффективные решения. Современная ситуация такова, что искусственный интеллект постепенно проникает во многие сферы нашей жизни и деятельности. Не является исключением и область образования. Хорошо известно, что техники искусственного интеллекта применяются в обучении иностранному языку посредством различных приложений. В плане перевода искусственный интеллект также может быть широко и эффективно использован. Подчеркнем, что ранее машинный перевод предусматривал именно применение искусственного интеллекта для трансляции мыслей с одного языка на другой. Также следует отметить, что искусственный интеллект эффективно используется при обучении переводу, таким образом можно сказать, что он представляется и средством, и целью обучения, в некоторой степени. Актуальность данной работы состоит в систематизации технологий использования искусственного интеллекта в процессе обучения качественному лингвистическому переводу. Предметом исследования*

является использование искусственного интеллекта в процессе обучения лингвистическому переводу. Научная новизна работы предусматривает разработку комплекса рекомендаций для использования искусственного интеллекта в обучении лингвистическому переводу. Практическая значимость исследования заключается в использовании указанных рекомендаций в академической деятельности и на практике в процессе перевода.

Ключевые слова: *перевод, искусственный интеллект, обучение, развитие, рекомендации, ошибки, задания.*

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It is impossible not to recognize the tremendous progress made by AI in the field of translation. Modern machine translation systems use neural networks and deep learning, which make it possible to analyze and process huge amounts of data. These algorithms have been tested on millions of texts and are able to recreate grammatical constructions and phraseology of various languages [1]. This leads to the fact that in everyday situations, such as quick translations of travel information, news or ordinary correspondence, AI becomes an effective and affordable tool that allows people to quickly receive a translation with minimal costs.

In light of this, many companies and users are beginning to wonder: will the profession of translator in the traditional sense continue to exist? Will AI systems eventually not only match in quality, but also surpass humans, as happened, for example, with chess, where AI has long demonstrated superiority over humans? And if not, what role can professional translators play in the age of AI?

Modern machine translation systems based on artificial intelligence today play an important role in our daily lives, facilitating communication between people who speak different languages. With the development of neural networks, deep learning and huge databases of parallel texts, translation has become faster, more convenient and more accessible. Thanks to these technologies, translation is now integrated into many applications and platforms, allowing users to instantly receive translations and easily understand texts in different languages [2].

One of the most popular translation applications is Yandex. Translator. The application is well adapted and knows many languages, as well as has an image translation function.

Moreover, although machine translation has become much more accurate, it is still inferior to professional translation in situations where particularly accurate transmission of information is required, such as in medical, legal or scientific texts. In these cases, even a small mistake can lead to serious consequences [3]. AI translation systems can make mistakes, especially when working with highly specialized vocabulary, and so far they lack the expertise needed for such translations. Professional translators with a deep understanding of the subject and culture are still needed to create an accurate and culturally adapted text.

However, in cases of everyday transfers, the AI is already coping at a fairly high level and fulfills all the needs of most users.

Despite the fact that artificial intelligence has made a huge step forward in the field of translation, it still faces a number of serious limitations that limit its use in situations requiring a deep understanding of context and cultural nuances [4].

One of the difficult aspects for AI translation is the transfer of cultural and contextual nuances. Languages are closely related to cultures, and many words and phrases have meanings that go beyond literal translation. For example, in different cultures there are idioms and proverbs, the meaning of

which is understandable only to people familiar with their cultural context. AI translators often cannot correctly interpret such expressions, as they do not have an unambiguous translation and require a deep understanding of the cultural context [5]. As a result, such phrases can be translated verbatim, which creates confusion and can lead to misunderstandings.

The problem is further compounded when AI encounters artistic texts, where both content and stylistic features are important. Literary translation requires the translator to have a sensitive perception of the original language, the ability to convey the author's style, atmosphere and emotional overtones. Subtle nuances, such as wordplay or the use of ambiguous expressions, are beyond the reach of AI, since such things require not only knowledge of the language, but also the ability to creatively comprehend the text [6].

AI also often proves to be insufficiently reliable when translating specialized texts such as medical, legal, scientific, or technical documents. These areas require a precise and specific language, which sometimes differs greatly from the general spoken or literary language [7]. Machine translation algorithms can get confused in complex legal terms and lose important details, since such words are often not found in the data corpora on which AI systems are trained.

In addition, AI translators are limited in their ability to understand the context beyond individual sentences. Most existing systems work at the sentence level and treat each phrase as a separate block, which makes it difficult to convey the coherence of the text. This becomes especially noticeable in texts where the meaning is revealed over the course of several sentences or paragraphs. For example, in literary works or long analytical articles, the author can gradually develop an idea using references and repetitions that help link the text together. Since the AI does not have the ability to "see" the text as a whole, such connections are often lost, and the text looks fragmented and inconsistent [8].

The human role in the translation process remains important and irreplaceable, especially when it comes to complex, emotional or specialized texts that require an attentive and thoughtful approach.

First of all, professional translators have the ability to understand and interpret the text taking into account cultural characteristics and context, which is extremely important for conveying the meaning of the original work. Languages contain a huge layer of cultural information: history, symbols, expressions, idioms that are understandable only to native speakers or people deeply immersed in culture. It is important for a translator not only to understand the meanings of words, but also to be able to find equivalents that convey the meaning and emotions of the original, as well as to elicit the same reaction from the reader as from the audience of the original [9].

Unlike machine translation, a professional takes into account all levels of the text — from the general meaning to subtle emotions that are conveyed through intonation, word choice and stylistic techniques. This is especially important in genres such as fiction, poetry, advertising and journalism, where the text requires not only the transmission of information, but also an emotional impact on the reader. The translator must not only convey the meaning, but also find similar language tools that will create a similar feeling for the reader. Artificial intelligence, which does not yet have the ability to understand this, creates translations that may be technically accurate, but emotionally flat and lifeless [10].

Knowledge of specialized vocabulary and context is also critical for accurate translation of texts in fields such as law, medicine, science and technology. Professional translators in these fields often have specialized education and a deep understanding of specific terms that may have different meanings depending on the context and industry.

The joint work of artificial intelligence and professional translators today allows us to significantly improve the quality, speed and accuracy of translation. AI technologies are developing in a direction where they are not human competitors, but their powerful allies, complementing and facilitating translation processes [11]. This synergy helps translators cope with growing volumes of texts, optimize their work and create more accurate translations in a limited time. Thanks to hybrid

translation models that combine machine and human intervention, translation becomes more flexible and accessible for various purposes — from fast draft translations to high-quality localization.

Artificial intelligence has already established itself as a reliable assistant in translating simple phrases and everyday texts. Many translators use AI as a means to get an initial, rough translation, which is especially useful when working with large amounts of information. A system like Yandex. The translator is capable of processing text quickly, providing a basic translation that can be used as a starting point. This rough translation helps the translator to immediately see the general structure of the text, recognize difficult places and, if necessary, highlight areas that require special attention. Thus, AI helps to speed up the process, saving the translator from manual work on basic phrases and expressions that do not require complex adaptation [12]. This is especially valuable for translations related to technical documentation, instructions, and other texts that do not contain complex cultural or stylistic elements.

One of the most successful examples of hybrid translation models is the use of CAT (Computer-Assisted Translation) systems such as SDL Trados, MemoQ and Smartcat, which combine the capabilities of machine translation and the professional expertise of translators. In such systems, AI offers translations of individual phrases or sentences, and the translator can choose the best option, make edits and adapt the text to meet all requirements [13]. The system automatically remembers edited versions and adds them to the database, which allows the translator to work faster with similar texts in the future. CAT systems also contain dictionaries and databases of terms that the translator can customize for a specific project, ensuring the accuracy and consistency of translations. In this way, the translator can preserve the style and terminology of the text, creating a high-quality translation in less time.

The translation profession will become more technologically advanced in the future, and specialists will need to be ready to learn new tools that will improve work efficiency and adapt the translation process to specific needs. Instead of competing with machines, translators will increasingly work with AI as an assistant, focusing on aspects of translation such as culture, style, emotional expressiveness and accuracy in highly specialized areas.

One of the main areas in which the translator's profession will change will be the transition from literal translation to the role of a content adapter and machine translation editor. Today, AI is already successfully coping with the basic meaning of the text, and in the future its capabilities are likely to expand even more. This means that translators will work less often on direct translation, and their main task will be to adapt the text made by AI to the cultural, stylistic and emotional characteristics of the target audience.

In addition to specialization, translators will be in demand as those who are able to effectively use AI tools such as CAT systems and platforms for automatic correction.

The development of post-editing and editorial skills is also becoming a promising area for the professional growth of translators. Since AI is able to create rough translations at high speed, the profession of a post-editor who is able to refine the text to the desired level of quality will be in demand more and more. Post-editing of machine translation requires special attention to the style, accuracy and consistency of the text, which is often beyond the reach of machine translation, especially in complex or artistic texts. For example, translators will be able to find jobs correcting machine translations for publishers, media companies, translation agencies and large organizations that value both fast translation and its quality [14].

Finally, translators have the opportunity to grow and expand their professional horizons in related fields. With the development of technology, translators will be able to master the skills of working with software and machine translation training. For example, specialists who understand the specifics of AI and know how to properly configure translation programs depending on the tasks will be able to work as consultants and analysts in the field of localization [15]. Also, knowledge of the basics of programming and working with data can allow translators to work on the development and

testing of new translation technologies, as well as become analysts who will evaluate the quality of AI translators and make improvements to their work.

The question of whether artificial intelligence will replace professional translators is becoming increasingly relevant in light of the rapid development of machine translation technologies. Although modern translation systems based on neural networks and deep learning have achieved an impressive level of accuracy, they are still not able to completely replace the human factor [16]. Translation is not just a technical task of transferring meaning from one language to another; it is an art that requires a deep knowledge of culture, context, stylistics and emotional connotation. Artificial intelligence, despite all its capabilities, is still far from reaching this level of understanding and creativity.

In conclusion, it can be said that the future of the translator's profession is not so much connected with the complete displacement of a person, as with a change in his role and responsibilities. Translators who will be able to adapt to new conditions, master working with AI and deepen their knowledge in specialized fields will be able to keep their profession relevant and even expand its capabilities [17]. Artificial intelligence becomes a useful assistant that improves the quality and speed of work, but the unique skills and knowledge inherent in humans remain beyond the reach of the machine.

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