



مجلة التربوي
Journal of Educational
ISSN: 2011- 421X

معامل التأثير العربي 2.17
العدد 26



مجلة التربوي

مجلة علمية محكمة تصدر عن كلية التربية بجامعة المرقب

المعقد السادس والعشرون
يناير 2025م

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مدير التحرير: د. عطية رمضان الكيلاني
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The Role and Effect of AI in Translation

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Abstract

The recent achievement in learning have sparked a new found excitement in the field of artificial intelligence and computer science. Specially, the use of networks in machine translation has reached to important improvements in translation quality and dealt with many problems that may face translators. This progress has brought attention to previously overlooked considerations, as is often the case with new technology.

The developments in AI translation have activated discussions about the feasibility and desirability of achieving complete and faulty informed readership in the target language(TL). The concept of a universal reader is closely tied to the ideal of human translators as the ultimate assurance of translation quality. Consequently, the advancements in AI translation have unsettled many experienced translators in the industry, as they perceive it as exceeding on a human role. Their reaction is understandable given the perceived threat to their profession.

The translation studies have been engaged in discussing the importance role of AI and its implications in translation. With recent advancements in machine translation, there are concerns about the future of human translation as a profession. Scholars are exploring the ethical, social and professional implications of AI on translation. This study aims to contribute to this growing field of study by examining the role and impact of AI on translation in various areas or aspects, including the current challenges of machine translation, the effects of human translators, translation quality assessment, issues of power and control and the social consequences of AI and translators.

Key words: SL source language, TL target language, MT machine translation, AI artificial intelligence, NMT neural machine translation

ملخص البحث

لقد أثارت التطورات الأخيرة في التعلم العميق حماسا جديدا في مجال الذكاء الاصطناعي. على وجه التحديد، أدى استخدام الشبكات العصبية العميقة في الترجمة الآلية تحسينات كبيرة في جودة الترجمة وزيادة الاستخدام. وقد لفت هذا التقدم الانتباه إلى اعتبارات تم تجاهلها مسبقا، ما هو الحال غالبا مع التكنولوجيا الجديدة. لقد أعادت التطورات في ترجمة الذكاء الاصطناعي تنشيط المناقشات حول جدوى ومرغوب فيها تحقيق قراءة كاملة ومستتيرة تماما للغة المستهدفة. يرتبط مفهوم الفارئ الشامل ارتباطا وثيقا بمثال المترجمين البشريين باعتبارهم الضمان النهائي لجودة الترجمة. وبالتالي فإن التطورات في ترجمة الذكاء الاصطناعي قد أزعجت الكثير من المترجمين ذوي الخبرة في المجال. حيث يرون أنها تتعدي على الدور البشري. وردود أفعالهم مفهومة بالنظر إلى التهديد المتصور لمهنتهم.

انخرط مجتمع دراسات الترجمة في مناقشة تأثير ودور الذكاء الاصطناعي على الترجمة. ومع التطورات الأخيرة في الترجمة الآلية وإدخال الترجمة الآلية العصبية. هناك مخاوف بشأن مستقبل الترجمة البشرية كمهنة. يستكشف العلماء التأثيرات الأخلاقية والاجتماعية والمهنية للذكاء الاصطناعي على الترجمة. يهدف هذا الفصل إلى المساهمة في هذا المجال المتنامي من الدراسة من خلال فحص التأثير المحتمل لترجمة الذكاء الاصطناعي في مجالات مختلفة، بما في ذلك التحديات الحالية للترجمة الآلية والتأثيرات على المترجمين البشريين وتقييم جودة الترجمة وقضايا القوة والسيطرة والعواقب الاجتماعية والجيوسياسية الأوسع للذكاء الاصطناعي والترجمة.

1.Introduction to AI and Translation

The word translation is used to refer to the process of exchanging a SL text to the TL text. In other words, translation means to transfer a word , phrase, a sentence or a whole text from one language to another. The question which is always asked witch procedure or technique is the best to do this. Literal or free translation? By using one of the strategies that a translator can



use to translate or transfer a message of a text in the SL to the TL. Translators may use the machine to facilitate their work in transferring the message to the TT. The machine translation has developed and it has the ability to make the mission of translators more easier than before. A translator can use the machine to find out the strange or odd word or idiom instead of searching on in a specialized dictionary. By using this way a translator can save more time and effort to finish his or her job in appropriate way. Nowadays, translators can use the artificial intelligence(AI) in their job. The AI is the ability of the computer to use its machine and the data of it to process all types of data(human or machine one) to facilitate and find out the meaning of the ST message. The AI is commonly referred to describe and explain a branch of knowledge in computer science that focuses on developing computer systems that has the ability of performing tasks and typically require or need human intelligence. In addition to all natural language processing, important aspects and fields of AI within the context of language include the following, speech recognition, dialogue systems, and language generations.

AI has always been and treated as one of knowledge field and nowadays advancements increasingly rely on knowledge and techniques from areas such as perception, robotics, and the social science. The achievements and developments in one area spark progress in another. However, machine translation has different features, crossing numerous language barriers and serving divers purposes. The fundamental challenge of translating between languages is well-defined, enabling measurable progress. (Erdem et al. 2022)

Machine translation(AI) systems were among the first computer-based tools developed to address human communication needs. They are also one of the few language technologies that have a significant impact on the majority of the world's population one of them translators. Due to the commercial importance of translation and the fact that most of the investment in this area comes from the public sector. There is a great interest in quantifying the value of MT and understanding its contribution to this increasingly crucial of knowledge.

The term AI is often used to refer to a sub-field of computer science that focuses on creating computer systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence. In addition to natural language processing, other important areas of AI in the language context include speech recognition, dialogue systems, and language generations. AI has always been a multidisciplinary field, and recent advancements increasingly rely on techniques and knowledge from domains such as perception, robotics and the social science.

(Rivera-Trigueros,2022)

1.1. Definition of AI

In recent times, numerous entities have embraces the use of artificial intelligence to automate operational processes, enhance productivity and improve decision-making and we can say, artificial intelligence (AI) helps in every aspects of life and all fields of knowledge. Consequently, the integration of AI technologies has gained momentum, resulting in the development of sophisticated systems capable of executing complex tasks with exceptional precision. The wide array of available AI technologies, coupled with significant advancements in their development, has made it increasingly feasible to create intelligent systems capable of performing different tasks. Furthermore, these AI systems can augment human capabilities by supporting individuals in their work and facilitating improved decision-making. Given the potential for AI to deliver positive outcomes, it is imperative to leverage these technologies to create systems that benefit society at large. (Benbya et al. 2020)

The AI deals with the theoretical and practical development of computer system which has the ability to do the mission or tasks that typically necessitate human intellect, such as



recognizing speech, making decisions and facilitating language translation, instead of being a technology or field. AI represents a mixture of interconnected technologies aimed at resolving problems or conducting tasks that conventionally necessitate human intelligence. Included within AI technologies are Machine Learning (ML), natural language processing (NLP), robotics, expert systems, speech recognition, and image recognition. AI systems encompass a diverse array of functionalities, encompassing language translation. These systems can be rule-based, necessitating meticulous, manual coding and domain expertise, or data-driven, harnessing extensive data sets for modeling and predictive purposes. (Soori et al. 2023)

1.2. Development of Translation Technology

The machine translation systems have the ability to translate texts from a language to another. The machine translation has been a subject of investigation since the mid-20 century and has gone through various stages of development.

In the neural approach, deep neural networks are employed to simulate the intricate processes involved in translation. Neural MT is the most recent and advanced form of MT and has significantly improved translation quality, to the extent that it has largely surpassed other approaches and has become the predominant of MT. the high translation quality of neural MT has begun to impact the translation industry, which is increasingly utilizing MT, either a self-sufficient solution or in conjunction with human translation in a process commonly known as post editing. (Dabre et al. 2020)

The importance of translation and interpretation as a means of uniting different cultures, fields of knowledge and facilitating communication between people has been widely acknowledged throughout history. From the past to present day, translators and interpreters have played an important role in bridging language barriers. With the advent of information technology, the translation industry has undergone substantial transformations. Translation is no longer solely reliant on human involvement, but instead increasingly relies on machine-based translation. While the computer-Aided Translation tools greatly aid human translators, it is important to note that the underlying technologies do not entirely replace the translation process, but rather serve as assistants to potentially expedite the translation process. (Trushkina et al. 2020)

2. Current State of AI Translation

The current status of AI translation is in progress, advancing quickly with the use of neural machine translation. This method involves training a neural network to improve translation performance. Consequently, research and development in language technologies are expanding in areas related to the comprehension, creation and enhancement of translations recognizing that translation accuracy depends not just on word choice but also on sentence structure and meaning. As AI translation continues to improve, machine translation results will become more dependable over time, potentially leading to significant changes in the market and demand for professional human translation services. The field of translation studies and the translation industry must be prepared to address these potential changes and the of AI translation on translator training, job satisfaction, and compensation.

(Stahlberg, 2020)

Machine translation systems, computer programs or algorithms, are currently used for AI translation. These systems are highly efficient and can quickly translate large amounts of text or speech. They are widely accessible and often free of charge. However, the main objective of AI translation is to achieve translations that resemble human-like quality, taking into account language accuracy, nuances, as well as cultural and situational context. Presently, the output generated by AI translation systems usually needs to be reviewed and corrected by professional human translators. Consequently, it is often deemed unreliable for specific



purposes. Therefore, human translators play a vital role in not only finalizing texts, but also ensuring the quality of translations produced by AI. (Farhad et al. 2021)

2.1. Machine Translation Systems

Machine translation has emerged as a vital tool for professional translators, being referred to as a valuable asset for them. The use of MT systems offers numerous benefits, particularly with advancements in their quality. They reduce human effort and decrease translation costs. Their speed is advantageous for handling large volumes of text. Additionally, they aid in maintaining consistency in the translation of specific terminology. Despite these advantages, MT systems do have weaknesses as they are unable to fully comprehend the meaning of the text, resulting in potential errors. It is worth noting that even non-professional human translators can produce an average of 1.5 errors per 100 words, although this may vary based on language pair and translator quality. (Macken et al. 2020)

Translation is the act of conveying the meaning of a word, sentence, or passage in one language to another. Machine translation (MT) is when computers are used to translate from one natural language to another. This process involves a computer responding to inputted data or software that is needed to be presented in a different language, all done in a very short amount of time. The result then reviewed by a human to create the final translated document. There are various machine translation systems, including rule-based, knowledge-based, and statistical or neural techniques. The first MT system is thought to have been developed in the late 1940s, with the first demonstration by A.D. Booth of Britain in 1954. (Gordin,2020)

2.2. Quality and Accuracy

The output of machine translation, before and after human editing, may demonstrate certain characteristics of high-quality translations, particularly those that directly impact language use, such as conveying content accurately from the SL to the TL, and the language-quality levels of sentence structure and word formation. Research indicates that machine translation has improved in quality compared to human translation, and suggests that assessments of quality should take into account the abilities of different translation models, as well as contextual and subjective factors. However, machine translation is unable to perform certain essential tasks needed to meet the diverse quality expectations of all stakeholders. Human post-editing may be necessary to review and, if needed, modify the use the words and phrases that contribute to the overall meaning in the source and target texts, to ensure the transfer and maintenance of information structure, and to address translation errors affecting aspects such as word combinations, verb tense, and pronoun reference. In summary, while the time and human effort required for post editing may vary depending on the purpose of the translation, it is likely to be essential for ensuring high quality and accuracy in specialized translations. (Popel et al. 2020)

Translators and their clients expect translations to meet high-quality standards and be accurate. The concept of translation quality is complex, involving various stakeholders with unique requirements and expectations. The quality of a translation depends on its ability to fulfill its intended purpose, which can vary based on the stakeholders. For instance, a user manual translation's quality will be evaluated differently by the translator, the product's manufacturer, and the end user. Translators typically evaluate source and target texts based on various qualities that indicate a high-quality translation. This assessment includes examining the intertextual and intratextual qualities of the source text, as well as the extratextual qualities of the target text to ensure the intended function, purpose, and language quality are appropriate.



3.Challenges and Opportunities

AI translation technology faces a significant obstacle in gaining widespread adoption due to the current subpar quality of machine translation output. Despite the advancements made in neural machine translation, there is still a considerable gap to bridge in order to achieve the level of quality provided by human translation. Various challenges and opportunities arise from developing AI translation in specific domains or language pairs, as well as from developing AI translation for languages with limited resources and less available training data. Recognizing the potential impact, both positive and negative, that AI has on translation profession, it is crucial to knowledge and tackle the challenges associated with AI translation in order to fully capitalize on the opportunities it offers. (Mihalic, 2024)

Artificial intelligence (AI) is poised to initiate a new phase of technological process by developing machine capable of learning, reasoning, and executing tasks in ways that imitate human cognition. Advanced of AI has the potential to significantly enhance and disrupt industries. In the field of translation, AI has the capacity to enhance the efficiency of human translators by handling repetitive and time-consuming tasks, such as post-editing machine translation output. This would allow human translators to concentrate on more intricate and creative language tasks. Conversely, if AI translation quality improves to the extent that human translation is no longer necessary, it could lead to a decline in employment for human translators. (Reim et al. 2020)

3.1. Linguistic and Cultural Nuances

At a fundamental level, an AI system has the capability to acknowledge the similarity between two expressions in different languages, indicating a shared underlying concept. To achieve a more precise translation, the system should also be capable of recognizing basic linguistic "relationships" between the words, such as distinguishing between a verb and a noun. However, in order to truly capture the intricate linguistic and cultural nuances present in human communication, an AI system would need to surpass basic semantic analysis. It would require a profound comprehension of the structure and meaning of both languages in question, as well as access to a vast repository of shared human cultural knowledge. The development of such an advanced AI system currently remains within the realm of science fiction. (Zhai&Wibowo, 2023)

One of the primary obstacles in AI translation involves comprehending the extensive variety and subtlety present within human languages. Languages are not isolated entities; they are deeply intertwined with the cultural backgrounds of their speakers. Each language encapsulates a vast reserve of shared cultural wisdom. This wisdom does not pertain to factual knowledge, but rather to understanding how to conduct oneself, what to anticipate, and how to interpret the surrounding world. This implicit cultural knowledge enables humans to decipher the underlying meanings behind expressions or discern a speaker's emotional state based on their word choices. Translators routinely grapple with such nuances during their work, surpassing a literal or even sentence-level comprehension of meaning.

3.2. Ethical and Privacy Concerns

When an individual is engaged in studying or performing tasks in a sensitive area, their resume will be thoroughly reviewed to verify that they do not pose a threat to the security of private data. Despite this vetting process, individuals are still subject to others' discretion when it comes to accessing the location and the information contained within. Similarly, if the same principle is applied to an AI, background checks can be conducted to ensure data security before utilizing the AI for translation without consent from the involved parties.



However, as history has shown with the oversight of powerful artifacts by the Templars, those who monitor AI will ultimately wield influence over the translated future. (Steiner et al.2021) At present, there are strict supervision measures in place for AI when it comes to tasks pertaining to sensitive domains like justice, democracy, or healthcare. However, the matter becomes more intricate when AI is entrusted with translating confidential documents arising from closed commercial or political negotiations. It raises concerns about maintaining privacy in such cases. Is consent from all parties involved necessary to employ AI for translating these documents? These inquiries introduce an additional level of intricacy to translation AI, presently tackled by human translators.

4. Future Directions

Future development of artificial intelligence (AI) should prioritize the creation of adaptable translation systems. Recent advancements in AI have demonstrated that specialized domain translation tends to be more accurate than general domain translation for deep learning-based systems. This focus on specialized domain translation could benefit inexperienced users who may struggle to identify and correct errors in the translated output. Additionally, this approach could be beneficial for professional machine translation experts. While the neural machine translation (NMT) revolution has been positive, it also presents challenges in terms of re-training and system improvement. For instance, post-editing guidelines may need to be adjusted. Furthermore, the automatic acquisition of terminology, translation memories, and glossaries shows promise. The integration of a continuously updated AI assistant could enhance post-editing efficiency and reduce the likelihood of errors for human translators. (Kunilovskaya and Corpas2021)

This paper examines the potential advantages and obstacles associated with the utilization of AI in the realm of translation. The integration of AI has the capacity to transform the practice of translation by enabling access to highly proficient translators across various fields and language combinations. There is potential for the development of 'super translators' who could benefit from the augmentation and broadening of their knowledge through AI support. Additionally, AI can contribute to the enhancement of translator training. We posit that the future of translation hinges on the collaboration between human intelligence and AI, with each continuously influencing the other.

4.1. Advancements in Neural Machine Translation

In contrast to statistical machine translation, which is trained on millions of sentence pairs and depends on n-gram language models, NMT simply necessitates parallel data. This data does not need to be annotated or curated, making the method more cost-effective. However, NMT does have shortcomings, such as its sensitivity to noisy training data and its inability to effectively cover extremely rare words. Like most AI technologies, NMT should be used in conjunction with human translators to guarantee both accuracy and fluency in the final translation.

Neural machine translation (NMT) is a type of machine translation that has been suggested as an alternative to traditional rule-based and statistical methods. In November 2016, Google announced its decision to transition Google Translate to a neural machine translation engine, with the aim of improving the "fluency and adequacy" of the service in multiple languages. This shift underscores the potential advantages that NMT can offer to the translation industry. Unlike its predecessors, NMT utilizes an artificial neural network to anticipate the probability of a sequence of words, including the prediction of subsequent words in the translation.



Typically, this involves predicting the likelihood of a target sentence given a source sentence and maximizing the probability in the translation process.

4.2. Human-AI Collaboration in Translation

As the capabilities of APE improve, there may be a decrease in the use of traditional, FA-based MT. Both APE and NMT prioritize the effective transfer of meaning from the source text to the target text, but they both make compromises in terms of form. Post-editors working on APE have the potential to reintroduce some fluency issues, but this raises concerns among researchers due to the specialized skills of professional translators in both meaning and form. Debates about the acceptability of NMT often revolve around considerations of risk, the hidden cost of post-editing, the quality of the transfer of lexical and semantic meaning, the level of technical training required, and the specialization of the systems. Nevertheless, the prominence of NMT cannot be disregarded, and it necessitates serious research to guide its development and explore its implementation in various real-world situations. (Li et al.2022)

Given the limitations of current APE and NMT systems, and the exaggerated assessment of their real capabilities, it is essential to investigate the enhancement of "the level of collaboration between humans and machines", also referred to as "augmented translation". Collaboration is a multifaceted two-way process that extends beyond mere post-editing. The objective should be to initiate collaboration from the outset, and the ultimate goal should be a more integrated form of collaboration (beyond post-editing). Realistic expectations regarding the capabilities of APE and NMT systems are necessary in order to enable users to devise effective strategies for utilizing these systems. At present, APE is perceived as a means to bridge the gap between MT and professional translation. While empirical evidence supporting the use of APE is limited, it does indicate that APE accelerates the production of translations and reduces costs. (Alva-Manchego et al.2021)

5. Conclusion

As we have demonstrated, the influence of AI can be best comprehended when viewed from a broader perspective. Despite the significant potential long-term effects of AI and its specialization in specific tasks, we have illustrated that there are various potential implications, including impacts on employment, job design, and the nature of work. Cognitive tasks and routines may also be impacted. On a positive note, there is still immense potential for innovative applications of AI across various domains, particularly in translation. The potential combination of AI with other technologies, such as 5G and big data, will provide fertile ground for further innovation. In summary, AI is more likely to enhance systems and generate new commercial opportunities rather than leading to a consolidation of existing market structures.

In this research paper, we have contended that the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) should be comprehended within the larger framework of technological advancement and acceptance. Moreover, we have emphasized two crucial aspects of AI: firstly, it can be regarded as a collection of interconnected technologies, and secondly, AI is not a singular technology but encompasses diverse technologies that are capable of executing intricate tasks. Following that, we have offered a brief insight into the utilization of AI in translation and delineated its primary constituents. Subsequently, we have presented an overview of cutting-edge AI translation systems and undertaken an analysis of current trends, including potential drawbacks associated with AI translation. Afterwards, we have evaluated the potential of AI



translation and deliberated possible prospects for future advancements. Lastly, we have reached a conclusion to wrap up our paper.

6.Recommondation

From the previous study, translators need to put in their consideration that, even though the improvements of machine translation and the AI in all fields of life, the touch of a human been is so crucial. The role of AI in translation has evolved significantly, enhancing both the efficiency and accessibility of language services. AI translation tools have transformed how individuals and institutions communicate across language barriers, fostering new intercultural interactions. To sum up the main points in the study, translators should understand the following points:

1-despite the benefits of AI in translation, concerns about over used on AI tools, particularly regarding language skill development and contextual accuracy.

2-the complexity of languages presents challenges in maintaining cultural sensitivity and linguistic, highlighting the need for human oversight.

3-while AI translation tools offer important advantages, the balance between technological reliance and human experience remains to ensure effective communication and cultural understanding

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