The Future of Translation Profession In The Light Of Artificial Intelligence

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence is widely used in a variety of industries and occupations. There is no denying that the translation industry in general and literary translation in particular have experienced significant changes. As a result, it is anticipated that artificial intelligence technology would ultimately displace human translators. This study will examine if artificial intelligence poses a threat to or an aid to human translators. Based on artificial intelligence technology used in the translation industry, this essay examines how translators, the translation process, and the job of translators have all been affected by computer-aided translation utilizing Google Translator. Following a post-editing examination, the relationship between artificial intelligence and the translation industry is also examined. Additionally, the participants' explanations and observations of Google Translator output and human translations are compared to two different text kinds — technical and literary texts — and their quality is then tallied.

1. Introduction

In all areas, the world has recently experienced rapid growth. Technology has advanced and changed quickly, setting the pace for everything. It forces everyone and everything nearby to change and advance or risk falling behind. Additionally, innovation is now a universal phenomenon that benefits all facets of life. The boundaries that humans were previously unable to cross have shrunk as a result of globalization and the development of advanced technologies. People can now communicate, conduct business cooperation, and do a lot of other things from side to side anywhere in the world thanks to the development of wireless communication and its products like the telephone, fax machine, internet, smartphone, etc. Everything appears to be better, faster, and simpler. Distance is no longer a barrier to communication, so communication has taken on a life of its own. Language barriers are one of the things that make communication difficult. There are numerous languages that are spoken and utilized by people all over the world. The only way to cross this real communication gap between two distinct tongues is through translation.

Language is used to translate between two different languages. Both the first language and the second language are referred to as sources. Transferring meaning from the source language to the target language is what this procedure entails. The rapid advancement of technology has propelled humanity into a more contemporary era, one in which technology is geared to make people's lives easier and simpler. Experts continuously develop automated systems, software, and smart technology in practically every sphere of life. Another of these innovations in contemporary communication is the translation machine. Machine translation (MT) is the term for fully automated software that can translate source text into destination languages, according to GALA (2017). To translate text and speech into another language, humans can employ MT software, or the MT software can work independently of human input (paragraph1). According to Irfan (2017), machine translation is the automatic translation offered by computer programs that are created to translate text from one language (the source language) to another (the destination language) without the assistance of a human. These examples demonstrate that machine translation is an automated software system created to translate a text between two languages without the assistance of a human.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is widely used in a variety of industries and professions, and as we can see from daily life, its influence is growing. According to Zheng and Zhu: "Artificial intelligence technology is one of the most advanced technologies in the 21st century"(2016, p.1). More and more people worry that AI technology may replace human jobs because it has affected and transformed the employment of translators. This threat also applies to translators. It is often believed that AI technology would eventually replace human translators totally, and their position will progressively vanish. According to Zheng and Zhu:

> Under the influence of computer technology and the continuous progress of modern science and technology system, artificial intelligence and other modern science and technology have gradually realized the integration with many traditional technology fields. (2016, p. 1)

Because AI permeates more and more industries and sometimes has an enormous influence, it is thought to pose a danger to many professions, including the translation industry. The function of the translator has altered as a result of AI's major impact on so many industries, but particularly in the translation industry. Nowadays, it is generally accepted that a skilled translator needs to be sufficiently technologically savvy. Given all of this, it's possible that translators' performance and the way they operate have changed, but it remains to be seen whether technology will eventually replace translators' original roles and purposes. Many people think that in the future, translators will only be required for post-editing machine translations. As Herbig (2019) puts it "Current advances in machine translation increase the need for translators to switch from traditional translation to post-editing of machine-translated text, a process that saves time and improves quality". What percentage of all writings can be reasonably well post-edited based on machine translation rather than on human translation, and whether machine translation has attained a level of quality high enough to make post-editing sufficient. This study paper attempts to show how the profession of translators and its role are impacted by AI and how it responds to technological advances in accordance with all other professions but will not be replaced by AI technology. According to this perspective, AI does not pose a danger to human translators but rather serves as a tool that helps them by facilitating faster and more inventive translation. When translating words, Google Translate uses a word-to-word system operation. In order to improve the quality of its translations, Google has also added a system that enables it to translate using certain expressions or idioms. Statistic Based Translation is another strategy Google Translate tries. According to Grajales (2015), Google Translate's revolution began in 2007 when the company unveiled a new algorithm based on statistical models that would increase translation accuracy. Google Translate may learn any recommendations and often used words from billions of words in numerous texts preserved in Google's collection texts thanks to this statistical translation. Google Translate does make mistakes, though, and its translation of words and documents only provides a basic understanding as opposed to a translation that is semantically and grammatically sound.

Therefore, utilizing a translation machine, particularly Google Translate, to translate a document won't provide results that are as excellent as those produced by a qualified, experienced translator, and the translation quality is still inferior to that of human translation. The translation produced by Google Translate frequently contains flaws, thus a human revision is necessary to fix them and produce a quality translation. To produce a suitable output text, revision must be done in order to fix the translation's faults. According to Mossop (2014), revision is the process of ensuring that a work is grammatically correct and that its style is appropriate for its intended audience. The uncomfortable language should be changed later on without altering the author's meaning. This study aims to demonstrate that artificial intelligence is more of a help to human translators than a danger.

2. Literature Review:

Users may now cope with machine translation outputs for some languages with some degree of trust thanks to several stages that it has gone through. Since the 1980s, three methods of MT have emerged as a result of the expanding use of computer applications. The rule-based approach, in which linguistic rules were created by experts for the source and target languages, was most prevalent in the early stages of MT (Doherty, 2016). To create what is known as Translation Memory (TM), these rules initially specified the morphological and syntactic rules as well as the semantic analysis of each language pair. Later, and depending on the cumulative TMs, the descriptive technique—also known as the statistical approach—took over from the prescriptive (rule-based) approach. The statistical MT approach employs "complex statistical algorithms to analyze large amounts of data to generate a monolingual language model for each of the two given languages and a translation model for the translation of words and phrases from one of these languages into the other," according to Doherty (2016) to explain how it operates. These models are then applied by a decoder to infer the likelihood of a word or phrase being translated into another language, with the most likely co-occurrences being selected as the best translation. (p. 953)

The newest method of neural machine translation has just been implemented, improved by the growth of artificial intelligence. In order to execute data mining and training through deep learning skills, Zong (2018) claims that the neural MT obtained good quality since it is distinguished by employing neural networks, where it continuously receives, in the background, various training data. In addition, Zong (2018) notes that this method is based on deep learning, translation memory, statistics-based machine translation, machine translation, natural language processing, and machine understanding. The translation of English idioms and phrasal verbs into Persian using the four free online translation services www.bing.com, www.translate.google.com, www.freetranslation.com, and www.targoman.com) was evaluated and compared in a study by Taleghani and Pazouki (2018), which is closely related to the current study. The translation of idioms and phrasal verbs found in ten English texts was the main focus. The translations of the intended idioms were compared subjectively to their Persian dictionary equivalents. The study advised using "www.targoman.com" as a system for translating idioms and phrasal verbs from English to Persian because the comparisons revealed that it was of higher quality than the other three systems.

Similar to this, Al-Khresheh and Almaaytah (2018) translated many English proverbs into Arabic for a study evaluating MT using Google Translate. The study found that due to word ambiguity (polysemy and homonym), "Google translate" had certain linguistic challenges when trying to translate the same meanings of English proverbs into Arabic. However, due to the disparity between English and Arabic's systems of grammar and sentence construction, translation can occasionally be difficult.

In a more recent study, Daniele (2019) quantitatively evaluated the efficacy of a free online medical translation tool in translating English-to-Italian medical literature. By examining the quantity and frequency of translation errors in original research abstracts from the medical area, translation efficacy was assessed and established. This study also examined the total and percentage of translation errors as well as their relationship to lexical density. 15% was the average percentage of all translation errors. The overall number of translation errors and the lexical density were also found to be directly correlated. The results showed that Google Translate performed rather well in translating words in highly academic publications like medical abstracts.

> The study came to the conclusion that there are many additional factors that are equally crucial to an efficient translation in addition to identifying word correspondences between the source language and the destination language.

In regards to the history and advancement of machine translation for Arabic-English translation, Nabeel et al. (2017) did a survey. Only earlier research on machine translation was examined, and its evolution and the tools or applications that have been added to or incorporated into it were followed. However, they did not examine, for instance, the Arabic-English translation provided by Google Translate, as this was outside the purview of their research study. Unfortunately, even the Arabic examples they offered with their accompanying machine-translated English translations were either single words or very brief, arbitrary sentences, making it impossible to judge the accuracy of the translations. A corpus-based study on the evaluation of Arabic-English machine translation using Google Translate and Babylon machine systems was carried out by Hadla et al. (2014). The corpus included 1033 Arabic sentences that have their model translations in English. To assess the translation results produced by these machine translation systems, the researchers submitted the Arabic sentences into Google Translate and Babylon. Their study's main conclusion was that Google Translate delivered more precise and accurate translation results than Babylon. Another intriguing discovery was that both machine translation systems were unable to translate Arabic proverbs or wise sayings into understandable English because they translated literally without taking into account the sociocultural context of Arabic proverbs.The type of Arabic text used by the researchers to feed these machine translation systems was not mentioned, and neither was the type of analysis they used to compare the outputs of the machine translation systems under study with the model translations or reference translation.

Using IBM WebSphere as the machine translation system, Fiederer and O'Brien (2009) investigated the accuracy of MT output of English into German phrases. Eleven experienced specialists evaluated the clarity, accuracy, and style of 30 source sentences dispersed among three translated and three post-edited versions. The study's conclusions showed that the post-edited MT sentences were assessed as having a higher level of correctness and clarity, but the human translations were thought to have a superior sense of style. When asked which form of translated sentences they preferred, the majority of the assessors opted for human translations. However, Bowker's study (2014), which looked

at how machine translation might help Spanish-speaking immigrants in Canada use the Ottawa Public Library's (OPL) website more effectively, found that many of the participants were happy with post-edited MT outputs produced by humans that were semantically accurate but did not necessarily need to be stylistically elegant. Translation teachers and researchers have used MT outputs in classroom instruction to enhance the language and translation skills of their foreign language learners since some academics believe that MT outputs are erroneous. In this regard, researches are interested in examining how post-editing of MT source materials can improve the language proficiency and translation skills of undergraduate F/SL students. For instance, Nio (2009) investigated how the "post-editing" method used in the evaluation of MT outputs improved learners' proficiency in foreign languages. The study's aim for the participants was to process all necessary modifications to turn the raw MT outputs into understandable writings. The results of this study, as well as those of related studies (e.g., La Torre, 1999; Nio, 2004; Belam, 2003; and Kliffer, 2005), demonstrated various uses of MT outputs in contexts involving foreign languages and the value of utilizing such materials for evaluation and post-editing goals in order to improve language learners' proficiency. Belam (2003) used the MT evaluation technique in an introductory MT course for undergraduate students, which was close to this kind of study. Students were given the option of designing a project to assess MT resources or performing a comparative analysis of several MT books. Belam noted a variety of advantages for students' language and translation skills as a result of the trial. Similar to this, Kliffer (2005) employed post-editing in a course on translating from French to English for undergraduates. Positive findings included the fact that students found the translation process to be less stressful when post-editing MT materials rather than doing the complete translation themselves.

3.1 Machine Translation

Automatic translation is known as "machine translation" and is a branch of artificial intelligence. Without the aid of a person, a machine translation program may translate text from one language (the source language) to another (the target language). The goal of machine translation is to create a system that can translate text from one language into another while maintaining the original text's meaning.

Machine translation is thought to be very helpful and convenient for non-professional translation and in a non-professional setting since it may create a translation of an acceptable caliber for specific situations when a translation is for a single person and simply utilized for informative purposes. Additionally, a lot of people think that machine translation is beneficial for both professional and non-professional users, but the user needs to be informed of some risks and drawbacks it possesses. Peng explains (2018, p. 3):

> Using machine translations on all your content can be costly, and not just in a monetary sense. Things like online legal documents or instruction manuals need to be 100% accurate. Mistakes here can cost huge sums of money or cause lasting damage to your company’s reputation.

Moreover, because machine translation can result in misunderstandings and even misinformation, both laypeople and professional translators should not entirely rely on it. As Nitzke (2019: 3) explains: "while some mistakes, like spelling and typing errors, hardly ever occur in MT output, some mistakes, e.g., syntactical or lexical ones, would almost never occur in human translation". Because the user is the one who controls the machine translation, they should be aware of both the benefits and drawbacks of this tool.

Professional translators view machine translation as practical since it relieves them of the burden of recurrent errors and technicalities like spelling and typing typos, which are uncommon in machine translation output. However, problems like syntactical or lexical errors that are caused by machine translation output nearly never occur in human translation, which implies that the human translator just needs to focus on fixing machine translation rather than spelling and typing mistakes. Translation professionals should be aware of when machine translation is useful and when it is not. If a translator spends too much time editing the output of the machine, translating from scratch would likely be quicker than doing so. Furthermore, as the data will presumably be saved by the system if it is an online machine translation system, professional translators shouldn't employ machine translation without their client's consent (Nitzke and Hansa-Schirra, 2021). However, by converting texts into another language via machine translation, the system retains the translated text and builds a database, allowing the machine translation to improve as the database grows. Data security is a danger that needs to be taken into account because it is unprofessional to machine translate private and sensitive client papers and data if there is a chance that the data could be kept.

3.2 Artificial intelligence

Since language is the foundation of every culture and a tool used in daily life, whether it be privately or professionally, AI, the simulation of human intelligence, has progressed in translation. Since language and speech are what distinguish humans from other animals, language and translation play a crucial role in society. According to Zheng and Zhu (2020, p. 1):

> Artificial intelligence (AI) mainly refers to the technology that artificial machines can be endowed with intelligence similar to human beings. In general, artificial intelligence technology refers to the process of how to realize human intelligence through computer programs.

Highlighting the fact that the term "AI" mostly refers to artificial machines with intellect comparable to that of humans. AI already possesses some eight qualities that are similar to those in humans, but this technology's capacity for learning is obviously constrained. Because language is living and always evolving, it is difficult for AI to translate at a level that high as human intellect. Language is a component of humanity in every aspect; it is the primary means of expression in everything from family matters to politics. On the one hand, AI can help human translators very well in political subjects when there are no emotions involved and no creative expression is required, only professional expression. On the other hand, people use language as a tool to communicate their emotions and sentiments, and they do so in accordance with how they are feeling at the time, how they perceive a particular circumstance, and how they perceive their listeners or discussion partners.

In a human-to-human discussion, the participants choose their words and the manner in which they want to express themselves based on how they now see themselves and their conversation partner. Given how tightly tied to language translation is, it is a capability that artificial technology cannot achieve. Technology will inevitably attain a high degree of quality given how quickly artificial intelligence and technology in general are evolving and improving. The issue is whether AI can create and stimulate elements that resemble real emotions and sensations, which are occasionally required for language and are thus required for interpreting such face-to-face situations.

According to Kornacki (2018, p. 100), "One reason to explain the widespread idea that early translation was word-for-word is that initially, the demand for translation was rather low due to localised trade and political life". Word-for-word translation technology was sufficient before the world became a global village, therefore there was no need for improvement or advancement. However, as that changed along with technology, so did technology. The preoperative work and sequential interpretation in a medical conference can now be supported by AI technology. According to Zheng and Zhu (2020, p. 2), "In consecutive interpretation, artificial intelligence technology can help translators to organize notes or translate professional words. For example, when translating a large number of professional words in medical conferences, it can provide the results of machine translation for reference".

3.3 Artificial Intelligence and Translation Profession:

Google Translate:

In texts that have already been translated by humans, Google Translate looks for patterns. It makes informed assumptions about what a suitable translation ought to be. SMT, or statistical machine translation, is the term used to describe the process of looking for patterns in a huge collection of texts. It is based on statistical models that have been trained using big corpora of human translations. However, not all translations produce flawless outcomes because they are produced by machines. Stymne (2011, p.12) claims that because they rely on a target language model and little to no grammatical understanding to produce accurate target language documents, statistical machine translation systems frequently produce output that is illegible. Additionally, according to Fem (2011, p. 17), Translation Tool is totally incapable of translating writings that employ a particular style of syntax or structure, context, or even ambiguity. When the Translation Tools are tasked with translating sentences, these errors frequently occur. Stymne and Fem's concerns on the drawbacks of translation robots are actually strengthened by a number of subsequent studies on Google Translate. When Agarwal et al. (2011) analyzed people's feelings through their tweets, they found that Google Translate's translations of tweets in other languages into English were incomprehensible. Those tweets were described as "junk" by them. Google Translate's accuracy in translating Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, and Spanish into English was assessed by Balk et al. (2012). Their research revealed that while the computer could successfully translate German and Portuguese into English, it struggled with oriental languages, particularly Chinese, and had the lowest agreement between translated and original texts. A comparison of machine-translated and original language reports was done in another study directed by Balk (2013). The researchers claimed

that although there was a trade-off between completeness and error risk, Google Translate had the ability to lessen linguistic prejudice.
Google Translate raises questions about accuracy in English to other language translations as well as issues with non-English content that are translated into English. A noteworthy example is the work of Nguyen-Lu et al. (2009). In a hospital in London, the translation device was used to assist patients who could not speak English. The following 10 languages (Arabic, Filipino, French, German, Greek, Hindi, Italian, Polish, Spanish, and Vietnamese) were used to translate ten typical anesthetic pre-assessment questions. The translation for Vietnamese was the least accurate, according to the findings. To the best of our knowledge, no previous researchers have included Thai in their research. As a result, this study will undoubtedly contribute to the understanding of Google Translate's accuracy in translating between English and Thai.

3. The Methodology:

A descriptive methodology has been adopted in this investigation. It aims to explain how AI works as a support system for human translators. An introduction, a body, and a conclusion make up the study. The goal and structure of the work are discussed in general terms in the introduction, along with a discussion of some theoretical advancements in the field. The research's findings will be compiled in the conclusion. The discussion of the topic is contained in the body.

After determining the study's goals, the suggested research was carried out using a variety of techniques. The texts were initially transferred into Word documents from the official Google Translate page in both English and Arabic. The English texts were then linked with their Arabic equivalents in order to prepare for the analysis. The study topic was kept concise and focused by using only the most important cases to illustrate the translation problems.

4. Results and Analysis

It is evident from the examples given below that a machine translation service like Google Translate cannot be completely accurate. Although the translation supplied by the Google program shows a substantial improvement, several types of texts are still translated incorrectly. In the fields of law and medicine, Google Translate is unable to provide accurate translations. The same program cannot give a human the correct translation of idioms and proverbs, as the study focuses on. It is a translation process aid that can be used with simple sentences by the translator. Google Translate does not have the same ability to convey emotions in literary translation as do human translators.

The examples that follow demonstrate what has been said above:

From English into Arabic			
Example	**Google translation**	**Human translation**	**The analysis**
Love me love my dog.	أحبني، أحب كلبي	وأحبها وتحبني ويحب ناقتها بعيري	It is obvious that Google Translate does not accurately render the Arabic equivalent of the English proverb. Since it is literal, it is not an appropriate translation. However, the human translation is accurate since it goes beyond the text to convey the meaning.
East or west, home is the best.	الشرق أو الغرب المنزل هو الأفضل.	شرقاً أو غرباً، الوطن هو الأفضل.	It is obvious that Google Translate does not accurately translate the English proverb into Arabic. Since the translation is literal, it is not appropriate. The human translation is accurate, though, and the message is appropriately rendered by looking beyond the text.
We **milk** the cow every morning.	نحن نحلب البقرة كل صباح.	نحن نحلب البقرة كل صباح.	The word "milk" can be used in several distinct ways. It is a verb in this instance. Google Translate, a machine that can translate languages, provides the accurate translation and can confirm the term "milk" is actual meaning.
The check-in counters **close** thirty minutes before the departure time.	تغلق عدادات تسجيل الوصول قبل موعد المغادرة بثلاثين دقيقة.	عدادات تسجيل الوصول تغلق قبل موعد المغادرة بثلاثين دقيقة.	In the first sentence, the word "close" functions as a verb, whereas in the second, it functions as an adjective. Due to its lexical and grammatical variety, translation software like Google Translate

Our check-in counters are located on the 4th floor **close** to gate number 5.	تقع مكاتب تسجيل الوصول لدينا في الطابق الرابع بالقرب من البوابة رقم 5	في الطابق الرابع تقع مكاتب تسجيل الوصول بالقرب من البوابة رقم 5	is successful in confirming the precise meaning of the term "close" for each specific sentence. Even if Google Translate is accurate, it is obvious that the quality of the human translation is superior.

From Arabic into English			
The analysis	**Human translation**	**Google translation**	**Example**
It is obvious that Google Translate does not accurately translate the legal language into English. Given that it is generic, the translation is inadequate. The translator searches for a good English legal equivalency to create the message accurately despite the fact that the human translation is accurate.	According to the letter of the law.	According to the text of the law	وفقا للنص القانوني
It is obvious that Google Translate fails to provide a suitable equivalent for the legal phrase in English. Since the translation is too general, it is not appropriate. However, the translation performed by a human is accurate, and the translator uses a good English legal equivalent to produce the precise interpretation.	Power of attorney.	Agency, authorization	وكالة، تفويض

5. Discussion

One might anticipate that AI will pose a danger to replace translators as technology continues to have an increasing impact on the translation industry. Furthermore, translators would not even be required or would take on the function of post-editors and simply work on the output rather than translating from scratch if machine translation powered by enhanced AI manages to produce translations of a very high quality. According to Herbig et al. (2019, p. 1), post-editing is as follows: "The process of using a pre-translated text as a basis and improving it to the final translation is called post-editing". The authors go on to say that it combines both artificial and human intelligence. While AI swiftly suggests high-quality draft translations, human intelligence guarantees that the semantic and lexical aspects are accurate. The target audience and cultural context are also recognized and analyzed by human intelligence (Herbig et al., 2019, p. 1). It is clear from this definition that post-editing calls for both human and mechanical labor. The distinction, excluding the time required for translation, is that human translators may translate without using the drafts provided by AI-powered technology, whereas the output of machine translations typically need additional work from human translators to obtain that quality. The issue is whether technologically assisted translations that are completed more quickly match the accuracy of a straightforward human translation. Human translators can be much faster with various technological tools, but it is essential that the quality does not suffer as a result of employing tools, thus it is important to assess the case carefully before choosing an option. Basically, before employing MT and PE, the client should examine whether the benefits outweigh the hazards, according to Nitzke and Hansa-Schirra (2021). Or, to put it another way, the client must determine whether the risks are acceptable in a particular circumstance. This choice is also influenced by the nature of the text and the intended audience, two factors that are crucial when choosing how to translate.

Nitzke and Hansa-Schirra (ibid.) also add that the goal of post-editing is to produce a translation that cannot be distinguished from a human translation, but if that procedure necessitates a much longer time than human translators translating from scratch, it seems pointless to concentrate on translating rather than post-editing now and in the future. If a translation is merely required for informational purposes and no linguistic expertise is required, the output may be useful even without revision. The writers (2021: 52) also discuss the possibility that the caliber of texts that have undergone post-editing may not be suitable for a particular client or target audience. In other circumstances, the lack of translation tools necessitates additional labor from human translators, therefore the question is whether it is more profitable to translate a specific text or to employ a combination of post-editing and translating rather than just post-edit. It is doubtful that post-editing would fully replace the work of translators because it seems to be more crucial to professional translation. However, a rising demand for a role that combines those two professions is not ruled out.

It is important to note that the purpose of this study is to explain how human translation and artificial intelligence relate to one another. One could say that Google Translate generally translates several text kinds incorrectly, including legal, medical, and some idioms and proverbs. To accept the results or develop Google Translate as a high-end translation product, users should be aware of the context. They should view Google Translate just as a tool to speed up their work. In order to achieve accuracy and readability of the result, users must check and amend the translation.

6. Conclusion

Throughout this time, the value of translators has not diminished and has developed into a vocation. Even if artificial intelligence technology has had a significant impact on this profession, its importance does not appear to be diminishing in the modern world. It comes as no surprise that the quick development of (translation) technology in the last 70 years has caused concern. Humans have a tendency to be afraid of the unknown, yet they are also inclined to take risks. Some aspects of AI translation require improvement. Due to the unique systems that each language has, the first one is about logical expression. As a result, the logical sequence of linguistic statements differs. For instance, while Arabic has verbal sentences, English does not. Machine translation and translation memory are at the heart of computer-assisted translation thanks to advancements in artificial intelligence technologies. A translation technology like Google Translate is extensively utilized, influential in the translation industry, and well-known to individuals thanks to its ongoing development. Despite the fact that AI translation is a regularly utilized important tool that offers customers significant convenience. There are benefits and drawbacks to professional students' training as the usage of AI translation has become a more serious occurrence, affecting translation professions to some extent. It is more accurate at understanding the text's content and more efficient than human translation.

Technology in general shouldn't be seen as a danger to human translators when it comes to the translation industry; rather, it should be embraced as a positive development. It seems that this worry is unjustified because human translators can produce high-quality translations even in the absence of technology, but AI-powered machine translation cannot do so without the assistance of human translators. Furthermore, the reason human translators are using translation technology more and more is not because they lack the skills and security to do it, but rather because in most cases the social and economic context forbids it. Machine translation is mostly used by translators because it allows them to translate more quickly, which allows them to stay up with other translators, the market, and the anticipated time for delivering the finished product. Technology has a significant impact on both the professional and personal facets of modern life as a result of the globalization phenomenon. Like any other profession, the translation industry must stay current with new standards in order to continue serving the public.

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