

**USING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY TO TRAIN FUTURE
TRANSLATORS**

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Annotation: *The translation profession has been profoundly influenced by digital advancements, making technological proficiency an essential skill alongside linguistic expertise. In today's professional landscape, translators must demonstrate competence in computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, machine translation (MT), and localization software to meet industry demands. As globalization necessitates high-quality multilingual communication, training programs must evolve to equip future translators with both technical and linguistic skills (Golovatska & Tereshchuk, 2024). This article explores the role of digital tools in modern translator education, analyzing their advantages, challenges, and the shifting requirements of the linguistic services market.*

Keywords: *Translation technology, Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT), Machine Translation (MT), Localization, Translator training, Digital literacy*

Technology has transformed the way translators work. While professionals once relied on printed dictionaries and manual revisions, digital tools have now significantly increased translation speed and efficiency. Computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools such as SDL Trados, MemoQ, and Memsource enable translators to store previous work, ensure consistency, and enhance accuracy (Han, 2020). Machine translation (MT) tools—including Google Translate, DeepL, and AI-driven chatbots like ChatGPT 3.5 (free) and premium versions—offer automated translations, yet human intervention remains essential to guarantee precision (Bi,



2020). Moreover, localization software facilitates the adaptation of digital content, including websites, applications, and video games, to diverse linguistic and cultural contexts (Hubscher-Davidson & Devaux, 2021). Mastering these tools provides students with a competitive edge in the job market, where employers increasingly seek professionals with both linguistic and technological expertise (O'Brien & Rossetti, 2020).

The translation industry is continuously evolving, with companies demanding faster turnaround times, high-quality translations, and specialized skills. Digital tools assist translators in meeting these expectations by improving efficiency and precision. Automated translation support not only accelerates the process but also helps maintain quality (Holovatska, 2022). Additionally, terminology management systems enhance consistency across languages, thereby minimizing errors (Degtiarova et al., 2023). Furthermore, cloud-based platforms facilitate collaboration, streamlining coordination and workflow (Han, 2020). As the demand for multilingual content continues to rise, translators proficient in digital tools are becoming increasingly valuable in the industry (Globalization and Localization Association, n.d.).

ChatGPT and similar AI-driven tools provide additional benefits for translation learners. By generating draft translations, offering stylistic variations, and refining linguistic choices based on AI-generated suggestions, learners can explore different approaches to translation. These tools also clarify complex grammar structures, propose synonyms, and expand vocabulary. Furthermore, ChatGPT serves as an interactive resource, enabling students to practice translation strategies and receive instant feedback. However, while AI tools can enhance the learning process, they should not replace human judgment, as AI-generated translations may still contain inaccuracies or fail to capture contextual nuances. Consequently, critical thinking and post-editing skills remain fundamental for professional translators.

Despite the many advantages of digital translation technologies, several challenges must be acknowledged. One major concern is the over-reliance on machine translation, as automated tools frequently produce errors that necessitate human correction (Bi, 2020). Additionally, keeping pace with rapid technological



advancements can be demanding, requiring translators to continuously update their skills and familiarize themselves with emerging tools (Esqueda, 2020). Ethical and privacy concerns also arise, particularly regarding data security and intellectual property rights in AI-driven translation platforms (Sharipbay et al., 2016). To mitigate these challenges, universities should incorporate digital literacy training into their curricula. By providing hands-on experience with CAT tools, localization software, and MT post-editing, institutions can equip students with the competencies required for success in the translation industry (Jiang, 2020).

Digital technologies have become an integral component of the translation profession, enhancing efficiency, accuracy, and collaboration while offering new avenues for specialization. However, effective training is crucial to ensure that translators can utilize these tools efficiently and ethically. Universities and training programs must continue adapting to provide students with both linguistic and technological expertise. By doing so, they will prepare future translators to thrive in a rapidly evolving industry.

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