

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REPLACES HUMAN TRANSLATORS

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This paper explores the growing influence of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, particularly ChatGPT, DeepL, and similar systems, in the field of translation. With AI transforming traditional translation processes, a critical question arises: can AI replace human translators? The article examines the distinctions between human and machine translation, potential for collaboration, and the inherent limitations of AI systems. The author emphasizes the importance of human cognition, cultural sensitivity, and contextual awareness in translation, ultimately arguing for a future where AI serves as an aid rather than a substitute for human translators.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, translation, translator, ChatGPT, intercultural communication, post-editing, contextual thinking.

Abstrakt

Ushbu maqola sun'iy intellekt (AI) texnologiyalarining, xususan, ChatGPT, DeepL va shunga o'xshash tizimlarning tarjima sohasida o'sib borayotgan ta'sirini o'rganadi. AI an'anaviy tarjima jarayonlarini o'zgartirganda, muhim savol tug'iladi: AI inson tarjimonlarini almashtira oladimi? Maqolada inson va mashina tarjimasi o'rtasidagi farqlar, hamkorlik imkoniyatlari va AI tizimlarining o'ziga xos cheklovlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Muallif tarjimada inson bilimi, madaniy sezgirlik va kontekstual xabardorlikning muhimligini ta'kidlab, oxir-oqibatda AI inson tarjimonlarining o'rnini bosuvchi emas, balki yordamchi bo'lib xizmat qiladigan kelajak haqida bahs yuritadi.

Kalit so'zlar: sun'iy intellekt, tarjima, tarjimon, ChatGPT, madaniyatlararo muloqot, post-tahrirlash, kontekstual fikrlash.

Аннотация

В этой статье рассматривается растущее влияние технологий искусственного интеллекта (ИИ), в частности ChatGPT, DeepL и подобных систем, в области перевода. Поскольку ИИ преобразует традиционные процессы перевода, возникает критический вопрос: может ли ИИ заменить переводчиков-людей? В статье рассматриваются различия между человеческим и машинным переводом, потенциал для сотрудничества и присущие системам ИИ ограничения. Автор подчеркивает важность человеческого познания, культурной чувствительности и контекстуальной осведомленности в переводе, в конечном счете выступая за будущее, в котором ИИ будет служить помощником, а не заменой переводчикам-людям.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, перевод, переводчик, ChatGPT, межкультурная коммуникация, постредактирование, контекстуальное мышление.

INTRODUCTION

In the digital age, artificial intelligence has infiltrated nearly every aspect of human activity—including the traditionally human-centered domain of translation. Historically, translation required cognitive engagement, cultural understanding, and deep linguistic expertise. Today, however, advanced AI-powered systems such as ChatGPT, DeepL, and Google Translate are reshaping how translation is performed. This evolution leads us to ask a pressing question: Is the human translator still necessary? This paper aims to provide a scientific examination of the opportunities and threats presented by AI to the translation profession.

MAIN PART

The Rise of AI in Translation;

Modern neural machine translation (NMT) systems utilize deep learning models to analyze relationships between words and generate coherent sentences based on

context. Generative models like ChatGPT are trained on massive datasets, enabling them to produce translations that are often more fluid and accurate than earlier rule-based or statistical systems.

Advantages of AI translation include:

- High-speed processing of large volumes of text;
- Consistency in terminology;
- Automated cross-linguistic adaptation.

These benefits have made AI tools indispensable in many areas of technical and commercial translation. Limitations of AI Translation: Spirit, Culture, and Context;

Despite these advantages, AI translation systems struggle to grasp cultural nuance, idiomatic expressions, and emotional tone. Translation is more than linguistic substitution; it is an act of intercultural communication that requires understanding meaning, style, and mood. For instance, the Uzbek idiom “Uning og‘zidan gul to‘kiladi” may be literally rendered as “Flowers are falling from his mouth” by AI, whereas a human translator would convey its figurative meaning as “He speaks very eloquently.” AI systems often fail in translating poetry, humor, sarcasm, and dialects—domains where human intuition and creativity are essential.

Translator and AI: Competition or Collaboration?

Rather than competing with AI, many translators now embrace it as a supportive tool. This synergy is especially evident in post-editing—the process of revising AI-generated translations. Post-editing not only improves efficiency and accuracy but also enables translators to adapt to evolving technological landscapes.

In this hybrid model:

- Time is optimized;
- Quality is enhanced;
- Translators develop skills in working alongside AI.

Thus, human translators act as editors who infuse mechanical translations with human nuance, sensitivity, and cultural resonance. The Future of the Translation Profession;

In the near future, translators may assume new roles such as:

- AI-assisted linguistic engineers;
- Post-editors of machine-generated texts;
- Intercultural communication experts.

Despite technological advances, human creativity remains irreplaceable, particularly in the translation of literary, religious, and culturally rich texts. The translation profession is not being replaced—it is being redefined.

Cognitive Depth vs Computational Speed;

AI offers speed and scalability, but it operates in a surface-level understanding of language. It lacks what cognitive scientists call deep processing — the ability to integrate semantic meaning, cultural reference, and context simultaneously.

In contrast, human cognition allows for:

- Contextual memory recall;
- Pragmatic decision-making;
- Sensitivity to audience and intention.

In legal, diplomatic, or poetic translation, a word choice is not just a linguistic act, but a strategic and cultural move. AI may offer suggestions, but the final decision still requires human intelligence.

The Ethical Implications of AI Translation

AI translation raises several ethical issues that are rarely addressed:

- Bias and misinformation: AI systems can inadvertently replicate or amplify cultural biases, leading to misrepresentation of marginalized voices.
- Data privacy: Many AI translation tools process sensitive or confidential content. Who owns and protects that data?
- Monolingual hegemony: Overreliance on AI systems trained in dominant global languages could erode minority languages and local dialects, reducing linguistic diversity.

These concerns emphasize the need for human oversight and critical thinking in deploying AI tools responsibly.

CONCLUSION

AI technologies are revolutionizing translation, bringing speed and scalability to previously manual processes. However, they fall short in replicating the cultural insight, contextual judgment, and emotional intelligence of human translators. The future of translation lies in intelligent cooperation, where human and machine complement each other. This collaborative approach signals the dawn of a new era in the art and science of translation.

REFERENCES

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This seminal paper introduced attention-based neural machine translation, revolutionizing how machines handle context in translation tasks. It lays the technical foundation for AI systems like ChatGPT and DeepL, and is crucial for understanding the architecture behind modern machine translation.

2. García, I., & Peña, M. I. (2020). Post-Editing of Machine Translation: Processes and Applications. Springer.

This work focuses on the practical and theoretical aspects of post-editing in contemporary translation workflows. It offers a thorough examination of how post-editing affects translator efficiency, quality assurance, and professional training, highlighting the growing necessity of this skill in the age of AI-assisted translation.

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This book examines the influence of machine translation on the role of professional translators, analyzing how AI has reshaped the dynamics of human-machine interaction in the translation industry. It provides valuable insights into the ethical issues and best practices surrounding post-editing, making it a key resource for understanding the translator's evolving responsibilities.

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This historic proposal formally introduced the concept of artificial intelligence. Though written in 1955, it remains relevant for understanding the original vision and long-term ambitions of AI, including its applications in language and translation technologies.

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A comprehensive guide to major translation theories, this book addresses key human elements in translation—such as sociocultural, cognitive, and ethical dimensions—that AI cannot replicate. It offers critical comparisons between traditional human translation practices and emerging machine-based approaches.