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З Б І Р Н И К М А Т Е Р І А Л І В К О Н Ф Е Р Е Н Ц І Ї

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MODERN TRANSLATION SERVICES

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Abstract

Service programs take on the problem of converting the electronic text into a form convenient for translation, and then restores all the previous specific formatting marks in the translation. Most TM-tools have the function of terminological support. When a word or phrase is found in the text being translated, which was marked as a term in previous translations, the TM-tool draws the attention of the translator to this fragment of the text being translated.

Keywords: service programs, TM-tools, CAT-tools, automated translation tools

Translation software includes systems that store fragments of texts and their translation options in memory - this is a kind of memory of completed translations. Such computer programs are called Translation Memory (TM-tools). In addition to TM tools, nowadays computer "terminology management systems" (Terminology Management Systems or TMS) are widely distributed. These systems automatically review the source text and offer translation options for terms that have already been accepted by the translator in previously created and memorized translation systems. Developed programs for adapting the source text in the conditions of a foreign language culture - localization programs. There is also a whole class of service programs to facilitate the conditions of translation and editing of texts in specific formats. For example, the texts of web pages are filled with additional information (formatting marks, links, etc.), which creates difficulties when using translation automation tools[1, 3].

CAT-tools (from English Computer Aided or Assistant Translation) are means of automated translation. Because of the abbreviation CAT, translators call them "cats". The main advantage of working with such programs is the availability of a database containing previously translated texts or, as it is commonly called, Translation Memory (TM) - memory of translations. The difference between CAT tools and machine translation programs (for example, the widely used Promt or Google Translate) is that they do not try to replace the translator, but only help his work by unifying the

translation of vocabulary, facilitating the work on texts of repeated topics. They are especially useful when translating technical texts. This contributes to the fact that when several translators work on the same project, there is no need to be afraid that the word "motor" will be translated in one case as "engine" and in another as "motor" - working with CAT tools helps to maintain the uniformity of the translation. Another advantage of such programs is that it is possible to significantly reduce the time spent on translating technical texts, because you will no longer have to translate the same segments of text. Having translated only once, in the future the program itself will substitute the translation for the already translated parts of the document. The benefits of using CAT tools are undeniable, it remains only to learn to work with specific programs, each of which has its own characteristics [1, 2].

For an ordinary Internet user, the first option that comes to mind will be the Google Translate service. It is perfect for automatic text translation, has the ability to translate into 90 languages, is easy to use, and has an intuitive interface. In addition to the main function, the developers added additional features to it: adaptive design for any device; the ability to enter text by voice, and even by drawing letters on the screen; translation from more than 20 languages using a camera; possibility to save the translated text and others. The shortcomings of the program can be called frequent errors: the translation of the text comes out with incorrect word endings and literal, not literary, interpretation. It is suitable for informal communication, but it is better not to trust the business documents of such a service without verification by a person who knows the language [4].

Of course, in the conditions of a local computer network, the principle of unity of terminology will be clearly observed by the entire staff of the translation bureau. Now there are already ready terminological databases that can be connected to TM-tools in the form of additional, variable or temporary blocks. As a rule, such terminological databases are created by manufacturers of export products. When issuing orders for the translation of accompanying documentation for their products, companies usually transfer the terminological base to the translator in the form of a temporary block for the translator's TM tool. This not only speeds up the translation process, improves its

quality, but also unifies the company's documentation. Translation memory (TP; translation memory, TM; sometimes called "translation storage") is a database containing a set of previously translated texts. If the next sentence of the initial text exactly matches the sentence stored in the database (exact match), it can be automatically substituted into the translation. In addition to speeding up the process of translation of fragments and periodic changes made to already translated texts, the systems also ensure the uniformity of the translation of terminology in the same fragments, which is especially important in technical translation. On the other hand, if a translator regularly substitutes exact matches extracted from translation databases into his translation, without controlling their use in a new context, the quality of the translated text may deteriorate.

If there is a similar fragment in the memory, it is displayed in the translation window automatically. If an exact match is not found, the most similar fragment is displayed in the window, and the percentage of the match is indicated. You can set the degree of coincidence between the text to be translated and the text in the database in percentage. The translator independently edits the proposed fragment according to the original, sends it to the database memory and moves on to the next fragment.

Among all the above, we can draw the following conclusions. Utility programs often provide fully automated translation and replacement. The search and output of information occurs automatically as the text progresses. Exact matches can be automatically replaced when working with a new version of a previously translated text. In addition to speed of translation, TM systems provide accuracy of translation of terms, which is especially important for specialized texts.

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