

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF UKRAINE  
"IGOR SIKORSKY KYIV POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE"  
FIL. DR. JAN-U. SANDAL INSTITUTE (NORWAY)  
UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS IN BRATISLAVA (SLOVAKIA)  
POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES**



**V ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON CURRENT FOREIGN  
LANGUAGES TEACHING ISSUES IN HIGHER  
EDUCATION**

**MAY 17, 2023**

**CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

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effective teacher and student feedback thus developing in students the abilities and skills of self-assessment.

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### **THE PROS AND CONS OF ONLINE MACHINE TRANSLATION**

**Keywords:** machine translation (MT), online translation, online MT, software, MT-tools, CAT-tools.

**Introduction.** Technological advances have changed the way translation is getting done. With computer-aided translation algorithms or machine translation (MT), able to translate the entire piece of information promptly at low costs, a human translator is currently at risk of being replaced. It is no wonder, machine translation is

automated translation carried out by a computer, not a human, while online machine translation is an automated translation with an internet connection.

The very concept of MT covers some simple and complex tools for translating documentation and software localization, as well as translation management projects, such as translation memory systems (TM-tools), machine translation systems (MT-tools); electronic dictionaries; terminological databases and terminology management systems; full-text search and similarity search (concordance); parallel text processing systems (bibtex); translation project management system; word processors; spelling and grammar checking systems, etc. (Olhovska, 2015).

Human assistance is only needed in developing programs and in the production of translation. Moreover, such software can be trained to become more accurate. That is a group of tools for translators and writers that helps to maintain the quality of the piece of writing on a high level. There are two ways of training MT: so-called training and adaptive engine. The training engine is a bit long process that requires thousands of words that take tonnes of context and stick to the machine translation and that should improve the results. Adaptive MT is a brand-new self-learning MT engine that learns from post-edits, as you translate, creating a unique MT for you. The goal of them is to give you better help. Thus, machine translation systems – CAT-tools (CAT-tools – Computer Aided Translation tools) is software that helps a person to translate faster, as well as improve its quality. But people are worried that MT has taken over to smash the language barrier, which has its advantages and disadvantages.

**Methodology.** Methods used in this study include analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature for specification and substantiation of the conceptual and categorical framework of the study; comparison, classification, and systematization of theoretical data.

**Results and discussion.** Google Translate, CAT-tools, and other software are popular. But how good are they? In this section, we will present the strengths and weaknesses of using MT, and in particular free online MT, from the language learning point of view.

Some advantages of online MT are as follows (Nino, 2009):

1. Time-saving. The fact that free online MT is instant; you just have to select the source language and the target language, cut and paste the text or the web page you want to translate and, at a mouse's click, you obtain the immediate output. This constitutes a ready-made electronic product that can be easily manipulated electronically by the students.

2. Low cost. In most cases, do not have to pay money. Even the PC version MT/online MT is cheaper than the human translation.

3. Multilingualism. It provides multiple translations between different languages whereas a human translator can translate not more than four to five languages.

4. Good with lexical translation. In general, it translates short lexical units reasonably well. But phraseological units or complex grammatical structures cannot be translated appropriately.

5. Good with repetitive, simply-structured texts. It works reasonably well with not-so-complex structured texts such as weather reports or technical manuals.

Of course, such a technical solution has its drawbacks (Mohamad Djavad Akbari Motlaq, & Tengku Sepora Tengku Mahadi, 2020):

1. Accuracy. If you are translating for the sake of getting the summary or getting a gist MT can be used. Otherwise, there are many grammatical inaccuracies which include various kinds of errors with prepositions, determiners, pronouns, agreement, verb form, verb tense, verb mode, number, and sentence structure.

2. Context is not taken into account. The brain of a machine is programmed and has limitations and cannot take into account the context in which the linguistic utterance took place. Whereas the human brain can process the context as well and accordingly translate it.

3. Ambiguity and literal translation. This is the biggest issue in MT. MT is limited as far as the ambiguities are concerned as some words have got more than 10 meanings.

4. Discursive inaccuracies. When translating individual sentences MT works better than translating texts. It produces many discursive inaccuracies, especially with co-reference.

5. Spelling errors. MT may likewise show orthographic mistakes, for example, accentuation and capitalization blunders, letter exclusions, or pointless letters. Although they are upgrading and becoming less and less frequent thanks to the integration of spell checkers in many commercial MT systems.

6. Unable to account for cultural references and lacks creativity.

In the language class students, especially those with low level of proficiency, can be shown instances of what free online MT can and cannot translate so that they are made aware of the uncertainty of relying on these systems as the only online resource for their foreign language written production.

**Conclusion.** In a few seconds MT spits out its work but is the translation accurate? The results are clear and hardly surprising. Online translators always have a relatively tough time coping with complex sentence structures and more complicated sentences. While shorter sentences are semi-intelligible, more complicated sentences have quite strange constructions.

English-Ukrainian/Russian-English translations are quite good, but MT faces difficulties with translation into other languages: German, Italian, Chinese, etc. The whole piece of text tends to have a rather meaningless string of words. The grammatical structure is wrong and it is difficult to make out any sense at all. But the intelligibility factor should be at least there. That is why such online tools as Google translator are not supposed to be a threat to professional translators for two reasons:

Firstly, such online translators aren't capable of accurately capturing context, background, or even some terminology in some instances. Secondly, such software is incapable of expressing some emotions and choosing appropriate words and construction.

If online MT is expected to be used in everyday life, not for professional purposes, it is advised to be applied. Regarding the strengths and weaknesses of this technology, online MT can help to avoid the monotony of your study/work routine

but it needs to be checked. At the same time, students can be shown good examples of writing and translation into the target language and be presented with more reliable online resources to check the correctness of their work. Learners can be educated in the belief that only by getting fully involved intellectually and by adding some creativity to their tasks will they learn properly how to communicate themselves in the target language.

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## **LANGUAGE RECOGNITION IN COMPUTER-MEDIATED COMMUNICATION**

**Keywords:** computer-mediated communication, Internet linguistics, clip, hypertext, dialogism.

**Introduction.** The linguistics of computer-mediated or Internet-mediated communication exists as an independent field of research and studies such aspects as Internet language, Internet or electronic/virtual communication, computer or electronic discourse, Internet text/hypertext, etc. Disputes about whether the language of computer-mediated (CMC) or Internet-mediated communication (IMC) is

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