



RECENT TRENDS IN MACHINE TRANSLATION: A LINGUISTIC STUDY

Kolupula Prashanth

M.Phil. Research Scholar, Department of Linguistics, Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University, Hyderabad, Telangana state.

Abstract

Language is a communication tool for different cultures around the world. Hence, accessibility to other language web documents has always been a concern for information professionals. The translation has been needed since the far away past (Newmark, 1988) when human started having journeys for trading, and then for studying. The various deals with various people from diverse cultures that have different languages made it necessary for the government, at that time, to send some chosen individuals to learn those other people's language and culture. Machine translation is to translate one language into another language, which has undergone a great evolution. Consequently, the MT approach, which is a software used to translate a text from one language into another, is widely utilized. It is possible to refer to automatic or immediate translator as compared with human translator it is much quicker. In addition, with the fast change in information and communication technology (ICT), the world has become a small village where individuals can interact with each other via MT. Then MT performs a significant position in personal and business areas and is highly relevant. The translation system can be bilingual or multilingual. The model of machine translation has been continuously improved, aiming to make the translation effect closer to the artificial translation. This article briefly discusses the recent trends in machine translation.

Key word: *Language, Communication, Translation, Machine translation, ICT.*

Introduction

In recent times, the technology of information and communication (ICT) has risen quickly. This has influenced the growth of business (Luo & Bu, 2016) and the telecommunications technologies, in which people from many other cultures are able to interact. Languages are thus an important instrument for communication based on their significance in terms of trade, study or relationship with others from other groups and religions (Newmark, 1988). Languages are necessary to deliver emails and comprehend the texts they also receive. It is therefore essential to have a technique of translation that means the exchange of two texts in two distinct codes.

The translation has been needed since the far away past (Newmark, 1988) when human started having journeys for trading, and then for studying. The various deals with various people from diverse cultures that have different languages made it necessary for the government, at that time, to send some chosen individuals to learn those other people's language and culture. This way of interaction was how the human translation started. The human translator must have a huge experience, in that language before starting translating it.

In recent years machine translation (MT) has embarked on a voyage into the future, spurred by the presence of personal computers on individual desktops throughout the world and, more recently, universal access to electronic text on-line. This impressive growth has led to many new trends, including major changes in the profile of the user. Apace with this trajectory has come better communication and increased collaboration between all the groups concerned—MT researchers,



developers, users, and watchers. Translation is a very rapid growing activity these days (Hatim & Munday, 2004). It is an active means to transfer the culture and language due to the contact with one other (Newmark, 1988). Its main aspect understands the meaning assigned to the words in the vocabularies of the language (Jakobson, 1959). Any translated text is judged and accepted by the reviewers when it is read as it was meant in its source language, in other words, it is not literally translated, this is because the author may express his or her thoughts and feelings in writing or speaking (Venuti, 2008).

Use of Machine Translation is continuously increasing as more companies and brands intend to reach global audiences. This means an escalation in demand for localization and translation services. To cope with this demand, business translation services must be able to work with tight deadlines and implement strategies to be more productive. In order to get better and faster results, translation agencies must be aware of the new trends in translation and how to take advantage of them. By 2021, the translation industry was valued at over 56 billion dollars, according to Statista, and the projections show it will keep growing. Here are the trends in Machine Translation to watch out for in 2022 and beyond.

The Direct Approach

In the 1950s, the general strategy employed in systems design was the direct translation. (Hutchins, 1982: 22) .The direct approach is mainly a lexicon-based approach in which a computer program performs a word-for-word substitution with some local adjustment between language pairs using a large bilingual dictionary. (AlAnsary, ND:1) For example: The mechanization of translation has been one of humanity's oldest dream

The Interlingua Approach

The search for more practical approaches than the direct translation led to other system called interlingua in the 1960.The Interlingua approach, is based on the argument that MT must go beyond purely linguistic information (syntax and semantics) and involve an understanding of the content of texts. The motivation behind devising an interlingua was the long-lived belief that languages differ greatly in their surface, structures, they all share a common deep structurell.

Hence, arose the idea of creating a universal representation capable of conveying this deep structure while enjoying the regularity and predictability natural languages lack. (Alnsary, N.D:1).In this type of systems the translation are of two stages process. From source language into the interlingua, and from the interlingua into the target language. (Lawson, 1982: 26).

CAT Tools and Artificial Intelligence

Computer-Aided Translation Tools (CAT Tools) are not exactly new, but there are translators who still don't use them on a daily basis. Research by Proz in 2019 shows that 88% of professional translators use at least one CAT Tool. The most important characteristic they look for in translation software is ease of use.CAT Tools offer several features to help in the process, including Artificial intelligence (AI) to provide Neural Machine Translation (NMT).



As the professional writes, for example, the AI can predict and suggest expressions and sentences, so the user does not have to type every word. CAT Tools also allow the person to create and share translation memory, glossaries, and term bases.

Some CAT tools support different file extensions, from “.docx” (Microsoft Word) to “idml” (Adobe InDesign), making it easier to manage and keep all translation projects on the same software. These tools are an important asset for in-house team collaboration and can be integrated into other translation platforms.

Machine Translation Post-Editing

Machine Translation Post-Editing (MTPE) blends NMT and human expertise as well as lower costs. The machine does the translation relying on deep learning AI and the role of the linguist is to proofread and edit the final text. Hence, NMT is one of the trends in translation that will remain relevant for 2022 and beyond.

The improvement of MT quality does not mean human translation is expendable. In fact, according to the US Bureau of labour statistics, it is expected that the employment of translators and interpreters to increase by 20% from 2019 to 2029.

Translators can benefit from AI to provide more effective and quicker translation services. It is important to understand, however, that there is no perfect MT and that the AI cannot detect cultural specificities, irony, word games, and subtle differences in word choices. NMT accuracy can vary and, at times, translators might even have to rewrite entire paragraphs.

Translation platforms

As companies look for international expansion, they need to go multilingual. Besides website, location specialized translation and transcreation services are among the numerous translation projects organizations must manage. That is the reason translation management platforms are also a current trend in translation.

Bureau works, for instance, is a translation platform that provides automation and localization management. It stores your translation memory, allows you to control your brand terminology easily, and uses AI to assign your projects to the best translators in the industry. The customizable user interface makes it easier to supervise the workflow so that each process is transparent, no matter how many tasks you upload on the platform.

The system also uses web crawlers to keep track of changes and updates so that you can pre set triggers for automated job requests. Following the latest trends in translation, Bureau Works ensures consistent translation processes and the Localization Efficiency Index (LEI) to track how easily your content reaches your audience. The platform supports over 100 languages.

Machine translation future aspects

As research might have noticed, there has been a growing interest in MT and in the development of AI solutions for translation services. The combination between AI and human expertise leads to the



improvement of quality, accuracy, and speed. Productivity maximization with translation software is the goal for many companies and startups as they choose to invest in new technologies.

There is still a lot of room for machine learning to develop along with MT and other language services. So, what do you think about the future of the translation industry? Are you using any translation platform to manage your projects? Stop worrying; start translating in a new way with Bureau Works.

Conclusion

Translation, due to its significance in the field of traditional operations, study and discussion of buddies, and sometimes in politics and law, is the primary event in our everyday life. There are many elements, kinds and characteristics of translation. Translation has lately been a business, in particular with the fast acceleration in ICT, requiring the development of computers and instruments that make communication between the two parties easier. MT was one of the machines needed if in any communication process it wasn't the hidden agent. However, MT could not until this moment transcends the human translation and fortunately, the research has not stopped in this area and hopefully will continue to contribute in this field. some other tools are needed to be used during MT, to help analyse the text and then develop the texts in the target languages. In order to function in practice, the benefits of all the kinds of MT described in this study could require hybrid studies on the three methods.

References

1. Bar-Hillel, Y. (1960). The present Status of Automatic Translation of Languages. *Advances in Computers*, 1:91-163.
2. Boucau, F. (2010). *The European Translation Markets: Updated facts and figures*: Brussels: EUATC.
3. Bowker, L. (2002). *Computer-aided translation technology: A practical introduction*.
4. Dale A. 1987. "Machine Translation for General Purposes," supplement to *Expanding MT Horizons*, proceedings of 2nd conference of the Association for Machine Translation in the Americas (Montreal, 2-5 Oct 1996), p. 5.
5. Church, K.W. and E.H. Hovy. 1993. *Good Applications for Crummy Machine Translation*. *Machine Translation* 8:239-258.
6. Vasconcellos, Muriel. 1993. "The Present State of Machine Translation Usage Technology, or: How Do I Use Thee? Let Me Count the Ways." In *MT Summit IV: Proceedings* (Kobe, 20-22 July 1993), pp. 35-45.