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APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY IN PRODUCTION CHAINS IN THE TRANSLATION INDUSTRY

“No translator is an island” – today’s translation processes and production environments involve multiple actors and instruments that form increasingly complex networks. This presentation focuses on the technical systems applied at various stages of the process that are of essential significance and have many kinds of impacts on the translator’s work and its outcomes.

Digital systems and applications play an increasing role in today’s translation processes, influencing a variety of factors. Technology can be seen as an aid that enables the translator to produce better quality and work more efficiently, or as means to diminish the translator’s role and thereby cut costs. In any case, the involvement of technology requires additional skills, knowledge and professional competence of the translator.

In the realm of non-literary business translation, practically all assignments are carried out using some kind of specialised software, such as a translation memory tool, which often contains built-in or added-on additional components such as termbase tools and machine translation. Furthermore, the information research carried out by translators is mainly based on digital resources: in addition to electronic dictionaries and search engines, translators can utilise various open or

proprietary corpora, as well as different AI and machine translation tools. In order to use such tools efficiently yet ethically, the translator needs to be aware of both their potential and its limitations.

The translation production chain includes a number of technical systems and applications that affect the translator's work, even though not all of them are used by the translator. Such systems include the applications used for producing the source text (e.g. DTP or documentation software), project management software and publication platforms. While the translator is not necessarily required to be able to operate all of these systems, the translator should, nevertheless, be aware of their existence and impact in the process.

I will demonstrate the role of technology in a business translator's work through an example case: journalistic translation carried out by a freelance translator for a newspaper via a language service company. The presentation is based on my recently published article "Distributed Agency in Networks of Translation: From Journalism to Treaties" (Santalahti 2026), focusing on the technology aspect. This case study indicated that the translation process involves numerous technical systems, both supporting and restraining the translator's work, and some of these systems played a decisive role in the process.

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ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ПЛАТФОРМИ CROWDIN ДЛЯ МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ РЕАЛЬНИХ ЛОКАЛІЗАЦІЙНИХ ПРОЄКТІВ У ПІДГОТОВЦІ МАЙБУТНІХ ПЕРЕКЛАДАЧІВ В УМОВАХ РОЗВИТКУ ШТУЧНОГО ІНТЕЛЕКТУ

Цифрова трансформація перекладацької галузі, стрімкий розвиток технологій штучного інтелекту та поширення хмарних середовищ для управління перекладацькими проєктами актуалізують проблему оновлення змісту професійної підготовки майбутніх перекладачів. Сучасний фахівець має володіти не лише лінгвістичними та міжкультурними компетентностями, а й здатністю працювати в цифровому середовищі, використовувати системи автоматизованого перекладу, інструменти локалізації, машинного перекладу та постредагування. Відповідно до рамки компетентностей European Master's