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## **DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TRANSLATION: TOOLS, RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS FOR PROFESSIONAL USE**

The digitalisation of society and the rapid development of technologies have significantly transformed the professional activities of translators. Today, the translation process is increasingly based on the use of digital platforms, machine translation systems, terminology databases and artificial intelligence tools. Currently, digital competence is becoming one of the key components of a translator's professional competence. At the same time, the rapid adoption of digital technologies raises the question of how to effectively combine automated translation tools with the professional expertise of a human translator.

Among the most accessible digital tools actively used by translators, machine translation systems play a significant role. Free services such as DeepL Translator, Google Translate and Microsoft Translator allow for the rapid creation of draft translations of texts across various genres and subject areas. Although machine translation results require further editing and proofreading, the use of such systems significantly increases a translator's productivity and reduces the time taken to complete translation projects.

Artificial intelligence tools, namely ChatGPT, Claude and Gemini, are also becoming increasingly widespread. These systems can be used for terminology research, context analysis, preparing translator's notes, creating glossaries, text editing and post-editing machine translation. At the same time, translators must critically evaluate the output of generative artificial intelligence, as they can generate inaccuracies or unreliable information.

CAT tools play an important role in a translator's work as well. Despite the dominance of commercial software products, there are also free or open-source platforms. These include OmegaT, Smartcat and Wordfast Anywhere etc. They

enable the use of translation memory, automatic repetition detection, terminology management and translation quality control and are particularly valuable when working on large projects and texts with a significant number of repeated segments.

To ensure terminological accuracy, translators actively use digital terminology databases and corpus resources. Among the free tools, Linguee [4], Termium Plus [5], UNTERM [6] and corpus databases stand out, as they allow the analysis of how linguistic units function in real-world contexts. Such resources facilitate the selection of the most appropriate translation equivalents and ensure terminological consistency within the text.

Of particular importance to translators are the European Commission's digital resources, developed as part of the European Union's multilingualism policy. One of the most important tools is IATE (InterActive Terminology for Europe) [3], the EU's interinstitutional terminology database, which contains millions of terms in all the official languages of the European Union. The database is used by translators at European institutions to ensure terminological consistency in legislative, administrative and technical documents. Although Ukrainian is not currently included in the list of languages represented in the IATE database, the resource remains extremely useful for Ukrainian translators, as it allows for multilingual terminology searches, enables the comparison of terms across different European languages, and facilitates the identification of conceptual equivalents. In the educational process, TNPU students use IATE as a resource to analyze EU terminology, develop skills in cross-linguistic terminological analysis and find appropriate Ukrainian equivalents based on the conceptual comparison of terms across different EU languages.

Another important resource is EUR-Lex [2], the official multilingual database of European Union legislation. It provides free access to regulations, directives, decisions, international agreements and other documents in all official EU languages. For translators, EUR-Lex serves not only as a legal database but also as a large corpus of parallel texts, enabling the analysis of existing translation solutions.

As part of the European Commission's digital language ecosystem [1], eTranslation is also in operation – a neural machine translation system designed specifically for the translation of official documents and administrative texts. The service is free for educational institutions, public authorities, civil society organisations and small businesses in EU countries and partner countries of EU programmes. The resource supports all official languages of the European Union, including Ukrainian, and ensures a high level of user data protection.

In addition, the European Commission offers a range of new AI-based tools, including eSummary for automatic text summarisation, eBriefing for creating analytical briefings, Speech-to-Text for automatic transcription of audio and video materials, and Accessible Text for adapting texts to the principles of accessible communication. Such services demonstrate the current direction of development in

language technologies and the gradual expansion of the functions of digital translation tools.

Digital translation resources are integrated into the educational process of the MA programme in English-Ukrainian Translation and Interpretation at Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University. Students actively use CAT tools, the IATE terminology database, the EUR-Lex legislative portal, the eTranslation system and generative artificial intelligence tools when carrying out translation projects, terminology research and practical tasks. This allows for the combination of theoretical training with the mastery of modern technologies widely used in the European translation services market.

The prospects for the professional use of digital tools are linked to the further development of artificial intelligence technologies, the expansion of automated translation capabilities, and the integration of various language resources into unified digital ecosystems. In such conditions, a translator increasingly takes on the roles of an editor, terminologist, translation project manager and specialist in post-editing machine translation. Consequently, proficiency in modern digital tools is becoming a prerequisite for professional competitiveness in the national and international translation services markets.

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