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In Times of Neural Machine Translation: Linguistic Competence Back on the Translation Stage

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Contents

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Translation competence: past and present
- ▶ Neural machine translation
- ▶ Methodology
- ▶ Findings
- ▶ Conclusions

Introduction

- ▶ Translation Studies has a long past, but a short history (Ana María Gentile, 2013:1).
- ▶ Translation is not only an academic discipline, but also a business.
- ▶ Translation competence is difficult to be defined.
- ▶ Translation competence has continually enlarged its conceptual framework and gradually evolved from a “unique competence” into a set of interrelated (sub)competences.

Translation competence: past and present

- ▶ In the post-industrial era, **translation** was considered a matter of
 - ▶ **linguistic competence** (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1958; Catford, 1965; Mounin, 1976; Pergnier, 1976...),
 - ▶ **an innate skill or a bilinguals' asset** (Harris and Sherwood, 1978).

Translation competence: past and present

- ▶ In the information era, **translation competence** was seen as
 - ▶ an **ideal bilingual competence**,
 - ▶ an **expert competence**, or
 - ▶ a **multicomponent communicative competence**:
 - ▶ grammatical competence,
 - ▶ socio-linguistic competence,
 - ▶ discourse competence,
 - ▶ strategic competence.

(Bell, 1991: 38-43).

Translation competence: past and present

- ▶ The functionalist scholars defined translation as a skopos-driven or purposeful activity (Nord, 1997).
- ▶ The multicomponent approach of translation competence was reinforced: a set of interrelated competences in terms of knowledge, skills, awareness and expertise (Schäffner and Adab, 2000: ix-x; Kiraly, 2000: 3).

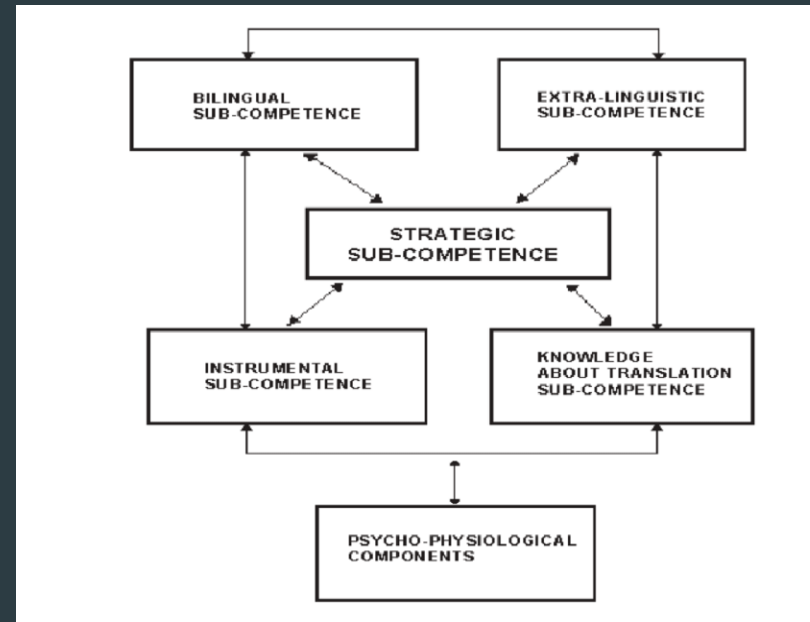
Translation competence: past and present

- ▶ Models/frameworks of translation competence:
 - ▶ PACTE's holistic, dynamic model of translation competence (2003)
 - ▶ Göpferich's model of translation competence (2009)
 - ▶ EMT's Framework of competences (2009; 2017)

Translation competence: past and present

- ▶ Models/frameworks of translation competence as a set of interrelated competences:

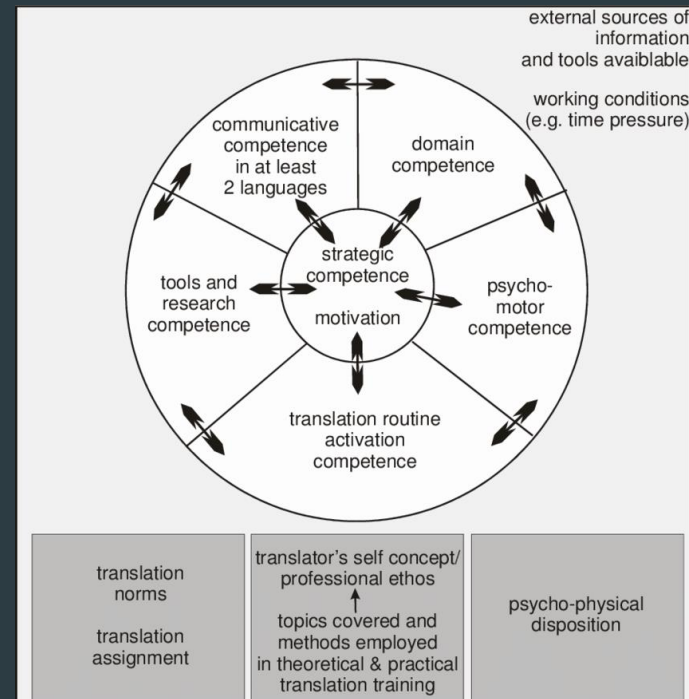
- ▶ PACTE's holistic, dynamic model of translation competence (2003)



Translation competence: past and present

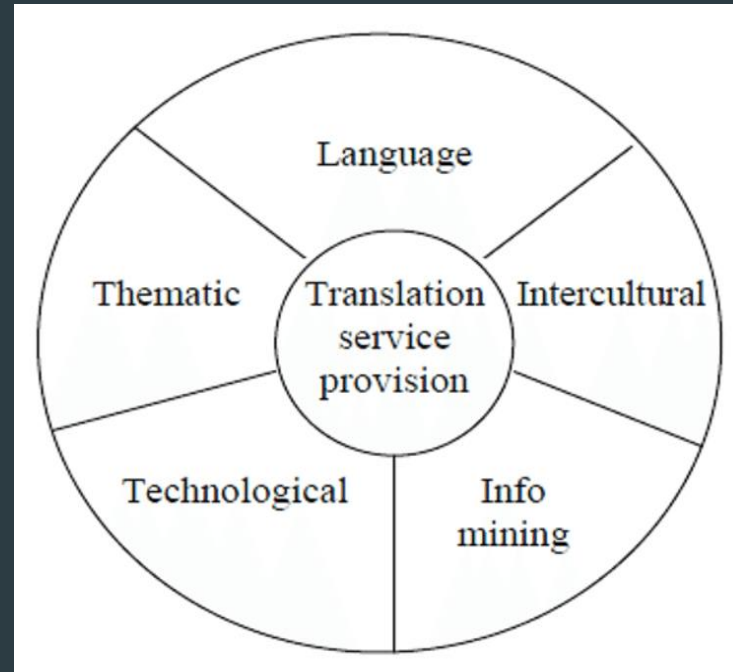
- ▶ Models/frameworks of translation competence as a set of interrelated competences:

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Translation competence: past and present

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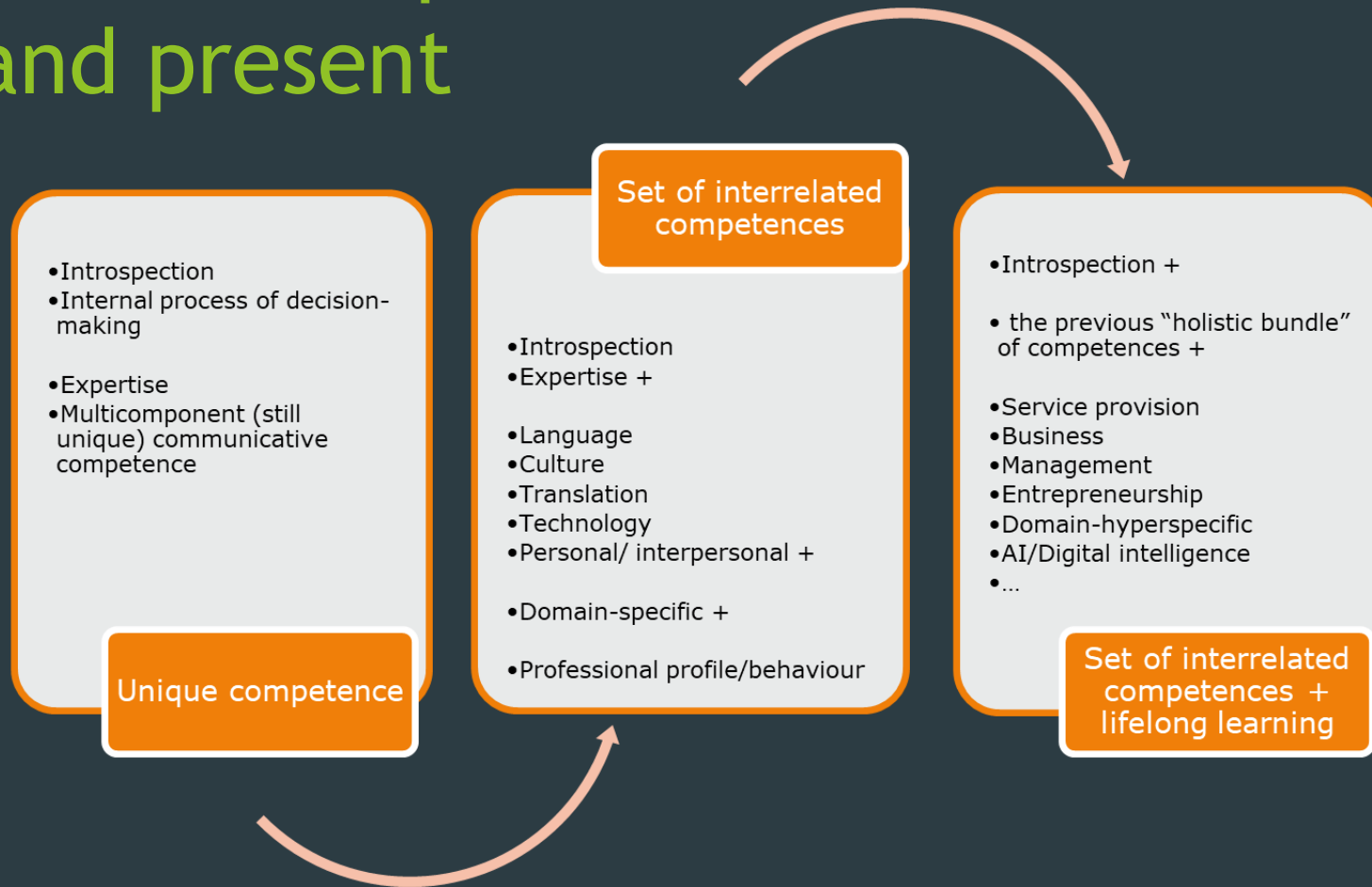


Translation competence: past and present

- ▶ Models/frameworks of translation competence as a set of interrelated competences:
 - ▶ EMT's Framework of competences (2017)
 - ▶ language and culture
 - ▶ translation
 - ▶ technology
 - ▶ personal and interpersonal
 - ▶ service provision



Translation competence: past and present



The Changing Landscape of Translation Competence (Bulgaru, 2020: 101)

Neural machine translation

- ▶ Neural machine translation:
recurrent neural networks and deep learning algorithms
- ▶ Different degrees of NMT quality;
post-editing - compulsory for quality similar to human translation.

Neural machine translation

- ▶ NMT implemented/used by
 - ▶ 58% of language companies;
 - ▶ other 20% plan to do so;
- ▶ >70% of independent language professionals, to some extent;
- ▶ >60% of the academia/training institutes;
- ▶ other 10% plan to do so.

(ELIS, 2022: 25)

Methodology

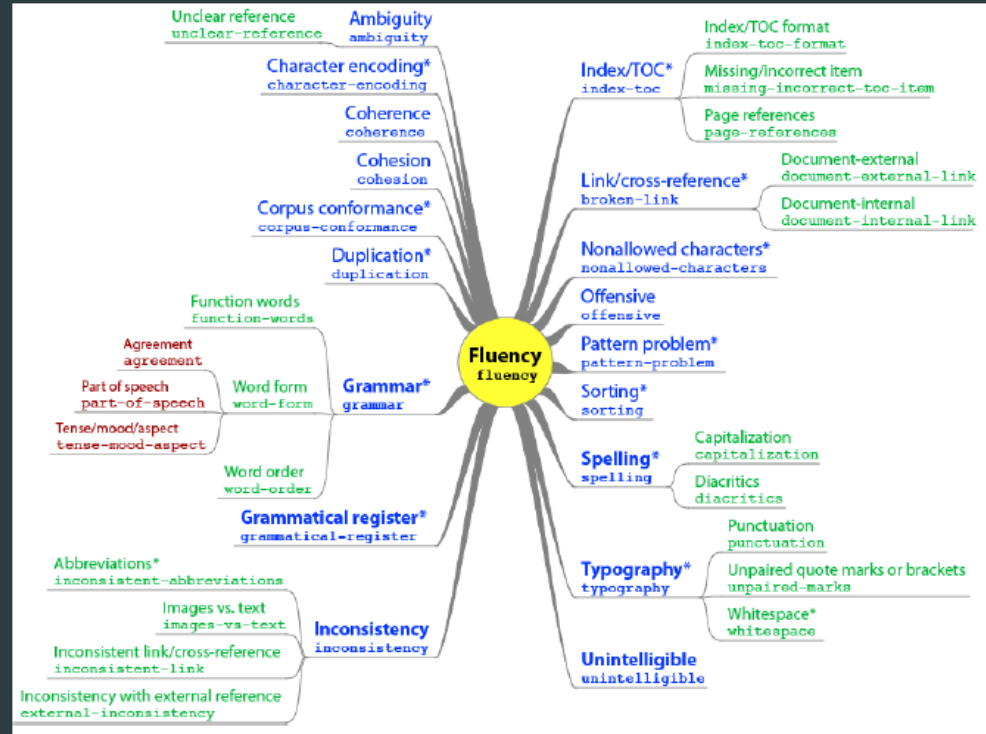
- ▶ Quality assessment of neural machine translation from English into Romanian
 - ▶ What errors and NMT phenomena are produced in the output in Romanian?
 - ▶ What competences are put at work more when post-editing and revising NMT?
- ▶ English news corpus translated in Romanian -> 6960 words/558 segments
- ▶ Google Translate - best engine with low-resource languages, due to its large database to train with
- ▶ harmonized MQM-DQF quality assessment model elaborated by QTLaunchPad and TAUS

Methodology

- ▶ Quality assessment of neural machine translation from English into Romanian
 - ▶ harmonized MQM-DQF model elaborated by QTLaunchPad and TAUS - eight dimensions for assessing errors in translation:
 - ▶ Accuracy
 - ▶ Design
 - ▶ Fluency
 - ▶ Locale Conventions
 - ▶ Style
 - ▶ Terminology
 - ▶ Verity
 - ▶ Other

Methodology

- Quality assessment of neural machine translation from English into Romanian (Lommel et al., 2015)



Findings

- ▶ NMT output of 6960 words - 501 errors, with different degrees of severity (critical, major, minor, neutral)
- ▶ the highest error percentages:
 - ▶ Accuracy - 170 errors
 - ▶ Fluency - 164 errors

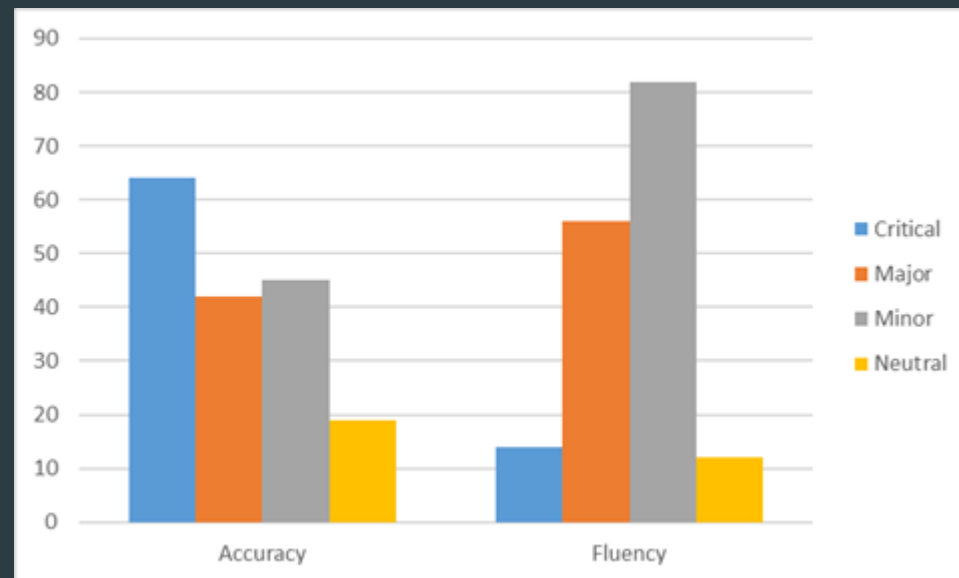
Findings

► Number and types of Fluency errors

Count of Error Category	Column Labels				
Row Labels	Critical	Major	Minor	Neutral	Grand Total
Accuracy	64	42	45	19	170
Fluency	14	56	82	12	164
Grammar	10	49	55	10	124
Inconsistency			2		2
Punctuation	1	1	10		12
Spelling			8		8
(blank)	3	6	7	2	18
ambiguity	1	1	2		4
coherence				1	1
cohesion	2	5	5	1	13
Grand Total	78	98	127	31	334

Findings

► Severity of Accuracy and Fluency errors



Conclusions

- ▶ The post-editing process is cumbersome and the workload considerable.
- ▶ The great number of Fluency errors make the NMT output in Romanian be of poor quality, thus the effort of post-editing is tremendous in order to attain the necessary quality for publishing.
- ▶ Translators need a very strong linguistic competence in order to solve not only grammar, but also ambiguity, cohesion, coherence, and reformulation issues.
- ▶ Post-editing certainly calls for a refocus on linguistic competence in students' translation training.

Conclusions

- ▶ Given the type of (journalistic) text and the translation aim, pre-evaluation of NMT punctual appropriateness would be helpful.
- ▶ NMT usage draws attention to the difference between translation competence and translator's competence.

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Thank you!

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