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ICT IN TRANSLATION: MAIN ASPECTS AND APPLICATION POSSIBILITIES

Globalization has a tremendous impact on all knowledge areas and human activity types. It makes our life easier, but in many cases, complicates it as well. The ICT development contributes to more active international cultural contacts, intensification in all communication areas. Technological advances also stimulate the translation industry development. The growth of the computer technology capabilities and the transnational corporations number growth, the increasing products focus on consumers at the same time in a number of countries creates the preconditions for a large volume of technical documentation development, which must be translated into a significant number of languages and requires regular updates, adaptation, improvement, and localization. In these conditions, the issue of ICT usage in translation efficiency and quality becomes especially relevant [2].

The translators faced new tasks:

- large texts translation in a short time and without compromising the quality of translation;
- providing the Customer with a set of services for the translated documentation preparation for printing (formatting and layout of the text, including illustrations, diagrams);
- organization of effective and coordinated work of a specialists team involved in translation (translators, editors, specialists with subject area knowledge, quality specialists), planning and coordination of all work processes, project management;
- terminological and stylistic uniformity of all translated materials, as well as ensuring quality control at all translation stages and material preparation for printing.

Nevertheless, the information technology development has transformed the conditions the translator's work so much that the information volume processed during translation process, the aforementioned technical difficulties of the texts (terminology, the subject area specificity), the forced versatility of activities, the tendency to increase the translation speed put the modern translator in difficult conditions [1].

Today, computer technology helps to facilitate human life in many areas of its activities. It optimizes our work, helping to reduce both physical and intellectual costs.

There are software products and online services that belong to the field of so-called machine translation. These are all kinds of programs or websites that to some extent provide machine translation services. "Machine translation is an action performed on a computer to convert text in one language into equivalent content in another language, as well as the result of such action".

At machine translation the following forms of computer and the human-translator interaction are possible:

- with post-editing (the source text is translated by the machine, and the human-translator edits the received result);

- with pre-editing (first, the person formatting the text for further processing by the machine. At the same time, it simplifies the text as much as possible, replacing complex words with synonyms and eliminating possible ambiguous readings);

- with interediting (the source text is translated by the machine, but at the same time the human-translator interferes in its work and solves difficult cases);

- mixed systems.

In general, the machine translation scheme includes the following stages:

1. source language text input into the computer;
2. its morphological analysis, the speech parts definitions and each word morphological characteristics;

3. syntactic analysis of each sentence in the source text (search for the main sentence members and determining syntactic connections types between them, expressed in the form of a tree of dependencies or a tree of direct components);
4. semantic analysis of each sentence, as a result of which a semantic representation of this sentence is created;
5. syntactic synthesis of sentences (sentences creation with the correct syntactic structure, corresponding to the source language rules and the type of syntactic sentence structure in translation language);
6. morphological synthesis of each word as part of individual sentences of the text (setting the words of the TL in the desired morphological forms);
7. the text output on the TL.

Machine translation has both obvious advantages and disadvantages.

The first advantage is the high translation speed. In just a few seconds, machine translation is ready. One do not have to spend hours flipping through dictionaries to translate each word or wasting time waiting for a translation from a professional translator.

The next advantage of machine translation is its relative low cost. There are many online translators who provide their services for free. While the professional translator services cost money [3].

Another machine translation advantage is accessibility. Anyone who has the Internet access or installs an offline machine translator's version can use it at any time from anywhere and receive a translation.

The fourth machine translation advantage is its versatility. Machine translators can usually translate text from almost any language into any other language. While professional translators most often specialize in one or more languages.

The main disadvantage of machine translation is its poor quality. Automatic translation services mostly translate text verbatim, without understanding the information and taking into account the context. They can convey the general essence of the text, however, they make lexical and grammatical errors. In some cases, the

meaning of a single sentence or even the entire text may be completely distorted after translation.

Machine translation cannot consider context and decide how to deal with uncertain situations. While a professional translator can analyze the context and use his experience.

The translation industry around the world has grown several times over the past decade. The nature of the translator's work and the requirements for him have changed. First of all, the changes concerned the written translation of scientific and technical documentation [4].

A competent translator, unlike a machine-translator, is guided by a large number of criteria when choosing a foreign language equivalent. These include not only the meaning of each word and the meaning of the grammatical constructions used, but also the concept of the value, novelty of the information offered, the possibility of compressing information, using standard formulas, clichés. A professional translator can, depending on the audience of listeners or readers to whom the translation is intended, make corrections, clarifications, substitutions in the translation text, and also maintains a style of presentation defined for a particular genre, builds equivalents of terms that are not in dictionaries.

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