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Translation 2.0: Evolutionary Shifts in the AI Era

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Abstract:
Driven by artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms, machine translation has achieved remarkable progress in recent years. The present research examines the impact of artificial intelligence on translation—an activity traditionally regarded as an exclusively human endeavor. Indeed, the increasing integration of AI into translational practice raises fundamental questions regarding its role, reliability, and inherent limitations. This study will review the history of automation in translation and the recent breakthroughs in dedicated applications. Furthermore, it will investigate the evolving role of the human translator, as well as the specific skills and knowledge required to navigate modern translation technologies. It will also address the necessity of a new translational ethics tailored to these technological shifts. Ultimately, this study will underscore the importance of human-machine collaboration within a competitive and constantly evolving environment.

Keywords: Machine translation – artificial intelligence – ethics –translation technologies – technological shifts – competencies.

Introduction

Historiacally, the field of translation has constantly contended with change, requiring translators to undergo continuous adaptation. As new practices emerge and novel tasks arise, the advent of the digital information age—coupled with the increasing power of machine translation and the pervasive integration of artificial intelligence into translation workflows—has prompted significant ethical and professional enquiries.

Extensive research has sought to explore new avenues at the intersection of technology and its use in translation. These diverse and varied research areas have focused on artificial intelligence and computer-assisted translation tools, the quality of machine translation post-editing, as well as audiovisual and multimodal translation. Furthermore, scholars have examined the translatological, ethical, and socio-professional implications of these emerging technologies, alongside the evolving skill sets required by the translation market.

The disciplinary renewal necessitated by the technological turn of recent decades continues to provoke multifaceted inquiries. The expansion of the Internet since the 1990s, alongside the massive development of neural and generative machine translation systems, has fundamentally reshaped the translation landscape. Artificial intelligence now enables

significant advancements in translation workflows regarding quality, precision, and speed. Nevertheless, critical questions remain, particularly concerning the accuracy and fidelity of target texts in relation to cultural specificities, discursive registers, and the unique communicative contexts inherent to the languages brought into contact through translation.

Admittedly artificial intelligence has brought significant benefits to the field of translation. While the assistance provided to translators is undeniable, it does not exempt translation practice from critical scrutiny. Infact ethical and socio-professional challenges persist regarding market demands, which further strain the technical and transational competences required of haman translators, thereby profoundly reshaping their professional practices. Despite the increased reliance od AI, the risk of impoverishing the original meaning—due to lexical hurdles and cultural referents—remains as does the treat of stylistic standadisation resulting from the mass adoption of machine translation. One must also consider how new technologies are shaping the translational landscape and their implications for the future of the field : are we witnessing a deshumanisation of the profession, a human-machine collaboration in which the bio-translator retains the authority ?

I. Technological shifts in translation

Machine translation has undergone a remarkable journey, from its experimental beginnings in the 1950s to today's sophisticated systems powered by artificial intelligence. This evolution represents one of the most significant transformations in the fiels of Natural Language Processing, and a continuous improvement in translation quality. However, these advancements inevitably raise fundamental questions regarding the fiture of the translator and the very practice of translation.

I.1. Evolution of Machine Translation and AI-Assisted Translation Tools

Early efforts in machine translation (MT) emerged in the United States during the Cold War, driven by the need to rapidly decipher Soviet communications. The 1954 IBM demonstration in New York marked the official beginning of machine translation, utilizing systems entirely based on linguistic rules and dictionaries known as Rule-Based Machine Translation (RBMT). These systems required extensive manual labor from linguists to develop rules encompassing every linguistic nuance, with results largely restricted to highly formulaic texts.

The 1980s saw the emergence of Statistical Machine Translation (SMT), which leveraged vast bilingual corpora for statistical analysis and translation prediction. This approach automated the process, significantly reducing the need for manual rule creation. However, SMT faced major limitations: it required massive datasets and often produced disjointed translations that lacked fluency due to its inherently probabilistic nature.

Neural Machine Translation (NMT) represents the major breakthrough of the first decade of this century, based on deep learning and artificial neural networks. Its initial successes occurred in 2013–2014 with sequence-to-sequence models utilizing Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs). These models demonstrated a remarkable capacity to learn complex patterns and relationships within data, producing significantly more fluent and accurate translations. However, they struggled with performance when handling long sentences. The introduction of

the attention mechanism addressed this issue by allowing the decoder to focus dynamically on different parts of the source sentence. The years 2015 and 2016 marked a decisive turning point in the evolution of machine translation with the large-scale rollout of NMT and Google Neural Machine Translation (GNMT).

The year 2017 brought a fundamental innovation that significantly accelerated training times: the Transformer architecture. Unlike Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), which rely on sequential data processing, Transformers utilise a self-attention mechanism that enables parallel processing of the entire sequence. The advantages of the Transformer architecture are manifold: it allows for shorter training times, fosters enhanced textual understanding through attention mechanisms, and enables transfer learning via the emplementation of pre-trained models. This architecture has become the foundation ofvirtually all modern translation systems.

In tandem with advancements in machine translation, Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools have evolved to enhance human translators' productivity, becoming indispensable in professional translation. These translation memory systems offer a wide range of features designed to structure the translation process, enabling the efficient leveraging of translation memories (TMs), terminological databases, and specialized glossaries (Kihal, S. 2025). The concept emerged in the 1970s and 1980s, notably with IBM developing Candide, a system that stored previous translations in a database for reuse. In the 1990s, the development of CAT tools gained momentum with the advent of Windows-based software, the Internet, and Translation Memory technology—led by tools such as SDL Trados, memoQ, and Wordfast among others These tools allowed translators not only to store and reuse previously translated segments but also to improve consistency across translations while saving considerable time. Consequently, modern CAT tools have become the cornerstone of contemporary translation, incorporating features such as automatic text segmentation, TM management, terminology management, and quality assurance (QA) through spell-checking and grammatical verification.

The emergence of Large Language Models (LLMs) from 2023 onwards represents the most recent phase of this evolution. Models such as GPT-4, (GPT-4o), and (GPT-5) are generative artificial intelligence models based on the Transformer architecture. Trained on massive datasets to understand, summarize, translate, and even generate human language, they demonstrate remarkable translation capabilities, performing comparably to novice or mid-level human translators, particularly in terms of accuracy. However, they still show notable weaknesses, especially in translating specific entities where they tend to produce literal translations rather than seeking the appropriate equivalent. The Large Language Models (LLMs) offer several advantages for translation, including zero-shot translation capabilities between language pairs not explicitly encountered during training, deep contextual understanding derived from vast textual data, and the flexibility to adapt to various domains through in-context learning. A significant number of translation agencies now utilize LLMs for automated translation. This rapid adoption is driven by the models' ability to leverage vast amounts of data, including the collective output of translators, revisers, and subject-matter experts involved in the industry.

Adaptive Machine Translation (AMT) utilizing LLMs represents a recent innovation that allows systems to adjust in real-time based on corrections from human post-editors, thanks to online machine learning rather than waiting for batch retraining. Indeed, LLMs can be effectively employed for machine translation through in-context learning, enabling the model to adapt immediately to user corrections and improve subsequent translations in real-time. This great capacity for continuous improvement is the core strength of Adaptive MT. Its primary advantages include continuous learning based on user feedback, immediate updates without the need for extensive post-edition retraining—thereby reducing translation costs by over 60%—and a heightened context-sensitivity for more relevant and precise translations. Real-time adaptation is particularly valuable in specialized fields such as legal, medical, and technical translation, where consistent terminology is vital.

By 2024, multimodal translation emerged as a new frontier in machine translation, adding a visual dimension to the textual one by integrating the translation of multimodal texts such as films, advertisements, documentaries, comics, and websites (Ramos Pinto, S. & Adami, E. 2020). In this approach, the model utilizes both the source text and an associated image to produce a more accurate translation. The integration of diverse semiotic resources (or modes) makes translational multimodality a particularly useful ally for translators in overcoming difficulties arising from ambiguity caused by word polysemy. Multimodal translation has proven highly effective in audiovisual translation (subtitling for films and series), as well as product-oriented translation for cross-border e-commerce, significantly enhancing overall translation quality.

Machine Translation Post-Editing (MTPE) has become a common and standard practice in the translation market, combining the speed of machine translation with the precision of human editing. In this process, a system generates an initial translation, which a human translator (or bio-translator) then revises and refines—correcting errors, enhancing consistency, and ensuring adherence to specific stylistic or terminological requirements. Consequently, post-editing can reduce both translation time and costs while maintaining human-level accuracy. There exist two primary levels of post-editing : light post-editing, aimed at general content comprehension, and full post-editing, intended for documents requiring quality equivalent to that of a human translation. However, MTPE demands constant vigilance. Inexperienced editors may overlook semantic errors, producing translations that are fluent yet inaccurate. High-stakes fields—such as legal, medical, and financial sectors—require particular attention, as even minor translation errors can have severe consequences.

I.2. Neural Networks, Deep Learning, and Translation Quality

Neural Machine Translation (NMT) systems employ deep neural networks to learn how to translate entire sentences by considering the global context, rather than isolated segments or words. This approach enables the generation of significantly more coherent translations, the recognition of idiomatic expressions, and improved handling of linguistic challenges such as word order and semantic ambiguities. Deep Learning has facilitated considerable advancements, including sequence-to-sequence models, the attention mechanism, and the Transformer architecture.

- Sequence-to-sequence models integrate an encoder (which processes the source sentence) and a decoder (which generates the translation), enabling them to efficiently store and transform contextual information.
- The introduction of the attention mechanism has allowed models to "focus" on the most relevant words, thereby improving the translation of long or complex sentences.
- The Transformer architecture, which processes exclusively attention mechanisms, has significantly increased training speed and overall translation quality, providing extensive learning capabilities to systems such as Google NMT and DeepL.

Thanks to these advancements, the generated translations are more natural and grammatically correct. They exhibit superior contextual adaptation due to enhanced semantic understanding and demonstrate higher performance in low-resource languages or specialized fields, owing to the models' ability to assimilate vast amounts of multilingual and domain-specific data. Deep learning systems now achieve a quality level comparable to that of human translators, particularly for technical, informative, or specialized texts across many common language pairs.

1.3. Integration of AI into Translators' Professional Practices

The integration of artificial intelligence into the professional practices of translators is profoundly transforming the profession by enhancing efficiency while simultaneously presenting new challenges. Indeed, an increasing number of translators no longer perceive AI-based tools as a threat but rather as complementary tools, especially Neural Machine Translation (NMT) systems that provide rapid initial drafts, Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools with AI-enhanced translation memories and terminological databases, and Large Language Models (LLMs) used to enrich translations, suggest reformulations, or verify consistency. These tools allow translators to perform accelerated pre-translation work, which they subsequently post-edit to ensure high quality tailored to specific contexts.

In summary, the bond between translation and artificial intelligence is now permanently forged. The torrential rise of new technologies has ultimately automated nearly the entire translation process. The transformations undergone by the field are such that any approach to the profession is henceforth inseparable from its ongoing technological evolution (El Bacha, 2024).

II. Evolution/Involution of Translator Competencie

II.1. New Competencies Required in the Face of AI

The new competencies required of translators in the face of artificial intelligence (AI) include mastery of computer-assisted translation tools, adaptation to digital environments, and the development of critical and creative skills for cultural mediation. It is essential for translators to combine flexibility in handling AI with subtlety in performing complex tasks such as post-editing, quality control, and the management of cultural nuances that machines cannot always adequately process.

As professionalism in translation is now predicated on the translator's technological proficiency alongside linguistic competence (El Bacha, 2024), translators must be adept at using computer-assisted translation (CAT) software, machine translation post-editing, and

generative AI tools. A deep understanding of these technologies enables them to leverage the speed and precision of machines while ensuring final quality. In response to the automation of routine tasks, translators must—in addition to the aforementioned technological skills—develop human-centric and critical competencies by strengthening their intercultural mediation capabilities, contextual sensitivity, and creativity. Furthermore, they must cultivate skills in complex problem-solving and multidisciplinary collaboration.

II.2. The Translator as Cultural Interpreter and Quality Regulator

The role of the translator has undergone a significant transformation in recent years, shifting from a simple linguistic transfer function to one of cultural mediation and quality regulation within the translation workflow. The translator acts as a cultural interpreter, facilitating understanding and content adaptation between distinct cultures. This role necessitates an in-depth knowledge of cultural referents, social norms, and the specific values of each context, enabling the transmission of not only word meanings but also subtle cultural nuances and implications. Consequently, the translator serves as a mediator, ensuring that the message received in the target language remains faithful to the source language's intent and context. As a quality regulator, the translator ensures the coherence, precision, and relevance of the translated text. This responsibility includes verifying terminology, adhering to stylistic standards, and accounting for the expectations of the target audience. Thus, the translator must possess advanced technical and writing skills, alongside the ability to evaluate and adjust text quality according to the specific requirements of the context of use.

The modern translator is thus simultaneously a cultural interpreter, responsible for the faithful transmission of content within its cultural context, and a quality regulator, ensuring the rigor and relevance of the final text. This evolution reflects the increasing complexity of intercultural exchanges and the necessity for a translational approach that transcends mere linguistic conversion.

II.3. The Risk of Certain Skills Becoming Obsolete

The translator competencies most at risk of disappearing due to the reliance on AI are primarily routine and repetitive tasks, such as the translation of simple or standardized texts. In contrast, skills related to intercultural mediation and the post-editing of complex machine translations remain indispensable for human translators. This necessitates a deep understanding of what it means to communicate effectively through text that sounds human—moving beyond mere error correction to enhance fluency and ensure a target product that aligns with the communicative objectives of the source text:

> "That requires an understanding of what it means to communicate effectively in human sounding text, which goes beyond correcting mistakes to encompass improving the flow and making sure that the final translation does what the text is meant to do." (Ying, W. 2024)

It is also crucial for translators to develop technological translation competencies to adapt to an increasingly tech-driven environment. Consequently, the skills most threatened by obsolescence are those associated with basic, automatable translation tasks. Conversely, quality control and cultural adaptation competencies remain paramount, enabling translators to

optimize their workflow by saving time on repetitive tasks and focusing more on the overall quality of the translated content (Doherty, S. 2016).

III. Ethical and Deontological Challenges

The need for an ethics framework adapted to recent technological shifts is increasingly felt in the face of the rise of machine translation, driven by recent advancements in artificial intelligence. Ethical, deontological, and professional inquiries have been raised regarding the risks technology poses to working conditions—including a lack of transparency, remuneration, copyright, professional status, and the autonomy of translators during the translation process, etc—as well as the organizational aspects of the profession, the broader context of computer-assisted translation tool usage, and the motivations behind their implementation (Schumacher, P. & Hansen, D. 2024). In this regard, Ying Wang (2024) notes that an ethics of artificial intelligence must account for algorithmic bias, the responsibility of human translators regarding the impartiality of translations, and the legal implications of using AI-generated translations in a professional setting. Translators must be aware of the ethical challenges they will face when working in a sector that integrates AI.

> "AI ethics should include algorithmic bias, responsibilities of human translators to ensure fairness of translations, and legal implications of using AI-generated translations in professional settings. Translators should be aware of the moral landscape they will face when working within an industry that encompasses AI technology." (Ying, W. 2024)

In addition to these ethical and regulatory concerns, further anxieties surround the methods by which artificial intelligence models are trained and the ways in which data is collected. Questions are also being raised regarding the ethical use of training data, as well as issues of consent, confidentiality, and data protection.

III.1. Artificial Intelligence and Translator Responsibility

The impact of artificial intelligence on translator responsibility manifests in several key aspects. On one hand, human responsibility remains central; even as AI performs an increasing share of the translation, it can generate errors or biases that must be detected and corrected. It is therefore essential for the translator to assume the role of reviewer and quality controller, guaranteeing the reliability, accuracy, and cultural adaptation of the translated texts. On the other hand, the ethical and legal question of liability for errors or damages caused by AI-assisted translation is rapidly evolving, with legislation currently under debate to determine accountability in cases of AI-related harm. Thus, the translator’s responsibility is not disappearing but is being redefined, placing a premium on critical human oversight and reinforced professional ethics regarding the use of AI technologies in translation. However, it is crucial to note that current laws and regulations are largely outpaced by the speed of AI-driven machine translation. Consequently, legislators face a potential legal vacuum, lacking the necessary juridical tools to address complex situations such as intellectual property protection or data confidentiality.

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III.2. Intellectual Property and Data Confidentiality

Intellectual property in machine translation presents complex challenges related to copyright protection, as various AI applications frequently generate translations based on vast corpora containing protected works. The status of machine-produced translation raises questions regarding ownership and the recognition of rights—often attributed to the system provider or the user—while the role of the human translator in this framework remains to be clarified. Regarding data confidentiality, the use of online machine translation services often involves transmitting sensitive content to third-party servers, creating risks for the protection of both personal and professional data. Is it not cause for concern that confidential data, strategic information, or trade and industrial secrets could be intercepted, disclosed to third parties, and exploited for dubious purposes? Companies and translators must ensure compliance with security standards, notably by selecting tools that offer encryption and contractual guarantees preventing the use of data for algorithmic training. Thus, protecting intellectual property and data confidentiality represent major challenges in machine translation, requiring constant vigilance and reinforced legal and technical measures.

III.3. Translation: A Profession Facing Dehumanization?

The risks of dehumanization in machine translation—driven by AI technologies—primarily involve the loss of cultural richness, subjectivity, and empathy that only a human translator can provide. While these technologies can generate linguistically accurate translations, they often lack the necessary cultural or emotional context, potentially resulting in mechanical texts devoid of deep meaning. This dehumanization can also lead to a stylistic homogenization, where linguistic diversity and creativity are sacrificed in favor of standardized efficiency. Furthermore, an over-reliance on AI risks marginalizing the critical, intellectual, and reflexive role of human translators.

One of the major risks in AI-assisted machine translation is the loss of meaning. This risk stems primarily from the systems' inability to fully grasp contextual nuances, lexical and phraseological ambiguity, and the cultural or subjective aspects of the source text. Despite advancements in neural machine translation, AI lacks a genuine understanding of deep meaning, which can lead to mistranslations, misinterpretations, and an impoverishment of the message. These risks of loss and failure are particularly pronounced in literary or technical translation, where meaning must be both faithful and precise. The presence of the human translator thus remains essential to rectify these errors realign the target product with its context, and thereby restore the semantic richness that artificial intelligence cannot guarantee

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IV. Future Perspectives and Challenges

IV.1. Human-Machine Collaboration: The Future of Translation?

All indications suggest that the future of translation lies in a hybrid approach that combines the contributions of artificial intelligence technologies with human expertise. Rather than replacing human translators, these technologies serve as enhancement tools—handling repetitive tasks and suggesting improvements—while translators focus on what they do best: translating.

The hybrid translation process typically comprises three stages: AI-driven machine pre-translation, human revision, and final quality assurance. AI generates an initial rapid and coherent draft, followed by human translators who refine, contextualize, and adapt the target product. This approach yields significant cost savings compared to traditional translation services while maintaining high accuracy rates. The 'human-in-the-loop' (HITL) concept places the human translator at a pivotal stage of the process, enabling active participation in the supervision, correction, and validation of automated translation decisions. This methodology combines the execution speed and precision of translation technologies with human intuition and judgment. It secures the deployment of artificial intelligence within the professional translation landscape by fostering collaboration between human linguists and AI. Consequently, the active and effective presence of the human translator at the heart of the automated process serves as an essential safeguard against errors, discrepancies, biases, and other imperfections of current automated systems. These shortcomings are particularly evident when dealing with cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and emotional contexts. Translating creative, marketing, and literary content requires a level of cultural sensitivity and creativity that only human translators can provide. Similarly, highly regulated sectors—such as the legal, medical, and financial fields—continue to require rigorous human oversight due to the severe consequences of translation errors. In short, a coexistence between bio-translation and machine translation is not only conceivable but highly desirable.

IV.2. The Translator’s Profession in the Medium and Long Term

AI-assisted machine translation has profoundly transformed the quality of automated output over the past decade. Its integration has yielded more fluent and accurate translations, significantly reducing the frequent errors characteristic of previous systems. The increased reliance on neural networks and Deep Learning appears to favor the emergence of new trends that will continue to shape the future of machine translation. These include Adaptive Machine Translation (AMT)—also referred to as adaptive or self-adaptive translation—which allows organizations to finely tune machine translation decisions to specific scenarios, domains, or industries. Furthermore, the rise of Automated Post-Editing (APE), through the combination of machine translation with Large Language Models (LLMs), now enables the further automation of the post-editing stage. This development minimizes traditional translation workloads while optimizing the roles of expert human translators.

However, the translation industry faces significant socio-economic challenges. Generative artificial intelligence is expected to negatively impact the future earnings of a large majority of translators, forcing many to adapt and reposition themselves strategically by developing complementary skills, transitioning to other sectors, or facing obsolescence. This is due to the declining demand for basic bilingual skills as translation technology advances. Increasingly sophisticated technological competencies are now required of translators: mastery of technological tools and an understanding of AI models, expertise in post-editing and hybrid workflow management, and the critical thinking necessary to detect and rectify system errors or biases."

Additional concerns are emerging as human translational intervention diminishes in the face of the massive deployment of new technologies. The latter pose a risk of fostering an

over-reliance on artificial intelligence, which could compromise translation quality if human oversight proves insufficient in addressing cultural nuances, literary creativity, wordplay, and sensitive contexts.

Furthermore, the trend toward automating the act of translation has a clearly visible consequence: the homogenization of translated texts. This unspoken move toward standardization leads to a devaluation of the translator's intellectual effort, traditionally characterized by creativity, the ability to contextualize and argue, and a mastery of nuances and subtle phrasing (Kihal, S. 2025). Today's translators find their intellectual space shrinking to nothing with their tasks limited to revision, correction, adjusting translations, and terminological monitoring—a role that professional translators find to be 'an extremely boring, tedious, and unrewarding chore' (Church, K. & Hovy, E. 1993)."

Since the widespread adoption of machine translation tools, amateur translation practices have gained significant momentum. Indeed, the accessibility facilitated by these new technologies has fostered a misconception of translation as an effortless task accessible to all. This simplistic view has confronted translation professionals with increased and unfair competition, forcing them to lower their pricing standards. Driven by these competitive dynamics, there is a rising demand for low-cost services, with budget-friendly offers encouraging the underpricing of translation work. This competitive landscape leads to the devaluation of the translation profession, which is now increasingly equated with a 'low-cost' activity rather than a highly specialized expertise requiring continuous training and ethical responsibility (Kihal, S. 2025).

This continuous evolution pushes translators to become familiar with computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools designed to optimize their workflows and delivery chains, particularly regarding the adherence to translation deadlines. To remain competitive, they must master several fields, while possessing an in-depth knowledge of the subjects they translate, which implies continuous training (Mattioda, M, 2024).

IV.3. Is a Future for Translation Without Translators Conceivable?

The rise of new technologies—particularly AI-assisted machine translation—alongside the diversification of translation demands and shifting working conditions, is blurring traditional representations of the translation profession. Indeed, conventional categorizations (literary, specialized, technical, or legal translation, and interpreting among others) have given way to new designations: localization, adaptation, transcreation, post-editing, multilingual technical writing, language mediation, linguistic transfer, and terminological monitoring, etc. Translators now form a fragmented and splintered body. Today, a localizer, an audiovisual translator, and a legal translator are as distinct from one another as an ambulance driver, an ice cream vendor, and a mover—even if they all use a vehicle as their primary tool. Each category possesses its own ethics, quality standards, specific professional relationships, and convictions regarding rights, etc. Regardless, the translation profession is evolving, and the professional body is in a state of flux. The translator is simultaneously a consultant, communicator, advisor, and mediator, and this list of tasks is set to expand. All of the above necessitates a redefinition of both translation and the translator's role, yet it in no way foreshadows the disappearance of human translation.

Conclusion:

To conclude, AI-assisted machine translation has undergone a remarkable journey, from the Rule-Based Machine Translation of the 1950s to today's sophisticated Large Language Models. Each stage of this evolution—from statistical approaches to neural networks, and from the Transformer architecture to LLMs, CAT tools, and adaptive translation—has brought significant improvements in quality, speed, and accessibility. The integration of AI into professional translation practices is now a key driver of change, fostering enhanced productivity through close human-machine collaboration. The future appears to be a symbiosis of human and artificial intelligence, where technology amplifies rather than replaces human expertise, creating new possibilities for intercultural communication. However, by demanding constant and increasingly specialized skill adaptation, AI models risk outpacing translators, making any attempt at real-time adaptation seem surreal. Consequently, it is certain that the future of professional translation will depend on the ability of translators to appropriate new technologies and to leverage their unique human qualities (Schumacher, P. & Hansen, D., 2024). Responses to ethical and regulatory concerns remain in the early stages. Yet, one thing is certain: translation cannot be reduced to the power of a machine—no matter how high-performing—devoid of its human and socio-cultural dimensions, as if it were merely a technical solution to a technical problem (Gambier, Y. 2001).

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