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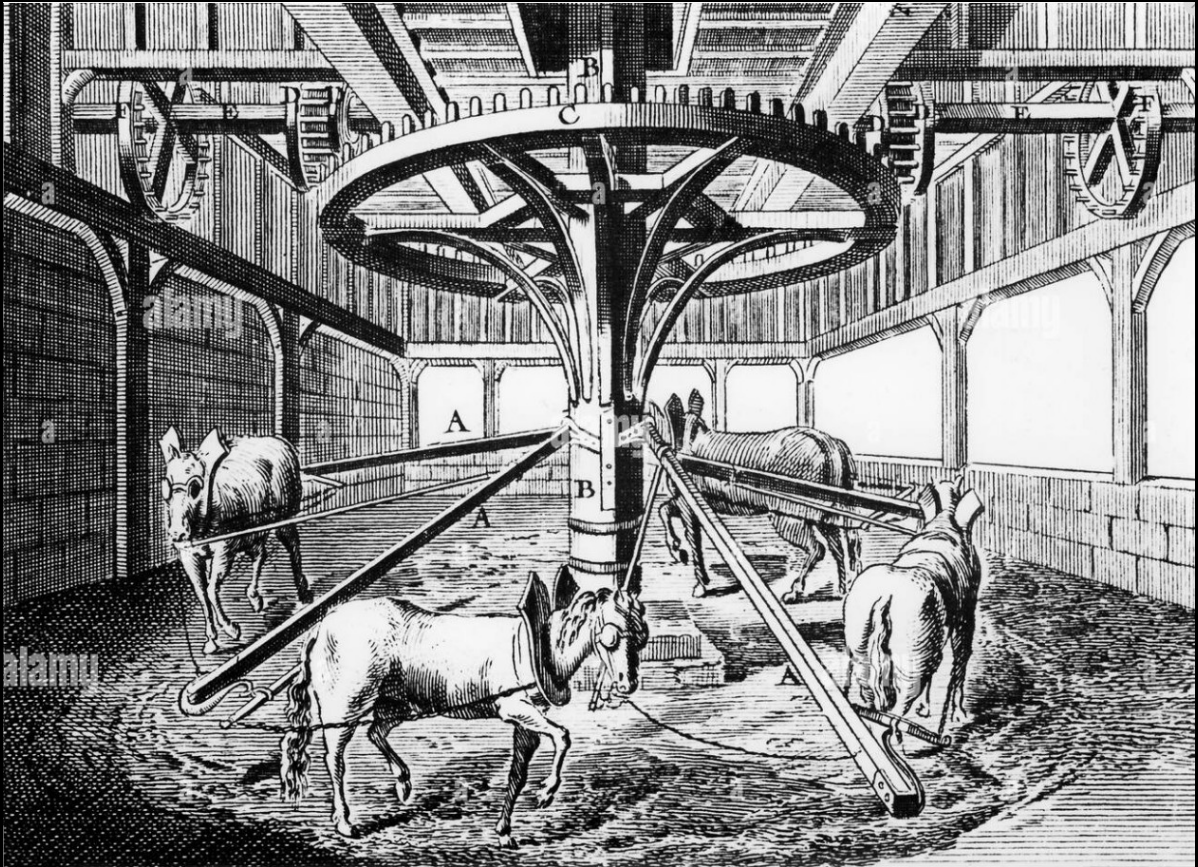
„Human in the loop“ – Zu Platz und Rolle des menschlichen Übersetzers in zukünftigen Übersetzungsworkflows **Eine anekdotische Diskursanalyse**

Germersheim, 1. Juli

Oliver Czulo, IALT



Photo by [Jonny Gios](#) on [Unsplash](#)

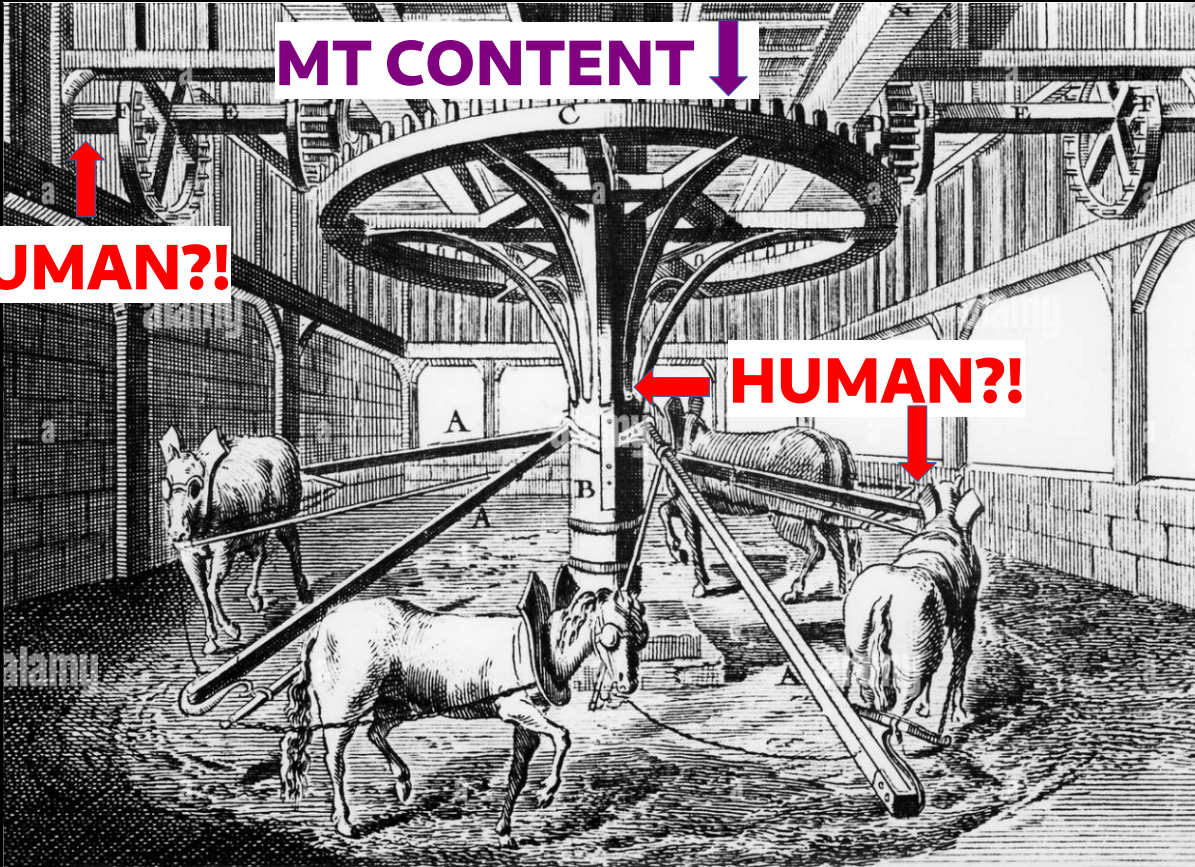


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MT CONTENT ↓

HUMAN?!

HUMAN?!



<https://www.alamy.de/stockfoto-alkohol-bier-brauerei-innenansicht-muhle-kupferstich-frankreich-18-jahrhundert-rad-muhlrade-esel-getreide-historisch-historisch-menschen-19802368.html>

ANEKDOTISCHE EINDRÜCKE AUS DEM DISKURS DER DIGITALEN TRANSLATOLOGIE

KAY 1997 [1980]: THE PROPER PLACE OF MAN AND MACHINE

„The proper thing to do is [...] to develop cooperative man–machine systems“

„there is much about it that is mechanical and routine and, if this were given over to a machine, the productivity of the translator would not only be magnified but his work would become more rewarding, more exciting, more human“

OLOHAN 2011: THE DANCE OF AGENCY

“I’m scared to death of letting Stupido manhandle my TM’s“

“some people are not compatible with some programs”

„T4 does not claim to know how to [help develop most desirable new features]: ‘it’s not my job, I am a translator. I don’t ask SDL engineers how to translate’“ (4/11/09). For T4, in the dance of agency between software developers and translators, the attempted accommodation of the software to the translators has, in fact, produced resistances for the software users.

Automation frees up 25% of labor hours for more complex tasks

Cognitive insights allow workers to be more productive and effective, extending their abilities

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LiLT. 2019. Embedded human.



LiLT. 2020. http://images.ctfassets.net/uqw1u4k79vvo/2ScU65sHFsn6QnOzWERCNx/a2a9f6f3a056faf6a71524df53d33a3c/Lilt_HerolImages_Technology.png

MACKEN ET AL. 2020: EFFECT OF MACHINE TRANSLATION IN A PRODUCTION PROCESS

“I prefer to translate with machine translation because I have the impression that I have a base, a foundation on which I can build. It’s a reassuring feeling.”

“Not having to start from scratch is reassuring.”

“I also like the feeling that I’m not working alone—even if it is just a silly machine that is there to *help* me.” [Hervorh. i.O.]

**„RESIST THE URGE TO BE
IMPRESSED“
(EMILY BENDER 2022)**

BENDERS KRITIK AM KI-DISKURS

„I think it is always worth pausing and considering on what grounds we are talking about ‚training‘, ‚learning‘ and ‚intelligence‘ in these systems; what metaphors are at play; and to what extent we are asked, as readers, to nod along to the metaphor without any clear guidance as to which aspects apply and which are merely suggestive.“

„When a computer seems to ‚speak our language‘, we’re actually the ones doing all of the work“

„What’s needed is not something out of science fiction — it’s regulation, empowerment of ordinary people and empowerment of workers.“

THESE(!): (AUßEN)DISKURSIVES UND INDUSTRIELLES „LEVELLING OUT“ ZWISCHEN MENSCH UND MASCHINE

Dehumanisierung menschlicher Übersetzer einerseits
(*Mechanical Turk*s; „übersetzt ja nur“)

Humanisierung von Maschinen andererseits (Projektion menschlicher Eigenschaften)

Superhumanisierung von Maschinen?

AUSSTEHEND

→ umfangreichere Diskursanalyse

→ Wie können die *Spuren*(!) in unserem diskursiven Verhalten und die *Reflexion* darüber dazu beitragen, unser außersprachliches Handeln zu informieren?



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Forthcoming: Machine translation for everyone: Empowering users in the age of artificial intelligence

Dorothy Kenny

Synopsis

Language learning and translation have always been complementary pillars of multilingualism in the European Union. Both have been affected by the increasing availability of machine translation (MT): language learners now make use of free online MT to help them both understand and produce texts in a second language, but there are fears that uninformed use of the technology could undermine effective language learning. At the same time, MT is promoted as a technology that will change the face of professional translation, but the technical opacity of contemporary approaches, and the legal and ethical issues they raise, can make the participation of human translators in contemporary MT workflows particularly complicated. Against this background, this book attempts to promote teaching and learning about MT among a broad range of readers, including language learners, language teachers, trainee translators, translation teachers, and professional translators. It presents a rationale for learning about MT, and

Machine translation for everyone

Empowering users in the age of artificial intelligence

Edited by
Dorothy Kenny

Translation and Multilingual Natural
Language Processing 10



VIELEN DANK!

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