Educators and students should treat AI as a collaborative partner. This approach enhances education, preparing individuals for a globalized world while allowing them to build creatively upon AI-generated content.

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ETHICS OF USING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TRANSLATION: PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION QUALITY AND ORIGINALITY

The rapid development of the world has significantly transformed various professional fields, including translation. People tend to use artificial intelligence daily and integrate it into their work process, and translation is no exception. However, with the growth of AI use, there are now concerns about the quality and originality of translation.

Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools are among the most used among translators. It is made to take previously translated texts or specific fragments and automatically incorporate matching segments into new documents, reducing repetitive work for the translator. With these tools, translators increase the speed of their work. It is also very easy to use, so any translator can access it (Kutsak, 2025). However, this type of translation is not reliable by itself, as it needs constant revision and cannot

translate things like idioms or shift the meaning of some words and phrases in the source language.

While AI-driven machine translation (MT) continues to evolve rapidly, it remains unreliable as a standalone solution. AI doesn't have the same understanding of the text as a human and can produce inaccurate or misleading translations. In fields like medicine or law, mistakes can lead to severe consequences (Biuro Perekladiv Admiral, n.d.). Automated tools also don't understand cultural nuances, which makes it possible for inappropriate translations to appear. Furthermore, when any mistake occurs, it is important to find the reason for it, and ethically, it is important to find out whether the machine or the human is responsible for it.

To ensure accuracy and maintain translation quality, it is crucial to have a human to check all the work. Human oversight is necessary to detect and correct instances where AI-generated translations reflect stereotypes or offensive language. Human editors perform post-editing to refine AI-generated texts, ensuring coherence, fluency, and adherence to style guidelines (Holovatska, 2023).

In conclusion, while AI and digital translation technologies are increasingly integrated into the field, they should be viewed as assistive rather than autonomous tools.

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