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A CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND HUMAN TRANSLATION BASED ON LEGAL TEXTS

Abstract.This study thus aimed to examine any remaining contrasts between human and AI translation in the legal field to investigate the potential hypothesis that there is now no difference between human and AI translation. The paper thus also examined concerns about whether the need for human translators will decline in the face of AI development, as well as beginning to assess whether it will ever be possible for those in the legal field to depend only on machine translation.
Key words:artificial intelligence, translation software, machine translation, human translation, legal translation, Google Translate, Bing, Microsoft Translator, DeepL, Reverso, Systran Translate, and Amazon Translate. Several computer-aided translation (CAT) tools such as Memoq, Trados, Smartcat, Lokalise, Smartling, Crowdin, TextUnited.

Introduction. Artificial intelligence has advanced significantly in recent years, affecting multiple aspects of life. In particular, this has had an impact on the machine translation of texts, reducing or removing human interaction. Artificial intelligence (AI)-based translation software models have thus become widely available, and these now include Google Translate, Bing, Microsoft Translator, DeepL, Reverso, Systran Translate, and Amazon Translate. Several computer-aided translation (CAT) tools such as Memoq, Trados, Smartcat, Lokalise, Smartling, Crowdin, TextUnited, and Memsource are also available. More recently, artificial intelligence has been applied in the development of applications such as ChatGPT, ChatSonic, GPT-3 Playground, Chat GPT 4 and YouChat, which simulate conversational responses to researchers' inquiries, mimicking human interactions more directly.

Method and methodology. A survey method was used to collect the data and information obtained from Google Form links distributed to a number of relevant individuals, students. The reason for using this method was to ensure that social distancing regulations were still complied.

The following data collection procedures were staged: firstly. a literature review was conducted so as to provide additional insights for question-designing development for the upcoming survey. Subsequently, some of the filtered data and information gathered were transformed into a question set, then come into Google Form in multiple-choice problems.Eventually, its link was shared via each member's social media.

Result and discussion. AI is short for Artificial Intelligence. Today, technology reigns supreme on a global scale. According to the results of a survey of 3,000 CIOs (Chief Information Officers) [9], artificial intelligence emerged as the most mentioned and sweeping technology, edging out data and analytics, appearing to be catching up quickly. AI is laying a solid foundation and is expected to be the technology with the most human interaction in the near future. As a result, AI can offer the best Artificial Intelligence Certification in English NCR.

A robot is a programmable artificially constructed entity designed to perform various tasks [10]. When programmers successfully implant brains into robots, these robots possess human-like intelligence, similar patterns of behaviour, emotions, and feelings to humans', and are thus said to have Artificial Intelligence engineered into them [11]. In recent years, AI has made significant progress and is considered to have taken a large and promising leap forward.

Through extensive research and development by IBM (International Business Machines), artificial intelligence has demonstrated the ability to replicate most tasks that were previously believed to be exclusive to humans, including debating [12].

The organization's Project Debate is aimed at facilitating human-AI debate to assist decision-makers in making more informed decisions. AI has made significant progress in recent years, and is now capable of a wide range of tasks, including arguing. However, it is still in its infancy and will continue being molded in the coming years to become the sole companion of humans and even outperform humans in certain jobs requiring maximum precision and consistency [13].

Artificial intelligence is a branch of computer science concerned with the development of autonomous tools and systems. Different varieties of AI analyze diverse data sets to identify patterns and determine which strategy or action has the highest probability of success. For example, Google Translate is the most recent machine translation model.

The engines determine how to accurately translate content by interpreting the intent of the source text using neural networks trained by machine learning. The Translate utility is remarkable, and AI in translation software focuses on translation management. This indicates that AI is directly related to automatic translation and is used to improve translation efficiency and quality in specific situations. Two main technological innovations have driven technological development in translation: computer-assisted translation tools and machine translation.

Computer-Assisted Translation Tools (CAT Tools) arose in response to the need of businesses to translate their products for success on international markets [14]. Some software companies and other technology-related industries in the 1990s sought a way to increase translation productivity and maintain linguistic data consistency across an increasing number of languages and countries. These CAT Tools are the first significant technological transition and memory for contemporary translation endeavours. CAT Tools are not a machine translation program and has no predefined dictionary. They employ a translation memory (TM) to retain a translator's previously translated text, allowing subsequent texts with similar linguistic composition to utilize this TM in whole or in part [15]. For instance, translating the preceding text from English to Uzbek.

Conclusion. By dividing the source text into smaller, more manageable chunks, a computer-assisted translation tool expedites the translation process. It organizes these text segments in a manner making it simpler for the translator to effectively translate the text and saves time during the translation process. The computer-assisted translation tool stores the source and translated segments as separate translation units [16]. It stores these segments in a translation memory, a translation database. Translation units stored in the translation memory can be accessed and utilized at any moment, either within the same document or in a different one. Special search capabilities in computer-assisted translation tools enable the translator to access fragments of translated text even if two fragments do not exactly match.

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