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The use of computer tools in the modern translation of agricultural texts

Anna Monashnenko[*]
PhD in Pedagogy, Associate Professor
National university of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine
03041, 15 Heroiv Defence Str., Kyiv, Ukraine
https://orcid.org/0009-0003-7992-8089

Gelena Lugova
Teacher
Elementary school Geschwister-Scholl-Schule
35576, 19b Weingartenstr., Wetzlar, Germany
https://orcid.org/0009-0004-2785-613X

Abstract. Due to the growing role of the Internet in the international exchange of information, the demand for rapid translation as a means of communication is growing rapidly. In order to meet the needs of document management, scientific and technical documentation, and the exchange of experience, modern professional translators are turning to software developments to optimise their work. The purpose of this study was to analyse the advantages and disadvantages of using computer tools for translating agricultural texts from German to Ukrainian, with a particular focus on the application of machine translation systems. This paper provided an overview of modern computer tools and a comparative analysis of problematic aspects of translating agricultural texts from German to Ukrainian. For the study, the author used Google and DeepL machine translation systems and the method of manual assessment of the quality of the resulting text. Given that the use of computer tools is perceived as a manifestation of technological progress and can significantly increase the productivity of a professional translator, this study focused on the analysis of the use of computer tools in the translation of agricultural texts from German into Ukrainian. In addition, the paper presented a comparative analysis of two machine translation systems and the specific features of the post-editing process. In the current environment, when speed is becoming increasingly important and a prerequisite for competitiveness, machine translation is becoming a service offered by translation companies and professional translators via the Internet. Online services provide many users with the opportunity to receive instant

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[*]*Corresponding author*

translations when the quality of the translation is not of fundamental importance. Professional automated translation tools. Considering that the spread of MT systems and other software products in translation activity has significantly altered the conventional approach to working with text, this study aimed to identify the challenges associated with using computer tools in the translation of agricultural texts and ways to address them. Under these conditions, the need to acquire skills in working with MT systems is becoming increasingly urgent

Keywords: post-editing; translation automation; machine translation; computer translation; translation memory; source language; target language

Introduction

The agricultural sector is one of the important components of the country's economy, and providing cross-language communication contributes to the development of new sales markets, attracting new customers and adapting products to the needs of foreign consumers, but the specifics of translation in this area remain insufficiently studied. For this reason, the use of computer tools during translation, and raising awareness about machine translation and post-editing is particularly important, given their growing role in translation activities, and in identifying the differences between machine and human translation

The problem of updating the classification of computer-assisted translation tools is being addressed in numerous papers by international scholars. N. Pushuk (2021) suggests distinguishing between the role of humans in translation into automated machine translation systems and automated systems. However, within automated systems, a person is an integral part of the translation process, and the function of the machine is to perform routine operations, such as searching for words and phrases in automatic dictionaries and displaying their translation on the screen with the subsequent ability to insert them into the source text. The need for a new classification is emphasised in the study by A. Alcina (2008). The emergence of neuromachine translation aroused considerable interest among translation experts, which became the basis for research to determine its capabilities. Thus, according to L. Ahrenberg (2017), the translation of Google Translate from English to Swedish using NMT1 did not reach the level of publication and required editing, during which some words or phrases were replaced to achieve accuracy. Word editing accounted for almost 50%, but the main problem was that inaccurately translated words either affected the style or interfered with the message. Post-editing, according to the researcher, can create readable text, but it cannot reach the level of human-translated text.

Guided by the fact that MT post-editing has established itself as a translation service, M. Yamada (2019) also conducted an experiment to compare two machine translation systems (Google Translate SMT and NMT), the task of which was to identify the potential of college students for post-editing, namely Google Translate SMT and NMT. Using a human parallel assessment of a set of individual simple sentences, it was found that Google NMT (neural machine translation system) reduces the number of translation errors by an average of 60% compared to Google SMT (statistical machine translation system), however, the cost of effort and editing volume showed almost the same results with a small advantage. The statistical report showed 1.5 times more serious errors, 72% of which are considered very serious, while NMT had 37% of the total number of errors.

In order to adapt computer programmes for translating agricultural texts, a team of

Swedish researchers conducted a study of a system based on statistical translation and a machine translation system based on MATS rules (Sweden). The main task of the team was to adapt statistical machine translation to a new field, which meant training probabilistic models on new material, installing and preparing the software and tools necessary for such a stage of training. According to R. Weijnitz *et al*. (2015), automatic translation assessment systems are a worthy alternative, but manual assessment is still necessary to identify specific weaknesses in existing translation systems, but the experiment has shown that both static and rule-based systems produce unsatisfactory results so far. The commercialisation strategy provides additional public funding for developments in three areas: automotive service literature, EU texts on agriculture, and Swedish Security Service reports. According to the researchers, this system is close to commercial applications, where the quality of publications can be achieved after proper editing.

Investigating the problem of machine translation (MT) and post-editing of agricultural texts from Spanish to English and Italian, A. Moran Vallejo (2019) published the results of a comparative analysis of the DeepL and Microsoft Translator systems. The experiment identified the main types of errors and evaluated the machine translation mechanisms that provide the best results. According to A. Moran Vallejo (2019), DeepL showed better results compared to Microsoft Translator. At the terminological level, both gave the same number of errors, too literal translation, but DeepL prevailed in terms of grammar and overall fluency. The researcher emphasises that machine translation can be a starting point for further editing, which is necessary to achieve optimal results, since MT mechanisms do not always provide perfect translations. This highlights the importance of teaching future translators editing. H. Veselovska & S. Radetska (2021), analysing the types of machine translation, conclude that hybrid approaches that are a combination of classical and statistical approaches are becoming increasingly popular. However, so far MT systems are not suitable for working with texts containing a large number of compound and complex sentences and work efficiently mainly at the level of phrases.

This paper continues the line of identifying problematic aspects of the use of computer tools in the translation of agricultural texts from German to Ukrainian and analysing the advantages and disadvantages of using computer tools in the translation of agricultural texts from German to Ukrainian, in particular, the use of machine translation systems, which will contribute to further research in this area. The purpose of the study was to analyse the advantages and disadvantages of using computer tools in translating agricultural texts from German to Ukrainian, in particular, the use of machine translation systems. The objectives of the study were: to determine the quality that computer tools provide when translating agricultural texts using the method of manual translation evaluation, since its quality prevails over the results of translation evaluation using computer systems; to find out the reason for the assumption by machine translation systems of the main errors and to investigate ways to correct them; to analyse the principles of classifications of the main computer tools of the translator. The scientific originality of the study is to identify key problems and challenges associated with the use of computer tools for translating agricultural texts from German to Ukrainian, which opens up opportunities for deeper research and improvement of translation methods in this area.

As an important means of global interaction, translation plays an important role in the process of cross-language communication and knowledge exchange, assigning translators the role of cross-cultural and cross-language communicators, that is, intermediaries in overcoming the cross-language barrier. In the context

of growing demand, translation needs cannot be met only by traditional human translation, which is why the attention of linguists and developers is also focused on technological advances in translation practice, and their use and improvement often becomes the subject of research and discussion. It is also not subject to scepticism that computer translation tools have not only improved the quality and productivity of translation, but also contributed to international communication and demonstrated the growing need for new technological solutions.

Materials and Methods

The research was based on articles of resolutions, reports, and periodicals of the agricultural sector, for example, regulatory documents of agricultural policy, such as *Europäische Politik mit Perspektiven für Land- und Forstwirtschaft sowie den Ländlichen Raum (European Policy with Prospects for Agriculture and Forestry and Rural Development)*, publications of online journal Agrarheute. Nachrichten für die Landwirtschaft. Two popular machine translation systems were used to translate agricultural texts from German to Ukrainian: the development of the German company DeepL and the Google Neural Machine Translation system (GNMT). The choice of these products was conditioned by the fact that both translation technologies have been improved due to the neural network methodology and are available for free to all users.

During the study, a comprehensive analysis of 59 sentences of different stylistic orientations was carried out using several methods, each of which played an important role in different stages of research. The observation method was used at the initial stage to identify key components of the modern translation process, such as automated translation tools, their capabilities and limitations. The analysis helped to assess in detail the advantages and disadvantages of the software, for example, translation accuracy, adaptability to context, and stylistic features. The method of complex analysis was aimed at systematising the principles of operation of computer translation tools, their classification by functionality and level of integration. The method of linguistic analysis identified typical difficulties in translation, in particular, lexical-semantic and stylistic problems. The quantitative analysis method was used to calculate statistical data, in particular, the frequency of errors or deviations in translations. The comparison allowed contrasting the results of various tools, describing their advantages and limitations, and drawing conclusions about the effectiveness of using each of them in translation practice.

Results and Discussion

Machine translation, due to its high computational capabilities, is becoming increasingly popular and is used both by ordinary users and in numerous professional fields, in particular, by government agencies, educational institutions, and translation services of the European Union. The growing volume of interregional communication and increased requirements for rapid information exchange have led to a significant demand for translation services. The use of machine translation is especially appropriate in working with scientific and technical documentation, operating instructions, legal documents, reports, educational materials, advertising texts and newspaper articles, which are inherently repetitive, complex, and require accuracy and consistency. Given that software can significantly facilitate translation activities, speed up project execution by automating simple tasks, and allow focusing on more complex, creative aspects, it becomes necessary to identify the most useful tools and develop approaches to their integration into the workflow. V. Strilets (2019) concludes that to meet the requirements of the translation services market, scientific and technical translators must be able to choose and effectively apply translation strategies based on the use of ICT. Special attention should be paid to developing skills in

choosing the best strategies for specific translation situations.

Although machine translation combined with post-editing is increasingly used to serve certain market segments, human translation still continues to maintain the status of the "gold standard", since its goal is to create texts that meet the linguistic norms and cultural characteristics of the target language, and the expectations of readers. However, translation technologies will play an increasingly important role in cross-language communication, which is why today much attention is paid to raising awareness and improving technological skills in working with these tools. Given that the use of computer tools is perceived as a manifestation of technological progress and can significantly increase the productivity of a professional translator, this study focuses on the analysis of the use of computer tools in the translation of agricultural texts from German to Ukrainian. In addition, the paper presents a comparative analysis of two machine translation systems and features of the post-editing process.

There are different approaches to structuring computer programmes related to translation. The division of software into two main categories, machine translation and computer translation, is a classic one, but the constant growth in the number of tools and resources over the past two decades has contributed to the detailing of these industries into subcategories of tools and resources. Thus, the concept of "tool" in this context refers to computer programmes that allow translators to perform certain functions or tasks with prepared data (Krüger, 2016). In modern realities, computer translation tools, contributing to increased productivity, improving the overall quality of translations and ensuring terminological consistency, are an important element of the modern translation process.

Analysing the relevance of classification of translation types, D. Kenny & C.K. Quah (2006) note that one of the first classifications of types of translation that combine human and machine involvement was proposed by Hutchins and Somers in 1992, which is often taken as a basis by many world scientists and is built on a linear continuum from fully automated high-level machine translation to human translation, between them are computer-assisted translation (CAT), which includes: machine translation with human participation; human translation with technical means, and human translation, is no longer suitable for describing many modern integrated systems, since they include features of more than one class, and the 4 types of translation are no more separate and disparate, and have much more in common than when they were presented.

However, according to contemporary researchers, with the development of software and significant technological achievements, the interpretation of the term "translation" has become less unambiguous, which encourages linguists to create a new classification (Alcina, 2008). Despite the proliferation of multilingual generative artificial intelligence (AI) technologies or GPT-type models, these systems have not yet been optimised for specific industries, and machine translation of specialised texts is still problematic and requires further attention. The advantage of machine translation is that due to AI practice, it becomes convenient and cost-effective, especially when it comes to translating large amounts of text. J. Moorkens *et al*. (2024) note that despite the fact that forecasts regarding the dominance of post-editing in translation creation processes have not been implemented in all market segments and more than 31% of European translation organisations surveyed offer post-editing as a service, this figure is increasing annually. Under the slogan "World without language barriers", modern developers of machine translation systems, teams of linguists, researchers, and engineers are working on solutions that will ensure

effective communication between representatives of various industries, striving to make the service accessible and reliable for everyone.

There are several products for German-Ukrainian translation, including online translators and online dictionaries, including those presented by the company META.ua (n.d). This search engine developed in Kharkiv offers spell checking, transliteration, and specialised dictionaries that are selected depending on the topic of the text. Particularly noteworthy is Translate.eu, a free online multilingual translator based on Bing technology. There is also a project iTranslate4.eu (n.d), which is being developed by a group of ten leading European language software developers with the support of the European Union. In Ukraine, the project involves Trident MT, which tests the main online translation programmes and selects the best solutions for each language pair. A similar online translator is already integrated on the site tut.ua (n.d).

In the context of the globalisation of the agro-industrial sector of Ukraine, acute problems of international communication are emerging. This is a priority condition not only for ensuring competitiveness, but also for the production and processing of products that meet the standards of the European Union. Ukrainian farmers are actively studying new technologies, mastering the latest world developments, adopting the experience of their colleagues and using foreign-made equipment. However, agrotechnical texts, in which the use of terms is usually associated with the field of agricultural machinery, its maintenance, technologies and methods of production, are problematic not only for machine translation systems (MTS), but also for human translators. According to foreign linguists, translators face similar difficulties in other language pairs, that is, this problem is not limited to the Ukrainian-German language pair. The ambiguity of terms and their narrow use in German, which complicate the translation of agricultural texts, create certain translation difficulties. In many cases, they significantly affected the overall quality of the material, and although they did not always lead to distortion or loss of content, however, if such an interpretation could be sufficient for a general understanding of the content, then the quality level did not meet the requirements for preparing the text for publication. The greatest number of errors was associated with the selection of equivalents that correspond to a specific context, in particular, it concerned polysemous words. A significant number of errors were made due to excessively literal or phonemic translation. For example, übernehmen was translated as “took possession, took control”, but the equivalent of “received” was appropriate in the text, or the verb *flexibilisieren* in this context means “to make more versatile”. The context implies the possibility of using more diverse raw materials for energy production (Schürer, 2023; Rawe, 2024). M. Kolesnyk & O. Predko (2018), exploring the current problems and difficulties of translating agricultural terms, in particular, the structural and semantic aspect, emphasise that the translation process consists in the most accurate selection of the equivalent or (in case of its absence) in a reasonable replacement of the term to achieve a translation that corresponds as much as possible to the structure, content and logical sequence of the original.

Translating composites to combine two or more simple words in one term was also a challenge for MTS. Due to the fact that the development of composites is an intensive process in German, such terms are often absent in dictionaries, and phonemic translation does not always adequately reflect the meaning of words. For example, *Flugsaat* – is not a flying seed, but a seed that was sown using a drone (Nuscheler, 2024). The translation of some words required additional clarification, as it did not disclose the meaning of the word. The phrase *Fairtrade-Produkte* (in the sentence “*Ob Bananen, Kakao, Kekse oder Gewürze* – die

jährlichen Pro-Kopf-Ausgaben für Fairtrade-Produkte in Deutschland sind auf über *30 Euro gestiegen*» – "Whether it is bananas, cocoa, cookies or spices, the annual per capita cost of Fairtrade products in Germany has increased to more than EUR 30" (author's translation) was partially translated; it comes from *Fairtrade* – "fair trade" refers to goods whose production meets certain social, environmental and economic criteria. Its standards also include criteria for democratic organisational structures, environmental protection, and safe working conditions. This concept unites consumers, companies, and producer organisations and changes trade due to better prices for small farming families, and humane working conditions for plantation workers in the Global South. *Fairtrade-Produkte* **–** these are goods from southern countries, the production of which meets certain environmental, economic, and social criteria (Diehl, 2024)

The word *Tierwohl* in the sentence **"**Für grundlegende zusätzliche Anforderungen wie z. B. in den Bereichen Klimaschutz und *Tierwohl* sind hinreichende zusätzliche Ausgleichszahlungen und Finanzierungen nötig" – "For basic additional requirements, for example, in the areas of climate protection and animal welfare, appropriate additional compensation payments and funding are required" (author's translation) translated as "animal welfare", "animal well-being" and requires clarification in parentheses, for example, or through a note, an additional sentence, as it may be incomprehensible to the reader. The next challenge for both systems was the translation of terms: as a rule, they were translated incorrectly, although there were exceptions. However, the translation of zoological terms, names of insects, and herbs turned out to be particularly problematic. Thus *Blutbären* was translated as "blood bear" or simply "bear", *Jakobskreuzkrauts* **–** "Jacobea vulgaris" (a poisonous plant for animals) – translated as "ragweed" and "rozhdovka", "anur", "tow". The translation of zoological names of plants and insects was also problematic for the MTS, and incorrect translation options were used. These errors distorted the content, making it impossible to understand the material (Rawe, 2024).

Acronyms and abbreviations formed the next class of problems for machine translation systems, usually remaining untranslated or translated incorrectly: *BHKW* **–** *Blockheizkraftwerk* (block-type thermal power station – a compact plant that simultaneously generates heat and electricity), *MV* – *Mecklenburg-Vorpommern* (abbreviation for the federal state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern in Germany), abbreviation *DBV* (*der Deutsche Bauernverband* – "German Farmers' Association", other variants, such as "German Association" or "Farmers' Union", can be used as synonymous translations depending on the context. The organisation unites farmers in Germany, representing their interests at the national and European levels), *GPS* – *Ganzpflanzensilage* – "whole plant silage" (feed that is made by silage completely cut plants, including stems, leaves, and grain). This is a special agricultural vocabulary, which is often mistakenly translated, as for example, the GPS system. The problem of literalism is very common in modern machine translation, which explains frequent errors caused by too narrow interpretation of the translated word, the meaning of which was not disclosed, and would need to be clarified by accepting concretisation or introducing an explanatory sentence (European policy with…, 2024). Thus, for example, *die Brennereikartoffeln* was translated literally as "distillery potato", there is no direct equivalent in Ukrainian, just as there are no potatoes for distilleries. In theory, it would be possible to use the term "technical potato" or the potato used for the production of distilled spirits (Branntwein). This drink can be called neither cognac, as well as "cognac" produced in Ukraine, nor brandy, as it is a local Bavarian drink similar to cognac. Difficulties for online translators were the names of equipment parts. Thus, *Duck-Foot-Zinken* in the sentence

"In diesen Kulturen funktionieren die *Duck-Foot-Zinken*" (In these crops, the "Duck-Foot" type paw-tooths operate – author's translation) translated in both cases incorrectly (teeth of a duck's foot, paws with a duck's foot), because it refers to the invention of a device for the header, which consists of blades, so it looks like the paws of a duck. It should be noted that the translation was provided as a paragraph, not a single sentence. In other words, it can be stated with certainty that a human translator would have conveyed the meaning correctly, taking into consideration the context (Göggerle, 2023).

Differences in the structures of the Ukrainian and German languages have caused such errors as the translation of the following constructions: "*Sich dafür zertifizieren lassen*", which translates to "Get a certificate or go through the certification process". The systems provided the following options: "Anyone who wants to sell their products under the Fairtrade sign must have a certificate" and "If you want to sell your products under the Fairtrade sign, you must pass certification" (Diehl, 2024). Special attention should be paid to the translation of official documents and publications, the content of which is saturated with frequently used constructions, the so-called "clichés". As a result, machine translation systems process these texts without any significant difficulties.

As part of the study, a number of problems were identified. When translating articles of official business and journalistic style from German to Ukrainian, most of the shortcomings were semantic in nature, there was too literal translation or lexical ambiguity, polysemy, which led to an incorrect choice of equivalents that did not correspond to the context or only partially reflected it. However, the greatest difficulty was translating agricultural terminology, which required time spent searching for correct equivalents. K. Voiteko (2010) offers a solution to the problem of translating loan terms by describing the meaning, for example, when translating the latest author's neologisms, which are usually given in quotation marks. If the dictionary does not provide an exact equivalent of a particular term, or if the use of calquing, transliteration, or descriptive translation is inappropriate, other translation techniques, concretisation, and generalisation can be applied. If a descriptive translation is used to provide an informative function of the text in translation, the approximate translation is compact and convenient for the reader.

Considering the results of the study, it can be argued that texts translated using machine translation systems still require mandatory editing, in which, in order to preserve the main content and accurately transmit information, it is necessary to use a wide range of lexical, grammatical, and stylistic transformations. Notably, both systems showed almost identical results in terms of the number of discrepancies. When translating terms, in some cases the DeepL system showed better results, in others – Google. It would be wrong to say that DeepL, for example, is better at translating terms and Google is better at translating composites. Within the framework of this study, both systems showed almost identical results with minor discrepancies, which coincides with the results obtained by B. Babych (2013), I. Stevanović & L. Radičević (2020), E. Pettersson (2004). In addition, B. Banitz (2021) compared the translations of Systran and Google Translate, and determined that the Google text was quite satisfactory in terms of its smoothness, expressing most of the meanings of the source text, but grammatically it was still rated as somewhat non-native German. Therefore, machine translation systems are still not suitable for certain types of text, especially creative texts.

One of the main problems associated with machine translation is accuracy, which reflects the level of adequacy of the transmission of the content of the source text, and its smoothness of the text, which characterises how natural and easy to read the result of translation is. A significant disadvantage is also the repetition of

words, parts of sentences, and whole sentences, which disrupts the coherence of the text and in some cases distorts its content. It is determined that in the translation of articles of official business and journalistic style from German into Ukrainian, most of the shortcomings were semantic in nature, in most cases there was too literal a translation or lexical ambiguity, polysemy, which led to the wrong choice of equivalents that did not correspond to the context or only partially reflected it. Errors were also found at the level of translation of prepositions and particles. However, the greatest difficulty was the translation of agricultural terminology, the names of insects and plants were often translated incorrectly or not translated at all. In such cases, a significant amount of the translator's time was spent searching for correct equivalents. Problems also arose when checking household or dialect names of agricultural machinery parts, including dialect names of plants and insects.

A special group of errors consists of syntax errors that occur due to the discrepancy between the rules of word order in the source and target languages: the location of parts of a sentence, the use of subordinate clauses, the use of constructions like "*um zu*" and "*damit*", sometimes the future tense of the original sentence was rendered as present. In order to preserve the content and main message of the text, and to ensure stylistic correctness, lexical, grammatical and syntactic transformations were used to correct errors in most cases. Although the quality of commercial machine translation systems is improving, even the most modern systems still make mistakes, which indicates the need for human intervention. However, it is indisputable that the distribution of MTS and other software products in translation activities significantly changed the traditional approach to working with text, sometimes rendering the future tense of the original sentence as the present (Alcina, 2008). In order to preserve the content and main message of the text and to ensure stylistic correctness, lexical, grammatical and syntactic transformations were used to correct errors in most cases.

Thus, given the significant capabilities of machine translation systems, it is impossible to deny their growing role in the modern world, however, in the field of business relations, document management, and in situations where understanding, accuracy and responsibility are critical, the services of professional translators remain indispensable. The role of translation is increasingly dependent on modern processes of globalisation, which requires a modern translator to have information about the capabilities of computer tools and the ability to use them correctly and effectively to achieve the desired results.

Conclusions

It has been established that in the translation of articles of official business and journalistic style from German to Ukrainian, most of the shortcomings were semantic in nature, in most cases there was too literal a translation or lexical ambiguity, polysemy, which led to the wrong choice of equivalents that did not correspond to the context or only partially reflected it. Errors were also found at the level of translation of prepositions and particles. However, the greatest difficulty was the translation of agricultural terminology, the names of insects and plants were often translated incorrectly or not translated at all. In such cases, a significant amount of the translator's time was spent searching for correct equivalents. Problems also arose when checking household or dialect names of agricultural machinery parts, including dialect names of plants and insects. A special group of errors consists of syntax errors that occur due to the discrepancy between the rules of word order in the source and target languages: the location of parts of a sentence, the use of subordinate clauses, the use of constructions like "*um zu*" and "*damit*", sometimes the future tense of the original sentence was

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Thus, given the significant capabilities of machine translation systems, it is impossible to deny their growing role in the modern world, however, in the field of business relations, document management, and in situations where understanding, accuracy and responsibility are critical, the services of professional translators remain indispensable. The role of translation is increasingly dependent on modern processes of globalisation, which requires a modern translator to have information about the capabilities of computer tools and the ability to use them correctly and effectively to achieve the desired results. Further research could include an investigation of the impact of source text quality and complexity on machine translation performance and determining the conditions for ensuring the best results when using automatic systems.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Використання комп'ютерних інструментів у сучасному перекладі текстів аграрної галузі

Анна Монашненко

Кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент
Національний університет біоресурсів і природокористування України
03041, вул. Героїв оборони, 15, м. Київ, Україна
https://orcid.org/0009-0003-7992-8089

Гелена Лугова

Вчитель
Початкова школа Geschwister-Scholl-Schule
35576, вул. Вайнгартенштрассе, 19б, м. Вецлар, Німеччина
https://orcid.org/0009-0004-2785-613X

Анотація. Враховуючи зростаючу роль інтернету в міжнаціональному обміні інформацією, стрімко зростає попит на швидкий переклад як засіб комунікації. Задля задоволення потреб у сфері документообігу, науково-технічної документації та обміну досвідом, сучасні фахові перекладачі звертаються до програмних розробок для оптимізації своєї діяльності. Метою даної роботи став аналіз переваг та недоліків використання комп'ютерних інструментів при перекладі текстів аграрної галузі з німецької на українську мову, зокрема застосування систем машинного перекладу. Для дослідження було використано системи машинного перекладу Google та DeepL, та метод ручного оцінювання якості отриманого тексту. У науковій статті представлений огляд сучасних комп'ютерних інструментів та порівняльний аналіз проблемних аспектів перекладу текстів аграрної галузі з німецької на українську мову. За умов, що використання комп'ютерних інструментів сприймається як прояв технологічного прогресу та може значно підвищити продуктивність праці професійного перекладача, дане дослідження зосереджене на аналізі застосування комп'ютерних інструментів у перекладі текстів аграрної тематики з німецької мови на українську. Крім того, у роботі представлено порівняльний аналіз двох систем машинного перекладу та особливостей процесу постредагування. Зважаючи на те, що розповсюдження систем машинного перекладу та інших програмних продуктів в перекладацькій діяльності суттєво змінило традиційний підхід до роботи з текстом, дане дослідження націлене на виявлення труднощів при використанні у роботі комп'ютерних інструментів під час перекладу текстів аграрної галузі та шляхів їхньої корекції. За цих умов питання набуття навичок роботи з системами машинного перекладу стає дедалі актуальнішим. Практичне значення полягає у розвиненні компетенцій у сфері використання комп'ютерних інструментів у перекладацькій діяльності. Здобуті результати можуть бути корисними у подальших дослідженнях проблемних аспектів, з якими стикається перекладач під час роботи з ними та шляхів їх подолання

Ключові слова: постредагування; автоматизація перекладу; машинний переклад; комп'ютерний переклад; перекладацька пам'ять; вихідна мова; цільова мова