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INTEGRATING GENERATIVE AI INTO TRANSLATOR TRAINING: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

Integrating GenAI into translator training offers significant potential but also presents substantial difficulties. As AI-driven translation systems become increasingly sophisticated, future translators must develop a nuanced understanding of how these technologies function and how to integrate them into their workflow. This paper investigates how GenAI can enhance translator training by improving workflow efficiency and helping students develop skills needed for the modern industry, while also addressing concerns about overreliance, ethics, and job security. It argues that digital resilience and a balanced skill set are essential for translators to thrive in an AI-enhanced professional landscape.

Keywords: generative AI (GenAI); translator training; AI-assisted translation; digital resilience; ethical considerations in AI

1. Introduction

AI advancements have significantly changed the translation field. AI's role in translation has developed from early rule-based and statistical methods to today's neural networks. A fundamental advance in machine translation was achieved with the shift to neural methods; Google's Transformer model (Vaswani et al. 2017) is a prime example of this, resulting in more fluent translations. However, Toral and Way (2018) pointed out that even NMT struggled with consistency, cultural nuances, and contextual coherence. GPT-4, Gemini, Claude, LLaMA, and DeepSeek, transformer-based LLMs, demonstrate GenAI's transformative capabilities via improved contextual understanding, stylistic versatility, and cultural sensitivity in translation tasks. The emerging picture is that with increasingly sophisticated AI, the translation industry is slowly shifting away from a complete dependence on human linguists to business models which can be referred to as AI-assisted human translation or human-assisted AI translation.

Unlike prior translation aids, GenAI grasps meaning, tone, and style, thus producing translations that more accurately convey the original intent and cultural nuances. In contrast to SMT and early NMT, GenAI's more sophisticated language comprehension allows for adaptable and natural-sounding outputs. With technological advancements,

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translation has transitioned from a fully human process to AI-enhanced hybrid models, requiring translators to develop new competencies (Kornacki & Pietrzak 2024).

The integration of AI translation tools in industry demands a shift in translator training. GenAI's productivity and quality improvements are offset by concerns about technological over-reliance, ethical challenges, and translator deskilling (Pym & Hao 2024).

This paper provides a comprehensive overview of the integration of GenAI into translator training by synthesising findings and perspectives from a range of relevant published sources. It explores how GenAI can be utilised in this field, highlighting both the opportunities and challenges it presents. Finally, it advocates for a balanced approach that values human skills alongside AI tools, emphasising the potential benefits and difficulties of incorporating GenAI into translator training.

2. The need for incorporating GenAI in translator training

2.1 GenAI as a game-changer

GenAI models can be fine-tuned for specific industries and clients, allowing companies to provide tailored, high-quality translation solutions. For example, businesses dealing with legal, medical, or financial translations can train AI systems to recognise industry-specific terminology, reducing the likelihood of errors (Krishnan et al. 2023; Moneus & Sahari 2024). The adaptability of GenAI makes it a powerful tool for professional translators, enhancing their efficiency while allowing to maintain high-quality outputs.

Leading LLMs including GPT-4, LLaMA, Gemini, and Claude Sonnet exhibit the ability to handle cultural nuances, adjusting register and tone, and achieving domain-specific accuracy (Kornacki & Pietrzak 2024). This is particularly valuable, as literal translation often fails to convey the intended meaning in any translation context. These developments indicate that AI has progressed from a basic word-matching tool to an advanced linguistic assistant capable of generating sophisticated translations. As such, GenAI can be recognised as a game changer in the translation industry.

2.2 Industry integration and demand for GenAI skills

Contrary to media reports, GenAI's adoption in translation is more gradual. Despite media focus and fears of automation (Vieira 2018), Ginel and Moorkens (2024) note that the adoption of translation tools such as ChatGPT by professionals is increasing, albeit slowly. According to their research, just 13.5% of translators use ChatGPT for translations.

Many GenAI users, mirroring NMT trends (Farrell 2023), use the tools for inspiration, not direct translation output. Some use LLMs as virtual assistants to help with emails, SEO, and proofreading.

The data provided by ELIS Research (2024), Nimdzi (Beninatto & Varga 2024), and GALA (2024) confirms this cautious exploratory phase. Translation management system (TMS) vendors such as Kilgray, SDL, Smartcat or Phrase utilise various forms of (and approaches to) LLMs for the purpose of translation, rewriting, and multilingual content

creation. However, Ginel and Moorkens (2024) note the lack of evidence supporting the effectiveness of these integrations.

Hesitation to adopt GenAI comes from worries over quality, confidentiality, data security, and the role (if not loss) of human creativity in translation. Despite the fact that lower costs and higher efficiency are attractive, the industry is changing slowly and carefully, which implies that future translators will require both classic translation skills and the skill to use AI tools strategically to improve translations.

2.3 Training imperatives

Translator trainers need to acknowledge the growing shift towards AI-assisted translation and incorporate GenAI-related competencies into their courses. This does not mean abandoning traditional linguistic education but rather augmenting it with AI literacy (Kornacki & Pietrzak 2024), according to the following principles:

- *understanding how GenAI works* – translators must become familiar with how LLMs operate and fine-tune AI-related skills.
- *recognising GenAI's strengths and limitations* – while current AI models excel in speed and consistency, they struggle with cultural sensitivity, idiomatic expressions, and creative adaptations (Aragonés Lumeras & Way 2017).
- *integrating AI into the translation process* – training should focus on employing AI in translation, including critical evaluation and refinement of AI-assisted translation. Future translators must develop skills in editing and improving AI outputs, as post-editing is emerging as a major skill in the new era of translation.

Incorporating GenAI-related competencies into translator training is essential. Educators must develop curricula that integrate AI tools while reinforcing the foundational skills necessary for effective post-editing. This approach ensures that embracing GenAI in translator training does not diminish the importance of human expertise but rather emphasises the need for strong linguistic, cultural, and critical thinking skills. The ability to effectively collaborate with AI, rather than relying on it blindly, will be a significant advantage for a successful translator.

3. Opportunities of incorporating GenAI in translator training

Incorporation of GenAI into translator training creates opportunities for students to face traditional challenges with a fresh look. As documented by ELIS (2024), AI-powered translation tools boost efficiency, productivity, and output consistency while simultaneously expanding the educational landscape. The EMT Competence Framework (2022) emphasises that modern translation students require both conventional language proficiency and technological aptitude. This educational evolution necessitates training in post-editing techniques, audience-specific adaptation strategies, and AI-supported quality assessment – critical competencies for a profession where, according to industry projections, "some form of MT or AI will be used in more than 50% of professional translations by 2025" (ELIS 2024).

3.1 Efficiency and productivity enhancements

One of the most immediate advantages of GenAI in translator training is its ability to speed up the translation process, which allows translators to focus on linguistic, cultural, and stylistic refinements (Kornacki & Pietrzak 2024). The strength of AI tools lies in the fact that they can automate repetitive and time-consuming tasks, such as terminology lookup and draft generation, which results in optimised workflows and increased translation output (Tomarenko 2019; Lommel 2020). Automation allows translators to shift their focus to post-editing, verifying accuracy, and refining textual nuances (DePalma 2017; O'Brien 2023).

In the case of translation students, AI-enhanced workflows allow them to dedicate more time to developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills, which are fundamental if they are to produce high-quality translations that go beyond word-for-word equivalence. Using AI in translation exercises allows students to focus more deeply on complex aspects of translation, such as idiomatic adaptation, cultural mediation, and stylistic enhancement (Lommel 2020; Jiménez-Crespo 2023).

3.2 Post-editing and AI collaboration

The emergence of GenAI has redefined the role of the translator, shifting from a direct translation approach to an AI-assisted post-editing model (Vieira 2020). In translator training, post-editing should be framed as a core competency, ensuring that students develop the ability to:

- *identify and correct AI-generated inaccuracies* – while AI can handle syntax and structure efficiently, it may misinterpret idiomatic expressions or cultural references (Ji et al. 2023; Guerreiro et al. 2023).
- *enhance stylistic and cultural appropriateness* – AI-powered translations often require extra effort to better align with the target audience's expectations.
- *develop strategic prompting techniques* – instead of merely correcting AI outputs, students should learn to guide AI through precise prompts, ensuring higher-quality initial translations (Wu et al. 2022; Bammel 2024; Peng et al. 2023; Haque & Li 2024).

A practical example of AI-assisted post-editing can be seen in an exercise where students adapt a business text for a different audience:

1. students first post-edit the translation manually, ensuring it is suited for the new target audience;
2. they then design a GenAI prompt, instructing the AI to adapt the text in a specific manner, and they use it;
3. they compare their human-translated version with the AI-generated adaptation;
4. they assess which version is superior and analyse how the prompt influenced the AI output;
5. they refine their prompt and iterate the AI response until an optimal adaptation is achieved (Wu et al. 2022; Bammel 2024).

This process teaches students that AI is not infallible and that effective use of AI requires active planning, engagement and critical oversight. By incorporating such exercises into translator training, teachers provide students with hands-on experience in prompt engineering, a skill that is increasingly valuable in professional translation contexts (Lee 2023).

3.3 Improved learning outcomes and real-world preparation

GenAI strengthens the connection between academic translation training and contemporary industry practices, ensuring students are equipped with the tools currently used in professional settings. By simulating real-world translation projects, students gain practical experience in workflow management and client interaction (O'Brien 2012; Gurov 2023).

For example, students may be tasked with translating a website for an international client. Using AI, they can simulate the entire translation process, from initial draft generation to final delivery, encountering challenges such as maintaining consistency in terminology, adapting tone and style for different sections of the website, and ensuring alignment with client expectations and industry standards (Kornacki & Pietrzak 2024).

Furthermore, AI can also be used to simulate client-translator communication, a critical skill that many students lack due to limited industry experience. Prompting GenAI to simulate various client personalities and negotiation styles allows students to practice responding to different types of client feedback, from reasonable revision requests to aggressive price negotiations.

3.4 Enhancing consistency and quality in translations

GenAI plays a crucial role in ensuring consistency and quality, particularly in specialised fields such as legal, medical, and technical translation. As was mentioned before, AI tools can automatically maintain terminological consistency, detect inconsistencies in phrasing or register, and ensure coherence across long documents (Lommel 2020).

What is more, AI also serves as a powerful proofreading tool, capable of providing detailed linguistic feedback on grammar, syntax, and sentence structure. By incorporating AI-assisted proofreading exercises into translator training, students can self-assess their work more effectively and understand the limitations of AI proofreading.

For example, a classroom activity might involve students submitting a human-generated translation to AI for quality assessment, reviewing the AI's suggested revisions, determining whether the suggested changes improve or distort the original meaning, and discussing the findings in groups. Such exercises not only enhance translation accuracy but also reinforce the importance of human oversight in AI-assisted workflows (Kornacki & Pietrzak 2024; Pym & Hao 2024).

While the incorporation of GenAI into translator training presents numerous opportunities for enhancing efficiency and productivity, it also poses challenges in ensuring that students develop the necessary skills to critically engage with AI outputs and maintain high standards of translation quality.

4. Challenges and ethical considerations in GenAI integration

4.1 Overreliance and skill degradation

The increasing integration of AI into translation workflows raises the risk of over-dependence on machine-generated outputs. One of the significant challenges in incorporating GenAI into translator training is ensuring that trainees develop high-quality post-editing skills grounded in robust foundational translation abilities. Translators who become too reliant on technology may struggle to function effectively without it, potentially leading to a gradual erosion of their capacity to make independent linguistic and cultural decisions (Massey & Ehrensberger-Dow 2017; Almer 2022). For instance, if AI-generated outputs are accepted without scrutiny, the translator's critical thinking and problem-solving abilities may deteriorate over time. Moreover, as the landscape shifts towards AI-assisted workflows, there is a risk that students may prioritise the use of GenAI tools over the cultivation of essential linguistic and cultural competencies. Translators who rely excessively on AI may also fail to develop adaptability, which is crucial for effective work across diverse translation contexts, particularly in creative, literary, or highly specialised domains where AI often struggles (Aragonés Lumeras & Way 2017).

Translation necessitates a deep understanding of cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and contextual appropriateness. Heavy reliance on GenAI may hinder the development of these essential skills, especially among students who favour AI-generated outputs over their own linguistic intuition (Vieira 2020; Herbert et al. 2023). When AI produces fluent, coherent translations, there is a temptation to trust its output without question, leading to superficial engagement with texts and diminished creativity. To counteract these risks, training programmes must strike a delicate balance, ensuring that students not only learn to utilise AI effectively but also maintain a high standard of traditional translation skills that underpin successful post-editing. One effective strategy is to require students to engage with texts manually before consulting AI. Reverse translation exercises, where students translate texts manually first, compare their work with AI outputs, and then critically evaluate the differences, can encourage deeper linguistic engagement. Such exercises reinforce core translation skills before AI is introduced as a supporting tool.

4.2 Confidence, autonomy, and professional identity

The increasing sophistication of AI-generated translations can lead to self-doubt, particularly among students who feel that AI produces translations that seem more polished or fluent than their own (Tomarenko 2019; Schäffner 2020). When students compare their translations with GenAI outputs, they may experience a sense of inferiority, increased dependence on AI-generated outputs, and a reluctance to take creative risks.

It is crucial for students to recognise that AI lacks the human ability to interpret meaning beyond textual patterns. While AI may produce fluent translations, it often lacks depth in cultural adaptation, humour, metaphor, and emotional nuance (Köbis & Mossink 2021; Zhu 2023). Students must be reminded that they are the decision-makers – AI is merely a tool, not an authority.

Strategies to maintain confidence include encouraging iterative prompting, comparative analysis exercises, and active engagement in discussions about AI errors, reinforcing awareness that human expertise is irreplaceable in many contexts. Through these approaches, students develop confidence in their own linguistic intuition, ensuring that AI serves as a learning tool rather than a source of self-doubt (Kornacki & Pietrzak 2024).

The question of professional identity becomes paramount as translators navigate the changing landscape. Many translators enter the profession due to their passion for languages, culture, and communication. The shift towards AI-assisted workflows may challenge their sense of professional fulfilment and purpose. Training programs must address this psychological dimension, helping students redefine their professional identity in relation to AI (Zaretskaya et al. 2018; Angelone 2023).

4.3 Ethical issues and digital responsibility

The integration of GenAI into translation raises significant ethical concerns, including data confidentiality, bias, and misinformation. Since AI systems are trained on vast datasets collected from the internet, they often reflect biases present in their training materials, which can lead to unethical or culturally insensitive translations (Green 2020; Bird et al. 2020).

Many AI translation tools process data via cloud-based systems, raising concerns about confidentiality breaches. Translators working with legal, medical, or corporate documents must exercise caution, ensuring that sensitive information is not processed by AI systems that store or analyse user data (Canfora & Ottmann 2020; Vieira et al. 2023).

Apart from that, AI models have demonstrated biased outputs based on gender, race, and cultural stereotypes (Larsson et al. 2019; Tang et al. 2024). Educators must train students to identify and mitigate these biases, ensuring that AI-generated translations align with ethical and professional standards.

This ethical dimension necessitates that translators develop digital responsibility, or the ability to use AI tools ethically, identify potential biases, and ensure that AI-generated translations meet professional standards. Training programs should incorporate modules on AI ethics, data security, and bias detection, preparing students to navigate the complex ethical landscape of AI-assisted translation.

4.4 Economic implications and job security

Automation of translation tasks raises growing concerns about job displacement and declining wages. While AI can handle basic translation tasks at a lower cost, this does not mean that human translators will become obsolete (Aragonés Lumeras & Way 2017; Carl 2020). However, the industry is shifting towards a new professional landscape, where translators must position themselves as AI collaborators rather than competitors.

In order to maintain job security in an AI-driven market, translators must develop expertise in post-editing AI-generated translations, specialise in high-value fields, and leverage AI for efficiency while maintaining human oversight and creativity. Translators who master AI tools while maintaining critical engagement will remain invaluable to

the industry, ensuring that human expertise complements rather than competes with AI (Alonso & Vieira 2017; Vieira 2020; O'Brien 2023; Jiménez-Crespo 2023).

5. Developing digital resilience for the AI era

5.1 The concept of digital resilience

Digital resilience refers to an individual's capacity to effectively adapt to technological changes, manage digital challenges, and maintain control over their professional trajectory (Walker et al. 2006; Garista & Pocetta 2014; Pegrum et al. 2022). In the context of translation, digital resilience involves understanding AI's capabilities and limitations, critically engaging with AI-generated outputs, and integrating technology into professional workflows without losing the human element of translation (Kornacki & Pietrzak 2024).

Several factors highlight the growing need for digital resilience among translators:

- *The Pace of Technological Change*
  AI tools are evolving rapidly, continually reshaping translation workflows. Translators who stay informed about emerging technologies and learn how to work with them proactively will have a competitive advantage.
- *Managing Technological Anxiety*
  Many professionals experience anxiety when confronted with new technologies, fearing that AI may render their skills obsolete. A digitally resilient translator views AI as an enhancement rather than a replacement, addressing fears through continuous learning (Walczyński 2021; Pietrzak & Kornacki 2021; Zhu 2023).
- *Maintaining Autonomy*
  While AI tools can assist with translation, they should not dictate the process. Digital resilience involves taking an active role in directing AI outputs, refining AI-generated translations, and ensuring that human expertise remains central to the process (Autor 2015; Martin et al. 2011; Almer 2022).
- *Focusing on Human-centric Skills*
  AI struggles with creative adaptation, cultural sensitivity, and nuanced interpretation. Translators who cultivate human-centric skills such as contextual reasoning, cross-cultural competence, and client negotiation will remain indispensable.

5.2 Strategies for building digital resilience

To develop digital resilience, translators must adopt several key strategies:

- First, *maintaining control over AI tools is essential*. This involves developing effective prompting techniques, critically evaluating AI outputs, customising AI workflows, and balancing AI assistance with human creativity. By viewing AI as a tool under human direction rather than an autonomous system, translators can preserve their professional agency and ensure that AI serves their needs rather than dictating their practice (Reynolds & McDonell 2021; Wu et al. 2022; Bammel 2024; Peng et al. 2023).

– For example, translators can develop systematic approaches to prompting GenAI models, such as specifying target audience characteristics, preferred terminology, and stylistic requirements. This directed approach ensures that AI-generated translations align with project needs while remaining under the translator's control. Additionally, translators can implement critical review processes, where they systematically identify and correct AI-generated errors, biases, or stylistic inconsistencies, maintaining quality control throughout the translation process (Ji et al. 2022; Lee 2023).
– Second, *cultivating irreplaceable human expertise is critical*. While AI can enhance productivity and consistency, it cannot replace the depth of human linguistic and cultural expertise. Cultural adaptation, stylistic and creative nuances, ethical judgment, and client interaction remain distinctly human domains. By recognising AI's limitations and reinforcing these uniquely human skills, translators can position themselves as indispensable professionals (Kinnunen & Koskinen 2010; Johnson 2017; Schäffner 2020).
– Literary translation provides a clear example of irreplaceable human expertise. AI systems struggle with poetic nuance, cultural allusions, and the preservation of authorial voice. A translator working on poetry or prose literature must understand the cultural and historical context, recognise intertextual references, and maintain the emotional impact of the original – all skills that require human judgment and creativity. By specialising in such domains, translators can establish professional niches where human expertise remains essential.
– Third, committing to *lifelong learning ensures adaptability* in a rapidly changing field. This includes engaging with AI research, participating in professional development, experimenting with emerging AI tools, and networking with industry experts. By adopting a growth mindset, translators can proactively shape their careers rather than reacting to industry changes with uncertainty or resistance (Shreve 2009; Guerberof Arenas 2013; Guerberof-Arenas & Moorkens 2023).
– Fourth, practitioners must *understand and address the ethical dimensions of AI use*. This includes recognising potential biases in AI outputs, ensuring data security and confidentiality, and maintaining transparency about AI involvement in translation projects. Ethical considerations should be integrated into translator training programs, preparing students to make responsible decisions about AI use in their professional practice (Drugan 2017; Kenny et al. 2020; Horváth 2022).

For instance, translators working with sensitive medical or legal documents must establish strict protocols for data handling, potentially using offline AI systems or secure cloud services with robust encryption. They must also develop processes for identifying and mitigating biases in AI-generated translations, particularly when dealing with content related to gender, ethnicity, religion, or other culturally sensitive topics. By proactively addressing these ethical considerations, translators demonstrate their commitment to professional responsibility in an AI-enhanced landscape (DePalma 2014; van Dijk 2012).

6. Conclusions

The integration of GenAI into translator training reflects a paradigm shift in the translation industry. As AI-driven tools become increasingly sophisticated, translators must learn to navigate a rapidly evolving professional landscape where human expertise and AI capabilities coexist. This paper has explored both the opportunities and challenges of incorporating GenAI into translator education, highlighting the need for a balanced approach that leverages AI's advantages while preserving core linguistic and cultural competencies (Tomarenko 2019; Schäffner 2020).

GenAI enhances efficiency, productivity, and translation quality, enabling translators to handle larger workloads, ensure terminological consistency, and engage in AI-assisted workflows (Pietrzak & Kornacki 2021). The inclusion of AI-generated feedback mechanisms and AI-assisted post-editing techniques has the potential to bridge the gap between academic training and real-world industry demands (Briva-Iglesias et al. 2023; Peng et al. 2023). The resulting conclusion is that proficiency in AI-assisted translation is no longer optional but essential for future professionals.

However, the integration of AI into translator's workshop can also be dangerous in the long term. Overreliance on AI tools may lead to skill degradation, reduced critical engagement, and a loss of confidence in human decision-making. Ethical concerns, including bias in AI-generated translations, confidentiality risks, and the potential for job displacement, require careful consideration and planning. The discussion has emphasised that translators must develop digital resilience, ensuring they maintain control over AI workflows while actively refining their linguistic, cultural, and ethical judgement (Walczyński 2021; Kornacki & Pietrzak 2024; Pym & Hao 2024).

The future of translation lies in human-AI collaboration rather than replacement. AI excels in speed, automation, and consistency, while human translators bring creativity, contextual awareness, and ethical oversight. The role of translation teacher must therefore evolve to equip students with the skills to critically engage with AI, develop adaptive strategies, and continuously refine their expertise in an AI-enhanced industry (Angelone 2023; Kornacki & Pietrzak 2024; Pym & Hao 2024).

As AI technology continues to advance, those who embrace AI as a tool rather than a threat will thrive in the profession. The key to success lies in maintaining human agency over AI-assisted workflows, fostering lifelong learning, and ensuring that technology serves as an enhancer rather than a substitute for human expertise. By striking this balance, future translators can confidently navigate the evolving industry landscape and remain indispensable in an AI-driven world.

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SUMMARY IN POLISH

Artykuł omawia wpływ generatywnej sztucznej inteligencji (GenAI) na dziedzinę tłumaczeń i kształcenie tłumaczy. Rozwój dużych modeli językowych (LLM) zmienił zawód tłumacza, wymuszając pracę hybrydową, łączącą umiejętności ludzkie z narzędziami AI.

GenAI wyróżnia się na tle wcześniejszych systemów tłumaczeniowych dzięki lepszemu rozumieniu kontekstu, tonu i niuansów kulturowych. Pomimo tych zalet, badania pokazują, że adaptacja GenAI w branży tłumaczeniowej następuje stopniowo – tylko 13,5% tłumaczy korzysta z ChatGPT, a wielu używa tych narzędzi bardziej jako inspiracji niż bezpośredniego źródła tłumaczeń.

Włączenie GenAI w proces kształcenia tłumaczy oferuje liczne korzyści: zwiększenie efektywności, automatyzację powtarzalnych zadań, doskonalenie umiejętności post-edycji oraz lepsze przygotowanie studentów do pracy w branży. Studenci mogą poświęcić więcej czasu na rozwijanie krytycznego myślenia i zdolności rozwiązywania problemów, koncentrując się na złożonych aspektach tłumaczenia.

Jednakże integracja GenAI wiąże się z wyzwaniami: nadmierne poleganie na AI może prowadzić do degradacji umiejętności, utraty pewności siebie i tożsamości zawodowej tłumaczy. Pojawiają się również kwestie etyczne dotyczące poufności danych, uprzedzeń w tłumaczeniach generowanych przez AI oraz potencjalnego spadku wynagrodzeń w branży.

Autor wprowadza koncepcję „odporności cyfrowej" – zdolności tłumaczy do adaptacji do zmian technologicznych przy zachowaniu kontroli nad swoją pracą. Kluczowe strategie budowania tej odporności obejmują: utrzymanie kontroli nad narzędziami AI, rozwijanie niezastąpionych umiejętności ludzkich, zaangażowanie w uczenie się przez całe życie oraz etyczne podejście do wykorzystania AI.

Przyszłość tłumaczeń leży we współpracy człowieka z AI, a nie w zastępowaniu ludzi. AI zapewnia szybkość i spójność, podczas gdy tłumacze ludzcy wnoszą kreatywność, świadomość kontekstu i nadzór etyczny. Kształcenie tłumaczy musi ewoluować, aby wyposażyć studentów w umiejętności krytycznej pracy z AI, rozwijania strategii adaptacyjnych i ciągłego doskonalenia swoich kompetencji w branży wspomaganej przez AI.

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