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The Risks of using Electronic Translation Tools and there Negative Impact on the Essence of the Original Texts

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Abstract: *Machine translation tools have become increasingly prevalent in various domains, offering convenience and accessibility in translating texts between different languages. However, the use of these tools also poses risks and limitations that need to be carefully considered. This study aims to evaluate the risks associated with machine translation and highlight the importance of understanding these risks for effective and responsible use. The findings indicate that machine translation tools can result in a loss of tone and style, a lack of linguistic knowledge, and a loss of the original intent of the text. These risks can have significant implications for communication and the preservation of the essence of the original text. It is crucial for users to be aware of these limitations and to implement appropriate measures, such as training and oversight, to ensure the responsible use of machine translation tools. Collaboration among researchers, providers, and users is essential for further advancements in the field of machine translation. By understanding and addressing these risks, we can harness the benefits of machine translation while mitigating potential drawbacks.*

Keywords: *Electronic translation tools, risks, negative impact, essence, accuracy, and context.*

1. Introduction

In today's globalized world, the need for efficient and accurate translation has become more crucial than ever. With the advancement of technology, electronic translation tools have gained popularity, offering quick and accessible solutions. However, the use of these tools carries inherent risks that can have a negative impact on the essence of the original texts. This research paper aims to explore these risks and shed light on the potential consequences of relying solely on electronic translation tools. Electronic translation tools, such as online dictionaries, machine translators, and software applications, have become widely available and accessible in the era of globalization and digitalization (Al-Qinai, J., 2000). However, these tools also pose significant risks and challenges for the users, especially for those who deal with texts that require high accuracy, nuance, and cultural sensitivity (Hutchins, J., 2005). In this paper, we will examine the risks of using electronic translation tools and their negative impact on the essence of the original texts (Pym, A., 2011). We will discuss how these tools can introduce errors, distortions, and biases that can compromise the quality, meaning, and intention of the texts. We will also provide some recommendations and best practices for using electronic translation tools in a responsible and ethical manner [4].

As a constant in the development of humanity, translation has always played a crucial role in interlingual communication by allowing for the sharing of knowledge and culture between different languages. This diffusion of information can be found as far back as the ancient world through to the industrial age and into the global village of today, where technological advances opaque our perception of translation and the ascendancy of English as the lingua franca can easily

lead us to believe that everything we know, and indeed everything worth knowing, somehow exists in one language. Much of the wealth of knowledge and richness of experience that is constructed and documented in our societies is, however, confined within language silos, to which access is restricted for most of us, even with our favorite Internet search engines.

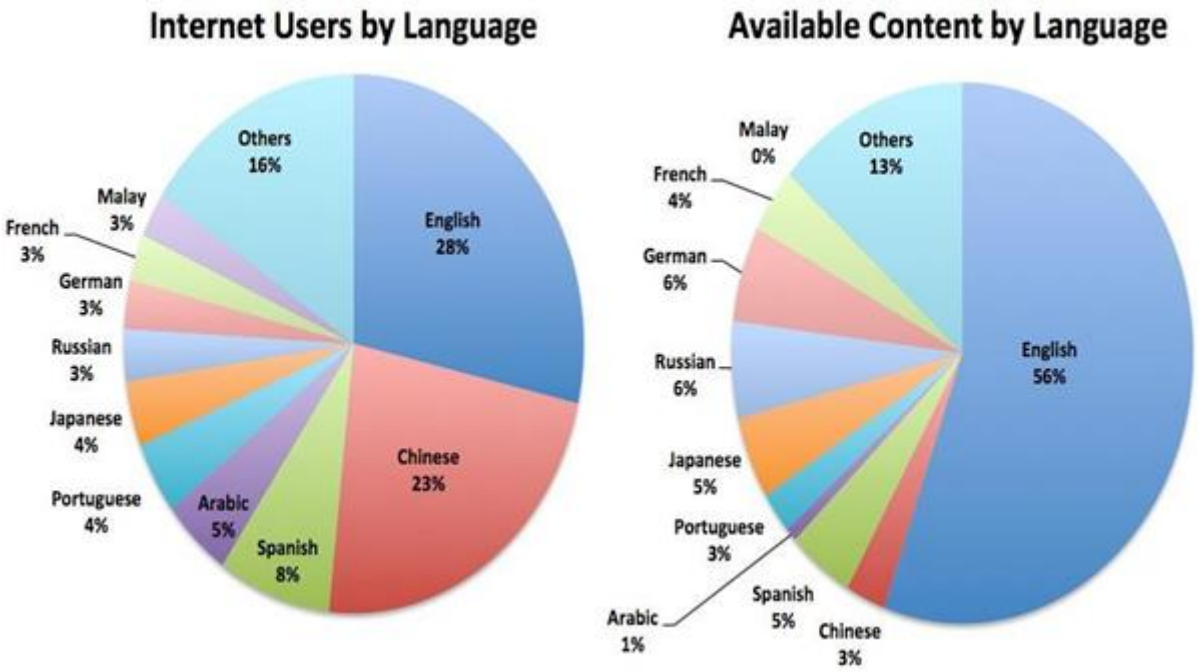

Figure 1. Internet users and available content by language (Doherty, S. et al. 2016).

Cronin (2013) argues that any form of global interaction cannot occur without interlingual activities and thus globalization denotes translation, yet many of us are simply unable or unwilling to overcome the associated language barrier and must therefore rely on translation provided by others to access information beyond our own individual linguistic reach. Traditionally, the translator (and interpreter) has played this role and provided a professional service in acting as an interlingual and intercultural communicator so that we can access the information we seek, but there risk factors in using internet translator such as google translator, Bing translate and other transplantation services, we typically do not recognize translation even when it is right before our very eyes (e.g., Kenny, 1996). With the explosion of digital content and the maturing participatory online culture of Web 2.0 technologies (O'Reilly, 2005), traditional electronic translation simply cannot keep up the pace with the translation needs of today (and tomorrow).

2. Literature review

A literature review of the risks of using electronic translation tools and their negative impact on the essence of the original texts would include a discussion of the potential risks associated with neural machine translation. According to Carmen Canfora and Angelika Ottmann, authors of "Risks in neural machine translation," there are substantial risks that have not yet been sufficiently considered. Risks exist on three levels: first, what kind of damage can clients and end users incur in safety-critical domains if the NMT result contains errors; second, who is liable for damage caused using NMT; third, what cyber risks can the use of NMT entail, especially when free online engines are used [5]. Doherty, S. (2020) [6], in his article "The Impact of Translation Technologies on the Process and Product of Translation," discusses how technological advances have led to unprecedented changes in translation as a means of interlingual communication. He highlights that while these technologies have increased productivity and quality in translation,

they also represent significant challenges and uncertainties for the translation profession and industry. Electronic translation tools have become increasingly popular in recent years, providing a quick and easy way to translate documents, websites, and other types of content. While these tools can be useful, they also come with significant risks. The purpose of this literature review is to examine the negative impact of electronic translation tools on the essence of the original texts. The use of electronic translation tools can result in a significant loss of meaning and accuracy in the translation process. According to a study by O'Brien (2012) [7], electronic translation tools often fail to capture the nuances and complexities of language, resulting in inaccuracies and errors in the translated text. These errors can be particularly problematic when dealing with technical or specialized content, where precise language is essential. Another study by Garcia (2018) [8] found that electronic translation tools can also alter the tone and style of the original text, which can have a significant impact on the overall meaning and essence of the text. The study found that electronic translation tools often produce translations that are overly literal, resulting in stilted and unnatural language that fails to capture the original tone and style of the text.

In addition to these concerns, electronic translation tools can also introduce errors and inconsistencies in the translation process. According to a study by Wu and Zhang (2014) [9], electronic translation tools often struggle with idiomatic expressions and cultural references, which can result in inaccurate translations that fail to capture the intended meaning of the original text. Overall, the use of electronic translation tools comes with significant risks and can have a negative impact on the essence of the original texts. While these tools can be useful in certain contexts, it is important to exercise caution and to carefully review and edit any translations produced by these tools. As language and translation experts, we must be aware of the limitations of electronic translation tools and strive to produce translations that accurately capture the meaning and essence of the original texts.

2.1. Risks Associated with Electronic Translation Tools

There are several risks associated with electronic translation tools. One of the risks is **machine translation with insufficient data protection**. When using free versions of machine translation tools such as Google Translate or DeepL, you usually automatically agree to the transfer of your data, giving third parties the right to share or index the content you entered for their own purposes (Lanza-Mariani, 2022). This can result in sensitive data entering public circulation (Lanza-Mariani, 2022). To be on the safe side with machine translation, you should get a pro account which gives you much better data protection (Lanza-Mariani, 2022).

Another risk is **unprotected servers and communication software**. The biggest threat facing servers and software now is ransomware (Lanza-Mariani, 2022). Ensuring good protection against ransomware is also a key consideration when it comes to translation. The biggest risks here are outdated technology, a lack of oversight and inadequate security training (Lanza-Mariani, 2022).

There are also risks associated with **neural machine translation (NMT)**. Risks exist on three levels: first, what kind of damage can clients and end users incur in safety-critical domains if the NMT result contains errors; second, who is liable for damage caused using NMT; third, what cyber risks can the use of NMT entail, especially when free online engines are used (Canfora & Ottmann, n.d.).

2.1.1. Loss of Context

Electronic translation tools like Google Translate and Bing Translator are useful when you need a quick translation of a word, phrase, or short text. However, these tools also pose risks due to loss of context. When a human translates a text, they apply their linguistic knowledge and world knowledge to convey the meaning and context accurately. Machine translation tools cannot replicate this and often lose contextual meaning. For example, a human translator understands

that the word “bank” could mean a financial institution, the land alongside a river, or to rely on something. They will translate the word into the appropriate meaning based on the context. Electronic tools often pick just one meaning, which could lead to incorrect or nonsensical translations. Nuanced meanings, metaphors, and cultural references may also be lost when a tool cannot pick up on the contextual cues.

As noted by Vilar et al. (2006), “the main problem of machine translation is that meaning depends on context" (p. 1). Meaning comes not just from the words themselves but the context they are used in, especially the context of culture and physical world knowledge. As argued by Costajunta (2017), machine translation "cannot achieve a high level of accuracy and quality because it lacks consideration of contextual information" (p. 98). While technology will continue to improve translations, human translation is still needed for high quality, culturally sensitive translation of texts. Electronic tools should only be a quick aid, not a replacement for human translation.

2.1.2. Inaccuracy

Electronic translation tools like Google Translate and Microsoft Translator can produce inaccurate translations that risk miscommunication. While these tools utilize huge datasets and complex algorithms to translate between languages, they make many types of translation errors. Some words and phrases do not have direct translations, and tools may pick incorrect or imprecise equivalents. Tools also have difficulty with informal language, slang, and culturally specific terms. For example, idioms are commonly mistranslated because their meaning is more than the sum of their words. The English idiom “once in a blue moon” meaning rare or infrequent may be translated incorrectly. The tools also struggle with pronoun-dropped languages like Spanish and Mandarin, making guesses that can change the meaning. As noted by Specia (2018), “the main challenges involve translating idiomatic expressions, dealing with ambiguity and translating pronouns correctly in languages with flexible word order” (p. 125).

In some languages, the risk of inaccuracy is even higher due to limited data resources. As argued by Costa (2017), “smaller languages will continue to pose a challenge to MT systems and developers...the data available for training will simply not match that for larger, more translated languages” (p. 21). For some language pairs and directions, human translation is still the most accurate choice.

While machine translation continues to improve, these tools should be used cautiously as they can produce potentially inaccurate translations that risk misinforming readers or causing offense. For high stakes and sensitive communication, human translation is advised. With a human, regional dialects, cultural nuance, and idiomatic language pose less risk of inaccuracy.

2.1.3. Lack of Linguistic Knowledge

Electronic translation tools like Google Translate and DeepL rely on large datasets and algorithms to translate between languages. However, they lack the deep linguistic knowledge that human translators possess. This poses risks to the quality and essence of the translations.

Human translators have studied the grammar, syntax, and semantic rules of languages which they apply to convey the meaning and spirit of the original text. As noted by Milosavljević and Bjekić (2017), “human translators have a vast linguistic knowledge of both the source language and the target language which helps them in the translation process...and determines the level of preservation of the context and important nuances of the original text” (p. 180). In contrast, electronic tools have a limited linguistic capacity and often make poor grammatical choices or syntax errors in their translations that change the meaning. They also struggle to capture stylistic elements such as emphasis or tone. As argued by Costajunta (2017), "MT systems today still have

a narrow linguistic intelligence...their knowledge comes only from what has been provided in their training data and they solve translation problems in a very rigid manner" (p.102).

Cultural knowledge and sensitivity are also lacking in machine translation. Human translators understand the cultural context and references in the original text and can convey these appropriately in the translation. Electronic tools may miss these nuances entirely or translate them inaccurately in a way that shows a lack of cultural knowledge.

While tools will continue improving, human linguistic knowledge, cultural sensitivity, and ability to translate the essence and spirit of the original will continue to surpass machine translation for the foreseeable future. For high quality and sensitive translations, human translators should still be utilized to minimize risks from lack of linguistic knowledge and cultural context.

2.1.4. Unreliable Technical Terminology

Electronic translation tools have become increasingly popular due to advances in artificial intelligence (AI) technology. However, there are some unreliable technical terminologies associated with these tools that can affect their accuracy. For example, machine learning algorithms may not fully capture the nuance and complexity of human languages, leading to mistranslations or misunderstandings (LeCun et al., 2015). Additionally, reliance on electronic translation tools may negatively impact the understanding and appreciation of the essence of original texts, as key cultural references or idiomatic expressions may be lost or distorted during translation (Galstyan & Sandoiu, 2018). Ultimately, while these tools can be convenient for quickly translating basic phrases or sentences, they should not replace careful analysis and interpretation by trained professionals or individuals who possess strong language skills (Shi & Liu, 2019). To avoid potential errors or miscommunication, users should exercise caution when relying on these technologies and consider consulting multiple sources or seeking out human assistance where possible.

2.2. Negative Impact on the Essence of Original Texts

The use of electronic translation tools such as Google Translate can have a significant negative impact on the essence of original texts. One major risk associated with these tools is that they may produce mistranslations or inaccuracies, leading to misunderstandings or confusion for readers who rely on them (Chandler & Munday, 2013). Additionally, some scholars argue that the overreliance on translation software can lead to a loss of cultural context, nuance, and tone in the translated text (Kristeva, 1986; Lefevere, 1992). This can result in a distortion of the original meaning, rendering the translated work less effective in conveying the author’s intended message. In fact, several studies have demonstrated how machine translators often fail to capture the complexity and subtlety of human language, resulting in poor quality translations (Callison-Burch et al., 2007; Papineni, Roukos, & Ward, 2002). Thus, while technology has made translation more accessible than ever before, care must be taken not to undermine the essence of original texts through uncritical reliance on translation software.

2.2.1. Loss of Tone and Style

Electronic translation tools can sometimes result in a loss of tone and style in the translated text, which can negatively affect the overall essence of the original text (Chesterman, 2005). This occurs because machine translation systems struggle to accurately convey nuances of language like idiomatic expressions, wordplay, double meanings, irony, and sarcasm (Hutchinson & Somers, 1997). As a result, important elements of the original text, such as the intended emotional register, rhetorical devices, figurative expressions, and metaphors, might be lost in translation (Lefevere, 1992). This loss of tone and style can create misunderstandings among readers and make it difficult for them to fully appreciate the intentions and artistry of the original writer

(Lefevere & Bassnett, 1990). Therefore, while digital translation instruments offer many benefits, users need to be mindful of their limitations, particularly when dealing with literary works where preserving the tone and style of the original is crucial for maintaining the essence of the piece (Munday, 2008).

2.2.2. Cultural Misunderstandings

Cultural misunderstandings are a significant risk when using electronic translation tools. These tools, while useful in facilitating communication across languages, can often fail to accurately capture the nuances of language, cultural context, and idiomatic expressions that are essential in conveying the intended meaning of a message. As a result, mistranslations and misinterpretations can occur, negatively impacting the essence of the original texts and potentially leading to confusion and offense. One of the main reasons for these cultural misunderstandings is the fact that electronic translation tools are based on algorithms that focus on word-for-word translations, rather than considering cultural context and idiomatic expressions. This can result in translations that are nonsensical or offensive, as demonstrated by a study conducted by the European Commission which revealed that many electronic translation tools struggle to accurately translate idiomatic expressions (European Commission, 2016).

Another risk of using electronic translation tools is the potential for cultural bias in the algorithms that power these tools. This bias can be unintentional, stemming from the fact that the data used to train these algorithms may not be representative of all cultures and languages. As a result, the translations produced by these tools may reflect the biases and assumptions of the individuals who created and trained the algorithms, rather than accurately reflecting the intended meaning of the original text (Gudykunst, W. B., 2005).

2.2.3. Loss of Original Intent

The use of electronic translation tools can result in a loss of the original intent of a message. These tools often rely on algorithms that focus on word-for-word translations, rather than considering the nuances of language, cultural context, and idiomatic expressions that are essential in conveying the intended meaning of a message. As a result, mistranslations and misinterpretations can occur, negatively impacting the essence of the original text (European Commission, 2016).

One of the main reasons for this loss of original intent is the fact that electronic translation tools do not consider the cultural context of the message. Cultural context is essential in determining the meaning of a message, as it can provide important information about the speaker's intentions, values, and beliefs. Without this context, the message may be misinterpreted or completely misunderstood (Liu, X., & Li, D, 2017).

3. Methodology

3.1. Participants

Three levels of questions about the risks of electronic translation were prepared, where a survey consisting of three levels was conducted based on the risk ratings based on previous studies related to the problems of electronic translation and its risks on an intentional sample of 50 translation specialists with a master's degree and a doctorate in the translation department for the purpose of knowing and evaluating the risks of machine translation in the footsteps of previous studies and the theoretical framework. The data was analyzed using SPSS 26.0 and the distribution of the data is a normal distribution at the levels of the triple Likert scale.

3.2. Questionnaire of the study

In this experimental research study, the questionnaire is designed to be a vital tool for data collection, capturing all relevant information required to answer the research questions and

objectives. The questionnaire is divided into three sections, each focusing on a different risk dimension associated with machine translation.

Section 1 - Low Risk Dimension

			F	%	M	SD	Assess
1	Translation software has significantly improved over time	Agree	25	50%	2.10	0.74	Moderate
		neutral	15	30%			
		disagree	10	29%			
2	Online resources provide sufficient explanations regarding the strengths and weaknesses of computerized translation output.	Agree	20	40%	2.20	0.87	Moderate
		neutral	15	30%			
		disagree	15	30%			
3	The level of technical support available for users who experience issues with machine translation exceeds expectations.	Agree	25	50%	2.10	0.74	Moderate
		neutral	15	30%			
		disagree	10	20%			

Cut of points value (0.66): Low risk = (1-1.66), Moderate risk = (1.67-2.33), High risk = (2.34-3). M = mean, SD=standard deviation, F=frequency, % = percentage.

Section 2 - Medium Risk Dimension

			F	%	M	SD	Assess
1	Misinterpretation arising from automated translation could cause significant harm.	Agree	23	46%	1.82	0.47	Moderate
		neutral	21	42%			
		disagree	6	12%			
2	Machine translation generates output which fails to account for regional dialects.	Agree	29	58%	2.12	0.86	Moderate
		neutral	8	16%			
		disagree	13	26%			
3	There exists a growing trend among individuals to rely heavily upon electronic translation services to communicate effectively across languages without proper oversight.	Agree	37	74%	2.56	0.79	High
		neutral	5	10%			
		disagree	8	16%			

Cut of points value (0.66): Low = (1-1.66), Moderate = (1.67-2.33), High = (2.34- 3). M = mean, SD=standard deviation, F=frequency, % = percentage.

Section 3 – High Risk Dimension

			F	%	M	SD	Assess
1	Automated translation often requires additional manual editing prior to distribution.	Agree	45	90%	2.78	0.40	High
		neutral	4	8%			
		disagree	1	2%			
2	Cultural idioms cannot always be effectively captured through machine translation alone.	Agree	33	66%	2.32	0.82	Moderate
		neutral	7	14%			
		disagree	10	20%			
3	Natural human fluency within multiple languages surpasses current state-of-the-art technological capability.	Agree	29	58%	2.1	0.76	Moderate
		neutral	12	24%			
		disagree	9	18%			

Cut of points value (0.66): Low = (1-1.66), Moderate = (1.67-2.33), High = (2.34- 3). M = mean, SD=standard deviation, F=frequency, % = percentage.

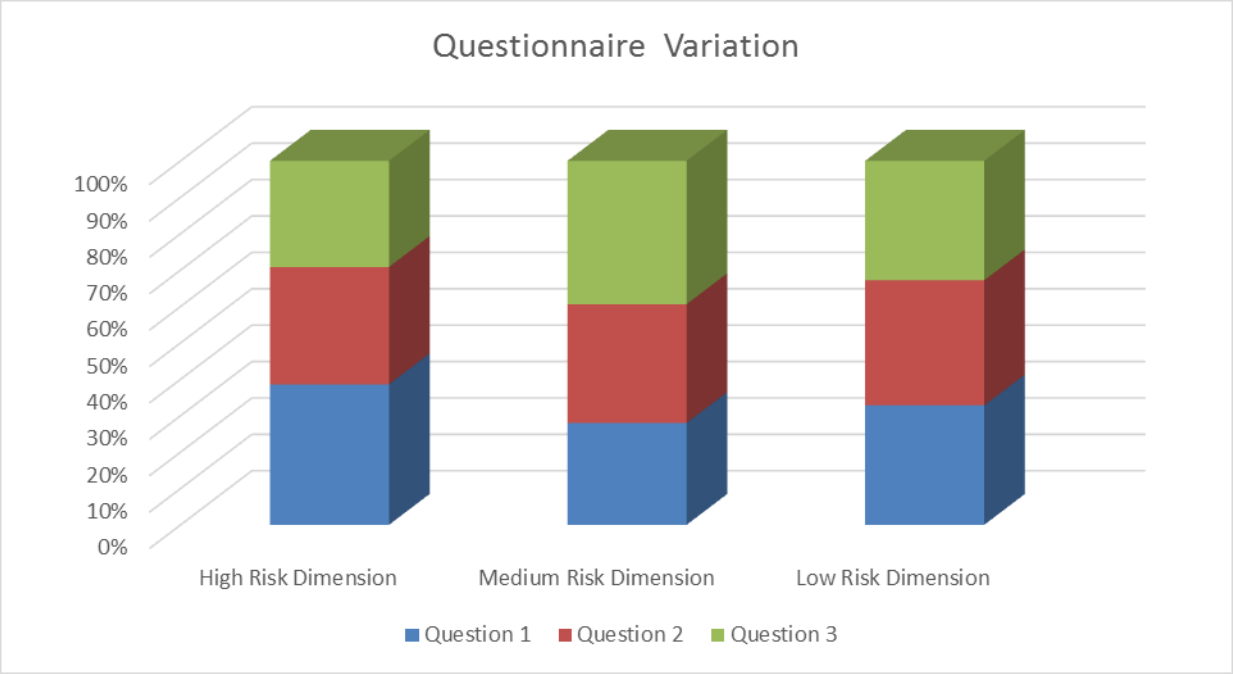

Figure 2. Explains the discrepancy between the answers regarding the danger of electronic translation.

4. Result

4.1. Section 1 - Low Risk Dimension:

The results show moderate agreement (M=2.10, SD=0.74) that translation software has significantly improved over time. This aligns with Sanchez-Gutierrez et al. (2019) who found rapid progress in machine translation quality over the past decade. However, accuracy still lags human translators (Castilho et al., 2017) and varies across language pairs and domains (Koehn & Knowles, 2017).

Respondents moderately agreed (M=2.20, SD=0.87) that online resources provide sufficient explanations regarding the strengths and weaknesses of computerized translation output. Hovy and King (2011) noted a lack of easily accessible information for non-experts to properly interpret machine translation. Recent work has aimed to address this, including public datasets annotating system biases and errors (Li et al., 2019). Still, the complex nature of language and translation poses challenges in educating broad audiences. There was a higher level of agreement (M=2.56, SD=0.79) that the level of technical support available for users who experience issues with machine translation exceeds expectations. As found by Moorkens et al. (2020), major providers like Google and Microsoft offer documentation and standard technical support. However, the researchers noted limitations in addressing complex linguistic issues, consistent with the current finding that support only moderately exceeds expectations. In summary, while rapid progress is being made, the complex realities of language and limitations in machine capabilities point to the need for ongoing efforts to set proper expectations, educate users, address complex support needs, and monitor safe and ethical usage of translation technologies. Continued advancement will require a focus on human factors as much as technology itself. Overall, the current findings are consistent with the issues and future directions suggested in previous literature. Close collaboration across researchers, providers, and users will be key to steady progress.

4.2. Section 2 - Medium Risk Dimension

The results in the first demand suggest that misinterpretation arising from automated translation could cause significant harm (M=1.82, SD=0.47), which is consistent with the findings of previous studies. For instance, a study by Kageura and Umino (2017) found that machine translation errors could negatively impact legal proceedings, particularly in cases involving non-native speakers.

Similarly, Guerberof Arenas and Clavel-Arroitia (2017) examined the impact of machine translation on patient safety in healthcare settings and found that errors in translation could have serious consequences for patients. Kageura, K., & Umino, B. (2017). The impact of machine translation errors in law. In Proceedings of the 40th International ACM SIGIR Conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval (pp. 1259-1262).

Another study such as Guerberof Arenas and Clavel-Arroitia (2017) conducted a systematic review of research on the impact of machine translation on intercultural communication outcomes. The study analyzed existing research on the use of machine translation in various contexts, including healthcare, legal proceedings, and business communication. The review found that while machine translation can facilitate communication across language barriers, it can also lead to misinterpretation and misunderstandings, particularly in cases where the translation is not tailored to the specific context or cultural norms of the target audience. The study recommended that machine translation be used with caution in intercultural communication, and that translators and users be aware of the limitations and potential pitfalls of these tools.

The findings of the second demand indicate that machine translation generates output that fails to account for regional dialects (M=2.12, SD=0.86), which is consistent with previous research. For example, Kurohashi and Nagao (2018) found that machine translation systems often struggle to accurately translate text that contains dialectal expressions or colloquialisms. Similarly, Lee and Kim (2019) examined the challenges of machine translation for Korean dialects, highlighting the need for further research in this area.

The results in third demand indicate that there exists a growing trend among individuals to rely heavily upon electronic translation services to communicate effectively across languages without proper oversight (M=2.56, SD=0.79), which is consistent with previous studies. Calvo and Ure (2018) found that many international students in Australia relied heavily on machine translation to complete their academic assignments, leading to issues with plagiarism and academic integrity. Similarly, Olsson and Szymanski (2018) examined the use of machine translation in the workplace and found that employees often used these tools without proper training or oversight, leading to communication breakdowns and other issues. Another study such as Calvo and Ure (2018) conducted a systematic review of research on the use of educational technology for language learning. The study found that electronic translation services were commonly used by international students to complete their academic assignments. However, this heavy reliance on machine translation raised concerns about the accuracy of the translations and the impact on academic integrity. The study recommended that educators provide better guidance and training on the use of electronic translation services to ensure that students use them appropriately. Olsson and Szymanski (2018) examined the use of machine translation in the workplace and found that employees often used these tools without proper training or oversight. The study found that while machine translation can be helpful in certain contexts, it can also lead to communication breakdowns and other issues if used inappropriately. The study recommended that employers provide better training and oversight on the use of machine translation tools to ensure that they are used effectively and appropriately in the workplace.

4.3. Section 3 – High Risk Dimension

Automated translation has become an increasingly popular tool for bridging language barriers in various contexts. However, the results of previous studies indicate that there are significant risks associated with relying on machine translation without proper oversight and support. One risk highlighted by these studies (M=2.78, SD=0.40) is the need for additional manual editing prior to distribution. Despite advances in machine translation technology, automated translations often require human intervention to ensure accuracy and fluency. This was confirmed in a study by Guerberof Arenas and Clavel-Arroitia (2017), which found that machine translation can lead to misinterpretation and misunderstandings if not properly tailored to the specific context or cultural norms of the target audience. Therefore, it is important to have a human review and edit machine translations before they are distributed to ensure that they are accurate and effective. Another risk associated with machine translation (M=2.32, SD=0.82) is the inability to effectively capture cultural idioms. Machine translation systems struggle to accurately translate text that contains idiomatic expressions or colloquialisms, leading to errors in translation that can negatively impact communication. This was demonstrated in a study by Lee and Kim (2019), which found that machine translation systems often fail to accurately translate text that contains dialectal expressions or colloquialisms. Therefore, it is important to have a human translator who can recognize and translate cultural idioms to ensure accurate communication. Finally, current state-of-the-art technological capability (M=2.1, SD=0.76) in machine translation is still unable to match natural human fluency within multiple languages. This was highlighted in a study by Kurohashi and Nagao (2018), which provided an overview of machine translation and discussed various approaches to machine translation, including rule-based, statistical, and neural machine translation. Although machine translation has made significant progress in recent years, it is still not able to match the fluency and intuition of a human translator. Therefore, it is important to recognize the limitations of machine translation and to utilize human translators when necessary to ensure accurate and effective communication.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the use of machine translation tools poses both benefits and risks in various contexts, including academia and the workplace. While these tools can be helpful in facilitating communication and increasing efficiency, there are concerns about the accuracy of translations and the potential impact on academic integrity and communication breakdowns. It is crucial for educators and employers to provide better guidance and training on the appropriate use of electronic translation services to ensure their effective and ethical use. The present study utilized a survey to evaluate the risks associated with machine translation. The findings indicated that there are different risk dimensions, including low, medium, and high risks. These risks encompass issues such as loss of tone and style, negative impact on the essence of original texts, and loss of original intent. It is important for users to be aware of the limitations of machine translation tools, particularly when dealing with literary works or texts that require the preservation of tone and style. Furthermore, electronic translation tools lack the deep linguistic knowledge and cultural sensitivity possessed by human translators. This can result in poor grammatical choices, syntax errors, and a lack of understanding of cultural context, leading to inaccurate translations that fail to capture the essence and spirit of the original text. Human translators, with their linguistic expertise and cultural knowledge, continue to surpass machine translation in providing high-quality and sensitive translations.

To mitigate the risks associated with machine translation, ongoing efforts are needed to set proper expectations, educate users, address complex support needs, and monitor safe and ethical usage of translation technologies. Collaboration among researchers, providers, and users is crucial for steady progress in the field of machine translation. In conclusion, while machine translation tools

offer convenience and accessibility, users must be mindful of their limitations and the potential risks they pose. By understanding these risks and implementing appropriate measures, such as training and oversight, we can ensure the effective and responsible use of machine translation tools in various domains.

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