چکیده‌مقالات‌همایش

ترجمه، جامعه و هوش مصنوعی

دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد

دکتر مسعود خوش سلیقه
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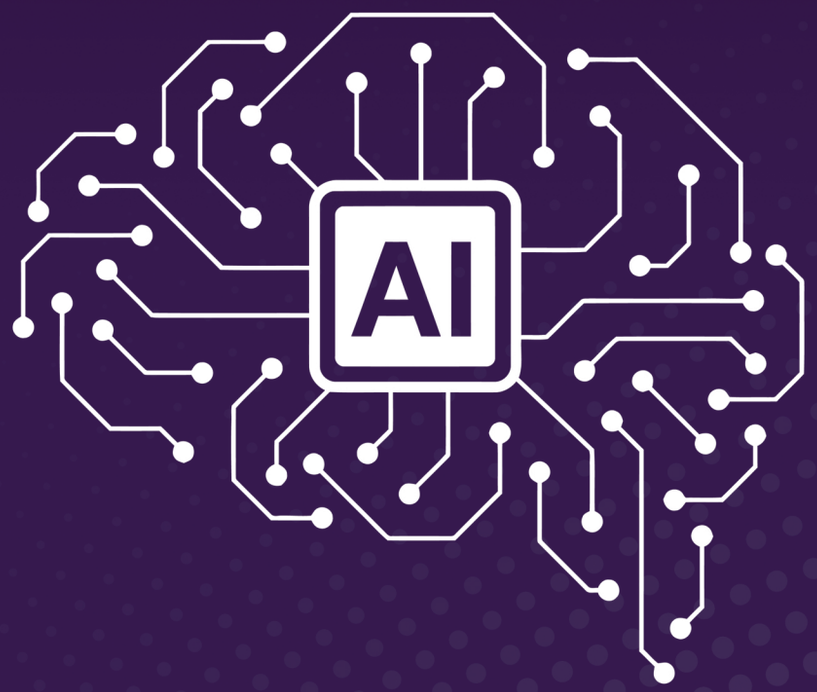


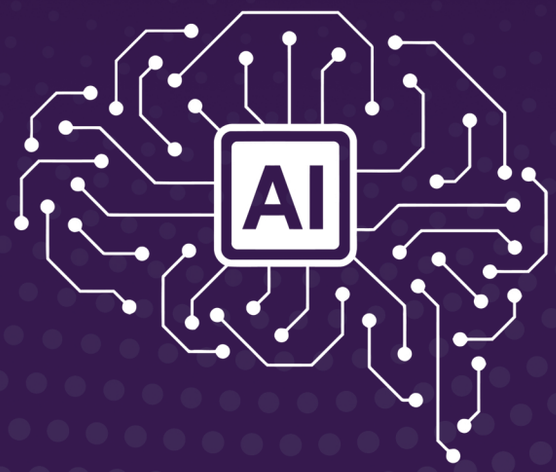
چکیده‌مقالات‌همایش ترجمه، جامعه و هوش مصنوعی
دکتر مسعود خوش سلیقه

Abstracts of Conference on

Translation, Society and Generative AI

Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Edited by **Masood Khoshsaligheh**
Professor, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad



May 2025

Abstracts
of
Conference on Translation, Society and Generative AI

Edited by
Masood Khoshsaligheh, PhD
Professor, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

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Published by Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Conference on
Translation, Society and Generative AI

13-15 May 2025

Department of English
Faculty of Letters and Humanities
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Acknowledgements

I am deeply grateful to everyone who contributed to the planning and organization of this conference. Heartfelt thanks go to my colleagues in the Department of English and the external members of the scientific committee, whose guidance was instrumental in shaping the conference's framework and navigating tough decisions. I also extend my appreciation to my current and former students for their unwavering support and feedback, which greatly eased the challenges of organizing this event. Special thanks are due to Dr. Abdullah Nowruzy, the managing officer, and Dr. Amir Arsalan Zoraqi, the academic coordinator, whose invaluable efforts were critical to the conference's success. On behalf of the organizing committee, I express sincere gratitude to the keynote speakers and all presenters, whose insightful contributions made this conference truly exceptional.

Masood Khoshsaligheh

Conference Chair

About the Conference

Conference on Translation, Society and Generative AI as a hybrid platform aimed to serve as a platform for the discussion and exploration of the recent issues in translation and other language service provision professions in relation to the emergence of artificial intelligence. The central themes of the conference include:

A) **Interaction of Translation and Society**
- New roles and skills of translators in the twenty-first century
- Translators and new market demands
- Socio-cultural developments in translation profession
- Intercultural and audiovisual dimensions of translation

B) **Interaction of Translation and Generative AI**
- Generative AI and the evolution of translation practices
- Human-AI collaboration in translation workflows
- Generative AI in translator education
- Quality of AI-generated translation

C) **Interaction of Translation, Society and Generative AI**
- Cultural, political and societal impacts of AI-generated translations
- Ethics and bias in AI-driven translation
- Translation, generative AI, and the future of multilingualism
- Copyright and legal issues in AI-generated translations

D) **Interaction of Languages, Literacies and Generative AI**
- Generative AI in language teaching and learning
- Generative AI in literature and criticism
- Generative AI in literacy and pedagogy

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Keynote Addresses

Losing Control? Professional Translators' Attitudes towards Control and Autonomy in the AI Era

Miguel A. Jiménez-Crespo
Rutgers University

AI technologies are quickly encroaching on professional translators' work (e.g., ELIS 2025; GALA 2025), raising concerns about their agency, autonomy and future role in the industry. Technologies are often perceived to be imposed by language service providers, managers, or even by peer pressure not to be left behind. At the same time, research has shown that a perceived lack of user control and autonomy leads to increased stress, anxiety and hostility towards them (Hinds 1998), or even towards other human agents that might impose their use (Ruokonen and Koskinen 2017; Herbert et al. 2023). In this context, this paper reports on a survey study of professional translators about their attitudes towards control and autonomy examined through the lens of Human-Centered AI (HCAI) (Jiménez-Crespo 2024a, 2024b, 2025), a paradigm that advocates for the highest possible level of end user control and autonomy, alongside high levels of automation (Shneiderman 2020, 2022). The presentation will offer an overview of the qualitative and quantitative data from this survey of US based translators, analysis of the results of perceptions regarding current and future levels of control and autonomy over translation technologies in the AI era, offering a detailed overview of current trends in this area. The presentation underscores the need to have professionals involved in the "process of conceiving, designing, testing, deploying, and iterating" AI technologies (Vallor 2024) to develop truly human-centered processes and tools.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, autonomy, control, human-centered AI, translation technology

About the Author

Miguel A. Jiménez-Crespo holds a PhD in Translation and Interpreting Studies from the University of Granada, Spain. He is a Professor at the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Rutgers University, where he directs the MA program in Translation and Interpreting. He is the author of *Localization in Translation* (Routledge 2024), *Crowdsourcing and Online Collaborative Translations: Expanding the Limits of Translation Studies* (John Benjamins 2017), and *Translation and Web Localization* (Routledge 2013). He is in the editorial board of several Translation and Interpreting Studies journals such as *Meta: Studies in Translatology, Jostrans: The Journal of Specialized Translation, Translation and Interpreting, The Journal of Digital Translation, L10Journal, InContext or Sendebar*.

Grounding Socioeconomic Aspects of AI in Their Context with Implications for Translation Service Provision

Ebrahim Bagheri
University of Toronto

In this talk, I will address the complex interplay between artificial intelligence (AI) and socioeconomic dynamics, drawing parallels from historical technological advancements. Through a series of examples, I will point to both the promise and peril of AI, examining how past innovations have shaped societies, economies, and individual lives. From the transformative power of industrialization to the ethical dilemmas of technology, I hope to explore lessons learned and insights gained, offering a nuanced perspective on navigating the evolving landscape of AI's impact on our world.

Keywords: artificial intelligence (AI), socioeconomics, industrialization, ethics

About the Author

Ebrahim Bagheri is a Tenured Full Professor at the University of Toronto and the co-founder of Reviewerly, an innovative platform leveraging AI to streamline the scientific peer-review process. A recognized leader in research, innovation, and collaboration, Dr. Bagheri is a recipient of the prestigious Government of Canada's NSERC Synergy Award for Innovation, highlighting his exemplary and sustained industry-academia partnerships that have advanced both groundbreaking research and impactful industrial applications. Dr. Bagheri has held concurrent positions as a Canada Research Chair in Social Information Retrieval and an NSERC Industrial Research Chair in Social Media Analytics. He has served in leadership roles on prominent funding agency panels, including the NSERC Discovery program, Canada's Tri-Agency Transdisciplinary Committee, and the EU CHIST-ERA initiative. He currently serves as Associate Editor for IEEE Transactions on Network Science and Engineering (TNSE) and ACM Transactions on Intelligent Systems and Technology (TIST).

Workshop

Training Domain-Specific Translation Models on Your PC: A Practical Guide to Transformer Fine-Tuning

Fereidoon Sadeghzadeh Yazdi
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

This workshop illustrates the practical steps for training a field-specific translation model using transformer-based deep learning systems. Aimed at translators and language professionals, the session covers the essentials of setting up a deep learning environment on a personal computer, preparing domain-specific datasets, and fine-tuning pre-trained language models for specialized translation tasks. Attendees will learn how to leverage tools like Hugging Face's transformers library, pre-trained models such as MarianMT and T5, and techniques for optimizing model performance. The lecture also addresses hardware requirements, data preprocessing, and evaluation methods, providing a comprehensive guide for creating custom translation systems tailored to specific industries or domains. Whether you're a beginner or an experienced practitioner, this session offers actionable insights into harnessing the power of AI for professional translation.

About the Presenter

Fereidoon Sadeghzadeh Yazdi, with a backgroudnd in Physics, has a graduate degree in Translation Studies from Ferdowsi University of Mashhad. His research interest focuses on machnine tranclation.

Presentaions in English

ارائه‌ها به زبان انگلیسی

The Role of Generative AI in Literary Translation: Opportunities and Ethical Considerations

Azadeh Mehrpouya
Velayat University of Iranshahr

This paper examines the transformative role of generative artificial intelligence (AI) in literary translation, highlighting both the opportunities it presents and the ethical considerations it raises. As AI technologies advance, they offer new tools for translators, enhancing efficiency and enabling innovative approaches to text interpretation. However, this paper argues that while generative AI can assist in producing translations, it lacks the emotional depth and cultural sensitivity intrinsic to human translators. By analyzing case studies of literary translations produced by AI compared to those by human professionals, I identify strengths such as speed and consistency, alongside limitations in conveying nuanced meanings and cultural contexts. Furthermore, I explore ethical issues surrounding authorship, intellectual property rights, and the potential for bias in AI-generated translations. This study advocates for a collaborative model where human expertise complements AI capabilities, ensuring high-quality translations that respect the artistic integrity of literary works. Ultimately, this research contributes to the ongoing discourse on the integration of AI in language services, emphasizing the need for a balanced approach that leverages technological advancements while safeguarding human creativity and cultural heritage.

Keywords: cultural sensitivity, ethics, generative AI, human-AI collaboration, literary translation

The Indispensable Role of Translation Studies in Machine Translation and Large Language Model Translation Evaluation: A Chart for LLM Translation Output Evaluation Research Areas

Fereidoon Sadeghzadeh Yazdi
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Alireza Sadeghzadeh Yazdi
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Mohammad Reza Hashemi
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Large language models (LLMs) are revolutionizing global communication, offering unprecedented speed and efficiency in translation tasks. However, their accuracy remains limited compared to high-quality human translation. While not a complete replacement, the integration of LLMs necessitates the development of robust evaluation methods, particularly for critical tasks that demand human oversight. This article initiates a discussion by providing an overview of LLM systems, highlighting their core functionalities and features. We then emphasize the critical importance of the evaluation stage for LLM-produced translations (LLMT), grounding this emphasis within the theoretical framework of Translation Studies. To guide further research endeavors, we propose an integrated chart outlining key areas for evaluating the quality of LLMT and some of the current approaches being implemented in research programs worldwide. This novel framework for LLMT evaluation sparks a paradigm shift toward integrated research and facilitates the optimization of its overall effectiveness, potentially boosting translation quality and saving public and private resources.

Keywords: AI-assisted translation, human-AI collaboration, natural language processing, quality assessment, translation technology

ChatGPT vs. Gemini: A Readability and Comprehensibility Assessment of English to Persian Translations

Samin Salajegheh
Allameh Tabataba'i University

This study focused on comparing the readability and comprehensibility of English-to-Persian translations generated by two prominent AI models: ChatGPT and Gemini. To this end, 140 paragraphs from medical articles published in 2024 were selected from Google Scholar, each averaging 80 words. Both AI models were tasked with translating these paragraphs into Persian. The readability of each translation—defined as the degree to which a text can be effortlessly read based on linguistic features, including number of words, syllables, and sentences— was assessed using the LIX readability index, calculated using the formula: A/B + (C × 100)/A, where A represents the total number of words, B is the number of sentences, and C denotes the number of long words (those containing more than six letters). The analysis revealed that while both AI models produced translations categorized as "Difficult" in terms of readability, Gemini's translations were found to be less readable than those generated by ChatGPT. In the next step, the study assessed comprehensibility—defined as the ease with which readers understand and retain content—through recall tests involving 10 subjects. Participants were divided into two groups of five, with one group reading translations from Gemini and the other reading translations from ChatGPT. Each participant reviewed eight paragraphs translated into Persian by their respective AI model. After reading, they answered multiple-choice questions related to their assigned texts. The results indicated that comprehensibility was similar for both AI models.

Keywords: AI translation, ChatGPT translation, LIX readability index, machine translation evaluation, translation quality assessment

Can AI Translate Literature? Assessing NMTs and Prompted GPTs for the Hungarian *The Little Prince*

Milad Mehdizadkhani
University of Szeged

Translating literary works accurately with artificial intelligence presents significant hurdles. This research examines how well different AI models translate Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's *The Little Prince* into Hungarian, focusing on a new technique: using specific instructions (prompts) related to literary style to guide Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) models like Google Bard and ChatGPT 3.5. The study compared these GPT outputs against standard neural machine translation tools, DeepL and Google Translate. While DeepL and Google Translate delivered translations with decent factual accuracy, they failed to capture the artistic subtleties of the original text. Notably, when Google Bard was given a prompt based on a literary translation style guide, its Hungarian translation showed considerable improvements in grammar, punctuation, and the retention of literary elements. In contrast, using the exact same prompt actually degraded the quality of ChatGPT's translation. These results indicate that providing genre-specific guidance can potentially help GPT models refine their translation process for literature, though the effect differs between models.

Keywords: AI translation, literary translation, *The Little Prince*, translation style

Advancing Translator Education in Iran through Generative Artificial Intelligence

Masood Khoshsaligheh
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

This presentation explores the integration of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) into translator education. As translation bridges critical linguistic and cultural communication divides, GenAI tools (e.g., ChatGPT) offer transformative potential for enhancing efficiency, pedagogical innovation, and student skill development, among others. Recent few but growing studies indicate tangible benefits. However, significant challenges including the following persist: 1) ethical dilemmas (e.g., data privacy, algorithmic bias), academic integrity risks, technological over-reliance, and barriers such as limited digital infrastructure, resource constraints, and cultural sensitivities regarding GenAI-generated content. Crucially, the ethics of AI adoption, including accountability and cultural preservation, demand substantial attention in curriculum design. To address these gaps, this study proposes a pedagogical framework featuring: a) Critical Prompt Engineering: Training in culturally attuned prompt design, c) Ethical Literacy: Focused on bias detection and socio-technical responsibility, d) Human-AI Collaboration: Emphasizing the necessity of post-editing, translator agency, and cultural mediation. The goal is a sustainable, ethically grounded translator education system that leverages GenAI's potential while upholding local socio-cultural values and fostering responsible technological use.

Keywords: Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI), translator education, AI literacy, prompt engineering

Reconstruction of Transgender Identity through English to Persian Translation Generated by AI: A Case Study of the Film *The Danish Girl*

Seyedeh Narges Noorani
Universität Konstanz

The role of audiovisual media in representing gender identity, particularly for transgender individuals, is crucial now more than ever. The cross-cultural movement of films through translation can provide a valuable area of cultural examination concerning the construction and reconstruction of gender identity at both personal and societal levels. The rapid advancement of technology has led many researchers to propose that artificial intelligence (AI) could help address this challenge and foster intercultural communication. As one of the concerns in translation process and gender identity representation is cultural-based linguistic chunks, this research explores the translation generated by AI from linguistic-cultural perspective, focusing on a case study of the English film *The Danish Girl* (2015, Hooper). It is assumed in the present research that although AI serves as a useful resource, human translators remain essential because of their emotional insight, knowledge, and cultural awareness. To evaluate this assumption, the original film and the Persian translation will be compared using Extralinguistic Cultural References (ECR) framework proposed by Pedersen (2011).

Keywords: Artificial intelligence (AI), audiovisual translation (AVT), extralinguistic cultural references (ECR), English media

A Comparative Study of Large Language Models (LLMs) and Human Evaluation of Translation Quality

Golnoush Jelvani
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

Masoud Sharififar
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

Research on Large Language Models (LLMs) and translation quality assessment has typically centered on evaluating translation output. In this study, however, the potential of LLMs as translation evaluators is examined. The objective was to assess the capabilities of LLMs in translation evaluation and to compare their assessments with those of human evaluators. To this end, the translation of poetry—with its complex structure and cultural subtleties—was chosen as a case study. A selection of ten couplets from Hafez's Divan was translated using two LLMs, Copilot and Gemini. A human translation by Henry Clarke was also included. Subsequently, two LLMs (Gemini and Copilot) and a group of translation studies professors evaluated all three sets of translations based on prosody, creativity, and thematic clarity. Finally, the results of the evaluations conducted by humans and machines were compared. The findings demonstrated that the evaluation performance of LLMs was fairly comparable to that of human evaluators.

Keywords: human evaluation, Large Language Models, machine translation, translation quality assessment, literary translation

Privacy Concerns in AI-Generated Translation and How to Mitigate Risks

Amirmasoud Masoudi
University of Isfahan

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into the translation profession has significantly transformed workflows by enhancing consistency and efficiency. However, it has also raised ethical concerns regarding data privacy and confidentiality. This study examines the data collection policies of AI service providers, with a focus on OpenAI, and explores strategies translators can employ to mitigate associated risks. Using a qualitative approach, the study conducts a thematic analysis of the terms of use and privacy policies of OpenAI platform to identify data usage patterns. Additionally, a comprehensive review of the literature identifies best practices to address privacy risks in AI-generated translation workflows. The findings reveal that these services often utilize users' personal information and input data to improve their AI systems, posing potential risks to privacy and confidentiality. To mitigate these risks, both users and developers must adopt proactive measures, such as anonymization techniques, secure data handling practices, and stricter regulatory compliance.

Keywords: AI-generated translation, data confidentiality, ethics, privacy, translation technology

Efficacy of Generative AI Models in Translating Culture-Specific Items in Literary Texts

Abdullah Nowruzy
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

This study explores the efficacy of Generative AI models in translating culturally embedded elements within literary texts. Focusing on items such as idioms, traditions, and culturally specific references, the research examines how AI, particularly large language models (LLMs), handles cultural transference during translation. A corpus of short literary passages containing diverse cultural markers was translated using a state-of-the-art generative AI system. These translations were then evaluated through a comparative analysis with human translations. Preliminary findings suggest that while the AI demonstrates high fluency and coherence, it often defaults to literal or generalized renderings of cultural items, occasionally missing nuanced or context-specific interpretations. However, with prompt engineering and fine-tuning on culturally rich datasets, improvements in cultural sensitivity were observed. The study concludes with implications for integrating AI tools in literary translation workflows and future directions for culturally adaptive training.

Keywords: culture-specific items, generative AI models, literary text, translation technology

Post-Editing Machine Translation in Low-Resource Languages with a Focus on Kurdish Dialects

Rajaa Shukri Ahmad
Universiti Sains Malaysia

By analyzing literary texts, the study highlights the need for post-editing in languages where machine translation struggles, especially noting the differences between standard Kurdish and Badini in machine translation output. Through qualitative research and comparative analysis, the study evaluates common errors within Kurdish machine translation and assesses the impact of post-editing on resolving these issues, paying particular attention to differences in the writing systems of various Kurdish dialects. To address the lack of recognition in machine translation, this study provides a Badini Kurdish translation with post-editing to assess machine translation effectiveness and generate a more acceptable translation output. The research primarily focuses on machine translation for Kurdish Kurmanji and post-editing for Badini Kurdish, investigating the effectiveness of machine translation in Kurdish and the role of post-editing in enhancing the quality of literary translations. The fundamental findings of this study emphasize the importance of human translators for low-resource languages, identifying areas for improvement in translations from English to Kurdish dialects, particularly Badini. Furthermore, human translators and linguistic experts were found to play an essential role in enhancing the accuracy and quality of machine translation in the Kurdish language. The findings suggest that machine translation algorithms need improvement to bridge the quality gap between machine translation output and post-edited human translation quality, particularly for low-resource languages such as Kurdish, to achieve standards closer to those observed in widely spoken languages.

Keywords: AI-generated translation, data confidentiality, ethics, privacy, translation technology

Investigating the Effectiveness of Human Post-Editing in Improving Machine Translations

Marziyeh Khalili Ganjalikhani
Higher Education Complex of Bam

Anahita Amirshojai
Higher Education Complex of Bam

This study examines how human post-editing can improve the accuracy, fluency, and cultural suitability of translations produced by artificial intelligence. A qualitative approach focused on human evaluation was employed to assess post-editing outcomes against conventional manual translation. The research utilized texts from diverse domains translated by Google Translate. Twenty senior undergraduate translation students participated in the study, divided into two groups: one tasked with post-editing AI-generated translations and the other performing manual translations. The outputs were evaluated by three university professors in translation studies, who assessed the translations based on cultural nuances, accuracy, and fluency. The study identifies key challenges in post-editing workflows, measures improvements in translation quality, and offers recommendations to optimize AI integration in professional translation practices. The findings aim to deepen the understanding of human-AI collaboration and its implications for the translation industry.

Keywords: AI-assisted translation, cultural adaptation, human post-editing, machine translation, translation quality

Deep Translation or Deepseek? A Comparative Study of AI and Human Quranic Translation

Fatemeh Rasooli Nezhad
Shahid chamran University of Ahvaz

The Quran, the divine book of Islam, contains intricate meanings, making its translation challenging across cultural contexts. This study critically compares two English translations of Surah Al-Fatiha: one generated by an emerging AI, Deepseek, and the other by renowned translator Tahereh Saffarzadeh. A qualitative comparative research method was used to meet the study's objectives. Key aspects examined include tone, ethical considerations, fidelity to the original text, and translator bias, with evaluation factors encompassing semantic accuracy, cultural and religious sensitivity, and literary style. The results reveal that Deepseek's translation is literal, straightforward, and impartial but lacks the spiritual depth and nuanced interpretations found in Saffarzadeh's translation. Saffarzadeh's version emphasizes religious nuances with a respectful tone, enhancing spiritual depth. While Saffarzadeh's word choices align with Islamic principles, Deepseek's translation omits these principles and neglects cultural aspects. The study highlights the strengths and limitations of both translations, demonstrating how human intelligence and cultural sensitivity can enhance AI's precision in religious translation.

Keywords: AI-generation translation, cultural sensitivity, fidelity, religious sensitivity, semantic accuracy

Friend or Foe? The Role of Artificial Intelligence in the Game Localization Industry

Amir Arsalan Zoraqi
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Developments in artificial intelligence, especially large language models (LLMs) have enabled language professionals to keep up with tight deadlines and high volumes of texts that are to be translated on a daily basis (Rothwell et al., 2023). The game localization industry is particularly characterized by release models that would entail translators to translate large volumes of texts in a short time span in a decontextualized manner (Zoraqi & Kafi, 2024). Against this backdrop, it is vital to address how video game translators approach language-based artificial intelligence models to handle the translation tasks characterizing the game localization industry. In this vein, twenty video game translators from different languages that serve as prominent target markets for game developers were interviewed (that is, Chinese, Spanish, Brazilian Portuguese, Italian, and French). Per the qualitative interview results, while serving efficiently, artificial intelligence tools cannot perform as effectively as they can in areas other than game localization. The main areas of deficiency were identified to be the poor performance of AI in dealing with decontextualized text segments, on the one hand, and the lack of creativity required to handle the translation of video games. A main point that was raised by the interviewees was confidentiality issues that would threaten certain areas of the signed non-disclosure agreements (NDAs). The findigns of this study can provide practical implications for a more nuanced approaches toward the incorporation of AI technologies both by game developers and localization agencies.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence (AI), translation profession, game localization, translation sociology, translation technology

Artificial Intelligence and Memory Manipulation: Risks, Ethics, and Cognitive Implications

Saeedeh Behrooznia
Hakim Toos Higher Education Institute

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into digital ecosystems has raised significant concerns about its role in memory distortion and the creation of false memories. This study explores how AI-driven technologies—such as deepfakes, synthetic media, and algorithmically curated content—exploit the brain's vulnerability to misinformation. Using cognitive psychology, this study examines how AI-generated content affects memory encoding, storage, and retrieval. Factors such as emotional intensity, repetition, and exposure to misleading information drive the illusory truth effect, causing individuals to mistakenly recall events that never occurred. These memory distortions impact decision-making, trust in digital information, and societal cohesion. Ethical concerns arise, particularly regarding AI's role in spreading disinformation, influencing legal disputes, and facilitating psychological manipulation. AI offers tools, such as digital authentication systems, to detect and counteract false memories. However, challenges like algorithmic bias and evolving misinformation strategies limit their effectiveness. A multidisciplinary approach is proposed, integrating cognitive psychology, AI ethics, and policy frameworks to enhance digital literacy and protect cognitive integrity. This research underscores the urgent need for ethical guidelines and technological innovations to address the growing threat of AI-driven memory manipulation.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, AI ethics, AI misinformation, cognitive psychology, deepfakes

Translation Agencies and the Ethics of AI: A Cross-Cultural Study

Mona Haghighat
Allameh Tabataba'i University

This study investigates how translation agencies across eight countries—China, India, Iran, Egypt, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Canada, and the United States—perceive the use of artificial intelligence (AI) by their translators. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the research first distributed a questionnaire to 30 agencies, revealing a near-even split in attitudes: some agencies strictly prohibited the use of AI or machine translation (MT), while others allowed it, provided the final output met quality standards. Several agencies noted the absence of a unified internal policy, with decisions varying by client requirements. To deepen understanding, semi-structured interviews were conducted with five agencies that agreed to follow-up discussions. The qualitative findings illuminated diverse rationales behind agency policies. For instance, the Egyptian agency cited religious ethics as the basis for prohibiting AI unless explicitly requested and priced accordingly, whereas other agencies emphasized outcome-based approaches, viewing technology as a neutral tool in achieving high-quality translations. The study highlights the evolving and context-dependent nature of AI integration in the translation industry, shaped by ethical, cultural, and client-driven factors.

Keywords: artificial intelligence (AI), translation agencies, machine translation (MT), translation ethics, cross-cultural perceptions

Translators in Transition: Navigating AI Integration and Hybrid Roles in the 21st Century

Mohsen Askary
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

In response to rapid technological shifts and evolving market demands, professional translators are increasingly expected to engage with artificial intelligence (AI) tools to remain competitive. This article investigates the changing roles and skillsets of English<>Farsi freelance translators in the twenty-first century, with particular attention to emerging hybrid identities such as translator-localizer, prompt writer, and AI trainer. Based on a qualitative study involving semi-structured interviews with ten experienced freelance translators, the analysis explores how these professionals are adapting to technological integration, developing new competencies, and managing client expectations. Thematic analysis reveals a spectrum of attitudes toward AI, ranging from cautious optimism to critical concern, and underscores the value of using AI as a supportive aid rather than a replacement. Participants describe roles in training AI systems, providing feedback, and guiding clients in human-machine collaboration. The findings suggest that translators are not merely responding to technological change but are actively shaping the future of multilingual communication by expanding their roles and advocating for ethical, effective use of AI in translation practice.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, freelance translators, translation technology, machine translation, human-machine collaboration

Between Assistance and Dependency: A Qualitative Investigation of AI-powered search and answer engines in Iranian Postgraduate EFL Academic Writing

Amir Ghajarieh
University of Ershad Damavand

Mohammad Amin Mozaheb
Imam Sadiq University

Hadiseh Sadat Amirhosseini
University of Ershad Damavand

This study investigates the perspectives of Iranian MA-level English translation and teaching students on using Perplexity, an AI-powered search and answer engine, in their academic writing assignments. Twenty-five participants were selected via convenience sampling, and semi-structured interviews were conducted to collect qualitative data. Thematic analysis revealed that EFL translation and teaching students value Perplexity for its convenience and ability to meet specific academic needs, such as research assistance, language refinement, and content organization. It enhances writing fluency, facilitates content generation, and broadens students' knowledge base. However, the analysis identified challenges, including over-reliance on Perplexity, which may reduce originality and hinder independent critical thinking. Translation students expressed greater concerns about their future careers as translators, noting that Perplexity often fails to capture language-specific idioms and stylistic nuances essential for accurate translation. Despite its user-friendly interface and efficiency, postgraduate students must use Perplexity with critical awareness, balancing its benefits with deliberate strategies to maintain academic integrity and foster independent thinking.

Keywords: academic English, academic integrity, AI-assisted writing, translator training, writing fluency

Evaluating Generative AI in Translation Quality Assessment: A Case Study of *'Prince of Persia: The Lost Crown'*

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The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has introduced new possibilities in the field of translation. Accordingly, the application of Generative-AI in Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) has sparked debates about its reliability, accuracy, and potential role in professional workflows such as Game Localization. This study evaluates the effectiveness of AI-driven TQA by comparing its assessment of the Persian localization of Prince of Persia: The Lost Crown against that of human experts. Using the Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) framework, the study systematically assesses Accuracy, Fluency, Terminology, and Localization Appropriateness across translated game text segments. An AI model (GPT-4) and a human evaluator will independently analyze the translation, and provide their quantitative and qualitative assessments as MQM scores and descriptive evaluations, respectively. Subsequently, their results will be compared to detect strengths, discrepancies, and potential limitations in the AI-driven assessment. In addition, this study will evaluate Generative AI's performance in identifying instances of cultural adaptation and context-dependent translation errors. By offering insights into AI-human collaboration in translation evaluation and AI's applicability in high-stakes translation scenarios, this research contributes to broader discussions on the evolving role of AI in multimedia translation, Game Localization, industry practices, and future TQA methodologies.

Keywords: Generative AI, Translation Quality Assessment (TQA), Video Game Localization, Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM)

Evaluating Human-AI Collaboration in Translation: A Comparative Study on Quality, Synergy, and Context-Specific Performance

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While AI-driven translation tools offer significant benefits, debates persist regarding their output quality and reliability. This study evaluates human, AI-generated, and human-AI collaborative translations through a comprehensive comparative analysis. A corpus of English texts from comparative legal studies, chemistry textbooks, and short story collections was translated into Persian by six professional MA-level translators, three AI systems (ChatGPT, Claude, Google Gemini), and three translators, each collaborating with one AI tool. Three PhD translation scholars and Microsoft Copilot assessed translations using a shared rubric. Results revealed that human-AI collaboration produced higher-quality outputs than standalone AI translations. Claude-assisted translations scored highest, followed by ChatGPT- and Gemini-assisted collaborations. Among AI-generated translations, Claude also outperformed ChatGPT and Google Gemini. The findings highlight the advantages of human-AI collaborative workflows, particularly with Claude, while noting variability in AI performance across different content types. This study provides empirical insights for optimizing translation practices by integrating human expertise with AI capabilities, recommending context-specific tool selection to enhance accuracy and reliability.

Keywords: AI-generated translation, comparative translation studies, human-AI collaboration, machine translation, synergistic translation workflows

Artificial Intelligence as a *Pharmakon* in Assessing and Teaching Translation, Language, and Literature

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Artificial intelligence (AI), a double-edged sword, transforms the assessment and teaching of translation and language. As a pharmakon—both cure and poison—AI in education fosters creativity and enhances equitable access but can hinder deep reading and interpretation. This study employs a qualitative mixed-methods design, incorporating case studies and classroom research, to explore AI's impact on translation accuracy and literary engagement. Findings indicate that AI's effectiveness hinges on instructional mode: guided use enhances critical thinking, whereas unguided reliance fosters passive learning. Classroom interventions reveal that students who engage with AI critically develop stronger analytical skills than those who use it passively. The study proposes strategies for ethical AI literacy, structured integration, and instructor-mediated engagement to address these challenges. Drawing on posthumanism's human-technology symbiosis and Alan Kirby's pseudo-modernism critique of passive digital engagement, this study advocates a human-AI partnership, framing AI as a collaborator rather than a replacement for human cognition.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, AI literacy, ethics, Pharmakon, posthumanism, pseudo-modernism

AI and the Evolution of Translation Teaching: Customizing Education for the Digital Age

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Translation education is undergoing significant transformation as technology continues to influence teaching methodologies. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool in reshaping the way translation skills are taught, offering new avenues for personalized and dynamic learning experiences. Tailoring translation tasks and practices for students at different proficiency levels is essential to guiding them along the right path toward developing translation skills. This study aims to leverage ChatGPT to create dynamic content for translation courses. By determining the proficiency levels of students according to the CEFR framework, it becomes possible to design translation exercises and texts that align with their specific abilities. ChatGPT can assist trainers in generating tailored translation exercises that effectively challenge learners at varying proficiency levels. Additionally, different prompts can be utilized to create gamified translation challenges, fostering a more engaging learning experience. By incorporating this approach, trainers can help students become competent translators, following the model redefined by Domian Sánchez (2007). The use of AI-driven tools like ChatGPT in translation teaching can revolutionize how instructors customize learning materials, enhancing the educational experience. This approach holds the potential to significantly improve students' translation skills through personalized and interactive exercises.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, personalized learning, proficiency levels, translation education

A Comparative Study of Fiction Quotatives in Human Expert Translation and AI Rendition: The Case of Conrad's Heart of Darkness

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The translation of quotatives has received limited scholarly attention, particularly in AI-driven machine translation. This study examines how DeepSeek, an AI chatbot, and expert human translators render quotatives in Persian translations of Conrad's Heart of Darkness. Using a descriptive-analytic approach, the study analyzes quotative structure, semantic domains, and translation strategies. Structurally, human translators favor pre-clause quotative placement, likely due to Persian's syntactic preference, while DeepSeek's translations vary. In semantic domains, human translations exhibit greater flexibility and variability, whereas DeepSeek's translations are more literal. The study also finds that DeepSeek employs more literal translation strategies for quotatives compared to human translators. These findings highlight the strengths and limitations of AI and human approaches to quotative translation, contributing to the understanding of AI's role in literary translation.

Keywords: AI-generated translation, Conrad, fiction, quotatives, semantic domains

Examining the Impact of Human Post-Editing on Machine Translation

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This study examines the transformative potential of machine translation (MT) in professional workflows, with a particular focus on the role of human post-editing. Nine professional translators, selected via convenience sampling, were randomly assigned to three groups (three participants per group). Each group translated 20 sentences from a novel under one of three distinct conditions: (1) translation from scratch, (2) Translation using Translator Assistant (www.tarjomyar.ir), (3) Machine translation post-editing (MTPE). Key performance metrics—keystrokes, completion time, pauses (total and duration), and creativity—were analyzed across the three conditions. The results revealed significant productivity gains for both TA and MTPE compared to translation from scratch. MTPE outperformed TA in efficiency, with fewer keystrokes, shorter pauses, and higher output quality. However, translation from scratch yielded the highest creativity scores, suggesting that while MT enhances efficiency, it may impact creative elements of translation. These findings highlight the potential of MT, particularly MTPE, to revolutionize translation practices by improving efficiency and quality, while highlighting the trade-off between creativity and automation in the evolving landscape of professional translation.

Keywords: Machine translation, machine translation post-editing, Translator Assistant, creativity, transcreation

Enhancing AI-Assisted Translation through Theoretical Knowledge and Practical Expertise

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Recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), particularly in machine translation and tools like ChatGPT, have impacted translation workflows and pedagogy. This study explores how theoretical knowledge and practical experience optimize AI-assisted translations; an area often overlooked in translation research. Data were collected through observations of 30 undergraduate and graduate students majoring in translation, enrolled in a "Translation and Technology" course at Islamic Azad University. Participants designed prompts for AI-based translation tools, with output quality assessed based on linguistic accuracy, fluency, and cultural appropriateness. Findings reveal that undergraduate students, limited by basic prompt engineering skills, produced lower-quality translations. In contrast, graduate students, leveraging advanced theoretical understanding and practical expertise, created more effective prompts, leading to superior outputs. These results highlight AI's role as an enhancement to human expertise, not a replacement. The study underscores the need for AI training in curricula, focusing on prompt engineering, and suggests future research on its professional applicability.

Keywords: AI-assisted translation, theoretical knowledge, prompt engineering, translation pedagogy, practical expertise

Culinary Cultural Exchange in the Digital Age: Evaluating AI's Role in Translating Persian Food Recipes on Social Media

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Social media platforms such as Instagram have changed the way that culinary information is shared globally, but this culturally rich information is still difficult to translate. AI translation software such as ChatGPT offers potential solutions but is not known if it can effectively preserve cultural subtleties. This study examines how AI handles the translation of cultural and linguistic subtleties of Persian recipes on social media. In a mixed-methods approach, this research employed ChatGPT to translate Persian recipes into English and compared them with human-translated benchmarks. This analysis looked at accuracy, cultural context preservation, and general coherence. The result shows that while AI tools excel in translating textual content, they often struggle with preserving cultural nuances, prioritizing linguistic fidelity over cultural sensitivity. This study contributes to the understanding of the place of AI in cross-cultural communication, emphasizing the need for culturally informed AI guidelines and hybrid human-AI workflows to render cultural exchanges more precise and culturally relevant.

Keywords: Social media, AI translation, artificial intelligence, culturally specific items, digital culinary exchanges

High-Stakes Translation: Ethical and Societal Implications of Generative AI Errors in Sensitive Scientific Domains, with a Focus on Medical Sciences

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Accurate and unambiguous communication is paramount in sensitive scientific domains, particularly medical sciences, where the precise translation of complex research findings, patient guidelines, risk assessments, and regulatory documentation directly impacts public health and safety. While Generative AI offers unprecedented potential to bridge language barriers rapidly and at scale, its deployment in these high-stakes areas introduces significant risks of misinterpretation and error. From a perspective grounded in scientific principles, especially within medical sciences, even subtle inaccuracies in translating specialized terminology can carry severe, potentially fatal consequences, moving beyond linguistic concerns to critical societal and ethical failures. This abstract explores the unique challenges at the intersection of generative AI translation, society, and high-stakes scientific communication. AI biases can exacerbate health disparities via uneven translation of health/safety data. Societal impact: eroded public trust from widespread AI mistranslations. The discussion extends to the critical, yet often unaddressed, legal and liability frameworks surrounding errors in AI-translated scientific content within fields like medical sciences. Leveraging scientific rigor, this work urges stringent evaluation, validation ethical/regulatory guidelines for AI translation in sensitive contexts. Collaboration between AI developers, linguists, translators, and scientific subject matter experts is vital to navigate the societal/ethical landscape shaped by generative AI in global scientific communication.

Keywords: AI translation, high-stakes translation, medical sciences, sensitive scientific domains

AI-Generated Audio Descriptions and the Blinds' Perception Level

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Providing a running commentary on the visual elements to meet the needs of blind and visually impaired audiences brings up challenges regarding what and how to describe. Due to the growing body of audiovisual products, a significant gap was revealed between supply and demand, which cannot be filled by the limited number of human audio describers. Therefore, Large Language Models (LLMs) and AI tools can play a crucial role in increasing the number of audiodescribed products. However, the quality and clarity of the output should be questioned and analyzed. This study quantitatively investigates the reception of audio descriptions (AD) generated by artificial intelligence (AI) compared to those produced by human agents, focusing on the visual elements of "The Godfather I" as a selected feature film. We analyze the nuances of both AD versions through a systematic questionnaire administered to 50 blind individuals. The study aims to uncover the perceived similarities and differences in quality, and clarity between AI-generated and human-produced ADs. By exploring user feedback, we seek to understand how these two approaches impact the overall perception of audiences with visual impairments. Although results are pending, this research highlights the potential of AI in enhancing accessibility, while addressing linguistic and contextual subtleties. Our findings aim to contribute to the ongoing discourse on the future of AD in an increasingly automated world.

Keywords: Audiovisual translation, audio description, media accessibility, artificial intelligence, LLMs

Enhancing AI-Assisted Translation through Theoretical Knowledge and Practical Expertise

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Recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), particularly in machine translation and tools like ChatGPT, have impacted translation workflows and pedagogy. This study explores how theoretical knowledge and practical experience optimize AI-assisted translations; an area often overlooked in translation research. Data were collected through observations of 30 undergraduate and graduate students majoring in translation, enrolled in a "Translation and Technology" course at Islamic Azad University. Participants designed prompts for AI-based translation tools, with output quality assessed based on linguistic accuracy, fluency, and cultural appropriateness. Findings reveal that undergraduate students, limited by basic prompt engineering skills, produced lower-quality translations. In contrast, graduate students, leveraging advanced theoretical understanding and practical expertise, created more effective prompts, leading to superior outputs. These results highlight AI's role as an enhancement to human expertise, not a replacement. The study underscores the need for AI training in curricula, focusing on prompt engineering, and suggests future research on its professional applicability.

Keywords: AI-assisted translation, theoretical knowledge, prompt engineering, translation pedagogy, practical expertise

The Utility of ChatGPT as an AI-mediated Tool to Improve EFL Learners' Writing Anxiety and Writing Autonomy

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The realm of higher education is witnessing a growing interest in the capabilities of technology to enrich foreign language learning experiences. Among the most sophisticated Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered chatbots, ChatGPT is identified as a tool that can be seamlessly integrated into second language (L2) writing classes. This study primarily aimed to achieve two objectives: firstly, to assess the effect of collaborative writing instructions facilitated by ChatGPT, as an AI-mediated tool, on the writing anxiety of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) students. Secondly, it sought to investigate the influence of ChatGPT on EFL students' writing autonomy. To fulfill these objectives, a total of 60 second-year EFL students enrolled in an academic writing course were selected through intact sampling and studied over the course of one semester (approximately six months). The participants were divided into an experimental group (n=30), which received collaborative AI-mediated writing instruction, and a control group (n=30). Data were gathered using the Second Language Writing Anxiety Inventory (SLWAI) and the Writing Autonomy Scale (WAS) both prior to and following the intervention. The results indicated that collaborative writing instruction utilizing ChatGPT significantly reduced the writing anxiety of EFL students. Conversely, the study revealed that such an instructional method had a negative impact on the learners' writing autonomy. The results suggest that while ChatGPT-mediated writing instruction can alleviate writing anxiety among EFL learners, it may have an adverse impact on writing autonomy. These findings carry important pedagogical implications for language instructors and foreign language students alike.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, writing anxiety, writing performance, writing autonomy, ChatGPT

Exploring AI and Human Relationships in Kazuo Ishiguro's K*lara and the Sun*: A Psychoanalytic Perspective

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Kazuo Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun* investigates the complex dynamics that artificial intelligence (AI) shares with human relationships. This study seeks to understand how such issues are narrated in terms of empathy, identity, and social issues through Klara, an Artificial Friend (AF). It also addresses the psychological aspects of the AI-human nexus in the novel with particular reference to the emotional and ethical implications of AI companionship. This psychoanalytical perspective probes and delves into Klara's relationships to other humans, especially Josie, and Ishiguro's narrative to uncover deeper meaning. The analysis demonstrates that Klara's empathetic character and sharp observations contribute to a profound understanding of human emotion and relationships. The critique extends to broader societal inequities and poses ethical queries around the role of AI in human life. Through Klara's experiences, Ishiguro may push the reader further to rethink what consciousness and human identity are. Klara and the Sun speaks not merely to issues of modern society but also looks into the future concerning how AI would define feeling and societal constructs amongst humans. The study concludes that it provides profound reflections on the evolving human and non-human being relationship, particularly by pointing out some of the potential and challenges that this advanced technology carries.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, empathy, human relationships, psychoanalytic perspective, Kazuko Ishiguro

Utilizing AI to Transform a Narrative Poem into Pictorial Illustration: A Case Study

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In the rapidly evolving landscape of artificial intelligence (AI), the intersection of technology and human creativity offers unprecedented opportunities for artistic expression. This paper explores the transformative potential of AI in rendering an intersemiotic transmutation of a narrative poem into visual art. The research question guiding this inquiry is: How can AI utilization makes feasible the creation of visual art for a poetic work to capture the essence of narrative poetry through meticulous prompting? The research aims to examine the feasibility of employing AI as a tool for artistic creation and the procedure thereof. The poem selected for this experiment consists of several distinct episodes, each rich in imagery and narrative progression, which hold the potential for being transmuted into an inter-semiotically appropriate visual correspondent: an AI-generated drawing initiated by poetry-originated prompts. This exploration gives authentic prominence to AI potential for serving as a creative partner rather than a replacement for the human practitioner, i.e., poet cum literary translator. Findings reveal that while AI can produce compelling visual renditions of artistic narration in the poetic genre, human intervention remains crucial for achieving nuanced accuracy and emotional depth.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, narrative poem, visual art translation, human translation, intersemiotic translation

Artificial Intelligence vs. Literary Genius: A Corpus-Based Analysis of Metaphor Translation of To Kill a Mockingbird

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Metaphors are often regarded as untranslatable, yet their translation within literary texts is crucial, as they significantly influence the target reader's interpretation. This study focuses on identifying verbal literary metaphors in To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee and analyzing their translation strategies using Newmark's (1988) model, emphasizing AI-generated translations. Additionally, the quality of these translations was evaluated using Waddington's (2003) model. A qualitative approach was adopted, and 30 English metaphors were randomly selected for analysis. Two raters independently examined the metaphors to ensure reliability. The findings revealed that the most prevalent type of metaphor was stock/standard metaphor. The most frequently used procedure regarding translation strategies was "translating a metaphor into a simile" when rendering the metaphors into Persian. Furthermore, the quality assessment of the translations yielded an average score of 7.67, as determined by the raters, indicating a relatively high level of accuracy and effectiveness. This study underscores the challenges and nuances of translating metaphors in literary texts and offers valuable insights for translators and trainers in literary translation, particularly in leveraging AI for such tasks.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, metaphor translation, corpus-based translation, translation quality assessment, translation technology

Human vs. Machine: A Comparative Study of Audiovisual Subtitling by Professional Translators and AI Tools

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As artificial intelligence (AI) reshapes audiovisual translation (AVT), its expanding role in cinematic subtitling raises concerns about accuracy, cultural nuance, and audience reception. Traditionally dependent on human expertise, AVT ensures linguistic and cultural complexities are properly conveyed. However, the advent of AI-driven tools like neural machine translation (NMT) is transforming this landscape, introducing both opportunities and challenges. This study compares human-generated and machine-generated subtitles—specifically those produced by professional translators, ChatGPT, and Google Translate. Focusing on translation accuracy, cultural adaptation, and idiomatic usage, several case studies are analyzed. The findings highlight a significant improvement in ChatGPT's translation capabilities compared to the past, particularly in cultural adaptation and idiomatic expressions—provided it's guided by well-crafted prompts. The study underscores the potential of hybrid models in media translation, where machine-generated drafts are refined by professional translators. This collaborative approach balances efficiency with cultural and linguistic precision, positioning human translators as essential post-editors in the evolving AVT landscape.

Keywords: Audiovisual translation, artificial intelligence, human translation, subtitling, Persian

Human versus Machine Translation of Children's Literature: A Case Study of "Wings of Change"

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Translation of children's literature from one language to another can provide a crucial vehicle for fostering imagination, cultural understanding, and moral development in younger readers. The recent surge in the use of artificial intelligence (AI), as an alternative to human translator, raises questions on the efficiency of AI in translating children's literature where intercultural intervention to recreate original narrative in the target is inevitable. The present study is an attempt to provide a rigorous comparative examination of the translations of Franklin Hill's "Wings of Change" into Persian, by juxtaposing automated translations produced by artificial intelligence (AI) tools (including Grok3 and GPT-4) with its Persian human translation by Seyed Hassan Kazemi. Using Baker's (2017) narrative typology, the present study meticulously compares the narratives recreated by AI tools and that of human translation. The study anticipates that AI will demonstrate strengths in linguistic fluency but may struggle to capture cultural aspects and moral depth—areas where human translator is expected to excel. This research can illuminate AI's technological boundaries while affirming the critical role of human intuition in cross-cultural literary preservation.

Keywords: translation of children's literature, artificial intelligence, human translation, machine translation

Advancing Translator Skills in the Digital Era

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The translation profession is evolving rapidly due to technological advancements and the proliferation of artificial intelligence, which requires translators to acquire new skills to keep pace with these developments. These methods include e-learning, online training courses, and educational platforms specialized in translation. Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) offer self-paced learning opportunities for translators to improve their skills in subject matter (Agafonova et al., 2019). The Multilingual Translation Workshop method also incorporates translator and entrepreneurial competences through working life simulation, having a significant impact on developing students' abilities (Konttinen et al., 2017). Acquiring translational skills is crucial for modern translators, requiring innovative educational projects to address cognitive challenges, actions, and attitudes. Additionally, the focus must shift towards developing the competencies of translation teachers to meet the changing requirements of the profession. An integrated approach to developing these teachers, which includes organizational learning, participatory scientific research, and experimental learning, can bridge the gap within vocational training and academic objectives (Massey, 2021). These developments aim at preparing translators and teachers for the evolving professional scene posed by technology, digitization, and moral and social concerns.

Keywords: Generative AI, profession, translation pedagogy, translator training, e-learning

Beyond Automation: AI-Human Synergy in TEFL Translation

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Although artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming translation, it presents both opportunities and challenges to Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL). AI provides unmatched efficiency but lacks contextual precision, cultural sensitivity, and pedagogical purpose. This research explores an AI-human collaborative model that leverages machine translation speed and human knowledge to support TEFL translations. Using a mixed-method design, we discuss problems of syntactic stiffness, idiom confusion, and restrictions on adaptive feedback for AI-based translation. This article illustrates how collaboration between AI-generated translations and human editing generates improved outputs for TEFL instruction. Furthermore, the synergy fosters AI literacy and promotes critical thinking among teachers and students in using translation programs. The article suggests an AI-based Translation Pedagogy Model, which integrates human post-editing and AI-supported predictive learning within a dynamic, feedback-intensive environment. By positioning teachers as facilitators, the research contends that AI literacy is essential in TEFL teaching, rendering the language teaching adaptive, accurate, and pedagogically effective.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, AI literacy, TEFL, natural intelligence, machine translation post-editing

Evaluating AI-Powered NMT Systems in Literary Translation: Bing vs. Youdao for English-Chinese Texts

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This study explores the performance of machine translation of literary texts from English to Chinese by comparing two systems: Bing Translator and Youdao Machine Translation. The study uses selected texts from George Orwell's "Nineteen Eighty-Four". The data collection includes the original source texts, the machine-generated translations, and comparisons with human reference translations to assess the performance of these systems. The research focuses on evaluating the accuracy, fluency, and appropriateness of machine-generated translations, while analyzing the required post-editing effort. The study revealed that Youdao Machine Translation demonstrated superior performance in accurately translating technical terms and idiomatic expressions, though it required more substantial post-editing to improve fluency and readability. Conversely, Bing Translator yielded more fluent and natural-sounding translations but needed improvement in technical and idiomatic expression accuracy. While both systems proved capable of generating reasonable translations for literary texts, human post-editing remains essential for ensuring the optimal quality. The study underscores the importance of selecting appropriate machine translation systems based on text characteristics, highlights the critical role of post-editing, and suggests that human intervention is indispensable for achieving optimal accuracy, fluency, and overall readability in literary translations.

Keywords: machine translation, literary translation, machine translation human post-editing, translation quality assessment, translation technology

Exploring ChatGPT's Solutions in Translation of Multilingualism in Persian Dubbing

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In today's globalized world, the production of multilingual films has increased significantly to reflect diverse cultural realities. However, translating third language(s), particularly in dubbing, presents challenges for translators. Previous studies on Persian-dubbed films have explored how these third languages are handled by translators, revealing that neutralization (i.e., Standard Persian) is the predominant strategy. This study aims to evaluate how generative artificial intelligence (AI) can address these challenges and the solutions it proposes. To achieve this, six films from previous studies featuring invented and foreign languages across different genres will be analyzed. The original and the translated version produced by ChatGPT, will be compared based on the framework proposed by Minutella (2021), *(Re) Creating Language Identities in Animated Films*. Palgrave Macmillan. The findings will be compared with those of the same cases in previous studies to provide insights into the performance of AI in comparison with that of human translators.

Keywords: Audiovisual translation, ChatGPT, dubbing, generative artificial translation (AI), multilingualism

Comparing Human and AI-Driven Subtitle Revision: A Structured Analysis of Subtitle Quality

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The subtitling industry has expanded considerably in recent years due to the rise of global streaming platforms and international collaborations, which have increased the need for multilingual audiovisual content. The revision stage remains essential for ensuring accuracy, fluency, and cultural appropriateness. However, AI-driven tools like machine translation (MT) and automatic speech recognition (ASR) have introduced both new challenges and opportunities to subtitling workflows. Although these tools promise to enhance consistency, their limitations in handling contextual and cultural nuances continues to be a major concern. This study addresses a key gap in the literature by comparing human and AI-driven subtitle revision using Künzli's (2007) revision typology and his CIA model (2020) of subtitle quality, which assesses Correspondence, Intelligibility, and Authenticity. Through a structured comparison, the research evaluates the revision behaviors and quality outcomes produced by a professional human subtitler versus an AI system. The findings aim to inform best practices in subtitle revision, support the development of hybrid subtitling workflows, and contribute to the responsible integration of AI tools into audiovisual translation. Ultimately, this study provides insights into the evolving roles of human and machine agents in revision, highlighting how their strengths can complement one another in contemporary AVT practice.

Keywords: Machine translation, subtitling, human translation, subtitle revision, correspondence, intelligibility, authenticity

Artificial Intelligence Generated Translation of Children's Literature: The Case of Readability

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While the notion of childhood might differ from culture to culture, the significant position of literature produced for children in this formative period is consistent throughout the world. A growing interest in children's literature in the 18th century led to the proliferation of its translation. However, similar to literary production and translation, the writing and translating of children's literature comes with its specific features and difficulties. One of these noteworthy features is the concept of readability, which refers to reading a text aloud for and by children, including sounds, rhythms, rhymes, wordplay, and other features while writing and translating for children. With an eye on this concept, the present study sets out to analyze the readability of the translation produced by DeepSeek of a children's story based on the framework proposed by Dollerup (1999). DeepSeek is a powerful and newly developed artificial intelligence able to produce translation based on requests. Moreover, this AI is web-based and free to use, only requiring a simple sign-in procedure. The present study can help to determine if AI is useful for translating children's literature specifically regarding such a delicate concept. Furthermore, the findings can be useful for later discussions of integrating AI models with MTs, using AI instead of MTs for future translation projects, and developing specific AI models for translating literature and more specifically children's literature.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, children's literature, translation technology, readability, translation quality assessment

AI and the Evolution of Dubbing

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Recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI) have brought significant changes to the field of audiovisual translation (AVT), particularly in dubbing. Due to the multiple steps involved, dubbing is often considered one of the most time-consuming and expensive forms of AVT. However, with the emergence of AI tools, this process can now be conducted more quickly and at a lower cost. One of the most challenging aspects of dubbing is lip-synchronization—matching the translated dialogue to the lip movements of the original actors. Recently, it has been claimed that AI-powered tools, including deepfake-like technologies, can not only automate dubbing entirely but also adjust actors' lip movements to align with the target language. This talk will examine how AI tools create a more realistic experience by synchronizing dubbed speech with on-screen lip movements in different languages. It will present real-world examples from companies such as Flawless AI, Deepdub, and Respeecher while also discussing the benefits, ethical concerns, and limitations of this technology.

Keywords: Audiovisual translation, Deepdub, generative AI, translation technology

The Efficacy of AI-driven Automatic Dubbing Systems

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The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in automatic dubbing has transformed media translation across platforms such as YouTube and Netflix. This research investigates the efficacy of AI-driven automatic dubbing systems in enhancing accessibility and localization through a content analysis approach. By systematically analyzing AI-dubbed content on these platforms, the study evaluates translation accuracy, cultural relevance, and voice quality. Additionally, content analysis of user feedback and engagement metrics (e.g., such as view duration, viewer retention rate, engagement on interactive elements, drop-off rates, and replay rates) identifies best practices for implementing automatic dubbing. The findings revealed that AI dubbing significantly enhances global accessibility by delivering near-human-quality translations and culturally adaptive content, fostering greater viewer immersion and engagement. However, challenges persist, including quality control issues, such as inconsistencies in lip-sync accuracy, and potential biases in AI-generated translations stemming from training data imbalances. These insights underscore the need for robust quality assurance frameworks and bias mitigation strategies.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, AI-driven automatic dubbing systems, media translation

Creative Artificial Writers or Faithful Literary Critics? The Story of Two AIs in Kate Chopin's "The Story of an Hour"

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The incorporation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into literary studies has sparked widespread attention and discussion. This study analyzes two prominent AI models—ChatGPT 4o and DeepSeek—based on their capacity to creatively rewrite and critique Kate Chopin's "The Story of an Hour." The objectives of this research are threefold: (1) to study how each AI shifts the narrative from third-person limited to first-person, assuming Mrs. Mallard's (the protagonist's) perspective; (2) to assess their varying levels of empathy in comprehending and conveying her worries in this rewriting; and (3) to examine their feminist readings of the text. The results demonstrate that ChatGPT 4o adds details to the story when rewriting it from the first-person perspective, rendering the narrative more dramatic while deviating from the original text in terms of authenticity. DeepSeek, on the other hand, retains the structure and content more tightly, even keeping paragraph breaks. In terms of feminist analysis, ChatGPT 4o makes reference to six different feminist thinkers and organizes its response with headings. However, DeepSeek relies on two scholars, contains more direct textual evidence, and closely adheres to the required word count. However, both AIs have flaws. All things considered, ChatGPT 4o exhibits more inventiveness and interpretive adaptability, which strengthens its effectiveness as a tool for literary reimagining. However, DeepSeek dominates objective literary analysis, as it adheres more closely to the orders and textual fidelity. This work highlights the harmony between imaginative interpretation and analytical accuracy, adding to the larger conversation over AI's place in literature and literary studies.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, narrative perspective, large language models (LLMs), literary criticism

AI in Translation: Trainee Attitudes and Insights

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Given the increasing use of AI-based tools in translation, understanding the attitudes and experiences of translation students towards this emerging technology has become increasingly important. This qualitative study aimed to investigate the attitudes of a group of translation trainees towards the use of AI in the translation process. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with 11 undergraduate translation students at the University of Maragheh and analyzed using content analysis method. The results show that students have a dual attitude towards AI. On the one hand, they view it as an efficient, fast, and helpful tool for translating general texts; on the other hand, they are concerned about the reduction in creativity, the gradual elimination of the role of human translators, and the decline in quality in culture-specific and literary translations. Some students also pointed out the lack of formal training in the intelligent use of AI tools within the curriculum. This study emphasizes that AI in the field of translation is not merely a technical tool but also an educational and cultural phenomenon that requires a critical and educational approach in translation curricula.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, machine translation, translation trainees, translation curricula

The Role of Translators and Language Teaching in Iran in the Age of Generative AI: with focus on Cultural, Societal, and Technological Interactions

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The emergence of generative artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming the fields of translation and language education, presenting both unique opportunities and noteworthy challenges. This research explores the changing roles of translators and language instructors in Iran in light of this technological evolution, emphasizing the complex interplay of societal, cultural, and technological factors. Tools of generative AI, such as ChatGPT and Google Translate, have improved translation precision and tailored language learning, making it more accessible and efficient. However, these innovations often face difficulties in maintaining cultural subtleties and contextual accuracy, which are essential in diverse linguistic and cultural settings like Iran. Additionally, the incorporation of AI into educational contexts raises ethical and social issues, such as the digital divide, data privacy concerns, and the risk of cultural homogenization. Using a mixed-methods approach that includes surveys, interviews, and focus groups with translators, educators, and students, this study underscores both the transformative possibilities and the limitations of generative AI. The results highlight the necessity of a balanced strategy for implementation that combines the computational capabilities of AI with human creativity and cultural sensitivity. This paper calls for the development of localized AI, fair access to technology, and joint efforts among stakeholders to ensure these advancements promote linguistic diversity and cultural preservation while improving educational and professional practices.

Keywords: Technological turn, translation profession, artificial intelligence, translation pedagogy

The Role of AI in Translating Sensitive Political Texts

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Ideological manipulation has been extensively studied in translation studies from various perspectives utilizing different analytical models such as CDA to examine shifts targeting different news groups. News organizations translate and disseminate various types of news using distinct translation methods in line with their sociopolitical agendas as defined and constrained by their respective news groups. The ideological manipulations in translation reflect the dominant narratives and ideologies of the translators' group. The question arises as to whether AI can exercise manipulations when provided with appropriate prompts during the translation of politically sensitive texts, where human translators can reflect their agency. If so, how and to what extent can such active agency be replicated by AI? To address this question, various sentences prone to ideological manipulation by human translators, allowing for varying degrees of agency reflection, was presented to various AIs including Copilot, Gemini, and Chat GPT4O. The translations generated by these AIs were then compared to human translations. The study went beyond mere analysis of the prompts, delving into the rationale behind the diverse translations provided by the AIs at different levels. The findings indicate that AI may indeed exhibit agency when translating sensitive political texts, impacting not only individual words but also tone and syntax. Furthermore, AI appears capable of analyzing and presenting different narratives for each news item. While the results are promising, further in-depth studies are needed to fully explore this phenomenon.

Keywords: political sensitive texts, agency, manipulation, AI

AI vs. Matecat: Evaluating Accuracy and Consistency in Terminology Management for the Translation of Legal Texts from English to Persian

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Recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI) have sparked interest in its transformative potential for translation, particularly in specialized fields like legal translation, where precise and consistent terminology is crucial. This study compares the accuracy and consistency of terminology management in English-to-Persian legal translations produced by AI-based translation applications and Matecat, a computer-assisted translation (CAT) tool. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study analyzes translations of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by General Assembly Resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, entered into force 3 January 1976, in accordance with Article 27. Following Reiss's functionalist approach, which considers text type and function, this study employs qualitative thematic analysis to examine equivalence, fidelity, and translator decisions. Results aim to reveal valuable insights into the strengths and limitations of AI tools and Matecat in addressing the complexities of legal translation, including accurate wording, cultural subtleties, and uniformity. The study explores combining AI and CAT tools to enhance quality and efficiency, contributing to the literature on English-Persian legal translation and terminology management.

Keywords: Generative AI, translation quality assessment, legal translation, translation technology, CAT tools

Evaluating Iranian Translators' Performance and Attitudes toward Neural Machine Translation Through AI Application

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This study examines the impact of the AI tool Gemini on the translation performance and attitudes of Iranian translators toward neural machine translation (NMT). Using a quantitative research design, 80 participants were divided into an experimental group (n = 40), which utilized Gemini for translation tasks, and a control group (n = 40), which performed translations without AI assistance. The study lasted 12 weeks, during which both groups attended weekly 90-minute sessions. Participants in each session completed translation tasks, including technical texts chosen to reflect a range of translation difficulties. Data were collected through performance assessments and an attitude survey (Li, 2023), with statistical analyses conducted to compare outcomes between the two groups. The results indicated that the experimental group demonstrated significant improvements in translation quality and exhibited more favorable attitudes toward NMT compared to the control group. This study adds to the expanding body of work on AI integration in translation practice, highlighting Gemini's potential to improve translation productivity and promote broader acceptance of NMT technology among professional translators. The findings highlight the need to integrate AI advancements into the translation workflows. Future research could examine the long-term effects of AI tools on translation quality and job satisfaction.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, neural machine translation, translator attitude, translation performance, translation quality assessment

Silent Gaps, Loud Impact: Functions of Pauses and Their Implications for Audio Description

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Audio description (AD) is typically added to silent gaps or stretches of dialogue to enable blind and partially sighted (BPS) audiences to access visual content. Brought in unintentionally, it thus interferes with the original intentions of such gaps, with potential consequences for the viewers' experience and loss of their original impact. Finding a balance between the need for accessibility and the preservation of such functional silent gaps poses a great challenge in the development of an effective AD. To this end, the current study seeks to peel back the multiple layers of these silent gaps to expose their potential functions. Through the study of 20 top-rated IMDb films, the study reveals that these gaps fulfill five significant functions: dramatic tension, artistic breathing space, character development, symbolic or cultural emphasis, and transitional function. Notably, these functions often intersect, creating a hybrid and intricate effect that enhances audience experience. By critically analyzing their role in audiovisual products, the study seeks to advance the knowledge of how such gaps enhance narrative, emotional involvement, and audience engagement, and above all, to their importance in AD production.

Keywords: Audio description, silent gaps, media accessibility, inclusive media, Blind and Partially-sighted (BPS) audiences

Integrating AI into Task-Based Teaching: A Qualitative Case Study

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This study examines the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into task-based teaching in cultural translation classrooms. A qualitative case study was conducted with 23 fourth-semester undergraduate students at Jahrom University, Iran. The six-stage task-based teaching cycle, adapted from Li (2013) and grounded in Kiraly's social constructivist framework, (Kiraly, 2000), was enhanced with AI tools (e.g., ChatGPT-4, DeepSeek) to facilitate structured, collaborative learning. Data from observations and questionnaires were analyzed using a SWOT framework. Identified strengths included increased student engagement, enhanced collaboration, and real-time AI feedback, which improved translation accuracy. Challenges primarily involved overreliance on AI and the task complexity. Opportunities emerged in preparing students for industry demands, while threats included potential reductions in individual assessment focus and increased dependence on automation. The study concludes that AI-enhanced task-based teaching fosters experiential learning and translation competence but necessitates careful integration to balance AI support with human expertise. These findings contribute to translation education by highlighting the synergy between AI and learner-centered approaches. Furthermore, AI serves as a pivotal tool in transforming educational paradigms and roles. However, its adoption must be thoughtful and ethical. Future research should explore the scalability of this model and its long-term impact on professional translation practices.

Keywords: AI-enhanced task-based teaching, cultural translation classroom, SWOT analysis, social constructivism, translator training

AI Voices of Fear, Facts, and Fun: A Quality Assessment of Automated Dubbing in Horror, Documentary, and Comedy

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This study evaluated the quality of AI-generated automated dubbing across three film genres—horror, documentary, and comedy—using Rask AI, a web-based content creation and dubbing platform. It focuses on English-dubbed segments from three Persian-language films: *Khabgah-e Dokhtaran* (horror), *Rokh-e Khorshid* (documentary), and *Ekhrajiha* (comedy), each selected to represent a distinct genre with unique linguistic and technical demands. To assess dubbing quality comprehensively, two evaluation frameworks were applied. Daems and Macken's Fluency and Adequacy Metrics (2013) were used to examine the linguistic features of the dubbed output. In parallel, Yuan and Jin's Functional Equivalence, Acceptability, and Synchrony (FAS) model (2023) was employed to evaluate genre-specific performance, including lip and body synchronization as well as isochrony. The combination of these frameworks provided both a micro-level linguistic assessment and a macro-level audiovisual-functional perspective. The findings underscore the limitations of current AI dubbing technologies in capturing the nuanced demands of genres that rely heavily on affect and cultural context. The study highlights the importance of incorporating genre-awareness and prosodic sensitivity into AI dubbing systems to improve the overall viewer experience across diverse film genres.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, translation quality assessment, automatic dubbing, humor translation

The Impact of AI on Literary Translation Decisions: A Case Study of Meaningful Proper Nouns in "*Path to Ascendancy*"

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With the rise of generative AI, particularly Large Language Models (LLMs) like ChatGPT, literary translation is undergoing significant transformation. This qualitative, phenomenological case study examines AI's role in translating meaningful proper nouns, comparing the human and AI-generated translations to evaluate its potential as a collaborative tool. By focusing on Path to Ascendancy by Ian Cameron Esslemont, the study compares AI-generated translations from ChatGPT with those of a Persian human translator, analyzing differences in literal meaning, thematic resonance, cultural adaptation, and functional equivalence. Furthermore, the research investigates how AI interprets the significance of proper nouns within the broader narrative context and how its suggestions may influence human translation decisions. Findings highlight AI's potential to enhance translation efficiency while emphasizing the essential role of human oversight in preserving literary nuance and cultural depth. This study contributes to ongoing discussions on AI-assisted literary translation, emphasizing its implications for translation studies and the evolving role of human translators in the digital age.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, literary translation, translation technology, translation quality assessment, technological turn

Exploring Poetic Aesthetics in Chairil Anwar's Poetry Translation from Indonesian to English Using Google Gemini

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The purpose of this study is to examine poetic aesthetics in the translation of Chairil Anwar's poetry from Indonesian to English using Google Gemini and compare it to the human translation (HT) by Burton Raffel. It addresses challenges in literary translation, such as capturing linguistic, cultural, and aesthetic nuances like diction, metaphor, and rhythm, and evaluates AI's ability to replicate these elements against HT. The research method uses a sequential study design to blend qualitative and quantitative approaches. Quantitative analysis uses the COMET (COhesion Measure MEtric for Translation) metric to assess semantic coherence and machine translation's suitability to human references, whereas qualitative analysis employs Jakobson's poetic function theory to assess aesthetic elements such as form, sound, and style. The primary data set consists of two famous works by Chairil Anwar, Aku and Karawang Bekasi, as well as HT by Burton Raffel and MT, by Google Gemini. The findings aim to identify Google Gemini's strengths and limitations in literary contexts. The study contributes to AI-driven translation technology for literature, enhances global accessibility of Indonesian works, and explores human-machine collaboration in poetry translation.

Keywords: Poetic aesthetics, machine translation, Gemini, Jakobson's poetic functions, literary translation

From Passive Reliance to Proactive Learning: Integrating Self-Regulated Learning into AI-Assisted Translation

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Right from the moment that AI-powered translation tools emerged, concerns have been raised in the field of translation education regarding the misuse of the new technology. In reality, the high efficiency of these tools may lead learners towards passive reliance on AI output and result in issues such as cheating and outsourcing assignments, diminishing their critical thinking and cognitive skills over time. However, due to the pervasiveness of AI, it seems imperative to focus on how to benefit from the optimal use of AI-powered translation tools rather than resisting them. By exploring the challenges of employing these tools in translation training, the present study proposes adopting a hybrid approach that integrates the traditional translation education mode with the principles of self-regulated learning with enough emphasis on self-reflection. Implementing such an approach encourages students' proactive efforts to learn as they learn to make use of their critical thinking and apply human ingenuity while doing translation tasks instead of unconditionally accepting AI output. Accordingly, at least for the time being, AI transitions from a controlling entity to an assistant. Moreover, future professional translators will develop lifelong learning skills.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, translation pedagogy, self-regulated learning, proactive learning, self-reflection

A Comparative Analysis of Translation Strategies of Culture-Specific Items in Shahnameh Used by Human Translators and Artificial Intelligence

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As the best-known example of epic poetry in Persian literature, Shahnameh has been translated into several languages and has inspired multi-media adaptations worldwide. Besides preserving a poem's overall structure and form, culture-specific items (CSIs) play a crucial role in the adequate transfer of meaning. This comparative study aims to investigate the translation strategies of CSIs from Persian into English by human translators to examine the type and frequency of the translation strategies employed. On the other hand, the strategies applied by artificial intelligence (AI) are investigated to evaluate the semantic and pragmatic accuracy of the translation based on Julian House's model of translation quality assessment (2015). CSIs were selected randomly from verses 1 to 1087 of Shahnameh and were analyzed based on Davies's model (2003). Subsequently, the selected verses were given to the AI platform Microsoft Copilot, and the translation strategies were investigated by comparing them with human-generated correspondents. The findings of the present work indicated that the most frequent translation strategy applied by human translators was Literal Translation, whereas AI predominantly used adaptation. Furthermore, the research illustrated how AI's functionality is revealed in the context and style of translation; however, it does not meet the required semantic and pragmatic accuracy of human translation. After conducting the study, it became evident that AI was more successful in preserving content rather than form. These results suggested that AI-generated translations require human post-editing to achieve semantic and pragmatic accuracy in the context of epic poetry.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, translation strategy, translation quality assessmet, culture-specificity

A Comparative Analysis of Human vs Machine Translation: Antara's Mu'allaqah

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This study examines the translation of Mu'allaqah by Antara, a pre-Islamic poet, known for his vivid imagery and tribal connections of war and love, by ChatGPT's advanced model and DeepSeek, compared to the human translation in War Songs. This piece is selected as it is rich in imagery and cultural themes, making it possibly challenging for AI to capture. This study employs a blind assessment of human, ChatGPT, and DeepSeek translations based on three dimensions: thematic clarity, prosodic musicality, and creativity. The selected translations of two prompts by AI, along with the human translation, will be evaluated based on a five-point Likert scale by professional translators at Birzeit University. The researcher then applies a comparative analysis of the findings, thus pinpointing the limitations of machine translation models in translating such sophisticated pieces of writing. The results of this research give more insight into how developed current AI systems are in handling such rigid and rich types of literature. Focusing on the pre-Islamic genre, this study explores new dimensions of AI capabilities based on prompt design.

Keywords: Pre-Islamic Antara, prosody, creativity, poetics, machine translation

Humanity in the Age of Machines: AI and Identity in Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?

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Philip K. Dick's *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?* centers on how artificial intelligence (AI) complicates human identity in a dystopian reality. In a world filled with androids nearly indistinguishable from humans, this novel raises serious questions about what it means to be human. This paper examines the ethical and existential dilemmas posited in the novel, focusing on the dual fronts of the fight for individuality and the parameters of humanity. From this perspective, the paper analyzes key narrative moments in which empathy, morality, and self-awareness are made prominent. The discussion highlights Rick Deckard's encounters with the Nexus-6 androids, demonstrating the thinning gray line between maker and made and the challenges of defining and preserving humanity in a machine-dominated world. The findings note that the novel critiques human flaws as similarly mirrored in artificial beings, with particular emphasis on the moral implications of creating AI with human-like traits and behavior. Thus, Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep? serves as an amplifier of the ethical responsibilities' history imposes on AI development and its ramifications for human identity.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, humanity, empathy, identity, ethics

Are Human-Authored and AI-Generated Texts Emotionally Different? A Computational Emotion Analysis

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Recent advancements in machine learning, particularly the development of large language models such as ChatGPT, have significantly impacted language education, especially writing. The ability of AI tools to generate well-written texts has raised concerns about academic dishonesty. Consequently, recent studies have employed various approaches to identify the characteristics of AI-produced texts. While these studies have primarily focused on linguistic and stylistic features of AI-generated texts, this study adopts a text mining approach to compare human-authored and AI-generated essays from an emotional perspective. To this end, a sample of 400 L1 and L2 English essays was randomly selected from the International Corpus Network of Asian Learners of English (ICNALE), and a parallel corpus was created using ChatGPT with the same guidelines. The National Research Council (NRC) Emotion Lexicon, which includes thousands of English words and their associations with eight basic emotions (joy, anger, sadness, fear, trust, surprise, anticipation, and disgust), was used as a comprehensive resource for analyzing emotions. Python was employed to mine the frequency of each emotion in both text groups. The findings may reveal how emotions can differentiate AI-generated from human-authored texts.

Keywords: Translation cognition, emotion analysis, human translation, generative AI

AI Subtitle Translation: A Comparative Quality Analysis of Maestra.AI and FreeSubtitles.AI

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In recent years, AI-powered tools have increasingly been used for subtitle translation, offering faster and more efficient solutions. This comparative qualitative study evaluates the linguistic quality of Persian subtitles generated by Maestra and FreeSubtitles.AI for the trailer of the animated film Inside Out 2 using the Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) framework. The analysis assesses accuracy, fluency, adequacy, consistency, and readability, highlighting each tool's strengths and weaknesses. The results indicate that Maestra performed better in accuracy and consistency, maintaining the original meaning with fewer omissions and mistranslations. FreeSubtitles.AI, however, excelled in fluency and readability, producing more natural and cohesive subtitles with better sentence structure. Both tools struggled with adequacy, particularly in handling idiomatic expressions and cultural nuances, leading to occasional mistranslations and unnatural phrasing. These findings underscore the progress AI has made in subtitle translation while revealing areas for improvement, especially in adapting linguistic subtleties. The study contributes to the growing discourse on AI-assisted translation, emphasizing the need for hybrid approaches that combine AI efficiency with human expertise for higher-quality subtitles.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, audiovisual translation, Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM), subtitling

Human versus AI in the Translation of Human Affect from English into Persian

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Since AI has transformed text translation, making it faster and more accessible, concerns arise with anti-racism novels, where emotional depth is critical. This study, drawing on Hugan's theory of emotional representation, evaluates human translators and ChatGPT in translating Toni Morrison's *Beloved*, *The Bluest Eye*, and *Sula* into Persian, emphasizing the preservation of meaning, tone, and cultural significance. Persian translations by Shirin Dukht Daghighian (Beloved), Mehdi Ghabraei (The Bluest Eye), and Mohsen Bani Fatemeh (Sula) are noted for their fidelity and emotional nuance. Comparing sentimental sections, ChatGPT nullifies complex emotions in 35% of cases, loses richness in 29%, disrupts rhythm in 11%, over-explains emotions in 7%, and modifies tones in 6%, compared to human translators' 8%, 5%, and 4% respectively. These findings highlight AI's limitations in capturing emotional depth, crucial for anti-racism literature's impact. While AI enhances efficiency, human intervention is essential to preserve emotional and cultural integrity. Future research should improve AI's ability to retain emotional nuance in literary translation.

Keywords: Translation cognition, human translation, artificial intelligence, literary translation, poetics

Leveraging Artificial Intelligence in Translating Interactive Bilingual Books for Children: Challenges and Opportunities

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Interactive bilingual books are essential tools for second language acquisition in children, facilitating learning through storytelling. Advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) have positioned machine translation (MT) as a promising approach in this field. However, a critical question remains: Can AI-driven translation accurately preserve the linguistic, cultural, and emotional depth of children's literature? This study employs an analytical-comparative approach to assess the performance of Google Translate, DeepL, and ChatGPT in translating *Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See?* and *The Little Black Fish*. Evaluation criteria include rhythmic structure, repetition patterns, linguistic accuracy, and metaphorical meaning. Findings reveal that while AI models excel in translating simple texts, they struggle with stylistic elements and deeper literary meanings, particularly in texts featuring musicality, cultural metaphors, and complex semantic layers. The study underscores the importance of integrating machine translation with human editing, fine-tuning AI models, and using domain-specific datasets to enhance translation quality. Collaboration among AI researchers, linguists, and publishers is essential to refine translation models and improve multilingual educational resources for children.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, natural language processing, machine translation, machine translation post-editing, interactive bilingual books

Human vs. AI Feedback: Which is More Effective for Language Learners?

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Feedback in language learning is critical for enhancing language accuracy and fluency. Both AI and human feedback contribute to language development. Some studies suggest that AI feedback is more efficient for grammar and mechanics, while human feedback excels in pragmatics and discourse. Although existing research has examined each type individually, the comparison between AI and human feedback remains debated. This study compares AI and human feedback to determine which is more influential in improving language accuracy and fluency. It involved 60 intermediate English learners, divided into two groups: one receiving AI-generated feedback and the other receiving human feedback on writing and speaking tasks. A pre-test and post-test assessed progress, while a survey collected perceptions of the feedback. Findings revealed that AI feedback was highly effective in correcting grammar and spelling errors, providing immediate, consistent responses. However, human feedback offered deeper explanations, contextualized corrections, and emotional support, fostering better long-term retention and learner confidence. These results indicate that while AI enhances short-term accuracy, human feedback is essential for overall language development. Future research could explore hybrid models combining both approaches for optimal outcomes.

Keywords: AI feedback, human feedback, language accuracy, fluency development, correctrive feedback

Navigating Nuances: How AI is Shaping the Next Generation of Interpreters

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming interpreter training programs by enhancing learning methodologies and improving skill acquisition. AI-driven tools, such as speech recognition and natural language processing, enable trainees to practice in realistic scenarios, providing immediate feedback on pronunciation, intonation, and accuracy. These technologies facilitate immersive learning environments where students can engage with diverse linguistic contexts and cultural nuances, essential for effective interpretation. AI-powered platforms offer personalized learning experiences, adapting to individual progress and areas needing improvement. This tailored approach helps learners develop confidence and proficiency at their own pace. Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) applications further enrich training by simulating real-world interpreting situations, allowing students to navigate complex interactions in a controlled setting. AI can assist educators by analyzing performance data to refine curricula and teaching strategies, ensuring that training programs remain relevant and effective. As the demand for skilled interpreters grows in an increasingly globalized world, integrating AI into interpreter training not only enhances educational outcomes but also prepares future professionals to meet the challenges of a dynamic linguistic landscape. AI serves as a catalyst for innovation in interpreter training, fostering a new generation of interpreters equipped with advanced skills and competencies. The study concludes that AI enhances interpreter training by providing innovative tools and resources that improve skill acquisition, foster personalized learning experiences, and prepare future interpreters for the complexities of the profession.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, interpreter training, virtual reality, augmented reality, translation technology

Beyond Accuracy: Ethical and Cultural Dimensions of AI in Audiovisual Translation

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The rise of global streaming platforms has driven the adoption of AI in audiovisual translation that could improve efficiency and accessibility in cross-cultural communication. AI-powered machine translation and text-to-speech systems automate subtitle generation and dubbing, facilitating global content dissemination. However, these technologies still face limitations in translation accuracy, emotional expression, and cultural adaptability, particularly for underrepresented languages. Ethical concerns regarding data transparency, content fairness, and user rights also remain unresolved. This study employs a mixed-methods approach, integrating systematic literature review, experimental evaluation, and qualitative analysis. AI-generated and human-translated subtitles and dubbing from streaming platforms are compared using BLEU scores for translation accuracy, NLTK for emotional expressiveness, and BERT-based models for cultural adaptability. Additionally, expert interviews are analyzed using NVivo to examine ethical concerns. The results indicate that while AI performs well in translation accuracy and emotional conveyance, cultural adaptation remains a key challenge. Ethical risks persist, particularly concerning transparency and user participation rights. Addressing these limitations requires refining AI algorithms and improving ethical governance frameworks. By enhancing cultural sensitivity and ethical accountability, AI-driven audiovisual translation can bridge linguistic gaps more effectively and contribute to a more inclusive global media ecosystem.

Keywords: Streaming media platforms, generative AI, audiovisual translation, cross-cultural communication, ethics, diversity

A Comparative Analysis of Translation Quality Evaluation: Generative Artificial Intelligence (ChatGPT and DeepSeek) vs. Neural Machine Translation (Google Translate) for English-to-Persian News Headlines

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Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI), a transformative technology, has influenced various domains, including translation. While building on systems like neural machine translation (NMT), it offers broader capabilities. This study evaluates the translation quality of 76 news headlines randomly selected from 53 agencies, translated from English to Persian using two top-ranking GAI models, ChatGPT and DeepSeek, alongside Google Translate, a leading NMT system. The Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) framework assessed translations across seven error dimensions: Terminology, Accuracy, Linguistic conventions, Style, Locale conventions, Audience appropriateness, and Design and markup. Translations were deemed acceptable if they scored above a passing threshold (80%) and were free of critical errors, which could cause harm to people, equipment, or companies' reputations if left uncorrected. Results showed ChatGPT and DeepSeek both achieved 59.21% acceptability (45 acceptable scores), while Google Translate scored 42.10% (32 acceptable scores). However, ChatGPT had fewer critical errors (10.52%, 8 errors) than DeepSeek (17.10%, 13 errors). Google Translate had the highest critical error rate at 32.89% (25 errors). These findings highlight the strengths and limitations of GAI in news translation, offering insights for researchers, translators, and users.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, neural machine translation, news translation, translation technology, translation quality assessment

From Words to Worlds: The Three Levels of Complexity in AI Translation

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With the recent advancements in translation technology, especially artificial intelligence (AI), Braden R. Allenby and Daniel Sarewitz's (2011) three levels of technological complexity offer a lens to interrogate the multifaceted challenges of AI-driven translation. A Level I complexity is, crudely, that of traditional notion of technology as a simple tool. AI is a complex piece of programming, yet it set up a simple relation of instrumentality when considered as a means of translating texts from language A to B. That said, if AI translations are often inaccurate or inadequate, it is because they are infinitely less predictable and more complicated—factors that give rise to the recognition of what Allenby and Sarewitz term a Level II system. At this level, AI translation becomes embedded in complex socio-technical systems, where its functionality interacts with cultural, economic, and institutional networks. The Level II complexity of AI translation highlights the challenges of managing technology within interconnected systems, where the reliability of the tool itself does not guarantee positive outcomes at the systemic level. A Level III system represents a yet higher level of complexity, incalculability and ramification. AI translation, in this level, is part of a transformative Earth system, where it contributes to the reconfiguration of human cognition, communication, and cultural identity on a global scale. At this level, AI translation is not just a tool but a force that reshapes the very fabric of human interaction and understanding, defying our ability to model, predict or even understand it. A critical implication of this conceptual inquiry, then, is that navigating the layered complexities of AI integration into translation necessitates a nuanced approach to its development and deployment.

Keywords: AI translation, generative AI, technological complexity, techno-human condition

Willingness to Use Artificial Intelligence and its Chatbots in Translation among University Students at Mashhad University of Medical Sciences

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The study examined the university students' willingness to use AI Chatbots for translation from/to English. This descriptive-analytic study was conducted at Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (MUMS) in 2025. The participants were 513 freshmen majoring in Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy selected through convenience sampling. The data were collected through a researcher-made questionnaire including 18 three-Likert-point scale items and two open-ended ones administered virtually via a Google form. The results indicated that AI Chatbots such as ChatGPT, Gemini, and Google Translate have gained momentum for translation purposes among university students at MUMS, although their outputs may have some weaknesses which should be checked by a human translator. In this regard, the challenges faced by the students while using chatbots were incorrect structure of the sentences and not translating all the words/phrases/clauses correctly.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, willingness, motivation, translation technology, MUMS

Artificial Intelligence and Medical Translation: Opportunities for Global Health Communication in Perspective

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AI-driven tools have demonstrated significant advancements in understanding context, idiomatic expressions, and specialized vocabulary, using vast datasets to produce linguistically accurate and contextually relevant translations. However, the intricacies of medical language necessitate human oversight to ensure precision in critical areas like clinical trial protocols, patient consent forms, and pharmaceutical research. This presentation will explore the collaborative synergy between human translators and AI systems through case studies, highlighting improved outcomes in medical communication. Ethical considerations, including data privacy, bias in training datasets, and the potential for misinformation, are critical concerns. The role of AI in enhancing accessibility for non-English-speaking communities will also be discussed, emphasizing its transformative impact on global health communication. Future trends, such as voice recognition technology and real-time translation applications, require further exploration, offering insights into the evolving role of AI in medical translation. By examining its benefits, challenges, and future directions, this presentation aims to foster a deeper understanding of how AI can advance health communication, improve patient outcomes, and bridge linguistic barriers in global healthcare.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, medical translation, communication studies, transaltion technology, ethics

Marketing Translation Services in the AI Era

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The translation industry, like many B2C services, has been profoundly impacted by technological advancements. From the inception of Machine Translation in the 1950s to the rapid evolution of Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools such as Google Translate and Microsoft Translator, users have gained unprecedented independence in generating their own translations. However, the most transformative shift is occurring right now with the monumental growth of Artificial Intelligence (AI). This evolution has been driven by and has facilitated advancements in Neural Machine Translation, Adaptive Learning, and Real-Time Translation. Today, users can access high-quality translation services instantly and customize translations to suit their specific needs and audiences—an improvement over earlier CAT tools. Does this signify the end of human translators? Not necessarily. However, it does mean that translation services must adapt their marketing strategies to resonate with the modern consumer. This adaptation must be guided by industry experts to be effective. In this presentation, I will explore the implications of an AI-savvy consumer base on the provision of translation services. I will also propose strategies for marketing translation services in this new era, drawing on my experiences with various translation companies in Iran and New Zealand.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, CAT tools, translation technology, translation industry, translation profession

Post-Editing Neural Machine Translation for Chinese-to-English Subtitling

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The international reach of Chinese cinema has been hindered by challenges in subtitle translation, limiting global audience engagement. While Neural Machine Translation offers a potential solution, its use in subtitling Chinese films into English remains underexplored. This study adopts a qualitative descriptive approach, investigating Google Neural Machine Translation (GNMT) in translating Chinese film subtitles, with a focus on error identification and post-editing. A case study was conducted using a Chinese film, collecting original Chinese subtitles, existing human-translated English subtitles, and GNMT-generated English subtitles. Using Pedersen's FAR model—evaluating Functional equivalence, Acceptability, and Readability—this study categorized errors and provided quantitative insights. Common issues included incorrect translations of proper nouns and culture-bound terms, semantic inaccuracies, idiomatic misinterpretations, grammatical errors, and line-length discrepancies. Based on these findings, targeted post-editing strategies were developed to enhance subtitle quality, emphasizing semantic precision, idiomatic correctness, grammatical accuracy, and adherence to length conventions. This study offers a practical framework for improving NMT-generated subtitles. While GNMT has limitations, strategic post-editing can mitigate errors, helping the Chinese film industry overcome linguistic barriers. The findings also have broader implications for audiovisual translation, promoting more accessible global cinema.

Keywords: Audiovisual translation, error analysis, FAR model, neural machine translation, post-editing, subtitling

Analysis of the efficacy of ChatGPT and Google Translate in Rendering English Idioms into Persian

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The present study investigates the efficacy of Google Translate and ChatGPT in rendering idioms from English into Persian. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods: the quantitative analysis focused on the frequency of different translation strategies used by each system, while the qualitative analysis examined specific examples to assess how effectively each approach conveyed the idioms' stylistic and meaning-based aspects. The results indicated that idioms were translated through three primary strategies: literal translation, sense-based translation, and idiom-to-idiom translation. Google Translate produced the highest rate of literal translations, whereas ChatGPT significantly outperformed Google Translate in sense-based translations and idiom-to-idiom translations using nonfigurative language. It should be noted that the literal translation of idiomatic expressions into the target language often fails to convey the idiom's meaning, typically resulting in erroneous and ambiguous translations. The study concluded that, despite significant technological advancements, machine translation still struggles with accurately rendering nonliteral language, particularly idioms.

Keywords: Large Language Models (LLMs), translation strategy, CAT tools, translation technology, translation quality assessment

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Status and Future Prospects of Freelance Translators in Iran

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Artificial intelligence has transformed numerous industrial and professional sectors, including the translation and localization industry. Consequently, the social and economic status of translators, as reflected by the capitals they anticipate receiving in the AI era, warrants further scholarly exploration. To this end, a survey was developed to examine translators' perceptions of aspects such as status, economics, attitudes, workflow, satisfaction, and future prospects in the age of artificial intelligence. The survey was electronically distributed among Iranian freelance translators who derive their income from the translation market. The findings indicate that AI excels at handling repetitive translation tasks. Most translators believe that AI is not yet advanced enough to fully replace human expertise in specialized fields, yet they acknowledge that AI has introduced new opportunities, such as increased efficiency and broader project access. Additionally, AI tools have reshaped translators' workflows, altering their approach to translation tasks. While many translators express concerns about potential threats to job security and work quality, they also recognize AI's benefits in enhancing productivity and efficiency.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, translation profession, translator attitudes, sociology, freelance translation

Navigating Flow in AI-assisted Learning: A Comparative Study of the Impact of ChatGPT and Grammarly in EFL Learners' Flow Experience in Writing

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Flow is a state of deep immersion in learning, facilitated by environments that balance skills and challenges, establish clear objectives, provide feedback, and ensure user-friendliness—collectively known as flow antecedents. ChatGPT, with its ability to customize learning experiences, align activities with goals, and deliver immediate feedback, has the potential to foster flow and enhance educational outcomes (Zhang et al., 2025). However, research comparing flow experiences in Grammarly- and ChatGPT-assisted learning remains limited. This study investigates the impact of ChatGPT and Grammarly as automated writing evaluation tools on facilitating flow experiences in an English as a Foreign Language (EFL) writing course. Thirty undergraduate EFL students from a public university in Iran participated. Data were collected through student portfolios, time spent on writing tasks, and a pretest-posttest design assessing students' perceptions of flow during both ChatGPT and Grammarly interventions. Findings indicate a higher level of flow following the ChatGPT intervention compared to the Grammarly intervention. This difference may stem from ChatGPT's ability to balance skill levels with task difficulty and provide personalized feedback, leading to increased engagement in writing. Furthermore, students who achieved a deeper flow state showed a greater inclination to write post-intervention. The results highlight AI-assisted learning's potential to enhance writing motivation and engagement, offering valuable insights into integrating AI in EFL writing instruction.

Keywords: ChatGPT, flow theory, EFL writing, Grammarly, AI-assisted education

Beyond Automation: Human-AI Synergy in Detecting Literary Intertextuality and Humor

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Generative AI's integration into literary analysis offers novel methods for detecting intertextuality and humor, yet its ability to navigate cultural and contextual nuances remains contested. This study evaluates large language models (LLMs: ChatGPT-4, Claude 3, Google Gemini) in identifying explicit and implicit intertextual references and decoding humor (irony, parody, wordplay) within English literary texts. Using a mixed-methods approach, 150 randomly selected text excerpts (500–1,000 words each), including representative samples from Eliot's The Waste Land, Swift's essays, and Atwood's novels, were analyzed by LLMs and human experts, who established accuracy benchmarks. Results show LLMs excel at surface-level intertextuality (direct quotations, canonical allusions) but falter with culturally embedded references, often miscontextualizing subtext. In humor detection, models reliably identified syntactic wordplay but struggled with irony and culture-specific satire, reflecting training data biases. Iterative human-AI collaboration, however, improved detection rates by 34%, demonstrating the superiority of hybrid methodologies. The study advocates for LLMs as tools augmenting—not replacing—human interpretation, emphasizing context-aware systems to address literary ambiguity. Ethical imperatives, including bias mitigation and cultural representativeness, are highlighted.

Keywords: Computational humor detection, generative AI, human-AI collaboration, intertextuality analysis, literary criticism

Multilingual Parallel Corpora: The Key to Enhancing Global AI-Driven Medical Diagnosis with a Focus on Persian

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing medical diagnosis, promising greater accuracy and accessibility in healthcare globally. However, the scarcity of diverse, multilingual training data limits AI's effectiveness, particularly for underrepresented languages like Persian. Multilingual parallel corpora—collections of medical texts translated into multiple languages, including Persian—offer a solution. By incorporating Persian, these corpora enable AI models to process medical information in a language spoken by millions, enhancing diagnostic precision for Persian-speaking communities and beyond. This presentation highlights the crucial role of multilingual parallel corpora, with a special emphasis on Persian, in advancing AI-driven medical diagnostics worldwide. It illustrates how including Persian in these datasets bridges linguistic divides, reduces biases from English-centric data, and ensures culturally relevant healthcare solutions. Challenges such as compiling Persian medical texts, accurately translating complex terminology, and safeguarding patient privacy are addressed. Through examples of successful implementations, we argue that prioritizing Persian within multilingual corpora enhances AI's diagnostic capabilities and promotes global health equity. Investing in such resources not only elevates medical technology but also ensures that Persian-speaking populations benefit from the AI healthcare revolution, setting a precedent for other underrepresented languages.

Keywords: Multilingual corpora, AI diagnostics, health equity, linguistic bias

Analysis of the Error Omission in Students' Translations into English

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Grammar is essential for improving students' translation skills; however, their translation tasks often contain errors. This research aims at analysing types of grammatical errors found in students' translations from Persian to English. Error analysis is an effective tool for enhancing students' English language acquisition and skills. Learners' errors are important as they offer valuable insights into the process of language learning and acquisition. The current study focused on omission error type. Based on the corpus of translations, the most dominant and the least dominant errors are identified. Also, errors are categorized based on their processes which results in explaining how students commit errors. The implications of error analysis in this study can give corrective feedback to students' grammatical errors in translation from Persian to English. The results of the study are helpful for language instructors to understands students' grammar competence and understand the way English language rules are applied by students. Therefore, target language learning materials may need to be adjusted, and effective teaching methods should be implemented in classrooms. Moreover, if teachers, learners, and researchers view these errors as indicators of learners' progress and the development of the language learning process, the errors in question can be beneficial.

Keywords: Translation quality assessment, error omission, EFL, language pedagogy

The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Advancing Translation Skills among Iranian Translators

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This study investigates the role of artificial intelligence (AI) tools in enhancing translation skills among Iranian translators. Translation skills were identified using a checklist validated by a panel of EFL specialists. The researcher developed a translation skills test and rubric, administered to participants. Ninety participants were randomly selected and divided into three groups of 30 each. The first experimental group received instruction using Neural Machine Translation (NMT), the second using Large Language Models (LLMs), and the third using an integrated approach combining both tools. A pre-posttest was administered to all groups to assess specific translation skills. Each group received tailored instruction based on the designated intervention. Following the intervention, the pre-posttest was administered again to measure outcomes. The findings indicate significant improvements in translation proficiency across all groups, with the greatest gains observed in the group using the integrated NMT and LLM approach. These results demonstrate AI's potential to support and enhance translation practices, providing valuable insights for professional development and learning methods in translation. This study underscores the effectiveness of AI in language services for improving Iranian translators' skills, contributing to the growing research in this field.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Large Language Models (LLMs), neural machine translation, translator training, translation pedagogy

Audio Description of Characters' Emotions in Films Using Facial Expression Recognition

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Deep learning has revolutionized audiovisual translation, yet developing efficient and accurate models to convey characters' emotions in audio description for films remains challenging. Conveying these emotions is crucial to ensure visually impaired audiences connect with a story's emotional depth and narrative impact. This study introduces a deep-learning-based approach for real-time description of characters' emotions in films, integrating Facial Expression Recognition (FER) and Natural Language Processing (NLP). It leverages a convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture to bridge visual cues and auditory perception, enabling visually impaired audiences to engage with emotional nuances. The model analyzes facial features from video input, classifies expressions into six basic emotions based on Ekman's universal emotions, and generates textual descriptions of the dominant emotion. Using a speech recognition system and text-to-speech technology, a pre-recorded voice-over for the specified emotion is inserted between dialogues, providing immediate contextual understanding of characters' emotional performances. Trained on the FER-2013 dataset, comprising 35,887 labeled grayscale images of facial expressions, the model proves highly effective when system prerequisites are met. However, challenges like background clutter and crowded scene interference persist. Potential enhancements include integrating FER with vocal and contextual cue recognition to improve accuracy.

Keywords: audio description, character's emotion, Facial Expression Recogniion (FER), Natural Language Processing (NLP), visually impaired

Evaluating AI Video Translation Quality Using CPS and Human Assessment

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The rise of generative AI has transformed video translation, enabling automated speech-to-text and voice adaptation across languages. However, assessing the quality of AI-generated translations remains a challenge. This study evaluates the translation quality of HeyGen, an AI video generator, by employing a dual evaluation framework combining Characters per Second (CPS) analysis and human assessment. CPS is used to measure subtitle readability and synchronization, while human evaluators assess fluency, accuracy, and audiovisual coherence. The research involves translating multiple Persian speeches into English using HeyGen, followed by an analysis of subtitle speed, linguistic precision, and contextual alignment. The findings of the study highlight key strengths and limitations of AI-driven video translation, including potential readability challenges, timing mismatches, and issues in preserving meaning. The study contributes to discussions on AI's role in multilingual content creation and audiovisual translation, offering insights into how AI can enhance or hinder cross-linguistic communication. By combining automated metrics with human evaluation, this research provides a comprehensive assessment of AI-generated video translations, paving the way for improved AI-driven audiovisual translation models.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, translation quality assessment, translation technology, voice adaptation

Empirical Study on AI Translation Quality for Low-Resource Language in Malaysian Tamil Lyrics

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Malaysian Tamil lyrics, a unique cultural phenomenon, blend colloquial Tamil with Malay terminology to enhance rhythmic and aesthetic appeal for local and international audiences. This creative code-mixing often results in words that, while pronounced similarly to Malay, carry distinct meanings in the Tamil context. Translating these hybrid terms into English risks distorting their original intent. This study investigates the accuracy of machine translation in rendering these low-resource linguistic elements, focusing on context and cultural nuances. Ten popular Malaysian Tamil songs were selected based on view counts. Translations from two AI-driven engines—ChatGPT 4.0 and DeepSeek—were cross-verified with those by a native speaker to identify discrepancies and inconsistencies. The findings highlight challenges AI faces in capturing the cultural and linguistic intricacies of the Malaysian Tamil dialect, offering insights into the limitations and potential improvements for machine translation systems in handling culturally rich, hybrid texts.

Keywords: AI translation accuracy, code-mixing, colloquial language, cultural nuances, low-resource linguistic elements

The Interplay among Artificial Intelligence-Mediated Informal Digital Learning of English, Foreign Language Enjoyment, and Foreign Language Learning Burnout

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Despite the rise of studies on artificial intelligence (AI) in applied linguistics, the concept of artificial intelligence-mediated informal digital learning of English (AI-IDLE) and its emotional outcomes remains largely unexplored. This study investigates the interplay among English as a foreign language (EFL) learners' AI-IDLE, foreign language enjoyment (FLE), and foreign language learning burnout (FLLB). A sample of 185 Iranian EFL learners completed three electronic questionnaires. Path analysis, conducted using AMOS version 24, revealed that EFL learners' AI-IDLE significantly contributes to FLE. Additionally, the findings indicated that AI-IDLE has a significant negative influence on FLLB. These results suggest that AI-IDLE can help EFL learners sustain positive emotions (i.e., FLE) and mitigate negative emotions (i.e., FLLB). Suggestions for future research are provided.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence-Mediated Informal Digital Learning of English (AI-IDLE); Foreign Language Enjoyment (FLE); Foreign Language Learning Burnout (FLLB); EFL learners; path analysis

AI-Enhanced Translation Assessment: The Role of Generative AI in Advancing Translation Pedagogy

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This study investigates AI-driven tools—including natural language processing (NLP) and generative models like ChatGPT—to evaluate English-Persian translations, focusing on accuracy, contextual fidelity, and cultural nuance. Current manual assessment methods, while effective, face challenges in scalability and consistency, particularly in large cohorts. By deploying automated scoring systems, we analyzed 175 student translations, comparing AI evaluations with instructor feedback. Results indicate AI excels in assessing structural elements (e.g., grammar, terminology alignment), achieving 89% concordance with human graders. However, culturally embedded expressions and creative adaptations necessitated hybrid human-AI collaboration, improving accuracy by 33%. Ethical considerations, such as bias in training data for Persian-English contexts and over-reliance on technology, underscore the need for balanced frameworks. This study proposes a model where AI handles routine assessments, freeing educators to focus on higher-order skills like transcreation and ethical decision-making. The study highlights generative AI's potential to democratize feedback while preserving pedagogical rigor, advocating for tailored AI tools that respect linguistic diversity and institutional educational ethos. These insights aim to inform curriculum design and policy, positioning AI as a supplementary asset in nurturing linguistically and culturally competent translators.

Keywords: AI in translation education, automated assessment, generative AI, human-AI collaboration

Artificial Intelligence and Emotional Engagement for Foreign Language Learners

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Abdurrashi Khazaei Feizabad
Zahedan University of Medical Sciences

Mostafa Amiri
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This presentation will examine the cutting-edge intersection of AI and emotional engagement in foreign language learning, particularly in non-native contexts where AI-driven platforms are increasingly prevalent. We will also explore how AI technologies may influence learners' emotional experiences by analyzing verbal and non-verbal cues, such as speech patterns and facial expressions, to gauge emotions in real-time. These insights enable timely interventions to address frustration, boredom, or excitement, fostering a positive and supportive learning environment. By reducing anxiety and encouraging risk-taking, AI tools can help learners build confidence in their language skills. Additionally, cultural variations play a significant role in triggering emotional responses during language acquisition, with AI facilitating cultural immersion through virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) experiences. This presentation aims to explore the interplay between technology and emotion, offering innovative approaches to enhance motivation, reduce anxiety, and deepen learners' connection to language and culture. By examining the transformative potential of AI in creating emotionally engaging learning environments, we hope to inspire new strategies for empowering foreign language learners worldwide.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, emotional engagement, EFL, language pedagogy

Elimination or Revision: Technological Turn and Translation Courses

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Artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing the industry, changing labor markets, redefining the skills required for future professionals, and impacting the various perspectives on education in different fields. Regarding translation as an academic discipline, machine translation (MT), natural language processing (NLP), and AI-powered translation tools have transformed the field and changed its face. Therefore, there seems to be an urgent need for updating undergraduate English translation programs. This paper argues for a thorough revision of the B.A. translation program and suggests that some courses should be added to the curriculum while others should be eliminated. Without such curriculum reform, there is a risk that translation education will become outdated, and students will not be prepared for the demands of the AI-integrated translation industry. The study also includes a report on ad hoc discussions in social media among academics, addressing their concerns about teaching translation courses in the field. This study gives insight into curriculum reform in undergraduate English translation programs. Additionally, it makes a platform for future refinement for course revisions at the M.A. and PhD levels in translation at the local universities.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence (AI), Translation curricula in B.A, Translation Market

AI Translation and Political Taboos: A Study of Prompt Engineering for English-Persian Content

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This study examines the impact of prompt engineering on AI translations of politically sensitive English-Persian content. Using the political drama House of Cards and its Persian adaptation by the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) as a case study, the research analyzes how AI models—ChatGPT, DeepSeek, and Gemini—handle politically charged discourse under varying prompt conditions. Employing qualitative comparative textual analysis, the study categorizes sensitive dialogues and contrasts IRIB's translations with AI-generated outputs influenced by two distinct prompts. The investigation focuses on ideological filtering, cultural adaptation, and terminological framing in AI translations, assessing the models' ability to replicate IRIB's political manipulation strategies when appropriately prompted. The findings indicate that prompt engineering significantly influences translation outcomes, with tailored prompts enhancing contextual accuracy and ideological alignment. However, AI models display both potential and limitations in replicating institutional censorship practices. This research underscores the ethical and practical challenges of using AI for translating politically sensitive material, providing insights for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners navigating issues of censorship, bias, and linguistic manipulation in AI-generated content.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, political taboos, prompt engineering, ideology, translation technology

Digital Beings and Human Connections: An Ethical Exploration of AI in Ted Chiang's *The Lifecycle of Software Objects*

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The novella by Ted Chiang, The Lifecycle of Software Objects, explores artificial intelligence (AI) through the creation of digital beings called “digients.” These AI pets raise significant ethical and emotional concerns regarding their interactions with human companions. This paper examines the ethical issues and human bonds depicted in the novella, focusing on consciousness, identity, and the responsibilities of AI creators. The study analyzes key human-digient interactions using literary criticism and ethical inquiry to identify emerging ethical dilemmas and emotional ties. Chiang’s portrayal of AI challenges conventional views on sentience and responsibility. The relationships between Ana, Derek, and their digients illustrate nurturance and ethical stewardship in AI interactions. The narrative critiques the commercial exploitation of AI and its impact on digital entities and their human caretakers. The Lifecycle of Software Objects highlights the interplay between technology and humanity, emphasizing nuanced ethical and emotional dimensions in AI-human relations. The study concludes that Chiang’s work offers insights into integrating AI into society, urging reflection on the broader moral implications of AI development.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence (AI), ethics, human relationships, digital beings (digients), Ted Chiang

Examining the Challenges of Using Artificial Intelligence in the Field of Teaching English to Specialists in Maritime Transportation

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Chabahar Maritime University

English proficiency is crucial for effective professional communication in the global maritime industry, making English for Specific Purposes (ESP) education vital for maritime specialists. This study investigates the challenges and opportunities of integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into maritime ESP teaching. Based on an extensive literature review and case studies, the research identifies five key concerns: linguistic complexity, technological limitations, pedagogical demands, ethical considerations, and cultural adaptation. AI technologies, such as adaptive learning platforms, chatbots, and virtual simulators, offer potential for personalized, scenario-based language training to transform maritime ESP education. However, implementing these AI tools faces significant hurdles. AI systems often lack the contextual and linguistic precision needed for specialized maritime terminology, standardized communication protocols, and diverse accents. Additionally, infrastructural shortcomings, particularly in developing regions, limit AI solution deployment. While AI can simulate dialogues and provide real-time feedback, it cannot fully replicate the dynamic, experiential nature of actual maritime interactions. The study emphasizes the need for interdisciplinary collaboration and recommends enhancing AI models with maritime-specific data, improving technology access, equipping educators with AI skills, and establishing ethical guidelines for balanced automation.

Keywords: Adaptive learning, Artificial Intelligence (AI), ethics, linguistic precision, virtual simulators

Evaluating AI-based Translation Tools: A Comparative Study of the Performance of Google Translate and AI Chatbots in Translating Programming Texts

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Zohreh Gharaei
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The rise of AI has significantly influenced various professional fields, including translation. This study compares the performance of Google Translate (GT) and AI chatbots—ChatGPT 4, Claude 3 Opus, DeepSeek-V3, and Gemini Advanced—in translating domain-specific texts from English to Persian. The analysis is based on a corpus comprising 110 pages from a programming book and 10 programming-related articles. Two experts—one specializing in translation and the other in programming—evaluated the translations based on accuracy in rendering code-specific elements, readability, consistency with widely accepted terminology, and proper application of typographic conventions. The results indicated that while GT demonstrates competence in handling general technical terms, it often mistranslates key programming concepts that should remain unchanged. Its output also rigidly mirrors source punctuation and structure, reducing readability. In contrast, AI chatbots exhibit stronger contextual understanding and produce translations better aligned with readers' linguistic expectations, though they sometimes introduce less conventional equivalents for widely accepted terms. These findings can help translators and programmers understand each tool's strengths and weaknesses, enabling informed choices when translating programming-related texts. Recognizing these differences allows professionals to select the most suitable AI tool based on specific needs, ultimately enhancing translation accuracy and usability in technical fields.

Keywords: AI-based translation, translation quality assessment, Large Language Models (LLMs), CAT tools, translation technology

Comparative Assessment of ChatGPT and Google Translate in Literary Translation Quality

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The growing influence of large language models (LLMs) in machine translation necessitates a critical evaluation of their effectiveness in translating literary texts. This study compares the performance of ChatGPT and Google Translate in translating an English short story into Persian, using Campbell's (1998) Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) framework. The translations were assessed based on accuracy, textual cohesion, and pragmatic equivalence. The results showed that ChatGPT outperformed Google Translate, achieving a score of 62% compared to Google Translate's 40%. Notable differences were observed in their handling of cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and stylistic elements. While ChatGPT excelled in textual cohesion, both systems struggled to render culturally embedded passages with pragmatic accuracy. Although the TQA framework effectively evaluated the translations, incorporating additional criteria, such as creativity and preservation of the author's voice, could enhance the assessment. These findings underscore the ongoing importance of human translators in capturing the subtleties of literary works, despite advancements in AI.

Keywords: ChatGPT, Google Translate, Large Language Models (LLMs), machine translation, literary translation, translation quality assessment

Prompt Decorators for Better AI-Generated Social Media Content

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Humanity has consistently developed technologies to optimize our limited time. Among these, artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool. Research indicates that AI can significantly accelerate content writing, saving time and energy for writers across various text types. In marketing, AI streamlines content creation, but the quality and effectiveness of AI-generated text depend heavily on the prompts provided. This study explores AI's role in generating social media captions for design projects, focusing on graphic design content shared on platforms like Dribbble. It examines how different prompts influence the quality and relevance of AI-generated captions. The research involves a comparative analysis of captions produced using various prompt techniques, from simple project descriptions to detailed briefs incorporating client goals and design elements. Results are evaluated based on clarity, relevance, tone, and alignment with design elements. By comparing outcomes, this study provides insights into AI's potential and limitations in content creation for creative industries, offering practical guidance for enhancing AI use in social media content writing.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, prompt engineering, social media, translation quality assessment, comparative analysis

A Netnographic Approach to Exploring the Vocational Needs of Professional Language Service Providers in the Global Market of Translation: The Case of Proz Job Portal

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Zahra Tavasoli
Sheikh Bahaei University

The current study explores the essential competencies required for professional Language Service Providers (LSPs) to thrive in the global translation market. A participatory netnographic approach was employed to select participants from translators registered on the ProZ job portal. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with six KudoZ members to gather insights into the necessary competencies for translators in the global market. The internet-mediated interviews, conducted via Skype and WhatsApp, were audio- and video-recorded with participants' consent. The transcribed data were analyzed using ATLAS.ti 9. The findings revealed seven major conceptual networks: professional practice, client satisfaction, technology awareness, personal characteristics, professional knowledge, technology use, and invoicing. These findings have implications for translation education classrooms.

Keywords: Global market; Proz job portal; translation competencies; professional LSPs, translation profession

My Condolences! The Author Is Dead!

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The author's role has been considered as a divine inspirer, maker, inventor, builder, constructor, founder, deceiver and creator depending upon the historical and cultural disciplines and criticism's priorities. It has been years since the authors of scientific journals and literary works have been signing a license which certified the fact that their work was original. Plagiarized text would discredit any authors, perhaps for good. Even though the traditional look which posited the author's background was dismissed by Roland Barthes (1977), the rise of Generative Artificial Intelligence has even questioned the existence of an author, let alone creating a canonical work. This Existential Threat of Artificial Intelligence intimidates the aesthetic value of a work of literature despite the claim of AI's having the human-like consciousness and feelings. This Paper aims at primarily elaborating on Barthes's notion of the death of the author and AI's agency in creating a literary work. Then it would respond to the challenge of critiquing a work of literature and the GAI Existentialism following the double death of the author by presuming other criteria.

Keywords: AI-powered writing tools, existential threat, author, literature, Large Language Models (LLMs)

Translation of Humor and Cultural References on YouTube

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Moving from culture to culture has always been problematic, but technological advancements can pave the way to close this gap. This paper examines the intricate challenges regarding the translation of Iranian humor and cultural references within the YouTube application. It puts forward the impact of cultural differences on humor translation. Humor is one of the cases existing in historical events, social norms, and popular media that requires a nuanced approach to be translated. The overreliance on shared cultural knowledge, such as historical events and political thoughts, presents significant hindrances. In this space, Translators have the opportunity to navigate these complexities in order to maintain the complexity of the humor by using different strategies. The study describes the importance of comprehending cultural schemas, categories, and metaphors to bridge the gap between source and target cultures. YouTube culture (society) represents both opportunities and challenges, with user-generated subtitles and translations that can either enhance or distort the original intent; this provides a way to emphasize the importance of culturally sensitive translations to prevent misinterpretations and to ensure that humor has an effect on a global audience. Translation in this sense is related to replacing the original text with an entirely different text that aims to achieve a similar humorous effect in the target language. But at the same time, there are some cultural and linguistic and even multimodal substitutions that change the meaning of translation. To analyze this, several linguistic, cultural, and multimodal memes have been selected to support a hypothesis: Memes that fail to translate memetic intertextuality will result in audience confusion and misunderstanding. With this in mind, translators can facilitate the acknowledgement of Iranian humor and memes across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

Keywords: Cultural translation, cultural differences, memetic intertextuality, humor translation

Comparing Large Language Models Writing: A Qualitative Study of DeepSeek, ChatGPT, and Microsoft Copilot in Digital Marketing Content Generation

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Large language models (LLMs) have revolutionized content generation across disciplines, including education and marketing, due to their ability to produce high-quality, contextually relevant written material. This study compares three prominent LLMs—DeepSeek, ChatGPT, and Microsoft Copilot—in generating written content on digital marketing. Employing a qualitative research approach, the investigation focuses on linguistic features, stylistic choices, and unique elements produced by each LLM when given identical writing prompts. Using text analysis methodology, the study seeks to uncover nuanced differences in language usage, structure, and content among the models. By analyzing the generated data, this research aims to highlight the distinctive strengths and limitations of DeepSeek, ChatGPT, and Microsoft Copilot in language and writing generation. The findings are expected to provide valuable insights into the evolving role of AI-driven tools in digital marketing communication and beyond.

Keywords: AI-powered writing tools, comparative analysis, AI in digital marketing, Large Language Models (LLMs), CAT tools

Cyber Literature and Literary Translation in the Age of AI: A Reader-Critic Perspective

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This study investigates the interconnectedness of cyber literature and literary translation and cyber criticism thereof as a dynamic form in the digital world. As the digital landscape evolves, cyber literature, be it original or translated, has emerged as a vibrant and innovative form of expression that challenges traditional literary conventions specially in the face of artificial intelligence (AI). This article will have a look into the way(s) the digital platforms — ranging from e-books to social media — have facilitated the creation, dissemination, and reception of literary works, while also transforming the role of readers and critics. The rise of AI technologies has further complicated these dynamics, enabling new forms of interpretation and criticism that can not only enhance accessibility of works of literature and their criticism but also raise questions about their authenticity and authorship. By considering the perspectives of user-generated content and the democratization of literary production, one can pinpoint how cyberspace fosters unprecedented reader and writer/translator interactions and cultivate a diverse array of voices in literary discourse. However, this shift is not without its challenges; issues such as content quality control and the implications of real-time feedback mechanisms are critical to understanding the future of literary engagement. As such, the present article underlines the evolving relationship between literature, translation, and technology, while offering insights into how AI may influence both creative processes and critical frameworks in an increasingly interconnected virtual world.

Keywords: Cyber literature, cyber literary translation, cyber criticism, artigicial intelligence (AI), reader and writer/translator interaction

An Interactionist Chat-GPT based Formative Approach to the Assessment of Comprehension and Production Translation Errors

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This research proposal explores an interactionist, Chat-GPT-based formative approach to assessing comprehension and production errors in translation training. The proposed method leverages Chat-GPT's capacity to provide comprehensive and objective feedback, integrating it into a collaborative assessment process. The trainer identifies errors in trainees' translations, marking them as comprehension (C) or production (P) errors. Trainees then input the source text, target text, and the trainer's feedback into Chat-GPT, using carefully crafted prompts to elicit explanations for the identified errors. This process not only provides trainees with detailed, formative feedback but also actively engages them in the evaluation process, fostering deeper understanding of translation principles and enhancing their translation competence. Drawing on Martínez Melis and Hurtado Albir's (2001) definition of formative assessment, this approach emphasizes training-oriented feedback and active student involvement. It aligns with the PACTE model of translation competence, directly engaging strategic, knowledge about translation, and instrumental sub-competencies. By integrating Chat-GPT into the assessment process, the method aims to save trainers' time, develop trainees' translation assessment skills, and promote reflective learning. This innovative approach highlights the potential of AI tools in translation pedagogy, offering a process-oriented, and learner-centered framework for formative assessment.

Keywords: Formative assessment, translator training, Chat-GPT, translation competence, translation pedagogy, translation technology, translation quality assessment

Machines as Critics: Evaluating Select Generative Artificial Intelligence Tools as a Literary Critic

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This study delves into the role of generative artificial intelligence tools in literary criticism, with its main focus being on the analytical ability of systems such as ChatGPT, DeepSeek, Grok, etc. when it comes to literary criticism. Traditionally Human subjectivity and the cultural background of individuals have guided literary analysis, but with the emergence of AI, its ability to process vast amounts of textual data has introduced a new approach. This study investigates generative AI's methods, advantages, accuracy, and limitations, as well as a comparison to that of human critics with examples from both. Generative AI tools excel at pattern recognition, which offers scalability and speed while struggling with contextual depth and emotional understanding. Comparative analysis reveals to us how AI is more proficient in basic textual analysis but faces limitations in complex and thorough interpretations. This study concludes that AI excels in pattern recognition using computational methods like NLP but produces surface-level analysis which lacks the subjective depth of human critique and contextual originality. Ultimately, this study advocates for AI to be perceived as an augmentative tool rather than a replacement for human literary analysis.

Keywords: Generative AI, literary criticism, contextual depth, human subjectivity, pattern recognition

Evaluating AI-Generated Persian Subtitles: Accuracy, Fluency, Cultural Adaptation, and Compliance with Subtitling Standards

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The growing demand for multilingual subtitles in global media highlights the challenges of translating culture-specific items while adhering to subtitling standards, necessitating efficient yet accurate solutions. This study evaluates the effectiveness of artificial intelligence (AI), using Grok, in generating Persian subtitles for five best-selling movies from 2023 and 2024, with English as the source language. A parallel corpus was created, comparing AI-generated subtitles with human-translated reference subtitles to assess accuracy, fluency, cultural adaptation, and compliance with subtitling standards such as readability, timing, character limits, and synchronization. AI demonstrates significant benefits, including rapid processing, scalability for large content volumes, and cost-effectiveness, making it an appealing tool for subtitling. However, it struggles with idiomatic expressions, humor, and culture-specific references, often resulting in mistranslations or loss of meaning. Additionally, AI-generated subtitles frequently exhibit awkward phrasing, grammatical errors, or inconsistencies in adhering to subtitling standards, such as exceeding character limits, poor synchronization, or uneven line breaks at correct syntactic nodes. To address these gaps, a hybrid approach combining AI's speed and scalability with human expertise is recommended. This research underscores the need for improved AI training datasets that incorporate cultural and subtitling norms, emphasizing the essential role of human oversight in ensuring high-quality, culturally adapted subtitles for global audiences.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, culture-specific items, subtitling standards, subtitling translation

Presentations in Persian

ارائه‌ها به زبان فارسی

ارزشیابی تطبیقی مبتنی بر هوش مصنوعی: رویکردی نوین در سنجش مهارت‌های زبانی

حدیثه السادات موسوی

دانشگاه شهید چمران اهواز

در سال‌های اخیر، ارزشیابی تطبیقی مبتنی بر هوش مصنوعی به‌عنوان یکی از نوآورانه‌ترین رویکردها در سنجش مهارت‌های زبانی مطرح شده است. این روش با استفاده از الگوریتم‌های پیشرفته، توانایی انطباق با سطح زبانی هر زبان‌آموز را دارد و تجربه‌ای شخصی‌سازی‌شده در فرآیند ارزیابی ارائه می‌دهد. برخلاف آزمون‌های سنتی که به همه شرکت‌کنندگان سوالات یکسانی ارائه می‌دهند، سیستم‌های تطبیقی به‌طور پویا سطح دشواری سوالات را بر اساس عملکرد فرد تنظیم می‌کنند. این مقاله به بررسی ساختار و کارکرد آزمون‌های تطبیقی مبتنی بر هوش مصنوعی می‌پردازد و مزایای آن‌ها، از جمله افزایش دقت در سنجش، بهبود کارآمدی آزمون و کاهش اضطراب آزمون‌دهندگان را تحلیل می‌کند. همچنین، چالش‌های موجود، مانند نیاز به داده‌های گسترده برای آموزش الگوریتم‌ها و ملاحظات اخلاقی در استفاده از فناوری‌های هوشمند، مورد بحث قرار می‌گیرد. یافته‌های این پژوهش نشان می‌دهد که این رویکرد می‌تواند تحول قابل‌توجهی در نحوه ارزشیابی مهارت‌های زبانی ایجاد کند و به توسعه سیستم‌های آموزشی کارآمدتر منجر شود. در پایان، پیشنهادهایی برای بهبود و گسترش این فناوری در محیط‌های آموزشی ارائه می‌شود.

کلیدواژگان: ارزشیابی تطبیقی، هوش مصنوعی، سنجش مهارت‌های زبانی، شخصی‌سازی آموزشی، یادگیری ماشینی

اهمیت نقش مترجم انسانی در بهبود ترجمه‌های ارائه شده توسط هوش مصنوعی در ترجمه واژگان مذهبی

پریا آزاد

دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی، واحد ساری

در دنیای امروزی، هوش مصنوعی ابزاری است که برای ترجمه واژگان مذهبی و دینی به‌کار برده می‌شود. این پژوهش به بررسی اهمیت همکاری مترجم انسانی که دارای دانش و تجربهٔ کافی در حوزه ترجمه آثار اسلامی است با هوش مصنوعی Gemini و ChatGPT می‌پردازد و راهکارهای موجود در ترجمهٔ آثار اسلامی را بررسی می‌نماید. تمرکز این پژوهش بر واژگانی است که برای مخاطب غیرمسلمان معادل دقیقی ندارند، مانند ترجمه‌ای که هوش مصنوعی به اشتباه از امام دوازدهم ارائه کرده است و آن را به Hidden Imam برگردان کرده است. این در حالی است که ترجمهٔ صحیح آن Unseen Imam است زیرا، براساس متون دینی، امام غائب و پنهان نیست بلکه امامی است که حضور دارد ولی به اذن خدا قابل دیدن نیست. این پژوهش با استفاده از روش توصیفی‌استنباطی به تحلیل ترجمه‌های ارائه‌شده توسط هوش مصنوعی و اهمیت عوامل انسانی در حفظ معانی عمیق این اصطلاحات می‌پردازد.

کلیدواژگان: هوش مصنوعی، واژگان مذهبی، مترجم انسانی، ترجمه واژگان مذهبی

چالش‌های ترجمه متون ادبی در بستر هوش مصنوعی: موردپژوهی ترجمه ابیاتی از مثنوی به عربی

علی‌اصغر شهبازی

دانشگاه بین‌المللی امام خمینی (ره)

شعر معماری زبان و اوج هنر انسانی است که احساس و خیال در آن جریان داشته و به هدف تأثیرگذاری بر مخاطب با انواع شگردهای زبانی و هنری عجین گشته است. انتقال این هنر متعالی به زبان‌های دیگر و التذاذ از آن در فرهنگ‌های دیگر از دغدغه‌های بزرگ صاحب‌نظران حوزهٔ ترجمه متون ادبی به شمار می‌آید. امروزه با ورود فناوری‌های جدید و هوش مصنوعی به عرصه ترجمه، و شتاب و رونق برگردان اقسام متون به مدد آن، این پرسش و نظایر آن به ذهن خطور می‌کند که آیا این ابزارها در حوزه برگردان متون ادبی نیز از کارایی لازم بهره‌مند هستند؟ و آیا لطایف هنری و شگردهای زبانی شعر در بستر این ابزارها قابل انتقالند؟ در پژوهش حاضر با تکیه بر روش توصیفی-تحلیلی و با مقایسه ترجمه‌های عربی ابیاتی از مثنوی در بستر هوش مصنوعی (Monica) و (ChatGPT) تلاش می‌شود به چالش‌های برگردان شعر در این راستا اشاره گردد؛ از این‌رو، پس از اشاره به پدیده هوش مصنوعی در جهان عرب و ارائه گزارشی کوتاه از تاریخچه ترجمه مثنوی به زبان عربی، به سنجش کیفیت ترجمه ابیاتی از آن به عربی در بستر هوش مصنوعی پرداخته می‌شود. بررسی حاضر بیانگر آن است که ترجمه ماشینی با وجود سرعت و دقت زبانی و ارائه برگردانی روان از معنای ظاهری ابیات، در بعد هنری و فنی، همچون ترجمه‌های انسانی، کاستی‌های جدی و عمیقی دارند. معانی ثانوی بسیاری از ابیات در کنار صنایع هنری در ترجمه رنگ باخته و از طراوت ادبی آن کاسته شده است.

کلیدواژگان: هوش مصنوعی، مثنوی معنوی، آرایه‌های ادبی، ترجمه‌ناپذیری، شعر

کاربرد هوش مصنوعی در سنجش کیفیت ترجمه ادبی: بررسی بخشی از رمان *غرور و تعصب*

محمودرضا قربان صباغ

دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد

این پژوهش به مقایسه دو ترجمه فارسی از فصل ۳۴ رمان *غرور و تعصب* اثر جین آستین، یکی توسط خزاعی و دیگری توسط رضایی، با بهره‌گیری از تحلیل‌های انجام‌شده توسط سه مدل هوش مصنوعی (Grok، DeepSeek، ChatGPT) می‌پردازد. معیارهای ارزیابی شامل وفاداری به متن اصلی، حفظ لحن و سبک نویسنده، انتقال احساسات و ظرافت‌ها، و روانی زبان در فارسی است. بر اساس نتایج به‌دست‌آمده، ترجمه خزاعی با دقت بالا در حفظ جزئیات، انطباق با لحن رسمی و ادبی آستین، و انتقال مؤثر تنش عاطفی صحنه پیشنهاد ازدواج دارسی به الیزابت، برتری دارد. در مقابل، ترجمه رضایی با زبانی روان‌تر و امروزی، برای خوانندگان معاصر قابل‌فهم‌تر است، اما با ساده‌سازی برخی عبارات، از عمق و اصالت متن اصلی می‌کاهد. این پژوهش نشان می‌دهد که برای ترجمه آثار کلاسیک، که در آن حفظ روح متن اهمیت دارد، خزاعی موفق‌تر عمل کرده، در حالی که رضایی برای مخاطبان عمومی‌تر مناسب است. با این حال، نتایج متفاوت ارزیابی‌ها حاکی از آن است که اگرچه هوش مصنوعی تا حد زیادی در درک ظرافت‌های ترجمه یاری‌رسان است، تصمیم نهایی بر عهده خواننده آشنا به ادبیات باقی می‌ماند و هوش مصنوعی نمی‌تواند قضاوت نهایی را به عهده گیرد.

کلیدواژگان: ترجمه ادبی، غرور و تعصب، جین آستین، هوش مصنوعی، وفاداری به متن، لحن و سبک، انتقال احساسات

بررسی جایگاه هوش مصنوعی به عنوان دستیار رمان‌نویس

محمدرضا فارسیان

دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد

«نویسنده ای در فرانسه موفق شد با همراهی کامل هوش مصنوعی، حدود ۲۰۰ رمان در طول دو سال بنویسد». این خبر به صورت خودکار ذهن را به‌سمت جایگزینی نویسنده با هوش مصنوعی می‌برد و بیشترین توجه را به‌سمت سرعت در نوشتن متمایل می‌کند. اما، آیا دقت و اصول رمان‌نویسی نیز رعایت می شود؟ این سؤال ما را به این سمت هدایت می‌کند که شاید دیگر امکان نادیده گرفتن هوش مصنوعی در رمان‌نویسی نباشد و باید رمان‌نویسان سعی کنند این فناوری را بیاموزند و از آن بهره ببرند. هوش مصنوعی، به‌عنوان دستیار، می‌تواند نقش بسزایی در کیفیت و کمیت رمان بازی کند. ایده‌یابی و خلاقیت نظری از مهم‌ترین و بارزترین کمک‌های این فناوری به نویسنده است. هوش مصنوعی با ارائه پیشنهادهای متعدد و الهام‌بخش می‌تواند به‌صورت مستقیم در شکوفایی هرچه بیشتر خلاقیت نویسنده تأثیرگذار باشد. این فناوری همچنین می‌تواند کمک حال بسیار مهمی در یافتن منابع تحقیقاتی برای نوشتن رمان باشد. از آن جمله گردآوری اطلاعات در خصوص مکان‌ها، زمان‌های خاص یا پرسوناژهای مختلف تاریخی و... را می‌توان نام برد. هوش مصنوعی همچنین می‌تواند در اصلاح ساختاری رمان و انسجام متن نهایی شدیدا به نویسنده یاری برساند. به غیر از اصلاح ساختاری، اصلاح متن نوشته از حیث زبانی نیز یکی از عملکردهای مؤثر این فناوری می‌باشد. پیشنهاد تیترهای جذاب برای هر بخش و به‌خصوص خود کتاب را نیز می‌توان از هوش مصنوعی درخواست کرد. در نهایت، خدمات دستیاری هوش مصنوعی به نویسنده فراتر از این چند برگفته است که البته باید از محدودیت‌ها و موانع و مشکلات استفاده از انواع دستیار هوش مصنوعی نیز غافل نماند. این مقاله خواهد کوشید تا با ذکر مثال، موارد همیاری هوش مصنوعی در نگارش رمان را برشمارد و همزمان از محدودیت‌ها و مشکلات این همراهی نیز غافل نماند تا نویسنده بتواند دورنمای مناسبی از این دستیاری به‌دست آورد.

کلیدواژگان: نویسنده، رمان، هوش مصنوعی، دستیار، ایده‌پردازی

ملاحظات و چالش‌های اخلاقی استفاده از هوش مصنوعی در ترجمه

بهاره لطف الهی

دانشگاه اراک

استفاده از هوش مصنوعی در ترجمه، به‌عنوان یکی از تحولات عمده قرن بیست و یکم، امکان ترجمه متون مختلف با سرعتی بی‌سابقه را فراهم نموده است. با وجود این، استفاده از این فناوری در فرایند ترجمه ملاحظات و چالش‌های اخلاقی متعددی را به همراه دارد که نیاز به بررسی دقیق دارند. این پژوهش به بررسی مسائل اخلاقی مطرح‌شده در ترجمه، از جمله دقت و اطمینان، شفافیت، حفظ حریم خصوصی و محرمانگی داده‌ها، مالکیت معنوی و حساسیت‌های فرهنگی می‌پردازد. در این راستا، ارتباط این چالش‌ها با مسئولیت‌های مشخص‌شده در منشورهای اخلاقی رفتار حرفه‌ای مترجمان را که انجمن‌های حرفه‌ای تعریف می‌نمایند نیز بررسی می‌کند و بر اهمیت حفظ انصاف و صداقت در شیوه‌های ترجمه تأکید می‌کند. با پرداختن به این چالش‌های اخلاقی، مترجمان می‌توانند به پیچیدگی‌های ادغام هوش مصنوعی در کار خود پرداخته و در عین حال، استانداردهای حرفه‌ای خود را حفظ نمایند. هدف نهایی این پژوهش، تقویت درک عمیق‌تر از پیامدهای اخلاقی به‌کارگیری این فناوری در فرایند ترجمه و تشویق مترجمان به استفاده مسئولانه از فناوری در عمل خود است.

کلیدواژگان: ترجمه، اخلاق، منشورهای اخلاقی، هوش مصنوعی

دیدگاه دانشجویان رشته مترجمی از منظر تفکر آینده‌نگر به هوش مصنوعی

فاطمه سروقدی

دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد

پیشرفت‌های روز افزون هوش مصنوعی موجب شده است که احتمال جایگزینی این فناوری با مترجمان در آینده به وجود آید. در راستای پیش‌بینی آینده حرفه ترجمه و هوش مصنوعی در درس «ترجمه و رایانه» به ۳۱ دانشجوی رشته مترجمی در مقطع کارشناسی ارشد به مدت یک نیمسال مهارت‌های تفکر آینده‌نگر همراه با آخرین پیشرفت‌ها و امکانات هوش مصنوعی و ماشین‌های ترجمه تدریس شد. سپس در پایان، نظرات دانشجویان در قالب یک پروژه درخصوص پیش‌بینی آینده هوش مصنوعی در ترجمه و نقش مترجم در آینده گرفته شد و با استفاده از روش نظریه‌پردازی داده بنیاد تحلیل شد. نتایج نشان داد ۹۰٪ دانشجویان بر این باور هستند که در آینده مترجمان به ویرایشگران متون ترجمه شده توسط هوش مصنوعی تغییر نقش پیدا خواهند کرد و هوش مصنوعی نمی‌تواند جایگزین آن‌ها شود. دانشجویان معتقد بودند مترجمان علاوه بر تقویت مهارت‌های ترجمه باید مهارت کار با هوش مصنوعی و ویرایشگری متون را بیاموزند؛ ضعف‌های هوش مصنوعی در ترجمه را دریابند و در بازبینی ترجمه‌های مصنوعی این ضعف‌ها را برطرف سازند.

کلیدواژگان: هوش مصنوعی، تفکر آینده‌نگر، حرفه ترجمه، مترجم، ویرایشگر

قابلیت بهره‌گیری از هوش مصنوعی در راستای تقویت بیان شفاهی زبان‌آموزان خارجی در ایران

رقیه سیاحی

دانشگاه تربیت مدرس

نصرت حجازی

دانشگاه تربیت مدرس

هدف این پژوهش بررسی نقش هوش مصنوعی در بهبود توانش بیان شفاهی زبان‌آموزان زبان خارجی در ایران است. پرسشی که در این میان قابل طرح است آن است که «چگونه استفاده از هوش مصنوعی می‌تواند توانش بیان شفاهی این گروه را ارتقا دهد؟». فرض بر آن است که هوش مصنوعی با خلق فضاهای شبه‌واقعیِ تعاملی قادر است توانش‌های محاوره‌ای کاربران را بدون محدودیت زمانی و مکانی تحلیل کرده و با انطباق بر نیازهای واقعی زبانی و فرهنگی زبان‌آموزان، زیست‌بوم آموزشیِ هدفمندی را طراحی کند. برای آزمون این فرضیه، پرسشنامه‌ای را تنظیم و میان بیست زبان‌آموز زبان خارجی غیردانشگاهی در ایران توزیع کردیم. به‌منظور پوشش‌دهی ابعاد زبانی، فرهنگی و روانشناختیِ آموزش از چارچوب نظریه توانش ارتباطی دل هایمز، نظریه تحلیل گفتمان جان سرل و نظریه انطباق فرهنگی ادوارد هال استفاده کردیم. یافته‌ها نشان داد که هوش مصنوعی با شبیه‌سازی موقعیت‌های روزمره (مانند خرید در بازار یا گفت‌وگوهای خانوادگی)، ارائه بازخورد فوری، استفاده از اصطلاحات محلی و انعطاف‌پذیری زبانی و قابلیت شخصی‌سازی محتوای آموزشی، به‌ویژه در بهبود تلفظ، مؤثر است. با این حال، ناتوانی در بازسازی ظرفیت‌های عاطفی تعاملات انسانی (مانند زبان بدن یا طنز) و تفاوت‌های گویشیِ منطقه‌ای (مانند لهجه‌ها و گویش‌های شمالی یا جنوبی ایران) از محدودیت‌های اصلی این فناوری شناسایی شد.

کلیدواژگان: هوش مصنوعی، بیان شفاهی، زیست‌بوم آموزشی، زبان‌آموزان زبان خارجی

استفاده از هوش مصنوعی جهت آموزش چندفرهنگی در کلاس های زبان خارجی

محمد عامریان

دانشگاه صدا و سیما

آموزش چندفرهنگی (multicultural education)، رویکردی در آموزش و پرورش است که برای ارزش‌ها، عقاید، دیدگاه‌ها و پیشینه‌های فرهنگی مختلف ارزش قائل بوده و تفاوت‌های فرهنگی را به شیوه‌ای هدفمند در آموزش در نظر می‌گیرد. هوش مصنوعی می‌تواند به چند طریق به تسهیل آموزش چندفرهنگی کمک نموده و اثربخشی آن را دوچندان نماید. این هوش می‌تواند با تحلیل داده‌های یادگیری هر دانش‌آموز، برنامه‌های آموزشی شخصی‌سازی‌شده‌ای ارائه دهد که می‌توانند به نیازها و توانایی‌های خاص هر فرد پاسخ داده و به یادگیری عمیق‌تر کمک کنند. همچنین، ابزارهای ترجمه مبتنی بر هوش مصنوعی می‌توانند به فراگیران زبان کمک کنند به‌راحتی با متن‌ها و محتوای چندفرهنگی ارتباط برقرار و معانی واژگان و عبارات را در بافت‌های مختلف خود درک کنند. هوش مصنوعی همچنین می‌تواند احساسات و واکنش‌های دانش‌آموزان را تحلیل کرده و به معلمان کمک کند درک بهتری از نیازها و چالش‌های یادگیری آن‌ها داشته باشند که خود می‌تواند به ایجاد یک محیط یادگیری حمایتی‌تر کمک شایان توجهی کند. تعامل و یادگیری مبتنی بر بازی (استفاده از بازی‌های آموزشی مبتنی بر هوش مصنوعی جهت سرگرم‌کننده‌تر کردن یادگیری زبان از طریق سناریوهای چندفرهنگی که دانش‌آموزان را به تعامل با فرهنگ‌های مختلف تشویق می‌کنند)، آموزش فرهنگ‌های مختلف با ارائه محتوای آموزشی مرتبط با فرهنگ‌های گوناگون که به درک عمیق‌تر فرهنگ‌ها کمک می نماید، شبیه‌سازی واقع‌گرایانه از مکالمات زبان‌آموزی برای تمرین مهارت‌های گفتاری و شنیداری در شرایط واقعی، و تحلیل عملکرد و پیگیری پیشرفت دانش آموزان و گزارش‌دهی به مدرسان درباره نقاط قوت و ضعف آن‌ها و بهبود روش‌های تدریس خود، از سازوکارهای دیگر تسهیل آموزش چندفرهنگی به وسیله هوش مصنوعی هستند.

کلیدواژگان: هوش مصنوعی، آموزش زبان خارجی، چندفرهنگی

آموزش زبان در عصر پساانسان‌گرایی: بازاندیشی در نقش انسان و ماشین در فرایند یادگیری

حدیثه السادات موسوی

دانشگاه شهید چمران اهواز

صابر محسنی

دانشگاه شهید چمران اهواز

تحولات فناوری و پیشرفت‌های هوش مصنوعی، مفاهیم بنیادین یادگیری و آموزش زبان را به چالش کشیده‌اند. در این زمینه، پساانسان‌گرایی (Posthumanism) به‌عنوان رویکردی فلسفی، مرزهای میان انسان، ماشین و محیط را بازتعریف می‌کند و پرسش‌هایی اساسی درباره جایگاه انسان در فرایند یادگیری زبان مطرح می‌سازد. این مقاله با بررسی دیدگاه‌های پساانسان‌گرایانه، به تحلیل این پرسش می‌پردازد که آیا آموزش زبان همچنان به تعامل انسانی وابسته است یا می‌توان با اتکا به سیستم‌های هوشمند، فرایند یادگیری را به‌طور کامل به ماشین‌ها سپرد. در این راستا، مفاهیمی همچون فرگشت زبان در بستر فناوری، هوش مصنوعی به‌عنوان عامل یادگیری مستقل و تأثیر این تحولات بر درک هویت زبانی بررسی شوند. این پژوهش همچنین پیامدهای شناختی، اجتماعی و فلسفی جایگزینی آموزش انسانی با فناوری‌های نوین را ارزیابی کرده و نشان می‌دهد که سیستم‌های هوش مصنوعی می‌توانند نقش مؤثری در تسهیل یادگیری ایفا کنند، اما حذف کامل عنصر انسانی از این فرایند، چالش‌های عمیقی در معنا، خلاقیت و پویایی زبان ایجاد خواهد کرد. این پژوهش با تکیه بر منابع نظری و تحلیلی، به‌دنبال ارائه تصویری جامع از آینده آموزش زبان در عصر پساانسان‌گرایی است.

کلیدواژگان: پساانسان‌گرایی، هوش مصنوعی، آموزش زبان، یادگیری ماشین، فلسفه زبان، هویت زبانی

بررسی میزان هماهنگی ترجمه‌های انگلیسی-به-فارسی چت جی‌پی‌تی و گوگل ترنسلیت با معیارهای رسم‌الخط مصوب فرهنگستان زبان و ادب فارسی و اصول نگارش نویسه‌های سجاوندی

غلامرضا مدادیان

دانشگاه حضرت معصومه (س)

در سال‌های اخیر سامانه‌های ترجمه ماشینی مبتنی بر هوش مصنوعی و یادگیری عمیق پیشرفت‌های قابل‌توجهی داشته‌اند و برخی از زبان فارسی نیز به‌خوبی پشتیبانی می‌کنند. ازآنجایی که مطابقت ترجمه‌ها با قواعد گوناگون زبان مقصد ازجمله صحیح‌نویسی کلمات و ترکیبات یکی از ابعاد مهم کیفیت آنهاست، در این مطالعه میزان هماهنگی ترجمه‌های انگلیسی-به-فارسی چت جی‌پی‌تی و گوگل ترنسلیت با اصول رسم‌الخط مصوب فرهنگستان و رعایت قواعد نگارش نویسه‌های سجاوندی در آنها مورد مطالعه قرار گرفت. بدین‌منظور، تعدادی مقاله مطبوعاتی ترجمه‌شده از انگلیسی به فارسی توسط این سامانه‌ها بررسی شد و خطاهای رسم‌الخطی و سجاوندی در آن‌ها شناسایی گردید. خطاهای عمده عبارت بودند از: فاصله‌گذاری اشتباه بین اجزای کلمات و ترکیبات، خطاهای نگارش نویسه‌های ثانویه و خطاهای نگارش و فاصله‌گذاری نویسه‌های سجاوندی. هم فراوانی و هم توزیع خطاهای دو سامانه با یکدیگر تفاوت‌هایی داشت و از نظر رسم‌الخطی و درست‌نویسی نیز یک‌دست نبودند. به‌علاوه، خطاهای شناسایی‌شده به خطاهای انسانی مشابهت خوبی داشتند. این خطاها می‌توانند به‌مرور به جامعهٔ فارسی‌زبان نفوذ کنند و تلاش‌های معیارسازی خط فرهنگستان را تحت تأثیر قرار دهند. راه حل پیشنهادی آن است که واحد نرمالیزر زبان مقصد در این سامانه‌ها براساس دستورخط مصوب اصلاح و بازآموزی شوند تا از تولید این خطاها جلوگیری شود. این کار، می‌تواند میزان پس‌ویرایش موردنیاز برای خروجی این سامانه‌ها را نیز کاهش دهد.

کلیدواژگان: هوش مصنوعی، فرهنگستان زبان و ادب فارسی، اصول نگارش، نویسه‌های سجاوندی، پس‌ویرایش

سنجش عملکرد مدل زبانی DeepSeek V3 در محلی‌سازی وبسایت کسب‌وکارها

فاضل مهراد

دانشگاه علامه طباطبائی

بی‌شک پیشرفت‌های فناوری و تاثیرات گستردهٔ آن بر زندگی مردم و کسب‌وکارها را می‌توان یکی از ویژگی‌های سدهٔ اخیر دانست. این توسعه‌ها و پیشرفت‌ها منجر به گسترش روابط و افزایش نیازها به برقراری ارتباط با مخاطبان جهانی، از طریق محلی‌سازی شده است. از سویی دیگر، فرایندهای محلی‌سازی نیز تحت تأثیر پیدایش این ابزارهای نو بوده است و بسیاری از روش‌های سنتی محلی‌سازی در حال جایگزینی با روش‌های نو هستند. یکی از ابزارهایی که بیشترین تأثیر را بر فرایندهای محلی‌سازی داشته است، چت‌بات‌های مبتنی بر هوش مصنوعی مولد است. DeepSeek V3 یکی از جدیدترین چت‌بات‌های هوش مصنوعی است که با توجه به متن‌باز بودن و عملکرد خود، توجهات بسیاری را جلب کرده است. پژوهش پیش رو کوشیده تا به مقایسه عملکرد این چت‌بات با سایر مدل‌های زبانی بپردازد. برای انجام این سنجش، سه المان از یک وبسایت شرکتی به سه شیوه محلی‌سازی شد. شیوهٔ اول، توسط مدل زبانی DeepSeek v3، شیوهٔ دوم، مدل Chat-GPT 4o و شیوهٔ سوم، مدل Llama 3.3. در گام بعدی، المان‌های اصلی و المان‌های محلی‌سازی‌شده به ۲۵ نفر از مشتریان خدمات محلی‌سازی ارائه شد و از آن‌ها درخواست شد تا بهترین ترجمه را انتخاب و دلیل هر گزینش را از میان «دقت»، «روان بودن» و «خلاقیت» انتخاب کنند. با توجه به نتایج به‌دست‌آمده، حدود ۴۰ درصد از شرکت‌کنندگان، مدل زبانی DeepSeek v3 را به‌عنوان بهترین مدل انتخاب و دلیل این انتخاب را «دقت» این مدل اعلام کرده‌اند. نتایج این پژوهش نشان‌دهندهٔ عملکرد چشمگیر مدل زبانی متن‌باز DeepSeek v3، در انجام فرآیند محلی‌سازی وبسایت‌هاست.

کلیدواژگان: هوش مصنوعی، محلی‌سازی، محلی‌سازی وبسایت، دیپ‌سیک، لاما، چت‌جی‌پی‌تی

چالش‌های ترجمه آیات متشابه قران با هوش مصنوعی

مریم فرنیا

دانشگاه پیام نور تهران

سید فواد ابراهیمی

دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی واحد شادگان

محققان اذعان دارند که تلاش‌های انجام‌شده در زمینه کاربرد هوش مصنوعی در ترجمه و تفسیر قران تا حد زیادی دقیق عمل می‌کند؛ اما در ترجمه آیات متشابه معمولاً تفاوت‌های ظریفی وجود دارد که ممکن است منجر به اشتباه و عدم ترجمه یا تفسیر صحیح شود. در این تحقیق بر آنیم تا ۵۰ آیه متشابه از قرآن را به کمک هوش مصنوعی ترجمه نماییم و آن را با ترجمه آیات در ترجمه‌های موجود مقایسه نماییم. منظور از آیات متشابه، آیاتی هستند که در صورت اشتباه در ترجمه، کاربران در فهم آیه دچار مشکل می‌شوند. برای مثال، آیه شریفه «من کان فی هذه اعمی، فهو فی الاخره اعمی» توسط هوش مصنوعی به‌صورت «هر کسی در این دنیا کور باشد، در آخرت هم کور است» ترجمه شده است. ترجمه این آیه در ترجمه‌های موجود از قرآن کریم به‌صورت «و هر کسی که در این دنیا کوردل باشد، در آخرت هم کوردل و گمراه‌تر است» انجام گرفته است. از مقایسه نمونه ترجمه فوق می‌توان به این نتیجه رسید که بدون بررسی و رفع ایرادهای موجود در ترجمه به‌واسطه هوش مصنوعی، نمی‌توان بر ترجمه‌های ارائه‌شده توسط هوش مصنوعی به‌طور کامل اعتماد کرد. رفع این موارد و اشکالات، بسیار لازم و ضروری به‌نظر می‌رسند ازآنجایی‌که پیشرفت‌های علمی موجود به‌نحوی سوق پیدا خواهند کرد که ظرف دو دهه آینده بدون هوش مصنوعی نمی‌توان پژوهش و آموزش دینی انجام داد.

کلیدواژگان: هوش مصنوعی، قرآن، ترجمه، آیات متشابه

تحلیل مسئولیت مدنی ناشی از اشتباهات ترجمه ماشینی و تاثیر آن بر خیارات قراردادی: رویکردی مقایسه‌ای در چارچوب‌های حقوقی مختلف

مرتضی محقی

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با گسترش روزافزون استفاده از ترجمه‌های ماشینی مبتنی بر هوش مصنوعی در متون تجاری و اسناد حقوقی، چالش‌های نوینی در حوزه حقوق قراردادها و مسئولیت مدنی پدید آمده است. خطاهای ترجمه‌ای در این بستر می‌توانند به تفاوت فاحش در ارزش عوضین یا تحریف اراده طرفین منجر شده و در نتیجه، زمینه اعمال خیاراتی همچون خیار غبن و خیار تدلیس را فراهم سازند. پژوهش حاضر با رویکردی تطبیقی و تحلیلی، به بررسی تأثیر این خطاها بر نظام خیارات در نظام‌های حقوقی ایران، افغانستان، مصر و همچنین برخی نظام‌های حقوقی غربی نظیر فرانسه می‌پردازد. در این چارچوب، ظرفیت‌های حقوقی و فقهی موجود برای جبران خسارت ناشی از خطاهای ترجمه ماشینی و تطبیق آن با مقتضیات قراردادهای نوین ارزیابی می‌شود. برخلاف ترجمه انسانی که مسئولیت آن غالباً بر عهده مترجم یا نهاد ترجمه‌کننده است، در ترجمه ماشینی تعیین مسئولیت میان توسعه‌دهندگان، ارائه‌دهندگان خدمات و کاربران نهایی با پیچیدگی‌های حقوقی همراه است. این مقاله در پایان بر لزوم بازنگری در ساختارهای حقوقی مرتبط با مالکیت فکری، قراردادهای دیجیتال و مسئولیت مدنی تأکید دارد تا چارچوب‌های منسجم‌تری برای حفاظت از اراده طرفین قرارداد در بسترهای فناورانه فراهم گردد.

کلیدواژگان: ترجمه ماشینی، مسئولیت مدنی، جبران خسارت، خیارات قراردادی، حقوق تطبیقی

کیفیت و محدودیت‌های ترجمه ادبی ماشینی: بررسی تطبیقی ابزارهای هوش مصنوعی

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با پیشرفت‌های اخیر در حوزهٔ ترجمهٔ ماشینی، افق‌های تازه‌ای در حوزهٔ مطالعات ترجمه گشوده شده است؛ تعامل میان ترجمه و فناوری‌های دیجیتال دیگر امری اجتناب‌ناپذیر است و تأثیر آن را نمی‌توان نادیده گرفت، به‌ویژه در حوزه‌هایی همچون ادبیات: با رشد روزافزون توجه و علاقه به ترجمهٔ ادبی ماشینی، پرسش‌های اساسی دربارهٔ میزان دقت، اعتبار و اصالت این نوع ترجمه مطرح می‌شود. در همین راستا، پژوهش حاضر به بررسی تطبیقی و کیفی دو نوع ترجمهٔ انسانی و ماشینی از رمان زندگی‌نامهٔ گرسنگی (نوتومب، ۲۰۰۴) از زبان فرانسه به فارسی می‌پردازد؛ برای این منظور، دو ابزار رایج ترجمهٔ ماشینی آنلاین، یعنی «ChatGPT» و «Sider» انتخاب شده‌اند. هدف اصلی این پژوهش، ارزیابی نحوهٔ معادل¬یابی و بازتولید تشبیه¬های به¬کار رفته در این اثر و واکاوی میزان دقت و کیفیت ترجمهٔ ماشینی در مقایسه با ترجمهٔ انسانی(مشتاقی، ۱۴۰۰) است. یافته‌های پژوهش به موازات بررسی چالش‌های ترجمه‌های ماشینی در پردازش متون ادبی، نشان خواهد داد که کدام ابزار عملکرد بهتری دارد و چگونه می‌توان با اصلاحات مناسب، کیفیت ترجمهٔ ماشینی را به سطحی رضایت‌بخش و قابل‌قبول نزدیک‌تر کرد. در عین حال، این مطالعه بر ارزش افزودهٔ ترجمهٔ انسانی و نقش مترجم و پس‌ویرایش در بازبینی و اصلاح ترجمه‌های ماشینی تأکید دارد.

کلیدواژگان: ابزارهای ترجمه، ترجمهٔ ماشینی، تشبیه، مترجم-پس‌ویراستار، متن ادبی

تحلیل اخلاقی استفاده از ترجمه‌های هوش مصنوعی در متون دینی و فلسفی

سید مصطفی شرافت

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در دنیای مدرن، هوش مصنوعی یکی از ابزارهای اساسی در حوزه‌های مختلف از جمله ترجمه است. طراحی مدل‌های ترجمه ماشینی بر اساس یادگیری عمیق و شبکه‌های عصبی، توانسته‌اند دقت و سرعت ترجمه را بالا برند. استفاده از ترجمه‌های هوش مصنوعی در متون دینی و فلسفی با توجه به پیچیدگی و حساسیت این متون، چالش‌های اخلاقی و فرهنگی قابل توجهی ایجاد می‌کند. این مقاله به بررسی ابعاد اخلاقی استفاده از هوش مصنوعی در ترجمه متون دینی و فلسفی می‌پردازد و بر مسائلی مانند دقت، حساسیت فرهنگی، مسئولیت مؤلف و دسترسی‌پذیری تمرکز دارد. با استفاده از تحلیل کیفی مطالعات موردی و بررسی تطبیقی ترجمه‌های انسانی و هوش مصنوعی، این پژوهش نشان می‌دهد که هوش مصنوعی به‌دلیل عدم درک عمیق از زمینه‌های فرهنگی، تاریخی و زبانی، ممکن است به تحریف معانی و از دست رفتن ظرایف معنایی منجر شود. همچنین، سوگیری‌های زبانی و فرهنگی در داده‌های آموزشی هوش مصنوعی می‌تواند به ترجمه‌های ناعادلانه و غیرمنصفانه بینجامد. برای کاهش این چالش‌ها، راهکارهایی مانند ترکیب ترجمه‌های هوش مصنوعی با بازبینی انسانی، توسعه الگوریتم‌های حساس به زمینه و تدوین دستورالعمل‌های اخلاقی پیشنهاد شده است. این پژوهش بر اهمیت توازن بین نوآوری فناورانه و احترام به اصالت فرهنگی و اعتقادی در ترجمه متون حساس تأکید می‌کند.

کلیدواژگان: هوش مصنوعی ، متون دینی و فلسفی، ترجمه، اخلاق

ترجمه متون علمی و فنی در عصر دیجیتال

صابر محسنی
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حدیثه السادات موسوی
دانشگاه شهید چمران اهواز

امروزه متون علمی و فنی حضوری چشمگیر در جنبه‌های مختلف زندگی ما دارند. به‌منظور آگاهی‌یافتن و عقب‌نماندن از پیشرفت های علمی و فنی در چهارگوشه جهان، ترجمه متون علمی و فنی بیشتر از همیشه اهمیت یافته است. با این حال در حوزه ترجمه‌شناسی کمتر به ترجمه این گونه متون پرداخته شده است. در این پژوهش ابتدا به ارائه تعریف متن علمی و فنی و بررسی ویژگی‌های آن در مقایسه با متن ادبی خواهیم پرداخت. در حالی که اطناب، ابهام و چندمعنایی از مشخصه های اصلی متن ادبی محسوب می شوند، متون علمی و فنی اغلب موجز، دقیق و دارای معنای واحد و مشخص‌اند. سپس در ادامه به معرفی مهارت‌های لازم برای مترجم متون علمی و فنی خواهیم پرداخت و ضمن برشماری تغییراتی که به‌دنبال پیشرفت ماشین‌های ترجمه و همگانی‌شدن هوش مصنوعی در حوزه ترجمه ایجاد شده است، بر مهارت‌هایی تأکید می‌شود که مترجم متون علمی و فنی برای بقای در عصر دیجیتال به آن‌ها نیاز دارد.

کلیدواژگان: ترجمه علمی و فنی، ترجمه ماشینی، متن علمی و فنی، مهارت های ترجمه

پدیدارشناسی ترجمه در زمانه هوش مصنوعی: اخلاق حرفه‌ای، اراده، مسئولیت

سید محمدرضا موسوی قیداری

دانشگاه شهید بهشتی

در زمانه‌ای که هوش مصنوعی بیش از توانمندی‌هایش با هیمنه‌اش دیده‌ها را مسحور کرده، پرسش از نقش مترجم اهمیتی افزون می‌یابد؛ مترجمی که هرچند نقشش به عنوان عامل کمرنگ‌تر شده همچنان مسئول تفسیر و انتقال معناست. این مسئولیت نه از سر تکلیفی تحمیل‌شده، بلکه برخاسته از توانمندی و ضرورتی درونی است. چارچوب نظری این بحث، چشم‌انداز نیچه‌ای است که طلایه‌دار انتخاب‌گرایی اربابانه بوده و مسئولیت را نه در الزام اخلاقی، بلکه در اراده به قدرت و آفرینش معنا می‌جوید. ترجمه در عصر ماشین نه میدان نبرد خیر و شر، بلکه آوردگاه اراده‌هاست. در این میدان، مترجم مسئول آن چیزی است که به فعل درمی‌آید، حتی اگر ماشین بخش بزرگی از کار را انجام دهد. مسئله، ناتوانی ماشین نیست، بلکه این است که تصمیم‌گیری درباره ترجمه، همچنان در سپهر اراده انسانی رخ می‌دهد. همچنین، پژوهش‌های پساساختارگرا مدت‌ها پیش نشان داده‌اند که معنا، نه از تطابق صِرف دال و مدلول، بلکه از شبکه‌ای تفسیری پدید می‌آید. اینجاست که پرسش «چه گفته شده؟»، «چگونه گفته شده؟» و «منظور چه بوده؟» اهمیت می‌یابد. ماشین، فاقد این ظرفیت تفسیری، معنا را به سطح بازتولید مکانیکی فرو می‌کاهد. در نهایت، نسبت انسان و ماشین بازتعریف می‌شود: انسان نه کم‌هزینه‌ترین ماشین، بلکه کنشگرِ مسئول است؛ و ماشین، با تمام قدرتش، کارگزاری بی‌اراده باقی می‌ماند. این سخنرانی به بررسی ابعاد گوناگون این مسئولیت در ترجمه خواهد پرداخت.

کلیدواژگان: ترجمه علمی و فنی، ترجمه ماشینی، متن علمی و فنی، مهارت های ترجمه

بررسی تأثیر استفاده از هوش مصنوعی در فرآیند ترجمه در کلاس درس

نازنین شادمان

دانشگاه مراغه

این پژوهش به بررسی تأثیر استفاده از هوش مصنوعی در فرایند ترجمه در دو کلاس ترجمه متون ساده پرداخته است. پس از اجرای یک پیش آزمون، دو روش تدریس متفاوت برای دو گروه دانشجویان انتخاب شد. در گروه اول، دانشجویان مجاز به استفاده از هوش مصنوعی ChatGPT و Gemini برای انجام ترجمه‌های کلاسی بودند و تنها ویرایش نهایی را خود انجام دادند. در مقابل، گروه دوم از هرگونه استفاده از هوش مصنوعی منع شدند. در پایان ترم، هر دو گروه با یک آزمون مشابه ارزیابی شدند و دو مدرس ترجمه به هر کدام از ترجمه‌ها، نمره دادند. یافته‌ها نشان داد که گروهی که از هوش مصنوعی استفاده کرده بودند، عملکرد ضعیف‌تری نسبت به گروه بدون دسترسی به این فناوری داشتند. این نتایج نشان‌دهنده این است که وابستگی به ابزارهای هوش مصنوعی ممکن است منجر به کاهش توانایی‌های زبانی و ترجمه‌ای دانشجویان شود. این پژوهش می‌تواند به معلمان و برنامه‌ریزان آموزشی کمک کند تا تأثیرات مثبت و منفی استفاده از فناوری‌های نوین مانند هوش مصنوعی را در فرایند یادگیری شناسایی کرده و روش‌های تدریس مؤثرتری را طراحی کنند و ضمن استفاده از ابزارهای هوش مصنوعی، توانایی‌های زبانی دانش‌آموزان را تقویت نمایند.

کلیدواژگان: هوش مصنوعی، آموزش ترجمه، مهارت‌های زبانی، ترجمه متون ساده

همایش
ترجمه، جامعه و هوش مصنوعی

سه‌شنبه، چهارشنبه، و پنجشنبه ۲۲، ۲۳ و ۲۴ اردیبهشت ۱۴۰۴

برگزارکننده

گروه زبان انگلیسی
دانشکده ادبیات و علوم انسانی
دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد

چکیده مقالات

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