DOI: 10.35923/BAS.32.si.10

FROM VENDOR TO PARTNER: REDEFINING THE TRANSLATOR'S VALUE PROPOSITION IN THE AGE OF UTILITY AI

PETER SANDRINI
University of Innsbruck

Abstract: *This paper argues that the traditional role of the translator is being taken over by centralized AI infrastructures. To counter this technological shift, we propose a radical professional pivot: the emergence of the Strategic Language Architect (SLA). Moving beyond the mere production of linguistic output, the SLA adopts a framework of workflow orchestration and socio-technical risk management. By applying classical managerial functions to the deployment of local AI and open-source architectures, the SLA reclaims human agency within the digital humanities. Ultimately, this paper contends that by transitioning from linguistic mediators to architects of resilient, decentralized communication systems, translation professionals can secure a vital, indispensable role in the future of global strategic discourse.*
Keywords: *artificial intelligence (AI), LLM, professional translator, translation competences*

1. Introduction

Historically, translation has functioned as an interface between various realities: between source and target texts, languages and cultures, authors and recipients, commissioners and translators. Machine Translation (MT) has traditionally been limited by its inability to substantively account for these multifaceted relationships, remaining instead at the level of linguistic surface features. With the 'technological turn' (Jiménez-Crespo 2020: 314), accelerated by artificial intelligence and large language models (LLM), the responsibility for managing these complex relational dimensions has returned to the forefront of human translation. For decades, the development of automated systems, spanning rule-based, statistical, and neural paradigms, has been driven largely by engineering imperatives, often overlooking the nuanced insights of Translation Studies. However, the advent of generative language models facilitates the integration of these theoretical perspectives via prompt engineering. By explicitly specifying the purpose, target culture, persona, and text type within a prompt, users can render the generation of the target text contingent upon these critical parameters. This interaction closely mirrors the natural task assignment process between a client and a translator. While clients often lack the foundational knowledge required for such specification, the translator

typically performs an initial task analysis to bridge this gap. AI-supported systems allow translators to leverage this analytical expertise, facilitating highly tailored and qualitatively superior outputs. Consequently, precise prompting integrates Translation Studies frameworks into practical translation workflows, bridging a gap that has long been identified by both practitioners and academics.

Driven by these developments, this paper explores the evolving responsibilities and opportunities inherent in the human-AI collaboration. It begins by outlining the distinct value propositions that both agents contribute to effective and efficient multilingual communication.

2. Value added by humans and AI

Human translation competencies have been established through numerous frameworks (e.g., EMT 2022, PACTE 2017, Göpferich 2013). These frameworks encompass the essential skill sets required for professional practice, such as the five core competence areas outlined in the EMT framework: language and culture, translation, technology, personal and interpersonal skills, and service provision. Shifting the focus to artificial intelligence, Kass (2026) discusses the potential and realized impacts of AI on humanity through four key pillars: the expansion of human potential, scientific breakthroughs, deflation, and time. While scientific breakthroughs and deflation represent broader societal shifts, the expansion of human potential and the reallocation of time have direct implications for translation. Specifically, the augmentation of translation capabilities primarily relates to the volume of text that can be processed within a given time frame. To a lesser extent, quality is also affected, insofar as machines can perform efficient verification procedures. In this regard, Shneiderman (2022: 25) envisions AI as "supertools that dramatically amplify human abilities by a hundred- or thousand-fold". Regarding the reallocation of time, it is critical to consider how this surplus can be utilized; an immediate, short-term application lies in profit maximization through increased throughput. Ultimately, the integration of AI may also serve to reduce the cognitive load associated with the translation process.

> Human-centred AI-powered language technologies should reduce cognitive load, facilitate accurate decision-making, and empower users by enhancing their capabilities rather than merely replacing human work. This includes supporting real-time comprehension and interaction in multilingual contexts, thus improving decision-making quality and efficiency. (Briva Iglesias**,** O'Brien 2026: 4)

Given the premise that the "ultimate ethos of translation is to help communication flow between humans, regardless of the new technologies deployed and of the roles and activities these necessitate" (Massey**,** Ehrensberger-Dow 2026: 5), a critical question arises: what will these new roles entail, and who will benefit from them? Automation inherently facilitates multilingual communication for end-users, while simultaneously displacing traditional translation roles. In this regard**,** we have to distinguish between translation studies as an academic discipline in the humanities**,** that researches translation in all its aspects**,** including automation and

technology, and the translation profession, which utilizes translation as a means of livelihood. For the former, automation represents a rapidly evolving research frontier; for the latter, AI is fundamentally altering the ontological nature of the profession. Consequently, if human translators cannot offer a distinct added value, the benefits of AI may be captured primarily by end-users, employers, and clients, particularly as technological progress continues to accelerate. From the perspective of the end-users concerned with multilingual communication, automation and AI offer clear advantages:

> The main effect of automation is typically to lower costs and increase quality, which increases demand and expands production, bringing benefits to customers while increasing employment […] innovations bring new occupations to life, generate demands for new forms of expertise, and create opportunities for rewarding work. (Shneiderman 2022: 36)

Beyond its functional utility, automation acts as a disruptive force that can devalue established human competencies. This creates an urgent mandate for training institutions and developers to address the consequences of job displacement. Central to this challenge is the pursuit of distributive justice: ensuring that the benefits of increased efficiency are not concentrated among capital owners, but are instead used to support fair compensation. Therefore, it is decisive to define the future role of humans in translation and confront the changes with a proactive mindset.

A significant conceptual tension exists when favouring automation while simultaneously emphasizing the indispensability of human agency. The primary objective of automation is often to mitigate human labour, potentially liberating individuals from cognitive or physical tasks for alternative pursuits. It is crucial, however, not to frame this discussion merely as a defence of entrenched professional interests. Historically, the language industry, where translators earn a living, is a relatively recent phenomenon of the last eighty years. Translation itself has existed as long as language. It is this specific industry that is being fundamentally restructured by technology.

Many scholars (Shneiderman 2022; Briva-Iglesias, O'Brien 2026; Jiménez-Crespo 2025) utilize the term Human-Centred AI (HCAI), combining both human and AI capabilities: "The new aspiration is to have high levels of human control AND high levels of automation" (Shneiderman 2022: V). While some may use HCAI as a rhetorical tool for professional demarcation, the concept is technically more profound. AI is inherently designed by humans to fulfil tasks previously performed by humans. This process can range from mere assistance to total automation. The distinction lies in our definition of the attainable output quality: while Fully Automatic High-Quality Translation (FAHQT) remains elusive, we are rapidly approaching or even have already reached the era of Fully Automatic Useful Translation (FAUT) (Van der Meer 2006), where the expectations for output and its intended use cases differ significantly from traditional standards.

To move beyond defensive rhetoric, we must see HCAI through Shneiderman's dual focus on Process and Product: Process – HCAI relies on user experience design, stakeholder engagement, and iterative evaluation of human performance in using

AI systems; Product – HCAI systems act as *supertools* that amplify and empower human performance, emphasizing high levels of automation paired with high levels of human control (Shneiderman 2022). This leads to the emergence of Human-Centred AI Language Technology (HCAILT), a term proposed by Briva-Iglesias**,** O'Brien (2026) to apply Shneiderman's principles of reliability, safety, and trustworthiness specifically to language technologies.

If the role of the translator is to shift from *executor* to *supervisor*, human contribution can be redefined as a form of strategic risk management, specifically through situation-specific and purpose-oriented quality control. This involvement occurs across three dimensions: consumption, production, and system development.

2.1. Quality control in consumption

At the consumption level, human value lies in mitigating risks regarding the use of translated texts. This involves translators or domain specialists verifying the accuracy and truthfulness of statements within target-language documents**,** to prevent the downstream spread of misinformation. As Ginel et al. (2026: 10) suggest, human value is embedded in these evaluative practices, where quality is "actively judged rather than automatically assumed".

2.2. Quality control in production

In the production phase, humans manage risks through:

- Prompt Engineering: Providing the necessary context and constraints to ensure reliability, e.g., using Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), as suggested by Briva-Iglesias**,** O'Brien (2026: 5), and domain-specific terminology, as proposed by the concept of TermRAG (Suchowolec**,** Lang 2026).
- Post-editing: Eliminating errors, linguistic inaccuracies, and cultural traps by comparing source and target texts (Nitzke, Hansen-Schirra 2021, Pérez 2024).
- System Tuning: Determining optimal parameters, such as LLM temperature settings, to maintain output reliability (Briva-Iglesias**,** O'Brien 2026).

2.3. Quality control in system development

Finally, humans act as "super-tool builders, whose inventions can improve our health, family life, education, business, the environment, and much more" (Shneiderman 2022: 1). Although the discourse surrounding such innovation focuses heavily on software engineering, human translators occupy a crucial position in this ecosystem, specifically regarding risk management during the foundational phases of AI development:

- Corpus Management: Ensuring high-quality, domain-specific, ethically sourced, and anonymized training data (Pai 2024). A critical oversight in current LLM development is the lack of professional recognition for the creators of the bi- or multilingual data used to train these systems. By involving translators in compiling a training corpus and giving credit to the original translators this unfairness can be addressed (Yuksel et al 2025).
- Optimisation: Overseeing fine-tuning, quantisation, and the technical architecture of models.
- Validation: Implementing comprehensive bias audits and benchmarking AI outputs against professional domain expertise.

The term *human-in-the-loop* is often criticized by the translation community as a grudging acceptance of human necessity rather than a true integration of expertise (Briva-Iglesias**,** O'Brien 2026: 3). To avoid the *dehumanisation and devaluation* noted by O'Brien (2012: 108), the industry must move toward a model where translators are integrated into the very development of LLMs, obviously in close collaboration with programmers and software engineers.

In all of these dimensions, the role of MT and AI literacy (Bowker 2025) becomes paramount, as professionals not only have to oversee the development and applications of AI, but also educate end-users on the limitations and risks of LLM outputs. This leads us to the question of what a rewarding, value-added role for the human translator looks like in this new ecosystem. This will be explored in the following section, which outlines the emerging job profile of the Strategic Language Architect.

3. Strategic language architect (SLA)

Despite evidence that translation graduates increasingly occupy roles beyond traditional translation (Hao**,** Pym 2023: 215; Gentile 2025: 82), this paper does not attempt to broaden the pedagogical scope of the discipline. Instead, I contend that a distinct training program remains essential for a profession defined by its focus on multilingual communication and technological integration.

To conceptualize the evolving role of the translator in the age of Artificial Intelligence, one may draw an analogy from architecture. An architect is responsible for designing safe, functional, and aesthetic structures, managing projects from initial conception through to completion. Acting as the client's agent, the architect ensures that the final product adheres to rigorous standards of utility, sustainability, and temporal efficiency. This paradigm can be directly applied to the prospective professional profile of a Strategic Language Arhitect (SLA). just as an architect manages physical construction, an SLA is responsible for designing robust, functional, and aesthetically coherent multilingual technology systems, overseeing translation technology and quality from inception to deployment. In this capacity, the SLA acts as a proxy for the client, ensuring that linguistic outputs are not only accurate, but also efficient, sustainable, and aligned with organizational objectives. This aligns with Shneiderman's (2022: 58) AI vision of "natural language translation with expanded user control".

As AI integration progresses, professionals must adopt a proactive stance: anchoring their core goals, while adapting their methodologies; mastering 'learning how to learn'; designing workflows around the inherent limitations of AI; and optimizing for uniquely humanistic qualities (Kass 2026). This necessity is underscored by negative opinions in poll results (ELIS 2026, Kirov, Malamin 2022, Nunes Vieira 2020); for instance, ELIS reports that 31% of students perceive AI/MT as a negative trend, with a marginal 2% even identifying *active anti-AI resistance* as a positive development (ELIS 2026: 21). Such friction suggests that the transition to AI-mediated communication requires more than technical proficiency, it requires a formal managerial framework.

3.1. Responsibilities

The four primary management functions, as defined in classical management theory (Lloyd**,** Aho 2020, Fayol 1916), comprise Planning, Organizing, Leading and Controlling. Planning is fundamental to management: tactical planning sets objectives, determines the best course of action, and develops strategic plans to achieve goals. The questions in this regard may be: What role will AI play in the future of the company and what role will AI play in multilingual communication and translation? How can it be integrated in the best way to achieve the strategic goals?

Organizing refers to the use of resources allowing for the efficient and effective execution of tactical plans, creating organizational structures, defining roles and responsibilities, establishing communication channels. This is particularly important for setting up independent AI systems within the organization.

Leadership involves influencing and motivating employees to achieve the organization's goals. Understanding and adapting different leadership styles allows a manager to effectively respond to the needs of each team member needs and organizational challenges, which can contribute to motivating all people involved in multilingual communication and translation.

Leading regards monitoring performance, comparing actual results to planned objectives, and taking corrective action when necessary. In the past, controlling was often seen as a means of maintaining strict discipline and ensuring compliance with rules and regulations. Effective control systems enable a manager to identify areas for business improvement, make necessary adjustments, and ensure that employees are headed in the right direction to achieve their goals within a clearly defined time period. When needed, managers of different departments can also provide guidance to their subordinates and to new employees.

Basically, these functions apply to all five strategic dimensions. However, I envisage a double scope of responsibilities: on the one hand**,** the strategic planning and organizing of an adequate translation infrastructure on the basis of carefully considered translation policy decisions, tailored to client needs, subject requirements, language and culture, etc. Regarding AI, the responsibilities of a SLA consist in helping clients or organizations and institutions to build their specific AI strategy, implementation and training roadmap. On the other hand**,** the supervision of the

efficiency of the whole translation process and the quality of the output includes the quality control in consumption and production, as outlined above.

> At its core, AI functions as a tool for processing and generating human-like language, and its influence as well as significance are ultimately shaped by the design and deployment choices made by humans. (Soltan-et. al.- 2025: 2)

Management and supervision raise a fundamental question. Do traditional translation process and process-efficiency related skills, like translation memory, corpus tools or terminology management, become obliterated or are they simply assumed to be in place through the use of AI? From an efficiency perspective surely, other aspects of these tools, however, retain their importance in the light of AI: TM tools create valued multilingual resources for the training of LLMs, term banks may act as integrated applications optimising the output of the LLM process. The result of all this is "fulfilling the conditions of what the human-machine interaction (HMI) sub-field of human-agent interaction (HAI) has called 'joint activity' producing 'co-creation' or a 'genuine joint product'" (Massey, Ehrensberger-Dow 2026: 8).

While existing literature extensively documents the limitations of AI (e.g. Vanmassenhove 2024, Wang 2025, Castro-Lesching 2025) and the historical phenomenon of *translator invisibility* (Moorkens 2025, Venuti 2017), there remains a significant research gap regarding a formal managerial framework for the Strategic Language Architect. While the last two decades have seen progress in managing multilingual communications through robust translation policies (e.g., Sandrini 2019; Núñez, Meylaerts 2017; Núñez 2016), the specific management of AI-driven linguistic infrastructure remains under-theorized.

To address this, we can apply a comprehensive translation management strategy, based on a general management strategy as outlined by Lloyd, Aho (2020).

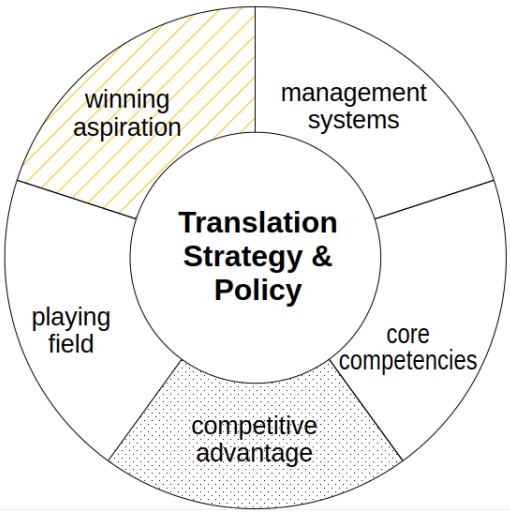


Figure 1. Effective management strategy (adapted from Lloyd, Aho 2020)

According to them (idem: 78), effective strategy must answer five fundamental questions: defining a winning aspiration; determining the playing field (market/segment); establishing a competitive advantage; identifying necessary capabilities; and implementing management systems that tie the entire operation together. Applying these four dimensions to the SLA role yields a comprehensive operational model:

- Planning: This involves tactical planning to set objectives and determine the best course of action for AI integration into the multilingual communication workflow. Key inquiries include: What role will AI play in the future of the organization's multilingual communication? How can it be integrated to achieve strategic linguistic goals?
- Organizing: This pertains to the efficient allocation of resources to execute tactical plans, including the creation of organizational structures and the definition of roles. For the SLA, this is critical when establishing independent AI systems within a corporate hierarchy.
- Leading: Leadership involves motivating all affected stakeholders toward organizational goals. By adapting leadership styles to meet the challenges of AI-driven shifts, managers can mitigate resistance and foster engagement among all parties involved in the translation workflow.
- Controlling: This function focuses on monitoring performance and implementing corrective actions. Moving beyond mere compliance, effective control systems allow managers to identify areas for improvement and ensure that linguistic outputs remain aligned with predefined quality and temporal standards.

The scope of the SLA's responsibility is thus twofold. First, it must manage the strategic planning and organization of a translation infrastructure based on carefully considered policies, tailored to client needs (e.g., subject matter, culture, and language). Second, regarding AI, the SLA must facilitate the implementation and training roadmaps for specific AI strategies.

This dual responsibility addresses a fundamental question in the field: do traditional translation process skills, such as translation memory (TM) and terminology management, become obsolete, or are they subsumed by AI? From an efficiency perspective, while some tasks may be automated, these elements retain critical importance. For instance, TM serves as a vital resource for training Large Language Models (LLMs), and term banks function as essential integrated components within the LLM pipeline.

Ultimately, as Soltan et al. (2025: 2) assert, "the influence and significance of AI are ultimately shaped by the design and deployment choices made by humans". The goal of the Strategic Language Architect is to facilitate a state of joint activity within the Human-Machine Interaction (HMI), moving toward a model of true co-creation or a *genuine joint product* (Massey, Ehrensberger-Dow 2026: 8).

3.2. Independent AI

A common critique of contemporary Artificial Intelligence, particularly regarding privacy, transparency, ethical deployment, and ecological footprint, stems from the hegemony of large-scale, centralized, and proprietary Large Language Model (LLM) infrastructures. We argue that Local AI, defined as models operating on end-user devices or within controlled, small-scale organizational networks, presents a compelling resolution to these fundamental concerns. By decentralizing computation and data processing, Local AI mitigates the systemic risks associated with surveillance capitalism, data sovereignty breaches, and algorithmic opacity. This shift facilitates a path toward a responsible, context-aware, and ecologically sustainable implementation of generative AI technologies.

The realization of such a system depends upon deliberate design and deployment choices made by the Strategic Language Architect (SLA). The SLA is tasked with overseeing the implementation and safeguarding of Shneiderman's (2022) principles of reliability, safety, and trustworthiness. Achieving these standards requires an integrated management of the system as a whole, rather than a simple usage of online systems, or even a wholesale rejection of AI capabilities. An independent technological infrastructure, built upon the local installation of open-source tools, does more than merely guarantee the technological autonomy of an institution; it redefines the professional role of the translator as an SLA and catalyses further innovation in machine learning as Manchanda et al. (2025) observe:

> While closed-source LLMs have historically driven foundational breakthroughs through large-scale resource investment, open-source LLMs have demonstrated that architectural ingenuity, efficiency-driven methodologies, and democratized participation are not only viable but preferable for long-term ML sustainability. (Manchanda et al. 2025: 3)

This transition toward local execution offers profound didactic advantages within translator training programs. Moving away from reliance on remote, black-box servers toward local environments fosters a pedagogical framework centred on active learning and technical agency. By running programs locally, students engage in hands-on simulations and problem-solving exercises that promote deeper conceptual understanding and more meaningful engagement with course material.

Furthermore, local execution enables a highly personalized learning trajectory. It allows for the customization of instructional pace and the provision of tailored feedback, accommodating diverse learning styles and facilitating self-paced exploration. This controlled environment is particularly vital for developing the high-level competencies in troubleshooting, programming, and critical thinking needed by a SLA; students can experiment with complex configurations and sensitive datasets, without risking external system integrity or data leakage.

Beyond skill acquisition, the local paradigm enhances the instructional feedback loop. Instructors can provide more frequent, targeted, and immediate interventions, allowing for rapid course correction and error identification. Finally, from a socio-technical perspective, local execution addresses issues of accessibility

and flexibility, providing a robust computational environment for students with intermittent internet connectivity. By leveraging these advantages, universities can move beyond the mere consumption of AI tools toward the cultivation of an empowered, technically proficient generation of Strategic Language Architects.

4. Conclusion

This paper has proposed a fundamental paradigm shift in the conceptualization of the translation professional, moving away from the traditional model of linguistic mediation toward the role of the Strategic Language Architect (SLA). By adopting the architectural metaphor, we have demonstrated that the modern linguist must transcend mere execution to embrace the management of complex, technological infrastructures. Through the application of classical management functions, planning, organizing, leading, and controlling, the SLA provides the necessary framework to implement translation policies that are not only efficient, but also strategically aligned with organizational goals.

The move toward Local AI serves as the technological cornerstone of this professional evolution. As discussed, decentralized, local models offer a robust solution to the pervasive risks of surveillance capitalism and data insecurity, inherent in centralized LLM infrastructures. Furthermore, the adoption of these technologies provides a transformative platform for translator training. By moving instruction into local, controlled environments, educators can foster higher levels of student engagement, personalized feedback, and technical problem-solving skills. This approach does not merely teach students how to use tools; it teaches them how to architect systems. Ultimately, by embracing the principles of Local AI and the responsibilities of the SLA, the translation profession can move toward a sustainable future defined by technological independence and genuine human-machine co-creation.

In doing so, the emergence of the Strategic Language Architect represents a vital contribution to the discourse on posthumanism, offering a framework where human agency is not diminished by automation, but rather redefined through the sophisticated management of our digital and linguistic infrastructures.

References

Bowker, Lynne. 2025. “The Need for Machine Translation Literacy” in Stefan Baumgarten, Michael Tieber (eds.). *The Routledge Handbook of Translation Technology and Society.* London: Routledge, pp. 436-447.

Briva-Iglesias, Vicent, Sharon O’Brien. 2026. “Human-Centred AI Language Technology (HCAILT. An Empathetic Design Framework for Reliable, Safe and Trustworthy Multilingual Communication” in *International Journal of Human–Computer Interaction*, pp. 1-15. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1080/10447318.2026.2622588

Castro-Lesching, Wilma E. 2025. “Kontrastive Analyse maschinell generierter Fachtranslate (EN-DE) im Strafrecht: DeepL und ChatGPT im Vergleich” in *Lebende Sprachen* 70 (1), pp. 92-127.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1515/les-2025-0024

Fayol, Henri. 1916. *Administration industrielle et générale – prévoyance organisation – commandement, coordination – contrôle*. Dunod: Paris.

Gentile, Paola. 2025. "Rethinking University Curricula in Translation and Interpreting: Insights from a Survey on T&I Graduates" in Pavol Šveda, Martin Djovčoš, Emília Perez (eds.) *Confronting Digital Dilemmas in Translator and Interpreter Training*. New York: Taylor & Francis Routledge, pp. 79-104.

Ginel, María Isabel Rivas, Janiça Hackenbuchner, Alina Secară, Ralph Krüger, Carolina Rossi. 2026. "A Technology-Oriented Mapping of the Language and Translation Industry: Analysing Stakeholder Values and Their Potential Implication for Translation Pedagogy". *arXiv* preprint arXiv:2603.11667.

Göpferich, Susanne. 2013. "Translation Competence: Explaining Development and Stagnation from a Dynamic Systems Perspective" in *Target. International Journal of Translation Studies* 25 (1), pp. 61-76.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1075/target.25.1.06goe

Hao, Yao, Anthony Pym. 2023. "Where do Translation Students Go? A Study of the Employment and Mobility of Master Graduates" in *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer* 17 (2), pp. 211-229.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1080/1750399X.2023.2237324.

Jiménez-Crespo, Miguel A. 2020. "The 'Technological Turn' in Translation Studies: Are We There Yet? A Transversal Cross-Disciplinary Approach" in *Translation Spaces* 9.(2), pp. 314-341. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1075/ts.19012.jim

Jiménez-Crespo, Miguel A. 2025. "Human-Centeredness in Translation – Advancing Translation Studies in a Human-Centered AI Era" in *INContext Studies in Translation and Interculturalism* 5 (1), pp. 7-17.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.54754/incontext.v5i1.132

Kass, Zack. 2026. *The 4 Most Meaningful Ways AI Can Make Us MORE Human.* Mastermind Consulting LLC. [Online]. Available: https://aiadvantagesummit.com/ai-can-make-us-more-human?
[Accessed 2026, April 12].

Kirov, Vassil, Bagryan Malamin. 2022. "Are Translators Afraid of Artificial Intelligence?" in *Societies* 12 (2), p. 70.

Lloyd, Robert, Wayne Aho. 2020. "The Four Functions of Management – An Essential Guide to Management Principles" in *Management Open Educational Resources* 1. DOI: https://doi.org/10.5880/CNFS7851.

Manchanda, Jiya, Laura Boettcher, Matheus Westphalen, Jasser Jasser. 2025. "The Open Source Advantage in Large Language Models (LLMs)". *arXiv* preprint arXiv:2412.12004v3.

Massey, Gary, Maureen Ehrensberger-Dow. 2026. "Translation Competence in the Age of Generative AI: Debates, Dilemmas, Directions" in Jean-Christophe Penet, Joss Moorkens, Masaru Yamada (eds.). *Teaching Translation in the Age of Generative AI: New Paradigm, New Learning?* Berlin: Language Science Press, pp. 3-26.

Moorkens, Joss. 2025. "The Machine Translator's Visibility" in *Translation Spaces* 14(2). Amsterdam: John Benjamins. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1075/

Nitzke, Jean, Silvia Hansen-Schirra. 2021. *A Short Guide to Post-Editing*. Vol. 16. Berlin: Language Science Press.

Nunes Vieira, Lucas. 2020. "Automation Anxiety and Translators" in *Translation Studies* 13 (1), pp. 1-21.

Núñez, Gabriel González. 2016. "Translation Policy in a Linguistically Diverse World" in *Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe*-15 (1), pp. 1-18.

Núñez, Gabriel González, Reine Meylaerts, (eds.). 2017. *Translation and public policy: Interdisciplinary perspectives and case studies*. New York: Routledge.

O'Brien, Sharon. 2012. "Translation as Human-Computer Interaction" in *Translation Spaces* 1, pp. 101-122.
PACTE. 2017. *Researching Translation Competence by PACTE Group*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
Pai, Suhas. 2024. *Designing Large Language Model Applications*. Sebastopol: O'Reilly Media.
Pérez, Celia Rico. 2024. "Re-Thinking Machine Translation Post-Editing Guidelines" in *The Journal of Specialised Translation* 41, pp. 26-47.
Sandrini, Peter. 2019. *Translationspolitik für Regional- oder Minderheitensprachen. Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung einer Strategie der Offenheit*. Berlin: Frank & Timme.
Shneiderman, Ben. 2022. *Human-Centered AI*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Soltan Angela, Rebekah Rousi, Lucía Ruiz Rosendo (eds.). 2025. "Language, Law and Rights: Balancing AI-Driven Technology and Equity". Introduction, in *Language and Law / Linguagem e Direito* 12 (1), p. 2.
Suchowolec Karolina, Christian Lang. 2026. "Terminologie und Retrieval-Augmented Generation (TermRAG)" in Ines-Andrea Busch-Lauer (ed.). *Wenn KI auf Fach und Sprache trifft*. Berlin: Frank & Timme, pp. 75-90.
Van der Meer, Jaap. 2006. "The Emergence of FAUT: Fully Automatic Useful Translation". Keynote speech at the *11th Conference of the European Association for Machine Translation*, June 19–20, Oslo, Norway.
Vanmassenhove, Eva. 2024. "Gender Bias in Machine Translation and the Era of Large Language Models". *arXiv* preprint arXiv:2401.10016.
Venuti, Lawrence. 2017. *The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation*. New York: Routledge.
Wang, Binhua. 2025. "A Survey-Based Analysis about Consequential Risk of Errors and Ethical Complexities in the Use of AI-powered Machine Translation in High-stakes Situations" in *Digital Studies in Language and Literature* 2 (2), pp. 179-201.
Yuksel, Kamer Ali, Ahmet Gunduz, Abdul Baseet Anees, Hassan Sawaf. 2025. "Efficient Machine Translation Corpus Generation: Integrating Human-in-the-Loop Post-Editing with Large Language Models". *arXiv* preprint arXiv:2502.12755.

Online resources

ELIS. 2026. EUROPEAN LANGUAGE INDUSTRY SURVEY 2026. Trends, Expectations and Concerns of the European Language Industry. ELIS Research. [Online]. Available: https://elis-survey.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/ELIS-2026-Report.pdf [Accessed 2026, April 25]
EMT. 2022. *European Master's in Translation: EMT Competence Framework.* [Online]. Available: https://translation.ec.europa.eu/document/download/3d91d3e9-026e-4398-84e9-d9a5a7f372f2_en?filename=emt-competence-framework.pdf [Accessed 2026, April 25]