



Department of Foreign Languages, Translation & Interpreting
Ionian University



TRANSLATING & INTERPRETING

IN THE ERA OF ALGORITHMS

International Conference
Corfu, 9-11 October 2026

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Organizers



Department of Foreign Languages,
Translation & Interpreting



Science of Translation



Contents

Empowering Europe with Multilingual AI Author(s): Christos Ellinides	5
Large Language Models in Translation Workflows: A Proof of Concept for Automated Post-Editing Author(s): Anna Samiotou	6
Evaluating LLMs and NMT across 23 EU languages: evidence from ECB financial texts Author(s): Cristina Farroni	7
Assessing machine translation output: the Bank of Greece experience Author(s): Eleanna Antonoglou	8
Legal translator, how do you feel about what's happening (with AI)? Author(s): Anna Kokkinidou	9
AI-generated translation, ethical reasoning and responsibility: A pilot study Author(s): Georgios Floros	10
Engineering Ideology: Prompting LLMs for the Translation of Populist Political Discourse Author(s): Michail Georgios Dimelis, Stavroula Vraïla, Aristidis Vrahatis	11
Human by Design: Student Translators as the Benchmark for AI in an EMT–DGT Collaborative Project Author(s): Katarzyna Wasilewska, Małgorzata Kodura	13
Translating and adapting the MMLU dataset: Insights from an EMT Master's Program Author(s): Elpida Loupaki, Parthena Charalampidou, Elina Symseridou, María Pilar Sánchez Gijón, Susana Valdez, Cristian Brasoveanu, Jozef Stefanik, Anna Kokkinidou	14
Dynamic Roles of Translators in AI ecosystems Author(s): Helena Moniz	18
Ethics and Large Language Models for Translation: Revisiting the Triple Bottom Line Author(s): Joss Moorkens	18
Automatic subtitling in a minority language: the case of gender translation in the videonews published on the Instagram account of Galicia's public broadcasting channel G24.gal Author(s): Patricia Sotelo	19
No Box to Check: LGBTQ+ Terminology in AI-Mediated Translation (FR/DE–EL) Author(s): Stavroula Vraïla, Maria Tsigou	20
Can LLMs really help with the gender-oriented human editing of EU and national administrative translations? Author(s): Vasiliki Chelidoni, Maria Tsigou	21
Combining Rule-Based Grammars and Large Language Models for the Processing of Inclusive Language: A Comparative Study of French and Greek Author(s): Maria Papanikolaou	22
Convergence and Divergence in AI-Ethics Governance for Translation: A Comparative Policy Analysis across Five Jurisdictions Author(s): Khaled Al-Shehari	23
The Architecture of Remembrance: Memory, Identity, and the Atmospheric Craft of Blended Subtitling Author(s): Filimon Eliza Claudia, Robert Marcu	25
Introducing the ATLAS Accessibility Suite Author(s): Emmanouela Patiniotaki	26
Reframing Audio Description: Directorial Intent and the Objectivity–Subjectivity Continuum Author(s): Katerina Stogiou, Vilemini Sisoni	26
Artificial Intelligence in the Audio Description Process: A Case Study Author(s): Ismeni Karantzi, Vilemini Sisoni, Thanasis Epitideios	27
In search of the optimal mix of human intelligence and AI in conference interpreting Author(s): Haris Ghinos	30
The Technological Turn: Interpreting Pedagogy in Transition Author(s): Anne Martin	31
Beyond Language: Developing Intercultural Mediation Skills in Translation Students through COIL Author(s): Lyudmyla Kruhlenko	32
Beyond Linguistic Competence: Entrepreneurial Orientation and Business Identity as Critical Dimensions in Translator Education Author(s): Virginia Katsimpiri, Stefanos Vlachopoulos, Naoum Mylonas	33
Beyond Survival: The Translating Subjects' Habitus in the Age of GenAI Author(s): Kostas Polychronidis, Katerina Stogiou, Panajotis Xhebriaj, Serena Vadorou	35

Η Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη ως εργαλείο ενδογλωσσικής μετάφρασης του Αριστοφάνη: δυνατότητες και περιορισμοί Author(s): Foteini Tsoukia	36
Translating dramatic texts dramatically in the era of LLMs Author(s): Anabella-Gloria Niculescu-Gorpin	37
Intercultural Competence: The Human Core of Translation and Interpreting in the AI Era Author(s): Ioannis Karras	39
Η ελληνόφωνη ανώτατη ακαδημαϊκή εκπαίδευση στα μεταφραστικά επαγγέλματα: αποτίμηση, προκλήσεις, προοπτικές Author(s): Simos Grammenidis	41
Enseigner la traduction à l'ère de l'IA générative ou comment concilier les injonctions paradoxales Author(s): Antonia Cristinoi	42
The impact of AI on translation: Panel discussion by Women in Localization – Greece Chapter Author(s): Ifigenia Roulia, Nefeli Antonopoulou, Effie Emmanouilidou, Viveta Gene, Nikoletta Kaponi, Vasso Pouli	43
Trusting the Machine with the Law: Algorithmic Legal Hegemony in Translation, Interpreting, and Justice Author(s): Stavroula Vraila, Sotirios Livas, Aikaterini Lampraki, Effrossyni Fragkou	45
Use of generative AI in legal translation: A comparative survey of Greek legal translation trainees and professionals Author(s): Christos Giannoutsos	47
Found in translation: Looking for free and creative choices in AI-generated translations Author(s): Georgios Bouchagiar, Maria Bottis	48
Compliance Is Not One Thing: A Human-Validated Taxonomy of Compliance Submodules for Knowledge Graph-Mediated Translation Author(s): Viveta Gene, Vilelmini Sosoni	50
Beyond Machine Equivalence: Recognition, the Presence Trap, and the Human Remainder in Translating Peripheral Knowledge Author(s): Yanyu Zeng, Minmin Xie	51
Beyond Dictation: Translators' Perspectives on Speech-Assisted Machine Translation Post-Editing Author(s): Jeevanthi Liyana Pathirana, Pierrette Bouillon, Jonathan Mutal	52
A Comparative Evaluation of LLMs vs. NMT Systems in Greek: Aligning Automatic Metrics with Human Perception Across Text Domains Author(s): Despoina Mouratidis, Georgios Mastrogiannis	54
AI-assisted subtitling of cinematic discourse: Effects on Cultural Meaning, Stylistic Richness, and Interpretive Openness Author(s): Bahareh Ghannadzadeh	55
Adapting songs in the age of generative AI: a multimodal and reception analysis of Papaoutai Author(s): Loukia Kostopoulou, Konstantinos Digkas	56
Moving Mountains with the power of AD Author(s): Alexandru Nicola, Cintar Adrian	57
Voluntary Translation of Lyrics: Human Translator with Multifaceted Role Author(s): Ayşe Sirma Yalçındağ	58
Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη και Εκπαίδευση Γλωσσικών Επαγγελματιών στον Ελληνόφωνο Χώρο. Author(s): Parthena Charalampidou, Konstantinos Kritsis, Stefanos Vlachopoulos, Paraskevi Giouli, Loukia Kostopoulou, Eleni Tziafa, Maria Tsigou, Georgios Floros	59
Translation Technologies, Artificial Intelligence, and Physical Activity: Creating Multilingual Educational Environments to Promote Health and Inclusion Author(s): Vasiliki Karmi, Panagiotis Androutsopoulos	63
Beyond Translation: Evaluating AI-Generated Easy Language in Workplace Communication Author(s): Athanasios Breskas, Silke Gutermuth, Silvia Hansen-Schirra, Fabian Merkel	64
Beyond Linguistic Transfer: Emotional Labour and Human Agency in Simultaneous Interpreting Author(s): Johanna Gaisrucker	66
Reimagining T&I Training in the Age of Algorithms: From Technological Literacy to Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation and a Focus on Humanistic Values Author(s): Tatiana Kaplun	67
Vom Text zum Podcast: Menschliche und KI-gestützte Sprachmittlung im Vergleich Author(s): Anna Chita, Marina Vlachou	69
Translating Literature in the Era of AI Author(s): Yorgos Kentrotis, Rita Kolaiti, Paschalis Nikolaou, Vassilis Letsios	71
Traduire l'algospeak: l'algorithme comme nouveau destinataire de la traduction. Étude exploratoire d'un sociolecte numérique de contournement Author(s): Elisa Hatzidaki	72

Registre textuel et médiation algorithmique : le transfert des référents culturels grecs en français dans le corpus MUST Author(s): Foteini Kazala	74
If AI Can Translate, What Do Translators Do? Author(s): Beti Pagourdaki, Ioanna Chatzintavidou	76
Developing Translator's Competence in a Technology-Mediated Environment Author(s): Mihaela Cozma	77
Emotion, World Models and Collective Intelligence: The Translator and "Human in the Loop" AI Author(s): Christina Alexandris	78
Narrative Manipulation, Artificial Intelligence, and the Crisis of Critical Reflection in Translation Pedagogy Author(s): Hanna Mijas	79
The Ghost in the Machine: Why the EU AI Act Cannot Replace the Human Conscience in Translation Ethics Author(s): Konstantina Gogoulou	81
Computational analysis of a 19th century French-Greek text corpus: uncovering historical and thematic structures Author(s): Foteini Karlafti	82
AI-assisted translation of political and cultural texts in the Turkish-Greek language pair: advancements, challenges and the human agent Author(s): Iralia Kotsakidou, Minas Pergantis	83
Traduttore, Traditore... Computationally: A Tagset for Translation Manipulation Author(s): Valentini Kalfadopoulou	84
Μετάφραση με Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη και τελικοί χρήστες: Θεωρείται αποδεκτή η μετάφραση ενός τουριστικού κειμένου με ΤΝ και υπό ποιες συνθήκες; Author(s): Evangelia Kazantinou	86
AI-Based Methodologies and Tools for Chinese-Italian Tourism-Promotional Translation Author(s): Paolo Magagnin	87
ΑΙ και ανθρώπινη δημιουργικότητα. Νέες προκλήσεις στη μετάφραση κλασικών έργων της ιταλικής λογοτεχνίας: Η περίπτωση του Δεκαημέρου του Βοκκάκιου Author(s): Ilias Spyridonidis	88
Can Accessibility Be Automated? Deaf Perspectives on Sign Language Interpreting in Museums Author(s): Georgios Stathis	90
Sign Language Interpreting in Transition: Technology, Access, and Professional Practice Author(s): Marianna Hatzopoulou, Evlampia Angelou, Polyxeni Nikolakopoulou, Georgios Stathis, Rozalia Founta, Androniki Xanthopoulou, Elizabeth Katsaraki, Vasiliki Alexandri	91
Positioning technological skills within the map of conference interpreting competences: insights from the professionals. Author(s): Ludovica Maggi, Georgios Vardakis	95
Harder Than It Looks: Methodological Challenges in Experiments Comparing Simultaneous and Machine Interpreting Author(s): Tomasz Korybski, Małgorzata Tryuk, Wojciech Figiel	96
From Procurement to Performance: Event Organiser and AV Provider Perspectives on AI-Mediated Interpreting Author(s): Maria Petrocheilou	97
Visible by Design: Interpreter Presence, Language Policy and State Communication in Taiwan Author(s): Alice Yi-Rong Hung	99
Entrepreneurial Competence in Translator and Interpreter Training: An ICT-Supported Pedagogical Intervention in the Era of Algorithms Author(s): Evrikleia Dogoriti	100
Between the Classroom and the Workplace: Novice and Professional Perceptions of MTPE and Human Translation Author(s): Oleksandr Bondarenko, Kateryna Bondarenko	101
From Translation Production to Translation Direction - A Practical Workshop for Linguists in the AI Era Author(s): Beti Pagourdaki, Ioanna Chatzintavidou	103
Ethical aspects of AI in translator training – a gamified teaching approach Author(s): Athanasios Breskas, Katharina Oster	104
Από τη μηχανική έξοδο στην ανθρώπινη κρίση: ένα ανθρωποκεντρικό πλαίσιο για την αξιολόγηση μηχανικών και ανθρώπινων μεταφράσεων Author(s): Eleni Tziafa	106
AI-Assisted Arabic Localization and Human-Centered AI: A Longitudinal Quality Assessment of ChatGPT in Culturally Sensitive App Adaptation Author(s): Mohammed Albatineh	107
Ισοδυναμία Νομικών Όρων στη Μηχανική Μετάφραση Author(s): Christina Valavani	108
Μηχανική μετάφραση, νομική και κανονική ορολογία και γλωσσική σύγκλιση: τριγωνιστική ανάλυση εξόδων Deep στον Κανόνα 1 του Codex Iuris Canonici. Author(s): Andreas Nikolaos Samaltanos	109

OPENING KEYNOTE

Empowering Europe with Multilingual AI

Author(s): Christos Ellinides

Christos Ellinides

Director-General, Directorate-General for Translation, European Commission

Christos Ellinides is the Director-General of the Directorate-General for Translation (DGT) at the European Commission. He is also the Chairman of the Management Board of the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union, Chairman of the EMT Board (European Masters in Translation) and leading the language industry expert group of the European Commission (LIND).

He joined the Commission in 2006 as director for corporate digital solutions and services in the Directorate-General for Informatics and was appointed later to the post of Deputy Director-General in DGT. Prior to this, for more than two decades, Mr. Ellinides was responsible for the introduction and effective use of information and communication technologies in various organisations operating mainly in Europe.

His career has evolved through posts and assignments in varying industries, and he has acquired broad and extensive experience mostly in a management capacity, including the functions of both CEO and CIO. His profile is marked by advanced organisational, coordination, and managerial skills, coupled with profound expertise in IT system platforms, collaborative tools, and telecommunications. He has been instrumental in spearheading innovative corporate infrastructure solutions for the Commission's information systems and language technologies, and leveraging the latest technological advancements, including artificial intelligence.

He has delivered speeches, lectures and presentations on business, IT, and linguistic matters at international and pan-European level. He is an active member of several professional bodies and has been a director and board member in a number of organisations with substantial international exposure.

Christos is a Chartered Engineer (CEng), Chartered IT Professional (CITP) and a Fellow of the British Computer Society (FBCS). He holds an MSc in Business Systems Analysis and Design from the City University of London (UK) and a BSc in Business and Computing from the Nova University of Miami (USA).

LLMs and Institutional Translation

Large Language Models in Translation Workflows: A Proof of Concept for Automated Post-Editing

Author(s): Anna Samiotou

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

The presentation is about the experiment and findings from my Master's in Technopreneurship thesis at the University of Luxembourg, focusing on the business context and application within the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the EU (CdT).

The technopreneurship project investigates whether an LLM can automate the post-editing of machine translation (MT) output—a resource-intensive task currently performed by human linguists—and identify recurring MT error patterns.

The proof of concept uses OpenAI's GPT 4-o accessing it through the European Commission's pilot project GPT@JRC platform, supported with a structured, prompt, domain-specific reference material and a dataset English to French from European Medicines Agency in the public health domain. The LLM generated output was benchmarked against the final human version of translation.

The results demonstrated that the text generated by the LLM was in average 1) slightly higher in terms of the number of edits (effort) needed to match the reference 2) semantically closer to the human reference, more consistent, context aware and better aligned with the templates and product names.

The balancing of the above factors is not clear cut, however edit distance metric used for the quantitative measurement may have overestimated the effort of making long edits that could be single edits for humans. Besides, having a text that preserves consistently product names, the meaning of the original, is more context aware and executes fast, can lead to efficiency gains.

Therefore, the proof of concept confirmed feasibility of the approach, encouraging for further experimentation with other LLMs and state-of-the-art technologies such as retrieval augmented generation (RAG) and advanced prompt engineering techniques.

Technical standardisation and standards related to translation services and AI, contributed in a multifaceted way to the project i.e., in identifying risks related to biases, inaccuracies or hallucinations, and aspects of digital trust including trustworthiness, data privacy, security, transparency.

Anna Samiotou

Translation Centre for the Bodies of the EU (CdT)

I am currently Head of Section (a.i.) at the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the EU, with 30 years of experience across research, industry and EU institutions. My expertise spans linguistic services, machine translation and artificial intelligence, with a particular focus on bridging language technologies with business innovation and real-world applications. I have extensive experience coordinating teams and multilingual R&D projects and initiatives, and driving change in a rapidly evolving technological landscape. My academic background includes a Master's degree in Technopreneurship, an MSc in Machine Translation, a Postgraduate Diploma in Computer-assisted Translation and Language Learning, and a Bachelor's degree in Mathematics. Fluent in

Greek, English, Spanish, Portuguese, French and Italian, and with intermediate German, I am passionate about multilingualism and impactful AI, and particularly interested in how emerging technologies can create practical value while supporting Europe's linguistic and cultural diversity.

Evaluating LLMs and NMT across 23 EU languages: evidence from ECB financial texts

Author(s): Cristina Farroni

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

The rapid development of large language models (LLMs) and the ongoing evolution of machine translation systems present challenges and opportunities for institutional translation workflows. In this context, it is important to assess how emerging technologies, such as LLMs, compare with established neural machine translation (NMT) engines in terms of translation quality and practical usefulness.

We present a study conducted by the Language Support & Innovation Section of the European Central Bank, where we compared the quality of different MT models and LLMs.

The study assessed the ECB's current machine translation engine, eTranslation (Finance domain), alongside other tools, including DeepL and RWS Language Weaver, as well as ChatGPT 5.1. The ultimate aim was to determine which tools best support professional translation work in different text types.

The study involved 77 expert linguists from the ECB and National Central Banks. The output of the aforementioned tools was evaluated in translations from English into 23 target languages. The texts included ECB standard publications such as the Annual Accounts and Projections, as well as excerpts from a blog post and a speech. Each text was at least 15 segments. The assessment data were then collected and analysed to identify the best-performing models by language and text type.

The study showed that neural machine translation remains a useful support tool for standard publications, outperforming ChatGPT5.1 on expert texts, particularly when the engine is trained on relevant material. It also showed that Large Language Models are a promising emerging technology, particularly for less standardised text types.

Cristina Farroni

European Central Bank

Cristina Farroni holds a PhD in Multilingual Communication and Translation from the University of Macerata (Italy). She currently works as a Language Technologist and Terminologist in the Language Support & Innovation Section of the Language Services Division at the European Central Bank.

Assessing machine translation output: the Bank of Greece experience

Author(s): Eleanna Antonoglou

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

Quite often, when talking about Machine-Generated Translation, we overlook the human factor. Starting from the basics, the presentation discusses the advantages and disadvantages of machine-generated translation and proceeds with the “Human-in-the-Loop” approach. After listing some of the most common Machine Generated Translation mistakes, specific examples are given and the ways to avoid them are discussed. Then follow the results of a short survey among translators on how they see Machine Generated Translation and how they feel about it. Results are discussed and a way ahead is proposed.

Eleanna Antonoglou

Bank of Greece

Eleanna Antonoglou is Head of the Publications and Translation Division of the Bank of Greece. She is a graduate of the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation & Interpreting of the Ionian University and holds a postgraduate degree in Business Administration from the University of West Attica. In her 30+ years of experience she has acquired deep knowledge and specialization in the fields of economics, finance and banking and she has provided training and guidance to young language professionals.

LLMs, Institutional Translation and Human Agency in the Age of AI

Legal translator, how do you feel about what's happening (with AI)?

Author(s): Anna Kokkinidou

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | The Creative Translator and the Algorithmic Turn | Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

This paper discusses the findings of a dedicated survey on prompting and translating legal texts with GenAI, as well as the opinion of legal translators who participated in a focus group discussing this survey. The research was conducted for the writer's doctoral thesis and reflects the techniques and strategies employed in real time, when the legal translator tries to define and translate a legal concept from Greek to English with GenAI.

Specifically, the paper examines how the 'algorithm' was tested in how it rivals or rather complements human fluency in legal translation, while the main challenges are explicitly presented in terms of the parameters defining legal prompting. It then presents the main conclusions drawn when the survey's findings were discussed by professional legal translators and an AI expert in the focus group.

The framework behind this research is equally outlined since the thesis concerns the teaching of legal translation, with conclusions drawn about the emerging profiles and changing roles in legal translation with the revolution generated by AI.

Finally, the feelings of the human translators are underlined, as they find themselves in 'awe' and/or in 'fear', but also in perplexity before what is actually happening with AI in (legal) translation.

Indicative bibliography:

Krimpas, P.G. & Kokkinidou, A. (2021). Training lawyers/jurists in legal translation and legal language: Aspects and perspectives. Renaud Baumert, et al. *Langues et langages juridiques—Traduction et traductologie, didactique et pédagogie*. Institut francophone pour la justice et la démocratie.

Penet, J.C., Moorkens J., Yamada M. (Eds). (2025). Teaching translation in the age of generative AI: New paradigm, new learning? Translation and Multilingual Natural Language Processing. Berlin: Language Science Press.

Sosoni, V., O'Shea, J. & Stasimioti, M. (2022). Translating law: A comparison of human and post-edited translations from Greek to English. *Revista de Llengua i Dret*, 78, 92–120.

Anna Kokkinidou

Anna Kokkinidou, with a PhD in legal translation (Summa Cum Laude, 2026, Democritus University of Thrace) has been working in the coordination of the European Master's in Translation (EMT) at the European Commission's DG for Translation since September 2023. Her doctoral thesis focuses on training methodologies for legal translation, catering to both translators without a legal background and lawyers/jurists without a translation background. Her extensive career includes roles as a translator at the European Parliament, a lawyer-linguist at the CJEU, a freelance translator for the European Commission, and many years as a professional legal trans-

lator in Greece. Prior to her work in the EU institutions, she served as a research assistant at the Centre for the Greek Language, where she contributed to key projects on the translation of the CEFR, the legislation for the establishment of CEF levels in Greek, the language rights and certification of asylum-seekers, test design, and teacher training. Her academic interests align with this experience, covering the teaching of legal translation—including the use of GenAI—and the acquisition of Greek as L2/FL. Except for her academic publications, she is a published author (two short novels and a poetry collection, contributions to the Greek Press) with her fourth book (poetry) under publication.

AI-generated translation, ethical reasoning and responsibility: A pilot study

Author(s): Georgios Floros

Themes: Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation | Legal, Institutional, and Policy Perspectives

Abstract:

This paper presents the results of an exploratory pilot study from the Cypriot context, which forms part of a larger ongoing project comparing AI-generated translations of ethically challenging texts with the choices made by humans. More specifically, it attempts to explore the possible ethical stances produced by AI-generated translations as opposed to the ethical stances adopted in human translations. The study examines a politically sensitive article on a landmark legal case concerning the right of Greek Cypriot refugees to reclaim land in the occupied areas of Cyprus after the Turkish invasion of 1974. The article, which appeared on a free online platform, presents the legal battle in a highly controversial way, if seen from the perspective of the Republic of Cyprus. Methodologically, several ‘rich points’ (i.e., instances where the ideological narrative adopted by the author is particularly evident) were first identified in the original English text, which was then translated two times into Greek by three different AI and AI-supported systems (ChatGPT, Gemini and eTranslation), one time following a very simple prompt, the next time following a more targeted prompt. The AI renditions of the initially identified rich points were then compared both with one another and with those produced by students during an exercise in an introductory translation course at the University of Cyprus. The preliminary results show that AI-supported outputs a) vary regarding extreme adaptations (in line with the human renditions), b) are rather literal, albeit they partly reveal significant attempts at making low-risk ethical ‘decisions’, and c) reproduce existing, deeply rooted ethical stances without prior ethical reasoning or a contemplation of responsibility (contrary to most human renditions). This points to the urgent need for consistent ethical reasoning and responsible action while post-editing ethically complicated and challenging texts.

Georgios Floros

University of Cyprus

Georgios Floros is Associate Professor in Translation Studies at the University of Cyprus, Department of English Studies. He received a BA in German Studies with a major in Translation from the University of Athens in 1995, and a PhD in Translation Theory from Saarland University, Germany, in 2001. His research areas include translation theory and methodology, translation ethics, pragmatics, translation pedagogy, terminology, translation history and the uses of translation in other disciplines. He was academic coordinator of the MA in Conference Interpreting (2004-2007) and has participated in or led international and locally funded projects. He is the author of the monograph *Kulturelle Konstellationen in Texten*, of several articles and chapters in international

refereed journals and handbooks, as well as co-editor of a volume on Translation in Language Teaching and Assessment and of a volume on ‘Unstated’ Mediation: On the Ethical Aspects of Non-Professional Interpreting and Translation.

Engineering Ideology: Prompting LLMs for the Translation of Populist Political Discourse

Author(s): Michail Georgios Dimelis, Stavroula Vraïla, Aristidis Vrahatis

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation

Abstract:

Populist political discourse poses a particular challenge for translation because its persuasive force depends not only on propositional content but also on evaluative language, emotional appeal, and the construction of antagonistic identities. As Large Language Models (LLMs) become increasingly integrated into translation workflows, questions arise regarding their capacity to reproduce or reshape the ideological and stylistic features of politically charged discourse. While prior research has focused primarily on translation quality and lexical accuracy, less attention has been paid to the role of prompt engineering in shaping ideological framing in LLM-generated translations.

This study investigates the translation of Greek populist political discourse into English and German using the Gemini LLM. It examines whether altering the prompt-induced translator persona, ranging from a neutral policy voice to a politically engaged populist stance, systematically affects the stylistic, emotional, and ideological features of translated texts. It further explores whether such effects differ across target languages and across distinct forms of populism.

The corpus consists of nine political texts by three Greek politicians representing exclusionary, institutional, and punitive populism. Each text is translated under three prompt conditions, namely a neutral policy translator, a concerned citizen, and a populist firebrand. A mixed-methods design combines quantitative and qualitative approaches. Quantitative analysis measures lexical, syntactic, semantic, and sentiment variation using established evaluation metrics, specifically BLEU, TER, COMET, and BLEURT, alongside corpus-based tools such as Sketch Engine and NRCLEX. Qualitative analysis employs Critical Discourse Analysis and framing theory to examine shifts in evaluative language and political representation.

Findings contribute to debates on translator agency, algorithmic mediation, and ideological bias in AI-assisted translation, demonstrating that prompt engineering can function as a mechanism of ideological modulation in LLM-based translation systems. More broadly, the study highlights prompt engineering as a potent form of ideological intervention within contemporary translation practices.

Michail Georgios Dimelis

Michail Georgios Dimelis is an undergraduate student in the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at Ionian University, specializing in economic, legal, and political translation (Greek, English, and German). To further enrich his linguistic and technical expertise, he completed a six-month Erasmus mobility program in Saarbrücken, Germany. His research interests lie at the intersection of digital humanities and translation, specifically exploring the application of AI and its impact on the translation of politically charged

texts. Alongside his studies, Michail serves as the student coordinator for the volunteer initiative “DftiVoice”, organizing webinars and activities that highlight the modern relevance of translation. To bridge the gap between academic theory and industry practice, he recently participated in the Mentoring Program of the Panhellenic Association of Professional Translators Graduates of Ionian University (PEEMPIP). Additionally, he served as the EU Student Ambassador at Ionian University for the 2025-2026 academic year, promoting career opportunities and fostering a deeper understanding of EU democratic values.

Stavroula Vrila

Ionian University

Stavroula Paraskevi Vrila is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University, specializing in Economic, Legal and Political Translation (Greek–German). She holds a PhD from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens and a Master’s in Translation Studies from the Ionian University. Her research focuses on the translation of political and legal texts, and the applications of AI in translation, exploring issues of political ethics and digital bias. She has published widely in Greek and international journals and presented at global conferences. At the university, she teaches undergraduate and postgraduate courses and actively participates in departmental committees (Erasmus, Evaluation, Outreach). Since 2007, she has also worked as a professional translator with publishing houses and digital companies, specializing in institutional and communicative texts with an emphasis on accuracy and functional effectiveness.

Aristidis Vrahatis

Assistant Professor, Ionian University

Aristidis (Aris) Vrahatis is an Assistant Professor of Artificial Intelligence in Modeling Complex Systems, in the Department of Informatics, Ionian University, Corfu, Greece, and a member of the Bioinformatics and Human Electrophysiology Laboratory in the same Department. He received his Ph.D. in 2016 from the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Patras, Greece, where he graduated in 2011 and received his M.Sc. Diploma in the program ‘Computer Science and Technology’ in 2012. He has more than 40 publications in journals and conference proceedings, including Oxford Bioinformatics, BMC genomics, IEEE journal of biomedical and health informatics, and Cellular and molecular life sciences. He has worked for more than 10 years in research and development projects, funded by the EU and other bodies. Research Interests: Machine Learning, Biomedical Data Mining, Biological Complex Systems Modeling, Network Medicine

EMT Collaborative Projects & Benchmarks

Human by Design: Student Translators as the Benchmark for AI in an EMT–DGT Collaborative Project

Author(s): Katarzyna Wasilewska, Małgorzata Kodura

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

Contemporary translator education increasingly emphasises experiential and situated learning, yet the transition from academic training to professional practice remains one of the most significant challenges in the field (Kiraly & Massey, 2019; Torres-Simón & Pym, 2019). While simulated translation bureaus have attracted considerable scholarly attention, fully situated professional learning, in which students collaborate within international teams under real institutional conditions, remains underexplored. This paper addresses that gap through a case study of a student translation project conducted in cooperation between universities affiliated with the European Master's in Translation (EMT) network and the European Commission's Directorate-General for Translation (DGT).

A distinctive and timely feature of the project was that students worked within a professional translation environment (Trados Live), managing their translations through the system, but the use of machine translation was prohibited: students translated entirely without AI assistance so that their output could later serve as a human benchmark against which AI-based tools are evaluated. This design placed technology at the centre of the project not as a tool students used, but as the absent comparator that shaped how they experienced and made sense of their own translation practice. Rather than comparing student and AI output directly, the project positioned students' unaided judgment and skill as the implicit standard against which the promise of automation could be assessed. Accordingly, the present paper provides the empirical basis for examining how students relate to AI-driven change in the profession.

Grounded in action research methodology (Piotrowska, 2013), the study draws on survey data collected from Polish students participating in the DGT-supported project at selected EMT universities, described in detail in Sánchez-Gijón et al. (2026). The survey specifically asked students how they experienced translating without machine-translation support: their sense of professional identity as human translators, the stress and confidence associated with meeting professional standards unaided by algorithmic tools, and the didactic value of authentic translation tasks embedded in a professional institutional context.

Preliminary findings suggest that students experienced their role as a human benchmark for AI as motivating and professionally affirming. Elevated stress connected with deadlines, quality assessment, and accountability toward external stakeholders was largely perceived as productive, reinforcing students' confidence in their own competence and sharpening, by contrast with automated alternatives, their sense of what human translators distinctively contribute.

The paper offers empirical insight into how students, working explicitly as the human standard against which AI is measured, come to understand their professional identity at the intersection of humanistic values and technological transformation – and why the human translator remains not just relevant, but

essential.

References:

- Kiraly, D., & Massey, G. (2019). *Towards Authentic Experiential Learning in Translator Education* (2nd edition ed.). Cambridge Scholars Publishing. <https://research.ebsco.com/linkprocessor/plink?id=8252a4fa-bdf0-3626-a3ca-ae4ba1a65399>
- Piotrowska, M. (2013). Action Research in Translation Studies. *Między Oryginałem a Przekładem*, 19(1/2(19/20)), 155-169. <https://doi.org/10.12797/moap.19.2013.19-20.11>
- Sánchez-Gijón, P., Valdez, S., Kokkinidou, A., Bellemont, F., Calvo Del Barrio, S., & Brasoveanu, M. C. (2026). Building a European Multilingual Evaluation Dataset: The MMLU Localisation Project within the EMT Network. 3rd International Conference on New Trends in Translation and Interpreting Technology, Dubrovnik, Croatia.
- Torres-Simón, E., & Pym, A. (2019). European Masters in Translation. A comparative study. In D. B. Sawyer, F. Austermühl, & V. E. Raído (Eds.), *The Evolving Curriculum in Interpreter and Translator Education* (pp. 75-97). John Benjamins. <https://doi.org/10.1075/ata.xix>

Katarzyna Wasilewska

University of Warsaw

Katarzyna Wasilewska is an Assistant Professor at the Institute of Applied Linguistics, University of Warsaw, where she researches and teaches economic and financial translation and coordinates the Institute's participation in the European Master's in Translation (EMT) network. She participated in projects on administrative and financial language and (co-)authored articles regarding EU and financial translation.

Małgorzata Kodura

University of the National Education Commission, Krakow

Małgorzata Kodura is a certified Polish-English translator and a translator trainer, working as Assistant Professor at the University of the National Education Commission, Krakow. She is staff member of the Chair of Translation Education, whose translation programme is included in European Master's in Translation network. She teaches practical courses in translation technologies, audiovisual translation, audiodescription and transcreation. Her research interests focus on translator training for the digital age and on creativity in translation.

Translating and adapting the MMLU dataset: Insights from an EMT Master's Program

Author(s): Elpida Loupaki, Parthena Charalampidou, Elina Symseridou, María Pilar Sánchez Gijón, Susana Valdez, Cristian Brasoveanu, Jozef Stefanik, Anna Kokkinidou

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

This paper presents a joint translation project implemented by the Directorate-General for Translation (DGT) of the European Commission and participating universities from the European Master's in Translation Network (EMT), including the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH).

The project was initiated during the spring semester of 2026 by the requesting AI Unit of the DGT and was coordinated by Professors Sánchez Gijón and Susana Valdez, EMT Board members and co-leaders

of Working Group 5 on Linguistic Data and Terminology. The project's primary objective is to translate the MMLU dataset into all European languages and therefore contribute to the EU-oriented evaluation of Large Language Models (LLMs). Thus, this initiative aligns with EU's commitment to advancing Language Technologies (European Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles, 2023).

To this end, a subset of the Massive Multitask Language Understanding (MMLU) dataset, a widely used benchmark for assessing LLM capabilities, has been translated into 11 EU official languages which were taken up by the EMT member programmes for this first edition. These fully human translations are meant to act as a 'golden standard'. Therefore, EMT students were asked to produce translations of specialised texts (biology, sociology, chemistry, etc.) into their mother tongue without using neural machine translation (NMT) or AI solutions. Quality assessment was conducted both by student revisers and academic supervisors.

This paper outlines the workflow, guidelines, methodology, and tools employed in this collaborative project at AUTH, focusing on Greek as the target language and on the experiences of translation students/lecturers within this educational context. It reflects on the pedagogical insights gained, with emphasis on student engagement, skills development, and the integration of real-world industry practices into translator training in the Greek context. Finally, the paper explores how the challenge of translating without the use of NMT or AI tools is perceived by participants.

Elpida Loupaki

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Dr. Elpida Loupaki is Associate Professor at the Department of French Language and Literature and member of the Laboratory Translation and Natural Language Processing (EMEL) at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki in Greece. Since 2002, she has been teaching General Translation, Specialized Translation and Terminology Management both at the undergraduate and postgraduate level. She is the director of the Masters' Program of Professional Translation at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, the academic coordinator for the Translation Section and coordinator for the internship program.

She had published several papers in international journals and collective volumes, in the fields of Terminology Management, EU translation, and Teaching terminology. She has coordinated numerous terminology projects in collaboration with international and European organizations such as the WIPO, the DGT of the European Commission and TermCoord of the European Parliament. She was leading the Greek team of the Erasmus+ project "DIALOGOS: Communication in Public Services Interpreting and Translation with Languages of Lesser Diffusion" and has participated in European and nationally funded projects.

She is a member of the European Society for Translation Studies, a member of the Hellenic Society for Translation Studies and a member of the Board of the Hellenic Society for Terminology.

Parthena Charalampidou

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Η Παρθένα Χαραλαμπίδου είναι Επίκουρη Καθηγήτρια στο Τμήμα Γαλλικής Γλώσσας και Φιλολογίας του Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης με γνωστικό αντικείμενο Σύγχρονες μεταφραστικές πρακτικές με εφαρμογές στη γαλλική-ελληνική γλώσσα, όπου διδάσκει μαθήματα που αφορούν την επιχώρια προσαρμογή ψηφιακού υλικού, την πολυτροπική μετάφραση, τη διαχείριση μεταφραστικού έργου, καθώς και τη μετεπιμέλεια κειμένων από αυτόματη μετάφραση και Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη, τόσο σε προπτυχιακό, όσο και σε μεταπτυχιακό επίπεδο. Συμμετέχει ενεργά σε διεθνή δίκτυα για τη μετάφραση όπως το Διεθνές Δίκτυο Προσομοίωσης Μεταφραστικών Γραφείων INSTB και το δίκτυο για τη δημιουργία Πολύγλωσσου Σώματος Κειμένων Εκπαιδευομένων στη Μετάφραση MUST και έχει υπάρξει μέλος ερευνητικών ομάδων σε διεθνή ερευνητικά προγράμματα, όπως το Erasmus+ Dialogos και το Cost Action Language in the Human-Machine Era (LITHME). Η έρευνά της έχει δημοσιευθεί σε εξειδικευμένα επιστημονικά περιοδικά όπως το Forum, το Punctum, το Syn-thèses, το The Journal of Internationalization and Localization και το The Journal of Spe-

cialized Translation, ενώ έχει συνεπιμεληθεί Τόμους για τη μετάφραση και τις σύγχρονες πτυχές της, τόσο σε εγχώριο, όσο και σε διεθνές πλαίσιο. Είναι μέλος της Ευρωπαϊκής Εταιρείας για τη Μεταφρασεολογία (EST), καθώς και της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Μεταφρασεολογίας (ΕΕμ), στην οποία ασκεί καθήκοντα Προέδρου από το 2026.

Elina Symseridou

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Dr. Elina Symseridou is a professional translator and Laboratory Teaching Staff member at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, teaching translation courses from French and English into Greek at the bachelor and postgraduate level.

She holds a PhD in Applied Translation Studies from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, where her doctoral research explored specialized translation pedagogy, with a focus on creating and using ad hoc corpora and developing teaching approaches that utilize digital technologies. She also earned a BA and an MA in Professional Translation from the Institut de Traducteurs, d'Interprètes et de Relations Internationales (ITIRI) at the University of Strasbourg, as well as a BA in French Language and Literature from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

Currently a postdoctoral researcher, her work investigates the determinologization of medical texts within the framework of community translation. Additionally, she has participated in the European project DIALOGOS, which addresses the communication barriers faced by migrants, specifically those from countries with languages of lesser diffusion.

María Pilar Sánchez Gijón

Autonomous University of Barcelona

Pilar Sánchez Gijón is a full professor in the Department of Translation and Interpreting and East Asian Studies at the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB). She holds a PhD in translation theory from UAB (2003) and a BA in translation and interpreting, specialising in German, also from UAB (1997). She is a sworn translator from German into Spanish. She teaches undergraduate and postgraduate courses on translation technology, terminology management, post-editing and translation project management and quality.

Since 2001, she has been the director of the master's in Tradumàtica. From 2014 to 2017 she was Head of the Department of Translation and Interpreting and East Asian Studies, and from 2019 to 2024 she was academic secretary and vice-dean of undergraduate and postgraduate studies. She has published extensively in leading journals and monographs on topics such as machine translation, post-editing, translation technologies and applied terminology. Since 2015 she has also been editor-in-chief of Revista Tradumàtica (covering translation technologies).

Susana Valdez

Leiden University Centre for Linguistics

Susana Valdez is an Assistant Professor of Translation Studies at Leiden University (Netherlands). She serves on the board of the European Masters in Translation network, co-leads the Linguistic Data and Terminology working group with Pilar Sanchez Gijon, and coordinates the DGT-EMT MMLU Dataset Localization Project. Her PhD (Summa Cum Laude, 2019), conducted in co-tutelle between the universities of Lisbon and Ghent, focused on expert-to-expert communication in multilingual healthcare settings. Since then, her research has examined how health information is accessed, read, and understood in healthcare contexts, and the role of technology in bridging language and cultural barriers for migrant communities, with an emphasis on linguistic diversity. She currently leads funded research projects exploring multi-method approaches to reader reception of health information and the impact of technology on the reading process. In the last five years, she has published over 20 research outputs in peer-reviewed and highly regarded journals (Target, The Translator, Translation Spaces, Perspectives, and The Journal of Specialised Translation) and publishers (Routledge) on health communication, migration, and translation technology. Before taking up her current position, she had spent 15 years in the translation industry and was an invited lecturer at NOVA and Lisbon universities. For further details, see

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5461-2078>

Cristian Brasoveanu

Directorate-General for Translation, European Commission

Cristian Brasoveanu is the Head of Sector for AI Innovation at DG Translation. He coordinates several key activities and projects in the area of AI. That includes AI prototyping activities for new AI-based multilingual services, the EU Institutional LLM project building on DGT's own data, and the AI@EC Network as the European Commission's internal AI community. In the past, he worked as a policy and programme officer at DG CONNECT, including in the area of AI and robotics. Before that, he had other roles at DG Translation, including as translator in the English Language Department.

Jozef Štefánik

Directorate-General for Translation, European Commission

Jozef Štefánik graduated in Slovak, English and Spanish from the Faculty of Arts of Comenius University in Bratislava. In 1995 he received his doctorate (PhD) and in 2001 he was appointed associate professor (Docent). From 1987 to 2006 he taught at various universities, including Comenius University in Bratislava, the University of Pittsburgh, HANKUK University in Seoul and ELTE University in Budapest. During this period, he also worked as a freelance translator.

He is the author and co-author of several books; author of more than 50 scientific studies and articles on various topics, including general and Slovak linguistics, psycholinguistics, bilingualism and multilingualism; editor of the first anthology of bilingualism in Slovak as well as of several books of proceedings of international conferences and colloquia on the topic of bilingualism and multilingualism.

From 2007 to 2009, he worked as a translator at Directorate General for Translation (DGT) of the European Commission (EC) in Luxembourg and from 2009 to 2012, he was a quality officer in the Slovak translation unit of the European Parliament (EP). From 2012 to 2023, he worked as Head of the Slovak Language Department (DGT, EC). Since October 2023 he has been Head of Department DGT B.2, which includes Greek and Romanian.

Anna Kokkinidou

Anna Kokkinidou, with a PhD in legal translation (Summa Cum Laude, 2026, Democritus University of Thrace) has been working in the coordination of the European Master's in Translation (EMT) at the European Commission's DG for Translation since September 2023. Her doctoral thesis focuses on training methodologies for legal translation, catering to both translators without a legal background and lawyers/jurists without a translation background. Her extensive career includes roles as a translator at the European Parliament, a lawyer-linguist at the CJEU, a freelance translator for the European Commission, and many years as a professional legal translator in Greece. Prior to her work in the EU institutions, she served as a research assistant at the Centre for the Greek Language, where she contributed to key projects on the translation of the CEFR, the legislation for the establishment of CEF levels in Greek, the language rights and certification of asylum-seekers, test design, and teacher training. Her academic interests align with this experience, covering the teaching of legal translation—including the use of GenAI—and the acquisition of Greek as L2/FL. Except for her academic publications, she is a published author (two short novels and a poetry collection, contributions to the Greek Press) with her fourth book (poetry) under publication.

KEYNOTE 2

Dynamic Roles of Translators in AI ecosystems

Author(s): Helena Moniz

Helena Moniz

Helena Moniz is the President of the European Association for Machine Translation (2021-). She is an International Speech Communication Board Member (coordinating Awards & Honors and assisting on Ethics, 2025-). She is a Visiting Research Fellow at the UNESCO Chair in Translating Cultures (2025). Helena is an Assistant Professor at the School of Arts and Humanities at the University of Lisbon, where she teaches Computational Linguistics, Computer Assisted Translation, and Machine Translation Systems and Post-editing. She is the Chair of the Ethics Committee of the Center for Responsible AI (2023-) (<https://centerforresponsible.ai>), and the coordinator of the project Bridge AI (<https://bridge-ai.eu>). Since 2025, she is an integrated researcher at the Center of Linguistics of the University of Lisbon and a researcher at INESC-ID. Former President of the International Association for Machine Translation (2023-2025).

KEYNOTE 3

Ethics and Large Language Models for Translation: Revisiting the Triple Bottom Line

Author(s): Joss Moorkens

Joss Moorkens

DCU, Ireland

Joss Moorkens is an Associate Professor at the School of Applied Language and Intercultural Studies in Dublin City University (DCU), Science Lead at the ADAPT Centre, Principal Investigator at the RINN AI Centre, Secretary of DCU's Institute for Ethics, member of the Centre for Translation and Textual Studies, and a board member at the European Masters in Translation Network. He has published over 80 articles, chapters and papers on the topics of translation technology interaction and evaluation, and translation ethics. He is General Coeditor of the journal *Translation Spaces*, coeditor of a number of journal special issues and books, including *Teaching Translation in the Age of Generative AI* (2026) and *Developing AI Literacy for Translation* (forthcoming in 2026), and coauthor of the textbooks *Translation Tools and Technologies* (2023) and *Automating Translation* (2025).

[POSTER] Coffee Break & Poster Session

Automatic subtitling in a minority language: the case of gender translation in the videonews published on the Instagram account of Galicia's public broadcasting channel G24.gal

Author(s): Patricia Sotelo

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility | Intralingual Translation

Abstract:

Since 2024, the Galician Audiovisual Services Corporation (CSAG) has used an AI-powered automatic subtitling service – developed specifically for the Galician language – to improve accessibility to content published on social media. The platform with the highest engagement rate, particularly amongst younger viewers, is the Instagram account G24Noticias. This account posts a daily average of 25 short videos featuring journalists, interviewees and public figures speaking in Galician, Spanish, Catalan and English, all subtitled into Galician. Given the media's role in promoting linguistic forms and shaping language attitudes within a society, we examine whether the videonews published on this far-reaching medium comply with the public broadcaster's commitment and legal obligation to ensure non-sexist language use and promote gender equality. To this end, we analysed the usage of the generic masculine form – considered sexist because it renders women invisible – across all 683 videonews posted over one month, taking into account the potential spatial and temporal constraints of subtitling. The results reveal significant room for improvement: 60% of the generic masculine forms could have been replaced with non-sexist alternatives without affecting the brevity or fluency of the subtitled text. This high percentage demonstrates that automated workflows currently replicate gender biases rather than mitigating them, despite the availability of viable linguistic alternatives. Consequently, this study serves a dual purpose. First, it provides empirical evidence that the CSAG could reorient its linguistic policies towards more egalitarian communication. Second, it offers inclusive alternatives that could be integrated into the automatic subtitling system to avoid sexist forms and gender bias wherever possible.

Patricia Sotelo

University of Vigo (Spain)

Patricia Sotelo Dios combines her professional practice as a freelance translator with her academic role as an associate lecturer in the Department of Translation and Linguistics at the University of Vigo. She holds a PhD in Translation from the same institution, where she also worked as a researcher at the Computational Linguistics Group. Previously, she was an instructor of Spanish at the University of Iowa and a researcher at the Centre for Humanistic Studies of the University of Minho. Her academic background includes bachelor's degrees in English Philology and Translation and Interpreting, alongside master's degrees in Editing and Foreign Language Education. She is a member of the Galician Association of Translators and Interpreters (AGPTI), the Spanish Association of Audiovisual Translation and Adaptation (ATRAE), and the Translation & Paratranslation (T&P) research group. Her research focuses on corpus linguistics, audiovisual translation and translation studies based on parallel and multimedia corpora.

Ethics, Responsibility and Inclusive Language in AI Translation

No Box to Check: LGBTQ+ Terminology in AI-Mediated Translation (FR/DE–EL)

Author(s): Stavroula Vraila, Maria Tsigou

Themes: Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation | Legal, Institutional, and Policy Perspectives

Abstract:

Activist discourse resists standardization. As Neural Machine Translation and Large Language Models increasingly mediate cross-lingual political communication, identity-affirming language is routinely absorbed into normative form. This paper examines how prominent AI systems process LGBTQ+ terminology, including pronominal, orthographic, and lexical markers of gender identity, in political and advocacy texts translated from French and German into Greek. The study draws on a purpose-built corpus of roughly 200,000 words, compiled from official websites of private and public organizations and from guides issued by various Francophone and German-speaking states, then processed through several widely used NMT and LLM systems and annotated for terminological, morphological, and stylistic shift.

French and German mark gender inclusivity through distinct morphological strategies, notably French *écriture inclusive* and German *geschlechtergerechte Sprache*, none with a stable Greek equivalent. The corpus also tracks core identity terms: transgender, cisgender, and non-binary. These already circulate in Greek activist usage but carry unequal visibility: transgender is a recognized, marked category, while cisgender names an unmarked default that systems frequently omit or translate away.

A structural linguistic analysis identifies three recurring shifts. Neo-pronouns are rendered as standard third-person forms, a case of terminological displacement. Typographic and morphological markers of inclusivity are lost through stylistic flattening. Most tellingly, cisgender is disproportionately dropped, paraphrased, or replaced with a binary opposite of transgender, reinstating cis identity as the unmarked norm. These shifts reveal systems that default to binary-coded structures when the source is explicitly non-binary, altering the text's political framing.

Beyond documentation, the paper asks what faithful translation can mean when the target language lacks the resources the source mobilizes, or when a system erases a category rather than mistranslating it, and what this demands of translators in AI-assisted pipelines. It closes with implications for translator training and community-informed terminology development in Greek LGBTQ+ advocacy contexts.

Stavroula Vraila

Ionian University

Stavroula Paraskevi Vraila is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University, specializing in Economic, Legal and Political Translation (Greek–German). She holds a PhD from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens and a Master's in Translation Studies from the Ionian University. Her research focuses on the translation of political and legal texts, and the

applications of AI in translation, exploring issues of political ethics and digital bias. She has published widely in Greek and international journals and presented at global conferences. At the university, she teaches undergraduate and postgraduate courses and actively participates in departmental committees (Erasmus, Evaluation, Outreach). Since 2007, she has also worked as a professional translator with publishing houses and digital companies, specializing in institutional and communicative texts with an emphasis on accuracy and functional effectiveness.

Maria Tsigou
Ionian University

Can LLMs really help with the gender-oriented human editing of EU and national administrative translations?

Author(s): Vasiliki Chelidoni, Maria Tsigou

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

This paper investigates the use of inclusive language in EU and national administrative discourse and examines the extent to which Large Language Models (LLMs) converge with or diverge from human editing practices in the corresponding translation settings. Drawing on corpus-based translation studies and critical discourse analysis, the research is based on the compilation and analysis of parallel corpora of EU texts in English, French, and Greek, and comparable corpora of respective national texts (UK/France/Greece), exclusively including official administrative documents. The trilingual parallel EU corpora comprise 4,254,342 words across 1,770 files for the period 1993–2023: 1,282,845 English words, 1,570,898 French words, and 1,400,599 Greek words. The comparable national corpora comprise 3,573,199 words across 1,107 files: 1,256,469 words from the United Kingdom, 1,110,513 words from France, and 1,206,217 words from Greece. The LLM-assisted component examines three specific systems: GPT-5.3 Instant, Claude Sonnet 5, and Gemini 3.5 Flash.

As far as trilingual parallel EU corpora are concerned, the study focuses on the gender-oriented behaviour of LLM-assisted human revisions of EU translations in administrative contexts. The analysis demonstrates, on the basis of descriptive frequency comparisons, that LLMs systematically produce higher frequencies of inclusive language than human-edited reference corpora of EU texts. Rather than merely reproducing existing inclusive language strategies, the models appear to amplify them, revealing the tendency described as “algorithmic overcompliance”.

When it comes to comparable national corpora, the study shows that gender-oriented prompt engineering at inference time and subsequent human-guided editing can substantially improve convergence between LLM-assisted human-edited output and institutional practices. Prompt engineering here refers specifically to the provision and refinement of specialised gender-oriented instructions at inference time and does not involve model training or fine-tuning through parameter updates. Models guided by specialised prompts achieve higher descriptive levels of alignment, as measured through comparative frequency analysis, with exclusively human-edited administrative texts, although performance differences persist across languages, especially in morphologically complex contexts such as Greek. In particular,

the findings indicate that the adoption of inclusive language remains uneven across languages, with English achieving the highest inclusive language usage, French showing moderate implementation, and Greek presenting comparatively lower levels. These results suggest that the diffusion of inclusive language practices is influenced not only by policy recommendations but also by language-specific morphological and institutional factors.

Overall, the findings raise important questions regarding the role of LLM-assisted human editing of EU multilingual and national intralingual translations in administrative communication, highlighting the need for language-dependent and context-sensitive approaches to the implementation of inclusive language in algorithmically mediated translation.

Vasiliki Chelidoni

Ionian University

Vasiliki Chelidoni holds a Bachelor's degree in Translation Specialization from DFLTI* (2021), a Master's degree in Translation Science from the same Department (2023), and is a graduate of the Foreign Language Teaching Program, obtaining a Teaching Proficiency Certificate in English and French (2022). Currently, she is a Ph.D. candidate at DFLTI with her research focusing on the use of corpora and LLMs to study the adoption of inclusive language in drafting and translating EU administrative documents. Since April 2024, she has been appointed as a member of the Gender Equality Committee (GEC) of the Ionian University for a three-year term.

*DFLTI: Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting, Ionian University, Corfu, Greece

Maria Tsigou

Ionian University

Combining Rule-Based Grammars and Large Language Models for the Processing of Inclusive Language: A Comparative Study of French and Greek

Author(s): Maria Papanikolaou

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | The Creative Translator and the Algorithmic Turn | Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation

Abstract:

Inclusive language has become an increasingly important topic in linguistics, translation studies and Natural Language Processing (NLP). Although numerous studies have examined inclusive writing from sociolinguistic and political perspectives, relatively few have investigated its automatic processing and its implications for multilingual applications. Furthermore, although recommendations on inclusive writing exist in several languages, no universally accepted standard has been established, while in France its use is restricted in certain official and administrative contexts. This paper presents an ongoing study that investigates the automatic recognition, generation and translation of inclusive language forms in French and Greek.

The study is based on a manually compiled dataset of representative inclusive forms collected from French and Greek linguistic resources and authentic texts. The selected forms represent the most common strategies of inclusive writing and were chosen because they illustrate different morphological structures and translation challenges. The dataset includes French forms such as enseignant·e, étudi-

ant·e, chercheur·euse and les étudiantes et les étudiants, together with Greek forms including καθηγήτης/καθηγήτρια, καθηγήτης/-τρια, καθηγήτης(τρια), φοιτητής/φοιτήτρια and coordinated expressions such as οι φοιτητές και οι φοιτήτριες.

The same dataset is used in both Unitex and ChatGPT. In Unitex, morphological dictionaries, lexical entries and formal grammars are developed to recognize and model inclusive forms automatically. ChatGPT is prompted to identify, generate, explain and translate the same linguistic forms between French and Greek while preserving their inclusive meaning. The generated outputs are analyzed according to linguistic accuracy, morphological correctness, consistency and translation adequacy. The rule-based descriptions implemented in Unitex serve as a reference framework for interpreting and evaluating ChatGPT's responses.

Rather than comparing Unitex and ChatGPT as competing approaches, this study investigates how rule-based linguistic resources and large language models can complement each other in the computational processing and translation of inclusive language. The findings are expected to contribute to multilingual NLP, machine translation and the development of computational resources for gender-inclusive language.

Maria Papanikolaou

Department of French Language and Literature, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

i am an undergraduate student in the Department of French Language and Literature at Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. My research interests include computational linguistics, natural language processing, translation technologies and inclusive language. My current research focuses on the automatic processing of inclusive language in French and Greek using Unitex and large language models.

Convergence and Divergence in AI-Ethics Governance for Translation: A Comparative Policy Analysis across Five Jurisdictions

Author(s): Khaled Al-Shehari

Themes: Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation | Legal, Institutional, and Policy Perspectives

Abstract:

As generative systems are absorbed into the linguistic infrastructure of multilingual states, the question of how their use is governed has acquired material consequences for citizens who depend on translation to reach public institutions. Yet the ethical governance of artificial intelligence and the study of translation policy have developed largely in isolation. AI-ethics scholarship has converged on a recognisable repertoire of principles—transparency, fairness, accountability, non-maleficence—while saying little about language; translation-policy scholarship theorises how states manage the linguistic dimension of public communication but has not been brought systematically to bear on AI-mediated communication. This paper joins the two. It asks how far the AI-ethics frameworks now shaping translation and communication systems converge across jurisdictions, and where they diverge in ways that matter for linguistic diversity.

The study reports a structured qualitative content analysis—the systematic coding of each document against an a priori codebook, with an intercoder-reliability check ($\kappa = 0.86$)—of 39 national AI policy

and governance instruments (2020–2026), not legislation, from five deliberately contrasting jurisdictions: Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, the European Union, and Singapore. Because the same coding scheme is applied uniformly across all five, the comparison rests on the coded provision rather than on any shared legal system. Drawing on González Núñez’s account of translation policy and Meylaerts’s model of translational regimes, and reading these against Mittelstadt’s critique of principle-based AI ethics, the analysis codes each document both for its ethical commitments and for the translational regime it presupposes, before mapping cross-jurisdictional patterns through matrix analysis.

The analysis reveals a shared principlist vocabulary overlaying markedly different translational regimes, and a recurrent under-elaboration of provisions for linguistic diversity and cultural sensitivity relative to other governance dimensions. The paper argues that principlism, transposed into multilingual settings without a translation-policy supplement, systematically under-specifies the linguistic conditions of ethical AI communication, and it identifies where that gap is most consequential for linguistically plural societies.

Acknowledgement: This work was supported by Qatar University Internal Collaborative Research Grant No. QUCG-CAS-26/27-921. The findings achieved herein are solely the responsibility of the author.

Khaled Al-Shehari

Qatar University

Khaled Al-Shehari is an Associate Professor of Translation Studies at Qatar University. He earned an MSc (1998) and a PhD (2001) in Translation Studies from the University of Manchester. His research examines the integration of artificial intelligence into translation across textual genres, the governance and ethics of AI-mediated communication, and methodological innovation in AI-enhanced translation pedagogy. He is co-author of *The Arabic–English Translator as Photographer* (Routledge), and his work has appeared in *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer*, *The Translator*, *Translation Spaces*, and several edited volumes. He is Lead Principal Investigator of a project, funded by Qatar University, developing an ethical framework for AI-powered translation and communication systems in multilingual contexts, of which the present study forms part. Alongside his research, he teaches translation theory, translation technologies, and subtitling, and works as a practising translator and consultant on translation technology and pedagogy for institutional clients across the Gulf region.

Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility

The Architecture of Remembrance: Memory, Identity, and the Atmospheric Craft of Blended Subtitling

Author(s): Filimon Eliza Claudia, Robert Marcu

Themes: *The Creative Translator and the Algorithmic Turn* | *Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility*

Abstract:

This research paper, rooted in film studies and audiovisual translation, explores the central role played by memory in shaping the atmosphere of cinematic narratives and the characters' identities, and delves into the craft of blended subtitling. By influencing character motivation, perception, and transformation, memory functions not only as a psychological force but also as a storytelling mechanism. The elements of filmic environments become agents that reflect memory, or clues enabling viewers to differentiate between layers of filmic reality. Blended subtitles, a creative form of interlingual or intralingual subtitling closely aligned with the aesthetics of the audiovisual content, differ from standard subtitles because they rely on non-standard placement, animation and graphic design to enhance multimodal cohesion and increase audience engagement. Our examples of blended subtitles emulate the characters' psychological journey, and capture the emotional atmosphere crafted through visual composition, editing and sound design in *Inception* (2010), *Shutter Island* (2010), *21 Grams* (2003) and *Fight Club* (1999).

Filimon Eliza Claudia

West University of Timisoara

Eliza Claudia Filimon is a PhD Associate Professor of Film Studies, Literary and Audiovisual Translation and the Director of the MA 'The Theory and Practice of Translation' at the West University of Timisoara, Romania. Awarded the title of Professor Bologna in 2018, Eliza is a member of the European Film Academy. She served as a member of the Steering Committee of the European Parliament terminology unit DG TRAD-Term Coord-YOURTERM (2019-2021). She is currently a Board member of the European networks ICC (International Language Conferences) and PETRA-E (European Association for the Training of Literary Translators). Eliza is an active member of international assessment boards in the fields of Film, Art and Language and a passionate literary and audiovisual translator.

Robert Marcu

West University of Timisoara

Robert Marcu is an EFL teacher and an MA student at the Theory and Practice of Translation programme of the West University of Timișoara. He runs weekly workshops on Rhetoric and Critical thinking for young adults. His research covers language studies and translation studies. He is an international assessor in literary awards (ELGIN of SFPA - Science Fiction Poetry Association) and a judge for IFF (International Film Festival) platform. He is a literary translator and the translation editor of the SFF magazine *Galaxia42*. He is collaborating in projects mixing technology, language and translation with colleagues from international academic institutions, such as the European Parliament. His research and practice cover multimedia editing, and he is involved in voice training and transcription for educational purposes, as well as localisation projects on accessibility for the blind and visually impaired audiences.

Introducing the ATLAS Accessibility Suite

Author(s): Emmanouela Patiniotaki

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility

Abstract:

ATLAS Accessibility Suite is the first software designed in Greece for accessibility-related services of various kinds. The suite was designed based on professionals' needs and it is the first to combine tools for a variety of access services for live events as well as pre-recorded content, including solutions for surtitling, cinema subtitling, speech-to-text interpreting, and audio description.

After 17 of experience in the audiovisual translation and accessibility, **ATLAS E.P.** identified its customers' needs and decided to design a tool that would improve accessibility for their products and events in ways that make professionals' lives easier. At the same time, a unique parallel user-centred environment can be shared with users, to personalise their experience in different contexts.

Emmanouela Patiniotaki presents the first, beta version of the ATLAS Accessibility Suite for the first time with live tests in different scenarios, as well as the logic behind its built. The first live test of the platform will take place at the Greek <strong data-sfc-root="ep" data-sfc-cb="" data-copy-service-computed-style="font-family: "DEAFestival in September 2026, and users' as well as professionals' feedback will be shared during the presentation, along with next steps for its official launch.

Emmanouela Patiniotaki

ATLAS E.P.

Emmanouela Patiniotaki is the CEO of ATLAS E.P., a company offering linguistic and sensory access services in Greece and abroad, and the managing director of PROSVASIS Universal Access Research and Innovation Lab. She holds a PhD Accessibility through Audiovisual Translation and a MSc in Specialised Translation from Imperial College London, while she is currently researching Accessibility at a postdoc level at Università degli studi di Bergamo, funded by the Italian Government. She has taught at academic level for 15 years, delivered accessibility and localization services since 2008 and is currently designing innovative solutions for universal access through her work and research.

Reframing Audio Description: Directorial Intent and the Objectivity–Subjectivity Continuum

Author(s): Katerina Stogiou, Vilelmini Sosoni

Themes: Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility

Abstract:

Audio description (AD) as a mode of audiovisual accessibility has long been shaped by debates surrounding the appropriate balance between objectivity and subjectivity in the target text. This article approaches the issue from a functionalist perspective, examining how director-informed practices can reframe these tensions. Drawing on a case study, the research integrates the director's input during the preparatory phase of the AD script of the short film *Allimonó* (2020, directed by Iakovos Panagopoulos), foregrounding authorial intention, symbolic layering, and the semantic weight of visual elements. This

process is further enriched through sustained dialogue with the director, enabling critical engagement with both creative intent – as proposed by researchers such as Kruger (2012), Fryer & Freeman (2013), Fresno (2017), J. Jekat & Carrer (2018), and Bardini (2020), among others – and prevailing AD conventions.

The study demonstrates how a skopos-oriented approach (Reiß & Vermeer, 2014), grounded in collaboration with the filmmaker, can support a more nuanced rendering of meaning that aligns with both the creator’s vision and the needs of visually impaired audiences (Szarkowska, 2013). In doing so, it brings into focus two interrelated considerations: first, the need to reconceptualise the objectivity–subjectivity dichotomy (Mazur & Chmiel, 2012) as a continuum of descriptive and interpretive strategies calibrated to purpose and audience; and second, the importance of critically reassessing how audience needs are defined. By systematising the creator’s perspective within the AD process, the article contributes to ongoing discussions on authorship, accessibility, and the ethics of mediation in audiovisual translation.

Katerina Stogiou

Student in the Postgraduate Programme “Science of Translation”, DFLTI, Ionian University

Katerina Stogiou is a translator and an MA student of Science of Translation at the Ionian University. She also received her BA degree from the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University. She translates from English, and German into Greek and vice versa. Her interests include the analysis of political discourse through a translation scholarly lens, sociolinguistics, fine arts, audiovisual translation, and accessibility in the Arts. She is currently working on her master’s dissertation, which combines audio description and the filmography of Greek director Theo Angelopoulos.

Vilelmini Sosoni

Ionian University

Vilelmini Sosoni holds a PhD in Translation and Text Linguistics from the University of Surrey and is Associate Professor at the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University where she also serves as Associate Head. She is the Director of the Research Laboratory for Specialised Translation and Language Technologies (STraLaT) and a member of the University’s Gender Equality and Anti-Discrimination Committee. She also has extensive professional experience having worked as a professional translator, editor, content creator and audiovisual services provider. She has participated in several EU-funded projects and has published extensively in the areas of the Translation of Institutional Texts, Machine Translation and Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility, including Audio Description and SDH.

Artificial Intelligence in the Audio Description Process: A Case Study

Author(s): Ismini Karantzi, Vilelmini Sosoni, Thanasis Epitideios

Themes: Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility

Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence (AI), a powerful catalyst for change, has significantly impacted every facet of contemporary society, reshaping how people live, work, and communicate. Even though it seems to reshape both academic and professional landscapes globally, its role in the field of accessibility has not yet been extensively investigated. When it comes to audio description (AD) for people who are blind or visually impaired (BVIP), as “intersemiotic, intermodal or cross-modal translation or mediation (e.g., Benecke 2007, Bourne & Jiménez Hurtado 2007, Braun 2007, Orero 2005)” in Braun (2008:3), AI tools and tools

integrating AI parameters have recently started to be developed, with more and more researchers also trying to approach this topic (e.g., Bergin & Oppegaard 2024, Cheema et. al 2025, and Pacurar 2025). In the case of Greek, no research has been conducted to date on this aspect, making it a challenging and interesting pathway to study to increase the AD output for the primary target audience, namely BVIP, as Mazur (2020) has put it, and to accelerate its workflows.

Our research focuses on the comparison of a human-created AD with an AI-generated version based on the award-winning short film titled “Φωνές” [“Whispers”] by Lefteris Keteoglou-Poulas. In particular, an audio describer created and timed the AD script with the use of Subtitle Edit, assigned a voice talent, based on specific qualitative criteria (Karantzi 2023), to do the voicing in a professional studio, and synchronized it with the film in REAPER. After running several tests with Gemini 3.0 Pro, ChatGPT 5.2, and Claude Sonnet 4.5, it was evident that Claude Sonnet 4.5 outperformed Gemini and ChatGPT 5.2. Hence, it was chosen to create a time-coded AD script in Greek, which was post-edited, and ElevenLabs was assigned to do the voicing to provide consistent, natural-sounding narration. The analysis focused on 5 dimensions derived from existing AD guidelines and research (synchronization, visual element recognition, information prioritization, accuracy, and linguistic relevance) and was conducted by the authors. Findings suggest that even though the AI tools chosen are of good quality and provide a supportive framework for the audio-described film, they show a lack of proper wording, information selection, prioritization, synchronization, consistency, and visual recognition. However, in terms of voicing, ElevenLabs has strong capabilities. Feedback is hoped to be received from members of the Greek BVIP community and the director to validate our results and to ensure the optimal quality for the final deliverable.

Ismini Karantzi

Ionian University

Ismini Karantzi (Dr) is a postdoctoral researcher at the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting (Ionian University, Greece), where she previously worked as an Academic Scholar teaching Audio-visual Translation, Technical Translation and Humour in Translation. She has presented her research at international conferences and published papers in international academic journals. She is an official translator and a member of the Panhellenic Association of Professional Translators Graduates of the Ionian University/PEEM-PIP), where she also serves as a core mentor in its mentoring programme. She began her professional career in 2015 and has run her own business since 2017, working in translation, editing, and subtitling. Moreover, she has worked as a Translation Project Manager in the Life Sciences and taught Braille at the Regional Association of the Blind of Western Greece. Her academic interests include audiovisual translation, accessibility (AD, SDH, multisensory approach, and artificial intelligence), and readability.

Vilelmini Sosoni

Ionian University

Vilelmini Sosoni holds a PhD in Translation and Text Linguistics from the University of Surrey and is Associate Professor at the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University where she also serves as Associate Head. She is the Director of the Research Laboratory for Specialised Translation and Language Technologies (STraLaT) and a member of the University’s Gender Equality and Anti-Discrimination Committee. She also has extensive professional experience having worked as a professional translator, editor, content creator and audiovisual services provider. She has participated in several EU-funded projects and has published extensively in the areas of the Translation of Institutional Texts, Machine Translation and Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility, including Audio Description and SDH.

Thanasis Epitideios

Thanasis Epitidios is a researcher, sound artist, and PhD candidate at the Ionian University's Department of Audio and Visual Arts, holding an MA in Sound Arts and Technologies and a BA in Audio Technology. His research and artistic practice focus on synthetic soundscapes, specializing in real-time procedural audio for game engines and VR. Professionally, he works in sound design and foley for films and immersive media. He serves as a teaching assistant at the Ionian University and presents algorithmic sound installations and electroacoustic performances internationally, including at Évora_27 (Portugal), Audio Art Festival (Poland), and MusicAcoustica (China). He is a member of HELMCA.

Translation and Interpreting: Beyond Linguistic Competence

In search of the optimal mix of human intelligence and AI in conference interpreting

Author(s): Haris Ghinos

Themes: Interpreting Futures

Abstract:

Conference interpreting is experiencing a twin “Gutenberg moment”. On the one hand, it is being disrupted by Distance interpreting (DI), which requires a bottom-up reconsideration of the cognitive load (CL) imposed on conference interpreters, and on the other, AI is widely expected to help conference interpreters cope with CL in both traditional and DI settings. A “theory of everything” attempts to bring these two together in the quest for strategies to safeguard quality in conference interpreting provided by humans.

In Distance interpreting, we have witnessed successive spatial separations of conference interpreters: from speakers and signers; from the audience; from interpreters sitting in other booths; from technical support; and, in certain cases, even from their boothmates. An attempt to explore resulting challenges in a structured manner has given birth to the Separation model in conference interpreting: each degree of separation induces a corresponding reduction in sensory input delivered to the conference interpreter, generating “extraneous” CL.

In extreme cases, conference interpreters are confronted with additional tasks that are not strictly related to interpreting per se (e.g., technical tasks, meeting moderation), resulting in “exogenous” CL.

Extraneous and exogenous CL is added to the “intrinsic” CL resulting from the inherent difficulty of the speech, thus exacerbating the traditional CL management problem.

On top of tactics applied by the individual interpreter to cope with CL during interpreting, the key CL mitigation strategy on the team level has been the human boothmate, while AI tools are being created to assist conference interpreters in coping with all three categories of CL. An informed discussion is needed on the optimal mix of human and artificial intelligence to safeguard effective communication in multilingual communicative events.

Some of the issues discussed in relation to the above include a new definition of quality; interpreters’ health; accessibility; business continuity; spatial arrangements for conference interpreting; fit-for-purpose; perception of quality by users; new business models; re-educating clients.

Haris Ghinos

CEO ELIT Language Services, AIIC Consultant interpreter

Trained and worked as staff conference interpreter at SCIC, European Commission, in 1985. Since 1987 has interpreted at over 5,000 conferences and meetings for the EU, UN, NATO, OSCE, WEU, IMF, World Bank, ILO, FIFA, FIBA, UEFA, Europol, Eurojust, ICAO, the Council of Europe, the Greek government, the President of the Republic, as well as for the private sector.

Vice President of the International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC) 2021-2022 and 2022-2025. Led the drafting of ISO 23155:2022 Conference interpreting services as Project Leader at ISO TC37/SC5/WG2. A pioneer of Distance interpreting in Europe and founder of AIHub, the Athens interpreting hub, in 2019.

He is a Physicist with graduate degrees in War Studies (King's College London), International Politics (ULB) and Finance.

Held managerial positions with US multinationals in the field of Environment, as well as with PCOs and advertising companies.

The Technological Turn: Interpreting Pedagogy in Transition

Author(s): Anne Martin

Themes: Interpreting Futures | Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

Several years have elapsed since Fantinuoli (2018) asserted that interpreting studies was experiencing a “technological turn”. The Covid 19 pandemic marked the beginning of the widespread use of remote interpreting and, since then, CAI tools and technology in general have assumed an increasingly important role in the interpreting profession. More recently, generative AI has penetrated most aspects of life and is totally revolutionising professional interpreting practice. More recently, Fantinuoli (2025) has suggested that in the short-term AI holds significant potential for enhancing the performance of interpreters. We could even assert that interpreters who do not know how to use AI will be less competitive on the interpreting market.

It is therefore axiomatic that these issues have to be incorporated into the training curriculum. Recent studies would suggest that there is, as yet, no generally established way of doing this and different methods seem to be used, if technology is taught at all. The pace of change is meteoric and teaching practices would seem to be lagging behind.

This paper will offer an overview of the literature published to date on incorporating technology into interpreter training and will discuss student needs and the possible ways of incorporating remote interpreting, CAI tools and AI into the interpreting classroom. For example, should they be taught in a separate module or across-the-board issues, incorporated into every subject?

The results of a postgraduate interpreting student satisfaction survey on the teaching received with regard to remote simultaneous, CAI tools and AI will be presented and analysed. These results will feed into a practical didactic proposal for introducing technology into the interpreting curriculum.

By way of conclusion, we will discuss the problems of applying such a proposal in practice.

References

- Fantinuoli, C. (2018): “Interpreting and technology: the upcoming technological turn”, in: Fantinuoli, C. (ed.). *Interpreting and Technology*. Berlin: Language Science Press, 1–12.
- Fantinuoli, C. (2025) “The Technological Turn in Interpreting and Its Short-Term Implications”. *Colloque international. Nouvelles approches didactiques de la traduction et de l’interprétation*, Knowledge Commons, 26 January. doi: 10.17613/w2asp-c2t87.

Anne Martin

University of Granada, Spain.

Anne Martin has a B.A. (Hons) Languages (Translation and Interpreting) from Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, U.K., and a PhD in Translation and Interpreting from the University of Granada, Spain. She is an interpreter trainer and senior lecturer at the University of Granada, where she was Coordinator of the Master's Programme in Conference Interpreting from 2013-2017. She is a member of the GRETI Research Group (Interpreting and the Challenges of Globalisation: Training and Professional Practice) funded by the Andalusian Regional Government. Her research focuses on interpreting and ideology. She is a practising conference interpreter and member of AICE (Spanish Professional Association of Conference Interpreters).

Beyond Language: Developing Intercultural Mediation Skills in Translation Students through COIL

Author(s): Lyudmyla Kruhlenko

Themes: Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

The emergence of generative AI is reshaping the translation profession, shifting the translator's distinctive role from linguistic transfer towards intercultural mediation – a competence that remains less amenable to algorithmic reproduction. This paper argues that intercultural mediation should be understood not as an auxiliary outcome of virtual exchange but as a core professional competence that increasingly differentiates human translators from AI-supported translation systems. COIL provides a pedagogical environment in which such competencies can be cultivated through sustained interaction with culturally diverse peers rather than simulated classroom activities.

The paper draws on the DIALOGUE project (Developing Intercultural Awareness through Global Online Exchange, March–May 2026), involving over 50 undergraduate students from four Ukrainian universities and Ivy Tech Community College (USA). Although COIL is a well-established pedagogical approach (Rubin, 2017; O'Dowd, 2018), the asymmetry of lived experience between Ukrainian students navigating wartime realities and American peers represents a dimension receiving comparatively limited attention in the virtual exchange literature.

Empirical data comprise reflective essays (n = 28) and video testimonials (n = 10) voluntarily submitted by participating students, analysed using Braun and Clarke's (2021) reflexive thematic analysis. The analysis demonstrates that students increasingly described themselves not simply as language users but as cultural mediators, reporting greater confidence in negotiating culturally embedded meanings, recognising implicit assumptions, and managing communicative ambiguity across divergent social realities – competencies that remain difficult for current generative AI systems to reproduce consistently, particularly in situations requiring context-sensitive judgement, empathy, and intercultural negotiation.

Building on these findings, the paper introduces the DIALOGUE model – an empirically grounded pedagogical framework integrating virtual exchange, reflective practice, and intercultural mediation into translator education. The model complements AI-assisted translation by fostering forms of intercultural expertise that remain fundamentally human-centred.

References

- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2021). *Thematic Analysis: A Practical Guide*. SAGE.
- Katan, D. (2004). *Translating Cultures*. St. Jerome.
- O'Dowd, R. (2018). From telecollaboration to virtual exchange. *Journal of Virtual Exchange*, 1, 1-23.
- Pym, A. (2014). *Exploring Translation Theories*. Routledge.
- Rubin, J. (2017). Embedding collaborative online international learning. In *Globally Networked Learning* (pp. 27-47). Routledge.

Lyudmyla Kruhlenko

Pryazovskyi State Technical University

Dr. Lyudmyla Kruhlenko is Associate Professor and Head of the Translation Studies Department at Pryazovskyi State Technical University (displaced from Mariupol to Dnipro, Ukraine), and a postdoctoral researcher in the Department of English and American Studies at the University of Bamberg (Germany). She holds a Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences (PhD) degree and specialises in language education, intercultural communication, and translation pedagogy. Her postdoctoral research examines linguo- and sociocultural competence development in Ukrainian and German higher education contexts across the late 20th and early 21st centuries. She is the Ukrainian lead coordinator of the DIALOGUE project (Developing Intercultural Awareness through Global Online Exchange), a COIL initiative connecting Ukrainian universities with the universities from the USA. Her broader research interests include Collaborative Online International Learning (COIL), virtual mobility, and the integration of intercultural competence into language and translation curricula. She has presented her work at international conferences in philology, pedagogy, and intercultural communication.

Beyond Linguistic Competence: Entrepreneurial Orientation and Business Identity as Critical Dimensions in Translator Education

Author(s): Virginia Katsimpiri, Stefanos Vlachopoulos, Naoum Mylonas

Themes: Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

Translator training programmes have traditionally concentrated on linguistic and translation competence. The business dimensions of the profession have received far less attention in academic curricula. This gap between linguistic expertise and entrepreneurial readiness sits at the core of this paper.

Although the majority of professional translators work as freelancers, the business dimensions of the profession remain largely absent from formal education. Research in the field has concentrated on translation competence, quality, and technology, while comparatively little is known about what actually enables a self-employed translator to build a sustainable career. This is what the present study examines.

The paper is based on a doctoral research study conducted at Ionian University, using a mixed methods design. The study examines the critical factors that affect the business performance of self-employed translators and interpreters, with implications for how training programmes are designed and how professional development is approached in the field.

The qualitative findings reveal something that numbers alone could not have shown. Most translators and interpreters, even those with years of experience as self-employed professionals, do not identify as entrepreneurs. They see themselves as translators, sometimes as artists, but not as business owners. This

identity gap is not accidental. It is structural, a direct result of educational programmes that have focused on linguistic competence, without addressing how graduates enter the market or sustain themselves professionally.

Further findings point to patterns that appear across different countries and experience levels. Difficulty negotiating fees, inability to communicate professional value, and lack of strategic positioning. These are not personality traits; they are knowledge gaps that can be addressed through education.

The paper argues that translator education needs to expand beyond linguistic competence. Practical proposals for curriculum design, mentoring structures, and professional development are discussed.

Virginia Katsimpiri

Ionian University, Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting

Virginia Katsimpiri is a PhD candidate at the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting, Ionian University – katsimpiri@ionio.gr, supervised by Professor Stefanos Vlachopoulos. Her doctoral research examines the factors that determine the business performance of self-employed translators and interpreters, based on a mixed methods empirical study with translators from different countries. She is a graduate of the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at Ionian University and holds an Executive MBA with a thesis on client acquisition strategies for language professionals. She has worked as a certified translator and professional mentor for nineteen years. She owns a translation company and is the founder of one of the first business coaching platform created exclusively for translators and interpreters. She has been an invited speaker at international conferences since 2017, presenting on topics related to the translation profession, freelance business development and mentoring. She has contributed to professional development in the field through seminars and workshops at the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at Ionian University, and in 2016 co-developed the mentoring programme of the Panhellenic Association of Professional Translators and Interpreters. The research combines her academic background in translation studies with nearly two decades of professional experience, addressing a question that the literature in the field has largely overlooked. Her research interests focus on translator entrepreneurship, professional identity and mentoring.

Naoum Mylonas

Ionian University, Department of Tourism

Dr. Naoum Mylonas is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Tourism of the Ionian University in the field “Entrepreneurship in the Creative and Cultural Industries” (1504 / 08-07-2021, vol. C). He holds a PhD from the Department of Economics of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH) in the field of entrepreneurship. His doctoral dissertation was funded by the NSRF Scholarship Act “Heraclitus II”. He also holds the following degrees: BSc in Economics at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH), MSc in Development Management at the London School of Economics (LSE) and MSc in International and European Economic and European Economic Studies at the Athens University of Economics and Business (AUEB).

He has taught at the Department of Economics of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (PD 407/80), at the Department of Translation and Interpretation of the University of Ioannina (University Fellow), at the Department of Regional Development and at the Department of Tourism of the Ionian University (Academic Fellow NSRF). Since 2018 he has been teaching in the interdepartmental postgraduate programs of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH): “Business Administration and Information Systems” and “Languages, Communication and Administration of Education Services in the modern social, economic and technological environment”. Since 2022 he teaches at the DPMS “Digital Technologies in Hospitality and Tourism Management” of the Ionian University.

From 2021 he participates in the top management team of the Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIE) of the Ionian University. From 2021 he is the Business Developer at the Technology Transfer Office of the Ionian University. Since 2010 to 2017 he was a research associate in the Innovation and Entrepreneurship Unit (MOKE) of AUTH.

Creative Translation and AI

Beyond Survival: The Translating Subjects' Habitus in the Age of GenAI

Author(s): Kostas Polychronidis, Katerina Stogiou, Panajotis Xhebraj, Serena Vandorou

Themes: *Translation Technologies and Human Agency* | *The Creative Translator and the Algorithmic Turn* | *Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation*

Abstract:

There seems to be a kind of mythologising surrounding GenAI, mainly due to its newfound omnipresence in the translation field; its use being embraced by translation service providers, while also promoted within university curricula. Such endeavours are regarded with both skepticism and praise, given GenAI's efficiency in providing solutions. Consequently, GenAI acts as a key factor in altering the approach of the translation process.

The paper aims to explore these alterations via the theoretical lens of *habitus*, seen as a system “of durable, transposable dispositions” (Bourdieu, 1990, p. 53) shaping the translating subjects' behaviour and self-perception within the translation field (Simeoni, 1998). It examines the way in which consecutive market-driven pressure and institutional adoption of GenAI reshape *habitus* through an ethical and political approach (Koskinen & Pokorn, 2021). It also perceives translation as an inherently political act.

The research questions to be answered are: how the translating subjects' *habitus* is reshaped in the age of GenAI, what are its ethical consequences and their impact on emerging translators as political and professional actors and, finally, what is their stance towards its embedding in professional praxis.

Thus, theoretical analysis, its application within translation studies, and critical approaches regarding the ethics and socio-technology of GenAI (Bender et al., 2021) were combined with mixed-format (Likert-scale, multiple-choice, open-ended) qualitative questionnaires handed to MA students of Science of Translation at the Ionian University (academic cohorts 2024-2026), focusing on their professional background, stance towards GenAI, and perception of the altering of the translation praxis.

Most importantly, the article serves as a call to all translators for a more apt approach that exceeds adapting one's *habitus* to survive co-existing with GenAI; opting to underline the importance and indispensability of the human factor in translation praxis.

Kostas Polychronidis

MA student

Kostas Polychronidis is a translator and MA student of Science of Translation at the Ionian University. He translates from and to English, French, Japanese and Greek. His main interests concern intersemiotic and multimodal translation, translation theory and visual art, with a special focus on translating from Japanese to Greek. He has also delved into the dynamics of indirect translation, an area explored in his undergraduate thesis, which examined the translation of haiku poetry from Japanese to Greek; consequently, leading to his inclination towards the way in which distinct cultural aesthetics are preserved and/or transformed across linguistic boundaries. He is currently working on his master's dissertation, which examines the construction of Japanese identity within the contemporary Greek translating praxis and indirect translation, in juxtaposition to American normalization.

Katerina Stogiou

Student in the Postgraduate Programme “Science of Translation”, DFLTI, Ionian University

Katerina Stogiou is a translator and an MA student of Science of Translation at the Ionian University. She also received her BA degree from the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University. She translates from English, and German into Greek and vice versa. Her interests include the analysis of political discourse through a translation scholarly lens, sociolinguistics, fine arts, audiovisual translation, and accessibility in the Arts. She is currently working on her master’s dissertation, which combines audio description and the filmography of Greek director Theo Angelopoulos.

Panajotis Xhebraj

Translator, MA Student in Science of Translation, DFLTI, Ionian University

Panajotis Xhebraj was born in Thessaloniki, Greece and raised in Tirana, Albania. He is a translator and MA student of Science of Translation at the Ionian University. His bilingual and curiosity-inclined upbringing has led him to affiliate himself with literature, literary and translation theory, Balkan linguistics, language philosophy, semiotics and folklore. This delving has resulted in shifting his focus onto the cultural and political turn within translation studies, a trait also reflected in his master’s dissertation, which examines literary translation as a political act through the case of the Albanian translation of W. Shakespeare’s “Hamlet”. He translates from and to Albanian, English, French, Spanish, Italian and Greek. He also writes his own prose, poetry and essays.

Serena Vadorou

MA Student in “Science of Translation”, Ionian University

Serena Vadorou is a translator and MA Student of “Science of Translation” at the Ionian University. They translate from English, French and Italian to Greek and vice versa. Their main interests include: intersemiotic and multimodal translation, the intersection of translation theory and music, and visual art. They have delved into libretto translation focusing on operatic works of Ionian Music School composers, and they are currently exploring multimodality in the translation of Kefalonian folk music from Greek to English.

Η Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη ως εργαλείο ενδογλωσσικής μετάφρασης του Αριστοφάνη: δυνατότητες και περιορισμοί

Author(s): Foteini Tsoukia

Themes: *Intralingual Translation*

Abstract:

Στην ελληνική ενδογλωσσική μεταφραστική παράδοση, η μετεκφορά του Αριστοφάνη στην τρέχουσα γλώσσα αποτελεί διαχρονικά πεδίο αντιπαραθέσεων, με τον βασικό προβληματισμό να εστιάζει στη σχέση συνάφειας των κειμένων και στην παραστασιμότητα των μεταφρασμάτων με όρους σύγχρονης θεατρικής παραγωγής. Η δυσκολία στην ταυτόχρονη επίτευξη των στόχων της πιστότητας και της λειτουργικότητας συναρτάται, μεταξύ άλλων, με την επικαιρική διάσταση των πρωτοτύπων, τα λογοπαίγνια και τη διακειμενικότητα. Η πρόσφατη ανάπτυξη των Μεγάλων Γλωσσικών Μοντέλων (LLM) δημιουργεί νέες προοπτικές για την αξιοποίηση της Τεχνητής Νοημοσύνης (TN) ως εργαλείου ενδογλωσσικής μετάφρασης της Αττικής Κωμωδίας.

Στόχος της παρούσας ανακοίνωσης είναι η διερεύνηση των δυνατοτήτων και των περιορισμών της TN στη μετάφραση του αριστοφανικού λόγου συγκριτικά με ανθρώπινες μεταφραστικές αποδόσεις. Η μελέτη εστιάζει στον βαθμό αξιοπιστίας των LLM στην απόδοση της σημασιολογικής, υφολογικής και

λειτουργικής διάστασης των κειμένων, με έμφαση στις επικαιρικές και διακειμενικές αναφορές, καθώς και στα λογοπαίγνια.

Μεθοδολογικά, η έρευνα βασίζεται σε ποιοτική συγκριτική ανάλυση επιλεγμένων αποσπασμάτων υψηλής μεταφραστικής δυσκολίας από τρία έργα του Αριστοφάνη (Λυσιστράτη, Βάτραχοι, Εκκλησιάζουσες), με κριτήρια αξιολόγησης τη σημασιολογική, υφολογική και λειτουργική συνάφεια κειμένων πηγής και στόχου. Για το κάθε απόσπασμα συγκρίνεται το αρχαίο κείμενο με αντιπροσωπευτικές νεοελληνικές μεταφράσεις και αποδόσεις που παράγονται από δύο LLM (ChatGPT, COPILOT).

Τα ευρήματα δείχνουν ότι τα LLM μπορούν να υποστηρίξουν αποτελεσματικά την αρχική γλωσσική επεξεργασία του αρχαίου κειμένου σε επίπεδο επιφανειακής δομής, υπόκεινται όμως σε σημαντικούς περιορισμούς στην απόδοση βαθύτερων σημασιολογικών επιπέδων, ιδίως σε περιπτώσεις πολυσημίας, διακειμενικότητας και μεταφορικής χρήσης της γλώσσας. Κατά συνέπεια, στην ενδογλωσσική μετάφραση του Αριστοφάνη, η Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη λειτουργεί κυρίως ως υποστηρικτικό εργαλείο του μεταφραστή και όχι ως αυτόνομος μεταφραστικός μηχανισμός.

Foteini Tsoukia

Independent Researcher

Η Φωτεινή Τσουκιά είναι πτυχιούχος Αγγλικής και Ελληνικής Φιλολογίας του Εθνικού και Καποδιστριακού Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών και εργάζεται ως εκπαιδευτικός στη Δημόσια Εκπαίδευση. Κατέχει μεταπτυχιακό δίπλωμα στην Ελληνική Γλώσσα και Λογοτεχνία από το Ανοικτό Πανεπιστήμιο Κύπρου και διδακτορικό από το Τμήμα Γαλλικής Γλώσσας και Φιλολογίας του Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης, με αντικείμενο την έννοια της συνέπειας στην ενδογλωσσική μετάφραση. Τα επιστημονικά της ενδιαφέροντα περιλαμβάνουν την ενδογλωσσική μετάφραση, τη μετάφραση δραματικών κειμένων, τις έννοιες της ηθικής και της επενέργειας στη μετάφραση, καθώς και το αρχαιοελληνικό δράμα και την πρόσληψή του. Έχει δημοσιεύσει σχετική μελέτη στο επιστημονικό περιοδικό Παράβασις, ενώ άρθρο της για την ενδογλωσσική μετάφραση στη σύγχρονη μεταφρασεολογία τελεί υπό δημοσίευση στο περιοδικό Syn-Thèses.

Translating dramatic texts dramatically in the era of LLMs

Author(s): Anabella-Gloria Niculescu-Gorpin

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | The Creative Translator and the Algorithmic Turn | Cultural Mediation and Posthuman Translation

Abstract:

Dramatic translation presupposes more than rendering words and meanings from the source to the target language; it is a linguistic, intra- and intercultural continuous negotiation meant to preserve and/or transform the performative properties of the source text, creating an actable result adapted to the TL's linguistic and cultural specificity.

Drawing on the findings of Hye K. Pae et al. (2026), the presentation discusses a contrastive analysis of human and LLM dramatic translations to see whether LLMs are able to translate dramatic texts dramatically, that is to preserve their innate theatricality, here understood as textual features (e.g. word pace, sentence rhythm, breathing pauses, cultural and extratextual elements such as word play or multi-layered meanings) that turn such texts from words on pages to words on stages, or whether there is still need for human intervention to either *polish* such translations or make them from scratch.

The analysis is multi-layered: on the one hand, it is meant (i) to contrastively analyse LLM and human dramatic translations from the perspective of their linguistic, cultural and theatricality preservation and/or adaptation, and (ii) to see whether LLM back-translation of both human and AI-generated translations yield the original texts and analyse the differences considering the same theatrical parameters.

First, translated excerpts in Romanian, French and English (for non-English texts) from authors like Shakespeare or the Ancient Greeks were chosen trying to avoid important names or cues, possible indicators of the source texts. These already-used-in-theatrical-shows human translations, adapted to and adopted by the target language, are considered baseline translations as their extensive usage suggests that (at least) part of their dramatic features were transferred to the TLs. A comparison of theatricality features, such as those just mentioned, was also performed between the three languages.

Next, using different LLMs, such as Claude, the original source texts were translated into English (for non-English texts) and French, both widely-used languages where better quality is expected, and Romanian, a less-used language where more errors are anticipated. The AI and the human translations are compared based on the core features of dramatic texts, i.e., pragmatics (deictic anchoring and speech acts), semantics (subtext and puns), or syntax (rhythm and fragmented speech).

In order to see how far from the original these translations are and to test whether LLMs can recreate the original texts from human and AI-generated translations, these two types of translation were back-translated into the source language using different LLMs, taking into account that LLM training data likely include these famous authors. For the LLM translations a cross-model back-translation process was used in order to isolate model behaviours while preventing algorithmic self-validation.

H. K. Pae, D. Xia, H. Sun, et al. “*Translation and Cross-Cultural Adaptation of the Chronic Rhinosinusitis Control Test for Global Use.*” *International Forum of Allergy & Rhinology* (2026): <https://doi.org/10.1002/alr.70194>

The scope of our analysis was further extended to a small sample of English untranslated dramatic texts that we translated into Romanian using LLMs and human experts (two linguists and two actors) to check them for the same pragmatic, semantic and syntactic criteria. The resulting outputs also underwent cross-model back-translation to measure their proximity to the original source texts.

The analysis is meant to see whether LLMs lack the creativity needed to preserve the theatricality of the source texts, but also to adapt them culturally and linguistically to the target language, features that are intrinsic to human translators,

Anabella-Gloria Niculescu-Gorpin

The ‘Iorgu Iordan-Alexandru Rosetti’ Institute of Linguistics’ & The ‘Lucian Blaga’ University of Sibiu

Anabella-Gloria Niculescu-Gorpin is a Senior Researcher at the Institute of Linguistics of the Romanian Academy. She was awarded a PhD by the University of Manchester and is a Fulbright alumna. Her research focuses on pragmatics, persuasion, psycholinguistics and on different aspects of human communication and translation. She has coordinated several international research projects as Principal Investigator and has been part of many other collective ones. She has published extensively in important journals, and participated in over 100 international conferences. She is currently conducting research on the interface between human communication and theatre.

Intercultural Competence: The Human Core of Translation and Interpreting in the AI Era

Author(s): Ioannis Karras

Themes: Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education | Cultural Mediation and Posthuman Translation

Abstract:

The rapid integration of artificial intelligence into translation and interpreting practice is transforming both professions and reshaping translator and interpreter education. While neural machine translation, generative AI and technology-assisted interpreting tools have significantly enhanced linguistic accuracy, efficiency and accessibility, they continue to face challenges in interpreting cultural nuances, implicit meanings, pragmatic conventions and audience expectations. Against this backdrop, this paper argues that intercultural competence (IC) is not simply another component of translation and interpreting competence (Karras, 2025; Prieto Ramos, 2024) but one of the defining human attributes that distinguishes language professionals from algorithmic systems.

Drawing on established models of translation competence, including the Process in the Acquisition of Translation Competence and Evaluation model and the European Master's in Translation framework, together with research on intercultural competence, the presentation examines the role of translators and interpreters as intercultural mediators (Federici, 2011) rather than mere language converters. It discusses the distinction between intercultural awareness and intercultural competence, arguing that effective and appropriate translation and interpreting require informed cultural judgement, ethical decision-making and contextual adaptation, which are areas where human expertise remains indispensable despite recent advances in generative AI (Bowker, 2025; Ramírez-Polo & Vargas-Sierra, 2023)

The paper further explores the implications of this reality for translator and interpreter education. Although intercultural competence is widely acknowledged as essential, research suggests that it is often addressed implicitly rather than systematically within translation and interpreter training programmes. This presentation therefore argues that intercultural competence should be addressed more explicitly within translator and interpreter education and training programmes through authentic translation and interpreting tasks, cultural comparison activities, reflective practice, audience-oriented translation projects and AI-assisted translation workflows. Rather than positioning AI as a threat to translator and interpreter education, the paper advocates a complementary human-AI partnership in which technological literacy is developed alongside intercultural, ethical and critical competences (Bowker, 2025; Prieto Ramos, 2024).

It concludes that, in the era of algorithmic language mediation, the future of translator and interpreter education lies not in competing with artificial intelligence but in cultivating the uniquely human capabilities that enable language professionals to negotiate meaning across languages, cultures and communicative contexts.

Ioannis Karras

IONIAN UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR

Ioannis Karras is a Professor in the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting, Faculty of Humanities, at Ionian University, Greece. He holds a B.A. in English and a B.A. in Linguistics from the University of Calgary, Canada; an M.Ed. in Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) from the Hellenic Open University, Greece; an M.Sc. in Intercultural Communication from the University of Warwick, UK; and a Ph.D. in Applied Linguistics from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece. Professor Kar-

ras has lectured as a visiting professor and invited speaker at universities around the world. He has extensive teaching experience in Applied Linguistics, English as a Foreign Language (EFL) Teaching Methodology, and Intercultural Communication at undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral levels. He has delivered numerous presentations at international conferences and has conducted seminars and workshops for national and international audiences. He has also (co-)authored several books, book chapters, and articles published in international journals and conference proceedings in his areas of expertise.

The impact of AI on Translator Education and on the Translation Profession

Η ελληνόφωνη ανώτατη ακαδημαϊκή εκπαίδευση στα μεταφραστικά επαγγέλματα: αποτίμηση, προκλήσεις, προοπτικές.

Author(s): Simos Grammenidis

Themes: *Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education*

Abstract:

Η ίδρυση του Τμήματος «Ξένων Γλωσσών, Μετάφρασης και Διερμηνείας» της Σχολής Ανθρωπιστικών Επιστημών του Ιονίου Πανεπιστημίου συνιστά ένα ορόσημο στον ελληνόφωνο κόσμο γιατί εισάγει τις περί τη μετάφραση σπουδές στο χάρτη της ανώτατης ακαδημαϊκής εκπαίδευσης. Σηματοδοτεί, κατά συνέπεια, την προαγωγή της επιστήμης και της έρευνας παρέχοντας εξειδικευμένη επιστημονική και επαγγελματική κατάρτιση σε ένα πεδίο το οποίο, παρά το γεγονός ότι αφορά ένα φαινόμενο ζωτικής σημασίας για την επικοινωνία και την πρόοδο, πολύ συχνά υποτιμάται, παραγνωρίζεται έως και λοιδορείται.

Στόχος της εισήγησης είναι αρχικά η αποτίμηση των όσων έχουν γίνει τα τελευταία σαράντα χρόνια στον ακαδημαϊκό ελληνόφωνο χώρο για τη θεραπεία του μεταφραστικού φαινομένου, τόσο σε θεωρητικό όσο και πρακτικό επίπεδο, με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στη χαρτογράφηση του εκπαιδευτικού και του ερευνητικού τοπίου, τα προγράμματα σπουδών, τις προσφερόμενες γλώσσες εργασίας αλλά και τα γνωστικά αντικείμενα των διδασκόντων (μέλη ΔΕΠ. ΕΕΠ και ΕΔΙΠ). Στη συνέχεια θα συζητηθούν οι διάφορες τεχνολογικές, κοινωνικές και ηθικές προκλήσεις (Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη, Μεγάλα Γλωσσικά Μοντέλα, παγκοσμιοποίηση, μετανάστευση, κλπ.), οι οποίες όχι μόνο έχουν αλλάξει άρδην το ερευνητικό και εκπαιδευτικό τοπίο ορίζοντας νέες ανάγκες επικοινωνίας και δεξιότητες, αλλά έχουν οδηγήσει πλέον και σε εσφαλμένες έως και επικίνδυνες θέσεις που πλήττουν αυτή καθαυτή την υπόσταση της διαμεσολαβούμενης επικοινωνίας. Τέλος, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη την υπάρχουσα κατάσταση σε εκπαιδευτικό επίπεδο αλλά και τις καταγεγραμμένες προκλήσεις, θα διερευνηθούν οι προοπτικές που διαμορφώνονται για το μέλλον έτσι ώστε και να αρθούν οι προκαταλήψεις, τα στερεότυπα και οι εσφαλμένες θέσεις που ταλανίζουν τα μεταφραστικά επαγγέλματα και η παρεχόμενη γνώση να έχει, εν τέλει, ως στόχο την κατάρτιση επιστημόνων, ειδικών στην πολύγλωσση επικοινωνία.

Simos Grammenidis

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

Ο Σίμος Γραμμενίδης είναι Καθηγητής στο Τμήμα Γαλλικής Γλώσσας και Φιλολογίας του Α.Π.Θ. με γνωστικό αντικείμενο Θεωρία Μετάφρασης – Μεταφρασεολογία. Είναι διδάκτορας Θεωρητικής και Τυπικής Γλωσσολογίας [ειδίκευση Αντιπαραβολική Γλωσσολογία και Μετάφραση] του πανεπιστημίου Paris VII – Denis Diderot. Έχει συμμετάσχει σε ευρωπαϊκά ερευνητικά προγράμματα όπως επίσης και σε μεγάλο αριθμό διεθνών συνεδρίων. Τα ερευνητικά του ενδιαφέροντα αφορούν την γλωσσολογία της εκφοράς και τη μετάφραση, τη θεωρητική προσέγγιση της μεταφραστικής πράξης, τη σχέση μεταξύ πολιτισμού και μετάφρασης, την απόδοση της ορολογίας της μετάφρασης και την ιστοριογραφία της μετάφρασης. Έχει συγγράψει δύο βιβλία και 60 περίπου εργασίες που έχουν δημοσιευτεί σε επιστημονικά περιοδικά. Είναι ο επιστημονικά υπεύθυνος και συν-συγγραφέας ενός ηλεκτρονικού ακαδημαϊκού συγγράμματος [Διεπιστημονικές Προσεγγίσεις της Μετάφρασης,

καθώς και ο επιστημονικά υπεύθυνος της έρευνας «Καταγραφή της μεταφρασεολογικής έρευνας στον ελληνόφωνο χώρο και δημιουργία online διαδικτυακής Βιβλιογραφικής Βάσης Πληροφοριών». Συμμετείχε σε πολλά ερευνητικά προγράμματα και είχε, επίσης, την επιστημονική επιμέλεια για την ελληνική έκδοση βιβλίων μεταφρασεολογικού ενδιαφέροντος. Είναι ιδρυτικό μέλος της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Μεταφρασεολογίας, ιδρυτικό μέλος του International Network of Translation and Interpreting Studies Associations (INTISA) και έχει διατελέσει Διευθυντής του Διατμηματικού Προγράμματος Μεταπτυχιακών Σπουδών Διερμηνείας και Μετάφρασης της Φιλοσοφικής Σχολής του Α.Π.Θ.

Enseigner la traduction à l'ère de l'IA générative ou comment concilier les injonctions paradoxales

Author(s): Antonia Cristinoi

Themes: Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation

Abstract:

Depuis des décennies, les évolutions technologiques bouleversent les métiers de la traduction, le marché correspondant et l'enseignement de la discipline. Bien plus que le boom de la traduction automatique, l'avènement des IA génératives entraîne depuis 2022 des changements radicaux dans le secteur et de multiples interrogations de nature éthique, déontologique ou économique, qui se trouvent désormais au cœur de nombreuses recherches (Monzó-Nebot & Tasa-Fuster 2025, Wang 2025, Moniz & Escartín 2023, Koskinen & Pokorn 2021). Les enseignants se retrouvent souvent en proie à des injonctions contradictoires : d'un côté suivre le développement des technologies, évaluer en temps record leur potentiel et leurs failles, respecter les exigences de rentabilité, de performance et d'adaptabilité du marché de la traduction et des universités, assurer un taux d'insertion professionnelle satisfaisant des diplômés etc. et de l'autre côté gérer une situation financière précaire (alors que les prix des outils sont souvent prohibitifs), défendre la profession et les conditions de travail des futurs diplômés, en leur permettant d'acquérir rapidement des compétences nouvelles en promouvant des méthodes de travail éthiques et respectueuses de l'environnement, pour ne citer que quelques contraintes.

A travers une étude de cas au sein de l'ESIT, cette recherche se propose d'explorer les interrogations et les difficultés des enseignants face à cette situation et les solutions mises en place pour adapter leurs discours et leurs méthodes d'enseignement aux défis auxquels se confrontent aujourd'hui les métiers de la traduction.

L'étude analyse 15 entretiens menés auprès d'enseignants chercheurs titulaires, contractuels et professionnels de la traduction ayant des charges d'enseignement concernant des spécialités et des combinaisons linguistiques variées afin de déterminer et de classer les types de problèmes qu'ils rencontrent dans ce processus d'adaptation et les solutions individuelles mises en place dans leur pratique pédagogique. Ces données permettront d'élaborer ensuite des propositions de solutions institutionnelles implémentables en fonction des contraintes.

Antonia Cristinoi

ESIT Sorbonne Nouvelle

Antonia Cristinoi est actuellement professeure des universités à l'Ecole supérieure d'interprètes et de traducteurs au sein de l'Université Sorbonne Nouvelle et membre du laboratoire CLESTHIA. Ses thématiques principales de recherche sont la théorie et la didactique de la traduction, l'anthropologie linguistique, la linguistique

des contacts entre langues, la lexicographie et constitution de bases de données lexicales, la linguistique de terrain et la documentation de langues. Depuis 2003 elle mène un travail de terrain en Guyane française consacré au palikur, une langue arawak parlée en Guyane française et aux Brésil et s'intéresse tout particulièrement à la protection des langues minoritaires à travers la traduction ainsi qu'au lien entre la mise en mots des mondes et traduction. Elle enseigne la traduction spécialisée, la méthodologie de la traduction professionnelle, la méthodologie de la recherche en traductologie et la préparation à la vie professionnelle.

The impact of AI on translation: Panel discussion by Women in Localization – Greece Chapter

Author(s): Ifigeneia Roulia, Nefeli Antonopoulou, Effie Emmanouilidou, Viveta Gene, Nikoletta Kaponi, Vasso Pouli

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation | Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility

Abstract:

The rapid evolution of artificial intelligence is transforming the translation profession and redefining the role of the human translator. While technological innovation has significantly improved efficiency and multilingual communication, it has also raised fundamental questions concerning human agency, professional identity, ethical responsibility, and the future of translation. This panel brings together researchers and practitioners to examine the changing relationship between human expertise and Artificial Intelligence through interdisciplinary perspectives.

The discussion will explore how translators increasingly operate within hybrid human–AI workflows, where post-editing, prompt engineering, and machine-assisted decision-making require new forms of expertise rather than merely replacing traditional linguistic skills. Panelists will critically assess the opportunities and limitations of generative AI, questioning how it reshapes notions of authorship, creativity, accountability, and professional autonomy.

Particular attention will be given to the ethical challenges posed by the use algorithms, embedded cultural and linguistic biases, copyright and privacy concerns, and the environmental and social implications of large-scale language technologies.

A further focus of the panel is AI translation in specialized and regulated domains, where fluent output may conceal errors with serious consequences for end users. In such contexts, human expertise increasingly shifts upstream, encoded in terminologies, domain rules, and knowledge graphs that guide AI systems, raising questions about where human agency is exercised and who defines the translator's role within the workflow.

The panel will also examine translation from a posthuman perspective, reconsidering translators as mediators operating across linguistic, technological, ethical and cultural boundaries. Rather than viewing AI as either a threat or a replacement, contributors will investigate collaborative models in which human judgment, intercultural competence, and ethical reasoning remain central to the translation process.

Finally, the discussion will address the enduring importance of expert assessment as a framework for evaluating AI-generated translations. Expert assessment remains essential for identifying nuanced linguistic choices, contextual appropriateness, cultural resonance, and ethical implications that AI gener-

ated translations frequently overlook. By integrating theoretical reflection with practical case studies, this panel aims to foster a nuanced dialogue on how translation studies can respond to technological disruption while reaffirming the value of human expertise, critical evaluation, and socially responsible innovation in the evolving landscape of multilingual communication.

Panel Moderator: Nefeli Antonopoulou, Learning Programme Manager - Global Localisation Operations at Pixelogic Media (<https://www.linkedin.com/in/nefeliantonopoulou/>)

Panelists:

1. Effie Emmanouilidou, English>Greek Medical-Technical Translator and Reviewer (<https://www.linkedin.com/in/effie-emmanouilidou/?skipRedirect=true>)
2. Viveta Gene, Head of Global Localization Solutions and Innovation, Intertranslations UK, Postdoctoral Researcher, Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting, Ionian University (<https://www.linkedin.com/in/viveta-gene-phd-04b9318/>)
3. Nikoletta Kaponi, Localization Manager at Workable (<https://www.linkedin.com/in/nikolettakaponi>)
4. Vasso Pouli, Business Transformation Enabler | Localization (<https://www.linkedin.com/in/vasso-pouli/>)

Introduction by Ifigeneia Roulia, Freelance Translator/Editor/Interpreter | Adjunct Faculty at Hellenic American University | Chapter Manager at Women in Localization - GR Chapter (<https://www.linkedin.com/in/ifigeneia-roulia-46538769/>).

Ifigeneia Roulia

Women in Localization - Greece Chapter

Ifigeneia Roulia has been working as a freelance translator/editor/proofreader since 2010 and as a freelance interpreter since 2013, with specialization in life sciences, legal and financial texts and court interpreting. As a freelancer, she has co-operated with various companies. Since September 2017 she has been Adjunct Faculty at Hellenic American University, teaching translation and terminology. She is a member of the Panhellenic Association of Translators, the Hellenic Society for Translation Studies and the European Society for Translation studies. Since 2023, she has also served in many voluntary roles in the translation industry: LocLunch Ambassador for Athens, Greece, Mentor for Women in Localization, Chapter Manager of Women in Localization-Greece Chapter, Team Lead at the MH&W Program of Women in Localization and member of the AI working group of the Panhellenic Association of Translators.

Viveta Gene

Ionian University

Dr. Viveta Gene is a Postdoctoral Researcher at the Ionian University (Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting), in collaboration with Assoc. Prof. Vilemini Sosoni, where her work centers on Knowledge Graph-Mediated Translation (KGMT) as a framework for compliance-aware multilingual communication in regulated industries. She holds a PhD in Translation and New Technologies from the same institution. A recognized industry expert with over 20 years of experience, Viveta serves as Head of Global Localization Solutions and Innovation at Intertranslations UK, where she leads corporate AI localization strategies and workflows. She sits on the Board of Directors of the Globalization and Localization Association (GALA) and is the author of the official GALA Common Machine Translation Post-Editing Protocol.

AI and the Law

Trusting the Machine with the Law: Algorithmic Legal Hegemony in Translation, Interpreting, and Justice

Author(s): Stavroula Vraila, Sotirios Livas, Aikaterini Lampraki, Effrossyni Fragkou

Themes: Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation | Legal, Institutional, and Policy Perspectives

Abstract:

Legal translation transfers concepts between legal systems, and legal concepts derive their meaning from the orders that produce them. This system-bound character makes incongruity, not equivalence, the normal condition of legal translation, particularly between the civil law and the common law. Artificial intelligence systems optimised for fluent output resolve this incongruity in one direction, rendering a concept through the categories dominant in their training data, often through English as a pivot language. The result is a systematic conceptual realignment that the fluency of the output makes difficult to detect. The panel names this algorithmic legal hegemony: the gradual ascendancy of one legal and linguistic order over others through the routine operation of the systems that now mediate legal language.

These systems are already widely used across Europe, from public administration to the courtroom, and their adoption has outpaced both empirical scrutiny and regulation. The stakes are high. Terminology must hold across systems, register carries legal weight, and a single error can misstate a charge, distort testimony, or compromise the right to a fair trial. Under Directive 2010/64/EU the right to translation and interpreting in criminal proceedings is itself a condition of access to justice, which places machine error within the domain of fundamental rights rather than technical performance.

The argument is grounded in emerging empirical research. A corpus-based comparison of how current machine translation and large language model systems render specialised legal terminology into Greek shows that these distortions are systematic, recurring across systems and language pairs. Doctrinal distinctions are flattened, the formal markers of legal force are levelled, and one tradition's categories replace another's. Because the output remains fluent, a non-specialist reader is the least likely to notice them.

When mediation moves from the page to the courtroom, further pressures appear. Witnesses rarely speak the prestige varieties on which speech recognition and translation systems are trained. Testimony given in dialects degrades their performance, so that a second, sociolinguistic hegemony forms beside the conceptual one, favouring standard varieties and marginalising the very speakers whose testimony is judged. The language of the court compounds the problem. The formulaic speech of judges and lawyers already departs from the everyday language these systems model, and in Greece the persistence of neo-katharevousa and archaising register, more marked among younger jurists, widens the gap. Procedural time runs differently in the urgency of flagrante proceedings and the slower hearings before the Court of Cassation, while real-time systems impose one rhythm on both. Open doors, ambient noise, and poorly insulated rooms degrade recognition further.

These shifts do not stay on the page. They enter contracts, judgments, and asylum interviews, and they raise unresolved questions of liability that an emerging European framework, including the AI Act, has

yet to settle. The aim is therefore constructive. Moving from naming algorithmic hegemony to contesting it, the panel develops an evidence-based typology of risk and recommendations for practice, training, and policy, so that efficiency serves rather than erodes the integrity of justice.

Stavroula Vraila

Ionian University

Stavroula Paraskevi Vraila is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University, specializing in Economic, Legal and Political Translation (Greek–German). She holds a PhD from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens and a Master’s in Translation Studies from the Ionian University. Her research focuses on the translation of political and legal texts, and the applications of AI in translation, exploring issues of political ethics and digital bias. She has published widely in Greek and international journals and presented at global conferences. At the university, she teaches undergraduate and postgraduate courses and actively participates in departmental committees (Erasmus, Evaluation, Outreach). Since 2007, she has also worked as a professional translator with publishing houses and digital companies, specializing in institutional and communicative texts with an emphasis on accuracy and functional effectiveness.

Sotirios Livas

IONIAN UNIVERSITY

Sotiris Livas is a Professor of International Relations at the Ionian University. He currently serves as a member of the Governing Council of the Ionian University and directs the Language and Politics Laboratory. Previously, Professor Livas held several significant administrative positions within the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting, including Department Chair, Director of the Master’s Program in Politics, Language and Intercultural Communication, and coordinator of the department’s internship program from 2010 to 2022. He holds a degree in Law from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, completed postgraduate studies at Panteion University, and earned his PhD in International Relations from the Ionian University in 2004. His academic output is substantial, comprising six monographs, fifty scientific articles, forty book reviews, fifty op-eds, and six chapters in collective volumes. Furthermore, he has translated seven books and scientifically edited five others. His research profile includes participation in six scientific projects, serving as principal investigator for two. He frequently participates in international conferences focusing on human rights, Turkey, and the Middle East, and has served as an expert advisor for the Council of Europe regarding the countering of hate crimes. His core research interests encompass human rights, minority rights, Islamic extremism, and the geopolitical position of Turkey within the Middle East.

Aikaterini Lampraki

Ionian University

Katerina Lambraki is a professional translator with over twenty years of experience in the field, working with English, French, Italian, and Romanian. She holds a degree in Translation and has been a member of the Panhellenic Association of Professional Translators Graduates of the Ionian University (PEEMPIP) since her registration as member number 98. Her translation expertise is broad, encompassing fields such as law, administration, politics, the humanities, social sciences, and culture. She actively contributes to the professional community as a member of PEEMPIP’s mentoring program coordination team. In addition to her professional practice, she is a postgraduate student in the “Politics, Language and Intercultural Communication” (Polico) Master’s Program at the Ionian University, bridging her extensive practical experience with advanced academic research in political and cultural discourse analysis.

Use of generative AI in legal translation: A comparative survey of Greek legal translation trainees and professionals

Author(s): Christos Giannoutsos

Themes: *Translation Technologies and Human Agency | Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education*

Abstract:

Recent studies highlight the growing integration of generative AI (GenAI) into Greek legal translation workflows (Panezi & O'Shea, 2025). However, there is limited empirical research on GenAI use by legal translation trainees and professionals working with less-resourced languages such as Greek. Farrell (2025) conducted a survey on the use of GenAI by professional translators. Among 425 participants in Farrell's survey, only two reported Greek as their primary source language and twelve as their primary target language. To address this gap in the literature on GenAI use in Greek legal translation, an anonymous questionnaire with 21 closed-ended questions adapted from Farrell's survey has been developed using Google Forms. This exploratory survey, currently underway, builds on existing survey research by focusing specifically on legal translation. Descriptive statistics and chi-square tests, where assumptions are met, will be used to compare responses from legal translation trainees and professionals in Greece. The questionnaire is being distributed to third- and fourth-year legal translation undergraduate students at the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting (DFLTI) in Corfu, Greece, as well as to DFLTI graduates, who work as professional legal translators and are members of the Panhellenic Association of Professional Translators Graduates of the Ionian University (PEEMPIP). The study has three objectives: (a) to provide one of the first surveys in Greece on the frequency of GenAI use among legal translation students and professionals; (b) to compare perceptions of GenAI and its integration into legal translation workflows among trainees and professionals; and (c) to investigate participants' general and legal translation training in GenAI use. By examining GenAI use among legal translation trainees and professionals in Greece, this study contributes to emerging debates on AI literacy, translation education and professional readiness for GenAI use in legal translation.

References

- Farrell, M. (2025). Survey on the use of generative artificial intelligence by professional translators. *Proceedings of the 46th Conference Translating and the Computer, Luxembourg, November 18-20, 2024*. 23-34. <https://www.tradulex.com/varia/TC46-luxembourg2024.pdf#page=23>
- Panezi, A., & O'Shea, J. (2025). Artificially Translating the Law: Risks of Decentering the Human Expert. *SSRN*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.5816664>

Christos Giannoutsos

PhD Candidate, DFLTI, Ionian University

Christos Giannoutsos is a graduate of the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting (DFLTI) at the Ionian University, specialising in Economic, Legal, and Political Translation as well as Technical Translation, with English, German, and Greek as his working languages. He also holds a degree from the Master's Programme titled "Science of Translation" at DFLTI. He completed a three-month internship as a translator at the European Central Bank. He is currently a professional translator and a Ph.D. candidate at DFLTI in the field of legal translation. His research interests include translation pedagogy and legal translation, with a particular focus on Neural Machine Translation (NMT) and Generative AI (GenAI). He is also a member of the Panhellenic Association of Professional Translators Graduates of the Ionian University (PEEMPIP).

Found in translation: Looking for free and creative choices in AI-generated translations

Author(s): Georgios Bouchagiar, Maria Bottis

Themes: *Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation*

Abstract:

Found in translation: Looking for free and creative choices in AI-generated translations

Translators have traditionally played an essential role in bridging languages and cultures. On the one hand, they attribute meaning to the source text that was written in a concrete cultural context. On the other hand, they transfer that meaning to a precise other cultural context, the target audience.

A critical challenge for translators, as mediators, is the striking of a fair balance between remaining faithful to the source text and guaranteeing that the target audience gets a message that resonates with them (Liddicoat 2016). To the degree that translators go beyond mere word-to-word translation and move toward creative adaptation, their derivative work can meet originality and be protected under the European copyright regime (WIPO 2026; Pila & Torremans 2019).

AI-uses for translation purposes pose a key question: can AI-generated/assisted translations satisfy this same originality threshold or does the lack of genuine human creative choices render them mere technical reproductions, unprotectable by copyright?

This contribution explores how the old-school ‘droit d’ auteur’, as developed in European case law (Infopaq; Football Association Premier League; Painer; Cofemel), can be applied to three increasingly common scenarios: (i) raw AI-translation output; (ii) light post-editing (e.g., fixing errors without changing stylistic choices); and (iii) substantial human revision reshaping tone and other creative dimensions for the target audience. It submits that originality in translation should be assessed by the traceable free and creative choices made by the human, reflecting the above balancing between fidelity and resonance that has long shaped the translator’s work. Building on latest discussions on AI/copyright (Karttunen 2025), we propose a framework for distinguishing protectable human-authored translations from unprotectable AI-outputs with concrete implications for translators’ rights and duties.

References:

C-5/08, *Infopaq International* (CJEU, 16 July 2009)

C-145/10, *Painer* (CJEU, 1 December 2011)

C-403/08, *Football Association Premier League and Others* (CJEU, 4 October 2011)

C-683/17, *Cofemel* (CJEU, 12 September 2019)

Karttunen S, ‘Copyright of AI-generated works: Approaches in the EU and beyond’ (PE 782.585; European Parliamentary Research Service, December 2025)

Liddicoat A, ‘Translation as Intercultural Mediation: Setting the Scene’ (2016) 24(3) *Perspectives: Studies in Translation Theory and Practice* 347

Pila J and Torremans P, *European Intellectual Property Law* (2nd edn, Oxford University Press 2019)

WIPO, *Guide to the Copyright and Related Rights Treaties Administered by WIPO* (2nd edn, WIPO 2026)

Georgios Bouchagiar*Ionian University and Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

Dr Georgios Bouchagiar is a postdoctoral researcher at VUB CDSL (and the Ionian University), focusing on law and technology. He holds a PhD on surveillance and privacy (Ionian University), an LLM on law and technology (Tilburg University), a MSc on intellectual property and new technologies (Ionian University) and a law degree (Athens Law School). Since 2018 his professional experience has included research on: AI, data protection and surveillance (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki); criminal law/procedure and new technologies (University of Luxembourg and Free University of Brussels); biometric surveillance (Tilburg University); and intellectual property rights and distributed ledger technologies (University of Amsterdam and University of Antwerp). He regularly presents his work in international conferences and other academic venues and his publication-record includes more than 70 entries.

Maria Bottis*Ionian University*

Maria Bottis is an Attorney-at-law and a Professor, School of Information Science and Informatics, DALMS, Ionian University. She graduated from Arsakeion High School of Patras with High Honors (20/20 graduation certificate, first of class) and had been under full tuition scholarship throughout high school. In 1985, she topped the Greek National examinations for entrance in all Universities/all disciplines with 1998 points over 2000, and entered in Athens Law School first. She is a Honors graduate of Athens Law School (graduated first of class). She is a holder of a LL.M degree (Cambridge Law School UK) a LL.M degree from Yale Law School and a PhD on medical information law and ethics from the University of Athens. She was accepted by Harvard Law School for LLM studies in 1993. She was appointed Faculty Fellow at Harvard University, Center for Ethics and the Professions (2000-2001). She has been awarded scholarships from NATO, the Onassis Foundation, IKY (the Greek National Scholarships Foundation), the Rotary Club of Athens, the Yale Law School, Harvard and Clare Hall, Cambridge.

LLMs, Pitfalls and Quality

Compliance Is Not One Thing: A Human-Validated Taxonomy of Compliance Submodules for Knowledge Graph-Mediated Translation

Author(s): Viveta Gene, Vilelmini Sosoni

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

In regulated industries, “compliance” in multilingual content is routinely treated as a single, undifferentiated requirement, and automated translation pipelines inherit this monolithic view. This paper, the third stage of a postdoctoral research programme on Knowledge Graph-Mediated Translation (KGMT) at the Ionian University, argues that compliance is a stack of qualitatively distinct constraints, and that distinguishing them is a prerequisite for trustworthy automation and a principled division of labour between machine and human evaluator.

Earlier stages of the programme demonstrated that knowledge graph injection transforms compliance detection in LLM translation of dermocosmetics content (EN→EL, EN→FR) from stochastic to deterministic and auditable, raising detection recall from 24% to 100% for regulatory violations across a dermocosmetics corpus under three pipeline conditions. Building on these results, this paper introduces a taxonomy of seven compliance submodules: legal–regulatory, terminological, genre, stylistic–register, brand, cultural–locale, and accessibility, grounded in register theory, stylistics, genre analysis, legal translation studies, and industry quality frameworks, and ordered along a hard-to-soft constraint gradient. While initially validated in dermocosmetics, the taxonomy is designed as a domain-transferable framework for other regulated industries.

Methodologically, the study is deliberately human-analytical: the taxonomy is validated not through further engineering but through systematic re-annotation of existing experimental outputs across the three pipeline conditions, using a double-annotation and adjudication protocol reporting inter-annotator agreement and error distributions. The contested boundary between brand and register compliance serves as the critical test of the taxonomy’s robustness.

The findings speak directly to the question of the human agent in technology: while hard constraints are demonstrably automatable, the soft submodules (e.g. register, brand voice, cultural appropriateness) prove to be where human compliance judgement resists formalization. The taxonomy thus functions as an implementation blueprint for future knowledge graph extension and an empirical map of where, in compliance-critical translation, the human evaluator remains irreplaceable.

Keywords: compliance, knowledge graphs, machine translation, annotation, stylistics, error taxonomy, human-in-the-loop

Viveta Gene

Ionian University

Dr. Viveta Gene is a Postdoctoral Researcher at the Ionian University (Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting), in collaboration with Assoc. Prof. Vilelmini Sosoni, where her work centers on Knowledge Graph-Mediated Translation (KGMT) as a framework for compliance-aware multilingual commu-

nication in regulated industries. She holds a PhD in Translation and New Technologies from the same institution. A recognized industry expert with over 20 years of experience, Viveta serves as Head of Global Localization Solutions and Innovation at Intertranslations UK, where she leads corporate AI localization strategies and workflows. She sits on the Board of Directors of the Globalization and Localization Association (GALA) and is the author of the official GALA Common Machine Translation Post-Editing Protocol.

Vilelmini Sosoni

Ionian University

Vilelmini Sosoni holds a PhD in Translation and Text Linguistics from the University of Surrey and is Associate Professor at the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University where she also serves as Associate Head. She is the Director of the Research Laboratory for Specialised Translation and Language Technologies (STraLaT) and a member of the University's Gender Equality and Anti-Discrimination Committee. She also has extensive professional experience having worked as a professional translator, editor, content creator and audiovisual services provider. She has participated in several EU-funded projects and has published extensively in the areas of the Translation of Institutional Texts, Machine Translation and Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility, including Audio Description and SDH.

Beyond Machine Equivalence: Recognition, the Presence Trap, and the Human Remainder in Translating Peripheral Knowledge

Author(s): Yanyu Zeng, Minmin Xie

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | The Creative Translator and the Algorithmic Turn | Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation

Abstract:

As neural and generative machine translation lower the cost of rendering scholarship across languages to near zero, a hopeful assumption circulates: that automation will finally democratize the international circulation of knowledge from non-Anglophone traditions. This paper argues the opposite. Building on a study of China's state-sponsored academic translation program—where fifteen years of investment produced symbolic presence without citation, uptake, or dialogue, a “presence trap”—it asks how the algorithmic turn reshapes the politics of recognition in cross-cultural academic exchange.

Drawing on Heilbron's world-system of translation and Honneth's theory of recognition, the paper advances three claims. First, machine translation does not neutralize the core-periphery asymmetry of global knowledge but automates it: trained on corpora calibrated to Anglophone norms, it defaults to the highest-probability rendering, assimilating concepts to their nearest dominant-language counterparts wherever no established equivalent exists. Second, by making symbolic presence almost costless to produce, automation encourages a further expansion of supply-driven knowledge export. Yet this risks deepening rather than escaping the presence trap, since the obstacle has never been a lack of translation but a lack of the citation, contestation, and dialogue through which a scholarly community confers recognition. Third, drawing on the author's experience evaluating state-funded academic translations, the paper shows that the decisive interventions—reconstructing a text's argumentative function, connecting a concept to an international debate, preserving the rhetorical identity through which intellectual authority is claimed—are precisely what algorithmic translation and its evaluation metrics (BLEU, COMET, LLM-as-judge) cannot perform.

Recognition, the paper concludes, is relational: it must be conferred by participants within a scholarly field, and algorithms can simulate its surface but cannot enact it. Expert human translation criticism is therefore not a residual craft awaiting replacement, but the site where misrecognition is either reproduced or repaired. It constitutes the distinctly human remainder that persists within, and perhaps limits, the logic of automated translation.

Yanyu Zeng

Hunan Normal University

Yanyu Zeng is Professor of English and Dean of the Foreign Studies College at Hunan Normal University, China, and a Changjiang Scholar Distinguished Professor appointed by China's Ministry of Education. She is Executive Editor-in-Chief of Foreign Languages and Cultures and President of the Hunan Translators Association. Her research spans contemporary American literature, the aesthetic criticism of foreign literature, and the cross-cultural circulation of knowledge, with recent work focusing on the sociology of academic translation and the politics of scholarly recognition. The author of two monographs and numerous articles in leading academic journals, she has led several projects funded by the National Social Science Fund of China and serves as an invited reviewer for state-sponsored academic translation programs. She has held visiting appointments at the University of Cambridge, Columbia University, and Emory University.

Minmin Xie

Hunan Normal University, P.R. China

Minmin XIE, PhD, is an associate professor at the Foreign Studies College, Hunan Normal University, and an assistant research fellow at the Hunan Provincial Research Base for Cross-Cultural Communication. His research focuses on American literature and translation practice. He has led and participated in several national and provincial research projects and has published articles in leading journals such as *Foreign Literature Studies*. His translation, *A New Model of Greek Economic Development*, was included in China's 13th Five-Year Plan National Key Publication Program. He is the recipient of the First Prize of the Fourth Hunan Provincial Award for Outstanding Educational Research.

Beyond Dictation: Translators' Perspectives on Speech-Assisted Machine Translation Post-Editing

Author(s): Jeevanthi Liyana Pathirana, Pierrette Bouillon, Jonathan Mutal

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

Speech recognition has long been used to support dictation in translation, while machine translation (MT) post-editing (PE) has become an established part of many translators' workflows. However, little attention has been paid to the use of speech recognition during PE itself. To better understand translators' views on this possibility, we conducted an online survey exploring current practices, perceived benefits and barriers, and attitudes towards speech-assisted machine translation post-editing (MTPE). After quality control, responses from 52 participants were analysed using descriptive statistics, together with an analysis of the open-ended responses.

Although a promising 53.8% of respondents had used speech recognition for purposes outside translation, only 3.8% reported using it for MTPE. Respondents generally associated speech recognition

with practical advantages such as speed and improved ergonomics, with 69.5% identifying ergonomic benefits as a motivation. At the same time, only 36.5% expressed openness towards speech-assisted PE, while 72.8% considered continuing to work by typing to be easier. Comments provided in the open-ended questions suggested that speech recognition was seen as particularly useful for specific situations—such as repetitive revisions, short segments, or voice commands within CAT tools—rather than as a complete replacement for keyboard-based PE.

Taken together, these findings show that speech recognition is seen as a useful complement to existing PE workflows, particularly where it can improve ergonomics or support specific editing tasks, rather than replace keyboard-based interaction. They also highlight the need to explore new forms of speech-based PE, including using spoken natural-language commands to guide large language models during the editing process. These findings informed the design of COPECO-Speech, a multimodal research and teaching platform that integrates typing, speech-based navigation, and LLM-mediated spoken editing instructions. The platform provides a foundation for systematically investigating how speech interaction can be integrated into future MTPE workflows while also supporting translator education.

Jeevanthi Liyana Pathirana

University of Geneva

Jeevanthi Liyanapathirana is a PhD student at the Faculty of Translation and Interpreting, University of Geneva, where her research question lies on incorporating speech technologies for translation and post editing purposes. She has been a fellow in translation technology as well as a translation technologist in the World Intellectual Property Organization, Geneva and is currently working as an IT Solutions Analyst at the World Trade Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. She holds a Masters of Philosophy in Computational Linguistics from the University of Cambridge, UK (MPhil in Computer Speech, Text and Internet Technology) and a Bachelor of Science (Computer Science Special Degree) from the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Pierrette Bouillon

Faculty of Translation and Interpreting, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Pierrette Bouillon has been Professor at the Faculty of Translation and Interpreting (FTI), University of Geneva since 2007. She is currently Director of the Department of Translation Technology (referred to by its French acronym TIM) and Dean of the FTI. She has numerous publications in computational linguistics and natural language processing, particularly within speech-to-speech machine translation, accessibility and pre-editing/post-editing.

Jonathan Mutal

Faculty of Translation and Interpreting, University of Geneva, Switzerland

A Comparative Evaluation of LLMs vs. NMT Systems in Greek: Aligning Automatic Metrics with Human Perception Across Text Domains

Author(s): Despoina Mouratidis, Georgios Mastrogiannis

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

This paper presents a comparative evaluation of Large Language Models (LLMs) and Neural Machine Translation (NMT) systems for Greek-to-English translation, a relatively underexplored setting for morphologically rich languages. We evaluate a representative LLM (GPT-5-class) against two widely used NMT systems (DeepL and Google Translate) across four text domains: News, Scientific, Technical, and Literary. Our methodology combines automatic evaluation metrics (BLEU, BERTScore, and TER) with expert human assessment, enabling a multi-dimensional analysis of translation quality. Results suggest that LLM-based translation consistently achieves higher fluency and stronger semantic alignment with reference texts, particularly in literary and syntactically complex scientific domains. In contrast, NMT systems remain more reliable in technical contexts requiring precise and concise terminology. Correlation analysis indicates moderate alignment between automatic metrics and human judgments, with BLEU and BERTScore showing the strongest positive associations in this pilot setting. Overall, our findings highlight a domain-dependent trade-off between fluency and terminological precision, and suggest that no single architecture uniformly outperforms the other. While limited in scale, this study provides preliminary evidence on the behavior of LLMs versus NMT systems for Greek translation and underscores the importance of domain-aware evaluation in machine translation research.

Despoina Mouratidis

Department of Informatics, Ionian University

Dr. Despoina Mouratidis is a Researcher and Academic Tutor at the Ionian University, Greece. She holds a B.Sc. in Mathematics from the University of Ioannina, an M.Sc. in Computer Science (Informatics and Humanities), and a Ph.D. in Informatics (2021) from the Ionian University. Her doctoral thesis focused on the multimodal evaluation of stochastic machine translation. She has also successfully completed her postdoctoral research on “Machine Learning in Semantic Analysis of Cultural Data.” Currently, Dr. Mouratidis has a broad teaching portfolio. She serves as a Tutor in the postgraduate Data Science and Machine Learning program at the Hellenic Open University and as a Contract Tutor at the Department of Informatics, Ionian University. Additionally, she delivers guest lectures at the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting, while also working as a mathematician in secondary education. As a member of the Humanistic & Social Informatics Laboratory, her research interests encompass natural language processing, deep learning architectures, fake news detection, and the evaluation of machine translation systems. She has actively contributed to major European and national research projects (Horizon 2020 TraMOOC, ENIRISST+). Dr. Mouratidis has authored numerous publications—receiving a Best Paper Award in 2021—and regularly serves on the program and organizing committees for AI and NLP conferences, including SETN and RANLP.

Georgios Mastrogiannis

George Mastrogiannis is a recent graduate of the Department of Informatics at the Ionian University. His academic interests focus on Artificial Intelligence and their applications in Natural Language Processing and Machine Translation. During his studies, he gained practical experience in data analysis and evaluating large language models.

Multimodal Translation and AI

AI-assisted subtitling of cinematic discourse: Effects on Cultural Meaning, Stylistic Richness, and Interpretive Openness

Author(s): Bahareh Ghannadzadeh

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility | Cultural Mediation and Posthuman Translation

Abstract:

Artificial intelligence has become an inevitable part of contemporary life and has significantly influenced the field of translation and translation studies. While AI has been widely employed in screen content production, it has also increasingly been integrated into audiovisual translation.

Naturally, many of the questions traditionally raised about human translation are now being reconsidered within translation studies, with a renewed focus on machine translation and, more specifically, on AI-assisted translation. The translator's cultural background (Cordonnier, 2002: 38), the close relationship between language and perception (Cadiot and Visetti, 2001: 1), and the importance of continuity (Visetti, 2004: 39) raise new theoretical and methodological questions when translation is mediated by AI systems that lack lived cultural experience and rely instead on training data and computational processes.

In the context of AI-assisted translation, "translation is reconceptualized as an emergent phenomenon produced through the interaction of heterogeneous agencies, including human translators, algorithms, training corpora, interfaces, platforms, and end-users" (Alowedi et al., 2026: 3718). Unlike human translators, AI-generated outputs are shaped by training data, model architectures, and optimization processes rather than lived cultural experience.

This study analyzes English-to-Persian subtitles produced through an AI-only workflow in order to investigate their effects on cultural meaning, stylistic richness, and interpretive openness. Through a qualitative comparative analysis of six purposively selected dialogue sequences from two English-language horror films, *Get Out* (2017) and *The Babadook* (2014), it compares professional human-produced and AI-generated subtitles. The sequences are selected for their culturally embedded expressions, metaphorical formulations, stylistically marked language, and/or interpretive ambiguity. The AI subtitles are generated using ChatGPT (GPT-5.5), without human post-editing, and are compared with human-produced Persian subtitles.

The analysis focuses on three interconnected dimensions: cultural meaning, metaphorical and stylistic richness, and interpretive openness. The study hypothesizes that AI-generated subtitles may tend to (1) standardize or normalize culturally embedded expressions, (2) favour more explicit or conventional renderings over metaphorically and stylistically marked formulations, and (3) reduce interpretive openness by resolving ambiguity. The study thus seeks to determine whether AI-assisted subtitling tends to reduce or increase cultural and interpretive complexity in favour of greater standardization and efficiency.

Bahareh Ghannadzadeh

Ecole polytechnique

Bahareh Ghanadzadeh Yazdi holds a PhD in Translation Studies (Traductologie) and Comparative Literature (littérature comparée). She obtained her doctorate from the University of Artois in France, where she defended her dissertation in 2019. The title of her thesis, written in French, is *Traduire en français et en persan les métaphores de The Hunger Games de Suzanne Collins : réflexions théoriques et problématiques traductologiques*. Bahareh Ghanadzadeh Yazdi has worked as a professional translator for over 25 years and has more than 50 published translations into Persian. Her main areas of expertise include young adult literature and subtitling. Her doctoral dissertation was published as a book in 2022 by Les Classiques Garnier in France. She worked as a lecturer and researcher at the University of Évry (Paris) from 2021 to 2023. Since 2023, she has been working as an administrative staff member in research laboratories.

Adapting songs in the age of generative AI: a multimodal and reception analysis of Papaoutai

Author(s): Loukia Kostopoulou, Konstantinos Digkas

Themes: Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility

Abstract:

The emergence of generative artificial intelligence is reshaping the boundaries of creation across various artistic fields, raising questions about the nature and limits of artistic creation. This paper examines the reinterpretation of Stromae's *Papaoutai* (2013), a song that explores themes of isolation and fatherhood. Originally released as a deeply autobiographical work accompanied by a highly performative music video, an AI-generated Afro Soul version, based on voice cloning using the voice of the singer Arsene Mukendi, was released in December 2025. The song went viral in early 2026, and several weeks after its release, Arsene Mukendi was invited to the studio to produce a music video to accompany the song.

Drawing on theories of music videos, intersemiosis (Kourdis, 2020, 2025), and multimodality (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2001, 2006), the paper presents a comparative multimodal analysis of the original and its adaptation. It explores shifts in narrative structure, colour, gesture, framing, and the interplay between image, music, and lyrics as mechanisms of meaning-making, thereby highlighting the transformation of the emotional and autobiographical qualities of the original work.

The paper further investigates audience reception through sentiment analysis of user-generated comments and reactions on the social media platform YouTube, examining viewers' responses to the original and to Arsene Mukendi's reinterpretation of the song. By combining intersemiotic analysis with reception studies, the paper examines how meaning is constructed through the interaction of different semiotic resources and how the AI-generated cover reshapes the song's tempo, intention, and thematic focus.

Loukia Kostopoulou

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Loukia Kostopoulou is an Assistant Professor of Translation, Intercultural Communication and Intermedial Studies at the School of French, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, and coordinator of the Media Semiotics Research Group (at AUTH SemioLab). She has been a Visiting Scholar to several academic institutions, among which Universitat Jaume I, Reggio Emilia University, the Department of Multimedia and Graphic Arts at Cyprus University of Technology, and New Bulgarian University. She has published a monograph (Routledge,

2023), several edited volumes (Routledge, Palgrave), book chapters and journal articles in areas revolving around intercultural communication, translation and intermedial studies. She is also the guest editor of two special journal issues in intermedial crossovers across audiovisual and interactive media (*Syn-Thèses and Punctum*). She has been involved in several research networks, research projects of the Greek Ministry of Education and European projects such as DIALOGOS.

Konstantinos Digkas

Cyprus University of Technology

Konstantinos Digkas is a PhD candidate at the Department of Graphic Arts and Multimedia of Cyprus University of Technology. His research focuses on branding and digital media. He is a member of the Semiotics and Visual Communication Lab and of the thematic network on the semiotics of digital worlds (Hellenic Semiotic Society). His research interests revolve around place branding, semiotics, digital media and AI.

Moving Mountains with the power of AD

Author(s): Alexandru Nicola, Cintar Adrian

Themes: *Translation Technologies and Human Agency | Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility*

Abstract:

This presentation examines audio description (AD) as a form of intersemiotic translation through a comparative analysis of three contemporary Romanian films available with Romanian-language audio description on Netflix: *Miami bici* (2020), *Tatăl mută munții* (2021) and *Cursa* (2025). Situated within the fields of Audiovisual Translation and Accessibility Studies, the paper draws on Roman Jakobson's concept of intersemiotic translation to explore how visual meaning is interpreted and reconstructed through verbal narration.

The comparative analysis focuses on the translation of visually relevant elements, including settings, character actions, facial expressions, emotions, and non-verbal narrative cues, according to specific guidelines. Particular attention is paid to the strategies employed to convey visual information, such as condensation, explicitation, omission, and interpretative description, as well as to the similarities and differences in the descriptive choices made across the three films.

The findings contribute to the growing body of research on audio description in Romanian, including the AVTIA (Audiovisual Translation for Inclusion and Accessibility), and highlight the value of comparative analysis for understanding current accessibility practices in audiovisual translation.

Alexandru Nicola

West University of Timisoara

Alexandru NICOLA is currently an English teacher and a PhD student at the West University of Timisoara and he is doing research in AVT. He has graduated from the MA programs in The Theory and Practice of Translation at the West University of Timisoara and Educational Management at the Vasile Goldis Western University of Arad. He is interested in audio description, translation studies, and traveling.

Co-author: Adrian CÎNTAR is a Ph.D. Lecturer and researcher in Archaeology-related computer applications at the Faculty of Letters, History, Philosophy and Theology of the West University of Timisoara. His main interests are interdisciplinary approaches to teaching and research. He studied History and English for the BA program, then Applied Informatics for the MA programme. His PhD paper focused on IT Graphics, GIS and Topography applications in Archaeology. He is trained in GIS by ESRI in the USA. He teaches text editing,

databases, introduction to Terminology, computer applied translation using SDL Trados and Ancient Roman Institutions. He is also the web designer of numerous websites for projects and institutions.

Voluntary Translation of Lyrics: Human Translator with Multifaceted Role

Author(s): Ayşe Sırma Yalçındağ

Themes: *The Creative Translator and the Algorithmic Turn*

Abstract:

This study aims to investigate the field of voluntary song translation in the era of algorithms through a case study on a website where song translations are shared. The objective is to explore the multiple roles of the human translator in fan translation of lyrics and the “human added value” (Massey, 2021) beyond lexical transfer in the translation process in this field. Thus, the study intends to contribute to the translation/translator studies by trying to find out why human agency is still relevant and important in this type of translation which appears to be an understudied subject in the field. The website that was chosen for analysis is Lyrics Translate which boasts the world’s greatest stock of translations of lyrics between many different language pairs and which claims its repertoire to be consisting of only human translations. With artificial intelligence and LLM surge in the recent years, the need for and the roles of human translators may be questioned. This study projects to shed some light on these questions through paratextual analysis of the comments of the fan translators in this digital community. The first part of the study includes the most active ten translators of the year according to the translator’s leaderboard of the website carrying out translations involving Turkish as the source or target language. Their discourse around translations during the first seven months of 2026 and the notes they added to the their last fifty translations were used as the corpus of analysis. In the second part of the study, discussions that involved machine/AI translation in the forum since 2024 by translators from various language pairs were analyzed to understand the translators’ and website’s perspectives towards these practices. The preliminary results show that the translators in the field are not only active in translating songs but also in helping/criticizing translations of others, explaining cultural phenomena, and describing their motives for and significance of human translation. The results are also suggestive of the possibility of a collaboration against machine/AI translation threat in volunteer translation, which itself has been seen as a threat to professional translators by some.

Keywords: translation of lyrics, songs, paratexts, voluntary translation, translator studies

Ayşe Sırma Yalçındağ

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University

Ayşe Sırma Yalçındağ holds a BSc in Industrial Engineering (Bilkent University), an MA in Turkish-English Translation and Interpreting (Dokuz Eylül University) and a PhD in Interlingual and Intercultural Translation Studies (Yıldız Technical University). She has been working as a translator since 2008 translating various documents in different fields. She currently works as an Assistant Professor in English-Turkish Translation and Interpreting Department at Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University. Her research interests include Turkish translation history, medical translation, translator studies and translation criticism.

Charting the Greek educational landscape in the Age of AI

Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη και Εκπαίδευση Γλωσσικών Επαγγελματιών στον Ελληνόφωνο Χώρο.

Author(s): Parthena Charalampidou, Konstantinos Kritsis, Stefanos Vlachopoulos, Paraskevi Giouli, Loukia Kostopoulou, Eleni Tziafa, Maria Tsigou, Georgios Floros

Themes: Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

Η διαρκώς αυξανόμενη ενσωμάτωση της Τεχνητής Νοημοσύνης (TN) στον κλάδο των γλωσσικών υπηρεσιών γενικότερα, και στη ροή εργασιών σε πλαίσια μετάφρασης και διερμηνείας ειδικότερα, έχει αρχίσει να μετασχηματίζει το προφίλ των επαγγελματιών στον χώρο των γλωσσικών υπηρεσιών. Παρόλο που η τεχνολογική γνώση αποτελούσε και παλαιότερα εφόδιο για τα γλωσσικά επαγγέλματα στο πλαίσιο της «τεχνολογικής στροφής» (Jiménez-Crespo, 2018, 2020) στα πεδία της μετάφρασης και της διερμηνείας, όπως η χρήση Συστημάτων Διαχείρισης Περιεχομένου (CMS) ή εργαλείων υποβοηθούμενης μετάφρασης (EYM), η σύγχρονη τεχνολογική πραγματικότητα θέτει νέες προκλήσεις και καθιστά εφικτή την επαύξηση της γλωσσικής επαγγελματικής δραστηριότητας μέσω της χρήσης Μεγάλων Γλωσσικών Μοντέλων (ΜΓΜ). Όπως επισημαίνουν οι Olvera-Lobo και Gutiérrez- Artacho (2017), ο πολυμεσικός χαρακτήρας της μεταφραστικής αγοράς δημιουργεί πλέον ανάγκες για «νέα επαγγελματικά προφίλ» (σ. 5461) που εστιάζουν στην ταχύτητα και ταυτόχρονα στην υψηλή ποιότητα σε αυτοματοποιημένα και εικονικά περιβάλλοντα. Κατά συνέπεια, προκύπτει η ανάγκη εκπαίδευσης των γλωσσικών επαγγελματιών στη χρήση τεχνολογιών TN, η οποία δεν θα πρέπει να περιορίζεται στην εκμάθηση χρήσης συγκεκριμένων διεπαφών, αλλά να επεκτείνεται και στην κατάκτηση βασικών αρχών της TN (Mondello κ.ά., 2025, σ. 6).

Συνεπώς, η εμφάνιση της TN και των ΜΓΜ, καθώς και οι εφαρμογές τους στη μετάφραση και τη διερμηνεία, επιφέρουν αλλαγές στη διδακτική των πεδίων αυτών, καθώς και στον γενικότερο σχεδιασμό προγραμμάτων εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης. Αρκετά τμήματα μετάφρασης και διερμηνείας, καθώς και συναφών προγραμμάτων σπουδών, έχουν αρχίσει να προσαρμόζονται στην ανάγκη αυτή της αγοράς, μέσα από τον σχεδιασμό μαθημάτων με μεγαλύτερη έμφαση στην τεχνολογία, καθώς και μέσα από την απασχόληση διδασκόντων και ερευνητών με εκπαιδευτικό ή επαγγελματικό υπόβαθρο στις επιστήμες της τεχνολογίας. Προκειμένου να ανταποκριθούν στις ταχύτατες μεταβολές του κλάδου των γλωσσικών επαγγελμάτων και να εφοδιάσουν τις φοιτήτριες και τους φοιτητές γλωσσικών τμημάτων με τις απαιτούμενες δεξιότητες, τα πανεπιστημιακά τμήματα καλούνται να αναθεωρήσουν το περιεχόμενο, τους στόχους και τα μαθησιακά αποτελέσματα των προγραμμάτων σπουδών τους σύμφωνα με τις προσδοκίες της αγοράς.

Η στρογγυλή τράπεζα που προτείνεται από την Ελληνική Εταιρεία Μεταφρασεολογίας θέτει στο επίκεντρό της τα παραπάνω ζητήματα και επιχειρεί να αναδείξει τον τρόπο με τον οποίο τα ελληνόφωνα πανεπιστήμια προσεγγίζουν την νέα πραγματικότητα που έχει προκύψει από την αυξανόμενη χρήση της TN και των ΜΓΜ, τόσο σε επαγγελματικό όσο και σε ακαδημαϊκό επίπεδο. Διερευνά, επίσης, ζητήματα ηθικής ως προς τη χρήση της TN στο πλαίσιο της εκπαίδευσης των μελλοντικών γλωσσικών

επαγγελματιών και παράλληλα αναδεικνύει τις απόψεις των ακαδημαϊκών σε σχέση με τις προεκτάσεις των τάσεων που επικρατούν για το μέλλον των γλωσσικών επαγγελματιών. Στη συζήτηση συμμετέχουν οι παρακάτω ακαδημαϊκοί από πανεπιστήμια του ελληνόφωνου χώρου:

Στέφανος Βλαχόπουλος, Καθηγητής, Ιόνιο Πανεπιστήμιο

Παρασκευή Γιούλη, Επίκουρη Καθηγήτρια, Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης

Λουκία Κωστοπούλου, Επίκουρη Καθηγήτρια, Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης

Ελένη Τζιάφα, Αναπληρώτρια Καθηγήτρια, Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών

Μαρία Τσίγκου, Καθηγήτρια και Πρόεδρος του Τμήματος Ξένων Γλωσσών, Μετάφρασης και Διερμηνείας, Ιόνιο Πανεπιστήμιο

Γεώργιος Φλώρος, Αναπληρωτής Καθηγητής, Πανεπιστήμιο Κύπρου

Τη συζήτηση συντονίζουν οι

Παρθένα Χαραλαμπίδου

Κωνσταντίνος Κρίσης

Επίκουρη Καθηγήτρια

Επίκουρος Καθηγητής

Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης

Πανεπιστήμιο Κύπρου

Βιβλιογραφικές Αναφορές

Jiménez-Crespo, M. A. (2018). Localization Research in Translation Studies: Expanding the Limits or Blurring the Lines? In H. Van Dam, M. Brogger & K. Korning Zethsen (Eds.), *Moving Boundaries in Translation Studies* (pp. 12–25). Routledge.

Jiménez-Crespo, M. A. (2020). The “technological turn” in translation studies: Are we there yet? A transversal cross-disciplinary approach. *Translation Spaces*, 9(2), 314–341.

Mondello, A., Cini, R., Rasane, S., Karakanta, A., & Casanellas, L. (2025, June). Using AI Tools in Multimedia Localization Workflows: a Productivity Evaluation. In *Proceedings of Machine Translation Summit XX: Volume 2* (pp. 1–7). European Association for Machine Translation.

Olvera-Lobo, M.D. & Gutiérrez-Artacho, J. (2017). Training versus profession: from translation to web localization. *Proceedings of INTED2017 Conference* 6th–8th March 2017, Valencia, Spain (pp. 5461–5469). [<http://hdl.handle.net/10481/45688>]

Parthena Charalampidou

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Η Παρθένα Χαραλαμπίδου είναι Επίκουρη Καθηγήτρια στο Τμήμα Γαλλικής Γλώσσας και Φιλολογίας του Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης με γνωστικό αντικείμενο Σύγχρονες μεταφραστικές πρακτικές με εφαρμογές στη γαλλική-ελληνική γλώσσα, όπου διδάσκει μαθήματα που αφορούν την επιχώρια προσαρμογή ψηφιακού υλικού, την πολυτροπική μετάφραση, τη διαχείριση μεταφραστικού έργου, καθώς και τη μετεπιμέλεια κειμένων από αυτόματη μετάφραση και Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη, τόσο σε προπτυχιακό, όσο και σε μεταπτυχιακό επίπεδο. Συμμετέχει ενεργά σε διεθνή δίκτυα για τη μετάφραση όπως το Διεθνές Δίκτυο Προσομοίωσης Μεταφραστικών Γραφείων INSTB και το δίκτυο για τη δημιουργία Πολύγλωσσου Σώματος Κειμένων Εκπαιδευομένων στη Μετάφραση MUST και έχει υπάρξει μέλος ερευνητικών ομάδων σε διεθνή ερευνητικά προγράμματα, όπως το Erasmus+ Dialogos και το Cost Action Language in the Human-Machine Era (LITHME). Η έρευνά της έχει δημοσιευθεί σε εξειδικευμένα επιστημονικά περιοδικά όπως το Forum, το Punctum, το Syn-thèses, το The Journal of Internationalization and Localization και το The Journal of Specialized Translation, ενώ έχει συνεπιμεληθεί Τόμους για τη μετάφραση και τις σύγχρονες πτυχές της, τόσο σε επιχώριο, όσο και σε διεθνές πλαίσιο. Είναι μέλος της Ευρωπαϊκής Εταιρείας για τη Μεταφρασεολογία (EST),

καθώς και της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Μεταφρασεολογίας (ΕΕμ), στην οποία ασκεί καθήκοντα Προέδρου από το 2026.

Konstantinos Kritsis

Assistant Professor, University of Cyprus and Board member of the Hellenic Society for Translation Studies

Ο Κωνσταντίνος Κρίτσης είναι Επίκουρος Καθηγητής στις Μεταφραστικές Σπουδές και τις Σπουδές Διερμηνείας στο Τμήμα Αγγλικών του Πανεπιστημίου Κύπρου. Η ακαδημαϊκή του σταδιοδρομία στη μετάφραση και τη διερμηνεία συμπορευόταν πάντοτε με την επαγγελματική του δραστηριότητα ως μεταφραστής και διερμηνέας μεταξύ Ελληνικών, Αγγλικών και Γερμανικών. Η διδακτική του εμπειρία περιλαμβάνει το σχεδιασμό και την παράδοση προπτυχιακών ή/και μεταπτυχιακών μαθημάτων σε αμφότερα γνωστικά αντικείμενα σε πανεπιστήμια της Ευρώπης (Ελλάδα, Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο) και της Μέσης Ανατολής (Ομάν). Τα ερευνητικά του ενδιαφέροντα επικεντρώνονται στις διεπαφές μεταξύ θεάτρου/υποκριτικής και μετάφρασης/διερμηνείας καθώς επίσης και σε θεματικές σχετικές με τη διαγλωσσική/-πολιτισμική ανάλυση του λόγου.

Paraskevi Giouli

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

Η Παρασκευή Γιούλη είναι Επίκουρη Καθηγήτρια Υπολογιστικής Γλωσσολογίας στο Τμήμα Γερμανικής Γλώσσας και Φιλολογίας του Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης. Είναι απόφοιτη του Τμήματος Φιλολογίας του Εθνικού και Καποδιστριακού Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών, διδάκτορας του ίδιου Πανεπιστημίου στο γνωστικό αντικείμενο της Υπολογιστικής Γλωσσολογίας και κάτοχος μεταπτυχιακού τίτλου στην Υπολογιστική Γλωσσολογία (*MSc in Speech and Language Processing*) από το Πανεπιστήμιο του Εδιμβούργου. Μέχρι το 2024 εργάστηκε ως συνεργαζόμενη ερευνήτρια στο Ινστιτούτο Επεξεργασίας του Λόγου του Ερευνητικού Κέντρου ΑΘΗΝΑ, συμμετέχοντας στην ανάπτυξη γλωσσικών πόρων και εργαλείων Επεξεργασίας Φυσικής Γλώσσας για την Ελληνική στο πλαίσιο πολυάριθμων εθνικών και ευρωπαϊκών ερευνητικών έργων.

Τα ερευνητικά της ενδιαφέροντα εστιάζουν στη γλωσσική επεξεργασία σε διαφορετικά επίπεδα γλωσσικής ανάλυσης, στη μοντελοποίηση και αναγνώριση ειδικών μορφών λόγου (ιδιωματικού, προσβλητικού και τοξικού), στην Ανάλυση Συναισθήματος και την Υπολογιστική Συναισθηματική, στον υπολογισμό της αναγνωσιμότητας και της γλωσσικής πολυπλοκότητας κειμένων, καθώς και στην ανάπτυξη γλωσσικών πόρων για εφαρμογές Εξαγωγής Πληροφορίας, πολυτροπικής επεξεργασίας και δεικτοδότησης κειμένων, Μηχανικής Μετάφρασης, διαλογικών συστημάτων, και εκπαιδευτικών εφαρμογών. Η έρευνά της αξιοποιεί μεθόδους Μηχανικής Μάθησης, Βαθιάς Μάθησης, Μεγάλων Γλωσσικών Μοντέλων και νευροσυμβολικών προσεγγίσεων, ενώ τα τελευταία χρόνια εστιάζει ιδιαίτερα στην επεξηγήσιμη και αξιόπιστη Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη για εφαρμογές Επεξεργασίας Φυσικής Γλώσσας στην εκπαίδευση.

Είναι μέλος επιστημονικών οργανώσεων, όπως Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL) και European Association for Lexicography (EURALEX), ενώ έχει διατελέσει μέλος του Διοικητικού Συμβουλίου του ACL-SIGLEX και Πρόεδρος του SIGLEX-MWE (2022–2024). Υπήρξε συν-διοργανώτρια της σειράς διαγωνισμών PARSEME Shared Tasks για την αναγνώριση ιδιωματικών εκφράσεων σε κείμενα σε πολλές γλώσσες. Τα αποτελέσματα της έρευνάς της έχουν δημοσιευθεί σε συλλογικούς τόμους, διεθνή επιστημονικά περιοδικά και πρακτικά συνεδρίων με σύστημα κριτών, όπως τα ACL, EACL, COLING και LREC.

Loukia Kostopoulou

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Loukia Kostopoulou is an Assistant Professor of Translation, Intercultural Communication and Intermedial Studies at the School of French, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, and coordinator of the Media Semiotics Research Group (at AUTH SemioLab). She has been a Visiting Scholar to several academic institutions, among which Universitat Jaume I, Reggio Emilia University, the Department of Multimedia and Graphic Arts at Cyprus University of Technology, and New Bulgarian University. She has published a monograph (Routledge, 2023), several edited volumes (Routledge, Palgrave), book chapters and journal articles in areas revolving around intercultural communication, translation and intermedial studies. She is also the guest editor of two special journal issues in intermedial crossovers across audiovisual and interactive media (*Syn-Thèses and Punctum*). She has been involved in several research networks, research projects of the Greek Ministry of Education and

European projects such as DIALOGOS.

Eleni Tziafa

Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών

Η Ελένη Τζιάφα είναι Αναπληρώτρια Καθηγήτρια στο Τμήμα Γαλλικής Γλώσσας και Φιλολογίας του ΕΚΠΑ, με γνωστικό αντικείμενο «Μετάφραση, Επεξεργασία Σωμάτων Κειμένων και Ψηφιακά Πολυμέσα». Διδάσκει μεταφραστική θεωρία και πράξη, μεταφραστικά εργαλεία, οπτικοακουστική μετάφραση και μεθοδολογία της έρευνας. Παράλληλα, συμμετέχει ως διδάσκουσα σε προγράμματα του ΚΕΔΙΒΙΜ του ΕΚΠΑ, με αντικείμενα, μεταξύ άλλων, την επιχώρια προσαρμογή και μετάφραση, την οπτικοακουστική μετάφραση και τα μεταφραστικά εργαλεία. Διαθέτει πολυετή επαγγελματική εμπειρία στη μετάφραση, την επιμέλεια και τον υποτιτλισμό, καθώς και ενεργό συμμετοχή στην ανάπτυξη γλωσσικών πόρων και εργαλείων βασισμένων σε σώματα κειμένων. Τα ερευνητικά της ενδιαφέροντα εστιάζουν στη μεταφραστική διαδικασία, τη γλωσσική τεχνολογία, την επιχώρια προσαρμογή, την οπτικοακουστική μετάφραση, την Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη και τα Μεγάλα Γλωσσικά Μοντέλα. Σχεδιάζει ανοιχτά, ανθρωποκεντρικά ψηφιακά εργαλεία για τη συγκριτική αξιολόγηση και τεκμηρίωση μεταφραστικών εκδοχών. Είναι αντιπρόεδρος της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Μεταφρασεολογίας και συμμετέχει σε επιστημονικές επιτροπές διεθνών συνεδρίων και σε δράσεις που συνδέουν τη μετάφραση με τις νέες τεχνολογίες.

Maria Tsigou

Ionian University

Georgios Floros

University of Cyprus

Georgios Floros is Associate Professor in Translation Studies at the University of Cyprus, Department of English Studies. He received a BA in German Studies with a major in Translation from the University of Athens in 1995, and a PhD in Translation Theory from Saarland University, Germany, in 2001. His research areas include translation theory and methodology, translation ethics, pragmatics, translation pedagogy, terminology, translation history and the uses of translation in other disciplines. He was academic coordinator of the MA in Conference Interpreting (2004-2007) and has participated in or led international and locally funded projects. He is the author of the monograph *Kulturelle Konstellationen in Texten*, of several articles and chapters in international refereed journals and handbooks, as well as co-editor of a volume on Translation in Language Teaching and Assessment and of a volume on 'Unstated' Mediation: On the Ethical Aspects of Non-Professional Interpreting and Translation.

AI in the Workplace

Translation Technologies, Artificial Intelligence, and Physical Activity: Creating Multilingual Educational Environments to Promote Health and Inclusion

Author(s): Vasiliki Karmi, Panagiotis Androutsopoulos

Themes: *Translation Technologies and Human Agency*

Abstract:

This study examines the contribution of neural translation technologies and generative Artificial Intelligence in fostering multilingual and inclusive learning environments in Physical Education (PE). Driven by the increasing multiculturalism in contemporary schools, there is a growing need for digital tools that streamline communication, enhance student engagement, and ensure equal access to learning. The study was conducted with a sample of 258 participants (143 elementary school students, 65 middle school students, and 50 teachers) from schools under the Regional Directorate of Education of Western Greece. A structured five-point Likert-type questionnaire was used to collect data, assessing participants' perceptions regarding the use of AI tools, physical activity, language development, and inclusion. At the same time, a six-week educational intervention titled "Move, Learn and Communicate" was designed and implemented. This intervention integrated a series of activities focused on English sports terminology acquisition, the development of multilingual physical activities, the creation of exercise programmes with the assistance of AI, and the organisation of an intercultural sports festival. The findings indicate highly positive attitudes among participants toward the use of AI, a significant increase in physical activity, enhanced language proficiency in English sports terminology, and a strengthened sense of inclusion and cooperation among students. Furthermore, positive correlations were identified between the use of digital tools and the quality of the educational experience in terms of active participation, language development, and social interaction. In conclusion, integrating translation technologies and generative AI in Physical Education has the potential to significantly advance innovative, inclusive, and multilingual learning environments, ultimately promoting health, collaboration, and intercultural empathy in modern schools.

Vasiliki Karmi

Ionian University | DIRECTORATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION OF KERKYRA

Vasiliki Karmi is an English language teacher (PE06) with 20 years of teaching experience at all levels of education. She holds a Bachelor's degree from the Department of English Language and Literature (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens) and a degree from the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation, and Interpretation at the Ionian University, with English and German as her working languages. She holds a Master's degree in "Translation Studies" and is currently completing her second Master's degree in "Politics, Language, and Intercultural Communication" from the Ionian University. She has published extensively in the proceedings of international conferences and peer-reviewed academic journals, focusing on innovative teaching methods, digital literacy, and intercultural education.

Panagiotis Androutsopoulos

Dr. Panagiotis Androutsopoulos has worked in Greek State schools since 2000. He currently serves in the capacity of Physical Education Advisor for the Directorates of Primary and Secondary Education of Ilias, Zakynthos, and Kefalonia. He holds a PhD in Physical Education and Sports, as well as Master's degrees in Human Performance, Exercise Physiology and Coaching and in Performance Optimisation. He has extensive experience in sports science and coaching, having served as Head Coach of Physical Performance and Athletic Development for national teams under the auspices of the Hellenic Basketball Federation, in addition to professional clubs competing at a national level. Concurrently, he engages proactively in scientific conferences, educational initiatives, and research programmes, with publications in the fields of exercise physiology and athletic performance.

Beyond Translation: Evaluating AI-Generated Easy Language in Workplace Communication

Author(s): Athanasios Breskas, Silke Gutermuth, Silvia Hansen-Schirra, Fabian Merkel

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | Intralingual Translation

Abstract:

Access to workplace information is a significant barrier to participation in the primary labor market for people with cognitive impairments. Although Easy Language (EL) improves accessibility, producing high-quality EL texts is resource-intensive and requires specialized expertise. Recent advances in artificial intelligence offer new opportunities to support the creation and dissemination of accessible workplace communication.

The STARK-LS project (Strengthening Participation in the Primary Labor Market through AI-Generated Easy Language) explores the potential of AI-assisted EL translation in real workplaces. Within the project, workplace materials are first translated into German Easy Language using an AI-based translation system. Then, they are post-edited according to current EL standards. These materials are then used in workplace internships involving people with cognitive impairments to evaluate linguistic quality and practical applicability.

The project incorporates various evaluation perspectives, such as assessing the quality of AI-generated and post-edited EL texts, analyzing post-editing effort, conducting user-centered studies on comprehensibility and usability, and investigating organizational acceptance among employers. Additionally, STARK-LS explores innovative approaches to delivering accessible information. To this end, a prototype mobile application has been developed that captures workplace texts, generates Easy Language versions through AI-supported processing, and provides context-sensitive access to simplified information. The application serves as a platform for investigating how digital delivery formats can support access to workplace information and task-related communication.

The poster presents the project framework, the AI-supported translation workflow, the prototype application, and the ongoing research agenda. By examining the production, evaluation, and workplace application of AI-generated and post-edited Easy Language, STARK-LS contributes to the ongoing discussions surrounding AI-assisted translation, accessibility, and inclusive communication in the algorithmic era.

Athanasios Breskas*Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz*

Athanasios Breskas holds an MA in Translation from the Faculty of Translation Studies, Linguistics and Cultural Studies at Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz in Gernersheim. He is a doctoral researcher at the TRA&Co Center and a project partner in STARK-LS. His research interests include virtual reality, augmented reality, eyetracking, keylogging, artificial intelligence, machine translation, foreign language acquisition, cognition and easy language.

Silke Gutermuth*University of Mainz*

Silke Gutermuth works as a postdoc research assistant and lecturer at the Faculty of Translation Studies, Linguistics, and Cultural Studies (FTSK) at the Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz in Gernersheim where she obtained her B.A. and M.A. in Translation Studies. Her main research interests include translation process research and accessible communication with a focus on Easy Language. Her PhD thesis explored a multi-method approach to Easy and plain language reception. She is responsible for coordination and experimental setup in the eyetracking lab at the TRA&Co Center and co-manages the Competence Center for Translation and Communication (CCTC) in Gernersheim.

Silvia Hansen-Schirra*University of Mainz*

Silvia Hansen-Schirra is Professor for English Linguistics and Translation Studies, the Director of the Translation & Cognition (TRA&Co) Center and Dean of the Faculty for Translation Studies at Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz in Gernersheim. She is the co-editor of the book series “Translation and Multilingual Natural Language Processing” and “Easy – Plain – Accessible”. Her research interests include machine translation, accessible communication and translation process research.

Fabian Merkel*University of Mainz*

Fabian Merkel is a PhD student and research associate at the Faculty of Translation Studies, Linguistics, and Cultural Studies (FTSK) at the Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, where he obtained his B.A and M.A. in Translation Studies. His main research interests are Easy Language and the use of AI in Translation.

Interpreting in the AI Era

Beyond Linguistic Transfer: Emotional Labour and Human Agency in Simultaneous Interpreting

Author(s): Johanna Gaisrucker

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

Amid rapid advances in technological developments in interpreting, questions about the uniquely human dimensions of interpreting have gained renewed relevance (AIIC, 2025; Defrancq et al., 2024; Horváth, 2022; O'Hagan, 2019; Quintanero Raposo, 2024). While machine interpreting continues to advance, scholars argue that human interpreters still possess irreplaceable competences rooted in reflection, intuition, and emotional awareness during decision-making (Braun, 2019; Defrancq et al., 2024; Fünfer, 2014; Horváth, 2022). Building on this debate, this paper argues that simultaneous interpreting fundamentally relies on **Emotional Labour** (the regulation, negotiation, and performance of emotions in socially situated interaction (Hochschild, 2012/1979)), which remains difficult to model algorithmically.

The paper combines Hochschild (2012/1979)'s concept of **Emotional Labour** with sociological role theory (Dahrendorf, 2006; Schulz-Schäffer, 2024; Zwischenberger, 2013, 2017) to examine how interpreters make and justify decisions in line with role expectations. Empirically, the paper draws on cued retrospective protocols from six advanced MA students in conference interpreting. Using qualitative content analysis (Mayring, 2022), it explores how participants describe the reasoning behind their interpreting choices and how they negotiate the often competing expectations of speakers, audiences, and professional norms.

The analysis shows that interpreters do considerably more than transfer linguistic meaning. Their decision-making is characterised by continuous anticipation of audience needs, alignment with speakers' communicative intentions and emotional stance, and conscious regulation of their own emotional impulses. **Emotional Labour** appears not as an incidental aspect of interpreting but as a central mechanism through which interpreters exercise professional agency.

Rather than asking whether AI will replace interpreters, the paper shifts the discussion towards identifying the dimensions of interpreting that resist algorithmic modelling. It proposes **Emotional Labour** as a conceptual framework for understanding the distinctly human value of interpreting and argues that this perspective can enrich current debates on human agency, AI, and professional identity.

Johanna Gaisrucker

University of Vienna

Johanna Gaisrucker holds a master's degree in Conference Interpreting from the University of Vienna. Her research focuses on Emotional Labour as a conceptual framework in Translation and Interpreting Process Studies. In her master's thesis, she explores the role of Emotional Labour in decision-making during simultaneous interpreting.

Reimagining T&I Training in the Age of Algorithms: From Technological Literacy to Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation and a Focus on Humanistic Values

Author(s): Tatiana Kaplun

Themes: Interpreting Futures | Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

The field of translation and interpreting (T&I) studies, like many other disciplines today, seems to be at a crossroads. The rapid pace of technological innovation (Fantinuoli, 2021; Prieto Ramos, 2025) and the growing presence of artificial intelligence (AI) in T&I are reshaping not only professional practice but also the way future translators and interpreters are trained (Defrancq, 2023; Pöchhacker & Liu, 2024; Šveda & Poláček, 2025). At the same time, AI-driven solutions are being tested at the institutional level (e.g. Council of Europe, WHO), long-established programmes are facing closure, raising questions about their long-term sustainability (ELIS, 2026), and the wider decline in language learning continues to affect the pipeline of future professionals (ITI, 2026). Together, these developments call for renewed reflection on what T&I education should prioritise and how training programmes can remain both academically rigorous and professionally relevant.

In response to these challenges, professional bodies, educational networks and international stakeholders are devoting increasing attention to the future of T&I training (e.g. CIUTI, EMCI, IAMLADP, TEF), with more trainers, institutional employers and professional associations joining the conversation on how curricula should evolve in the face of changing professional realities.

Much of the current debate has focused on AI literacy and technological competence (Chen et al., 2025). While these skills are undoubtedly essential, this paper asks whether they alone are sufficient to prepare graduates for an increasingly complex professional environment. We contend that **sustainable T&I programmes are also characterised by their ability to cultivate a complex set of cognitive skills (Setton & Dawrant, 2016; Kalina & Barranco-Droege, 2021), alongside soft skills, ethical and interdisciplinary awareness, and institutional literacy (Bailey-Ravet, 2015; Svoboda, Biel & Sosoni, 2022).**

To explore this evolving landscape, we conducted a **comparative qualitative document analysis** of a purposive sample of postgraduate conference interpreting programmes, complemented by selected examples of collaboration with international organisations, professional associations and continuing professional development (CPD) initiatives. The analysis draws on publicly available information regarding curricular materials and programme and partnership structures, comparing the ways in which programmes incorporate new technological shifts, professional engagement and evolving market expectations. Recognising the limitations of document-based analysis, a follow-up survey and interviews were carried out to provide additional context and understanding. Rather than seeking to establish universal guidelines, the study aims to identify recurring patterns, innovative approaches and emerging best practices and models of collaboration.

Building on these findings, we propose a four-pillar framework comprising academic research, professional practice, professional associations and international institutions. We argue that strong and meaningful collaboration across these four domains is crucial in enabling programmes to respond to technological innovation without undermining the essential dimensions of interpreter training. In particular, we suggest that the longterm resilience and relevance of T&I training depends not only on equipping

students with technological competence, but also on preserving the humanistic values that underpin the profession: ethical responsibility, critical judgement, intercultural mediation skills and institutional awareness.

This contribution therefore offers further support to the four-pillar model of collaboration and competence development, outlining a **holistic framework** for maintaining academic integrity, professional relevance, and long-term sustainability necessary for taking conference interpreting and interpreter training into the future.

Tatiana Kaplun

University of Strasbourg, AIIC

Tatiana Kaplun holds an M.A. Interpreting and Translating (University of Bath) and a PhD in Language Sciences (University of Strasbourg), and has more than a decade of professional experience in the field of conference, business and diplomatic interpreting and intercultural communication. Based in Strasbourg, France, she is accredited with several international institutions and works extensively on the private market as well. Holding a position of Research Fellow with the University of Strasbourg, Tatiana is passionate about conference interpreting history and intercultural mediation and holds a PhD in Language Sciences from the University of Strasbourg. She devotes much of her time to academic research and regularly takes part in international seminars and conferences. A committed conference interpreter trainer, she has taught conference interpreting at ITIRI (Université de Strasbourg) as well as on the Cambridge Conference Interpretation Course (CCIC), and has been invited to train and speak at several other European universities. An active member of several professional associations, including the Société française des traducteurs (SFT) and AIIC. In 2022-2023 she oversaw the development of the AIIC France Mentoring & Outreach Programme, which aims to provide better support to novice interpreters, and assist them in their professional development. The programme has since proven to be a success, and has received praise and support from the professional community, leading to new partnerships with other professional associations and other regions and bodies within the AIIC family. A meeting and event organiser since 2016, Tatiana has been devoting time to consulting work since 2020.

Multimodal Translation and AI

Vom Text zum Podcast: Menschliche und KI-gestützte Sprachmittlung im Vergleich

Author(s): Anna Chita, Marina Vlachou

Themes: *Cultural Mediation and Posthuman Translation*

Abstract:

Vom Text zum Podcast: Menschliche und KI-gestützte Sprachmittlung im Vergleich

Podcasts haben sich in den letzten Jahren zu einem bedeutenden Medium der Wissensvermittlung, der öffentlichen Kommunikation und der informellen Bildung entwickelt. Die Produktion eines Podcasts erfordert jedoch weit mehr als das bloße Vorlesen eines Textes: Informationen müssen ausgewählt, neu strukturiert, adressatenorientiert aufbereitet und in eine verständliche sowie kommunikativ wirksame Form überführt werden. Dieser Prozess kann als eine Form der Sprachmittlung verstanden werden, bei der Inhalte für ein bestimmtes Publikum neu kontextualisiert und zugänglich gemacht werden.

Der Workshop untersucht das Potenzial von Podcast-Produktionen für die Entwicklung von Sprachmittlungskompetenzen und setzt diese in Beziehung zu den Möglichkeiten aktueller KI-Systeme. Im Mittelpunkt steht die Frage, wie sich menschliche und KI-gestützte Sprachmittlung unterscheiden und welche Rolle Kreativität, Interpretation, Adressatenorientierung und kommunikative Entscheidungen im jeweiligen Prozess spielen.

Ausgehend von einem gemeinsamen Ausgangstext entwickeln die Teilnehmenden in Kleingruppen ein Konzept für einen Podcast bzw. produzieren ausgewählte Podcast-Sequenzen. Parallel dazu wird derselbe Text mithilfe eines KI-Systems in ein Podcast-Skript transformiert. Anschließend werden die verschiedenen Produkte vergleichend analysiert. Dabei stehen Fragen der Informationsauswahl, der Strukturierung, der sprachlichen Gestaltung, der kommunikativen Wirksamkeit sowie der Zielgruppenorientierung im Vordergrund.

Der Workshop verbindet theoretische Überlegungen zur Sprachmittlung mit einer praxisorientierten Anwendung im Bereich digitaler Medien. Gleichzeitig eröffnet er einen kritischen Diskurs über die Rolle künstlicher Intelligenz in sprachmittelnden Prozessen und über die Frage, welche Aspekte menschlicher Vermittlungsleistung durch KI unterstützt, ergänzt oder möglicherweise ersetzt werden können.

Die Veranstaltung richtet sich an Übersetzer, Sprachmittler, Lehrende, Studierende sowie an alle Interessierten, die sich mit Sprachmittlung, digitalen Medien und den Auswirkungen künstlicher Intelligenz auf kommunikative Praktiken auseinandersetzen möchten.

Schlüsselwörter: Sprachmittlung, Podcast, Künstliche Intelligenz, digitale Kommunikation, Medienbildung, Mensch-KI-Interaktion.

Anna Chita

NKUA

Anna Chita hat seit Februar 2019 am Fachbereich für deutsche Sprache und Literatur der Nationalen und Kapodistrias Universität Athen die Professur Angewandte Linguistik und DaF-Didaktik. Zu ihren Themenschwer-

punkten gehören u.a. die Pragmatik, Translation und Sprachmittlung und Testentwicklung. Sie leitet das zum Fachbereich gehörende Institut für Multimedia und Sprachanwendungen, dass u.a. die MILA-Zeitschrift und Podcasts herausgibt.

Marina Vlachou

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Marina Vlachou ist seit mehr als 30 Jahren Deutschlehrerin. Zurzeit unterrichtet sie sprachpraktische Kurse und promoviert am Fachbereich für Deutsche Sprache und Literatur der NKUA im Bereich der angewandten Linguistik. Ihre wissenschaftlichen Interessen beziehen sich auf interkulturellen und translingualen DaF-Unterricht mit neuen Medien und Sprachmittlung.

Culture, Creativity and AI

Translating Literature in the Era of AI

Author(s): Yorgos Kentrotis, Rita Kolaiti, Paschalis Nikolaou, Vassilis Letsios

Yorgos Kentrotis

Ionian University

Georgios Kentrotis was born in Molaoi, Laconia, Greece. He studied Law and Political Sciences at Athens University, Faculty of Law, Department of Law. He continued his studies at the postgraduate level in administrative law with Professor Wilfried Fiedler of the Universität des Saarlandes (Saarland University) in Germany, where he was awarded his PhD in Law. For a number of years he practiced Law in Athens and abroad.

In 1994 he was elected Member of the Faculty at the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University, a position he has held continuously ever since. He has taught as a visiting Professor at other universities in Greece and abroad, in Germany and Italy. He has repeatedly been elected President of DFLTI and appointed member of the Senate of the Ionian University. He is a regular member of many international scientific societies. He has received awards for his poetry in Greece, Italy and Spain. He is associate member of the Academia Hispanoamericana de Buenas Letras de Madrid.

His research interests lie in the fields of the theory and practice of translation, philosophy of language, ancient Greek and Roman literature, world literature, and Greek literature focusing on the Heptanese School, Greek surrealism and literature from the inter-war period up to the present. He translates to Modern Greek from ancient Greek, Latin, German, Italian, Spanish, French, English, Russian and Czech.

He has published more than 60 volumes of translations, three novels and six poetry collections. He is a regular member of Olympiacos Piraeus F.C. His further interests include sports, visual arts, classical music and folk music from around the world, especially the Greek folk music “Rembetiko”, Canzone napoletana (Neapolitan songs) and the Argentine tango.

Rita Kolaiti

Ionian University

Rita Kolaiti was born in Patras. She studied Economics in Athens, Film History in London, and Literary History in Paris and Brussels and she holds a Honorary Doctorate from the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting, Ionian University. She has worked as a translator for the European Commission (Brussels) as well as for public sector bodies. She has translated numerous books spanning literature, essays, children's and young adult literature, and cinema studies, among others.

For her translation work, she has received several prestigious awards:

- State Literary Translation Award for the Translation of a Work of Foreign Literature into Greek (2020) for *Against Nature (À rebours)* by J.-K. Huysmans (Stereoma Publishing).
- EKEMEL Award for the Translation of Francophone Literature (2010) for *Marseille la Rouge* by Maurice Attia (Polis Publishing).
- Children's Book Translation Award of the Hellenic Society of Literary Translators (2013) for *Toby Lolness: The Tree of the Moon (Tobi Lolness: La forêt des yeux)* by Timothée de Fombelle (Synchroni Orizantes Publishing).

Paschalis Nikolaou

Ionian University, Greece

Paschalis Nikolaou is Associate Professor in Literary Translation (English-Greek). He studied English Literature and Linguistics at the University of Hertfordshire before completing an M.A. and a Ph.D. at the University of East Anglia under an Onassis Foundation scholarship. His monograph, *The Return of Pytheas: Scenes from British and Greek Poetry in Dialogue* was published through Shearsman Books in 2017. Articles on aspects of translation studies and especially focusing on the relationship between literary translation and creative writing have appeared in several edited volumes. His reviews, translations and poems have been published in, among others, *The London Magazine*, *MPT* and *The Hopkins Review*. In Greece, his work has been published in literary magazines such as *Nea Estia*, *Porfyra*, *Poiitiki* and *Nea Eythini*, where he is also a consulting editor. Between 2011 and 2023, he was reviews editor of the translation journal *mTm*.

Paschalis Nikolaou has co-edited *Translating Selves: Experience and Identity Between Languages and Literatures* (2008), the *Selected Poems 1974-2010 of Nasos Vayenas* (2010; shortlisted for the Criticos Prize), and he is also the editor and co-translator of *12 Greek Poems After Cavafy* (Shearsman Books, 2015). In 2019 he guest-edited issue 12 of *Synthesis: An Anglophone Journal of Comparative Literature* and early 2020 saw the publication of an edited volume, *Encounters in Greek and Irish Literature: Creativity, Translations and Critical Perspectives*, following a literary festival at the Ionian University which brought together prose writers from the two nations, in the autumn of 2017. In the Spring of 2021, Dr Nikolaou held a Fulbright Fellowship at the Department of Classics of The Ohio State University.

Vassilis Letsios

Ionian University

Vassilis Letsios is Associate Professor of Modern Greek Literature and Literary Translation in the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University (Corfu, Greece). He studied Philology at the University of Ioannina and received his MA and PhD in Modern Greek Studies from King's College London. His research focuses on Modern Greek literature, literary translation and retranslation, translation history, Ionian literary culture, and the reception of classical antiquity in modern Greek letters. He is the author of the monographs *The Ghost Behind the Arras: Transformations of the "Political Verse" in Twentieth-Century Greek Poetry* (2013) and *Retranslating the Ancients in the Ionian Poetic Tradition* (2025), and has published more than ninety scholarly studies in journals, edited volumes and conference proceedings. He is Director of the Laboratory for Language, History and Culture in the Ionian Space at the Ionian University.

Traduire l'algospeak: l'algorithme comme nouveau destinataire de la traduction. Étude exploratoire d'un sociolecte numérique de contournement

Author(s): Elisa Hatzidaki

Themes: *The Creative Translator and the Algorithmic Turn* | *Intralingual Translation*

Abstract:

Les IA permettent aujourd'hui de converser avec une machine presque comme avec un être humain et pourraient bientôt devenir de véritables compagnons numériques. C'est dans ce contexte de profondes mutations qu'émerge l'*algospeak*, un terme formé à partir des mots *algorithme* et *parler*. Il désigne les stratégies linguistiques employées par les utilisateurs pour contourner les systèmes de modération automatisée ainsi que les algorithmes de visibilité des plateformes numériques.

Notre étude s'appuie sur un corpus de cinquante vidéos TikTok françaises, qui servira de support dans le cadre d'un cours de traduction spécialisée. L'objectif est de déterminer les techniques de traduction appliquées et de comparer les traductions réalisées par des traducteurs humains à celles produites par des outils de traduction automatique, afin d'évaluer dans quelles mesures les caractéristiques de l'*algospeak* sont préservées.

L'analyse des mots détournés permettra, dans un premier temps, de mettre en évidence la créativité linguistique ainsi que les pratiques communautaires développées pour échapper aux systèmes de détection. Dans un second temps, cette recherche vise à souligner l'apport spécifique de l'intervention humaine dans ce processus. Grâce à sa compréhension de l'intention communicative et à sa capacité à adapter ses choix lexicaux, l'être humain peut anticiper la manière dont un algorithme interprète un contenu et éviter les filtres au moyen de substitutions, compréhensibles pour les locuteurs. On y décèle une volonté de résister à une surveillance devenue largement automatisée et systémique.

La méthodologie repose sur la transcription et l'annotation du corpus afin d'établir une typologie des termes repérés et d'en analyser les fréquences d'apparition, avant de confronter les résultats obtenus à la littérature scientifique existante. Cette étude soulève plusieurs questions : les équivalents de l'*algospeak* sont-ils universels ? Faut-il privilégier la traduction du sens, celle de l'effet discursif ou celle de la fonction de contournement algorithmique ? Enfin, quelle tension existe entre la gouvernance algorithmique des contenus et la liberté d'expression des usagers ?

Mots-clés : *algospeak*, algorithmes, contournement de la modération, censure numérique, traduction intalinguale, intention, créativité lexicale.

Elisa Hatzidaki

Université de Montpellier Paul-Valéry

Elisa Hatzidaki est traductologue et maîtresse de conférences en études néo-helléniques à l'Université de Montpellier Paul-Valéry, où elle enseigne depuis 2006, en Licence et en Master, la didactique de la traduction, la traductologie descriptive, la terminologie, la méthodologie de la recherche ainsi que l'interculturalité en contexte professionnel. Ses recherches portent sur la traductologie de corpus, l'hétérolinguisme, la traduction contrastive ainsi que sur les questions d'identité et de mémoire à travers la littérature. Elle s'intéresse également à la post-édition et aux relations entre traduction et idéologie. Sa thèse de doctorat est consacrée à l'auto-traduction chez les écrivains bilingues, avec un intérêt particulier pour l'œuvre de Vassilis Alexakis. Elle a participé à de nombreux colloques internationaux et à plusieurs projets de recherche. Elle est traductrice indépendante, responsable de la Licence LLCER (Langues, Littératures et Civilisations Étrangères et Régionales), membre de l'équipe de recherche ReSO (Recherches sur les Suds et les Orients) et membre de la Société hellénique de traductologie.

Registre textuel et médiation algorithmique : le transfert des référents culturels grecs en français dans le corpus MUST

Author(s): Foteini Kazala

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

Cette communication propose un examen du sous-corpus grec-français du projet MUST (Multilingual Student Translation) (Granger & Lefer, 2020), en combinant une analyse de registre et une comparaison avec la traduction automatique. Le corpus comprend 35 copies d'examen réalisées sans accès aux outils numériques par des étudiants de troisième année traduisant vers le français, dans un module où le transfert du registre ne figure pas parmi les objectifs d'enseignement. Elles sont issues de deux sessions de l'année 2024–2025 caractérisées par des registres contrastés : un texte journalistique-descriptif et une chronique personnelle. Les mêmes textes sources ont été soumis à deux systèmes d'IA générative (LLM), ChatGPT (OpenAI) et Claude (Anthropic), afin de constituer un ensemble de traductions automatiques comparables, selon trois conditions de prompting destinées à isoler l'effet du prompt : consigne d'examen seule, consigne assortie d'une instruction de registre, traduction sans contrainte de format.

L'analyse s'articule autour de deux axes. Le premier examine l'effet du registre textuel sur les stratégies de transfert des référents culturels : le texte journalistique génère des culturèmes matériels et gastronomiques (μπρίκι, γλυκό του κουταλιού), tandis que la chronique personnelle produit des culturèmes gastronomiques inégalement internationalisés (μουσακάς vs γεμιστά) et des référents porteurs d'une forte charge affective (κουτσομπολιά, πατρικό). Le second axe confronte les productions étudiantes aux traductions automatiques des mêmes textes. S'appuyant sur la taxonomie d'Aixelá (1996), les techniques de traduction de Molina & Hurtado Albir (2002) et les travaux récents sur le traitement automatique des référents culturels (Budimir, 2025 ; Mattioda, 2025), l'examen révèle que l'écart entre traduction étudiante et traduction algorithmique varie en fonction du registre, ainsi que du type de référent culturel. Les systèmes d'IA générative neutralisent à des degrés variables les culturèmes expérientiels au profit de la transparence communicative. Il apparaît que c'est le registre subjectif, bien plus que les culturèmes, qui résiste à l'algorithme.

S'inscrivant dans la perspective de la biotraduction, cette étude confronte les procédés mobilisés de part et d'autre (emprunt, explicitation, universalisation, omission) et pose le registre comme une variable pertinente dans la formation des traducteurs à l'ère numérique.

Aixelá, J. F. (1996). Culture-specific items in translation. In R. Álvarez & M. C.-A. Vidal (Eds.), *Translation, Power, Subversion*, 52–78. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.

Budimir, B. (2025). The Challenge of Translating Culture-Specific Items: Evaluating MT and LLMs Compared to Human Translators. In *Proceedings of Machine Translation Summit XX: Volume 1*, 455–467. European Association for Machine Translation.

Granger, S. & Lefer, M.-A. (2020). The Multilingual Student Translation corpus: A resource for translation teaching and research. *Language Resources and Evaluation*, 54(4), 1183–1199.

Mattioda, M. M. (2025). L'Intelligence artificielle au service de la didactique de la traduction à l'Université : quel apport pour la gestion des culturèmes et pour le développement des compétences interculturelles ?. *Revue TDFLE*, 85.

Molina, L. & Hurtado Albir, A. (2002). Translation techniques revisited: A dynamic and functionalist approach. *Meta*, 47(4), 498–512.

Foteini Kazala*National University of Athens*

Foteini Kazala est docteure de l'Université d'Athènes et de Sorbonne Université et enseigne le français langue étrangère à l'Institut Français de Grèce. Elle est chercheuse en traductologie, spécialisée dans le couple de langues grec-français. Ses recherches portent sur la traduction des référents culturels, la compétence de médiation culturelle et l'impact de la traduction automatique neuronale sur les pratiques traductives en formation. Affiliée au Département de langue et littérature françaises de l'Université nationale et capodistrienne d'Athènes (EKPIA), elle participe au projet international MUST (Multilingual Student Translation, UCLouvain) pour la paire grec-français, dans le cadre du développement d'un sous-corpus bilingue constitué de productions d'étudiants en traduction. Elle a présenté ses travaux lors de colloques nationaux et internationaux en traductologie et en linguistique.

Presence, Habitus and Translation Competence

If AI Can Translate, What Do Translators Do?

Author(s): Beti Pagourdaki, Ioanna Chatzintavidou

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

The rapid adoption of generative artificial intelligence (AI) and neural machine translation (NMT) is reshaping professional translation practice and raising important questions about the evolving role of the linguist. This presentation explores how AI is transforming translation workflows and examines the continuing role of human expertise in producing high-quality translations. While public discourse often frames AI as potentially reducing the need for human translators, professional practice suggests a far more nuanced reality. Far from eliminating human involvement, AI redistributes linguistic expertise across the entire translation process, changing how linguists contribute to translation production.

Drawing on observations from the implementation of a structured AI-assisted translation workflow within a professional language services environment, the presentation explores how human expertise contributes at multiple stages of the translation process, including terminology management, prompt and technology selection, workflow design, quality assurance, revision, and final validation. Instead of treating AI output as an autonomous product requiring only correction, the proposed framework conceptualises translation as a collaborative process in which technological capabilities and human judgement operate in continuous interaction.

The presentation also briefly considers how the extent and type of linguistic intervention vary across different translation domains—technical, creative, legal, or institutional—shaped not simply by the quality of machine-generated output but by communicative purpose, audience expectations, regulatory constraints, and domain-specific conventions. This suggests that AI-assisted translation cannot be understood as a uniform process but must be considered in relation to the specific characteristics of different translation contexts.

These ideas are explored further in the accompanying workshop, From Translation Production to Translation Direction: A Practical Workshop for Linguists in the AI Era, which invites participants to put them into practice.

Beti Pagourdaki

ORCO S.A.

Beti Marina Pagourdaki is a Localization Project Manager and Language Lead in the Localization Department at ORCO S.A., where she brings together linguistic expertise, project coordination, client communication, and quality assurance. With eight years of experience across different roles in the language services field, she has worked extensively with legal, marketing, and web consumer-facing content—domains where “good enough” is rarely good enough, and where context, audience, and purpose make all the difference.

She holds a Degree in Law from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens and has completed additional professional translation trainings. Her background gives her a particularly sharp eye for the practical decisions behind translation quality: terminology, tone, risk, workflow, and final validation. In the context of AI-assisted translation, Beti’s work reflects the modern translation industry’s central question: if AI can produce

a draft, what does human expertise still contribute? Her experience positions her at the intersection of project strategy, linguistic judgement, and reliable delivery in a rapidly changing localization landscape.

Ioanna Chatzintavidou

ORCO S.A.

Ioanna Chatzintavidou is a Linguist and Junior Localization Project Manager at ORCO S.A., with hands-on experience as a localization specialist, translator, reviewer, and copywriter. She has worked across a range of language and content environments, including marketing, gaming, websites, and digital content, as well as literary and audiovisual translation.

She holds an MA in Science of Translation from the Ionian University and a BA in Russian Philology and Slavic Studies from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. Her professional background has given her insight into different stages of the translation workflow, from terminology research and post-editing to proofreading, quality assurance, and project coordination. As AI becomes increasingly embedded in translation workflows, her focus is on the skills that allow linguists to work with these tools critically and effectively: researching and evaluating terminology, shaping tone and register, assessing the level of intervention a text actually requires, and using AI to support rather than replace linguistic judgement.

Developing Translator's Competence in a Technology-Mediated Environment

Author(s): Mihaela Cozma

Themes: Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

The rapid advancement of technology has undoubtedly had an impact on every domain of human activity, with the field of translation being no exception. As part of their everyday work, translators nowadays rely on a wide range of computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, including terminology management software, translation memories, localization technologies, grammar checkers and quality-assurance applications. The extensive integration of these technologies has determined a reconsideration of the traditional concept of translator competence and, implicitly, of the skills required for producing appropriate translations. The present study adopts a theoretical framework grounded in Translation Studies, pointing to the shift from linguistic conceptions of competence to multidimensional competence models that incorporate technological skills. The discussion is mainly informed by the European Master's in Translation (EMT) Competence Framework (2017) and the PACTE translation competence model (2003), while also mentioning earlier models proposed by Bell (1991), Hatim and Mason (1997), Neubert (2000), and Schäffner (2000) with the purpose of illustrating the historical development of the concept.

Methodologically, the study uses a mixed-methods approach, combining the theoretical review with an empirical investigation of the novice translators' perceptions regarding the type of contribution made by the technological ability to the general translation competence. The data collection instrument is a questionnaire administered to 48 beginner translators between March and June 2026. More specifically, quantitative data were obtained by means of a ranking exercise evaluating the relative importance of six translation sub-competences, while qualitative data were generated by open-ended questions referring to the contribution of the technological competence to the quality of the target text. The evidence of both theoretical and empirical nature is discussed by the author, with a view to arriving at conclusions

of relevance for the field of translator training.

Mihaela Cozma

West University of Timisoara, Romania

Mihaela Cozma is PhD Associate Professor in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures at the West University of Timișoara, Romania. Her areas of expertise are translation studies, applied linguistics and English morphology. She holds a doctoral degree awarded by the university where she currently teaches. She is the author of books like *Translating Legal-Administrative Discourse: the UE Legislation* (2006), *English Grammar for Practical Purposes* (2014) and *A Practical Approach to Translating EU Legislation* (2024). In addition to books, Mihaela Cozma has published, both in Romania and abroad, a wide range of articles, scientific papers and book chapters that address issues such as translation norms, the competence of the translator, the evaluation of translations, discourse analysis for translation purposes.

Emotion, World Models and Collective Intelligence: The Translator and “Human in the Loop” AI

Author(s): Christina Alexandris

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | The Creative Translator and the Algorithmic Turn | Cultural Mediation and Posthuman Translation

Abstract:

Emotion contains essential information in the translation/interpretation process, contributing to evaluation and decision-making tasks, since emotions inform cognitive processes and people from different cultures react and behave differently (Caruso and Salovey, 2004). Furthermore, a person (speaker) who may be diligent in communication and interactions in one’s own culture may not be equally diligent in respective cases concerning situations and people from other cultural backgrounds (Davaei et. al. 2022).

Despite remarkable achievements in recent research, the creation and maintenance of better world models in monolingual and multilingual applications with Large Language Models (LLMs) involving human behavior and emotion remains a challenge. The efficient integration of in-depth world knowledge concerning language and culture-specific and/or domain-specific information in AI and Natural Language Processing applications is an essential requirement for the creation of robust world models.

The proposed “human-in-the-loop” approach in the modelling of world knowledge – in this case, the translator’s/interpreter’s knowledge - for behavior and emotion functioning as a “road-map” of key-parameters in the language(s) and/or domain(s) concerned contributes to the creation of world models for monolingual and multilingual AI applications and training data, including LLMs. World models reflecting human behavior and human values in the real world can be based on world knowledge - Collective Intelligence –integrated in analysis and processing strategies from text types such as political and journalistic texts, containing socio-cultural elements and involving essential information for the translation/interpretation process and for understanding human behavior, emotion and, ultimately, the human mind.

This complex information can be processed in respect to a “three-level” framework with distinct, identifiable features (“User-Group”, “Pragmatic”, “Prosodic-Paralinguistic” Levels), serving as a basis for proposed “plug-in” customizations for language/culture or domain-specific human behavior and emotions – with their complexity factors (“Subtlety”, “Intensity”, “Manner” and “Interference”). These pro-

posed “plug-in” customizations are in the form of (a) customized Knowledge Graphs – subgraphs, (b) additional resources combined with LLMs or (c) upgraded rule-based approaches and seed data.

The proposed processing strategies include empirical data (and characteristic cases- examples in English, German and Greek, especially transcribed spoken political and journalistic texts) collected/ processed with the collaboration of professional journalists for the Journalism Computational Linguistics Research Lab – European Communication Institute (ECI), Donau Universität Krems (DUK) Austria.

Christina Alexandris

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Christina Alexandris is Professor in Computational Linguistics and Linguistics at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece.

She is Head of the Journalism Computational Linguistics Laboratory (JCL Lab) at the European Communication Institute – ECI (in collaboration with the Danube University Krems, Austria, Institution of Promotion of Journalism Ath. Vas. Botsi, Athens).

Christina Alexandris has been involved in bilingual and multilingual Computational Linguistics applications since 1995 as a graduate student and Fulbright scholar in the MSc in Computational Linguistics program, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh PA USA.

She has participated in national and EU research projects (1996 – 2009) and collaborated with the Universal Networking Language (UNL) Project of the United Nations, United Nations Research Center, Tokyo, Japan (2010-2015).

She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AAAI) since 2015. Her research interests involve linguistic aspects and linguistic issues in Human-Computer Interaction, Speech Technology Applications and Multilingual Applications as well as special applications for Journalism.

Narrative Manipulation, Artificial Intelligence, and the Crisis of Critical Reflection in Translation Pedagogy

Author(s): Hanna Mijas

Themes: Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation | Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

As artificial intelligence makes translation increasingly fast and widely accessible, academic discussion has focused mainly on how translators should adapt to new technological tools. This paper shifts attention from the technical dimension of translation to the nature of the texts being translated. Drawing on examples from contemporary political conflicts, migration debates, and online misinformation campaigns, the study investigates how source texts are shaped by political framing and how such framing may be carried over and amplified in AI-assisted translation.

The study combines Mona Baker’s narrative theory with critical discourse analysis of machine-translated political and media texts. It also examines selected curricular documents from Polish translation programs in order to assess how issues of disinformation, framing, and critical text analysis are addressed in translator education.

The analysis suggests that current translation technologies tend to reproduce source-text narratives with-

out engaging in critical evaluation of their ideological content. While human translators may question terminology and context, AI systems operate without awareness of narrative bias, which can lead to the uncritical circulation of politically loaded language across languages and platforms.

In addition, the review of translation curricula in Poland indicates that many programs place strong emphasis on technical and technological competence, while providing more limited training in critical reading, media literacy, and disinformation awareness.

The paper concludes that this imbalance may widen the gap between technical efficiency and ethical responsibility in translation practice. It argues for strengthening translator education through systematic training in critical text analysis and disinformation literacy, so that future translators can act not only as language specialists but also as informed mediators of meaning.

Hanna Mijas

Jan Kochanowski University, Kielce, Poland

Dr Hanna Mijas is Head of English Philology at the Institute of Literary Studies and Linguistics, Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce. Her research is situated in translation studies, with particular attention to the impact of artificial intelligence on translation practices, discourse analysis, and translator education. Current work addresses the intersection of machine translation, narrative theory, and the circulation of disinformation in contemporary media. She also investigates the use of large language models in research, translation, and translation pedagogy.

She is a practising conference and simultaneous interpreter and works as a translator of written texts, including literary translation. Her recent work in literary translation (works of Fernando Pessoa) focuses on the position of the translator as an authorial agent rather than a secondary reproducer of the source text.

Law, Politics and AI

The Ghost in the Machine: Why the EU AI Act Cannot Replace the Human Conscience in Translation Ethics

Author(s): Konstantina Gogoulou

Themes: Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation

Abstract:

Can an algorithm feel the weight of a word? As generative AI and Large Language Models (LLMs) reshape the translation landscape, the industry faces a dangerous illusion: that speed equals accuracy and automation equals objectivity. This paper challenges the techno-deterministic narrative by exploring the hidden ethical crises of the algorithmic turn, positioning the human translator not as a legacy worker, but as the ultimate guardian of justice, cultural nuance, and truth.

While market realities demand hyper-efficiency, the legal and ethical vacuums created by automated translation remain profound. From data sovereignty breaches to the systemic biases embedded in training datasets, algorithms often function as black boxes that homogenize discourse and erase cultural identity. By evaluating the newly established boundaries of the EU AI Act, this study investigates whether top-down regulations can truly bridge the gap between commercial automation and human responsibility. It focuses on high-stakes environments—such as legal, political, and institutional mediation—where an algorithmic error is not just a glitch, but a liability that can compromise human rights and systemic justice.

Moving beyond the binary debate of human versus machine, this presentation argues that the essence of translation is a deeply ethical, political, and empathetic act that AI can simulate but never possess. It introduces a bold framework for “cognitive sovereignty,” asserting that human critical reflection and ethical accountability are irreplaceable. Ultimately, this paper serves as a wake-up call for the academic and professional community: safeguarding the human element in translation is not a nostalgic preference, but a critical legal and ethical battleground in the age of automation.

Konstantina Gogoulou

PhD, Ionian University / Supreme Court Lawyer

EDUCATION 2021 – 2026: PhD in International Relations & Political Discourse Analysis Ionian University, Dept. of Foreign Languages, Translation & Interpreting. 2010 – 2011: LL.M. (Master of Laws) in Civil Procedural Law National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, School of Law. 2004 – 2008: LL.B. (Bachelor of Laws) in Law National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, School of Law. Languages: - Greek (Native) - English (Fluent / Professional Proficiency) - French (Professional Proficiency) - Turkish (Intermediate) Current Occupation: Attorney at Law / Qualified before the Supreme Court of Greece SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES & RESEARCH • Member of the KENOP 2nd Research Conference (Thessaloniki, 2026). • 20th International Meeting of Nafplio: International Law & International Relations (2025). • Maritime Policy Research: Specialized analysis on “Blue Resilience” and legal-strategic frameworks for safeguarding maritime critical infrastructure (2026). • Ionian University “Research Days”: PhD Research Presentation on Geopolitical Narratives (2022). • University of Vienna (Austria): Lecture/Presentation on Political Civil Procedure. • Procedural Law Conferences: Rhodes (“Constitutive Effect of Court Decisions”) & Larissa (“Bankruptcy Procedures”).

Computational analysis of a 19th century French-Greek text corpus: uncovering historical and thematic structures

Author(s): Foteini Karlafti

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

The presentation outlines a computational text analysis study conducted on a bilingual corpus of historical 19th century French administrative documents and their Greek translations. The primary objective is to apply digital humanities methodologies and natural language processing (NLP) techniques to uncover linguistic patterns, historical context, and thematic structures within these archival sources.

The approach integrates exploratory and statistical analysis of the historical texts. By calculating word frequencies and applying the Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) algorithm, the study maps the core vocabulary of the corpus. Furthermore, it examines n-grams, specifically bigrams and trigrams, to detect recurring, formulaic expressions typical of 19th century administrative language. This analysis leverages distant reading frameworks, Named Entity Recognition (NER), and specialized digital text analysis tools including Textométrie and Voyant Tools.

Additionally, a detailed concordance analysis is conducted using corpus linguistics software such as AntConc. This process examines how specific keywords function within their precise historical and administrative context. This comparative approach reveals how terminology is deployed and maintained across both the source French texts and their translations.

Advanced topic modeling using BERTopic is also implemented. This technique applies document embeddings to automatically cluster the historical administrative texts into coherent thematic categories based on semantic similarity.

Ultimately, this multi-layered computational framework offers a rigorous methodology for analyzing historical administrative discourse, providing deep insights into translation consistency, the stylistic conventions of the era, and the thematic architecture of the text.

Foteini Karlafti

Ionian University

Foteini Karlafti-Mouratidi is an assistant professor in the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting, School of Human Sciences, of the Ionian University. She graduated from the School of Philosophy of the University of Athens (Department of Classic Philology), as well as from the School of French of the same University. She did postgraduate studies at the University of Paris I-Panthéon-Sorbonne. She is a Ph.D. in Economical History of the University of Paris I-Panthéon-Sorbonne, Sciences Économiques-Sciences Humaines-Sciences Juridiques et Politiques. By 2010, she was a Teaching Associate of the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting of the Ionian University and by 2017 she was a Laboratory Teaching Staff of the same Department. She has taught and teaches: Translation of economic, legal and political texts (French-Greek, Greek-French), Legal History, Labour History and Labour Relations, France: Country and Civilization, European History, Legal Acts, French Literature and the postgraduate course: Political Discourse Analysis and Ancient Greek and Roman Rhetoric. She is a founding member of the Laboratory “Language, History and Civilization of the Ionian Islands” and scientific responsible of the (double-blind peer review) Journal “Heptanisos Politeia” in the same Laboratory and Department. She is the writer of six books, the two in french language. She has held lectures, she has participated in many conferences and has published a lot of papers in scientific journals. Her research fields are in the Economical History, Labour History, History of Law, Economical-Legal and Political Translation and History of Institutions.

AI-assisted translation of political and cultural texts in the Turkish-Greek language pair: advancements, challenges and the human agent

Author(s): Iralia Kotsakidou, Minas Pergantis

Themes: *Translation Technologies and Human Agency* | *Cultural Mediation and Posthuman Translation*

Abstract:

The advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has brought innovations and concerns to the translation field. Although previously more commonly used Neural Machine Translation (NMT) tools offer substantial help to translators, Large Language Models (LLMs) introduce new approaches to translation by leveraging vast knowledge bases and focusing on wider context (sentences, paragraphs) rather than word-for-word translation.

However, although efficient in technical texts, machine translation tools face challenges when it comes to political or cultural translation. In these cases, the intervention of the human agent is considered crucial for the accuracy of the outcome so that the translated text would bear the cultural, political, and religious factors of the original. The present research aims to examine two questions: a. Which translation tool provides better assistance in the Turkish-Greek language pair regarding political and religious texts? b. To what extent do specific instruction prompts affect the accuracy of the translation and the religious and cultural terms and factors included in the text? Is there intervention regarding the promotion of certain ideologies or established norms?

To examine the first research question, extracts from the Turkish book “Bir Fikir ve Aksiyon İnsani Olarak - Fethullah Gülen” dealing with issues of religion, politics, and culture were inserted into an NMT tool (Google Translate), a hybrid tool (DeepL Pro NextGen) using both NMT and LLM technologies, and an LLM tool (Chat GPT Pro). The results were examined using the MQM error typology and, more specifically, according to the terminology, accuracy, linguistic conventions, style, and audience appropriateness parameters, with a qualitative Expert Bilingual Review. For the second question, selected extracts were inserted into the LLM tool with different instruction prompts (e.g., translate for readers who have no knowledge of Islam, who are Muslims, who are secular or who are Islamophobic), and the outcomes were analyzed with regard to translation style and additions/omissions. For this stage, the Critical Discourse Analysis framework was also used as a tool for the detection of ideologies and established ideas reproduced by the system.

Iralia Kotsakidou

Post-doc Researcher - Ionian University

Iralia Kotsakidou is an adjunct lecturer in the Faculty of Turkish and Modern Asian Studies of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens in the field of text and discourse analysis and political, economical and social translation (Turkish, English, Greek) and a post-doctoral researcher in the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting of Ionian University, where she conducts research regarding the Hizmet movement religious community in Greece. She holds a PhD in Political Discourse Analysis in Turkey from the same department, which was funded by the 3rd Call for HFRI PhD Fellowships.

She has attended scientific conferences and written academic articles regarding Critical Discourse Analysis in Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's speeches, the use of emotionalism in politics, the Hizmet movement and its action in Turkey and worldwide and the challenges of translating cultural, religious and political texts.

She has also translated a book from Turkish to Greek called “Φετχουλλαχ Γκιουλεν: Ένας άνθρωπος ιδεών και δράσης» and works as an official translator.

Minas Pergantis*Department of Audio and Visual Arts, Ionian University*

Minas Pergantis is an adjunct lecturer and postdoctoral researcher in the field of User Experience (UX) and Interface Design at the Department of Audio & Visual Arts of the Ionian University where he is conducting research focusing on UX evaluation and optimization of online digital art repositories. He is active in the field of applied Artificial Intelligence including expertise on integrating algorithmic translation in the user and content management experience. He holds a PhD from the same department for his research in the fields of online Art search, user behavior analysis and search technologies. He also holds an integrated Master's in Electrical and Computer Engineering from the University of Patras. As an academic researcher, he specializes in the fields of Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) and usability, applied Artificial Intelligence, Web and Semantic Web data extraction and computational analysis, search engines and SEO, and user behavior analysis based on qualitative and quantitative data, always with an emphasis on Art and Cultural Heritage applications. In addition to his research activity, he is a professional software engineer with many years of experience in the private sector in the fields of website, Web application and smartphone application design and development.

Traduttore, Traditore... Computationally: A Tagset for Translation Manipulation

Author(s): Valentini Kalfadopoulou

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

Translation Studies has long theorized ideologically motivated rewriting (Baker, 2006; Hermans, 1985; Venuti, 1995). Critical-discourse approaches have analyzed manipulation in translated political discourse including recontextualization in institutional news translation (Kang, 2007; Schäffner, 2004) and a model applying van Dijk's ideological square to translation (Daghighi, Sanatifar, & Awang, 2018), while translation quality frameworks catalogue errors without addressing ideology (House, 1997; Lommel et al., 2014). Building on these foundations, this paper takes a step further: it uses ideological manipulation as a reproducible annotation scheme that can be applied consistently across a large parallel corpus, rendering insights coder-checkable and corpus-scalable through a scheme of fifteen computationally tractable tags.

The scheme is designed for ideologically loaded content and not claimed to generalize to neutral or technical translation. Each tag has a theoretical provenance with a distinct operational role: Van Leeuwen's (2008) recontextualization model yields the content operations (EXCIS, INSERT, LEXI); van Dijk's (1998) ideological square supplies the directional coding (+US/-US/+THEM/-THEM) and the calibration tags (INTENSIFY, SOFTEN, POLARITY); Bourdieu's habitus, via Simeoni (1998), grounds the habitus-conversion tags (HAB-REG, HAB-SCHEMA, HAB-VOICE, MODAL); Chilton's (2004) deixis underpins the provenance-erasure tags (ERASE-DEIC, ERASE-ATTR); and Baker's (2006) narrative framing informs the macro-level diagnostics (PSEUDO-ORIG, HABIT-CONFORM, TROJAN).

At the same time, this paper reflects on the human-AI synergy in the spirit of human-in-the-loop NLP design (Wang et al., 2021): The author specified the frameworks and the discursive elements; a large language model assisted in mapping each element and served as annotation assistant, and all outputs were author-verified. The scheme yielded 617 tagged operations and a consistent directional asymmetry across authors and genres in a 5,042 aligned English-Greek pairs from Golden Dawn's translations of

far-right texts.

The paper offers both an instrument and a candid account of where AI assistance ends and expert human judgement must begin.

Valentini Kalfadopoulou*Ionian University*

Valentini Kalfadopoulou is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting of the Ionian University, where she has recently submitted her thesis on ideology, translation, and register across the American far right and Greece's Golden Dawn. Her research focuses on translation strategies, the manipulation of translated political discourse, hate speech, terminology, and the use of AI in Translation and Terminology. She lectures on the intersection of Translation, Political science, and Computational approaches. She is an associate member of the Center for Language and Politics at the Ionian University. She is also a long-standing contributor and speaker at the TermNet's Terminology Summer School and an Organizing Committee member of the international conference Translating and the Computer (TC). She is serving her second term as General Secretary of the Hellenic Society for Translation Studies (EEM) and is a national expert for Greece on the ISO/TC 37 committee.

AI Specialized Domains: Tourism & Literature

Μετάφραση με Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη και τελικοί χρήστες: Θεωρείται αποδεκτή η μετάφραση ενός τουριστικού κειμένου με TN και υπό ποιες συνθήκες;

Author(s): Evangelia Kazantinou

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

Η ταχεία ενσωμάτωση της Τεχνητής Νοημοσύνης στη μεταφραστική διαδικασία έχει μεταβάλει τη μεταφραστική πρακτική, κυρίως σε συνθήκες όπου απαιτείται άμεση πρόσβαση σε πολύγλωσση πληροφορία. Η σύγχρονη έρευνα επικεντρώνεται περισσότερο στην αξιολόγηση της ποιότητας της μετάφρασης ή στην αποδοχή της τεχνολογίας και λιγότερο στον τρόπο με τον οποίο οι μη ειδικοί χρήστες αντιλαμβάνονται την ποιότητα των μεταφράσεων που παράγονται από συστήματα TN σε συγκεκριμένα κειμενικά είδη και υπό πραγματικές συνθήκες χρήσης. Η παρούσα μελέτη επιχειρεί να διερευνήσει τη σχέση μεταξύ της αντιλαμβανόμενης ποιότητας της μετάφρασης από τον χρήστη, της χρονικής πίεσης, της εμπιστοσύνης στην TN, της ικανοποίησης και της πρόθεσης των χρηστών να συνεχίσουν να χρησιμοποιούν μεταφράσεις με TN με έμφαση σε τουριστικά κείμενα.

Η παρούσα πιλοτική έρευνα είναι κατ' αρχήν ποσοτική και βασίζεται σε ερωτηματολόγιο. Οι συμμετέχοντες είναι επαγγελματίες μεταφραστές και γενικοί χρήστες της TN, οι οποίοι αξιολογούν ένα σύνολο μεταφράσεων τουριστικών κειμένων που έχουν παραχθεί με TN. Η αξιολόγηση βασίζεται σε διαστάσεις όπως η ακρίβεια, η φυσικότητα, η κατανόηση και η υφολογική καταλληλότητα. Επιπλέον, μετρώνται η αντιλαμβανόμενη χρονική πίεση για τη χρήση της μετάφρασης, η εμπιστοσύνη στα συστήματα TN, η συνολική ικανοποίηση και η πρόθεση επαναχρησιμοποίησης. Η ανάλυση των δεδομένων πραγματοποιείται μέσω περιγραφικής στατιστικής και ανάλυσης συσχέτισης, με στόχο τη διερεύνηση των σχέσεων μεταξύ των εξεταζόμενων μεταβλητών.

Εστιάζοντας σε τουριστικά κείμενα, ένα είδος που συνδυάζει πληροφοριακό και πειστικό λόγο και συχνά η μετάφρασή του ενέχει χρονική πίεση, η μελέτη επιδιώκει να παράσχει εμπειρικά δεδομένα σχετικά με το επικοινωνιακό πλαίσιο που επηρεάζει την αποδεκτότητα μιας μετάφρασης με TN. Τα ευρήματα αναμένεται να εμπλουτίσουν τη συζήτηση περί TN στη μετάφραση από την πλευρά των χρηστών και να προσφέρουν πρακτικές προεκτάσεις για την ενσωμάτωση της TN στην πολυγλωσσική επικοινωνία στον τουριστικό τομέα.

Evangelia Kazantinou

Ανεξάρτητη ερευνήτρια, ελεύθερη επαγγελματίας μεταφράστρια

Η Ευαγγελία Καζαντινού είναι Διδάκτορας του Εθνικού και Καποδιστριακού Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών στην επιστήμη της μετάφρασης. Είναι απόφοιτη του Τμήματος Ξένων Γλωσσών, Μετάφρασης και Διερμηνείας του Ιονίου Πανεπιστημίου και κάτοχος Μεταπτυχιακού Διπλώματος Ειδίκευσης στην Οικονομική, Νομική και Πολιτική μετάφραση από το ίδιο Τμήμα με γλώσσες εργασίας την Αγγλική και τη Γαλλική. Έχει διδάξει στο Τμήμα Τουρκικών Σπουδών και Σύγχρονων Ασιατικών Σπουδών του ΕΚΠΑ και στο Ιόνιο Πανεπιστήμιο. Είναι επαγγελματίας μεταφράστρια και μεταφράζει, κυρίως, νομικά, οικονομικά, ιατρικά, τεχνικά, διοικητικά κείμενα, καθώς και κείμενα μάρκετινγκ, ιστορικού ή άλλου επιστημονικού περιεχομένου.

AI-Based Methodologies and Tools for Chinese-Italian Tourism-Promotional Translation

Author(s): Paolo Magagnin

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | The Creative Translator and the Algorithmic Turn | Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

The growing use of AI tools is reshaping Chinese–Italian translation practices, particularly in domains that require a high degree of creativity and intercultural sensitivity, such as tourism-promotional translation. This paper examines the complementary role of contrastive genre analysis, copywriting skills, and AI-based technologies as pedagogical resources for the training of Chinese–Italian translators in these fields.

Applied primarily to web-based content, contrastive genre analysis enables the identification of discourse conventions, rhetorical strategies, and language-specific features in both Chinese and Italian, providing a foundation for translations that are aligned with communicative purposes and audience expectations. Within this framework, copywriting emerges as a key competence in tourism-promotional translation and transediting. The ability to produce persuasive, engaging, and culturally appropriate texts is essential for ensuring accessibility, audience engagement, and consistency with the communicative identity of cultural and tourism institutions. Achieving these goals requires an in-depth understanding of the norms and conventions governing communication in the target linguaculture, including stylistic preferences, narrative patterns, audience-engagement strategies, and the treatment of ideological factors.

From a pedagogical perspective, AI-assisted translation can serve as a valuable tool for strengthening students' contrastive analytical skills, transcreation competences, and metalinguistic and intercultural awareness. By critically engaging with AI-generated outputs, translation students are invited to develop operational strategies that align with Italian communicative standards, moving beyond linguistic equivalence towards a function-oriented approach that prioritizes communicative impact.

Drawing on practical examples from the proponent's classroom experience, the paper ultimately argues that the synergy between contrastive genre analysis, copywriting, and AI can significantly enhance both pragmatic effectiveness and intercultural mediation in Chinese–Italian tourism-promotional translation.

Paolo Magagnin

Università Ca' Foscari Venezia (Ca' Foscari University of Venice)

Paolo Magagnin is Associate Professor of Chinese Language, Translation and Interpreting at Ca' Foscari University of Venice and a member of the "Laboratorio sulla Traduzione delle Lingue Orientali" (Research Center on the Translation of Asian Languages). His primary area of expertise is Translation Studies applied to modern and contemporary Chinese language and culture. His current research focuses on Chinese translation theories, the global circulation of Chinese cultural products from a sociological perspective, and translation in the tourism and museum sectors. Among his publications in the latter field is the chapter "La traduzione per il turismo e l'accessibilità al patrimonio artistico-culturale" ("Translation for Tourism and Accessibility to Cultural Heritage"), included in "La traduzione del cinese. Riflessioni, strategie e tipologie testuali" ("Chinese Translation. Reflections, Strategies, and Text Types", edited by Nicoletta Pesaro, Hoepli, 2023). Alongside his academic work, he is an active translator of contemporary Chinese literature. His Italian translations include works by leading Chinese authors such as Cao Wenxuan, Li Jingze, Shuang Xuetao, A Yi, Chen He, Xu Zechen, and Xiao Bai.

ΑΙ και ανθρώπινη δημιουργικότητα. Νέες προκλήσεις στη μετάφραση κλασικών έργων της ιταλικής λογοτεχνίας: Η περίπτωση του Δεκαημέρου του Βοκκάκιου

Author(s): Ilias Spyridonidis

Themes: *Translation Technologies and Human Agency | The Creative Translator and the Algorithmic Turn*

Abstract:

Τα τελευταία χρόνια η ανάπτυξη της ΑΙ δεν έχει αφήσει ανεπηρέαστη ούτε τη μετάφραση κλασικών έργων της ιταλικής λογοτεχνίας, κατά την οποία η ανθρώπινη γνώση και δημιουργικότητα είχε και έχει πρωταρχικό ρόλο. Η χρήση της ΑΙ θέτει νέες προκλήσεις στη μετάφραση κλασικών έργων της ιταλικής λογοτεχνίας, όπως στην περίπτωση του Δεκαημέρου (1349-1351) του Βοκκάκιου (1313-1375). Αντικείμενο της παρούσας εργασίας είναι η μελέτη και αξιολόγηση των μεταφραστικών προβλημάτων και προκλήσεων από τη χρήση της ΑΙ στη μετάφραση από την ιταλική στην ελληνική γλώσσα του Δεκαημέρου του Βοκκάκιου. Η επιλογή των αποσπασμάτων μελέτης είναι ενδεικτική, δεδομένης της περιορισμένης έκτασης μιας ανακοίνωσης, ωστόσο, αρκετά αντιπροσωπευτική του Δεκαημέρου. Το ερευνητικό ερώτημα που τίθεται στη συγκεκριμένη περίπτωση είναι το εάν και σε ποιο βαθμό η ΑΙ έχει τη δυνατότητα να κατανοήσει και να ερμηνεύσει το Δεκαήμερο, έτσι ώστε να προσφέρει αποτελεσματικές και λειτουργικές λύσεις σε μεταφραστικά προβλήματα του κειμένου, καθώς και σε γλωσσικές, πολιτισμικές και ερμηνευτικές προκλήσεις που ανακύπτουν, δεδομένου ότι πρόκειται για ένα έργο του 14ου αιώνα, το οποίο χαρακτηρίζεται από αρκετές ιδιαιτερότητες τόσο όσον αφορά την πρωτότυπη ιταλική γλώσσα συγγραφής όσο και το πολιτισμικό πλαίσιο στο οποίο γεννήθηκε, του οποίου φέρει το αποτύπωμα.

Η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση εφαρμογής είναι η συγκριτική ανάλυση, ερμηνεία και τεκμηρίωση των μεταφρασμάτων και περιλαμβάνει: αρχικά τον εντοπισμό και την επισημείωση των μεταφραστικών προβλημάτων, ενώ ζητείται από τα εργαλεία ΑΙ/LLM η μετάφραση της μεταφραστικής μονάδας στο συγκείμενό της με στόχο να διατηρηθεί στο μέγιστο δυνατό βαθμό το ύφος του πρωτοτύπου. Το κριτήριο αξιολόγησης και άρα αποδεκτότητας ή μη ενός μεταφράσματος παραγόμενου από εργαλείο ΑΙ/LLM είναι η αποφυγή μεταφραστικού λάθους (κριτήριο on/off). Η ποιότητα της μετάφρασης εξασφαλίζεται από τη συνοχή, τη συνεκτικότητα, τη λειτουργικότητα του κειμένου και τη διατήρηση τόσο του περιεχομένου όσο και του ύφους του πρωτοτύπου. Παράλληλα, συγκρίνουμε την απόδοση δέκα διαφορετικών εργαλείων ΑΙ/LLM και αυτόματης-μηχανικής μετάφρασης: ChatGPT.com, Jenni.ai, Gemini.google.com, Deepl.com, Reverso.net, Quillbot.com, wordvice.ai/tools/translate, Prompt.one, Google.translate, Deepai.org (το οποίο ενσωματώνει και συνδυάζει τα εργαλεία: Create Image, Gemini 3.1 Pro, Claude Opus 5, Claude Fable 5, Grok 4.3, GPT-5.2, ChatGPT 4o Latest, Chat Presets), στη μετάφραση μιας περιόδου από το δεύτερο διήγημα της δεύτερης μέρας. Τέλος, εξετάζεται η σχέση της «ανθρώπινης δημιουργικότητας» και του «ανθρώπινου παράγοντα» τόσο στην κατανόηση των ορίων των εργαλείων ΑΙ/LLM στη μετάφραση κλασικών κειμένων της ιταλικής λογοτεχνίας, όσο και στη συμβολή τους στην παραγωγή ή βελτίωση των μεταφρασμάτων.

Ilias Spyridonidis

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

He has studied Italian Language and Literature at the homonymous Department of the Faculty of Philosophy of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. He completed his postgraduate studies in Geopolitics of Culture at the University of Rome “La Sapienza” and worked as a researcher at the ISIAO (Istituto Italiano per l’Africa e

l'Oriente) of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He holds a MA in Intercultural Education and Intermediation from UNISOB and a PhD in Italian Literature from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, specializing in Translation Studies & History of Translation. After a PhD scholarship from the Greek State (IKY), he studied at the Dipartimento di Studi Filologici, Linguistici e Letterari of the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Rome "Tor Vergata" with a research on the reception of translations of Italian Literature in Greek, on Intercultural Relations, on the Geopolitics of Culture and on Intersemiotic Translation. He is Assistant Professor at the Department of Italian Language and Literature, Faculty of Philosophy, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, specializing in Translation and Semiotics, with a special focus on Italian Literature.

Interpreting and Sign Language Interpreting

Can Accessibility Be Automated? Deaf Perspectives on Sign Language Interpreting in Museums

Author(s): Georgios Stathis

Abstract:

As cultural institutions increasingly adopt digital and algorithm-driven accessibility solutions, questions emerge regarding the extent to which accessibility can be automated without compromising meaningful communication and inclusion for Deaf audiences. This presentation explores Deaf and hard-of-hearing visitors' perspectives on sign language interpreting and digitally mediated access within museum environments.

Drawing on ongoing doctoral research conducted in Greece, the presentation examines audience preferences, satisfaction, and interaction during guided museum tours interpreted into Greek Sign Language. The study combines quantitative and qualitative methods, including questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, and observational data collected during accessible museum tours.

Particular attention is given to the evolving role of the sign language interpreter within technologically mediated cultural spaces. The presentation discusses the use of digital tools such as QR codes, recorded sign language content, hybrid access models, and remote or screen-based interpreting practices, while critically reflecting on their benefits and limitations. Findings indicate that although digital technologies can significantly enhance access, Deaf participants continue to value the human interpreter as a linguistic, cultural, and interactional mediator whose role cannot be fully replaced by automated systems.

The presentation further explores issues of visibility, audience engagement, group dynamics, cognitive load, and user-centered accessibility design in museum settings. By foregrounding Deaf audience experiences, this paper contributes to broader discussions within Translation and Interpreting Studies concerning accessibility, digital mediation, and the place of human interpreters in the era of algorithms.

Georgios Stathis

PhD Candidate, Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting, Ionian University

Georgios Stathis is a Greek Sign Language interpreter, researcher, and accessibility consultant based in Greece. He has been working professionally in the field of sign language interpreting since 2013 and is the Founder and Managing Director of HandsUp, the first Greek Sign Language interpreting agency in Greece. He currently works as a sign language interpreter at the Hellenic Open University and has extensive experience in educational, political, media, and cultural interpreting settings.

He holds an MA in Digital Accessibility for Deaf and Hard of Hearing People in Culture from the University of Macedonia and is currently a PhD candidate at the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting of the Ionian University. His doctoral research focuses on Deaf and hard-of-hearing visitors' experiences, preferences, and satisfaction regarding sign language interpreted museum tours, with particular emphasis on accessibility, interpreting methodologies, and audience interaction in cultural environments.

Georgios has participated in conferences and professional training initiatives in Greece and abroad, including presentations for EFSLI and academic institutions. His research interests include sign language interpreting in cultural settings, digital accessibility, Deaf studies, museum accessibility, and the evolving role of interpreters

in technologically mediated environments.

He is a former President of the Panhellenic Association of Greek Sign Language Interpreters (ΣΔΕΝΓ) and former General Secretary of the European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters (EFSLI).

Sign Language Interpreting in Transition: Technology, Access, and Professional Practice

Author(s): Marianna Hatzopoulou, Evlampia Angelou, Polyxeni Nikolakopoulou, Georgios Stathis, Rozalia Founta, Androniki Xanthopoulou, Elizabeth Katsaraki, Vasiliki Alexandri

Themes: Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation | Interpreting Futures

Abstract:

As artificial intelligence, digital mediation, and algorithmic systems increasingly reshape translation and interpreting, sign language interpreting stands at a particularly critical juncture. This panel, organized by the Association of Greek Sign Language Interpreters (SDENG) and chaired by its President, Dr. Hatzopoulou — a linguist specializing in sign language linguistics and a leading figure in Deaf education and interpreter training in Greece — brings together researchers, practitioners, and professional representatives to examine the evolving role of the sign language interpreter across technologically mediated contexts.

The panel opens with a critical examination of AI in relation to sign languages and interpreting, exploring opportunities and ethical dilemmas for Deaf communities and professionals, with particular attention to the meaningful involvement of natural sign language users in the design of AI tools and issues of linguistic rights and professional integrity. A second contribution develops this further, focusing on the linguistic and ethical challenges of AI use across low and high-risk interpreting contexts, arguing that such technologies must be developed in partnership with Deaf communities and professionals to enhance accessibility without displacing human interpreters.

An AIIC member and practising conference interpreter then offers a practitioner-centred perspective. While machine translation has advanced for spoken languages, sign languages remain critically under-represented in training datasets. Beyond technical limitations lie urgent ethical violations: the appropriation of Deaf signers' language data without informed consent or fair remuneration. Frameworks such as the EUD model contract and ethical guidelines affirm that AI must remain supplementary — never replacing human sign language interpretation. The AIIC professional ethics framework is proposed as a critical reference point for navigating this technological turn.

The discussion then turns to empirical research on Deaf and hard-of-hearing visitors' experiences in museum settings, drawing on ongoing doctoral research in Greece. Findings affirm that while digital tools enhance access, human interpreters remain irreplaceable as linguistic, cultural, and interactional mediators.

The panel then addresses VRS interpreting across two complementary contributions. The first examines non-emergency police interactions in Greece, documenting how institutional ambiguity, technological constraints, and absent formal protocols shape interpreter decision-making in legally sensitive contexts. The second draws on interviews and survey data from interpreters in Greece, Belgium, France, and

Germany, highlighting the cognitive and ethical demands of VRS work while foregrounding its positive dimensions — community connection, skill development, and professional satisfaction — and their implications for training and policy.

Within this framework, doctoral research in social anthropology examines how technological mediation in interpreting—permeated by subtle ableist undercurrents—both reproduces and unsettles distinctions between ability and disability, simultaneously dividing and connecting Deaf individuals and interpreters through its affordances. These contradictory processes challenge and reaffirm normative definitions, exposing the ambivalences of such encounters. We thus stand at a threshold where bodily transgressions and emergent relationalities reconfigure interpreting ethics.

Taken together, the panel maps a profession in transition, navigating technological change while upholding accuracy, inclusion, and human-centered communication. By grounding discussions in empirical research, professional experience, and community perspectives, the panel contributes to the conference’s central inquiry: what remains irreducibly human in an era of algorithms?

Marianna Hatzopoulou

ΣΔΕΝΓ (ΣΩΜΑΤΕΙΟ ΔΙΕΡΜΗΝΕΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΝΟΗΜΑΤΙΚΗΣ ΓΛΩΣΣΑΣ)

Marianna Hatzopoulou (Ph.D.) is a Greek Sign Language interpreter and a qualified teacher of deaf students. She earned her PhD in Greek Sign Language Acquisition from Stockholm University, Department of Sign Language Linguistics, in 2008. She has more than 35 years of experience as a Greek Sign Language interpreter. Since 1987, she has worked for the Hellenic Federation of the Deaf in community interpreting and has provided interpreting services at numerous European and international conferences, seminars, and university programmes. She was a founding member of the Association of Greek Sign Language Interpreters (SDENG) and served on its Board of Directors from 1991 to 1998. She also served as a Board member of the European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters (efsl) from 2017 to 2019. She has been a trainer of Greek Sign Language interpreters since 2000 and has served as Head of the Scientific Committee for the Professional Certification Examinations for Greek Sign Language Interpreters since 2019. She became President of the Association of Greek Sign Language Interpreters (SDENG) in February 2026. She has authored one monograph, published articles in international journals and book chapters, and delivered numerous presentations at Greek and international conferences. Her research interests include sign language linguistics, teacher education, and sign language interpreter training.

Evlampia Angelou

GSL Interpreter - Independent Researcher

Evlambia Angelou is a Greek Sign Language Interpreter since 2013 and an independent researcher. She works as a freelancer in political, educational and cultural settings, conferences, and television. Her research interests are sign language interpreting in specialized settings and media accessibility.

Polyxeni Nikolakopoulou

SDENG

Polyxeni Nikolakopoulou is a professional English language teacher and certified Greek Sign Language interpreter, with long-standing experience in Special Education and, in particular, in the education of Deaf and Hard of Hearing students. Since 2013, she has served at the Public Special Junior High School–Lyceum for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing in Argyroupoli, and since 2008 she has provided interpreting services in Greek and international settings, working between Greek Sign Language, Greek, and English.

She has specialized in interpreting for educational, political, cultural, and scientific settings, including conferences, theatrical performances, seminars, and academic presentations, and in recent years has also been actively engaged in remote interpreting for international initiatives. As a conference interpreter, she has participated in numerous major international events, including the EU-China Civil Society Dialogue on Disability Rights (Beijing, 2013) and the European Disability Forum (Cyprus, Strasbourg, Athens), as well as European Erasmus+

programmes. She is a member of AIIC (the International Association of Conference Interpreters).

She holds an MSc in Special Education from the Department of Primary Education, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (EKPA), and a degree in English Language and Literature, also from EKPA. She is certified in Greek Sign Language and interpreting, has trained in International Sign (IS), and has a working knowledge of American Sign Language (ASL). She has taken part in educational programmes in Greece and abroad through Erasmus+, EKPA, the National Theatre of Greece, efsli, and Lancaster University (Dublin, Iceland, Athens, UK), covering teaching methodology, intercultural education, theatre in education, and educational interpreting.

Georgios Stathis

PhD Candidate, Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting, Ionian University

Georgios Stathis is a Greek Sign Language interpreter, researcher, and accessibility consultant based in Greece. He has been working professionally in the field of sign language interpreting since 2013 and is the Founder and Managing Director of HandsUp, the first Greek Sign Language interpreting agency in Greece. He currently works as a sign language interpreter at the Hellenic Open University and has extensive experience in educational, political, media, and cultural interpreting settings.

He holds an MA in Digital Accessibility for Deaf and Hard of Hearing People in Culture from the University of Macedonia and is currently a PhD candidate at the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting of the Ionian University. His doctoral research focuses on Deaf and hard-of-hearing visitors' experiences, preferences, and satisfaction regarding sign language interpreted museum tours, with particular emphasis on accessibility, interpreting methodologies, and audience interaction in cultural environments.

Georgios has participated in conferences and professional training initiatives in Greece and abroad, including presentations for EFSLI and academic institutions. His research interests include sign language interpreting in cultural settings, digital accessibility, Deaf studies, museum accessibility, and the evolving role of interpreters in technologically mediated environments.

He is a former President of the Panhellenic Association of Greek Sign Language Interpreters (ΣΔΕΝΓ) and former General Secretary of the European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters (EFSLI).

Rozalia Founta

Association of Greek Sign Language Interpreters

Rozalia Founta is a certified Greek Sign Language (GSL) interpreter with 19 years of professional experience across a wide range of settings, including education, government ministries, conferences, community services, and Video Relay Service (VRS). Her background in Social Work and Education, combined with advanced studies in Multilingual Interpretation and Translation at the University of Siena, supports her work in complex multilingual environments. Her current academic research explores interpreting from sign language into spoken language in VRS, addressing key challenges in the Greek context, particularly in police-related VRS and VRI calls, employing Braun and Clarke's thematic analysis within a theoretical framework informed by Skinner (2024). This work is considered among the first of its kind in Greece. She maintains an active presence at both international and domestic conferences, having presented at events such as the Together Conference, the final conference of the MITS programme, and the 1st Panhellenic Conference of GSL Interpreters, as well as having delivered a webinar with EFSLI. Alongside interpreting, she contributes to interpreter training and continuous professional development, promoting quality and ethics in the field. She has served for many years on the Board of SDENG (the Association of Greek Sign Language Interpreters), currently holding the position of Vice President.

Androniki Xanthopoulou

SDENG/ EFSLI

Androniki Xanthopoulou is a Greek Sign Language Interpreter since 2008.

Elizabeth Katsaraki

Association of Greek Sign Language Interpreters

Elizabeth Katsaraki is a psychologist and certified group and family psychotherapist. She has worked at the School for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing since 2010. She graduated from the University of Picardy in France and holds a postgraduate diploma in Clinical Psychology (DESS) from the University of Nice, France. She has been a certified Greek Sign Language (GSL) interpreter since 2006 and holds several specialized certifications in deafness, including a diploma in specialized education for the Deaf from the University of Patras.

Elizabeth is President of the Disciplinary Council of the Association of GSL Interpreters and a member of the Scientific Committee for the evaluation of GSL interpreters. She has worked at all levels of education in various schools for the Deaf in Athens, from kindergarten through to Lyceum, as well as in vocational education institutions for the Deaf, gaining in-depth expertise in the field.

Her professional experience with the Deaf community began in 2004, when she co-founded the Greek Sign Language Institute “Gefyres Epikoinonias” (Bridges of Communication), where she continues to work today. At the Institute, she serves as Head of Communication and Organization and has led the GSL Interpreting Studies programme since 2006. As a specialist, she has gained experience participating in various settings, including national and international conferences.

She recently undertook the GSL review of two projects: the design and development of accessible educational material for Deaf students (grades A–E) in collaboration with the Institute of Educational Policy under the Ministry of Education, and the translation of the CRPD (UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) into Greek Sign Language. She has also participated in numerous national and European conferences and Erasmus+ programmes as a specialist (Sign 1st, Sign Links, Go4Vet) and as a partner institution.

Vasiliki Alexandri

Panteion University

Vaso Alexandri is a PhD candidate in the Department of Social Anthropology at Panteion University. She holds a BA in Philosophy, Pedagogy and Psychology and a BA in Early Childhood Education from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (NKUA). She also holds an M.A. in Special Education from NKUA and an M.A. in Social and Cultural Anthropology from Panteion University. The broader remit of her research focuses on the ways in which social relations shape categories of personhood, such as disabled, Deaf, and hearing. Her work further examines the methodological and epistemological contributions of disability to social research, as well as the ways in which accessibility services generate relations of power and forms of epistemic injustice. Since 2021, she has been working as a Greek Sign Language interpreter in a wide range of settings, including on-set interpreting, remote relay services, academic conferences, and political events. She also provides Greek Sign Language interpretation for the news bulletin on Naftemporiki TV. Since February 2026, she has served as General Secretary of the Association of Greek Sign Language Interpreters. Her academic and professional interests lie at the intersection of critical theory, disability studies, philosophy, and social and cultural anthropology.

Conference Interpreting: Practice and the Profession

Positioning technological skills within the map of conference interpreting competences: insights from the professionals.

Author(s): Ludovica Maggi, Georgios Vardakis

Themes: Interpreting Futures

Abstract:

This paper aims to contribute to current findings on the position of technological skills within the broader landscape of professional conference interpreting competences.

While the impact of technological advancements on the theoretical and professional aspects of interpreting represents a robust and well-established field of inquiry (see Braun 2019, Fantinuoli 2018, 2021, 2026; Davitti et al. 2025; Petrocheilou 2026), theoretical contributions to the place of technological skills within a general theoretical framework of interpreting competences (Grbic & Pöchhacker 2015) remain few and only recent (Wang and Li 2022, Amato et al. 2025). Moreover, unlike translation (PACTE 2003, Hurtado Albir 2008, EMT 2022), pedagogical and professional reflection on competences for conference interpreting (AIIC 2026) is generally less advanced.

The aim of the paper is twofold: a) present a state-of-the-art theoretical framework for the interaction of technological conference interpreting competences with linguistic, cognitive and contextual aspects of conference interpreting (Seleskovitc et Lederer 1984; Gile 1995; Setton 1999; Hervais-Adelman & Babcock 2022; Mellinger 2024, Pöchhacker 2005, 2026; Seeber 2025); b) contribute to empirical issues regarding technological competences as defined, sought and developed by professional interpreters and professionals working in interpreting services within international organizations and governmental services, including the European Commission, the European Parliament, UNESCO, OECD and the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs.

Building on the theoretical, experimental and empirical aspects of contemporary research in simultaneous interpreting and based on qualitative data collected through a series of interviews with key figures, we set out to integrate our findings within a model for the interaction of technological and other skills of professional conference interpreters, and place them within a general framework of contemporary conference interpreting competences.

Thus, the paper aims to stimulate further thinking and action on the needs, challenges and the forms of training for the development of technological competences in conference interpreting.

Ludovica Maggi

ESIT - Sorbonne Nouvelle, Paris

Ludovica Maggi is Associate Professor at ESIT, Paris, where she coordinates a Master's programme in Translation Studies Research. She teaches translation, interpreting methodology and translation sociology, with a specific focus on textualisation, discourse, knowledge and praxis in translation and interpreting. She is also an AIIC member and EU-accredited interpreter with 15 years of experience in the profession.

Georgios Vardakis

Ionian University

Georgios Vardakis holds a PhD in Linguistics from the University of Padua. He is a postdoctoral researcher at the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting of the Ionian University.

Harder Than It Looks: Methodological Challenges in Experiments Comparing Simultaneous and Machine Interpreting

Author(s): Tomasz Korybski, Małgorzata Tryuk, Wojciech Figiel

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | Interpreting Futures

Abstract:

As technology providers announce rapid — and at times market-ready — advances in machine simultaneous interpreting, and as the underlying ASR+MT+TTS pipelines continue to evolve at pace while entirely new architectures emerge, including large language model-augmented and end-to-end speech-to-speech systems that bypass the traditional cascaded paradigm altogether, independent experimental research has never been more urgent.

Mounting a live experiment that places human interpreters and machine interpreting (MI) systems in direct, simultaneous comparison is considerably more complex than it might initially appear. Decisions that seem purely logistical — who interprets, in which direction, from what source, for which audience, and evaluated by what means — carry substantial theoretical weight, and the choices made at each point shape not only what can be measured but what ultimately counts as evidence. This paper draws on recent experimental work in the field (Korybski et al., 2026) to propose a set of general methodological guidelines for researchers designing comparative live studies of human and machine simultaneous interpreting.

The guidelines address five recurring challenge areas. First, interpreter cohort design: the choice on a continuum between professional and novice human interpreters is rarely neutral, as audience attributions of quality may attach to individual performers rather than to modalities, confounding modality-level conclusions. Second, directionality: bidirectional experimental designs increase ecological validity but introduce asymmetric quality effects that require careful analytical separation — particularly considering the present-day dominance of English in investigated language pairs. Third, audience profile and expertise: expert listeners (e.g. interpreters, trainers, and students of interpreting) may apply more stringent evaluative criteria to MI output than non-expert audiences, raising the question of whose perception should constitute the primary validity criterion. Fourth, live data collection instruments: managing the audio streams and multi-track recordings requires meticulous preparation, and embedding surveys within event environments offers immediacy but risks response quality trade-offs that must be anticipated in the design phase. Fifth, the issue of commercial provider involvement or non-commercial and tailor-made pipelines for MI: the participation of proprietary MI systems introduces uncertainty as to the underlying technology, asymmetric conditions of engagement, and reproducibility concerns that remain under-theorised in the methodological literature.

Taken together, these considerations point toward a broader challenge articulated by Pöchhacker (2024): whether MI evaluation requires a framework genuinely distinct from those developed for assessing hu-

man performance. We argue that this question is not merely theoretical — rather, it is a pertinent design decision that must be confronted before data collection begins.

Tomasz Korybski*University of Warsaw*

Dr Tomasz Korybski is Assistant Professor at the Institute of Applied Linguistics, University of Warsaw, and a freelance conference interpreter with over 20 years of experience. His current research focuses on interpreting technology testing, quality evaluation and benchmarking of both human and machine interpreting, and technology-assisted interpreting workflows. Dr Korybski is co-editor of the Routledge Handbook of Interpreting, Technology and AI (2025) and serves as a reviewer for leading peer-reviewed journals in interpreting studies and translation technology.

Malgorzata Tryuk*University of Warsaw***Wojciech Figiel***University of Warsaw*

From Procurement to Performance: Event Organiser and AV Provider Perspectives on AI-Mediated Interpreting

Author(s): Maria Petrocheilou

Themes: Interpreting Futures

Abstract:

Quality remains a central concern in interpreting studies, with implications for professional practice. While a comprehensive account would encompass interpreter qualifications, ethics, and working conditions, evaluation usually targets performance, the real-time target-language output delivered to listeners. Literature broadly converges on accuracy, clarity, and fidelity as core, product-oriented criteria, complemented by listener orientation—usability—and adequacy to the audience and event. Against this backdrop, the use of AI-based interpreting and captioning solutions is expanding, although recent tests on Google’s GEMINI 1.5 Flash and 2.0 Flash and on Wordly report reductions in accuracy, logical coherence, and contextual awareness, with associated reputational risks. Despite these concerns, AI captioning and interpreting at events has started being deployed after the COVID-19 pandemic, in an effort to replace human interpreters and their use is steadily growing posing a threat to the professional survival of human interpreters. To investigate current perceptions, a pilot survey was conducted with event organisers and audiovisual providers in Greece in 2025 and 2026, at an 8-month interval. The findings indicate a decline in satisfaction, with average ratings dropping from 3/5 (moderately satisfied) in 2025 to 2.2/5 (rather unsatisfied) in 2026, while concerns about their own survival in the market as AV providers or event organisers are also increasing.

Maria Petrocheilou

IONIAN UNIVERSITY

Maria Petrocheilou is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University. Maria Petrocheilou is an Assistant Professor of Interpreting (English–Greek) in the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University, Corfu, Greece. She holds a PhD in Interpreting Studies from the Ionian University, an MAS in Interpreter Training from the University of Geneva (ETI), an MA in Modern Greek Studies from the Freie Universität Berlin, an Italian Degree (Laurea) in Conference Interpreting from the University of Trieste and a 4-year Greek Degree in French Language and Literature from the University of Athens. She is a practicing conference interpreter [member of AIIC, Assointerpreti Italy, the Hellenic Association of Conference interpreters and PEEMPIP] and a practising translator with various published translations in her portfolio. Her research focuses on conference and public service interpreting, interpreter ethics and certification, interpreter training, and the impact of new technologies and AI on interpreting. She served as a researcher and an author in the EEA-funded project Hellenic Register for Public Service Interpreters 2022-23, contributing to the development of Greece’s national register and quality assurance framework for public service interpreters. Dr Petrocheilou’s recent publications focus on interpreter ethics, certification, and interpreting studies. Her current research explores visual attention and eye contact in simultaneous interpreting, remote simultaneous interpreting, and the implications of artificial intelligence for the interpreting profession.

Interpreter Training and Competence

Visible by Design: Interpreter Presence, Language Policy and State Communication in Taiwan

Author(s): Alice Yi-Rong Hung

Themes: Legal, Institutional, and Policy Perspectives

Abstract:

Interpreter visibility at high-profile political events is rarely incidental. During the Tsai Ing-wen presidency (2016–2024), the Taiwanese government systematically foregrounded interpreter presence at election-night press conferences, National Day livestreams, and foreign delegation meetings as a component of outward-facing state communication. Visible interpreters functioned not as linguistic mediators alone but as signals of democratic governance directed at international audiences

Grounded in Spolsky's tripartite model of language policy and Schäffner's account of interpreting as political institutional practice, the analysis situates interpreting configurations within two policy developments of the Tsai period: the New Southbound Policy, which broadened the range of languages in external communication, and the statutory recognition of Taiwanese, Hakka, indigenous languages, and Taiwan Sign Language as national languages. Three sets of materials are examined: official recordings and press releases archived on the Presidential Office website, examined for the languages provided, the on-screen presence of interpreters, subtitle language, and attribution, and compared across the period to identify changes in configuration; Taiwanese mainstream news coverage of these events; and a practitioner-scholar's first-person report on interpreting at a presidential press conference (Fan, 2021). Read against Spolsky's distinction between practices, beliefs, and management, these materials trace interpreter visibility as a managed feature of state communication.

Comparison with the preceding administration, in which low-visibility configurations were the institutional norm, and with the current one, which shows a partial return to them, reveals that these choices constitute an index of shifting state orientations toward multilingual public communication and international legitimacy. Because presidential addresses circulate through multiple broadcast and online channels, decisions about interpreter presence carry weight beyond the original event context. By treating interpreter visibility as a language management decision embedded in broader political communication strategy, the paper contributes to institutional approaches to interpreting and to scholarship on language policy in politics of contested international status.

Alice Yi-Rong Hung

University of Geneva

Alice Yi-Rong Hung is a PhD candidate in Interpreting Studies at the Faculty of Translation and Interpreting (FTI), University of Geneva, Switzerland. She holds an MSc in Interpreting and Translating from Heriot-Watt University (UK) and a BA in Applied Linguistics from Chung Yuan Christian University (Taiwan). Her doctoral thesis examines diplomatic interpreting in Taiwan. Her research interests sit at the intersection of translation politics and political communication, with a particular focus on ideology, diplomatic discourse, language policy and Taiwan identity. Her recent work has appeared in publications by Palgrave Macmillan and Academia Sinica Press.

Entrepreneurial Competence in Translator and Interpreter Training: An ICT-Supported Pedagogical Intervention in the Era of Algorithms

Author(s): Evrikleia Dogoriti

Themes: Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

Entrepreneurial Competence in Translator and Interpreter Training: An ICT-Supported Pedagogical Intervention in the Era of Algorithms

As artificial intelligence continuously reshapes the professional landscape of translation and interpreting, questions of career resilience, adaptability, and entrepreneurial agency have moved to the centre of T&I education. Yet despite growing recognition that technical proficiency alone is insufficient preparation for AI-mediated professional environments, the deliberate cultivation of entrepreneurial competence within T&I training programmes remains empirically underexplored.

This paper draws on a doctoral research project that investigates how a purposefully designed ICT-supported pedagogical intervention can foster entrepreneurial competence among translator and interpreter trainees. The theoretical framework integrates three European competence models — EMT, PACTE, and EntreComp — positioning entrepreneurial competence not as an adjunct to translation competence, but as a constitutive dimension of it. The pedagogical intervention took the form of a webinar/SPOC (Small Private Online Course) structured around authentic, market-oriented tasks and professional deliverables, grounded in Keller’s ARCS Model of Motivational Design and Bloom’s Revised Taxonomy.

The study employs an explanatory-sequential mixed-methods design, combining quantitative measurement of entrepreneurial tendencies (GET2 survey) with qualitative interview data, enabling both statistical analysis and in-depth exploration of participants’ professional agency, risk orientation, and attitudes toward AI. Rather than treating AI as a threat to professional identity, the study examines the conditions under which trainees develop an adaptive, strategic orientation toward algorithmic tools — and what this means for the design of future-ready T&I curricula.

The paper discusses emerging findings and their implications for curriculum design, platform development, and the rethinking of translator and interpreter competence, with particular attention to the translator-entrepreneur as an emerging professional identity in the age of algorithms.

Keywords: entrepreneurial competence, translator and interpreter training, ICT-supported pedagogy, artificial intelligence, entrepreneurial self-efficacy

Evrikleia Dogoriti

Ionian University

Biographical Note Evrikleia Dogoriti holds a PhD from Ionian University in Corfu, where her doctoral research examines how ICT-supported pedagogical interventions can foster entrepreneurial competence in translator and interpreter training. Drawing on European competence frameworks — EMT, PACTE and EntreComp — and integrating Keller’s ARCS Model of Motivational Design with Bloom’s Revised Taxonomy, her research employs a mixed methods design to explore how purposefully designed digital learning environments can prepare translators and interpreters for an AI-shaped professional landscape. She holds an MA in Theory and Practice of Literary Translation from the University of Essex, UK, and a BA in English Language and Literature from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. She has extensive experience teaching English for Specific Purposes across a wide range of disciplinary contexts at the University of Ioannina, including Management and

Economics, Tourism and Hospitality, Nursing, Agriculture, Music Studies, and Translation and Interpreting. This cross-disciplinary ESP experience has informed her understanding of language education as a professional and entrepreneurial practice, and underpins her commitment to curriculum design that bridges academic training and real-world career demands. Her research interests span translator and interpreter education, entrepreneurship education, ICT-supported language pedagogy, and the implications of artificial intelligence for professional identity in the language services sector. She has published and presented her research internationally, including a 2026 journal article on the integration of Keller's ARCS Model and Bloom's Taxonomy in translation pedagogy, a second journal article on the use of X as an adjunct to learning management systems (LMS) in tertiary language learning, and a presentation delivered at VIZJA University in Warsaw in 2026.

Between the Classroom and the Workplace: Novice and Professional Perceptions of MTPE and Human Translation

Author(s): Oleksandr Bondarenko, Kateryna Bondarenko

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

The rapid integration of MTPE into contemporary translation workflows has transformed both professional practice and translator education. Relatively few studies have examined similarities and differences in how novice and experienced translators perceive post-editing (Carl & Buch-Kromann 2010; Moorkens et al. 2015; Nitzke 2019). Little attention has been paid to how translation expertise influences MTPE in specific language pairs (Stasimioti & Sosoni 2019), and no previous research has investigated this relationship in the English–Ukrainian context. Exploring the interaction between translation expertise and post-editing competence may contribute to a more precise understanding of the role of MTPE within contemporary language services and provide evidence-based guidance for designing curricula for evolving professional demands.

The study draws on data collected from two cohorts representing different stages of engagement with the translation profession: 51 MA-level translation students who had completed formal training in MTPE and 46 language industry practitioners working in translation and localization.

The questionnaire was designed to assess how the cohorts perceive the quality, cognitive demands, emotional impact, and professional implications of MTPE in comparison with human translation.

Contrary to common assumptions that MTPE is cognitively less demanding than translation from scratch, respondents did not consistently perceive MTPE as easier. The reported challenges were associated less with linguistic transfer itself and more with evaluating machine-generated output, identifying errors, deciding on the necessity of corrections, and adhering to Light PE and Full PE instructions. These difficulties appear to stem from respondents' tendency to assess machine-translated output against quality standards and working practices developed through their experience with human translation. This suggests a potential conflict between post-editing specifications and established notions of what constitutes a high-quality translation.

Particularly noteworthy was the frequent selection of responses related to reconsidering the translator's professional role and recognising the importance of human intervention in AI-assisted translation workflows.

Oleksandr Bondarenko

Translation & Localisation company Translatel, Borys Grinchenko Kyiv Metropolitan University

Dr Oleksandr Bondarenko is an associate professor at Borys Grinchenko Kyiv Metropolitan University and the CEO of Translatel LLC, a translation and localisation company based in Ukraine. He is also a researcher, educator, and industry advocate specialising in translation technologies, machine translation, post-editing, localisation, and translation project management. Holding a PhD in Linguistics, with more than 25 years of experience spanning both the language services industry and translator education, he has developed extensive expertise in bridging academic training and professional practice. His work focuses on the integration of emerging language technologies into translation workflows and educational programmes, with particular emphasis on machine translation post-editing, localisation, quality assurance, and the development of industry-relevant competences for future translators and localisation specialists. Oleksandr is a member of the European Commission's Language Industry Expert Group (LIND), where he contributes to initiatives aimed at strengthening translator employability, improving traineeship opportunities, and aligning translator education with market needs. He also serves as a member of the Globalization and Localization Association (GALA), the Consortium for Translation Education Research (CTER), the Ukrainian Translator Trainers' Union, and the Ukrainian Association of Translators and Interpreters. Through his research, professional service, and industry leadership, Oleksandr promotes a forward-looking vision of translator and localiser training that combines technological innovation, quality-focused workflows, and close collaboration between academia and the language services sector, helping prepare future professionals for the rapidly evolving multilingual communication landscape.

Kateryna Bondarenko

Borys Grinchenko Kyiv Metropolitan University

Dr. Kateryna Bondarenko is a translation scholar, educator, and researcher with extensive experience in translator training, localisation, terminology management, and corpus linguistics. Holding a PhD in Linguistics, she combines academic expertise with active engagement in the language services industry, focusing on the integration of emerging technologies into translation education and professional practice. Her research interests include localisation, audiovisual translation, terminology and terminology management, corpus-based translation studies, Spanish language studies, and collaboration between higher education institutions and the language services industry. She has authored and co-authored numerous publications on localisation, machine translation post-editing, corpus technologies, translator competences, and translation pedagogy. Kateryna is a member of the Consortium for Translation Education Research (CTER), serves as an expert for the National Agency for Higher Education Quality Assurance of Ukraine. She actively contributes to curriculum development, programme accreditation, and initiatives aimed at aligning translator education with evolving industry requirements. Through her teaching, research, and professional engagement, Kateryna promotes innovative approaches to translator and localiser training, with particular emphasis on technology-enhanced workflows, terminology management, localisation practices, and the development of industry-relevant competences for future language professionals.

New directions in the Practice and Training of Translators

From Translation Production to Translation Direction - A Practical Workshop for Linguists in the AI Era

Author(s): Beti Pagourdaki, Ioanna Chatzintavidou

Abstract:

AI can produce a translation in seconds. What happens between that first draft and a translation ready for delivery is where the real work—and the real skill—now lies. This workshop puts into practice the shift from producing to directing, building on ideas introduced in the companion presentation *If AI Can Translate, What Do Linguists Do?*.

The session opens with a brief look at how the translator's role is evolving into that of post-editor and AI director, and the skills this shift now rewards. Participants then get practical examples from three core skill areas: using AI for terminology-related tasks, such as research, extraction, and the selection between alternative renderings; crafting prompts that shape tone, register, and style rather than accepting the first output; and calibrating how much intervention a text actually needs based on its purpose, audience, and domain.

The final part of the workshop examines the shift in mindset that the role itself demands. Most linguists today are not handed a rough machine-generated draft, but a fluent, ready-made AI translation. For them, the shift is not necessarily about steering how the translation is produced; it is about deciding how to work with it afterwards: using AI to research, compare options and fix only what's needed, then feeding that back so mistakes aren't repeated. Other times, there's no draft waiting at all, and the same expertise turns into choosing the terminology and prompts that shape a translation from the very first word.

Either way, participants leave with a clearer understanding of where their linguistic judgement matters most, as well as with practical strategies for working faster and more effectively with the AI tools available today.

Beti Pagourdaki

ORCO S.A.

Beti Marina Pagourdaki is a Localization Project Manager and Language Lead in the Localization Department at ORCO S.A., where she brings together linguistic expertise, project coordination, client communication, and quality assurance. With eight years of experience across different roles in the language services field, she has worked extensively with legal, marketing, and web consumer-facing content—domains where “good enough” is rarely good enough, and where context, audience, and purpose make all the difference.

She holds a Degree in Law from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens and has completed additional professional translation trainings. Her background gives her a particularly sharp eye for the practical decisions behind translation quality: terminology, tone, risk, workflow, and final validation. In the context of AI-assisted translation, Beti's work reflects the modern translation industry's central question: if AI can produce a draft, what does human expertise still contribute? Her experience positions her at the intersection of project strategy, linguistic judgement, and reliable delivery in a rapidly changing localization landscape.

Ioanna Chatzintavidou

ORCO S.A.

Ioanna Chatzintavidou is a Linguist and Junior Localization Project Manager at ORCO S.A., with hands-on experience as a localization specialist, translator, reviewer, and copywriter. She has worked across a range of language and content environments, including marketing, gaming, websites, and digital content, as well as literary and audiovisual translation.

She holds an MA in Science of Translation from the Ionian University and a BA in Russian Philology and Slavic Studies from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. Her professional background has given her insight into different stages of the translation workflow, from terminology research and post-editing to proofreading, quality assurance, and project coordination. As AI becomes increasingly embedded in translation workflows, her focus is on the skills that allow linguists to work with these tools critically and effectively: researching and evaluating terminology, shaping tone and register, assessing the level of intervention a text actually requires, and using AI to support rather than replace linguistic judgement.

Ethical aspects of AI in translator training – a gamified teaching approach

Author(s): Athanasios Breskas, Katharina Oster

Themes: Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation | Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

Artificial intelligence facilitates many aspects of translation. Although AI technologies are becoming more integrated into translation practice and training, the ethical implications of their use are not given as much systematic attention as technical competencies (Moorkens 2025). To address this, courses on the ethical aspects of AI in translator training are needed. These courses should introduce students to current ethical issues and encourage them to critically reflect on ethical questions and potential injustices.

We therefore designed an AI and ethics course at the Faculty of Translation in Germersheim. Starting with an introduction to AI and ethics, the course then focused on specific ethical issues related to AI, such as skill development, social implications, and environmental concerns.

We used gamification in our teaching approach to foster student engagement. As ethical reasoning requires active engagement with complex and often ambiguous scenarios, gamification can encourage motivation and interaction (Al-Khresheh 2025, Khaldi et al. 2023). Throughout the semester, students participated in weekly competitions, earning points as they went. While these points were not linked to the final course grade, they contributed to a prize awarded at the end of the semester.

To investigate whether this approach had increased the students' understanding of AI-related ethical issues, the course was evaluated using a pre- and post-course questionnaire. The questionnaire assessed changes in students' self-reported awareness of ethical challenges associated with AI technologies, and attitudes towards their use and regulation. Preliminary findings indicate increased awareness of ethical challenges following the course.

This presentation will introduce the course design and discuss the rationale behind integrating gamification into AI ethics education. As the course designers and instructors, we acknowledge the exploratory

nature of the study and the methodological limitations. We will therefore also discuss future research, including the integration of authentic assessment tasks.

Athanasios Breskas*Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz*

Athanasios Breskas holds an MA in Translation from the Faculty of Translation Studies, Linguistics and Cultural Studies at Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz in Gernersheim. He is a doctoral researcher at the TRA&Co Center and a project partner in STARK-LS. His research interests include virtual reality, augmented reality, eyetracking, keylogging, artificial intelligence, machine translation, foreign language acquisition, cognition and easy language.

Katharina Oster*University of Mainz*

Katharina Oster studied at the Faculty of Translation Studies, Linguistics and Cultural Studies in Gernersheim, where she received her bachelor's and master's degrees in translation. In 2013, she started a research position at the TRA&Co Center, which she still holds today. In 2019, she finished her PhD project which focused on psycholinguistic and neurolinguistic aspects of word translation. Katharina has been a visiting scholar at the CRITT (Copenhagen Business School) and the INCYT (Buenos Aires, Argentina). She is currently responsible for the management of the EEG lab at the above-mentioned center. Her current research and teaching interests lie in psycholinguistics, NLP and ethics.

MT and Human in the Loop

Από τη μηχανική έξοδο στην ανθρώπινη κρίση: ένα ανθρωποκεντρικό πλαίσιο για την αξιολόγηση μηχανικών και ανθρώπινων μεταφράσεων

Author(s): Eleni Tziafa

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation | Pedagogical Shifts in Translator and Interpreter Education

Abstract:

Ο λόγος περί Τεχνητής Νοημοσύνης στη μετάφραση επικεντρώνεται στην παραγωγή νέων μεταφράσεων, αφήνοντας λιγότερο ανεπτυγμένη σε επίπεδο ψηφιακών εργαλείων μια συμπληρωματική διαδικασία: τη συγκριτική αξιολόγηση και τεκμηρίωση μεταφραστικών εκδοχών, ανθρώπινων και μηχανικά παραγόμενων. Παρότι εντάσσεται στη μεταφραστική κριτική (translation criticism), η διαδικασία αυτή δεν υποστηρίζεται ακόμη από εξειδικευμένη ψηφιακή υποδομή. Τα υπάρχοντα περιβάλλοντα ανήκουν σε δύο παραδόσεις. Η φιλολογική αντιπαραβολή (Juxta, Versioning Machine, CollateX) εξυπηρετεί την εκδοτική σύγκριση παραλλαγών κειμένου, χωρίς ενσωματωμένες αξιολογικές κατηγορίες, μηχανισμό αιτιολόγησης ή διδακτική στόχευση. Η ποιοτική αποτίμηση της μηχανικής μετάφρασης προτάσσει την κατηγοριοποίηση λαθών έναντι της συγκριτικής κριτικής ανάγνωσης.

Η μελέτη προτείνει ένα ανθρωποκεντρικό πλαίσιο για τη συγκριτική αξιολόγηση πολλαπλών εκδοχών, που οργανώνει την κριτική ανάγνωση χωρίς να αυτοματοποιεί τη μετάφραση ή την κρίση. Στηρίζεται σε δύο συμπληρωματικές προσεγγίσεις: το συγκριτικό-περιγραφικό μοντέλο μεταφραστικών μετατοπίσεων της van Leuven-Zwart και την τυπολογία ποιότητας MQM, καλύπτοντας την περιγραφική και την αξιολογική διάσταση της σύγκρισης.

Το πλαίσιο υλοποιείται στο Synkrisis, ένα ελεύθερα διαθέσιμο εργαλείο που εκτελείται τοπικά στον φυλλομετρητή, χωρίς διακομιστή, εγκατάσταση ή εξειδικευμένες τεχνικές γνώσεις. Υποστηρίζει παράλληλη παρουσίαση εκδοχών, επισήμανση διαφορών σε επίπεδο λέξης, σχολιασμό ανά τμήμα με κατηγορίες αντλημένες από τις προσεγγίσεις αυτές, αιτιολογημένη επιλογή εκδοχής με τεκμηρίωση προέλευσης και εξαγωγή δομημένης αναφοράς.

Βασική δεοντολογική και μεθοδολογική αρχή είναι ο σεβασμός των πνευματικών δικαιωμάτων: η επεξεργασία πραγματοποιείται τοπικά και κανένα κείμενο δεν αποθηκεύεται ή αναδιανέμεται. Έτσι περιορίζεται ο κίνδυνος αναδημοσίευσης προστατευμένου υλικού και καθίσταται δυνατή η ερευνητική και διδακτική εξέταση ανθρώπινων και μηχανικά παραγόμενων εκδοχών, ενώ αναδεικνύεται το ανοικτό ζήτημα του νομικού καθεστώτος των μηχανικά παραγόμενων μεταφράσεων. Πεδία εφαρμογής είναι η κριτική της αναμετάφρασης, η σύγκριση αυτόματα παραγόμενων μεταφράσεων και η διδακτική της μετάφρασης, με βάση αυθεντικά παραδείγματα.

Η συμβολή της μελέτης είναι διττή: θεωρητική, καθώς επανεξετάζει τη μεταφραστική κριτική υπό το πρίσμα της TN, και εφαρμοσμένη, καθώς αναπτύσσει ένα εργαλείο συγκριτικής τεκμηρίωσης μεταφραστικών εκδοχών.

Eleni Tziafa*National and Kapodistrian University of Athens*

Η Ελένη Τζιάφα είναι Αναπληρώτρια Καθηγήτρια στο Τμήμα Γαλλικής Γλώσσας και Φιλολογίας του ΕΚΠΑ, με γνωστικό αντικείμενο «Μετάφραση, Επεξεργασία Σωμάτων Κειμένων και Ψηφιακά Πολυμέσα». Διδάσκει μεταφραστική θεωρία και πράξη, μεταφραστικά εργαλεία, οπτικοακουστική μετάφραση και μεθοδολογία της έρευνας. Διαθέτει πολυετή επαγγελματική εμπειρία στη μετάφραση, την επιμέλεια και τον υποτιτλισμό, καθώς και ενεργό συμμετοχή στην ανάπτυξη γλωσσικών πόρων και εργαλείων βασισμένων σε σώματα κειμένων. Σταθερό άξονα του έργου της αποτελεί ο σχεδιασμός ανοιχτών, ανθρωποκεντρικών ψηφιακών εργαλείων για τη συγκριτική αξιολόγηση και τεκμηρίωση μεταφραστικών εκδοχών. Τα ερευνητικά της ενδιαφέροντα περιλαμβάνουν τη μεταφραστική διαδικασία, τη γλωσσική τεχνολογία, την οπτικοακουστική μετάφραση, την Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη και τα Μεγάλα Γλωσσικά Μοντέλα. Είναι μέλος επιστημονικών επιτροπών διεθνών συνεδρίων και της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Ορολογίας, και αντιπρόεδρος της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Μεταφρασεολογίας, με ενεργό ρόλο σε έργα που συνδέουν τη μετάφραση με τις νέες τεχνολογίες.

AI-Assisted Arabic Localization and Human-Centered AI: A Longitudinal Quality Assessment of ChatGPT in Culturally Sensitive App Adaptation

Author(s): Mohammed Albatineh

Themes: *Translation Technologies and Human Agency | The Creative Translator and the Algorithmic Turn | Cultural Mediation and Posthuman Translation*

Abstract:

This study examines the role of Human-Centered AI (HCAI) in AI-assisted software localization by assessing ChatGPT as a localization tool for culturally sensitive Arabic app adaptation. Using an open-source mobile media application as a case study, the study evaluates how large language models handle the transformation of domain-specific interface terminology into culturally appropriate Arabic equivalents across 213 translatable XML strings. The experiment was conducted longitudinally by comparing two model generations, ChatGPT-4 and ChatGPT-5.4, using the same source file, prompting sequence, and evaluation framework. Quality was assessed through cosmetic and functional testing, alongside linguistic analysis based on a purpose-built eight-category error taxonomy extending existing localization quality assessment models. ChatGPT-4 produced errors in 49.8% of strings, compared with 45.5% for ChatGPT-5.4. Although the overall error-rate difference was not statistically significant, the distribution of error types shifted substantially. ChatGPT-5.4 showed improvement in semantic completeness and terminological consistency, but introduced more literal UI mappings and continued to struggle with ontological transfer, particularly in distinguishing domain-neutral technical concepts from culturally marked domain concepts. The findings demonstrate that LLMs can support localization workflows as first-pass generators, but they cannot replace expert human judgment in culturally sensitive domains. Human expertise remains essential for prompt design, terminology control, cultural calibration, ontological mapping, and final quality assurance. The study therefore provides empirical support for the HCAI paradigm in translation and localization, showing that effective AI use depends not on automation alone, but on expert-led human-AI collaboration. It also highlights the need for longitudinal evaluation of LLMs, as newer model versions may improve some error categories while introducing new risks.

Mohammed Albatineh

United Arab Emirates University

Mohammed Al-Batineh is an Associate Professor of Translation Studies at the United Arab Emirates University, UAE. He has extensive experience in translator and interpreter training, and has served as a content expert for online translation courses for several institutions in the US, Europe, and the Arab World. His research interests include translator training, translation technologies, and localization.

Ισοδυναμία Νομικών Όρων στη Μηχανική Μετάφραση

Author(s): Christina Valavani

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency

Abstract:

Η παρούσα μελέτη διερευνά το ζήτημα της ισοδυναμίας των Νομικών Όρων στη Μηχανική Μετάφραση για το γλωσσικό ζεύγος Γερμανικά - Ελληνικά. Διερευνώνται και παρουσιάζονται περιπτώσεις κατά τις οποίες ένα αυτόματο μεταφραστικό εργαλείο δύναται να αποδώσει με ακρίβεια το εξειδικευμένο περιεχόμενο ενός Νομικού Όρου, αλλά και εκείνες όπου αυτό δεν επιτυγχάνεται, οπότε εξετάζονται οι λόγοι για τους οποίους η Μηχανική Μετάφραση δεν μπορεί να θεωρηθεί κατάλληλη ή ισοδύναμη. Αφετηρία της έρευνας είναι η θέση ότι οι Νομικοί Όροι είναι έννοιες που συνδέονται με συγκεκριμένο νομικό πλαίσιο. Υπό αυτή την οπτική, η ισοδυναμία στη νομική μετάφραση προϋποθέτει τη συνεκτικότητα της λειτουργικής ισοδυναμίας (functional equivalence) και της εννοιολογικής ισοδυναμίας (conceptual equivalence).

Η μελέτη στηρίζεται στη συγκριτική εξέταση αυθεντικών νομικών κειμένων, των οποίων η μετάφραση πραγματοποιείται αρχικώς μέσω συστημάτων αυτόματης Μηχανικής Μετάφρασης και εν συνεχεία υποβάλλεται σε ανθρώπινη επεξεργασία. Σκοπός είναι να αποτιμηθεί ο βαθμός στον οποίο η Μηχανική Μετάφραση κατορθώνει να διαφυλάξει την έννοια των Νομικών Όρων και να τους αποδώσει ορθά με ιδιαίτερη εστίαση στην ισοδυναμία. Αναλύονται επίσης περιπτώσεις πολυσημίας, οι οποίες ενδέχεται να οδηγήσουν σε αλλοίωση του νοήματος.

Η έρευνα αναμένεται να καταδείξει ότι, παρά τη σημαντική εξέλιξη των σύγχρονων μεταφραστικών συστημάτων, η πλήρης ισοδυναμία στην απόδοση των Νομικών Όρων παραμένει ζητούμενο. Για τον λόγο αυτό, η ανθρώπινη μεταφραστική παρέμβαση εξακολουθεί να αποτελεί αναγκαία προϋπόθεση για τη διασφάλιση της νομικής ακρίβειας (legal accuracy), της εννοιολογικής συνέπειας (conceptual consistency) και της λειτουργικής ισοδυναμίας (functional equivalence) του μεταφρασμένου κειμένου στη γλώσσα στόχο.

Christina Valavani

Η Χριστίνα Βαλαβάνη είναι διδάκτωρ του Τμήματος Γερμανικής Γλώσσας και Φιλολογίας του Εθνικού και Καποδιστριακού Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών, με ειδίκευση στην Υπολογιστική Γλωσσολογία, τη Μηχανική Μετάφραση και την εξειδικευμένη ορολογία. Γεννήθηκε στο Ντόρτμουντ της Γερμανίας το 1975 και μεγάλωσε μεταξύ Γερμανίας και Ελλάδας. Είναι απόφοιτος του Τμήματος Γερμανικής Γλώσσας και Φιλολογίας του Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης, ενώ ολοκλήρωσε μεταπτυχιακές σπουδές στην Υπολογιστική Γλωσσολογία στο Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität München.

Η διδακτορική της διατριβή, με τίτλο «Ανάλυση και Υπολογιστική Επεξεργασία Πολυλεκτικών Οικονομικών Όρων σε δίγλωσσες και πολύγλωσσες εφαρμογές», βαθμολογήθηκε με Άριστα παμψηφεί και επικεντρώθηκε στην ανάλυση σύνθετων ορολογικών δομών και στην ανάπτυξη βελτιωμένων συστημάτων Στατιστικής Μηχανικής Μετάφρασης. Το ερευνητικό της έργο κινείται στο πεδίο της Γλωσσικής Τεχνολογίας, με έμφαση στη Νευρωνική και Στατιστική Μηχανική Μετάφραση, στη Μηχανική Μάθηση, στην Οικονομική, Νομική, ιατρική και Στρατιωτική Ορολογία, καθώς και στην κατασκευή και ανάλυση παραλληλοποιημένων Σωμάτων Κειμένων.

Έχει εργαστεί ως γλωσσοτεχνολόγος σε ερευνητικά και τεχνολογικά περιβάλλοντα στην Ελλάδα και τη Γερμανία, ενώ από το 2019 είναι επιστημονικός συνεργάτης στο Journalism Computational Linguistics Lab (JCL Lab). Παράλληλα, δραστηριοποιείται στην εκπαίδευση ως καθηγήτρια Γερμανικής Γλώσσας στην Πρωτοβάθμια Εκπαίδευση και έχει διδάξει σε προπτυχιακά και μεταπτυχιακά προγράμματα του Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης.

Μηχανική μετάφραση, νομική και κανονική ορολογία και γλωσσική σύγκλιση: τριγλωσσική ανάλυση εξόδων Deep στον Κανόνα 1 του Codex Iuris Canonici.

Author(s): Andreas Nikolaos Samaltanos

Themes: Translation Technologies and Human Agency | Ethics, Justice, and Responsibility in the Age of Automation | Legal, Institutional, and Policy Perspectives

Abstract:

Η παρούσα ανακοίνωση εξετάζει τη μεταφραστική συμπεριφορά της μηχανικής μετάφρασης και συγκεκριμένα του DeepL σε νομικό και κανονικό λόγο, με σημείο αναφοράς τον Κανόνα 1 του *Codex Iuris Canonici* του 1985. Η σημασία της μελέτης έγκειται στο ότι ακόμη και ένα σύντομο θεσμικό απόσπασμα όταν είναι ορολογικά φορτισμένο μπορεί να αναδειξεί μικρές μεταφραστικές μετατοπίσεις οι οποίες μπορούν να επηρεάσουν την εννοιολογική και ερμηνευτική ακρίβεια του κειμένου, μετατοπίσεις που δεν γίνονται αμέσως αντιληπτές καθώς η μηχανική έξοδος εμφανίζεται γραμματικά ορθή και υφολογικά φυσική. Η βιβλιογραφική αδυναμία που επιχειρεί να καλύψει η μελέτη μας αφορά την περιορισμένη διερεύνηση της μηχανικής μετάφρασης σε μικροεπίπεδο κανονικής ορολογίας.

Corpus της μελέτης μας αποτελούν τρία τρίγλωσσα σετ αποδόσεων στην αγγλική, τη γαλλική και την ελληνική, σε κάθε σετ η πρώτη πρόταση λειτουργεί ως κείμενο πηγή, καθώς αποδεδειγμένα δεν αποτελεί αποτέλεσμα μηχανικής μετάφρασης αλλά είναι αποτέλεσμα απόδοσης ομάδων ειδικών, ενώ οι ακόλουθες προτάσεις εξετάζονται ως καταγεγραμμένες έξοδοι του DeepL. Στόχος μας δεν θα είναι η γενική αξιολόγηση της μεταφραστικής ποιότητας, αλλά η διερεύνηση των συντακτικών, ορολογικών και σημασιολογικών μετατοπίσεων που αναδύονται κατά τη μηχανική απόδοση ενός θεσμικά φορτισμένου νομικού κειμένου, όπως και η διερεύνηση αν τα μεταφράσματα διατηρούν τη φυσική συντακτική και ορολογική οργάνωση των γλωσσών στόχων ή αν αναπαράγουν, έστω υπόγεια, αγγλοκεντρικά σχήματα πληροφορικής διάταξης.

Μεθοδολογικά, συγκρίνονται οι τύποι canons, règles, provisions και οι ρηματικές δομές regard, concernent, «αφορούν» και apply to. Τα ευρήματα δείχνουν ότι οι αποδόσεις δεν είναι κατ' ανάγκην συντακτικά αφύσικες συχνά είναι επιφανειακά φυσικές, αλλά συγκαλύπτουν ορολογική εξομάλυνση και σημασιολογική μετατόπιση. Ειδικότερα, η αντικατάσταση του ειδικού κανονικού όρου από γενικότερους νομικούς όρους μειώνει την εννοιολογική ακρίβεια, ενώ η μετάβαση από την έννοια της

αναφοράς προς την έννοια της εφαρμογής μεταβάλλει το ερμηνευτικό βάρος του κειμένου.

Η μελέτη αναδεικνύει ότι η διερεύνηση της μηχανικής μετάφρασης σε ειδικά κείμενα χρειάζεται να συνδυάζει συντακτική φυσικότητα, ορολογική συνέπεια και θεσμική ερμηνεία. Έτσι, το DeepL εξετάζεται όχι ως απλό εργαλείο απόδοσης, αλλά ως πιθανός παράγοντας γλωσσικής σύγκλισης σε ειδικό θεσμικό λόγο.

Λέξεις-κλειδιά: Μηχανική μετάφραση, DeepL, νομική μετάφραση, κανονικό δίκαιο, γλωσσική επαφή, συντακτική παρεμβολή, γλωσσική σύγκλιση, ορολογική εξομάλυνση, σημασιολογική μετατόπιση.

Andreas Nikolaos Samaltanos

ΤΕΓΜΣ - Ιόνιο Πανεπιστήμιο

Ο Δρ Ανδρέας Νικόλαος Σαμαλτάνος δραστηριοποιείται επιστημονικά στα πεδία της γαλλικής γλώσσας, της μεταφρασεολογίας και της συγκριτικής μελέτης σε νομικό, ιστορικό και διπλωματικό λόγο.

Έχει διδάξει ως ακαδημαϊκός υπότροφος στο Τμήμα Ξένων Γλωσσών, Μετάφρασης και Διερμηνείας του Ιονίου Πανεπιστημίου, με συναφές αντικείμενο με γλώσσα εργασίας προς και από τη γαλλική γλώσσα.

Τα ερευνητικά του ενδιαφέροντα εστιάζονται στη γαλλική νομική ορολογία, στη μετάφραση νομικών, ιστορικών, διπλωματικών και θρησκευτικών κειμένων από τα γαλλικά προς τα ελληνικά και αντιστρόφως, καθώς και στη διερεύνηση της σχέσης μεταξύ γλώσσας, δικαίου και θεσμικού λόγου.

Σήμερα είναι εκ νέου υποψήφιος διδάκτωρ *Κανονικού Δικαίου* στο Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών.

Το επιστημονικό του έργο συνδυάζει φιλολογικές, γλωσσολογικές, ιστορικές, θεολογικές και νομικές προσεγγίσεις, με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στην ορολογική ακρίβεια, στη διαγλωσσική αντιστοίχιση και στην ανάλυση “ειδικού θεσμικού λόγου”.



Department of Foreign Languages, Translation & Interpreting
Ionian University

International Conference

Translating and Interpreting in the Era of Algorithms

Corfu, 9-11 October 2026

Sponsors



Media Sponsors

