К.Н.Васильев (4 курс ИСЭМ), Н.И.Лавримова, ст. преп., С.Ю.Светова

АВТОМАТИЗАЦИЯ ПЕРЕВОДА МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОРРЕСПОНДЕНЦИИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ (AUTOMATIED TRANSLATION OF INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE IN AN ORGANIZATION)

В работе рассматривается использование средств машинного перевода (МП) различного типа для перевода международной корреспонденции организации, а также даются рекомендации по эффективному применению этих средств в организациях. Предлагается методика работы со средствами программного обеспечения, в том числе и средствами МП, для реализации перевода корреспонденции по т.н. методу от листа – на лист, предусматривающего работу с электронной версией документа. Это позволяет сэкономить большое количество бумаги на всех этапах осуществления предлагаемой методики. Методика может эффективно применяться в отделах международного сотрудничества в вузах

Nowadays, the world has accepted the machine translation (MT) technologies. And linguistic departments of more and more corporate companies raise the question of "how we can apply and use these systems", which gradually supersedes the question: "what do we need these systems for?"

However, it is known that none of these systems can substitute a human translator as far as the quality of translation is concerned, but when speed and cost of translation are more important, it is effective and preferable to use MT. These systems are aimed at automating most of the work that is usually done by a translator by hand (i.e. making it easy to work with the dictionaries, keep data bases of standard lexis, frequently used expressions and their standard translations and give tools for its easy extraction, machine translate the documents).

Many businesses and organizations are working on the ways they can apply these systems to automation most of their functions and hence reducing the costs they spend Here the steps of how to use different software including MT systems are offered. The steps are based on paper-to paper translation, which allows the end user to save lots of paperwork as well.

The scheme below shows the translation cycle starting with inputting the letter to be translated into computer and finishing with printing the translated letter on printer or into file.

Translation cycle consists of the following stages:

- Document Input. On this stage you get the electronic data of the letter to be translated into the Hard Disk of your computer. Depending on the source where the letter comes from you can use different software. If you get the document in a non-electronic way (i.e. post, somebody hands it to you), you had better have it scanned using special OCR software. In case you have to type it yourself, you can use any of the text processors (MsWord 2000 by Microsoft Corp, Lotus Notes by Lotus, Uniwrite by Reverso). Also you can get the document via e-mail (Outlook Express).

- Preparation for translation. This stage includes preparation of the document and preparation of the databases. When preparing the document, you should spell-check it first. Then in order to escape ambiguity while the text will be translated, you should use KANT system that by analyzing the sentences and by searching its own knowledge base tries to simplify the given text simplifies the given text. When you prepare the software, you create/update PROMT user dictionaries, terminological databases and databases of segments on the basis of previously translated correspondence by using special software (PROMT Dictionary Editor, PROMT TerM, TRADOS MultiTerm, TRADOS WinAlign). Actually, you can prepare the previously translated

material with the help of KANT system and start updating the databases and dictionaries on the basis of the current material (previously not translated). If you do not agree with the machine translation of some words, you can look them up in an electronic dictionary (ABBYY LINGVO 7.0 by ABBYY, Multilex by MediaLingva, Collins by Reverso, PED2 by PROMT) or an online dictionary (www.bartleby.com) and correct the machine translation.

- MT itself. By using PROMT for TRADOS (P4T) which is an interface between PROMT and TRADOS Translator's Workbench (TWB) you get the advantages of both. In P4T the PROMT developers have automated the translation of yet non-translated terms of TM. P4T using the Analyze option of TRADOS TWB traces the amount of unknown segments (No matches) in the document being translated which are later sent to the PROMT system for machine translation. P4T enables uses to automatically have all the unknown segments translated in PROMT with the attached dictionaries (updated during the first stage) and inserted into the TM for future processing.

- Updating the databases used (not shown on the map) and post-editing the machine-translated text. P4T fulfills most of the functions needed for a database update. Post-edition of the results of machine translation can be made with the help of electronic dictionaries.

- Document Output. Depending on where you have to place the document you can either print it or save as a file for probable future processing.

As you can see, these steps are aimed at automation of translation between most European languages. Also, one should take into consideration that most products mentioned in the cycle can be used separately. And of course these stages can be described better as far as work with different languages and file types are concerned. The steps offered can be used in an International department of an University.