

В заключение отметим, что развитие идиоматической компетенции является важным компонентом обучения иностранному языку. Использование информационно-коммуникационных технологий облегчило обучающимся развитие их идиоматической компетенции. Онлайн-словари, приложения для изучения языков и платформы социальных сетей – вот некоторые из инструментов ИКТ, которые можно использовать, чтобы помочь обучающимся эффективно развивать свою идиоматическую компетенцию. Поскольку технологии продолжают развиваться, вполне вероятно, что появятся более инновационные способы развития идиоматической компетенции, что сделает обучение иностранным языкам еще более доступным и эффективным.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROCESSING SERVICES FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXTS

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Abstract. *The article discusses and compares the linguistic and technological capabilities of the AI-based text verification and editing service. The ways of using the DeepL Write and You Write services to increase the effectiveness of foreign-language scientific and technical texts are proposed.*

Keywords: scientific and technical texts, online service, deep learning, artificial intelligence.

Processing is a system of diverse text transformations. Such transformations include both translation and correction of data. The reflection of this provision is associated with the active growth of the number of various online services for working with text.

The main danger in working with an open resource is information leakage, which is not always associated with the actions of intruders and cyber attacks. Much more often the cause of leaks are errors or lack of user competence. Free online services attract with their accessibility: they do not require any payment or authorization and create the illusion of security. However, it should be understood that all translated information is collected and stored by the translation service. The user does not always understand that by using the cloud service, he automatically accepts the terms of the user agreement and thereby gives his consent to the transfer of information to the service. The consequences of this are unpredictable [1].

In order to properly handle the service, you need to have some basic knowledge and skills. A large number of similar services mislead users. The question arises, which service and how to use it correctly?

In this work the features of the text processing services DeepL Write and You Write will be analyzed. They have a general purpose, but text processing is a much broader concept than it may initially seem and includes many components. The comparison is based on some criteria. These criteria are considered key when working with text processing: missing phrases, added phrases, untranslated phrases, wrong terminology, wrong translation, word order, format, punctuation, stylistics. However, not all of this group are considered relevant to us, since text processing does not always imply translation from one language to another. Therefore, the most significant are those that are responsible for the structural component.

Similar to the translator, Write uses deep learning neural network technology that captures the

context and nuances of the original text to provide rephrasing suggestions and alternative word choices [2]. This is another step forward in how artificial intelligence technologies, particularly natural language processing, are being used to change the way people communicate with each other, which is a big issue at the moment.

Write claims features similar to those of a rewriting and paraphrasing tool, such as: fixing grammar and punctuation mistakes, choosing the tone of voice, being creative and rephrase entire sentences, expressing nuances through suggestions [3].

For example, take the sentence «Everything that is produced by man, especially with the use of synthetic materials, is more or less dangerous for nature and for himself». DeepL offers several options for how the phrase may look like. For example, «Everything made by humans, especially with the use of synthetic materials, is more or less dangerous for nature and for ourselves». Separate fragments of the expression can also be selected for editing. So «made by man» can turn into «man-made», «manufactured by man», «created by human», «human-produced».

Returning to the criteria for text processing, we can conclude that DeepL tries to make minimal changes to the structure of the text, based on the principle of working with synonymous series. It is permissible to change the order of words in order to give a stylistic coloring.

You Write, in turn, uses a large neural network model of machine learning to create a human-like text. The model is trained on a large number of real texts to create realistic and natural-sounding sentences. It contains a widget with options that let the user specify the length (essay, paragraph), the audience or receiver (students, teachers, or marketers), tone (persuasive, official, neutral), and the content of the message they want YouWrite to generate [4].

To work, it is enough to introduce several supporting structures, as well as to clarify the characteristics. So, if we write «Synthetic materials made by man are dangerous for nature», choose paragraph length, professional tone and c students as receivers. Then we will get this option at the output: «Synthetic materials created by humans have a detrimental effect on the natural environment. Many of these materials are non-biodegradable and can take centuries to break down, leading to increased pollution in our air, water and soil. To protect nature from further damage it is important for us all to be mindful of our use of synthetic products in order to reduce their impact on the planet».

It is worth noting that the probability of an error in the formation of the text is acceptable, so you need to be especially careful and not rely solely on the service. However, over time, the probability of error decreases. This is due to the growth of the corpus of texts used as a base for the formation of the text. This is also the reason for the quality of the created text. Reliance on finished works reduces the likelihood of errors in the final version.

Thus, it can be concluded that in the era of big data, multidimensional services for working with texts are a prerequisite for a person to at least try to cope with an incommensurable amount of information. Such services are neither bad nor good, but they can be useful. The main thing is to be able to use them correctly.

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