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THE DIGITAL REVOLUTION: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN PHILOLOGY AND TRANSLATION

Information technologies have become indispensable tools in various aspects of our lives, and the fields of philology and translation are no exception. These technologies have revolutionized the way we study languages, analyze texts, and facilitate translation processes.

When engaging in translation, you must accomplish two main objectives: accurately grasp the meaning of the source language statement and effectively convey this meaning in the target language. Moreover, you must possess a sufficient English vocabulary, encompassing specialized terminology relevant to the subject matter, as well as a command of English grammar, translation techniques, and proficiency in using dictionaries. Additionally, expertise in the relevant field is essential for successful translation (Kugai, 2022, 165).

The purpose of the work is to explore the profound influence of information technologies on the realms of philology and translation, highlighting their key role in pushing forward the frontiers of these disciplines.

Firstly, information technologies have made language and literature more accessible and efficient to study. With the advent of the Internet and electronic libraries, scholars and students now have unprecedented access to a vast array of texts in multiple languages. Electronic dictionaries, grammar guides, and digital literary works enable educators and researchers to conduct more thorough and comprehensive analyses of linguistic structures and literary compositions.

Secondly, information technologies have greatly streamlined the translation process. Modern translation software like Google Translate and DeepL utilize machine learning and artificial intelligence to translate texts automatically (2). These tools not only provide rapid translations but also offer impressive accuracy, thanks to continuous algorithm enhancements and extensive databases. This has significantly reduced the time and effort required for translation tasks while maintaining high-quality results.

Furthermore, information technologies facilitate the identification and analysis of linguistic and cultural nuances within texts. Advanced analytical programs assist philologists in identifying language patterns, stylistic elements, and other textual features, thereby enhancing their understanding of linguistic constructs and literary nuances. These tools enable scholars to delve deeper into the essence and intricacies of written language, leading to richer interpretations and analyses.

Moreover, information technologies play a crucial role in the preservation and exploration of cultural heritage. Digital archives and online repositories allow for the storage, examination, and dissemination of literary works and texts from diverse cultures and historical periods. By digitizing and sharing these cultural artifacts,

information technologies contribute to the preservation and dissemination of languages and literary traditions that may otherwise be at risk of being lost or forgotten (Bilous, 2013).

In conclusion, information technologies have revolutionized the fields of philology and translation by enhancing accessibility, efficiency, and depth of study. They have transformed the way we approach language analysis, textual interpretation, and translation tasks, thereby advancing our understanding and appreciation of linguistic and literary phenomena. Given the ongoing evolution of these technologies, they are sure to assume a more significant role in shaping the future of philological and translational pursuits.

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