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**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

emerge. The data were collected through semi-structured interviews (Adams, 2015). The review of interviews was interpretive in nature and grounded in Charmaz's (2006, 2014) recommendations. After each interview, the researcher wrote memos and formulated new questions to guide further steps to uncover how translators learn to use AI in their job tasks. The data analysis was in accordance with Charmaz's (2006) initial coding, focused coding and theoretical coding. MAXQDA software was used for coding. The theoretical coding revealed an essential category: becoming an AI-literate translator through self-directed practice. This means that the translators are always engaged in lifelong learning, a process of learning new things. The results have shown that the translators usually use such tools as DeepL, Google Translate, and ChatGPT, and learn to use them in their job tasks through self-directed learning practices, digital media and self-study resources, trial-and-error, and by comparing and evaluating tools. The research has shown that formal learning, especially at universities in translation studies, should include an AI module, and more courses in non-formal learning should be provided.

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### **Sofiia KHALEPA, Andrii KOZACHUK (Borys Grinchenko Kyiv Metropolitan University) (Online)**

#### *The Lexicon of Pokuttia Dialect of Western Ukrainian in English Translation: V. Stefanyk Case Study*

Analyzing the translation of literary texts rich in dialectal and colloquial features is crucial for understanding how linguistic and cultural nuances are conveyed across languages. Dialects and colloquialisms reflect authentic speech, social contexts, and the emotional states of characters, contributing to the unique stylistic identity of the original work. The theoretical basis of this research relies on the works of J. K. Chambers, P. Trudgill, A. Kozachuk, N. Kovalenko, and others.

According to J. K. Chambers and P. Trudgill, a dialect is a subtype of language that is typically considered informal and low-status, and is predominantly used among groups of people who are not regarded as prestigious, such as rural residents, the working class, etc. The Ukrainian language has 15 dialects. Pokuttia dialect is spoken primarily in the eastern part of Ivano-Frankivsk and most of

the Chernivtsi regions, with approximately 600,000 speakers. Several well-known writers originate from this region, one of whom is Vasyl Stefanyk. His style is characterized by a vivid use of dialect lexicon and marked expressiveness of language.

The study provides a translational analysis of the story “The News”, written by V. Stefanyk, and its English translation by George S. N. Luckyj. The text under consideration contains various dialectisms, such as ‘diedio’ (Ukr. ‘tato’ – daddy), ‘nachinieitysy’ (Ukr. ‘pochynaite’ – start), ‘barabolya’ (Ukr. ‘kartoplya’ – potato), etc. For many of them (52%), adaptation was used, as in the case of ‘борзенько’ – quickly; the dialect lexeme ‘борзенько’, meaning ‘quickly’, is rendered by a colloquialism. In some cases, the culturally biased dialectisms are described in translation (31%): ‘та й на шибеницю’ – I should be hanged; the dialect lexeme ‘шибениця’, meaning ‘to be hanged’, is rendered by a stylistically neutral description.

In general, if the translator predominantly employs adaptation, the aim is to render the text more natural and accessible for an English-speaking audience. At the same time, the lack of direct means that Ukrainian dialectal features are compensated by the use of colloquial and emotionally expressive vocabulary, which, on the one hand, preserves the overall stylistic coloring of the text, while on the other hand, prevents excessive domestication.

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### **Ihona KOZULIA, Andrii KOZACHUK (Borys Grinchenko Kyiv Metropolitan University) (Partially online)**

#### *Unveiling Error Patterns in Neural Machine Translation: Insights From Matecat-Based Evaluation*

The rapid advancement of Neural Machine Translation (NMT) has transformed global communication. Modern NMT utilizes artificial neural networks, converting words into numerical vectors to analyze bilingual datasets and understand the entire sentence contexts. While these algorithms seamlessly process everyday vocabulary, the intersection of language and specialized domains frequently exposes their limitations.

This study examines the outputs from Matecat, a Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) platform powered by the adaptive neural engine ModernMT. Matecat integrates human translation memories with its default neural engine, ModernMT. This adaptive system is designed to dynamically learn from user inputs, tailoring both terminology and style. Yet, despite these advanced neural capabilities,