

# On Sustainability in Translation Technologies for Creative Text Translation

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Contemporary human translators can be considered “translation cyborgs”, owing to their strong dependency on translation technology (Cronin, 2017, 101; Robinson, 2016). In the last decades machine-assisted translation has become an integral part of the translation workplace. In spite of many positive consequences of the technologization of translation this trend has raised ethical challenges for translators, such as questions related to remuneration and copyright (see e.g. Drugan, 2013, 187; Moorkens, 2017, 464–466). Owing to the latest developments in translation technology it now seems probable that domain specific tools will increase in creative text translation as well (see Toral & Way, 2018; Taivalkoski-Shilov, 2018).

The aim of this paper is to envisage different sustainability challenges related to translation technologies when they are used for literary translation. On the one hand, I will address issues discussed in my recent article (Taivalkoski-Shilov, 2018) where I make an argument for sustainable development in literary translation, based on a holistic understanding of translation quality (Abdallah 2012). On the other hand, I deepen the discussion on sustainable development by bringing in Cronin’s (2017, 113) suggestions for a green translation technology.

## **References:**

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