

13. mednarodna prevodoslovna poletna akademija in simpozij

13. internationale translationswissenschaftliche Sommerakademie und Symposium

13th international Summer Academy in Translation Studies and Conference

TRANS 2026

30. 8.—6. 9. 2026

PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR
LANGUAGE PROFESSIONALS

KÜNSTLICHE INTELLIGENZ
FÜR SPRACHPROFIS

UMETNA INTELIGENCA ZA
JEZIKOVNE STROKOVNJAKE

Univerza v Mariboru
Filozofska fakulteta
Oddelek za prevodoslovje

Directorate-General for Translation and
Clear Language of the European Parliament



University of Maribor Press





University of Maribor

Faculty of Arts

TRANS 2026

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR LANGUAGE PROFESSIONALS

Program & Abstracts

Editors

Vlasta Kučič
Natalia Kaloh Vid

August 2026

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Univerza v Mariboru

Filozofska fakulteta



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**UNIVERZA V MARIBORU FILOZOFSKA FAKULTETA ODDELEK
ZA PREVODOSLOVJE**

University of Maribor, Faculty of Arts, Department of Translation Studies

in / und / and

**GENERALNI DIREKTORAT ZA PREVAJANJE IN JASNO IZRAŽANJE
PRI EVROPSKEM PARLAMENTU**

Directorate-General for Translation and Clear Language of the European Parliament

in der Kooperation mit / in cooperation with / v sodelovanju s

**CENTRAL EUROPEAN EXCHANGE PROGRAM FOR UNIVERSITY STUDIES -
CEEPUS AND ERASMUS BIP PROGRAM**

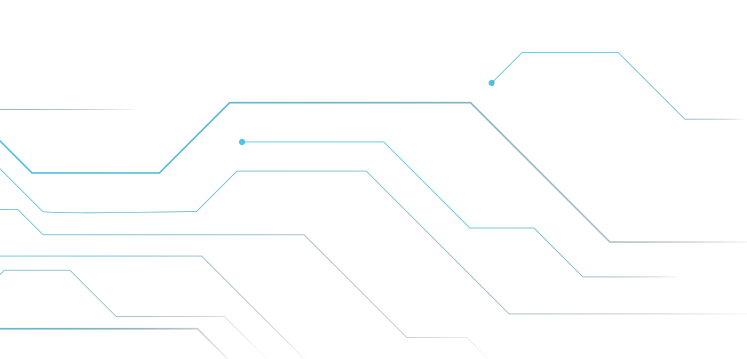
organisieren / organises / organizirajo

13th international Summer Academy in Translation Studies and Conference
13. mednarodno prevodoslovno poletno akademijo in simpozij

TRANS 2026

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR LANGUAGE PROFESSIONALS
UMETNA INTELIGENCA ZA JEZIKOVNE STROKOVNJAKE**

Maribor, 30. 8.–6. 9. 2026



ORGANIZING COMMITTEE / ORGANIZACIJSKI ODBOR

Vlasta Kučič (Chair, University of Maribor, Faculty of Arts, Slovenia)

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Mojca Ješe (University of Maribor, Faculty of Arts, Slovenia)

Tadeja Tement (University of Maribor, Slovenia)



CITY MAP OF MARIBOR

NAČRT MESTA



University of Maribor
Slomškov trg 15, 2000 Maribor



Piramida Hill



Faculty of Arts
Department of Translation Studies
Koroška cesta 160, 2000 Maribor



Kozlovna Poštna Restaurant
Poštna ulica 12, 2000 Maribor



Train station Maribor



PROGRAM

FREITAG, 28. 8.

FRIDAY / PETEK

10:00

Virtual meeting of the BIP Erasmus
TRANS 2026

Vlasta Kučič (Universität Maribor):

Was bedeutet KI für Sprachprofis?

Natalia Kaloh Vid (University of Maribor):

Can AI Build Bridges between Cultures?

Žan Tomaž Šprajc (University of Maribor):

AI Brainstorming: From Chaos To Research

Question in Minutes

SONNTAG, 30. 8.

SUNDAY / NEDELJA

Dobrodošli v Mariboru!

Welcome to Maribor!

Willkommen in Maribor!

Anreise und Unterbringung der Teilnehmer und
Teilnehmerinnen der TRANS 2026

19:00

Welcome dinner and Get-together at the
restaurant Kozlovna Poštna (introducing the
participants, students and scholars of the
TRANS 2026 academy)

Adress: Poštna ulica 12, Maribor
(near to the Rectorate Building)

MONTAG, 31. 8.

MONDAY / PONEDELJEK

08:00 – 09:30

Anmeldung / Registration at Faculty of Arts,
Department of Translation Studies
(Koroška cesta 160, Maribor)

Stipendiendokumente für CEEPUS Studierende
Scholarships for CEEPUS students (Mrs Maša
Jazbec from the International Office)

10:00

Feierliche Eröffnung der TRANS 2026 mit
Begrüßungsreden / Opening and welcome
speeches

Joca Zurc - Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Arts

Valter Mavrič - Director-General DG TRAD

Vlasta Kučič - Head of TRANS network

Brina Mohor (student - Faculty of Education)

G. F. Händel: Aria "Lascia chi'io pianga"

Aria "Che farò senza Euridice"

Supervisors:

**Assist. Tjaša Drovenik Adamec (University of
Maribor) and Gordana Hleb (Velenje Music
School)**

10:30 - 11:15

Plenarvorträge / Keynote speakers:

Aleksandar Trklja (Universität Innsbruck):
Von KI-gestützter Agency zur translatorischen Agency

11:30 - 12:15

Mehmet Şahin (Boğaziçi University Istanbul): Surviving Artificial Intelligence: The Enduring Validity of Translation and Interpreting Education

12:30

Gemeinsames Mittagessen / Lunch
Piano bar - Faculty of Arts

15:00 - 15:45

Valter Mavrič (Director-General DG TRAD):
Why language professionals matter in the age of AI?

16:00 - 16:15

Coffee break

DIENSTAG, 1. 9.

TUESDAY / TOREK

09:00 - 09:30

Coffee, Tea & Croissant

09:30 - 10:15

Plenarvortrag / Keynote speaker:

Mitja Jermol (Jozef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, IRCAI - International Research Center on Artificial Intelligence):
The Evolving Linguist - Current Realities, Future Trends, and Emerging AI-Driven Roles

16:15 - 17:00

Marta Kąkol (Head of Enlargement and Third-Country Languages Unit, DG TRAD):
Enlargement and third-country languages in the European Parliament

17:00 - 17:30

Daniel Dejica (Politechnic University Timisoara): AI and Human Researchers in Translation Studies: Individual and Collaborative Paradigms for Language Professionals

17:30 - 18:00

Annette Đurović (Universität Belgrad): Wie man in den Wald hineinruft, so schallt es heraus - AI und mündliche Sprachproduktion

18:30 - 20:00

Stadtführung / City sightseeing

10:15 - 11:00

Diana Prodanović-Stankić (University of Novi Sad) & Bruno Echaury Galván (University of Alcalá): From Prompt to Purpose: Training Translators Beyond AI Output

11:00 - 11:15

Coffee break

11:15 – 11:45

Anca Dejica-Carțiș (Politehnische Universität Timisoara): Das Übersetzen von Wirtschaftstexten. Vom sprachlichen Transfer zur funktionalen Fachkommunikation

11:45 – 12:15

Petra Žagar Šoštarić & Anita Badurina Filipin (Universität Rijeka): Wenn Text zum Bild wird: Ist es (noch) Translation?

12:15 – 12:45

Julia Popović (Universität Belgrad): Die Verwendung von künstlicher Intelligenz bei der Übersetzung literarischer Texte im Unterricht

13:00

Mittagspause / Lunch

15:00 – 15:30

Ada Gruntar Jermol & Alja Zore (Universität Ljubljana): Zwischen Algorithmus und Kreativität: Die Übersetzung von Werbeslogans von Mensch und Maschine

15:30 – 16:00

Marijana Mikić (CIKLOPEA) & Helga Begonja (Universität Zadar): Post-Editing in der Übersetzungspraxis: Chancen, Risiken und Qualitätsgrenzen

16:00 – 16:15

Coffee break

16:15 – 16:45

Drita Rira (University of Tirana): Are We Ready? Translation and Interpreting Education in Albania in the Age of AI and European Integration

16:45 – 17:15

Emina Avdić (Universität Skopje): Digitale Entlastung oder kognitiver Overlay? Die Grenzen KI-gestützter Notizentechnik beim Konsekutivdolmetschen

18:00 – 21:00

Cinema night (Rectorate Building)

MITTWOCH, 2. 9.

WEDNESDAY / SREDA

09:00 – 09:30

Coffee, Tea & Croissant

09:30 – 10:00

Vlasta Kučič & Natalia Kaloh Vid (University of Maribor): Cultural Nuances in Translations of Slovene Culturally Specific Elements: AI & Human Collaboration

10:00 – 10:30

Silvia Adamcova (University of Economics in Bratislava): Teaching English Business Language using Artificial Intelligence

10:30 – 11:30

Žan Tomaž Šprajc (University of Maribor): AI-Powered Research: A Workshop on Using AI Tools to Research, Interpret, and Visualize 21st-Century Translation and Transcreation Challenges

12:00

Mittagspause / Lunch

12:30 – 19:00

Bus trip /Ausflug mit dem Bus nach Ptuj (die älteste slowenische Stadt) mit Stadt- und Burgbesichtigung und Weinkostprobe.
Bus trip to Ptuj (the oldest Slovenian city) with the castle tour, city sightseeing and wine-tasting.

DONNERSTAG, 3. 9.

THURSDAY / ČETRTEK

09:00 – 09:30

Coffee, Tea & Croissant

09:30 – 11:00

Workshops DG TRAD EP: Übersetzen im Europäischen Parlament / Translating in the European Parliament

Translation workshops:

Who We Are and How We Work

Introduction to the workshops

(Patrycja LASKOWSKA, Rudolf HORŇÁK, Iuliana ȘTEFĂNUȚ, Antoaneta TOPLIYSKI, Ana SACO CORDÓN, Julija NEMET, Biljana HADŽI-TOMOV, Robert ČAMPA)

Getting Started with AI

A practical introduction to working with AI tools

11:00 – 11:30

Coffee break

11:30 – 13:00

Translation workshops:

AI Meets Institutional Translation

Translating legislative texts and other formal documents in the age of AI

13:00

Pizza Party with EP translators

14:30 – 16:30

Translation workshops:

AI and Clear Language

Hands-on workshop on translating communication materials with AI assistance

16:30

Coffee break

18:00

Evening hike - Piramida Hill

FREITAG, 4. 9.

FRIDAY / PETEK

09:00 – 09:30

Coffee, Tea & Croissant

09:30 – 11:00

Translation workshops:

Across Communication Channels

Diving deeper into communication content - translating websites, multimedia, and more

11:00 – 11:15

Coffee break

11:15 – 12:30

Traineeship and Recruitment Opportunities
Overview of available traineeships, job opportunities, and how to apply

Q&A Session

13:00

Mittagspause / Lunch

14:30 – 15:00

Kristina Kočan (University of Maribor):
Translation of African American Poetry:
Identity and Culture in the Age of AI

SAMSTAG, 5. 9.

SATURDAY / SOBOTA

07:00

Tagesausflug nach Ljubljana mit dem Zug
Day trip to Ljubljana with train
Meeting point: Train station Maribor

SONNTAG, 6. 9.

SUNDAY / NEDELJA

10:00

**Abschlussveranstaltung und Verteilung der
Zertifikate / Certificates and closing of the
TRANS 2026**

Abreise der Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer
Departure of participants

DONNERSTAG, 10. 9.

THURSDAY / ČETRTEK

10:00

Virtual meeting of the Erasmus BIP program

**Evaluation of the BIP program TRANS 2026
with workshop**



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Aleksandar Trklja

University of Innsbruck, Institute for Translation Studies

Austria

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Aleksandar Trklja is Associate Professor at the Institute for Translation Studies at the University of Innsbruck. He received his PhD in corpus linguistics from the University of Birmingham in 2011 and completed his habilitation at the University of Innsbruck in 2025 with a study on the cognitive architecture of translation competence. Prior to his current position, he held academic and research positions at the University of Vienna, the University of Exeter, and the University of Birmingham. His research lies at the intersection of translation studies, cognitive science, linguistics, corpus linguistics, and theoretical artificial intelligence, with a particular focus on translation and cognition, translation technology, lexical semantics, and the language-cognition interface. His work has explored discourse structures and argumentation in EU legal language and translation, as well as post-editing and human-AI interaction in AI-assisted translation environments. He is currently investigating the use of large language models in high-performance computing (HPC) environments for the evaluation, fine-tuning, and translation performance of LLM- and AI-based systems and exploring the possibilities of developing translational agency as

Von KI-gestützter Agency zur translatorischen Agency

In diesem Vortrag befasse ich mich mit dem Übergang von KI-gestützter Agency zu translatorischer Agency im Kontext des Fachübersetzens und KI-basierter Übersetzungssysteme. Zunächst gebe ich einen Überblick über die Entwicklung des Agency-Begriffs in der KI-Forschung - von klassischen rationalen Agentenmodellen und Ansätzen der Distributed Cognition bis hin zu gegenwärtigen agentischen KI-Architekturen. Vor diesem Hintergrund argumentiere ich, dass aktuelle KI- und Automatisierungssysteme zwar einen erheblichen Grad an operationeller Agency innerhalb translatorischer Arbeitsabläufe erreichen können, jedoch nicht über vollständige translatorische oder normative Agency verfügen.

Im Zentrum meines Vortrags steht die Frage, welche Merkmale translatorische Agency im Fachübersetzen konstituieren. Unter Rückgriff auf neo-griceanische und konzeptuelle Modellierungsansätze argumentiere ich, dass Fachübersetzen nicht lediglich eine Form der Textgenerierung ist, sondern eine institutionell und kommunikativ eingebettete Praxis darstellt, die Intentionalität, Verantwortlichkeit, Begründbarkeit, Fachwissen und normatives Urteilsvermögen voraussetzt. KI-Systeme können zwar Übersetzungsprozesse optimieren, terminologische Konsistenz gewährleisten, Recherche- und Dokumentationsaufgaben automatisieren sowie komplexe Workflows unterstützen, verfügen aber nicht über genuine institutionelle Verantwortung oder autonome normative Entscheidungskompetenz. Daher hinterfrage ich Ersetzungsnarrative im Zusammenhang mit KI im Fachübersetzen und schlage stattdessen ein Modell verteilter Human-KI-Co-Agency vor. In diesem Modell werden operationale Aufgaben zunehmend an künstliche Systeme delegiert, während normative Verantwortung, fachliche Bewertung und institutionelle Autorität weiterhin im menschlichen Bereich verbleiben. Translatorische Agency wird somit als kooperative und hybride Praxis rekonzeptualisiert, die an der Schnittstelle zwischen technologischer Automatisierung und menschlicher Expertise entsteht.

Schlüsselwörter: KI-Agency, translatorische Agency, agentische KI, Human-KI-Interaktion, normative Agency, translatorische Workflows part of AI-supported translation workflows.

From AI-Driven Agency to Translational Agency

In my talk, I will discuss the transition from AI-supported agency to translational agency within the context of specialised translation and AI-driven translation systems. I will begin with an overview of the development of the concept of agency in AI research, ranging from classical rational-agent models and distributed cognition approaches to contemporary agentic AI architectures. Against this background, I will argue that current AI systems can achieve significant degrees of operational agency within translation workflows while lacking full translational or normative agency.

The central question asked in my talk will be: which features constitute translational agency in specialised translation? Drawing on neo-Gricean and conceptual modelling approaches, I will argue that specialised translation is an institutionally and communicatively embedded practice requiring intentionality, accountability, justification, domain expertise and normative judgement, rather than merely a form of text generation. While AI and automation systems can optimise translation processes, ensure terminological consistency, automate research and documentation tasks, and support complex workflows, they lack genuine institutional responsibility and autonomous normative decision-making authority.

Therefore, I will challenge replacement narratives surrounding AI in specialised translation and instead propose a model of distributed human-AI co-agency. In this model, operational tasks are increasingly delegated to artificial systems, while normative responsibility, expert evaluation and institutional authority remain the domain of humans. Translational agency is thus reconceptualised as a cooperative and hybrid practice that emerges at the intersection of technological automation and human expertise.

Keywords: AI agency, translational agency, agentic AI, human-AI interaction, normative agency, translation workflows

**Mehmet Şahin**

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Mehmet Şahin is professor in the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies at Boğaziçi University in Istanbul. He completed his undergraduate studies in Translation and Interpretation at Bilkent University in Ankara, Turkey, where he also received a master's degree in Teacher Education. He holds a PhD in Curriculum and Instruction with a concentration in Applied Linguistics/TESOL from Iowa State University. His doctoral research focused on computer-assisted language learning and educational technology. His current research interests include translation studies, translation and interpreting technologies, machine translation, and translator and interpreter education. He served as principal investigator on three research grants from TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technological Council of Türkiye) and published an e-book titled Bilgisayar Destekli Çeviri (Computer-Assisted Translation and Interpreting), also funded by TÜBİTAK. He is also the author of Çeviri ve Teknoloji (Translation, Interpreting and Technology) and Yapay Çeviri (Artificial Translation and Interpreting).

Surviving Artificial Intelligence: The Enduring Validity of Translation and Interpreting Education

Humans are no longer the primary agents of translation and interpreting. The efforts to automatize and disintermediate translation and interpreting (T&I) tasks have accelerated with increasing volume of data and enhanced computing power. These efforts have reached a new peak as generative artificial intelligence (Gen-AI) tools have started to mimic human style more successfully. Within such a translatisphere, both T&I scholars and students feel the automation anxiety more intensely.

In this talk, I will cover both the benefits and drawbacks of Gen-AI for T&I education, but the main focus will be the short-term and long-term risks that AI poses to education, and consequently, to society as a whole. Amid discussions on major revisions to the T&I curriculum and the increasing proletarianization of translators and interpreters, in this talk I will emphasize the centrality of core competences in T&I education. To survive artificial intelligence and prevent socio-economic precarity, macro-level measures are required both in education and across the professional sectors.

Keywords: translation and interpreting studies education, machine translation, artificial translation, proletarianization, sustainability

**Mitja Jermol**

Jozef Stefan Institute Ljubljana, IRCAI - International Research
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Mitja Jermol, is a senior researcher and innovation leader in artificial intelligence, open education, and digital transformation. He holds the UNESCO Chair on Open Technologies for Open Educational Resources and Open Learning and is Deputy Director of IRCAI, the International Research Centre on Artificial Intelligence under the auspices of UNESCO at the Jožef Stefan Institute. His work spans artificial intelligence, cybernetics, cognitive systems, e-learning, business intelligence, smart cities, intelligent transport, and factories of the future. He has led or contributed to more than 30 European R&D projects under Horizon Europe, H2020, FP7, and FP6.

He is also a co-founder of several Jožef Stefan Institute spin-off companies. Before joining the Institute, he led a distance education and e-learning research group at Slovenia's largest publishing house.

The Evolving Linguist - Current Realities, Future Trends, and Emerging AI-Driven Roles

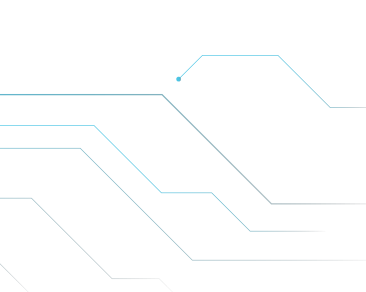
AI has irreversibly transformed the linguistic landscape, bringing both disruption and unprecedented opportunity. The aim of this lecture is to explore the status of AI in the language industry, addressing legitimate threats like task automation and downward pressure on rates and the growing, deceptive expectation that anyone armed with AI can now be a linguist. We will also examine the impact of AI that is coming, the emerging legal and formal frameworks and the broader social transitions. However, the main focus is on future trends and how linguists can adapt. We will dive into the evolving job market, examining how traditional roles are shifting toward AI post-editing and content strategy, alongside the rise of emerging AI-native careers such as Prompt Engineers, AI Data Linguists, and Conversational AI Designers. Because AI lacks cultural empathy and contextual intuition, the human touch remains irreplaceable.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Language Professions, Digital Transformation, Human-AI Collaboration, Future Skills



ABSTRACTS IZVLEČKI

LECTURERS



Valter Mavrič

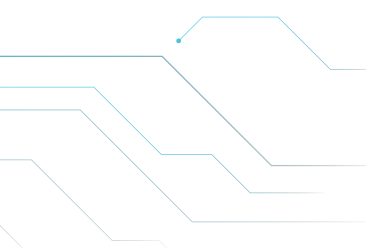
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Why language professionals matter in the age of AI

Language professionals remain indispensable in the age of AI because they ensure accuracy, nuance and accessibility in ways that automated systems cannot replicate. In the translation service of the European Parliament, we have undertaken a structured evaluation of AI assisted translation and the impact of clear language across different document types. In our testing initiative we are using procedural texts and non procedural texts, as well as AI rewrites and human rewrites in clear language.

By comparing generative AI and NMT output with human editing and translation, and analysing the error patterns produced by each, we have been able to observe not only where AI performs well, but also where it falls short in ways that matter for institutional communication.

This presentation will share key conclusions from this testing, illustrating how human expertise and AI tools can complement each other in a multilingual institutional environment.



Marta Kąkol

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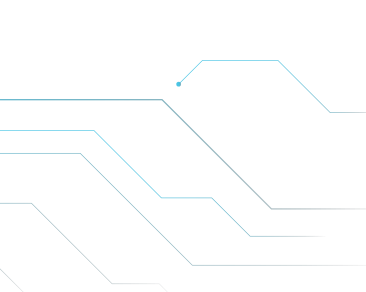
Enlargement and third-country languages in the European Parliament

The European Parliament's translation service, DG TRAD, translates parliamentary documents into the official EU language. In recent years, DG TRAD has expanded its language services into selected non-EU languages with the aim of strengthening the Parliament's external affairs activities. This includes fighting disinformation, spreading EU values in strategic regions of the world, and reaching out to citizens beyond the EU borders.

As an example, following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the Parliament has significantly expanded its Ukrainian-language services. As part of its broader support for the Ukrainian Parliament, the Verkhovna Rada, the European Parliament has been providing language services for its Stand with Ukraine website, as well as linguistic support in preparation of Ukraine's accession to the European Union.

Besides Ukrainian, DG TRAD can also provide translations in a number of other third-country languages, depending on Parliament's needs. This is done either internally or with the help of external translation providers, always ensuring the highest quality of delivered services. These languages can vary from selected official languages of the EU enlargement countries to the non-EU official languages of the United Nations, namely Arabic, Chinese and Russian, and other third-country languages.

This presentation will outline how DG TRAD prepares for future EU enlargements by highlighting its language services into selected third-country languages.



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AI and Human Researchers in Translation Studies: Individual and Collaborative Paradigms for Language Professionals

The growing integration of artificial intelligence into translation processes is transforming professional practice and reshaping how knowledge is produced in Translation Studies (TS). While research to date has primarily examined AI as a tool or collaborator, less attention has been paid to its potential role as a research agent alongside the human Translation Studies researcher. Addressing this gap, this paper explores the emerging configuration of AI and human researchers in TS, and proposes a systematic framework of individual and collaborative research paradigms. Building on a scenario-based, practice-oriented research model previously applied to technical and scientific translation, the paper distinguishes three complementary paradigms: (1) AI-driven research, in which AI systems perform bounded research tasks such as corpus analysis, pattern detection, and hypothesis generation; (2) human-centered research, grounded in interpretive, theoretical, and context-sensitive approaches; and (3) collaborative human-AI research, where analytical scalability and computational efficiency are combined with human critical judgement and epistemic responsibility. Particular attention is given to the conceptualization of the AI researcher as a quasi-autonomous research agent, capable of operating independently within well-defined methodological constraints, while lacking full epistemic autonomy.

Through a set of structured research scenarios—ranging from AI-led corpus analytics to human interpretive studies and hybrid experimental designs, the paper examines how different configurations of research agencies influence methodological robustness, interpretive depth, scalability, and reproducibility. It also addresses key challenges associated with these paradigms, including transparency, bias, authorship, and the redefinition of research competences in AI-rich environments. The paper argues that these research paradigms are not merely theoretical constructs, but practical frameworks designed to support translators, researchers, and educators in critically engaging with AI as both a research tool and a research actor. By foregrounding the interaction between AI and human researchers, the study contributes to a more adaptive, reflexive, and professionally relevant Translation Studies one in which language professionals are equipped not only to use AI, but to understand and shape its role in the production of disciplinary knowledge.

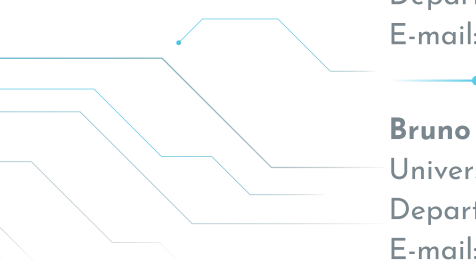
Keywords: Artificial Intelligence in Translation Studies, Human-AI Collaboration, Research Paradigms in TS, Language Professionals and AI, Corpus and Scenario-Based Research, Epistemology of Translation Research

Wie man in den Wald hineinruft, so schallt es heraus - AI und mündliche Sprachproduktion

Mit der Produktion von Lauten der menschlichen Sprache befasst sich die Phonologie. Sie untersucht diese sprachlichen Einheiten unter spezifischen Gesichtspunkten. Mit anderen Worten - es wird die Lautbildung im Augenblick der Verständigung zwischen Menschen, im Sprechakt selbst, untersucht. Es ist kein Geheimnis, dass die lautlichen Besonderheiten jeder Sprache über spezifische Merkmale verfügen. Diese Merkmale zu erkennen und sich anzueignen ist ein wichtiger Bestandteil nicht nur der Sprachentwicklung an sich, sondern auch des Fremdsprachenlernens. Hier kommt häufig noch dazu, dass sich die Lautsysteme der Muttersprache und der Fremdsprache voneinander unterscheiden, wie zum Beispiel beim Deutschen und beim Serbischen. Hat man dann einen professionellen Anspruch an den Sprachgebrauch, wie z.B. bei Sprechberufen wie Schauspieler, Politiker oder Nachrichtensprecher, beim Lehren und natürlich beim Dolmetschen, werden auch noch gewisse rhetorische Fähigkeiten und Fertigkeiten verlangt. Diese können professionelle Redner bei der Sprecherziehung erlangen.

Schauen wir auf den Bereich der Künstlichen Intelligenz, so wird sichtbar, dass sich hier in den letzten Jahren eine drastische technische Entwicklung vollzogen hat. Nahezu für jedes Smartphone gibt es mittlerweile Applikationen zu den schriftlichen Wiedergaben von gesprochener Sprache, ebenso wie deren Translation in eine Fremdsprache, die man sich ebenfalls auch in Lautform abspielen lassen kann, nicht nur als lesbarer Text. Die Frage, die sich hier stellt - Ist es immer noch sinnvoll, Sprecherziehung als Bestandteil der Dolmetscherausbildung durchzuführen oder reicht es aus, ein modernes Programm der KI zu benutzen?

Schlüsselwörter: Künstliche Intelligenz, Phonetik/Phonologie, Sprecherziehung, mündliche Spracherkennung, Dolmetscherausbildung



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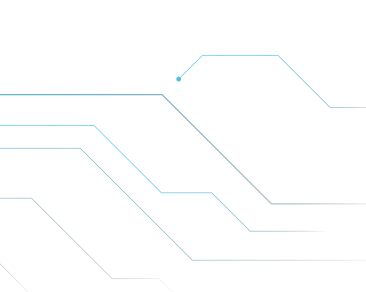
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From Prompt to Purpose: Training Translators Beyond AI Output

The advent of large language models (LLMs) and advancements in neural machine translation have transformed not only translation and language industry, but also the ways we teach and train future language professionals. In the new Artificial Intelligence (AI) paradigm, the focus has been shifted from the traditional, human-centred framework to a collaborative and technology-driven approach that emphasizes post-editing, AI literacy and critical thinking. The aim of this interactive lecture is to explore the evolving role of AI in translation education, with a specific focus on transcreation, in order to identify potential challenges related to integrating AI in transcreation workflows. Drawing on a pedagogical framework grounded in problem-based learning and informed by some examples taken from marketing campaigns and classroom practice, in this lecture we want to explore the capacities of AI to generate content that is not only linguistically accurate, but also contextually acceptable and culturally sensitive in the target language(s) and culture(s). Through carefully designed transcreation tasks, students are encouraged not only to use AI tools, but to adapt and critically evaluate the output in their working languages. Such a strategy can help us reveal the specific 'added value' humans provide and raise the awareness about the importance of the development of strategic, intercultural, and creative competences, which seem to be beyond the operational scope of current AI systems. In that respect, re-evaluation and modification of the existing translation programmes should target the competencies where AI falls short, including creativity development skills, narrative crafting, contextual understanding, common sense reasoning, critical judgment, and multiliteracies.

Keywords: AI, transcreation, problem-based learning, translator training



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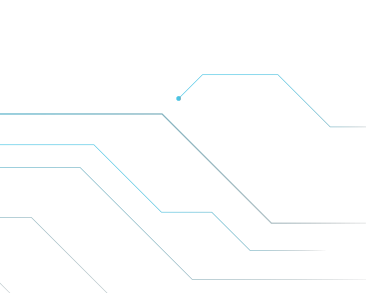
Das Übersetzen von Wirtschaftstexten. Vom sprachlichen Transfer zur funktionalen Fachkommunikation

Der Paradigmenwechsel beim Übersetzen von Wirtschaftstexten besteht heute vor allem den Übergang von einer rein sprachlich textuellen, wort- und satzorientierten Übersetzung hin zu einer kontext-, funktions- und kulturorientierten Übersetzung. Der Übersetzungsprozess wird heute zunehmend durch maschinelle Übersetzung geändert. Dieser Wandel verändert sowohl den Übersetzungsprozess selbst als auch die translatorischen Kompetenzen des Übersetzers/der Übersetzerin.

Wirtschaftstexte sind Texte, die in wirtschaftlichen Kontexten verwendet werden und dienen der fachlichen Kommunikation. Der Bereich der Wirtschaft umfasst zahlreiche Textsorten, die spezifische kommunikative Funktionen erfüllen. Beim Übersetzen von Texten berücksichtigt der Übersetzer bzw. die Übersetzerin nicht nur die reine Sprachübertragung, sondern auch die Textsorte, den Stil, die Terminologie, die sprachliche Struktur, die kommunikative Funktion sowie den kulturellen Transfer des Ausgangstextes zum Zieltext.

Der Beitrag gibt einen Überblick über die verschiedenen Modalitäten der Übersetzung von Wirtschaftstexten für die Sprachpaare Deutsch-Rumänisch.

Schlüsselwörter: der Übersetzungsprozess, translatorische Kompetenzen, Paradigmenwechsel, Wirtschaftstexte, Transfer



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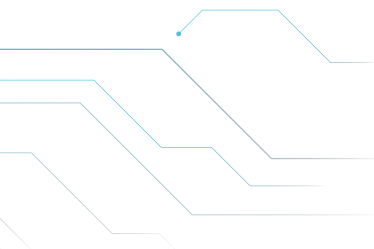
Wenn Text zum Bild wird: Ist es (noch) Translation?

Literarische Werke werden seit jeher übersetzt und durch unterschiedliche Medien adaptiert, etwa in Form von Romanverfilmungen, Fernsehserien oder Computerspielen (vgl. Frei-Kuhlmann 2025). Im Zuge dieser intermedialen Adaptationsprozesse haben sich auch Comics und Graphic Novels als eigenständige Formen narrativer Transformation etabliert (vgl. Engler/ Žagar-Šoštarić 2025: 163 - 186). Comics und Graphic Novels gelten heute als wesentliche Bestandteile pop(ulärer) Kultur. Insbesondere ihre multimodale Struktur ermöglicht es, Inhalte nicht ausschließlich sprachlich, sondern auch visuell zu vermitteln. Texte werden dabei durch Bilder ergänzt, transformiert oder teilweise ersetzt, um komplexe Inhalte für ein breiteres Publikum zugänglich zu machen. Vor allem im Kontext jüngerer Leserschaft lässt sich eine zunehmende Verschiebung von rein textbasierten hin zu visuell dominierten Kommunikationsformen beobachten. Vor diesem Hintergrund widmet sich

der vorliegende Beitrag der Frage, inwiefern die Transformation von Text in Bild als translationswissenschaftlicher Prozess verstanden werden kann. Im Zentrum steht dabei die Forschungslücke, ob und wie literarische sowie andere längere Texte im Zuge ihrer visuellen Transformation verändert werden und ob hierbei von einer Weiterentwicklung oder vielmehr von einer Reduktion sprachlicher Komplexität gesprochen werden kann.

Diese Entwicklung soll diachron untersucht werden - von den frühen Formen bildgestützter Kommunikation, über den gegenwärtigen Gebrauch von Emojis bis hin zu KI-generierten Bilddarstellungen literarischer und fachsprachlicher Texte. Es stellt sich somit die zentrale Frage, ob der Transfer eines sprachlichen Ausgangstextes in eine KI grafisch generierte Darstellung als Translat betrachtet werden kann und in welchem Ausmaß die visuelle Repräsentation dem Ausgangstext semantisch, funktional und ästhetisch entspricht beziehungsweise gerecht wird.

Schlüsselwörter: KI, Translat, Literatur, Graphic Novel, fachsprachliche Texte



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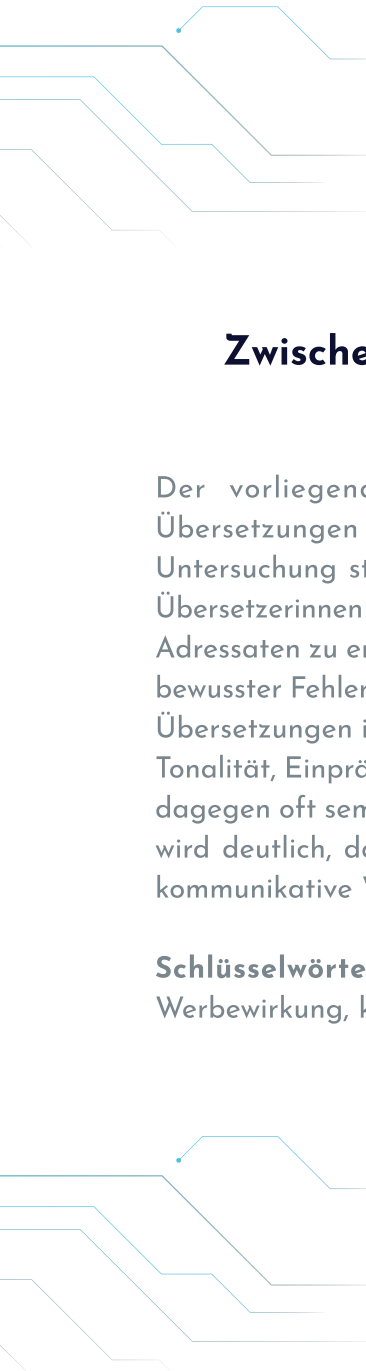
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Digitale Entlastung oder kognitiver Overlay? Die Grenzen KI-gestützter Notizentechnik beim Konsekutivdolmetschen

Während das Übersetzen seit Jahrzehnten durch Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) geprägt ist, blieb das Dolmetschen aufgrund der extremen Dynamik gesprochener Sprache lange eine rein kognitive Disziplin.

Aktuelle Entwicklungen im Bereich des Computer-Assisted Interpreting (CAI) versprechen nun den Übergang von der analogen Notizentechnik zur KI-gestützten Echtzeit-Assistenz. Moderne Systeme mit automatischer Spracherkennung (ASR) wie InterpretBank ASR oder Cymo Note ermöglichen eine synchrone Einblendung von Zahlen, Eigennamen und Fachtermini. Dieser technologische Fortschritt ist jedoch mit massiver Skepsis zu betrachten, insbesondere im Kontext der klassischen Notizentechnik beim Konsekutivdolmetschen. Es besteht das akute Risiko eines kognitiven Overlays, da das synchrone Mitlesen von Bildschirmen das Sprachzentrum blockiert und die fundamentale Qualität des Zuhörens gefährdet. Zudem erweist sich die ASR-Technik bei Hintergrundgeräuschen, Akzenten oder hoher Sprechgeschwindigkeit, als fehleranfällig, was die Verlässlichkeit der digitalisierten Notizentechnik einschränkt. Angesichts dieser Risiken und der hohen Kosten professioneller Software untersucht dieser Beitrag den praktischen Nutzen kostenloser Alternativen. Am Beispiel einer Test Rede werden die Diktierfunktion in Google Docs für die Notation von Zahlen und Eigennamen sowie Google NotebookLM für die Glossar-Vorbereitung kritisch erprobt, um die realen Möglichkeiten und Grenzen digitaler Hilfsmittel für die Notizentechnik aufzuzeigen.

Schlüsselwörter: Konsekutivdolmetschen, Notizentechnik, Computer-Assisted Interpreting (CAI), Kognitives Overlay, Automatische Spracherkennung (ASR)



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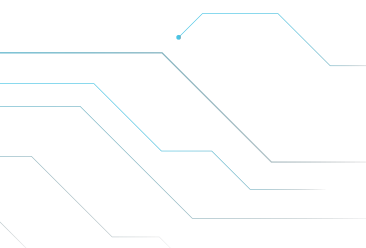
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Zwischen Algorithmus und Kreativität: Die Übersetzung von Werbeslogans von Mensch und Maschine

Der vorliegende Beitrag widmet sich dem Vergleich maschineller und menschlicher Übersetzungen im Bereich der Werbekommunikation, wobei Werbeslogans im Zentrum der Untersuchung stehen. Besonderes Augenmerk gilt dabei den Strategien, mit denen menschliche Übersetzerinnen und Übersetzer versuchen, im Zieltext eine vergleichbare Wirkung beim potentiellen Adressaten zu erzeugen. Analysiert werden unter anderem Reim, Allusion, Metaphorik, Auslassung, bewusster Fehlereinsatz sowie okkasionele Bildungen. Man geht dabei davon aus, dass menschliche Übersetzungen im Sinne der Transkreation häufig von der wörtlichen Übertragung abweichen, um Tonalität, Einprägsamkeit und Markenwirkung zu sichern. Maschinelle Übersetzungssysteme liefern dagegen oft semantisch nachvollziehbare, jedoch wirkungsästhetisch schwächere Lösungen. Damit wird deutlich, dass gerade beim Übersetzen von Werbeslogans nicht allein Bedeutung, sondern kommunikative Wirkung mitübersetzt werden muss.

Schlüsselwörter: Transkreation, Werbeslogans, maschinelle vs. menschliche Übersetzung, Werbewirkung, kulturelle Adaption



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Post-Editing in der Übersetzungspraxis: Chancen, Risiken und Qualitätsgrenzen

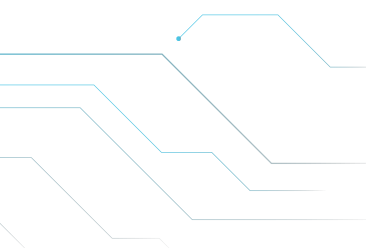
Künstliche Intelligenz gehört zu den wichtigsten Schlagwörtern im Bereich des Internets (Zong 2018: 2) und in Übersetzungsagenturen hat sie sich von einer reinen Übersetzungsmaschine zu einem integralen Bestandteil der technischen Dokumentenvorbereitung und Arbeitsoptimierung entwickelt. Obwohl die maschinelle Übersetzung bedeutsame Fortschritte gemacht hat, zeigt sie auch weiterhin folgende Hauptnachteile: Halluzinationen, falsche Terminologie und terminologische Inkonsistenz, semantische Fehler und Sinnentstellungen, Auslassungen, falsche Interpretationen des Ausgangstextes. Deswegen ist es erforderlich, den maschinell übersetzten Text einer Überprüfung

durch menschliche Übersetzer*innen zu unterziehen. Als Post-Editing wird dabei der Prozess verstanden, die maschinelle Übersetzung nachzubearbeiten, zu korrigieren und zu optimieren (Bin Saran 2022: 136).

In diesem Workshop werden anhand authentischer Beispiele aus der Praxis einer Übersetzungsagentur die Übersetzungsaktivitäten in der Phase des Post-Editings dargestellt. Am Beispiel von englisch-deutschen Übersetzungen aus den unterschiedlichen Fachbereichen wird dabei auf die häufigsten Mängel maschineller Übersetzungen hingewiesen.

Gleichzeitig werden auch die Potenziale KI-gestützter Übersetzungsprozesse beleuchtet: Wo kann maschinelle Übersetzung die Arbeit tatsächlich erleichtern, und welche Kompetenzen bleiben weiterhin in der Verantwortung professioneller Übersetzerinnen und Übersetzer? Die Teilnehmenden werden erfahren, welche Aufgaben Übersetzerinnen und Übersetzer in der Phase des Post-Editings übernehmen und warum menschliche Sprachkompetenz trotz technologischer Fortschritte unverzichtbar bleibt.

Schlüsselwörter: maschinelle Übersetzung, Humanübersetzung, KI, Post-Editing, Übersetzungspraxis



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Are We Ready? Rethinking Translator and Interpreter Education in Albania in the Age of Artificial Intelligence and European Integration

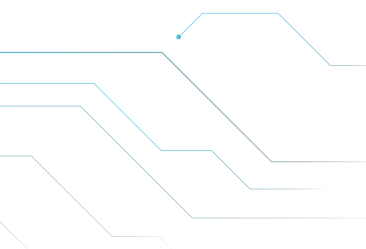
In my talk, I will discuss the readiness of translator and interpreter education in Albania in the context of Artificial Intelligence and European integration. The central question asked in my talk will be: are translator and interpreter education programmes in Albania ready to respond to the combined challenges and opportunities created by Artificial Intelligence and European integration? Drawing on curriculum analysis, institutional documentation and my direct involvement in curriculum reforms, international cooperation projects and continuing professional education initiatives, I will argue that readiness cannot be understood simply in terms of access to Artificial Intelligence tools. It requires broader institutional and educational transformation, including curriculum development, professional competences, linguistic resources, international cooperation, technological literacy and lifelong learning.

The analysis will consider the diversification of study programmes at the Faculty of Foreign Languages, University of Tirana, the alignment of curricula with European competence frameworks, the development of specialised conference interpreter training, cooperation with European institutions and universities, the integration of language technologies, and continuing professional education for certified translators.

Therefore, I will argue that the Albanian case illustrates a transition from an integrated model of initial translator and interpreter education towards a more diversified and continuous approach to professional formation. Artificial Intelligence should not be understood merely as a technological replacement for human linguistic expertise, but as a factor requiring the reorganisation of curricula, professional competences and institutional practices. Translator and interpreter education

must consequently combine technological awareness with linguistic, intercultural, specialised and professional competences, while strengthening cooperation between universities, professional institutions and European partners. The Albanian experience contributes to the wider discussion of how translator and interpreter education in less widely used languages can adapt to Artificial Intelligence while simultaneously responding to the institutional and professional demands of European integration.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; translator and interpreter education; less widely used languages; lifelong learning; European integration; Albania



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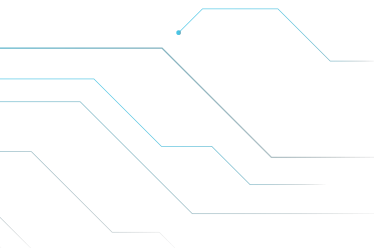
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Die Verwendung von künstlicher Intelligenz bei der Übersetzung literarischer Texte im Unterricht

Dass die künstliche Intelligenz inzwischen recht ordentliche Übersetzungen erstellen kann, kann nicht bestritten werden. Allerdings ist man sich vor allem unter Fachleuten weitgehend einig, dass sie nicht in der Lage ist, literarische Texte adäquat zu übersetzen. Sie neigt dazu kulturelle oder historische Kontexte, Wortspiele, Metaphern und andere stilistische Feinheiten, die einen Text erst lebendig werden lassen, wörtlich zu übersetzen, und ist nicht oder nur begrenzt fähig, unschwellige Bedeutungen zu verstehen. Das heißt aber nicht, dass sie für die literarische Übersetzungen nutzlos ist. Hybride Übersetzungen, die die Stärken von menschlichen und KI-Übersetzern nutzen, können durchaus Vorteile bringen. Es soll unter anderem der Frage nachgegangen werden, wie es um die literaturwissenschaftliche Expertise der KI bestellt ist und wie man sie am sinnvollsten einsetzen kann, sowohl im Übersetzeralltag als auch im Unterricht für literarisches Übersetzen. Es wird sich dabei zeigen, unter welchen Voraussetzungen und auf welche Weise man die künstliche Intelligenz und Large Language Models (LLM) einsetzen kann. Die Kompetenzen, die die Studierenden dabei mitbringen, also Fremdsprachenniveau, muttersprachliche Kompetenz, literarisches Vorwissen usw., spielen eine wichtige Rolle beim Umgang mit den Übersetzungsprogrammen.

Anhand von Beispielen soll veranschaulicht werden, welche Texte sich gut für den Unterricht eignen, wie man die KI unterstützend einsetzen kann, welche Tools die besten Ergebnisse bringen und wie man damit nicht nur die Übersetzerkompetenz, sondern auch die allgemeine Sprachkompetenz der Studierenden steigern kann. Außerdem soll ein umsichtiger Umgang mit der KI und das Bewusstsein für deren Schwächen und Stärken gefördert werden.

Schlüsselwörter: Künstliche Intelligenz, literarisches Übersetzen, literaturwissenschaftliche Expertise, Large Language Models, hybride Übersetzung, Translationskompetenzen

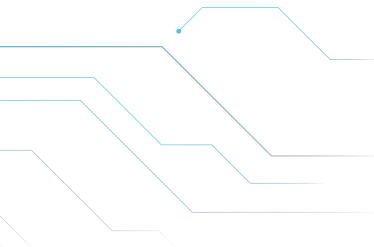


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Cultural Nuances in Translations of Slovene Culturally Specific Elements: AI & Human Collaboration

This research focuses on localisation and transcreation with contemporary AI translation tools, when translating personal names, argo, geographic names, dish names, and other culturally specific terms in the language combination of Slovene English. The use of translation tools increased significantly since the adoption of transformers in 2017 (Vaswani et al., 2017) which because of implementations in the form of neural machine translation (NMT) (Tan et al., 2020) forms the background of the most popular modern translation tools. Google Translate, DeepL and other tools are highly useful for tourists who visit Slovenia and rely on simply accessible and (what they believe) reliable tools when checking the names of geographic locations, historic sites, traditional dishes, etc. While these tools can simplify and partly automate localisation and transcreation, mistranslations and mistakes occur which may entirely change the meaning of the original term. The ability to craft guidelines on the use of AI tools and understanding why these mistakes occur is a key skill in contemporary increasingly AI-influenced world. Our analysis demonstrated that AI systems face significant challenges when translating culturally specific terms, particularly those deeply embedded in local traditions, historical contexts, and social practices. While AI-based translation tools can achieve a high level of linguistic fluency, they often fail to preserve the cultural nuances and implicit meanings carried by such expressions. These mistranslations may lead not only to semantic inaccuracies, but also to the loss of cultural identity and contextual understanding. Our findings therefore highlight the importance of human translators and intercultural competence in the translation process. Future developments in AI translation should place greater emphasis on cultural awareness, context-sensitive processing, and collaboration between technological innovation and human expertise.

Keywords: AI translation, culturally specific terms, Slovene and English, localisation, transcreation

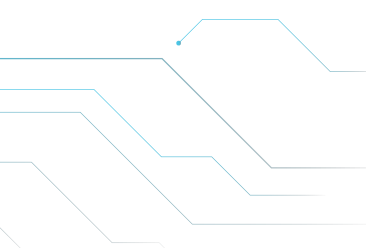


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Teaching English Business Language using Artificial Intelligence

This lecture focuses on the potential applications of artificial intelligence in teaching business English at the Bratislava University of Economics and Business in Slovakia. The goal is to explore how modern AI tools can support the development of students' language competencies in the

context of real-world business situations, particularly in the areas of professional communication, negotiation, presentations, and written texts. At the same time, it will address the advantages and limitations of using AI, with an emphasis on critical thinking, ethical aspects, and the role of the teacher in a digital educational environment.



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AI Brainstorming: From Chaos to Research Question in Minutes

When brainstorming branches an initial idea in several directions, identifying which branch is worth pursuing and pruning the rest is one of the earliest and most demanding challenges in academic work. One resource for doing so is literature reviews, which often serve as tools for evaluating ideas and identifying gaps (Snyder, 2019). Additionally, ideas and concepts need to be thoroughly vetted against the current scientific consensus, thus giving us a clear green or red light in the preliminary research stage, when efficient idea screening can save vast amounts of time downstream.

This workshop will showcase an AI-powered pipeline designed to facilitate rapid idea evaluation, fast scientific consensus checking, detailed niche exploration, and research question formulation. Participants will be presented with three AI solutions: Elicit, Consensus AI, and NotebookLM, all of which are freely accessible. They will then be shown how to stress-test an idea against existing literature, quickly identify research gaps, and easily draft a measurable, achievable research question grounded in the latest scientific evidence. The presented workflow will be replicable and applicable to any future research endeavor that the participants may pursue.

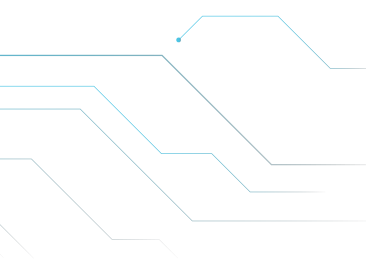
Keywords: AI-powered research pipeline, research gap identification, scientific consensus, idea screening, research question formulation

AI-Powered Research: A Workshop on Using AI Tools to Research, Interpret, and Visualize 21st-Century Translation and Transcreation Challenges

Systematic literature reviews that once took an exorbitant amount of time are being expedited by dedicated AI solutions (de la Torre-López et al., 2024). Literature discovery, visualization, and citation-network exploration are being supported by AI-powered platforms (Sharma et al., 2022). Additionally, generative AI tools are breaking down barriers by transforming academic literature into flashcards, infographics, mind maps, data tables, audio snippets, video essays, and vectorized reports, making the latest breakthroughs more accessible than ever before. These tools signify the arrival of an era of AI-augmented scholarship, whose incredible AI-powered solutions will undoubtedly require human oversight. It is, therefore, paramount that we do not shy away from these new tools but rather embrace them through thorough evaluation and vetting. This workshop seeks to achieve just that: provide the academics of today and tomorrow with a baseline from which they can observe and actively vet the emerging paradigm shift toward AI-augmented scholarship.

Participants will be shown three leading literature retrieval and generative AI tools: Ai2 Asta, ResearchRabbit, and NotebookLM, all freely accessible. They will then be divided into teams and assigned a contemporary translation or transcreation challenge, such as speech synthesis and AI dubbing, digital forensics in machine translation, ethics and bias in neural machine translation (NMT) systems, terminological drift in AI-integrated workflows, AI-driven quality estimation in linguistics, and the translation of humor. Each team will then be tasked with conducting a time-constrained research sprint within the AI-powered environments showcased at the beginning of the workshop. The demonstrated AI tools will assist them in locating, interpreting, and visualizing relevant literature, which they will then briefly present to the group, thereby highlighting the extent to which each tool expedited their research by accelerating the interpretive labor at the core of research studies.

Keywords: AI-augmented scholarship, AI-assisted research, literature review automation, research data visualization, translation and transcreation challenges



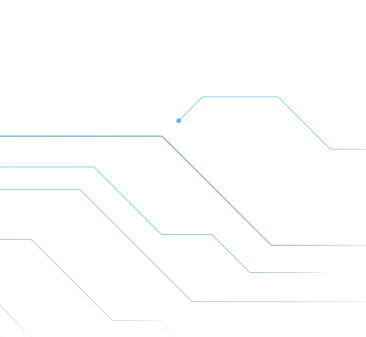
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Translation of African American Poetry: Identity and Culture in the Age of AI

The growing use of artificial intelligence in translation has intensified questions concerning the treatment of culturally marked language in literary texts. This paper focuses on the translation of African American vernacular and identity-based expression in selected contemporary African American poems. Rooted in oral tradition, linguistic variation, and historically grounded experience, African American poetry frequently resists standardized modes of translation and interpretation. Through a comparative analysis of AI-generated and human translation solutions, the paper examines how linguistic variation, culturally situated vocabulary, and oral speech patterns are rendered in translation. Of central interest are instances in which machine-generated translation tends toward lexical normalization, semantic simplification, or the erasure of sociocultural meanings embedded in vernacular expression. By analyzing a small corpus of selected poems, the contribution examines whether AI-assisted translation can account for historically embedded language practices that function not only as stylistic devices, but also as markers of cultural memory and collective identity. The discussion further considers the role of the literary translator as an interpreter of linguistic and cultural specificity within increasingly technologized translation environments.

Keywords: African American poetry, literary translation, artificial intelligence, oral tradition, cultural identity



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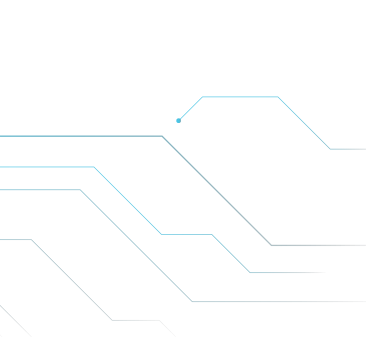
Was bedeutet KI für Sprachprofis?

Der Umgang mit KI und Kommunikationstechnologien im Übersetzungsprozess sollte heute als integraler Bestandteil der translatorischen Kompetenz betrachtet werden. Translation wird nicht mehr als lineare Übersetzung gesehen, sondern vielmehr als ein computergesteuerter Prozess, damit der Text zeitökonomisch, textfunktional und terminologisch konsistent in die Zielsprache übertragen wird.

Die über die Informationstechnologie zugänglichen Übersetzungsressourcen bewirken eine Veränderung im Verhältnis Übersetzer und Text, d.h. sie verändern die Art des Übersetzens, was jedoch nicht heißt, dass man von einem Ende des Berufsprofils und der Übersetzer Ausbildung sprechen kann. Es handelt sich mehr um einen Wandel der Übersetzerkompetenzen, die man auf dem globalen Translationsmarkt mitbringen muss um konkurrenzfähig zu wirken. Translatorinnen werden zu Editoren und Post-Editing Spezialisten, damit die Übersetzungsqualität gesichert und der Output von KI-Systemen optimiert wird. Die Akzeptanz, Implementation und Anwendung der künstlichen Intelligenz d.h. die Nutzung ihres Potenzials für die Praxis ermöglichen dem Übersetzer eine Steigerung seiner Produktivität und Konkurrenzfähigkeit und letztendlich auch eine Qualitätssteigerung des translatorischen Produkts.

Künstliche Intelligenz ermöglicht ein flexibleres Verhältnis zum Text und eine mehrdimensionale Vorgehensweise beim Übersetzen, da sie ein automatisches und schnelles Nachschlagen von spezifischer Fachterminologie und größeren Übersetzungseinheiten bis hin zu ganzen Textpassagen ermöglicht.

Schlüsselwörter: Sprachprofis, Künstliche Intelligenz, Übersetzungsprozess, translatorische Kompetenzen, Berufsprofil



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Can AI Build Bridges between Cultures?

This presentation focuses on the experience of students from the Department of Translation Studies at the University of Maribor while participating in the PUŠ project HumanTrans: Analiza pasti prevajanja z umetno inteligenco v sodelovanju z medijsko hišo Showtec d.o.o. (HumanTrans: Traps of Translating with Artificial Intelligence, in Cooperation with the Media Production Studio Showtec d.o.o.). As part of the project, the students selected culturally specific elements from Maribor, including food items, geographical names, and historical sites, and translated them using ChatGPT and Google Translate. The results demonstrated that, while AI translation tools can simplify and partly automate localisation and transcreation, they can also produce mistranslations and inaccuracies that may significantly alter—or even completely change—the meaning of the original term. The students then used these examples as the basis for writing a scenario for a short film. The film follows Charlotte, a British tourist visiting Maribor, who relies entirely on AI translation tools while exploring the city. Her dependence on AI leads to a series of awkward, confusing, and humorous situations, highlighting the limitations of machine-generated translations when cultural context is involved. The central aim of both the project and the film was to demonstrate the continuing importance of human expertise in translation and intercultural communication. AI can certainly build bridges between cultures—but the question remains: will these bridges really get you to the other side?

Key words: HumanTrans, Puš, AI tools, intercultural communication.

On Behalf of the Organizers

The TRANS CEEPUS Network - TRANScultural Communication and TRANSlation is an international academic network dedicated to translation studies, interpreting, transcultural communication and multilingualism in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. Coordinated by the Department of Translation Studies at the Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor, the network brings together partner universities from across the region and provides a platform for academic cooperation, student and staff mobility, knowledge exchange and joint educational activities. Established in 2012, the network aims to strengthen translation and interpreting studies as academic disciplines and to promote the importance of multilingual and transcultural communication in contemporary Europe. The network connects universities, students, researchers and language professionals, creating opportunities for international cooperation, academic exchange and the sharing of expertise. It provides a foundation for a wide range of joint academic activities, including international conferences, symposia, lectures, workshops and the traditional TRANS International Translation Summer Academy. The Summer Academy brings together students and professors from partner universities and combines theoretical perspectives with practical training in translation, interpreting and intercultural communication. In recent years, the programme has increasingly focused on digitalisation, translation technologies and artificial intelligence, as well as their impact on language professions. A particularly valuable dimension of the TRANS network is its cooperation with the Directorate-General for Translation of the European Parliament. Translators and language professionals from the European Parliament regularly contribute to the TRANS Summer Academies through professional lectures and practical workshops. This cooperation creates a direct link between academic sphere and the professional world, enabling students a valuable insight into contemporary translation practice, professional standards and career opportunities.

This year's traditional 13th TRANS 2026 Conference and Academy: Artificial Intelligence for Language Professionals is dedicated to artificial intelligence for language professionals and will again bring together students and professors from thirteen countries with translators and terminology experts from the European Parliament. Combining theory and practice, the Translation Studies Week aims to foster interest in the translation and interpreting professions, while addressing the challenges posed by artificial intelligence and modern translation technologies. The keynote speakers at this year's Translation Studies Academy and Conference, TRANS 2026 are Assoz. Prof. Dr Aleksandar Trklja, associate Professor at the Institute for Translation Studies, University of Innsbruck; Prof. Dr Mehmet Şahin, Head of the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies at Boğaziçi University in Istanbul; Mag. Mitja Jermol, Head of the Centre for Knowledge Transfer in Information Technologies at the Jožef Stefan Institute in Ljubljana; Prof. Dr Daniel Dejica, Dean of the Faculty of Communication Sciences and Director of the Center for Advanced Translation Studies (PoliCAT) at Politehnica University Timișoara, and Valter Mavrič, Director-General of the Directorate-General for Translation and Clear Language at the European Parliament. Numerous other distinguished speakers will address the role of language technologies and the challenges posed by artificial intelligence in the context of international communication and translation.

TRANS therefore represents far more than a university mobility network. It is a long-standing platform for building sustainable academic partnerships, fostering multilingual and transcultural communication, encouraging professional and academic exchange, and preparing a new generation of language professionals for the rapidly changing demands of contemporary European society. PER VERBA AD CONCORDIAM.

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