

**Title:** Challenges Posed by Technology in Translation Quality Assessment for Training Translators: A Comparison of Translations by Chat GPT and DeepL

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**Abstract:** The emergence of AI technology, exemplified by Chat GPT, and the availability of free machine translation services like Google Translate and DeepL, have revolutionized the translation industry. These technologies can generate thousands of translations in seconds for any language pair, reshaping the concept of translation and the training of translators. Translation instructors, at the forefront of dealing with the implications of this technological wave in the learning and teaching process, face various challenges including course design, content delivery, organization of in-class and after-class activities, and evaluation of student progress. These challenges highlight the profound impact of technology on translation pedagogy, an area that has remained relatively untouched by science and technology for many years.

Among the most daunting tasks for translation instructors is the assessment of students' translation work, as learners often rely on online translation resources, such as those mentioned above, to complete their translation tests. This dependence on translation technology becomes even more significant when online access is permitted during translation assessments.

For instance, in the course CBS 1CN06P Translation and Chinese Society, designed for non-translation major students interested in learning translation at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, students are required to choose and translate two out of three Chinese passages into English. To simulate real working conditions faced by translation professionals in the region, students are allowed to utilize any available translation aids, either online or offline. This practice has been successful in differentiating students' translation levels over the years. However, this year has seen a substantial increase in the quality of translation works produced by students in the test, primarily due to the assistance provided by Chat GPT and DeepL.

To investigate how these tools have improved the quality of translation compared to previous assessments, this study compares the English versions of a Chinese passage produced by Chat GPT and DeepL. It identifies the strengths and weaknesses of each translation and provides a rating. The study also discusses how human translators can further enhance these translations. Finally, the study suggests modifications or adjustments to translation assessment in the classroom and translation training in response to transformative technologies like Chat GPT.