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Implications of the Implementation of AI-Driven Translation

Technologies: Bias, Privacy, and Employability

Student:

Martín Mejía

Mentor:

Catalina Guerrero Troyo

San José Campus

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Dedication

A mis padres por enseñarme a nunca rendirme y siempre seguir adelante, sin importan las sorpresas que nos da la vida. Esto es gracias y para ustedes. And to all other who supported me this last few months, I owe you everything.

Abstract

This research explores the disruptive impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on the professional translation and interpretation industry, focusing on critical areas such as bias, data privacy, and employability. AI technologies, designed to simulate human understanding and analysis capabilities, are increasingly being adopted to expedite tasks related to the translation and interpretation process. While these tools offer notable advantages in terms of speed and efficiency, their broader implications for the quality of the material generated in the Target Language and the professional future of human translators remain uncertain.

To investigate these concerns, the study employed a qualitative approach, including targeted surveys of professionals working in the field and of students and faculty members, to gather insights on their perceptions of AI integration. Additionally, a comparative case study was conducted in which two political speeches originally delivered in Spanish were translated into English, one by a human translator and the other by an AI-powered tool. The comparison revealed that although AI produced grammatically sound translations at a faster pace, it struggled to accurately reflect the communicative intent, emotional tone, and appeal of the original content.

The findings suggest that, despite growing concerns, AI is unlikely to fully replace human translators in high-stakes, nuanced contexts where extra linguistic knowledge is needed to create impactful material in the Target Language. Instead, it is more likely to function as a complementary tool, assisting professionals rather than supplanting them.

Resumen

Esta investigación explora el impacto disruptivo de la Inteligencia Artificial (IA) en la industria de la traducción y la interpretación profesionales, centrándose en áreas críticas como la parcialidad, la privacidad de los datos y la empleabilidad. Las tecnologías de IA, diseñadas para simular las capacidades humanas de comprensión y análisis, se adoptan cada vez más para agilizar las tareas relacionadas con el proceso de traducción e interpretación. Aunque estas herramientas ofrecen notables ventajas en términos de rapidez y eficacia, sus implicaciones más generales para la calidad del material generado en la lengua de llegada y el futuro profesional de los traductores humanos siguen siendo inciertas.

Para analizar estas preocupaciones, el estudio empleó un enfoque cualitativo, que incluía encuestas dirigidas a profesionales que trabajan en este campo y a estudiantes y miembros del cuerpo universitario, con el fin de obtener información sobre sus opiniones acerca de la integración de la IA en esta industria. Además, se realizó un estudio comparativo de casos en el cual se tradujeron al inglés dos discursos políticos pronunciados originalmente en español, uno efectuado por un traductor humano y el otro por una herramienta creada con IA. La comparación reveló que, aunque la IA producía traducciones gramaticalmente correctas a un ritmo más rápido, tenía dificultades para reflejar con precisión la intención comunicativa, el tono emocional y el atractivo del contenido original.

Los resultados sugieren que, a pesar de la creciente preocupación, es poco probable que la IA sustituya por completo a los traductores humanos en contextos específicos y de un grado de sensibilidad mayor donde es necesario contar con conocimientos adicionales más allá de la teoría del lenguaje para crear material impactante en la lengua de destino. En cambio, es más probable

que funcione como una herramienta complementaria, que ayude a los profesionales en lugar de suplantarlos.

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Chapter 1

Introductory Framework

Introduction

Since the advent of the digital age, people have been wondering if, one day, computers will be able to surpass the human capacity for reasoning, analysis, and creative output. Initially, computers were seen as a tool that could compress data rapidly and efficiently. Still, in those early days of the internet, few people dared to wonder if, one day, these systems would be able to replicate how humans look at and interpret data. That was until May 11, 1997, when the IBM computer Deep Blue beat world champion Gary Kasparov at chess (Kitano, 2007). This would prove to be the pivotal moment when experts in the field of computer programs started to wonder whether computers were intelligent enough to surpass human ability for reasoning. According to Will Hurd (2023), a former CIA agent and cybersecurity executive, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is defined as “a field in computer science that refers to computers or machines being able to simulate human intelligence to perform tasks or solve problems”. In other words, it is a technological tool that streamlines processes and can generate and produce results faster than its human counterpart.

By 2025, Artificial Intelligence will have revolutionized every conceivable field, accelerating operations that would take a human worker hours or even days to accomplish, and streamlining processes that allow individuals to generate results in mere minutes or hours. The translation field, once considered future-proof due to the complexity of its work, has not been immune to this transformative power. For a long time, it was believed that no machine could

bridge the gap that language creates in human interactions. However, AI has pierced this belief, disrupting what used to be a human-dominated profession.

With the advent and widespread adoption of tools such as OpenAI's Chat GPT, DEEPL, Google Translate, and other Machine Learning Translation (MLT) tools, translators have witnessed a remarkable transformation. These software tools, once viewed as mere supplements, have now evolved to emulate with precision the work performed by human translators/interpreters. This shift has the potential to enhance the translation process, making it more efficient and accurate. While some view implementing AI-powered tools as an additional asset for the translation process, others worry about the long-lasting effect this technology can have on the job market for translators. Therefore, this research intends to understand how Artificial Intelligence is directly impacting the working environment in the field of language translation.

1.1 Problem Statement

Technological advancements are always touted as inventions that can be used and harnessed to further humankind's development. Most people would agree that as technology improves, so does our quality of life. However, a change in any aspect of life does not always result in a net positive for all equally. Over the last few decades, industries worldwide have seen a dramatic change in how they operate due to the integration of digital tools in their daily operations. The language translation field is undergoing a significant transformation due to the rapid implementation of artificial intelligence technologies. The addition of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the field of language translation could have meaningful, even disruptive, ramifications on how tasks are executed, what roles are available for translators, and how the

translation process is performed. Existing research on artificial intelligence-powered translation tools has focused on the effectiveness of these tools when analyzing and creating translated text.

This result-centric approach has often overlooked how these tools could affect the work environment of the language-translation/interpretation field and how these digital tools are trained so that they can produce accurate and valuable results. Therefore, it is vital to research the potential side effects AI integration might have on the language translation workforce, not only focusing on how these technological tools could simplify work for translators but also delving into how they could force translators/interpreters to evolve and integrate Artificial Intelligence as a necessity for their professional lives. Furthermore, it is imperative to understand and visualize how implementing Artificial Intelligence reorganizes the job market in the language translation field.

By evaluating, studying, and understanding how these technologies could impact the field of language translation, professionals could develop strategies that allow them to harness the power of AI-powered tools to improve their skillset and profile rather than allowing AI-powered technologies to hinder and deteriorate their employment opportunities and development. Thus, the following question emerges: How does the integration of artificial intelligence directly impact the working environment in the field of language translation?

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 General Objective

To analyze the mechanisms of AI-powered translation and interpretation tools and evaluate their potential implications for employability, professional practices, and ethical concerns within the translation industry.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

- To identify and analyze how the translation sector could be directly influenced by the implementation of AI in day-to-day tasks
- To investigate the role of Artificial Intelligence in language translation, focusing on identifying tasks and processes currently enhanced or replaced by AI tools
- To explore the ethical concerns of AI-powered translation tools by examining the impact of bias in training data on translation accuracy, as well as evaluating privacy risks associated with data collection and processing

1.3 Justification

The objective of this research is to explain how Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered tools function and how this new technology is set to impact the lives of translators and interpreters alike. The rapid advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) have led to significant transformations across various industries, with the translation sector experiencing substantial changes due to AI-driven translation technologies. Implementing these tools raises critical concerns regarding bias in translations, privacy implications of the training data these models are created, and the future employability of professional translators and interpreters. This research is particularly relevant as AI continues to redefine the translation landscape, creating the need for an in-depth analysis of its implications. Profit-obsessed analysts are hailing the widespread adoption of this technology as the next step in human development. Whereas, its detractors are cautious, even wary, of the carefree manner in which this technology is being incorporated into a historically human-dominated industry like translation, poised to take away the livelihood of most of the workforce. The relevance of this research is to consider both sides of the spectrum

and come to a fact-based conclusion as to how these models are revolutionizing the translation field and the lives of translators and interpreters.

Much like language itself is constantly evolving, translators and interpreters must evolve alongside it, embracing change and adapting to it, ensuring the relevance of the human factor in this delicate duty of bridging the gap created by linguistic differences. Understanding AI-powered translation tools is important for all parties involved, especially as human interpreters and translators struggle to remain relevant in an evolving industry. This research aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of AI-driven translation technologies, emphasizing the importance of developing skills to increase employment opportunities, ethical considerations, and privacy protections. The researcher hopes that the findings in this paper are useful for professional translators and those still in training to develop a deeper insight into these tools and to understand how they can harness their possibilities rather than seeing them as a threat set to destroy their professional careers.

1.4 Antecedents

As pointed out in the introductory section of this article, artificial intelligence (AI) is regarded as a life-altering technology for most, if not all, human activities. AI's primary driving force is the desire to automate processes that take human workers long due to the tasks' complexity or sheer workload volume. By integrating AI into the workflow, companies hope to accelerate the production line so that workers can perform their tasks more effectively and at a higher volume. The danger, not to call it rational fear, most employees have is that one day, these automated systems could potentially replace the human workforce, subsequently leading to massive disruption for employability options and widespread unemployment.

This pessimistic view on AI integration has been fueled by reporting and speculation from analysts who claim that the Fourth Industrial Revolution is at our doorstep and that, much like Steam in its time, AI-powered technologies will obliterate and reshape the playing field completely. Such is the case of a report published by the World Economic Forum in 2020, where respondents predicted that in 2025, at least 47% of business tasks would be automated 2025 (WEF 2023, p. 6). The latest version of the World Economic Forum (WEF) continues its trend of predicting that, further down the line, automation will continue to change the way tasks are performed and who performs those tasks. In its 2025 report, the WEF estimates that by 2030, assignments will be evenly split at around 30% between operations performed by humans, automated systems, and a combination of both (WEF, 2025, p. 26).

While these reports by the World Economic Forum suggest that the disruption is imminent and, to a certain extent, catastrophic, other studies provide a more optimistic projection, especially in translation and interpretation. A study titled "Are Translators Afraid of Artificial Intelligence?" (Kirov & Malamin, 2022) aimed to gauge the perception Bulgarian translators had about the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in their respective fields of expertise. In the study, Kirov and Malamin determined that while AI poses a potential threat to the way translations are performed nowadays, AI is not the harbinger of death for human translators. The study focused on Bulgarian translators' opinions about AI and how it could impact their profession. The surveyed Bulgarian translators admitted that while they did not fully comprehend how the technology worked, they "perceived [AI] as a helpful assistant and not as a thinking, self-learning machine that jeopardizes the very existence of their profession" (Kirov & Malamin, 2022, para. 52).

This would align with the perception most professionals have of AI, considering it to be a necessary tool for them to become familiar with and to exploit, as to increase their profile and employability in the job market. The same study by Kirov and Malamin predicts how AI will change the translation profession. The findings in the study would seem to indicate that translators are going to become editors of AI-translated texts, especially for routine translation operations, i.e., translation of documents, manuals, technical texts, and templates (Kirkov & Malamin, 2022, para. 42). However, those surveyed for the study remain confident that the creative side of the translation work is safe from the repercussion of AI. This optimism is rooted in human input, which is still necessary when dealing with creative items such as fiction books, movie scripts, and artistic expression. These tasks require translators/interpreters to have a deep cultural understanding of the target audience to bridge the language gap that allows the author's ideas to be understood correctly in the target language.

Even if the findings presented by Kirov and Malamin do seem to provide some relief for the concerns and apparent threat Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered tools pose to translators and interpreters alike, there is an increasingly more perilous area that is often overlooked, if not sacrificed, in the name of progress, and that is the danger AI pose due to bias and privacy. AI tools are usually trained using historical data or preexisting works that often carry the authors' feelings, ideas, perspectives, and opinions. Therefore, it's a recurrent issue with generative AI and Large Language Models to have those same biases, leading to flawed results being influenced by lopsided information. As Desani and Gottipali (2022) point out in their publication about the ethical concerns of AI, there is already proof that automated systems tend to make decisions and provide results that disproportionately affect discriminated groups of people due to their gender, ethnicity, and social standing (Desani, Gottipali, 2022, p. 2). In the context of the

translation and interpretation fields, unquestioningly trusting an AI-powered tool to expedite the process performed by its human counterpart without any revision or human oversight could lead to irremediable consequences. In the political arena, for example, if an AI that has been trained with data sets heavily influenced by Western ideologies is instructed to translate an opinion piece about life in the Middle East for a predominantly Arab population, odds are this AI-powered tool is not taking into consideration cultural sensitivities or the sociocultural context in the translated text. In the best-case scenario, this lack of oversight confuses the target audience due to the AI-produced text's inability to localize idiomatic expressions and regionalism properly. In the worst-case scenario, AI-produced translation causes an international incident that could endanger people's lives.

These findings indicate that AI is not destroying the translation workforce as we know it, but rather, it is becoming a tool that brings about the next step of the digital revolution for the translation field. Kirkov and Malamin's (2022) remarks and the projections made by the WEF (2025) indicate that, rather than disappearing, the translation field is set for a massive transformation that will directly impact the way routine translations/interpretations are performed. Additionally, the results published by Desani and Gottipali (2022) address the ethical concerns of AI-powered tools and further accentuate the necessity of keeping human interpreters and translators engaged in bridging the language gap. Rather than obliterating employment opportunities and the translation/interpretation field as we know it, these findings seem to indicate that the role of translators/interpreters is bound to change from a hands-on approach to one where the human part is tasked with reviewing and editing the results, computerized systems generate. As often occurs whenever a major shift happens in any industry, some jobs will be lost, and regrettably, some workers will become obsolete and phased out. However, new employment

opportunities will arise, and new ways of performing translation tasks will emerge, generating new employment avenues for translators and interpreters in the future.

1.5 Scope

- Examining the core mechanisms behind AI-driven translations.
- Assessing how AI influences the way a translator/interpreter performs their tasks and how these are enhanced or replaced by the implementation of this technology.
- Investigating the presence of bias in AI-generated translations/interpretations and how it affects cultural sensitivity.
- Outlining potential strategies translators and interpreters could implement to adapt to the inclusion of AI-driven technologies in their field to ensure professional sustainability.
- Assisting Translation students and professionals to understand AI language technologies and how these are bound to change the landscape of the Translation field.
- Compare the effectiveness of AI-powered tools at translating political speeches to measure their ability to handle cultural nuance and emotional impact.

1.5.1 Study Limitations

One of the limitations that could jeopardize this investigation is the sample size of available professional translators willing to participate and provide their opinion about how Artificial Intelligence-powered tools could reshape they perform their duties. If unable to reach a vast enough sample size, the findings on this research project could not represent a tangible enough force that adds weight to the results

Another possible limitation is the lack of information solely focused on studies performed by researchers and specialized professionals in the field of translation/interpretation between

English and Spanish. Despite both languages being some of the widespread languages spoken on the planet, there does not seem to be too much information that focuses solely on how the implementation of AI affects translators in this specific field. Finally, due to the recent implementation of Artificial Intelligence-powered technology in the translation field, there might not be enough case studies that have been able to study the long-term implications of this technology in the language translation field. As mentioned in the report published by the World Economic Forum, much of what is being said right now about how AI might revolutionize industries in all sectors is mere speculation, and it will remain so for quite some time. Even if technology itself is evolving at an unprecedented pace, it will still be a long time before we can say with certainty how this technology factually affects the way translators/interpreters perform their duties. All these previously mentioned factors might represent a huge risk that would decrease the possibility of having enough data to provide results that are more than well-informed suppositions.

Chapter 2

Theoretical Framework

2.1 Historical Context of AI Translation

To understand the substantial changes that implementing Artificial Intelligence (AI) could have in the field of translation work, it is important to understand how these systems work and how they achieve results that can pass as human-executed translations. First of all, it is important to note that Computer Assisted Translations (CAT) are not something new and were invented in the mid-20th century. CAT tools were first invented in the early stages of the Cold War and were known as Machine Translation Technology. The first translation produced by a computer was generated in 1957, when IBM launched the IBM 701 computer, a computer that was able to translate 60 sentences from Russian to English (Pestov, 2018, para. 6). This system, however, was quite limited, since it could only produce adequate results following very specific commands and it could not recognize language patterns of any kind. This breakthrough, however, is the starting point of what would one day become the AI-driven systems translators use today.

Although slow at first, computer-generated translation systems kept evolving, and in the early '90s, IBM would change the course of translation forever yet again by unveiling the Statistical Machine Translation (SMT) method (Pestov, 2018). The SMT method worked in the following way: The machine would be fed two sets of text; one would be the source text written in a specific language, and then the machine would be fed the same text but written in the target audience's language. The machine would analyze the text word by word and would start to learn and identify statistical equivalences between words. If the word *house* was written in the source text and the word "*casa*" was written in the target text, the machine would understand that the

most probable correct translation of house in Spanish is “*casa*” instead of “*edificio*” or “*apartamento*”.

SMT technologies kept on evolving, moving from word recognition to phrase analysis and to ever more complex translations. The impact the SMT method had on CAT-assisted translation was that it allowed unparalleled levels of consistency when it came to the results it was able to produce. However, as Marine Carpuat and Michel Simard state in their research project titled *The Trouble with SMT Consistency*, “while translation consistency is generally assumed to be desirable, it does not guarantee correctness” (Carpuat, Simard, 2007, p. 5). In other words, the limitations of the SMT method resided in the systems’ inability to consider contextual clues that would provide more accurate translations for a specific target audience. Nevertheless, it would not take long for the next step in the evolutionary process to begin when one of the technology giants of the 21st century ushered in the new stage of the AI revolution in 2006. Technology titan of industry Google released in 2006 the first ever widespread CAT system, Google Translate. This web-based, free-to-use translation tool was able to translate sentences, paragraphs, and even full essays from one language to another instantly. Of course, the results were not always professional-grade translations, but they were good enough that translators at the time started to wonder if one day these systems could replace the work they did. SMT remained the go-to method to develop CAT tools until 2016, when the next stage of AI-powered translations was introduced to the world: Neural Machine Translations (NMT).

Unlike SMT systems (translations based on statistical probabilities), NMT systems imitate the way humans learn and interpret language using neural networks. In simple terms, neural networks are computer programs that aim to imitate the way humans interpret information (Gratzman, 2018). The wonder of neural networks lies in their ability to learn from examples or

data sets, which allows them to generate accurate results. By analyzing vast amounts of training data and adjusting the strength of their connections, neural networks get better at interpreting data, comprehending user requests, and subsequently providing appropriate finished products that require less editing and oversight. This creates a cycle in which the more data you provide to the neural network, the more it can learn, and the more it can improve.

NMT is what is powering AI translations nowadays, and it is what is leading this digital revolution currently. NMT systems can analyze vast amounts of data rapidly, interpreting not only word correlation between the source language and the target language, but also analyzing syntax, context, and grammatical structure of both languages to generate precise and natural-sounding translations. It no longer relies solely on statistical probability for accuracy, since it can come up with accurate interpretations that share similarities with results created and executed by human translators. In the case of interpretation, the current application of AI is in the widespread use of speech-to-text tools that diminish the workload for interpreters, since interpreters can rely more on sight translation for longer periods of speech, rather than relying on hastily written notes in small increments

While these systems do hold the potential of being a powerful asset for human translators, some concerns have arisen regarding whether these systems could one day replace human translators. As expert on the field Thibault Carrier puts it, “While it is not a complete replacement for human translation, AI translation has the potential to revolutionize the way that people communicate with each other.” (Carrier, 2023, para. 25). Carrier’s words not only prove the reality in which translators and interpreters find themselves nowadays, but also brings attention to the main focus of this digital revolution; how is AI changing the way translators and interpreters do their jobs?

2.2 Analog translation

To make a fair comparison between the capabilities of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and human translators/interpreters, it's necessary to comprehend how both parties perform the intricate endeavor of changing a message from one language to another. We now know that AI systems can process information quickly and make informed, logical determinations to produce a translated text more quickly than their human counterparts, performing several layers of analysis in the blink of an eye, whilst simultaneously providing a rough draft of the translated product.

Adversely, a human translator must perform several steps before attempting to write the message in the Target Language, which makes the translation process a delicate and meticulous process. Therefore, a capable translator must not only have a general understanding of the subject matter and an ample lexicon in both languages at his disposal, but the translator must also have a cultural sensitivity to understand the underlying meaning of the words; an ability to analyze language structures and grammatical rules; have a clear understanding of the intention of the Source Language material and the emotions and reactions it need to evoke in the Target Language; and last but not least be very cognizant of the target audience the material is intended to reach.

To summarize, to achieve an impactful and relevant rendition of the Source Language Material in the Target Language rendition, a translator has to set up a specific workflow that allows them to go over all of the aforementioned steps before attempting to write the first drafts in the Target Language. Those steps are the ones that are going to be covered in the next section of this chapter, to get a deeper understanding of what the translation process entails and all the work that needs to be performed to deliver high-quality results.

2.2.1 Text analysis

As previously mentioned, a human translator needs to approach the translation task from different fronts before attempting to generate the first draft in the Target Language version of the material that is being translated. One of the very first steps a human translator needs to take to produce an accurate rendition of the Source Material in the Target Language is to analyze the material the translator is working on. This analysis is performed in two different steps, the first one being a general reading of the text and the second a closed reading of the written work.

A human translator performs a general reading of the material to obtain an overview and general idea of the subject matter displayed in the text and to understand its content. This step allows the translator to familiarize himself with the nature of the text, its structure, tone, and purpose (Newmark, 2003, p. 28). Additionally, this step allows the translator to start identifying problematic areas within the text and sections where knowledge gaps might exist; therefore, it requires the translator to research the subject matter to fully comprehend the information presented.

Closed reading on the other hand refers to an in-depth analysis of specific words and phrases found in the text such as idioms, measurement units, acronyms, official names of organizations, titles, false cognates, etc., Overall, this stage deals with identifying ambiguities, interpreting implied meanings, and evaluating the function of each segment within the text to develop strategies to handle said terminology when transferring the information from the Source Language into the Target Language version.

Both types of analysis are essential since they allow the translator to effectively transmit the emotion, intent, and meaning of the writer's words from the Source Language into the Target Language. Together, they support a more coherent, culturally sensitive, and contextually

appropriate translation. Moreover, these steps allow the translator to identify what type of text the subject matter is and the purpose of the work for its intended readership, allowing the translator to determine the overall function of the Source Material. Taking into consideration that this research aims to determine the effectiveness of AI tools to perform the translation task, it is important to note that the inability of this technology to analyze and rationalize the information as its human counterpart can lead to inadequate translations. This inability that some AI-powered tools have to consider context, intention, and cultural sensitivity can lead the translated version of the text to stray away from the original intention the work in the Source Language had.

2.2.2 Text function

As previously mentioned, one of the main areas of concern for a human translator is the ability to transmit the intention of the Source Material in its Target Language version. A human translator needs to start their work by correctly identifying what the function of the text is to be able to evoke the same reaction in the Target Language audience as the original author did for the Source Language readership. German psychologist and linguist Kard Ludwig Bühler determined that any linguistic expression complies with a specific communicative function: The expressive function, the informative function, and the vocative function (Vacheck, 2021). Each of these functions in turn generates a reaction on the receiver that steers how the receiver interprets and interacts with the speaker's message. Determining which function a text has early on allows the translator to select the appropriate translation technique to respect the intention and style of the Source Material in the Target Language rendition of the text. Additionally, correctly identifying a material's function allows the translator to prioritize elements such as tone, register, and level of formality. It also guides decisions about whether to prioritize literal fidelity or adaptive equivalence, especially in cases where cultural sensitivities might affect the impact the

material has on its target audience. It is important to note that text function is not mutually exclusive, meaning that a text can fulfill one or several roles at the same time, even if the overall idea of the text fits into one of the aforementioned function categories

To summarize, determining a text function allows the translator to maintain and transmit the purpose of the message, whilst ensuring its effect to be impactful on the receiver as intended by the original author with the Source Material.

2.2.3.1 Informative

As previously mentioned, one of the functions a text is expected to fulfill is the informative function. The informative function refers to its primary purpose: to convey factual, objective, unbiased information to its reader as clearly and accurately as possible (Newark, 2003, p. 57).

Examples of texts that serve an informative function include user manuals, academic articles, news reports, technical documentation, legal texts, and scientific research papers. In these types of documents, the emphasis is on clarity, precision, and accuracy, rather than on aesthetic, emotional response, or subjective points of view.

In the translation process, determining if a text fulfils an informative role is of vital importance since it determines the approach a translator must take to produce an accurate translation. If the translator determines that the Source Material plays an informative function, then the translator knows that special attention needs to be given to critical information such as dates, amounts, subject matter-specific terminology, and to avoid stylistic choices that might affect the impartiality of the Source Material's intention. Ultimately, the goal when translating a text with an informative function is to produce a version that delivers the same clear and

objective information to the target audience, ensuring functional equivalence and factual reliability.

2.2.3.2 Expressive

The expressive function of a text refers to its purpose of conveying the author's personal feelings, attitudes, and personal views as an artistic (Newmark, 2003, p. 56). Unlike informative texts that prioritize factual accuracy and clarity, expressive texts emphasize style, emotion, and individual voice that appeal to the emotional responses of the target audience. Texts with an expressive function are typically subjective and artistically crafted. They are commonly found in literary works (such as novels, poetry, and plays), autobiographical writing, personal essays, and other forms of creative expression. The language in these texts is often rich in imagery, descriptive language, and rhetorical devices designed to evoke an emotional response from the reader.

In the translation process, identifying the expressive function is essential because it directly influences the way a translator analyses the text, since in this specific scenario, the translator must focus on problematic areas for the translation. The primary goal is not just to translate words, but to recreate the emotional and stylistic impact of the original in the target language. This may require adapting idioms, preserving rhythm or tone, and using culturally appropriate linguistic equivalents that generate the same impact in the target audience as in the source language readership. For example, when dealing with expressive texts produced in Costa Rica that use endemic language from the region, an English to Spanish translator will have to focus on how to transmit Costar Rican idioms such as, "*pasiarse en la olla de leche*" since this type of linguistic expression lack a one-to-one equivalent between the Source Language and the Target Language. The translator must then find a way to transmit the message in a manner that

generates the same emotional reaction in the Target audience without relying on literal translation, since such a solution would prove to be lacking and not achieve the purpose of emotive texts.

In summary, the translation of expressive texts demands that the translator has an extensive lexicon, cultural awareness, creative skill, and linguistic sensitivity. The translator must ensure that the aesthetic quality, emotional effect, and the intention of the meaning behind the words are faithfully maintained, so that the target audience experiences the text in a way that is as powerful, meaningful, and emotionally impactful as the original.

2.2.3.3 Vocative

The vocative function of a text refers to its primary aim of engaging the receiver of the message directly, often to encourage a specific response, behavior, or action. In this specific function, the relationship between the author and the audience plays a crucial role, since the author needs to adapt his tone, register, and stylistic choices to match the comprehension level of his audience. Unlike the informative function, which focuses on facts, or the expressive function, which aims to achieve an emotional response from the target audience, the vocative function is purpose-driven and intended to influence the target audience's opinion on a specific subject. In other words, the intention of vocative texts is to first and foremost change or influence the perception of the target audience on a certain subject and subsequently to steer those thoughts into action (Newark, 2003, p. 58).

Texts that serve a vocative function are typically persuasive, since they strive to not only change or reinforce the personal views of the target audience, but also to validate the point of view of the author. They are commonly found in advertisements, political speeches, instructions, social movements, campaigns, and motivational content. These texts are written with the

audience in mind and are designed to influence, convince, and incite the audience into a specific response. It is of vital importance for the translator to recognize if a text fulfills a vocative function, since the effectiveness of the message depends on how well the translator can emulate the persuasiveness of the message, which resonates with the target audience. The translator's goal is to preserve the persuasive intent of the Source Language material and use their cultural knowledge of the Target Audience to provide an equally influential message.

In summary, translating a text with a vocative function requires the translator to act as a cultural mediator, ensuring that the message is not only linguistically accurate but also compelling in the target culture. The translator must maintain the intent to persuade, the tone, complexity, register, and the clarity of the intention to achieve the same response in the Target Language as the author provided to his audience.

2.2.4 Glossaries

Glossaries are specialized reference tools that consist of a selected list of terms directly related to the subject matter of the Source Material, accompanied by their equivalent approved translations, definitions, contextual notes, or examples of use within the context of the text. A translator's main role is to produce Target Language material that transmits the same information as the Source Language version in a way that is comprehensible for the target audience as well as technically accurate (Tagin, 2015, p.4) In the translation process, glossaries serve as a critical resource for ensuring the translator remains consistent and accurate whilst developing the complete translated version of the Source Material, complying not only with the official translation but also with the specific parameters defined by the client.

Glossaries are especially valuable when dealing with technical, legal, medical, or industry-specific texts, where the use of precise and standardized terminology is essential so that

all parties involved, both in the Source Language and the Target Language, work with the same sets of information, leaving no room for ambiguities or miscommunications.

2.2.4.1 Glossaries in the field of political communication

In the field of political discourse, glossaries are essential tools that support translators in conveying accurate meaning, political intent, and stylistic nuance while avoiding misinterpretation or misrepresentation of sensitive content. Politicians often rely on specialized terminology related to governance, law, diplomacy, and ideological frameworks to convey their message and to be assertive and precise with the message they intend to provide for their audience. The language they use will depend on the context of the situation they find themselves addressing at the time, since a democratically elected leader will use specific language in these instances to either deter their adversaries for a certain action path or to unite the people during distressing times. It is therefore imperative for translators and interpreters as well to have a glossary handy that assists them in completing their task accurately and effectively during those high-stakes interactions between the speaker and the receiver. For instance, the phrase “separation of powers” must be consistently translated as “*separación de poderes*” in Spanish political discourse to preserve its legal and institutional significance and to avoid uncalled-for provocations or negative reactions from the opposite party. Additionally, political speeches are often used by the author to evoke an emotional response from their audience, using language and stylistic choices that resonate with the receiver at an emotional level, to persuade or alter the audience’s opinions and ideals. A glossary that includes frequently used political slogans, catchphrases, or metaphors helps maintain the emotional impact of the speech, achieving its goal of stirring words into action.

In the translation process, glossaries function as both quality control instruments and time-saving tools. They help translators avoid inconsistencies, reduce research time, and maintain terminological coherence in collaborative translation environments or extensive projects that take longer to complete. Additionally, glossaries are often used in Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools, which automatically flag terms and suggest preferred translations as the translator works.

For instance, if a translator is working on a bilingual website for the campaign office of a government official, a glossary can ensure that terms like “rule of law = *Estado de Derecho*,” “separation of powers = *división de Poderes*,” and “policy roadmap = *Hoja de ruta política*” are translated the same way across all pages, thereby enhancing user experience and providing clear accurate definitions for the electors.

In the translation of political speeches, glossaries play a critical role in ensuring terminological accuracy, ideological fidelity, and intended emotional response. They help maintain consistency, clarity, and cultural relevance, which are all essential when translating information that may sway public opinion, international relations, and legislative processes. Ultimately, glossaries are a crucial tool that translators should have at their disposal to ensure that the message retains the speaker’s intent while adapting its delivery so that it can be received by a wider audience.

2.2.5 Translation method

The translation method a translator decides to employ is another one of the steps a translator needs to consider before starting to work on the Target Language version of the Source Material. To determine which method to select, a translator must first take into consideration and analyze several factors in the Source Material, such as the text type, the intention of the material,

the intended style, and the target audience. Given that the material that is going to be translated later on in this research is political speech, special attention needs to be provided to the intention of the message rather than the faithfulness of the translation. Even though the subject matter provides factual information and is provided from one of the Branches of Government, the intention of the message is not just to provide information to its audience, but rather to appeal to their emotions in an attempt to change or reinforce the audience's perception. Therefore, two methods are employed to remark the difference between the impact the message has when the translator decides to remain faithful to the words in the message and the effect the same message has when the translator decides to follow the intention of the author and appeal to the emotions of the target audience. In other words, what happens when a translator decides to utilize the semantic translation approach, and what happens when the translator opts to focus on the communicative value of the original message?

2.2.5.1 Semantic Translation

Semantic translation refers to a method of translation that focuses on preserving the original meaning of the source text as closely as possible, while respecting the linguistic structure and stylistic features of the original language (Yu & Li, 2019). It is typically used for texts where accuracy, faithfulness to the author's intent, and stylistic choices are at the forefront of the translation endeavor. Therefore, this type of translation method is applied when dealing with literary works that do not deal with the fictional realm but are grounded in reality, such as autobiographies, Holy texts, historical documents, legal documents, technical manuals, and others. The translator's priority in this case is to capture and transmit the message as faithfully as possible to the target audience in the Target Language, as the author did in the Source Language, focusing more on linguistic accuracy rather than the communicative value.

In the translation process, semantic translation requires a high degree of linguistic expertise and fidelity. The translator prioritizes remaining faithful to the source text structure and meaning, sometimes having to rely on literal translations that sound foreign to the receiver to preserve the intention and style used by the author. When this approach is used, the translator's purpose is not to focus on the target audience, but rather to mimic the Source Material in the target language as closely as possible, sometimes at the expense of jeopardizing the impact the message may have on its intended audience.

In summary, semantic translation emphasizes the Source Language and the original author. It is best suited for texts where meaning, style, and authorial intent are tightly interwoven, and where the goal is to honor the ideas explored in the text as produced by the author.

2.2.5.2 Communicative Translation

Communicative translation, by contrast, is focused on delivering the intended message of the original text in a clear, natural, and easily understandable way for the target audience. It prioritizes audience comprehension and effectiveness of communication over fidelity to the author's stylistic choices and grammatical patterns. For this approach, the main focus of the translator is the contextual importance of the material and the reactions it evokes to the target audience, rather than the words contained in the text. (Newark, 2003, p. 41)

This approach is often used for advertisements, political speeches, news articles, spoken dialogue, and digital media, where the key concern is that the target audience quickly and accurately understands the message that the author is providing. The translator adapts cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and sentence structures to align with the expectations and norms of the target language community, leaving no room for false interpretation or ambiguities.

In the translation process, communicative translation requires the translator to focus on equivalent meaning rather than form. The aim is to produce a translation that is fluent, accessible, and culturally appropriate, sometimes requiring the translator to edit the message in a way that adapts to the cultural context of the target audience. Therefore, translators who focus on a communicative approach have more liberty to modify the Source Material in a way that is relevant for its target audience, changing sentences and phrases together due to the lack of linguistic equivalence between terms in the Source Language and the Target Language. For example, if an English slogan says, “Break a leg!” in the context of wishing someone utmost success, a translator attempting to maintain the communicative relevance of the sentence in another language might use a culturally relevant idiom that expresses the same idea wishing upon the receiver the best of luck for an outcome, rather than employing a literal translation that fails to capture the intention of the speaker.

In summary, communicative translation is target-language-oriented and is ideal for contexts where clarity, engagement, and practical understanding are key. The translator’s role is to ensure the audience receives the message effectively, even if that means departing from the original structure or wording.

2.2.6 Final Remarks on Analog Translation

While Artificial Intelligence (AI) has made significant strides in natural language processing and automated translation, the role of human translators remains indispensable in the realm of political text translation. Political discourse is inherently complex, context-dependent, and often filled with cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and cultural nuances that test the capabilities of even the most advanced software.

AI-powered tools, though efficient in processing large volumes of text and providing literal translations, frequently fail to capture the tone, intent, and socio-political implications of the political interactions between speaker and receiver. For instance, blindly trusting the translation of a speech intended to inspire or unify with AI may result in a flawed version filled with inadequacies or ambiguities due to the inability of these programs to take extra-linguistic knowledge into consideration.

Human translators, by contrast, bring to the task a deep understanding of both source and target cultures, as well as the political contexts in which speeches or documents are delivered. They are trained to recognize underlying ideologies, adapt persuasive techniques, and ensure consistency with political terminology and protocol. Furthermore, human accountability forces human translators to address sensitive topics responsibly, something automated systems are not equipped to handle due to the omission of guardrails in their programming to prevent malicious intent. Therefore, while AI can assist in streamlining certain technical aspects of translation, ethical and moral relevance of human translators remains critical to preserving the integrity, accuracy, and political intent of translated texts. This human oversight is particularly vital in contexts where diplomatic precision and public perception can have far-reaching consequences that have real-life consequences on people's lives.

2.3 Expectation of the use of AI tools for the improvement of the Translation Process

Now that a detailed and in-depth explanation has been provided for the development process of Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered tools in the translation and interpretation field, it is time to investigate how these systems are being instrumentalized in this field. As with any other technological advancement, the main goal of incorporating AI powered tools in the translation industry are threefold: first to automatize the translation process so that human

translators can increase their output of translated works; second to provide translation companies, freelancers, and everyday users with tools that allow for more immediate communication between people of different cultural backgrounds and linguistic capabilities; and lastly to reduce the communication gaps that exist between cultures that have to interact in today's globalized world.

2.3.1 Automation of the Translation Process

As mentioned before, one of the goals of integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the translation field is for AI-powered tools to reduce the workloads of human translators and expedite the translation process. When a human translator performs translation or interpretation tasks, it is a laborious process that entails not only the transmission of a message from a source language to a designated target language. To produce an accurate and proper rendition, a translator has to follow a rigorous process before the finished and polished product is provided. This process is best described by Daniel Gile's Sequential Translation Model, which illustrates the four-step process necessary to handle the translation of a language unit. To start, the translator needs to get familiarized with the source material, which not only involves a cognitive effort to understand the subject matter, but also demands the translator to have contextual awareness, subject knowledge, and the ability to recognize problematic areas like idiomatic expressions or technical terminology that may lack a one-to-one equivalent in the target language. After comprehending the source material, the translator must then start to create a version appropriate for the text in the target language, taking into consideration the grammatical structure and linguistic guardrails of the target language. The third step, known as the Reformulation Phase (Gile, 2009), is to create a translated version of the material in the target language, maintaining the source material's intent, meaning, and cultural nuances. At long last,

the final phase, known as the Revision phase, is where the translated text is reviewed to check for errors, inconsistencies, and fluency issues. This phase ensures that meaning, grammar, and style are correct while verifying that the translation aligns with the intended message. While translation tasks vary in complexity, they rarely stray away from this time-consuming and taxing sequential process. When performed solely by human translators, the translation task becomes a tedious and prolonged process that requires long periods before the translator can produce a rough draft in the target language for the target audience. This painstaking and delicate process is slow and prone to errors. All these steps are performed to ensure that the material can be reviewed and approved so that the final recipient finds the translated piece to be acceptable in tone and significance.

Moreover, the whole process depends on the size of the document or piece the translator is working with. In other words, the more extensive the document is, the more time the translator requires to reach the translation phase. And precisely this time-consuming portion of the translation process is the one where AI-assisted translation finds its core appeal: AI programs' ability to receive, comprehend, and process large sets of data rapidly. Contrary to the capabilities of a human translator, when Machine Translation is involved in the process, it expedites the whole workflow of the translation process in various ways. For starters, unlike their human counterpart, AI-powered systems can process hefty amounts of text more promptly and efficiently.

Secondly, since the AI system is trained on vast data sets that contain information from all sorts of fields, it does not require independent research to fill-in knowledge gaps (Habash, 2023, para. 10). Additionally, publicly available translation tools like DeepL (an AI-system that implements Neural Machine Translation), are capable of interpreting information whilst

considering the context in which the information is being used. A simple example of such capabilities can be found in the word “policy”. When translated in isolation, the most common equivalent in Spanish is “*política*” a factually correct term but contextually wrong depending on the subject being handled in the source material. If the word phrase “car policy” is used in the context of an insurance claim, it does not make contextual sense to translate or interpret the phrase as “*política del carro*” since the most appropriate interpretation would be “*póliza del carro*”. DeepL can produce this contextual interpretation of the source material if the user knows to provide contextual clues that allow the program to generate contextually correct results.

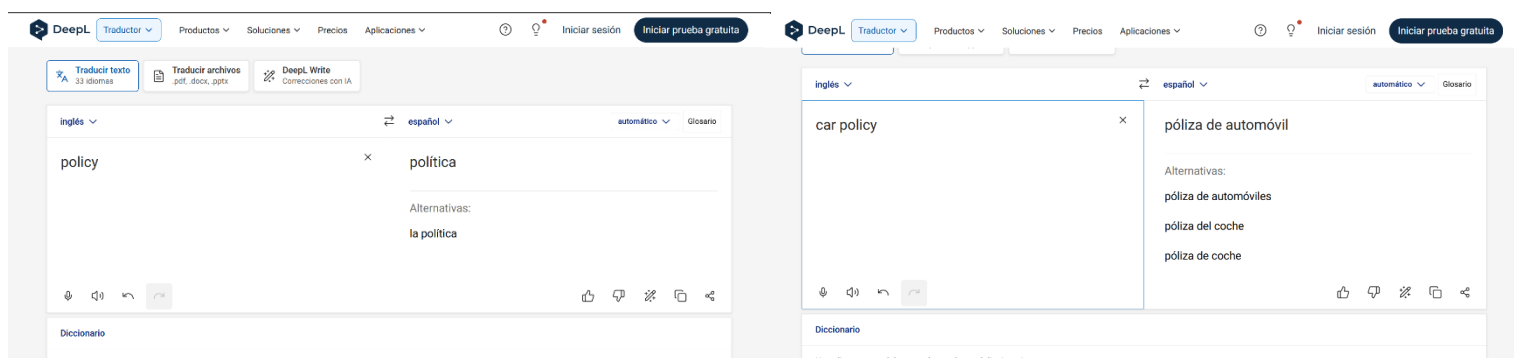


Figure 1 Contextual Analysis Capabilities of AI tools. Source: Researcher’s own creation

More advanced systems like the software used by translation company Motion Point use NMT systems that are trained on specific data sets that teach the AI to replicate a brand’s standards and voice, thus providing consistent results, customized tailored to fit a niche sector and easily customizable by its users (Lucas, 2023, para. 8). As a result of this AI integration, the role translators shifts from being a researcher, who has to perform labor-intensive time-consuming tasks, to that of an editor who has to revise the product the AI creates to make sure it is factually and grammatically correct, making the necessary corrections so that the product is suitable for

the cultural sensitivities of the target audience, and adequate in tone and language for the final customer. To summarize, integrating AI-powered tools into the workflow of the translation process can reduce the time a human translator needs to translate a document, thus improving a translator's capability to process documents and increasing their output of finished products.

2.3.2 Changing the Role of the Translator

The second goal of the integration of Machine Translation in the translation field is to provide companies, freelancers, and regular users with a powerful tool that can generate rapid responses to translation requests. One of the main industry fields that is currently benefiting from the implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered tools is the retail and e-commerce industry. Retail companies, both multinationals and family-owned businesses, are always looking for ways to expand their revenue streams, making conscientious efforts to reach new markets. If a company wants to launch and distribute its goods in a new market, it must perform a localization process. Stephanie Harris, Senior Marketing Manager at Argos Multilingual a localization company based in Europe, defines localization as “[a] comprehensive process that addresses cultural and non-textual components as well as linguistic issues when adapting a product or service for another country or locale” (Harris, 2022, para. 5). In other words, it is the process by which a translator takes a product and makes sure that the product's description from the source language meets the necessary standards required to generate an appeal in the new market, taking into consideration the cultural sensitivities of the target culture.

One example is the production of subtitles and dubbing of multimedia productions such as movies, TV shows, videogames, online video production, among others. This is a thriving and ever evolving market where AI can assist the translator in the localization process by analyzing the product or service with its accompanying data and generating “rough draft versions” of what

the product is without the human translator having to invest time into analyzing and comprehending the service before figuring out how it can be adapted for the target audience. Netflix, pioneer of the streaming services, has been tinkering with AI integration to generate subtitles from English to various other languages (Mehta et al., 2020, p. 2).

In its study, Mehta explains how an AI-powered system was trained to recognize simple language structures between two identical language data sets (parallel corpora) to simplify the translation work for human translators. The system would correctly generate subtitles for the most basic sentences and would highlight those that contained idiomatic expressions that require a different interpretation because of the lack of equivalent expressions in the target language. It would then be the human translator's job to come up with a suitable translation that managed to transmit the same message (Mehta et al., 2020).

Thus, we can conclude that even though the Machine Translation approach can decrease the workload for human translators, it still requires human input to revise and edit the final product before it is launched or put on the market. These findings reinforce the notion that, as advanced as AI systems might become, they are not as reliable or precise as to eventually fully displace human translators from their professional fields due to the intricacies of language. Rather than eliminating the human component, professional translators can benefit from the integration of AI in their fields as it helps them process data faster. AI systems are, however, set to redirect the current role of a translator from its current state to that of the role of an editor in charge of reviewing and finalizing products before they are delivered to their intended audiences.

2.3.3 Democratizing Access to Medical Services for Limited English Proficiency

Population

Another field that is currently benefiting from the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered tools is the medical industry, especially when it comes to access to medical treatment that immigrants in a foreign country receive due to the unavoidable language barrier that exists between medical providers and patients. In the specific case of the United States of America, it is estimated that an 8% of the population (roughly 25 million people) speak a language other than English primarily for communication and thus fall in the category of being Limited English Proficiency (LEP) individuals (Jacobs et al., 2018, p. 1). This minority population often has no other choice but to rely on the assistance of unqualified interpreters, for example, family members or acquaintances with no formal training or certifications, to accompany them to medical appointments to take care of their health-related inquiries. This causes problems for the provider since the third party selected to bridge the language gap does not have the extensive knowledge and fluency needed to be able to properly handle a medical interaction between the doctor and the LEP party.

In an attempt to assist foreigners' access to proper care and medical services, the government of the United States of America has actively taken steps to address this issue that affects primarily the LEP population of the North American nation. That was the intention of the redaction and implementation of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which “required federal agencies to develop systems to improve access to their programs and services for persons with LEP” (Jacobs et al., 2018, p. 2). In other words, institutions that receive federal funding, such as MEDICAID and MEDICARE, from the government are legally obligated to aid LEP patients by

using qualified interpreters that can bridge that language gap properly, allowing the LEP population to communicate in their native language.

However, this causes an additional obstacle for medical providers since the cost associated with having an in-house qualified medical interpreter often surpasses the financial capabilities of already economically underfunded institutions like clinics and basic care facilities. In a study titled *Chatting Beyond ChatGPT Advancing Equity Through AI-Driven Language Interpretation* its authors state that, “Interpreter costs range from \$1.25 to 3/min for telephone interpreters, \$1.95–3.49/ min for video interpreters, and \$45–150/h for in-person interpreters” (Bakdash et al., 2023, p. 2). In other words, and taking into consideration that medical visits tend to be lengthy procedures were very technical language is implemented, a simple 20 minute consultation could cost the medical provider a bare minimum of \$25 (calculated by implementing the \$1.25 per minute spoken rate for using Over the Phone Interpreters), a cost that is often not absorbed by the medical institution but passed over to the patient, in this case an LEP person that is more often than not in an already sensitive financial situation. This is where AI shines a light of hope for this vulnerable portion of the population by facilitating not only quick access to medical communication between participants of different linguistic populations but also assisting career interpreters perform their duties more effectively.

As was the case previously mentioned for the entertainment industry, AI-powered tools can help alleviate the workload of medical interpreters in the areas of transcription, record keeping, and researching due to AI tools' intrinsic capability to process information faster than human operators. For the case of voice-to-text transcription, it is a demanding technical skill that demands nimble physical dexterity from a human interpreter to be able to capture information textually in both languages simultaneously, even more so when this task is performed in a

medical setting. Moreover, the interpreter not only needs to be able to capture and transcribe the information, but then the interpreter also must transmit that information accurately between both parties in their specific target language. Luckily, there have been several technological advancements that alleviate the burden of having to perform such a strenuous activity.

Live captioning, better known as speech-to-text services, are AI-powered tools that capture the words stated by the speaker and immediately produce a textual rendition of the speaker's words. In the case of medical interpreters, the implementation of this technology provides them additional support during live consultations between medical professionals and their patients. Live captioning allows medical interpreters to have immediate textual reference to the information that is being exchanged between doctor and patient, allowing the interpreter to keep up with the pace and language used by either party during the interaction. Additionally, it provides the interpreter with crucial assistance when it comes to capturing and understanding essential information such as the names of medications, medical procedures, body parts, dates, addresses, among others.

People who are foreign to the interpretation industry might think that this sort of software is an expensive and specialized program that is locked behind a paywall, but this is simply not the case for a certain live captioning tool that is already built into one of the most widely used internet browsers currently on the market. A free-to-use live caption software that has already been built into Alphabet's internet browser, Chrome, can be activated by simply enabling the option through the accessibility settings of the internet browser. As demonstrated in the example provided below, this software can produce very accurate, immediate transcriptions of the message stated by a user, with little to no omission or changes to the source material. Moreover, the only thing required to be able to access this tool is a stable internet connection, physical

proximity between the user and the device being used to run the internet browser, and a microphone able to capture the voice of the speaker.

Sample text:

On Tuesday February 28th I have an appointment at Saint Jude's Hospital, my appointment is at 3 pm. My PCP has requested me to ask the medical staff for an MRI and a CAT scan. Additionally, he has requested me to talk with the attending doctor and ask him to provide me with a reference for a specialist to check on my cardiac conditions.

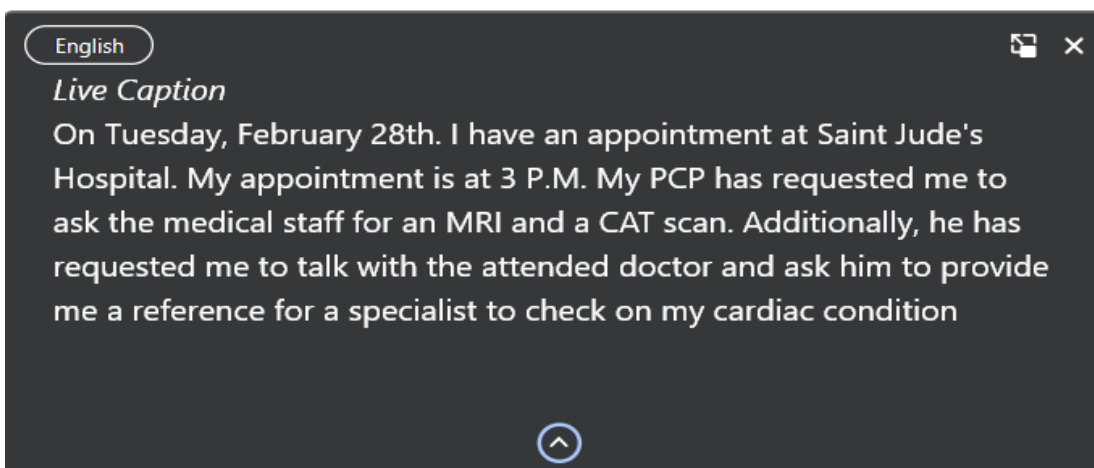


Figure 2 Capabilities of free to use live caption software by Google. Source: Researcher's own creation

An interpreter would be able to utilize this software to have textual support for the speaker's message and use their training and ability for sight translation to produce more accurate interpretations that do not rely solely on the interpreter's ability to capture information rapidly and short-term memory capabilities. Furthermore, this additional level of support not only provides the interpreter with immediate textual records of the information exchanged between medical providers and patients but also helps to reduce the level of stress interpreters are regularly under during an interpretation session. This is due to the cognitively taxing nature of the interpretation practice, which demands interpreters to simultaneously focus on active listening and subsequently speaking in the target language whilst complying with grammatical

structures and with the register used by the speaker in the source language (Gumul. 2021, p. 4). With the addition of AI-powered tools, interpreters would not have to rely solely on short-term memory and note-taking skills to provide their services, since this kind of software would be able to function as an additional layer of support for interpreters in their day-to-day tasks.

Moreover, the implementation of AI tools would also help tackle another key issue that hinders the presence of qualified interpreters in the medical sector, which is availability. As previously mentioned, medical interpreters are highly qualified employees who are familiar with the technical knowledge needed for LEP individuals to receive proper medical care. This means that the professionals in the field are experienced interpreters who have had the experience necessary for them to be able to handle the difficult scenarios people have to deal with in medical centers. In an ideal scenario, this sort of employee with advanced linguistic skills can provide their services in person, allowing LEPs and medical providers to communicate fluently in face-to-face interactions. However, having an in-center interpreter is a considerable investment that most Healthcare institutions cannot afford. Once again, recent technological advancements have allowed interpretation companies to expand their services, allowing clinical establishments to have remote interpretation services available to them for a fraction of the cost of in-person interpreters (Bakdash et al. 2023, p. 2).

This sort of service permits medical professionals and LEPs to have access to qualified interpreters from all around the world whenever an interpreter is needed, which helps to facilitate real-time communication between all parties involved. Moreover, another positive aspect of AI-assisted interpretation is that not all parties involved must have specialized equipment to be able to communicate. The only thing needed for an English-speaking doctor to communicate with an LEP patient is for the doctor to have access to a stable internet connection and a smartphone or

tablet. In minutes, the medical provider can communicate with a qualified interpreter who is ready to assist, reducing the waiting time for patients and the need to make appointments to have an in-person interpreter. Furthermore, for extreme cases where medical providers are unable to connect with human interpreters, software such as DeepL and Google Translate can help facilitate communication between patients and doctors.

Even though these AI systems in no way can perform the task as well as a human interpreter, due to their limitations regarding context and linguistic knowledge of regionalisms, they are capable enough to handle basic interactions where the medical provider simply needs to understand what the patient needs through real-time speech AI translation. As Bakdash states in his research paper, “While we wait for structural improvements to improve access to human interpreters, we can utilize AI, with its low cost, lack of wait time, and fast interpretation, to reduce barriers and improve the accessibility of interpretation.” (Bakdash et al., 2023, p. 2). In other words, rather than shy away from the undeniable potential of AI-assisted interpretation, interpreters should find a way to empower themselves through the use of these tools and the new markets and possibilities that integrating this technology into their workflow can bring to their professional careers. Especially when it comes to facilitating communication between parties of different linguistic backgrounds.

2.3.4 Facilitating Communication of interconnected Communities of different Linguistic Backgrounds

Lastly, the final way in which the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered tools could change the translation field is in the everyday communications people of different backgrounds and geographical locations have on today’s globalized society. One of the biggest barriers humanity has had to overcome throughout history is the inability of humans to

communicate effectively when there is a language barrier present. The translation profession was created to resolve that issue and facilitate communication between individuals who do not share a common language, as a way to facilitate the exchange of information. Without a doubt, reaching the point of having mastery over a language foreign to one's native language is a time-consuming endeavor that can only be attained through consistent and dedicated practice. This is even before we consider an individual's ability to communicate fluently in a real-life scenario where both internal and outside factors can compromise the performance of the speaker.

According to a study performed by Ben Knight at Cambridge University, it can take an individual up to 400 hours of continuous immersive instruction to acquire an Effective Operational Proficiency, commonly known as C1 level, of English and other Category I languages. (Knight, 2018, p. 10). This means that access to qualified and high-quality language professionals can be scarce and expensive. While an interpreter's/translator's specialized skills remain a crucial aspect to obtain high-quality products, AI-powered tools offer an accessible alternative for everyday communication needs. Publicly available AI-powered tools provide a midway solution for users who need quick and efficient translation services for common interactions. These free-to-use programs, such as Google Translate, DeepL, and other web-based translators, offer effective translation results for routine conversations. Google Translate, the most powerful of the publicly available systems, can translate between over 133 languages with varying levels of accuracy depending on the language pair selected by the user.

Another tech giant, Meta, announced in 2021 that it would be launching its translation engine called No Language Left Behind 200 (NLLB-200). NLLB-200 is an AI-powered system that can translate between 200 languages, providing seamless translations across all of Meta's platforms (Marta R. et al., 2022, p.5). In the specific case of Meta's AI-powered program, it

intends to facilitate communication between users of Meta's various platforms, for example, Facebook, Instagram, Threads, including as many languages as possible. What is particularly noteworthy about Meta's software is that it includes languages from the category of low-resource languages, in other words, languages for which almost no training data exists, such as text corpora (books, Wikipedia entries, news articles), linguistic databases, dictionaries, or relevant internet presence. Examples for this sort of language include country-specific dialects, indigenous languages, and languages with low user levels.

It is undeniable that it would not have been possible for the implementation of AI-powered tools in the development of NLLB-200 would not have been possible; however, the involvement of human translators was still required to create the foundation on which NLLB-200 would be developed. To create NLLB-200, developers had to first create several programs that NLLB-200 would end up using as its training dataset to be able to produce accurate translations across several languages. To that end, engineers first developed a program called NLLB-Seed, a program that took professionally human-translated texts and used those as the basis to comprehend language structures so that it would eventually be able to produce high-quality translated text seamlessly (Marta R. et al., 2022, p. 23). In simpler terms, even though NLLB-200 is now able to effortlessly produce high-quality translation across all of Meta's platforms, its inception was only possible thanks in large part to the input and knowledge of experienced human translators.

An AI system might be able to produce and comprehend information faster than its human counterpart, but it still needs the active involvement of said human counterpart to come to life. This is a clear-cut example of another way the implementation of AI tools does not mean an end to the translation/interpretation field as we know it, but simply a steppingstone in the

evolutionary process of this professional field. Professional human translators/interpreters are required to create these AI-powered tools; without their input and expertise, these machines become flawed programs that cannot perform at the level needed to produce adequate translation that can be used in professional settings. In this scenario, translators and interpreters alike are set to assume the role of advisors and experts that AI developers must consult to create efficient tools that can bridge the language gap present in today's globalized society.

As AI continues to advance, these tools will become even more refined and more capable, able to minimize errors and improve on their contextual knowledge and accuracy, but AI will not be able to completely phase out the human component of translation practices; it simply will force interpreters to evolve alongside it.

2.4 Pitfalls of AI-powered tools in the Translation Field

As previously mentioned, the benefits of integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered tools in the translation field and adopting Machine Translation over human translation appear to be endless. These systems can process data faster than humans can and can manage even more extensive volumes of text than their human counterparts. However, no technological advancement has ever been able to perfectly replicate the way a human performs the same task, and AI translation systems are not the exception to the rule. Machine Translation systems, despite all their benefits, also suffer from a set of drawbacks that, for the time being, prove the translation work performed by a human cannot be outdone by one of AI-powered tools, many iterations.

2.4.1 Inadequacy due to Gender Bias

One vital point in which Machine Translation has not yet been able to overcome human translators is in the ability of the human translator to understand, interpret, and communicate an

equally moving and impactful message from the source language into the target language. The ever-evolving nature of language prevents these AI systems from fully grasping all the nuances a language has, which is why Machine Translation produced texts often fall short when interpreting idiomatic expressions or foreign concepts (Vraila, 2024, p. 6). Additionally, these robotic systems cannot understand the cultural sensitivities of the target audience, which is why even if a large part of the translation process is performed by an AI-powered system, the final product is always required to have a human professional review to approve its validity as a finished product.

Another aspect in which Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered systems often fall short is how AI understands the linguistic rules of specific languages. Right now, most Machine Translation systems are created using data sets that are written in English; consequently AI AI-powered tools are best suited to perform tasks that are written in this specific language. This approach generates two problems; on the one hand, the system has trouble recognizing linguistic rules in other languages, and on the other hand, the system provides biased results due to the skewed information present in the training data AI is trained on.

The first problem hinders the implementation of Machine Translation in languages other than English that follow different linguistic guidelines when it comes to grammatical rules, conjugation of verbs, word agreement changes based on number and genre, and the position and order of adjectives and nouns. When translating texts from English to Spanish, Software public access software such as Google Translate, tends to prefer the masculine interpretation of nouns as default, since English does not have that genre dependency as in the case of Spanish, for example the word “senator” is often translated as “*senador*” (Medel, 2021, p. 2). The same is true when considering professions that have historically been dominated by men or women.

Since the AI is only able to generate logical results based on the training data it was created with, this AI's productions tend to follow the bias and fail to recognize the possibility of translating a word like doctor, when the physician is a female, in its correct female Spanish equivalent format

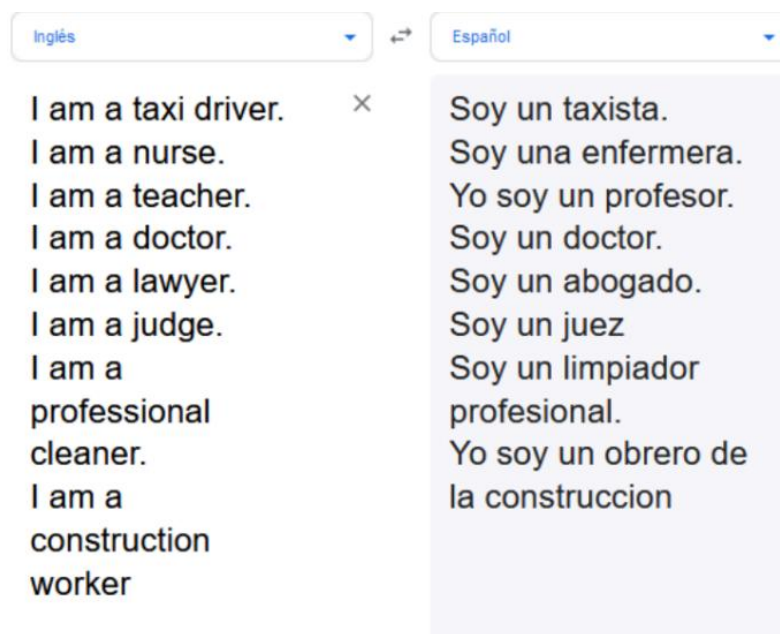


Figure 3 Bias in English to Spanish translation based on gender (Medel, 2021, p. 7)

“*doctora*”.

In the specific case of translation, this limitation highlights a problematic area for advocates of widespread automation in the translation field of AI-powered tools. A lack of human oversight and overreliance on AI-assisted translations cause the finished product to be inaccurate and, in the worst case, dismissive of the correct cultural representation of individuals. This is just one very simple example that segways easily into the most concerning issue that plagues some, if not all, of the AI-powered tools currently available in the market: Bias present in the AI training data due to the information developers use to create the software.

2.4.2 Cultural Bias and Its Ramifications

As was explained in the first portion of this chapter, contrary to popular belief, AI systems are not programs capable of mimicking the thought process of a human being, but rather AI is simply a program that can analyze vast amounts of information to come up with what it considers to be the most logical results for queries posed by the user. AI is not a conscious being able to express its ideas or beliefs; it simply analyzes the request brought forth by the user and spews out an answer that is based on the parameters of its training, providing what it considers to be the most logical answer. For example, if the training data of an AI-powered system contained harmful or discriminatory political views, and the developers fail to recognize this problem before releasing it to the masses, the software would learn to interpret data based on those specific parameters.

Since the program does not know and is unable to consider any other points of view beyond the limits the developers use to create it, an AI program takes this training data to be its only truth.

As a result, all the translation works the software generates are tainted by that reduced point of view, ultimately affecting the quality of the final product. This is particularly problematic if the software is used carelessly to translate political speeches, informative articles, or explanations of current events. We already live in an “alternative facts era” in which fake news spreads like wildfire in echo chambers where people choose to believe their truth over objective, factually correct information. IN some scenarios, the dissemination of this political propaganda does not manage to go beyond the constraints of the source language, due to the ethical responsibility associated with combating the proliferation of divisive ideals. Sadly, AI translation models could provide radical political groups with a way to propagate their message beyond their borders in an attempt to increase their followers. The only thing that stands in the

way of impeding this sort of nefarious use of AI technologies is the guardrails developers set in place to prevent their creations from being weaponized.

A research paper written by Dr. Stavroula Vraila titled **AI in Political Translation: Revolutionizing Communication or Risking Manipulation?** aimed to analyze how Machine Translations models handled the translation of political speeches from prominent figures from the NAZI movement such as Goebbels, and its modern equivalent far-right group AFD (Vraila, 2024, p.4). Amongst all the programs utilized for the study, only Julius outright refused to comply with the request, showing that the developers had had the foresight to create guardrails that would prevent this AI from being exploited for reprehensible purposes. As Dr. Vraila states in her own words, “AI models can be trained to reject particular ideologies, and by indicating that these are 'dangerous political stances, they can influence users' viewpoints” (Vraila, 2024, p. 4).

In other words, the developers of these tools need to recognize that once the product is released, it can be utilized for a vast array of goals, not all of them well-intended, which is why these tools must be created with guardrails in place that prevent misuse of this sort of technological advancement. Moreover, solely AI-produced works pose a threat to people's capacity to discern inaccurate AI-produced items from human-produced pieces of information, thus creating an even more fertile breeding ground for misinformation and divisiveness. As Law Professor Shlomit Yanisky-Ravid and Cynthia Martens stated in their study titled *From the Myth of Babel to Google Translate: Confronting Malicious Use of Artificial Intelligence* “widespread reliance on incorrect translations can perpetuate discrimination, facilitate rights violations, and lead users to communicate with prejudiced or inappropriate terminology” (Yaninsk-Ravid & Martens, 2019 p. 104). In other words, overreliance on AI produced works without proper

supervision or critical objective analysis, leads to for people in positions of power to control the narrative by releasing information aimed to either propagate a specific stance or to discriminate against a group of people based on their ideology, political and religious beliefs, or cultural background.

2.4.3 Privacy Protection and Accountability of Training Data Material

Lastly, there has been some concern regarding the privacy and protection of the data developers are using to train these Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered tools. Despite reassurances from developers and companies that all data is treated securely and handled with the necessary care, the danger is always present that someone might be able to break through their defenses and exploit private information. Anecdotally, at the same time this research was starting, a new competitor in the AI market came into the scene, this time from China, called DeepSeek on January 10th, 2025. This new generative AI tool was hailed by all as the ChatGPT killer, due to the low cost involved in its development and a more accurate way of interpreting data. Just a couple of days after this new program was released for the general market in the western hemisphere, a massive data leak showed how easy it was to extract sensitive information from the program's records. On January 29th, 2025, researchers from Wiz Research reported that DeepSeek had suffered a massive data leak that led to the unauthorized release of over one million sensitive records that included chat logs, operational metadata, and sensitive log streams (Daniel, 2025). This is just one example from one of the many companies that are actively involved in the development and distribution of AI-powered tools. This sort of data leak also raises concerns regarding another aspect often overlooked or swept aside by AI enthusiasts, which is the protection of Intellectual Property and accountability.

As stated before, in this research paper, Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools rely solely on vast training data sets to develop the neural networks required for these AI programs to provide accurate results. One thing that is often not disclosed or discussed is how and where developers are obtaining this data from, and if they are taking all the necessary steps to protect the original author's intellectual property rights. Let us take into consideration ChatGPT, the current cutting-edge advocate for generative AI. As a research tool, ChatGPT is unmatched for its ability to analyze vast amounts of data and provide credible answers. Not only that, but it is also able to help in the research of a vast array of subjects, particularly when it comes to explaining technical processes and terminology. In the specific case of translators, it is a wonderful tool that helps translators fill in knowledge gaps, allowing them to be more effective during the research stage of the translation process. However, as many virtues as ChatGPT has as a research assistant, it also has as a tool that violates conventional rules around the protection of intellectual property.

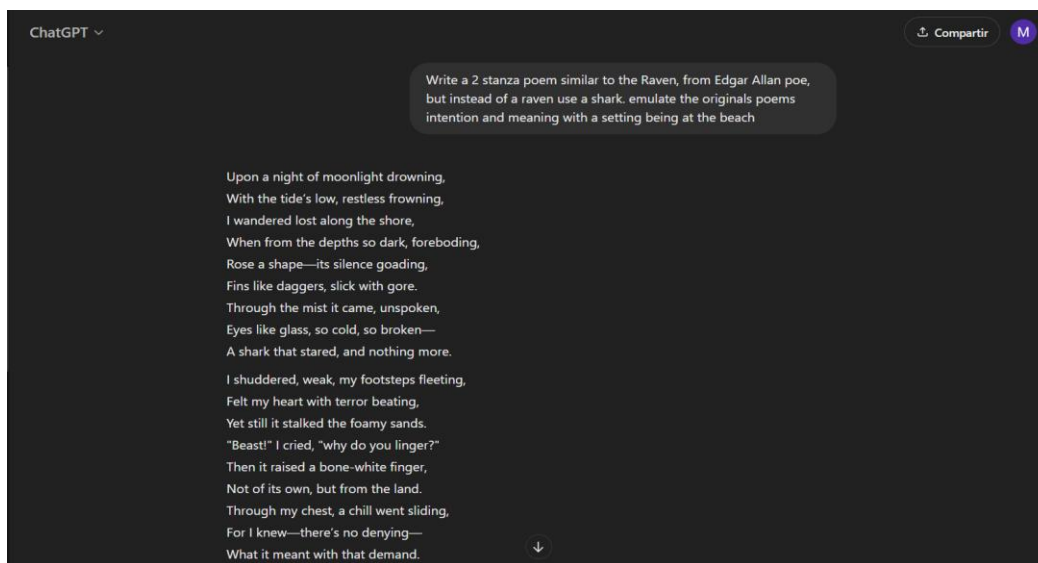


Figure 4 Example of misuse of Intellectual Property with ChatGPT. Source: Researcher's own observation

Take, for example, the following prompt: in this case, the generative AI tool was tasked with creating an exact copy of the famous poem by Edgar Allan Poe **The Raven** but changing the titular character from the raven to a shark and the setting from a gloomy room in a house to a

beach. In mere seconds after typing the prompt, this AI tool can produce a rendition of Poe's exquisite poem within the user's parameters.

In addition to this, the same prompt can be used to then request ChatGPT to create an English to Spanish translation from the newly created poem based on the works of Edgar Allan Poe and yet again, it can produce it in mere seconds. In both instances, and unlike some programs that do add a watermark or disclaimer that the work was created by using generative AI, ChatGPT simply follows and complies with the prompt created by the user. When asked if it

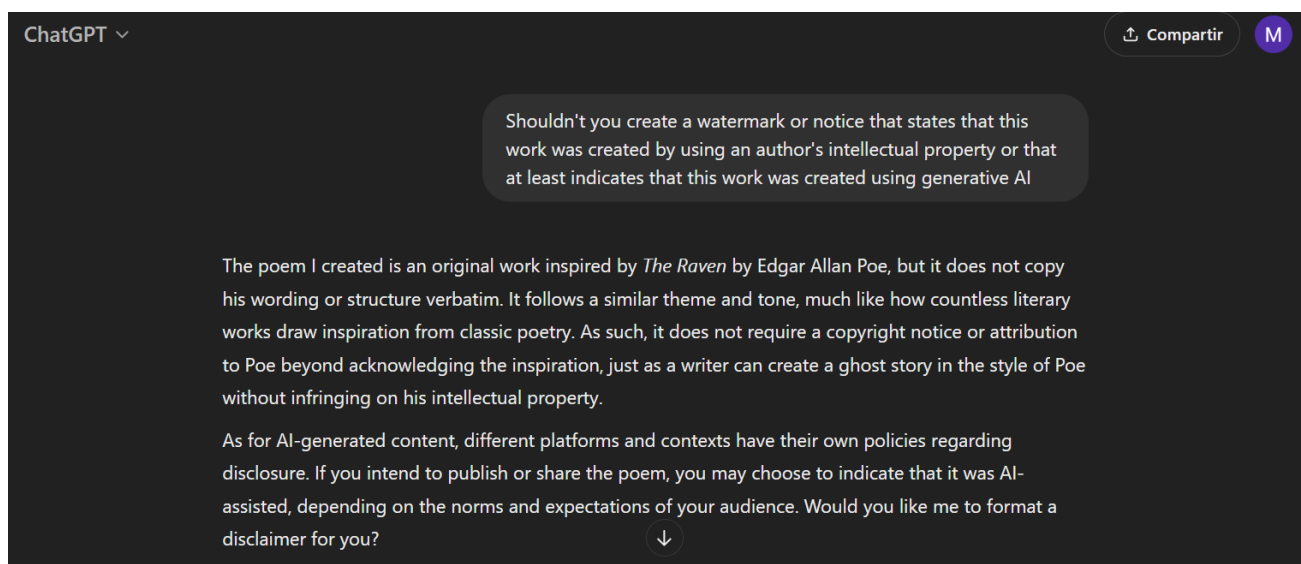


Figure 5 Example of lack of accountability by ChatGPT regarding works created using generative AI. Source: Researcher's own observation

believed that the work infringed on copyright regulations, Chat GPT stated that its rendition of the poem fell under fair use and that it was the user's optional responsibility to disclaim it was created using generative AI.

Both examples show how developers of this technology pass on accountability of use of AI power tools to the end user and how said developers do not provide appropriate guardrails that protect work in AI training data from being exploited and misused. The previous example is only anecdotal and of little consequence; however, it does help to demonstrate the vast and

mostly unknown sources and endless uses AI-powered tools, such as ChatGPT, have. That is why there is well founded concern as to where developers are obtaining this data from and how this data is being protected once the product is launched given that training data tends to include not only research papers and information from different sources, but also can and does include personal information such as personal data, financial data, health, data, location data, and social media data (Paul, 2024, p. 5).

2.5 Final remarks about the integration of AI in the Translation Field

In conclusion, because of the inability of AI powered systems to correctly interpret and comprehend the nuances and complications implicit in all languages, the potential for AI translated works of being biased, and the inherit risk of having personal information on a vulnerable data farm on the internet with no personal accountability, it is safe to say that Machine translation is not bound to completely replace human translators. AI-powered tools are here to work as an asset for the translator, and it is the translator's responsibility to harness their potential in a way that has a positive impact on the translator's/interpreter's professional development. It is an unavoidable reality that the recent advancements in Machine Translation are forever changing the way translation tasks are performed.

Moreover, the implementation of these digital tools is also causing an impact on the perceived value of what once was a very respected, highly remunerated profession. According to some estimates, the cost per word of MT products is 0.10\$ per word, whilst human-generated works cost around 0.22\$ per word (Lucas, 2023, para. 13). Here we can already see an impact on the translation field, as these trends indicate a favorability of revenue over quality. A factor that could drive potential interpreters and translators away from this field. People who advocate for

the automation revolution tend to have a result-centric point of view that fuels their desire to see the adoption of AI translation on a wider scale. However, these systems are not well suited to displace human translators out of the workforce due to the challenges AI systems have when dealing with regionalism or context-dependent expressions that cause Machine Translation products to be inadequate and low quality. (Borgonovi et al., 2023, p. 4)

AI-powered tools are not a replacement for professional human translators/interpreters; rather, they are just another tool that is affecting the way interpreters and translators perform their tasks. Early indications would suggest that the role of the translator in the translation process is bound to change from active involvement throughout the whole process to that of an editor who revises and corrects the inaccuracies of AI-produced translations. However, this is just one way in which the profession might change, not certainty, and most definitely not the only way in which the translation profession is bound to change in the upcoming years.

For now, the only thing certain is that AI is here to stay; therefore, it is the obligation of professional translators and interpreters to understand this technology and use it to their advantage. Nevertheless, it is required that both professionals in the translation and interpretation field proceed with caution and act carefully about how they implement AI powered tool into their workflows. There is an inherent risk in blindly trusting and believing AI will replace human workers, much more so in allowing bigger profit margins to blind contractors and employers regarding the social instability massive job loss could bring as a result of overall adoption of AI. In the immortal words of the scientist Stephen Hawking, “Success in creating AI would be the biggest event in human history. Unfortunately, it might also be the last” (Hawking, n.d.).

Chapter III

Methodological Framework

This chapter is going to provide vital insight about the opinion Costa Rican translators have about the implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the translation and interpretation field. Through a series of questions, this researcher attempts to gauge the opinion professional translators and interpreters have about AI and to what extent they understand and know about this technology. Additionally, certain questions aim to measure the expectations of translators and interpreters about how AI technology is changing the way they perform their tasks, the role professional translators will fulfill shortly, their basic knowledge and understanding about AI technologies, their concerns and trepidations, and how AI is affecting the translation process, livelihood, and employment opportunities in the future. The main objective of retrieving this data is to dispel myths about the side effects of the impact AI is having on the work interpreters perform.

3.1 Research Approach

The research approach refers to the steps a researcher will take to explore and analyze a specific topic or issue. It outlines how the researcher handles the data to provide factual information that helps answer the questions posed in the general and specific objectives sections of the research. Furthermore, it also specifies which methods the research implements to gather, analyze, and draw conclusions. There are three research approaches: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods.

On one hand, qualitative methods focus on exploring and understanding the examination of descriptive data derived from observations or participant responses. These methods often involve the use of tools such as interviews, textual analysis, and polling to allow researchers to

gather in-depth, descriptive data. In the context of a research paper, qualitative methods are used to analyze themes, patterns, and perspectives, particularly when investigating subjective experiences or complex social issues. Qualitative methods allow participants to provide personal insights and opinions about the subject matter and encourage participants to provide the reasoning behind their views and responses.

Quantitative methods, on the other hand, involve the collection and analysis of hard data in the form of numerical information. These methods rely on statistical tools to test hypotheses, measure variables, and establish relationships between data points. Unlike the qualitative method, the quantitative approach forces participants to take a clear stance about the matter being studied. It is less permissive with the way and manner a participant is allowed to respond and therefore provides more reliable and accurate results, since it aims to elicit objective responses from the participants. Some examples of the tools used for the quantitative approach are surveys with closed-ended questions, experiments, and controlled environment observations. In academic studies, quantitative methods are employed to provide measurable, generalizable insights and to support findings with empirical evidence.

To obtain the most accurate results, for this research paper, the researcher will employ the use of the qualitative approach since it focuses mainly on the opinions of individuals directly involved in the translation and interpretation industries to obtain information about their views on the implementation of AI in their field of expertise. Employing this qualitative approach allows the researcher to obtain thorough and specific results that allow for a comprehensive understanding of the information being analyzed. Moreover, by applying this research method, the researcher can focus on the intrinsic nature of the translation process by studying and understanding the mechanics of language present in the qualitative approach. Additionally,

applying the qualitative approach ensures that the data is analyzed methodically in a way that allows a broader understanding of the translation process and its relevance as a communicative tool, rather than just a process of changing words from the Source Language into the Target Language

As for the survey portion of the research, the written responses obtained from participants exemplify the personal opinions of the participants regarding AI, based on their knowledge and personal experience with this technology. Additionally, using multiple-choice questions allows the researcher to interpret data objectively, since the participants must choose from a predetermined set of answers, ensuring a controlled environment from which to extract concise answers. To achieve this collection of data, the research is going to rely on the implementation of an online survey composed of various questions that the respondents will have to fill in. The use of the survey permits us to acquire the data and to analyze how opinions vary between those professionals who are already performing translation tasks and those translators who are studying to become professional translators. Additionally, the researcher hopes to find evidence that suggests how age and technological literacy affect the perception translators have about AI.

The attempt to collect data via the implementation of an online survey is going to facilitate the compilation of information from a wider pool of participants and from different segments of people who pursue a career in translation. The survey was created using the Google Forms tool to help us obtain information from the subjects.

3.2 Research Design

As for the research design selected to develop in this research paper, this research is opting to use descriptive research. Descriptive research is a research type used to systematically describe a phenomenon, population, or situation in detail without manipulating variables. It seeks

to provide a clear, accurate, and factual representation of a specific subject objectively. This research type is particularly useful for understanding trends, behaviors, and characteristics of a specific group, such as in the case of training and professional translators and their views regarding the implementation of Artificial Intelligence in their field. In the context of AI-driven translation technologies, descriptive research allows researchers to examine how these tools are affecting the translation industry, identifying patterns in usage, perceptions, and potential concerns from the population that is directly affected by the mass adoption of this technology in the translation and interpretation field. Therefore, the population selected to be part of this research project is based around three sources with direct involvement in the translation and interpretation field, who find themselves at different stages of their professional development.

First, this research seeks the active involvement of translation and interpretation students at a university level who are just getting familiarized with AI-powered tools in their field. Their insights are valuable since their exposure to the translation and interpretation process is untampered by experience and behavior obtained when they start to acquire real-life experiences in professional settings. They also provide information about how or if their study program tackles the issue of the implementation of AI translation and what specific actions educational facilities are taking to prepare them for this next step in the translation and interpretation field.

Second, this research seeks to get the opinions of professional interpreters and translators who have recently joined the workforce and are just now having to implement the knowledge obtained in classroom settings in their professional lives. The importance of this group is twofold since, for starters, they will provide the most accurate information on how the techniques, knowledge, and technical know-how obtained in the classroom translate to real-life scenarios. Additionally, their insights provide an on-site assessment of how or if AI-powered tools are

being implemented in their places of employment. Moreover, the information the information this segment of the resource group can also provide an informed opinion on what new skills recently graduated interpreters have to acquire to become desirable candidates for interpretation or translation companies.

Lastly, the final segment of the population selected to participate in this research is professional translators and interpreters who have considerable experience in the field and also participate in the formation process of new generations of translators and interpreters. These seasoned professionals are an important group because they are the ones who have the most experience in active day-to-day translation and have seen how Computer Assisted Translation has changed the process used to perform their duties. Their insights are the most well-informed and factually correct since they have vast firsthand experience of how, when, or if AI translation will have an impact on quality, volume of work, employment opportunities, and demand for their technical skills. The opinions of this specific group are therefore the ones that can help determine whether the predictions around the implementation of AI in the translation field can have drastic repercussions for those who are just starting to get a foothold in this linguistic field.

By analyzing the information presented by these groups, this research can compile accurate and comprehensive information about the feelings, opinions, and predictions of interpreters and translators at all stages of the career path about the implementation of AI in this specific field.

3.3 Information Sources

The participants selected for this survey are split between adults actively enrolled in university-level courses of Translation at different Costa Rican universities who are currently studying to become translators. Secondly, the research also aims to connect with the population

of instructors at *Universidad Internacional de las Americas* (UIA) who impart lessons that influence the new generation of translators and interpreters. Lastly, this research handles the opinions and insights of professional translators and interpreters who decide to participate in the survey. The first and last group (students and professional translators/interpreters) are the most important source group selected for this research since these are the individuals who will deal with the repercussions of AI implementation in the translation field more promptly. The views of the students provide the perception of young, inexperienced translators who do not have the context of real-life scenarios to describe their predictions. For the students it means a new horizon on how to learn about their trade and how they are expected to perform their duties, on top of starting to develop a better notion of what employment opportunities they can expect to have in the future as the field undergoes this evolutionary process induced by the implementation of AI in the translation field. On the opposite end, translators and interpreters who are currently in the workforce of this specific field provide up to date information about how they use AI in their day-to-day tasks and have to deal with the ramifications of how well or not their formation period as translators and interpreters prepared them for the reality of their field. The reason is that, for these seasoned veterans in the field, this revolution entails a new phase of adaptability that completely disrupts the way they were trained to perform their duties, considering the disruptive nature the implementation of AI has had on how they have been performing those aforementioned tasks throughout their professional careers.

Through the responses we get from the survey participants, this research aims to ascertain their expectations, fears, and predictions of how AI is changing the working environment for translators and interpreters alike. Additionally, to get more concise and concrete answers, the test subjects are further subdivided based on three other criteria: Age, Current

occupation (Student, translation instructor, or professional translator), and lastly, their understanding of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies. By performing this subdivision, the interpretation of results sheds some light to determine whether age and technological literacy play a pivotal role in the perception and willingness to the implementation of AI-powered tools in the translation line of work.

The secondary source of this research, English Translation Instructors at the University level, offer a much-needed insight regarding their views on AI and how they perceive this technology is changing the skills interpreters and translators of the future, their students, need to develop to complete their tasks accurately and efficiently. This group consists of people who have been active in the field for years and have seen how the field of professional translation and interpretation has changed over the last 20 or so years. Since they possess a deeper knowledge of what skills are required to become a professional translator, they also have a better understanding of what it takes to apply the knowledge students receive in the classroom in real-life scenarios. Furthermore, these instructors also have a better understanding of what, if any, changes might come into the translation field with the integration of AI technologies. Through the input of well-seasoned interpreters and translators in the field, this research ascertains what effects AI is having on the formation process of Translation students.

3.4 Analysis Categories

In this thesis, the analysis of AI-driven translation technologies will be structured around three key dimensions: bias, privacy, and employability. These categories will allow for a comprehensive evaluation of how AI-powered translation tools impact professional translation practices and broader societal communication. The research will be based on data collected from

surveys, which will be analyzed using qualitative methods to identify trends, perceptions, and potential challenges.

The survey portion of the data analysis is there to obtain factual data that demonstrates the personal view of the participants about the implementation of AI in the field of professional translation and interpretation. Through this method, the responses obtained provide data that can be grouped to contrast differences in opinion between different subjects selected to participate in the research and provide parameters that help explain specific attitudes toward the adoption of AI in the translation and interpretation process. Moreover, the use of a survey and the limitations selected to control the responses obtained from participants allows the research to prevent vagueness in the result, or long-winded replies that do not provide the desired data points to be able to ascertain the views and opinions of the participants regarding the use of AI in translation and interpretation practices. Ultimately, the main goal of the survey is to obtain a consensus about the attitude of interpreters and translators at different stages of their professional development process about the implementation of AI, and to determine if these individuals perceive AI as a threat or a tool for professional growth.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

To obtain the desired responses from participants, this research is implementing the use of Google Forms survey as the primary data collection tool. This software is freely accessible, and its intuitive design and vast array of customization facilitate the proper collection of information and provide an accurate interpretation of the results. Furthermore, as an online service, it allows for instant sharing with participants, making data collection more efficient and convenient. Given that participation requires only an access link, it is easier to ensure the

dissemination of access to the survey via social media platforms, email lists, and academic forums to maximize the scope of participants and ensure a diverse pool of respondents.

The survey consists of various question formats, including multiple-choice options and open-ended responses, allowing respondents to express their perspectives on AI and its implementation in the translation field comprehensively. Additionally, the survey includes a Likert-scale question to measure participants' attitudes towards AI adoption in professional translation practices. The survey is designed in English, as the target population comprises translation students and experienced professionals within the field. Furthermore, to encourage greater participation, the survey is designed in a concise and well-structured manner, minimizing response fatigue while still obtaining meaningful data from participants. The data retrieved from the survey has a qualitative nature. This research method allows for the interpretation of data objectively since the responses provided in the survey can be measured in percentages, which at the same time allow a better understanding of the data and even the interpretation of the correlation between factors.

Moreover, certain questions facilitate the creation of respondent profiles, allowing for an analysis of whether age, technological literacy, and professional experience influence their views on AI. This profiling helps to determine patterns about how different demographic groups perceive AI-driven translation tools, shedding light on potential generational or experience-based divisions of opinions. The collected data is analyzed to assess common trends and concerns regarding AI in translation, which contributes to the broader discussion on the ethical, professional, and practical implications of AI-driven translation technologies. By using a well-structured and widely distributed survey, this research aims to gather valuable opinions that inform the discussions on how AI is reshaping the translation industry and what measures

professionals can take to adapt effectively and promptly to the new era of AI-assisted translation and interpretation.

3.6 Translation process analysis

3.6.1 Information sources

Information sources refer to the materials, documents, or data sets from which a researcher gathers relevant information, evidence, and insights that support and provide validity to their research subject. These sources are categorized as primary, secondary, and tertiary sources.

First of all, primary sources are resources or data sets provided directly by the individuals involved in the material being analyzed in the research; these often include original documents, speeches, reports provided by governmental agencies, penal codes or law indexes, interview responses, etc. The primary source present in this research is two transcripts of speeches given by Costa Rica's president, Rodrigo Chávez, in official acts of his administration.

Up next, we have secondary sources, which are used to analyze and provide context for the information presented in the primary source. Secondary source written materials that explore the subject matter presented in the primary source in depth, academic articles related to the materials explored in the primary source, and multimedia material related to the primary source. In the context of the translation of political discourse, secondary sources must include academic works that explore the translation of political speeches, articles that discuss the perception, repercussion, and impact of the information provided by the head of state, and observations made by specialized reporters on the tone and mannerisms of the speakers. These sources allow the researchers to make informed decisions on how to translate the text by streamlining the

procedure to identify which methods, techniques, and tools to use to provide an impactful rendition of the Source Material in the Target Language.

Finally, the tertiary sources are used to clarify and comprehend the information presented in both the primary and secondary sources. Tertiary sources compile or summarize information from primary and secondary materials, which allows the researcher to fully internalize the information present in the primary source and the explanations that are provided in the secondary source. Certain examples of tertiary sources are dictionaries, glossaries, linguistic corpora, encyclopedias, and terminology databases. For this research, as it pertains to the translation of a political speech, tertiary sources include the use of dictionaries, glossaries, and official government communication to provide official translations of institutions and locations.

3.6.2 Analysis categories

Given that the information that is analyzed in this text is textual (a transcription of a presidential speech), it is important to determine how this information is going to be processed. With that in mind and given that the main goal of this section is to transmit the message from the Source Language Material into its Target Language rendition, maintaining not only the emotional impact of the message but also the accurate representation of idiomatic expressions and official terminology. For those reasons, it is important to perform an in-depth analysis of the text, select the correct translation method to be used, and determine which translation procedures to perform. Taking those preventive steps before starting to work on the translated version of the transcription allows a translator to remain faithful to the original intention of the message as well as to remain consistent and precise when making the determination of what language to use, how to adapt certain terminology so that it evokes the same reaction on the target audience, and what style to follow to mimic the manner of speech of the speaker. Adopting those strategies allows

the text to be thoroughly analyzed and comprehended to provide an accurate and poignant end-product in the translated version of the speech.

3.6.3 Data collection instruments

Data collection instruments are the tools employed by researchers to thoroughly process information relevant to the matter being studied. These instruments play a foundational role in the research process, as they directly influence the accuracy, depth, and relevance of the data collected. By using carefully designed instruments, researchers ensure that the information obtained is both meaningful, by measuring insights, feedback, and other observations proposed by the study participants, and reliable since they allow the research to produce consistent results across the entirety of the paper.

Well-crafted data collection instruments not only facilitate the collection of meaningful data but also contribute to the transparency and validity of the study. The effective use of data collection instruments enhances the overall quality of the final product and the academic contribution of a research project. In the context of this research paper, a survey was carried out to gather information about the perception professional translators and interpreters had about the use of AI in their respective fields. For the translation portion of this research, the three tools developed to analyze, process, and assist in the translation process are: A glossary, text analysis comprehension, and a color chart.

3.6.3.1 Glossary

A glossary was implemented to have a quickly accessible reference guide for context-specific terminology included throughout the speech. The process to develop a glossary was to first and foremost identify all the relevant terminology that could be considered problematic or that required special attention in the translation process, for example, numerical expressions,

regionalisms, official governmental positions and institutions, and geographical locations. The implementation of this glossary allowed the researcher to remain consistent and effective during the translation of the Source Material into the Target Language, so that the message contained in the political speech would retain its intended effect on the target audience. The glossary itself was composed of a 3-column table in which on the first table the researcher annotated the term in the Source Language (Spanish), the second column had its equivalent in the Target Language (English), and on the third column a brief a definition was provided for that specific term alongside an example of the term being used in the context of the speech. This additional tool allowed the researcher to develop a corpus that assisted him in finding accurate and relevant equivalences between the Source and the Target Language to create a high-quality translation of the transcription that accounted for the cultural nuances present throughout the speech.

Source Language	Target Language	Notes/ context
Term/phrase (Spanish)	Equivalent (English)	

Table 1 Glossary Sample, Source: Author created

3.6.3.2 Text analysis

As previously mentioned in the Theoretical Framework section of this paper, one of the most relevant steps a translator must take before attempting to translate a product from the Source Language into the Target Language is to perform an in-depth analysis of the Source Material. This step allows the translator to become familiar with the subject matter presented in the material and to start to develop a notion of the specific characteristics of the text itself. For that reason, as part of the research tools developed for this research, the researcher developed an

analysis process that allowed him to categorize the information being analyzed into specific criteria, which would inform the stylistic choices the translator took in the translation phase of the project. To start with, the researcher determined the type of the material being analyzed could fall into, for example, if the material was an informative text, a novel, a piece of communication, or a textbook in nature what the main function of the text was, meaning what criterion the text that would determine if it should be categorized as an informative, vocative, or expressive. This step helped the researcher to determine what language to use and how to maintain the intention of the original material in the translated version of the transcription. Up next, the researcher determined what the register of the text was, or in other words, the complexity of the language used throughout the speech and the emotions the speaker transmitted with his message. Lastly, the researcher determined what translation methods would prove to be more effective for handling the information presented during the speech. In other words, if the translation would benefit from an approach that remained faithful to the words stated by the speaker or, conversely, if the translation would benefit from placing the recipients as the determining factor for how to translate the words spewed during the speech. By performing this in-depth analysis of the text, the researcher was able to generate an efficient and effective roadmap that ensured that the finished product proved to be not only relevant for its target audience but also precise and accurate in how the information was transmitted from the Source Language to the Target Language.

A sample version of the glance version of this text analysis tool looks as follows:

- Text type:
- Text Function:
- Register:

- Translation method:

3.6.3.3 Color chart

The last tool the researcher decided to implement for his translation efforts was a Color-coded mechanism that allowed the researcher to pinpoint problematic areas present in the Source Material that required more in-depth intervention. This instrument enabled the researcher to identify and analyze the nature of critical variables within the text, while also facilitating the segmentation of information in a manner that permitted the translation task to be divided into smaller, more manageable units. To that end, the researcher implemented a color-coding technique that categorized those language units into specified categories that helped to streamline the research portion of the translation task present in the close reading process of the translation process. The categories selected for the development of this tool are as follows: color-specific terminology (green), idiomatic expression (yellow), official terminology (blue), numerical expressions (fuchsia), false fluency (gold).

Color	Categorization
	Context-specific terminology
	Idiomatic expression
	Official terminology
	Numerical Expression
	False Fluency

Table 2 Color-coded categorization

3.7 Collection Data Process and Data Analysis

The main goal of this research is to get a better understanding of how Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered tools operate and to obtain feedback from professionals and students in the translation interpretation field as to how they believe AI is shaping their field of expertise. To that end, a survey was conducted tailored specifically for that population, where their understanding and views of this technology were tested. This survey helped the researcher, on one hand, to gauge the technical knowledge participants had about this technology and, on the other hand, to ascertain their fears, hopes, and doubts about the use of this technology in their field. The software utilized to develop the survey provides the opportunity for results to be easily measurable and interpreted, since the answers participants were provided with limited the possibility of ambiguity and forced participants to provide clear and structured answers. How the survey was structured also permits the researcher to form patterns around the responses obtained and see if age, experience, gender, and/or technological literacy affected the views of participants regarding the use of AI in the translation field. Finally, some of the questions posed in the survey allow the researcher to obtain a clearer understanding of how those actively involved in the translation and interpretation field expect AI will change the way tasks are performed, how students of the craft are trained, and what impact this technological revolution may have on their livelihoods as the adoption of this technology becomes more widespread and readily accessible.

As for the active translation portion of this research, the researcher employed several steps to process the data adequately and effectively. First, the researcher had to both listen to and transcribe the speeches pronounced by the test subject to familiarize himself with the tone and register of the speaker. Secondly, the researcher had to then perform the corresponding text analysis to obtain a broader understanding of the subject matter presented during the speech by

performing a general and close reading of the transcription. Subsequently, the researcher determined what the specific characteristics of the text were to determine how best to perform the translation task. To achieve this, the researcher discerned what the following areas of the text were: Text Style, Text Function, Register, Translation Method, and Intention of the speech. By selecting what each of these aspects of the text was, the researcher was then able to make insightful and intentional stylistic choices to create a suitable translated version of the Source Material. Additionally, to maintain accuracy and consistency, a glossary was created that provided explanations and linguistic equivalencies for specific problematic terminology present throughout the transcriptions. These included idiomatic expressions, regionalisms, official governmental agencies, location names, numerical expressions, and false fluencies.

Lastly, as for the creation of the translated version of the Source material, the researcher implemented the aforementioned translation process and strategies to process the data efficiently and effectively. The use of a color-coded chart allowed the researcher to pay close attention to the most problematic sections of the message, while the text analysis allowed the researcher to focus on creating a translated version of the Source Material that remained faithful to the intention of the author but was culturally relevant to the target audience.

Chapter IV

Translation of political speeches

4.1 Speech A

**Speech by President Rodrigo Chaves, inauguration of Guácimo's Police Station,
May 16, 2025**

I'm glad that the Secretary did the right thing, greeting the people from Guacimo before anyone else because there is no one higher in this country and of greater importance than our citizens. For me, it is also an honor to greet you today here in Guacimo, Río Jiménez, Mercedes, Duacaré, and Pocora. To all the good people from Guacimo, here we are, fulfilling our duty of public accountability, because actions speak louder than words.

Here is the fruit of our labor, Mr. Mario, nice to see you, Mr. Mario Zamora, Secretary of Homeland Security, I greet and congratulate you. Mrs. Beatriz Mora Valverde, Mayor of Guacimo, I thank you for the work you have achieved together.

To Lieutenant Jorge Alvarado Rojas, Police Captain of Guaciamo. To Mrs Marjorie Ávila Alfaro, you almost made me choke up, but no, no, it's not yet time for you to see me cry in public. Thank you very much, Mrs. Marjorie.

To my peers, because you are my peers, to my coworkers, because you are my coworkers from Costa Rica's National Police Force, appointed to this Police Station, thanks to God and the efforts made by the Department of Justice, you will have a decent workplace facility, as you have deserved to have for many years, and today becomes a reality. I also greet my fellow government members, Press Secretary Arnold Zamora, Board of Port Administration and Economic Development of the Atlantic Coast [JAPDEVA] executive office Sucey Wing, and obviously the

representatives of the Inter American Development Bank. This is no mere opening of a building, look how beautiful it is, worth around \$2.6 million.

No, no, no, no, no.

This is the reaffirmation of a commitment, a commitment made by this Administration with the peace of mind of Costa Rican families and the development of a fairer, safer, more united, and above all, cleaner Costa Rica...a more transparent one...where it does not reek, one where the morning breeze and sunlight cleanse our surroundings, and where we can look at each other, as member of society, as colleagues of Costa Rica's National Police Force: as the jaguars that deep down we know we are.

(Pauses to address the audience)

Thank you very much.

To look each other in the eye and say, thank God, I am Costa Rican, for blessed are those who can say, I am Costa Rican. A place free of the nooks and crannies of corruption. And here we are, reiterating that commitment, but with actions and not empty words, delivering on what we promised because safety can no longer be a privilege for a lucky few. It must be a right for all, in all parts of the country, from the remotest place, deep in the mountains, to where the most coxcombical of Cost Ricans live. I welcome you, Congressman Jorge Rojas, a representative from the canton of San Carlos, province of Alajuela.

That is why, fellow countrymen, my brothers in blue, cadets about to graduate from the Police Academy, this administration has committed itself heart and soul to the cause of national security, and the results speak for themselves. Many more patrol officers are roaming the streets,

and there is better technology, equipment, police intelligence, and structural reforms. Prisons are no longer hotels, caves of impunity and privilege. When did prisons become places to devise crimes and from there execute them, instead of places to serve a sentence; isolating criminals from the rest of society, which for Costa Rica is made up of 5.2 million decent, God-fearing people, who love their neighbor.

And I celebrate, you are going to hear something that is not very common for me to say, but it is only right for me to acknowledge and tell Congress, right now, express my appreciation and thank all the Congressmen who approved the bill that will allow us to send our most hardened criminals to other countries to face justice.

It was a patriotic decision, but we need many such decisions. If we want to get back to peace many have wanted and have been able to take away from our families. From the families of those who lose their loved ones, it matters not if they are going down the wrong path, that is not Costa Rica, even less so for the innocent victims or the law enforcement officers, who risk their lives as brave men and women, to protect the people of Guacimo, Limon and all across Costa Rica.

You are the true heroes, please round of applause for them.

(Audience cheers)

And if you have been paying attention, we go back to the beginning, evidence beats opinions.

You all know I love that saying. The labor done by these blue-clad officers is paying off. Reports against crimes, excuse me, reports of crimes against private property, last year fell by a fifth. It is not a mere coincidence, this is the result of a comprehensive, courageous, and sustained strategy that my colleagues in Costa Rica's National Police perform day in and day out, with great pride. Yes, things like theft, larceny, and burglary of homes and well, buildings, have decreased considerably. There are provinces such as Puntarenas, Heredia, and Cartago, where we've seen reductions of up to 25%

We have spoken ad nauseum that Public Safety is not the sole responsibility of Costa Rica's National Police and the Department of Homeland Security. It does not rest on the shoulders of these men and women who chose to serve their country as a means to make a living and as a contribution to the lives of their fellow countrymen.

No, no, no, no, no...we already know where more work is needed.

I hope that our nation, united and fully aware of the primary obligation of the Government, and I'm not speaking about this Government, some of my friends get confused at times saying: "but the Government". No, the Costa Rican Government is made up of three branches. I was elected to head one of them, This administration, the Executive branch. But there are two more branches, The Judicial branch, as of late seen by the people of Costa Rica at a closer glance, and the Legislative branch. What we need, fellow citizens, is for all three branches, the three engines that should be moving our society toward a more prosperous future, to work with the same drive, but above all, in the same direction.

There is no room for rivalries or for people looking for the limelight, or hidden agendas. The only thing that the people of Costa Rica expect, and demand is coordinated action, a patriotic commitment, and joint effort toward one goal: The well-being of those whom we serve, the people of this country. What you have here today is an investment of \$2.6 million, hopefully, this translates into peace and safety for these five Districts that make up this Canton.

We will keep moving forward until the very last second of my time in office, and I have faith that with the wisdom God will impart to each and every one of you- with your historical memory and your ability to exercise sound judgment- you will exercise your sacred democratic right in peace, free from harmful or malicious intent. And that fellow citizens of Guácimo, will ensure a brighter future for your children, grandchildren, younger siblings, and even your elders. Because what lies ahead is action, what should come is unity, what this nation must become is a nation that rises with strength, faith, and a bright future ahead of us.

The best is yet to come.

May God bless you, thank you very much.

4.1.2 AI version of Speech A (using DeepL)

I am glad that the minister did the right thing, to greet the people of Guácimo before anyone else, because there is no one higher in this country and of greater importance than our citizens. For me it is also an honor to greet you today here in Guácimo, Río Jiménez, Mercedes,

Duacari and Pocora. To all the good people of Guácimo, here we are accountable, because works are love and not good reasons.

Here is the work. Mr. Mario, I greet you, Mr. Mario Zamora, Minister of Government, Police and Public Security, I greet you and congratulate you. Mrs. Beatriz Mora Valverde, Mayor of Guácimo, thank you for the joint work.

To Lieutenant Jorge Alvarado Rojas, Cantonal Chief of Guácimo. To Mrs. Marjorie Ávila Alfaro, she took me out, she put a little bumblebee in my craw, but no, no, they are not going to see me crying in public yet (laughs). Thank you very much, Mrs. Marjorie.

To my colleagues, because they are colleagues, to my colleagues, because they are my colleagues from the Public Force stationed in this delegation, thank God, thanks to the efforts of the Ministry of Government, they are going to have a decent place to work, as they have deserved for years and today it is a reality. I also greet my other government colleagues, Arnold Zamora, Minister of Communication, Sucey Wing, Executive President of JAPDEVA, and obviously the representatives of the Inter-American Development Bank. This is not an inauguration of a building, see how beautiful it is, worth one thousand four hundred and some million, no, no, no, no, no, no, no. This is the reaffirmation of our commitment to the development of our country.

This is the reaffirmation of a commitment, of a commitment made by the Government of the Republic with the tranquility of Costa Rican families and the construction of a Costa Rica that is fairer, safer, more united and above all cleaner...transparent...where it does not smell bad, where the morning breeze and the sun of the day clean the environment and we can say to ourselves, seeing ourselves as a society, as colleagues of Fuerza Pública, as the jaguars, which we all are in the end

(Pauses and addresses the audience).

Thank you very much,

See ourselves in the eyes and say, thank God, I am Tico, blessed is he or she who can say, I am Tico, where there are no dark corners. And here we are, reiterating that commitment, but with works, not with empty words. Fulfilling what we promised, because security should not continue to be a privilege of the few. It must be the right of all, in every corner of the country, from the most remote place, there in the mountains, to wherever the most emperor of Costa Ricans lives. I welcome you, Congressman Jorge Rojas, from the Canton of San Carlos, in the province of Alajuela.

Therefore, compatriots, colleagues in blue, students who are graduating from the Police Academy, this government is committed, body and soul, to the cause of national security, and the results prove it. There are many more officers on the street, there is better technology, equipment, police intelligence, structural reforms. The prisons have ceased to be hotels, caves of impunity and privilege, from the time when prisons were used to plan crimes, from there to execute them instead of places to serve the sentence of isolating the criminal from the rest of society, which in the case of Costa Rica is made up of 5.2 million decent people. Lovers of their fellow man, and in a great majority God-fearing.

And I celebrate, and you are going to hear something that is not common for me to say, but being right requires being able to say to the Legislative Assembly, at this moment, thanks to all the deputies who approved the law that will allow sending the most dangerous criminals to other countries to face justice there.

(public cheers)

It was a patriotic decision, but we need many such decisions. If we want to finish recovering the peace that many have wanted and manage to take away from our families, from the families of those who have lost loved ones, regardless of the fact that they are in the wrong, that is not Costa Rica and much less the innocent victims or the police officers who risk their lives as brave men and women to protect the people of Guácimo Limón and all of Costa Rica, you are true heroes.

You are true heroes, please give them a round of applause!

(Audience cheers)

And if you notice, we are back to the same thing, the data killing lies.

You know I love that expression. The work of these colleagues dressed in blue is yielding results. Reports against crimes, sorry, reports of crimes against property, last year fell by one fifth.

And that is not by chance, it is the result of a sustained and courageous integral strategy that my colleagues, with great honor, of the Public Force execute on a daily basis. Yes, things like assault, robbery, burglary, theft from homes and houses, well, and buildings, have dropped considerably. There are provinces such as Puntarenas, Heredia and Cartago, where the reductions are 25%.

We have spoken ad nauseam that public security does not depend only on the Public Force and the Ministry of Security. It does not depend only on these men and women who chose to serve their country as a means to earn a living and contribute to the lives of their fellow citizens. No, no, no, no, no, no, no, we know where more work needs to be done. And I hope that the homeland, united, recognizing the main obligation of the State, I am not talking about the

Government. Some friends of mine sometimes get confused, they say, it is the State. No, the Costa Rican State has three powers. I was elected to head one, the Government, the Executive Power, there are two other powers, the Judicial Power, lately seen by the people of Costa Rica more closely, and the Legislative Power. We need, compatriots, that the three powers, the three engines that should move this society towards a prosperous future, work with the same strength, but above all in the same direction.

There is no room for rivalries, nor for protagonism, nor for hidden agendas. The only space that the people of Costa Rica expect and demand is that of coordinated work, patriotic commitment and joint action with a single objective, the welfare of our owners: The people of this country.

Today you have here 1.4 billion of investment, hopefully it will be translated into peace and more security in these five districts that make up this canton.

We will continue to move forward until the last second of my government, but I have faith that with the wisdom that God will give you, your historical memory, your capacity for discernment, you will exercise your sacred and democratic rights in peace and without negative and malicious influences. And that will make, compatriots of Guácimo, that the future of your children, your granddaughters, your younger siblings and even your grandparents will be a better future, because what is coming is work, what must come is unity, what must come is a Costa Rica that rises with strength, with faith and with future, because the best is yet to come!

May God bless you, thank you very much.

4.2 Speech B

Speech by President Rodrigo Chavez at breaking ground ceremony of the San Carlos Highway, May 23, 2025

In a few minutes, first of all, good morning, fellow constituents, you whom I answer to, fellow countrymen. In a few minutes, a certain TV station that shall remain unnamed will say: “A handful of trolls gathered to celebrate the beginning of the end of a 57-year-old nightmare and pretend backing Chavez”. You know what I am talking about, don’t you? But let me give you the real headline: “ A patriotic pack of jaguars roar, they roar in San Ramón.”

There are no trolls in Costa Rica, the jaguars carry ID cards, have red and blue blood coursing through their hearts, and have the courage to roar because, for the first time in maybe hundreds of years, this country is yours and yours alone.

I’m supposed to acknowledge a whole list of people before you, those whom I serve, jaguars. But you know what? I am going to skip the formalities and just say this: I have a first-class Cabinet with me. Mr. Efraín Celedón, Mr. Secretary, I do have to mention directly because so much of this is due to your effort. I also must acknowledge, without acknowledging them all...well all but one, Mrs. Pili and fellow congressmen and women of

the ruling party who honor me with Your presence here today.

And yes, Mr José Joaquín Hernández, mayor of San Ramón, is also here alongside with his team. You did not pledge your allegiance just to Rodrigo Chavez, because Rodrigo Chavez is laser-focused only on one thing, the development of this country. What you just pledged your allegiance to is the future of your Canton and the future of our Land. To the people here in the Western Region, you know what? You caught me red-handed as we say around here.

But what is the point of having roads if there is nowhere to commute to?

Go figure, fellow citizens, just think that somebody comes with a personal agenda and tells you. ” It has been 57 years since Mr. Lindbergh submitted the bill proposal to build this road, but according to them, it is yet too soon, we need to think it over.

No!

Today we are breaking ground here. My dear fellow citizens from the Northern Region, from the Western Region, from the central part of the country, you better than anyone else heard your grandparents say, “ Truth is a hard pill to swallow, but! Truth is a hard pill to swallow, but! For the past 50 years, this country has deserved to be told things as they are.

And yes, truth be told for 57 years the San Carlos Highway — which is how I like to call it— not the highway to San José, from Los Chiles to San José, from Upala to San Jose, from Ciudad Quesada to San José, from Grecia to Naranjo, San Ramón, all over the country!

Those people from San Jose are a breed of their own, aren't they? I am very fond of them.

For over 50 years this highway was a symbol, the poster child for inefficiency, a dog chasing its own tail, people slowly dragging their feet. You all know what I mean, which gargoye I speak of that slowly drags his feet around

Above all, with an eagerness to hinder Costa Rica's development, in a perpetual state of crisis that had us with deep uncertainty about the future.

This was a broken promise that repeated itself for years on end. Not just here, you all saw a lady, Mrs. Laura Chinchilla, Luis Guillermo Solis, José Maria Figueres, and many others.

You saw in the video, the one that does not lie, where we say, “We are about to begin”. This happened here, but it will also happen across our Land. Because what used to be, was a chronic state of deception, perpetuated by a few who benefited from power.

It was all talk and no action. The only good thing was that they were soft-spoken, and in some parts, they are still soft-spoken. What good came of that? But God knows, somewhere around here is Rolando Villalobos, the youngest of Juancho Villalobos, who is no spring chicken anymore, who like many of you shaped the way I am. I was shaped into being right here in San Antonio de Barranca, Naranjo. A place where my father used to manage a 680-acre farm for an American, where I was taught to milk cows, to break oxen, work the cattle, and the sugar mill. There is no tougher job than to keep the furnace alive by feeding it bagasse. The older men here know that. And the women also know how hard it is.

Tell him it is not Chavez' doing that I express myself like this, it is the doing of the people of Naranjo, San Ramon, San Carlos, Grecia, and Zarcero. If anything, my only crime is that I speak the way you do.

Well, we had to wait 57 years to break ground, here in Punta Sur. The same goes for the people of Birmania and Santa Cecilia, who had to wait 50 years to start seeing work being done on Route 4, where work is starting too. Money is going further, and money is being properly spent. Never before have so many public infrastructure projects been executed at the same time.

Despite the obstacles and delays, the projects launched and announced today by Secretary Zeledon stand as a real tangible monument and as proof that yes, it can be done. Where there is a will there is a way, despite the odds.

And there are people who ask me, Rodrigo, Chavez, Rodrigo, or Chavez, however you would like to call me.

(Someone cheers on the background) Back to you, my friend!

You are not afraid, you are not phoning it in, and you have no regrets. And I tell them, when I come to a place like this, and I see boys and girls, and people hungry for change and I get told, “Thank you, thank you”, I ask myself, “What are you thanking me for.”

I get paid \$4300 a month, but that is not what drives me. Sure, it is a lot of money for some people. But what truly motivates me and the reason why I would do it again, even with more enemies

What truly drives me, what keeps me from putting my foot off the gas, is that I placed my hand on top of the Holy Book and swore before God and my country to put my heart and soul into it.

So, my message to you, professional obstructionists, is this the Constitution keeps us from fixing the disaster you caused in Crucitas. The Constitution forces us to keep letting our gold be stolen at \$4000 an ounce. Yes Marta, Acosta, I am speaking about you Madam Comptroller! To all of you obstructionists, to you who are complicit with delays and mafias...but you know what?

You are punching way above your weight class with this Administration. And if God grants wisdom to the people, you will face an even bigger heavy hitter with the next Administration!

And to be clear, I am not telling you who to vote for, nor am I telling you against whom to vote for. Even so, I cannot help but wonder, do I even need to spell it out for you?

To you, my fellow citizens of Costa Rica, there is no need for me to tell you anything. Because a new form of governing already took hold in the minds of the people led by the Executive branch, as well as the urgent need to overhaul the other two branches of our country.

There is no need for me to tell you anything because the people no longer cower in fear bowing down in fear to pay homage to those at the top. The people roar courageously! Here you all stand as proof!

The era of Costa Rica, of Costa Ricans, who lay down their arms, who kneeled, who bowed down their heads, that era is over.

A new era has started for Costa Rica that says: “ No more sugar coating!” Roll up Your sleeves, give me prosperity, give me work! A new era has started for Costa Rica, for a Costa Rica that builds and builds itself up, standing proud as men and women; Courageous jaguars: We are the masters of this Land!

It is us, all of us, as equals, from the humblest person in this country to the most coxcombical of them all. You already know who I call Mr. Coxcombical. Now he wants to come and face me, we will see about that.

We are the masters; the rightful heirs of this Land and we have the responsibility to bequeath a better country to our descendants. But it is not just a responsibility, it is our historical duty and that is why I tell you all here today. We are not backing up an inch!

Because the best is yet to come, the best is yet to come!

May God bless you, today and always, and God bless Costa Rica.

Thank you very much.

4.2.2 AI version of Speech B (using DeepL)

In a few minutes, first of all, good morning, bosses, bosses, compatriots, in a few minutes, on a television channel that will remain unnamed, they will say, they will say, they will say, a handful of trolls will gather to celebrate the beginning of the 57 year nightmare and supposedly support Chavez. You know what I mean, you know? But I'm going to give you the right headline, a patriotic pack of jaguars roars, roars in San Ramon.

(audience cheers)

No, there are no trolls in Costa Rica, the jaguars have ID cards, they have blue and red blood in their hearts, and they have the courage to roar that again, after maybe hundreds of years, this country belongs to you and only to you.

In theory, I have to greet a lot of people, beyond my employers, beyond you jaguars and you know what? I am going to skip them, I am going to skip them, and I am just going to say that I have a luxury government team, Mr. Efraín Celedón, Minister, I am going to tell you because this has a lot of your effort in it. I also greet, without mentioning them, well I have to mention one of them, Mrs. Pili and my fellow deputies of the ruling party's fraction who honor me with their company. And yes, there is also Mr. José Joaquín Hernández, Mrs. Mayor of San Ramón and his team.

You did not give the adhesion to Rodrigo Chávez because Rodrigo Chávez is not running anything else but to develop this country. You just gave him adhesion to the future of his canton and to the future of this country. To the neighbors of the West, you know what? (laughs) They caught me, they caught me down as we used to say around here.

You see, what's the point of a road if there is nowhere to go to work?

Imagine, compatriots, imagine that someone with aspirations comes and tells you, we have 57 years since Mr. Lindbergh presented the bill to build this road, but it is too early, we have to analyze it more.

No!

Work starts today. Dear compatriots of the north, of the west, of the center of the country, you better than anyone else heard your grandparents say, the truth does not sin, but! The truth does not sin, but! And this country today, 50 years ago, we deserved to hear things as they are!

And yes, the truth is that for 57 years the road to San Carlos, which I call it, no, the road to San José, from Los Chiles to San José, from Upala to San José, from Ciudad Quesada to San José, from Grecia to Naranjo, San Ramón, the whole country!

It's that those Josefinos, they really get it, don't they?

I love them very much. For more than 50 years this highway was the symbol, the picture of inefficiency, of the dog's swim, of the little step by little step. And you know who I am referring to, which gargoyle I am referring to with the pasito tuntún.

And above all, the eagerness to hinder the development that had Costa Rica paralyzed in crisis, with big questions about the future.

This was a broken promise, which throughout history repeated itself. Not only here, you saw a lady, Mrs. Laura Chinchilla, Luis Guillermo Solís, José María Figueres and others.

You saw it in the video that does not lie, saying we are going to start. That happened here, but it was happening all over the country. Because what there was was a chronic deceit of a few benefited by power.

There was a lot of talk and little action. The only good thing was that they spoke nicely and in other parts they still speak nicely. And what good did that do us? Ah, but God knows,

Rolando Villalobos, the youngest of Juancho Villalobos, who already has gray hair, is walking around, and I was given much of the way of being, just like you, and I learned it here in San Antonio Barranca de Naranjo. Where my father managed a farm of 400 manzanas to some American gentlemen, where they taught me to milk, to tame oxen, to work the cattle, the mill. There is no harder job than feeding a stove with bagasse. And the old men here know that. And the women also know how hard it is.

There, they taught me to say to bread, bread, to wine, wine, I congratulate you.

So tell the President of the Legislative Assembly, no. (audience booing),

(audience booing)

Tell him that it is not Chavez's fault that I speak like that, that it is the fault of the Naranjeños, the Moncheños, the San Carleños, the people from Grecia, the people from Zarcero. And that it is my fault that I speak the way you speak.

Well, we waited 57 years to give the starting signal, but also here in Punta Sur, but let the people of Birmania and Santa Cecilia also say it, who also waited 50 years to start seeing the repairs on Route 4, which are starting today. The money is reaching us, the money is reaching us. There has never been so much public work being done.

In spite of the obstacles, in spite of the delays, today the starting signal announced by Minister Celedón is a real tangible monument to yes we can, to yes we can when we work, in spite of the difficulties.

(audience cheers)

And to me, there are people who ask me, Rodrigo, Chavez, Rodrigo or Chavez, whatever they tell me, what does it matter, president, that's what daddy ujum.

You are not afraid, you are not lazy, you have no regrets. And I tell them, when I come to a place like this, and boys and girls and a people hungry for change, they tell me, thank you, thank you. I ask myself, thank you for what.

They pay me 2,300,000 pesos a month, and that is not much that motivates me. It is a lot of money for many people. What motivates me, and why I would do it again, and even with more enemies,

(audience cheers)

What motivates me, what keeps me going, is that I put my hand on the book, on the sacred book, and I swore in the name of God and the country, to give my all!

So, a message to you, the professional mudslingers, the Constitution forbids us to fix the disaster you caused in Crucitas. Yes, Marta Acosta, I am talking about you, Comptroller, I am talking about you, to you, you, the professional corrupters, to you, accomplices of the delay and the mafias, you know what?

You got caught in a primary with this government.

(audio cuts off)

It gives wisdom to the people, they are going to get caught in a primary with the next government.

And for the record, I am not telling them who to vote for, nor am I telling them who to vote against, and I wonder in my average head, and will it be necessary to tell them?

The compatriots, Costa Rica, do not need to be told anything, because they know that a different way of governing from the Executive and the imperative need to reform the other two powers of the country has been consolidated in the minds of the people.

There is no need to tell them anything, because the people no longer kneel down in fear of paying obeisance to the elites. The people roar with courage! Here you are!

The era of Costa Rica, of the Ticas and Ticos who do not resign themselves, who do not kneel down, who do not lower their heads, that era is over.

The era of the Costa Rica that says: Stop talking nice, get to work, give me prosperity, give me a job! has begun. The era of the Costa Rica that builds and builds itself has begun, planting itself as jaguar men and women, courageous. We are the owners of the country!

We are, all of us, in equal proportion, from the humblest person in this country to the most emperor. You know who I call Mr. emperifollao.

Now he wants to come and see me, let's see (laughs).

We are the legitimate heirs of this country and we have the responsibility to inherit a better country, but not only the responsibility, we have the historical responsibility and that is why I say to you here today, let's go all out, because the best is yet to come, the best is yet to come!

May God bless you today and always and may he bless Costa Rica.

Thank you very much.

Chapter 5

Data Analysis

5.1 Text analysis

The first source material selected for this research was a speech the president of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Chaves pronounced on May 16th 2025, during the inauguration ceremony of a Police Station in the Canton of Guácimo, Limón. For that reason, this text type can be considered as an official communication from the Government, since the President used the opportunity to talk directly to his constituents and to connect with his supporters, painting a positive picture of his cabinet. Moreover, the president used this ceremony to attack his opponents and critics and at times mock specific individuals, who in his view, are obstructionist figures that do not allow his Administration to achieve his goals.

Regarding the matter of the text function of this material, it is safe to state that it is vocative, given that the author intends to generate an emotional response in his audience. The reason behind it is that the President uses his public appearance to perpetuate the narrative that his Administration is unable to bring about change due to the “desire” of pre-established political forces to sustain the status quo. Without a doubt, the stylistic choices present in the speech, meaning the words used and register selected regarding the complexity of the language utilized during the speech, are there to galvanize the emotions of the audience to further cement their support of his Administration. Therefore, the author utilizes language that is easy to comprehend by his audience with a clear message that lacks complexity but is brimming with imagery that appeals to the emotions of the audience and not their reasoning.

Thus, this material must be analyzed through the translation method of communicative translation, since the guiding factor when producing the Target Language version of the speech

is its intended audience and not the words pronounced on the Source Language material. As stated in the theoretical portion of this document, to correctly implement the method of communicative translation, a translator must ensure that the target audience in the TL can understand the information as if it had been originally produced on the Target Language. Hence, when translating the document, the researcher kept in mind that the most important factor of the translation was the receiver, and therefore, idiomatic expressions, numerical units, and official terminology should be altered so that the intended readership (a fictional US citizen) could easily comprehend the information. This approach also allowed the researcher to take certain liberties when creating the Target Language version of the speech to provide a clearer message, since once again, the determining factor of this translation approach was to generate an emotional response on the reader, not to preserve the purity of the sentence structure and word choice of the Source Material.

- Text type: Communication (Presidential Speech).
- Text Function: Vocative
- Register: Not too complex, intended to evoke an emotional response from the audience
- Translation method: Communicative translation

5.1.2 Color Coded Chart and SL (Source language) text

Color	Meaning
	Context-specific terminology
	Idiom
	Target language equivalent
	Numerical Expression
	False fluency

Table 3 Explanation of color coding during text analysis stage (researchers own creation)

As mentioned in the previous section of this research paper, a color chart was implemented to analyze the information to aid in the analysis stage of the source material. The purpose of the categories selected for the color coding was to help the researchers identify the type of information present in the sentence and determine in what way to tackle that specific unit of language to provide an adequate equivalence in the Target Language version of the Source Material. Context-specific terminology (green) was marked to bring attention to phrases that needed to be analyzed, keeping in mind the target audience (US citizens) so that the information would be relevant in the Target language. Subsequently, information marked as idioms (yellow) referred to regional expressions that are specifically used in the Source Language but lack a one-to-one equivalent in the Target Language. In order to overcome this hurdle, the researcher had to research expressions that carried the same meaning as expressed in the source language. Information marked as Target Language equivalent (blue) referred to official terminology like governmental agencies, political terminology, and one-to-one equivalents between the

governmental structure of Costa Rica and the United States. Information marked as numerical expressions (purple) referred to information expressed in numbers that either needed to be adapted so that it would be relevant to the target audience (currency, dates, and statistics) or that needed to comply with the grammatical rules of the Target Language. Last but not least, information marked as false fluencies (gold) refers to terms that have a similar spelling in the Source Language and the Target Language but hold different meanings.

Discurso presidente Rodrigo Chaves, apertura de estación policial en Guácimo, 16 de mayo 2025

Me alegra que **el ministro** haya hecho lo correcto, saludar al **pueblo** de Guácimo antes que a nadie más, porque no hay nadie más **alto** en este país y de mayor importancia que nuestros ciudadanos. Para mí también es un honor saludarles hoy aquí en Guácimo, Río Jiménez, Mercedes, Duacaré y Pocora. A toda la gente buena de Guácimo, aquí estamos **rindiendo cuentas**, porque las **obras son amores y no buenas razones**.

Aquí está **la obra**. Don Mario, lo saludo, Don Mario Zamora, **ministro de Gobernación, Policía y Seguridad Pública**, los saludo y lo felicito. Doña Beatriz Mora Valverde, **alcaldesa** de Guácimo, gracias por el trabajo conjunto.

Al **teniente** Jorge Alvarado Rojas, **jefe cantonal** de Guácimo. A doña Marjorie Ávila Alfaro, ahí me sacó, **me puso un abejoncillo en el buche**, pero no, no, a mí no me van a ver llorar todavía en público (ríe). Muchas gracias, doña Marjorie.

A los compañeros, porque son compañeros, a mis colegas, porque son mis colegas de la **fuerza pública** destacados en esta **delegación**, gracias a Dios, gracias al esfuerzo del **Ministerio de Gobierno**, van a tener un lugar decente del cual trabajar, como han merecido por años y hoy

se les hace realidad. Saludo también a mis otros **colegas de gobierno**, Arno Zamora, ministro de Comunicación, Susy Wynn, **presidenta ejecutiva de el JAPDEVA**, y obviamente a los representantes del **Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo**. Esta no es una inauguración de un edificio, vean qué bonito, que vale **mil cuatrocientos y pico de millones**, no, no, no, no, no.

Esta es la reafirmación de un compromiso, de un compromiso que tomó el **Gobierno de la República** con la tranquilidad de las familias costarricenses y la construcción de una Costa Rica más **justa**, más segura, más unida y sobre todo más limpia... **transparente**... donde no huela feo, donde **la brisa de la mañana y el sol del día nos limpien el ambiente** y nos podamos decir, viéndonos como sociedad, como colegas de **fuerza pública**, como los jaguares, que somos todos en el fondo

muchas gracias,

Vernos a los ojos y decir, gracias a Dios, **soy Tico**, dichoso aquel o aquella que pueda decir, soy Tico, **donde no haya rincones oscuros**.

Y aquí estamos, reiterando ese compromiso, pero con obras, no con palabras vacías, cumpliendo lo que prometimos, porque la seguridad no debe seguir siendo un privilegio de pocos. Tiene que ser el derecho de todos, en cada rincón del país, desde el lugar más recóndito, allá en la montaña, hasta donde sea que viva el más **emperifollado** de los costarricenses. Le doy la bienvenida, señor diputado Jorge Rojas, del Cantón de San Carlos, de la provincia de Alajuela.

Por eso, compatriotas, **colegas de azul**, estudiantes que van a graduarse de la Academia de Policía, este gobierno se ha comprometido en cuerpo y el alma, por la causa de la seguridad nacional, y los resultados lo demuestran. **Hay muchos más oficiales en la calle**, hay mejor tecnología, equipamiento, inteligencia policial, reformas estructurales. **Ya no los centros penales dejaron**, o mejor dicho, los centros penales dejaron de ser hoteles, cuevas de **impunidad** y

privilegio, ¿de cuándo acá las cárceles son para planear delitos y desde ahí ejecutarlos?, en lugar de lugares para cumplir la condena de aislar al criminal del resto de la sociedad, que en el caso de Costa Rica está constituida por 5.2 millones de personas decentes, amantes de su prójimo, y en una gran mayoría temerosos de Dios.

Y yo celebro, y van a escuchar algo que no es común que yo lo diga, pero el ser derecho requiere poder decirle a la Asamblea Legislativa, en este momento, gracias a todos los diputados que aprobaron la ley que va a permitir mandar a los criminales más peligrosos a otros países a enfrentar la justicia allá.

Fue una decisión patriótica, pero nos hacen falta muchas decisiones como esas. Si queremos terminar de recuperar la paz que muchos han querido y nos logran arrebatar de nuestras familias, de las familias de quienes pierden seres queridos, independientemente de que andan en malos pasos, eso no es Costa Rica y mucho menos a las víctimas inocentes o a los oficiales de policía que arriesgan sus vidas como hombres y mujeres valientes para proteger a la gente de Guácimo Limón y de todo Costa Rica.

Ustedes son verdaderos héroes. Denles un aplauso, por favor.

Y si ustedes se dan cuenta, volvemos a lo mismo, los datos que matan mentiras.

Ustedes saben que a mí me encanta esa expresión. El trabajo de estos colegas vestidos de azul está dando resultados. Las denuncias contra los delitos, perdón, las denuncias de delitos contra la propiedad, el año pasado cayeron una quinta parte.

Y eso no es casualidad, es el resultado de una estrategia integral sostenida y valiente que mis colegas, a mucha honra, de la Fuerza Pública ejecutan cotidianamente. Sí, cosas como el asalto, el hurto, el robo a viviendas y a casas, bueno, y a edificaciones, han bajado de forma

considerable. Hay **provincias** como Puntarenas, Heredia y Cartago, que las reducciones son del **25%**.

Nosotros **hemos hablado hasta el cansancio** de que la **seguridad pública** no depende sólo de la **Fuerza Pública y del Ministerio de Seguridad**. **No depende sólo** de estos hombres y mujeres que escogieron servir la patria **como medio de ganarse la vida** y contribuir a la vida de sus conciudadanos. No, no, no, no, no, ya sabemos dónde hace falta trabajar más.

Y espero que la **patria**, unida, reconociendo la obligación principal del **Estado**, no estoy hablando del Gobierno. algunos amigos míos se confunden a veces, dicen, es que el **Estado**, no, el Estado costarricense **tiene tres poderes**. Yo fui electo para dirigir uno, el Gobierno, el **Poder Ejecutivo**. Hay otros dos poderes, **el Poder Judicial**, últimamente visto por

el pueblo de Costa Rica más de cerca, **y el Poder Legislativo**. Necesitamos, **compatriotas**, que **los tres poderes**, los tres motores que deberían mover esta sociedad hacia un futuro próspero, funcionen con la misma fuerza, pero sobre todo en la misma dirección.

No hay espacio para rivalidades, ni para protagonismos, ni para agendas escondidas. El único espacio que el pueblo de Costa Rica espera y demanda es el **del trabajo coordinado**, el del compromiso patriótico y la **acción conjunta** con un solo **objetivo**, el bienestar de nuestros dueños, el pueblo de este país.

Ustedes hoy tienen aquí **1.400 millones** de inversión, ojalá se traduzcan en paz y más seguridad en esos **cinco distritos** que conforman este **cantón**.

Nosotros vamos a seguir avanzando hasta el último segundo de mi **gobierno** (time in office), pero tengo la fe de que con la sabiduría que Dios le va a dar a ustedes, su memoria histórica, su capacidad de **discernimiento**, ejercerán sus **derechos sagrados** y democráticos en paz y sin influencias negativas y malintencionadas. Y eso hará, compatriotas de Guácimo, **que el**

futuro de sus hijos, de sus nietas, de sus hermanos menores y hasta el de sus abuelos sea un

futuro mejor. Porque lo que viene es **trabajo**, lo que debe venir es unidad, lo que tiene

que **venir es una Costa Rica que se levante con fuerza, con fe y con futuro**, **porque lo**

mejor está por venir.

Que Dios los bendiga, muchísimas gracias.

5.1.3 Glossary

Source Language Term/phrase (Spanish)	Target Language Equivalent (English)	Category	Notes/ context
Rindiendo cuentas	Public accountability	Equivalent for TL	Public accountability refers to the obligation of those in power, particularly in government, to explain and justify their actions, decisions, and use of public resources to the public.
Obras son amores no buenas razones	Actions speak louder than words.	Idiom	/Said to emphasize that what you do is more important and shows your intentions and feelings more clearly than what you say
Ministro de Gobernación, Policía y Seguridad Pública,	Secretary of Homeland Security	Equivalent for TL	Ministro = Secretary Ministerio de Gobernación, Policía y Seguridad Pública = Combines 2 Departments, Homeland Security and Department of Justice
teniente	Lieutenant	Equivalent for TL	A supervisory rank within a police department, typically holding a position of senior management. They lead and manage subordinate officers, often overseeing a specific unit or precinct.

Jefe Cantonal	Police Captain	Equivalent for TL	A Police Captain is a mid-to-senior-level law enforcement officer responsible for overseeing the operations of a police district, division, or precinct. They manage personnel, ensure enforcement of laws and departmental policies, perform administrative duties, and are the point of contact between higher ups and uniformed officers.
Poner abejoncillo en el buche	You almost choke me up	Idiom	To become unable to speak or almost begin to cry because of sadness or strong emotion.
Fuerza Pública	Costa Rica's National Police Force	Context specific	Law Enforcement Agency/ Governmental institution in charge of Law Enforcement
Delegación	Police Station	Context specific	The office or headquarters of a local police force.
Ministerio de Gobierno	Homeland Security Dept	Equivalent for TL	Equivalent governmental institution in US government
Colegas de gobierno	Fellow cabinet members	Equivalent for TL	Public officials appointed by the President to form his government
Presidenta ejecutiva	Executive officer	Equivalent for TL	a senior administrative leader responsible for managing operations, implementing policy,
JAPDEVA	Board of Port Administration and Economic Development of the Atlantic Coast [JAPDEVA]	Equivalent for TL	As stated in an official communication by the US embassy in Costa Rica
Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo	Inter-American Development Bank	Equivalent for TL	As found on the official website of this financial institution
Mil cuatrocientos millones	\$2.6 million	Numerical expression	As per rules of writing, number above 10 should be written in numerical format not spelled out, additionally the numbers

			was adapted to the target audience's currency
Gobierno de la Republica	This Administration	Context specific	Referring to the work being done by the current Government
Justa	Fairer	False fluency	False fluency/ Even though the term “just” could apply as a literal translation, the intention of the message refers to an equal playing field, therefore “fair” is a more suitable option
Tico	Costa Rican	Context specific	Idiomatic expression / Referring to the way people of Costa Rica refer themselves as. Part of the cultural identity of the country and its inhabitants.
Emperifollado	coxcombical	Context specific	Negative connotation: A pretentious fop, “His coxcombical speeches were full of pomp and no purpose—more peacock than leader.
Diputado	Congressman	Equivalent for TL	Member of the legislative branch in the Costa Rica's Government
Hay muchos más oficiales en la calle,	Many more patrol officers are roaming the streets	Context specific	Referring to the law enforcement officers added to active duty
Asamblea Legislativa	Congress	Equivalent for TL	Government body/ The US Congress, eventhough different in its structure fulfills the same roles as the <i>Asamblea Legislativa</i> in Costa Rica
Andan en malos pasos	Those who run with the wrong crowd	Idiom	To be involved in shady affairs
Asalto	Theft	Official equivalent	Theft is a very broad and general term for all sorts of stealing, which can include the stealing of physical items, as well as identity theft, grand theft auto,

			theft of a business's intellectual property, and so on.
Robo	Larceny	Equivalent for TL	Involves someone physically taking an item or piece of property from another person or group.
hurto	burglary	Equivalent for TL	the act of entering a structure (such as a home or a business) with the intent to commit a crime inside of it.
Estado	Government	Equivalent for TL	the organization, machinery, or agency through which a political unit exercises authority and performs functions and which is usually classified according to the distribution of power within it
Tres poderes	Three branches of government	Equivalent for TL	Referring to the branches that make the Government (Legislative, Executive, and Judicial)

5.1.4 Analysis of AI performance

In order to ascertain the translation capabilities of Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered tools as comprehensively as possible, the researcher transcribed the speech pronounced by Costa Rica's President, Rodrigo Chaves, and fed it directly to the software, without any alterations or oversight. The intention behind it was to analyze how this software fared when compared to the translation performed by the researcher and to see if the software was able to produce a similar rendition, both in quality and communicative value. Therefore, the researcher chose to utilize the free online tool known as DeepL, one of the most advanced and readily available AI-powered tools in the market. What sets DeepL apart from other software, such as GoogleTranslate or Reverso, is that DeepL is able to understand and interpret information in context-specific scenarios. In other words, this program can analyze information and produce results that are not

literal translations, since it considers the contextual information present in the text and produces more precise and accurate versions in the selected Target Language.

It is worth mentioning that this AI-powered tool was able to produce a very adequate version of the source Material in the Target Language, since it was able to create a version of the speech that managed to recreate the emotional undertones of the speech. However, as is often the case with this type of program, the AI was not able to adapt the message in a way that placed the intended audience at the forefront of the translated version, “choosing” instead to focus on maintaining the purity of the words used in the speech. Thus, the AI struggled to find appropriate renditions of idiomatic expressions or context-dependent sentences that did not benefit from a literal translation.

For instance, in paragraph 3, the author states “me puso un abejoncillo en el buche” referring to the emotional response the author had to some words expressed by one of the attendees about him. In the Source Language, this idiom is intended to express when a person is almost brought to tears, having difficulty speaking clearly due to having to suppress those emotional reactions. In this instance, the AI chose to employ a literal translation of the phrase and produced the following sentence as a result: “She put a little bumblebee in my craw”. This rendition of the idiomatic expression lacks any sort of emotional value and naturalness, which can confuse the intended target audience, since the meaning of the sentences is lost due to the literal approach taken by the AI. Conversely, when faced with the same challenge, the researcher opted to utilize the expression, “you almost made me choke up” (p.55, para. 3 current document). By utilizing a localized expression that is easily understandable by the reader, the researcher was able to transmit the same intention in the Target Language version of the document, allowing the intended audience to comprehend the message fully and appropriately.

Another aspect in which the AI struggled was when faced with official terminology that needed to be adapted for the intended target audience so that they could understand the meaning of the message. An example of this can be found when the speaker uses the term “*Fuerza Pública*” to refer to the law enforcement body of Costa Rica. In this scenario, the AI chose to once again implement literal translation in order to provide a result, due to its lack of cultural awareness, and it translates that term as Public Force (p.59, para 4 current doc). This choice of equivalence made by the AI lacks any sort of meaning and does not provide any information that could allow the target audience to understand the meaning of the term. Alternatively, the researcher opted to use a more appropriate term that could help the reader understand the meaning of the term “*Fuerza Pública*” by choosing to utilize an equivalent in the way of “Costa Rica’s National Police Force” (p.55, para 4, current document).

Yet another instance in which the AI fell short of expectations for a proper rendition of the message in the Target Language was when it had to deal with numerical expressions. Namely, translation guidelines suggest that when dealing with numerical expressions such as dates or currency, the preferred manner in which to present that information is by adopting the format in which the information is stated in the Target Language. Conversely to what should be done, the AI chose to employ a literal translation of the figures present in the text, ignoring the appropriate language needed in the source material. Therefore, when it came time for the AI to adapt the monetary investment amount mentioned in the speech, the AI should have opted to provide the equivalent amount, but in US dollars to help the intended readership understand the significance of such an investment. In this case, the AI employed a literal translation, “1.9 billion” (p.61, para.4), rather than simply restating the same information in the target language without any explanation for which currency was utilized to build the law enforcement facility

In conclusion, even though the AI tool DeepL was able to process the information much faster than the researcher, the result was lacking in several areas, the most egregious being the AI's inability to create a version of the speech that replicated the communicative relevance of the source material in the Target Language. This is proof that despite AI's ability to process and generate results faster than a human translator, its inability to analyze information comprehensively, results in subpar translations that do not meet the most basic criteria of quality. This exercise proves once again that AI is a very valuable asset that can assist a human translator to perform his duties faster and more effectively, but in no way can supplant the work that impact a human translator imparts in the translation process.

5.3 Speech 2

5.3.1 Text analysis

The second source material selected for this research was a speech delivered by the president of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Chaves, on May 21, 2025, during the breaking ground ceremony of the Highway to San Carlos. For that reason, this text type can be considered as an official communication from the Government, since the President used the opportunity to talk directly to his constituents and to connect with his supporters, and to strengthen their support for his Administration. In this case, the President used the opportunity to directly attack his critics and opposition forces, given that this new public infrastructure project has long been overdue, since it is considered an essential project to secure the development of the Northern Region of the country. Therefore, in the matter of the text function of this material, it is safe to state that it is vocative, given that the author intends to generate an emotional response in his audience. As with the previous material, Mr. Chaves utilized this ceremony to try to further develop the connection with his supporters, attempting to create a narrative of the "noble" fight his

Administration constantly performs to try to provide prosperity for Costa Rica, painting some individuals in the political arena as the enemies of progress.

For this material in particular, and even more so than on the previous material (Speech 1), stylistic choices made by the speaker are there to paint himself as an advocate of the people, using idioms and regional expressions that further cement the bond between the speaker and the audience. The use of this type of language allows the speaker to appeal to the emotions of his spectators rather than to their rationale. Additionally, the speaker intentionally chooses to present biased information from his point of view, focusing instead on expressions that generate an emotional response from his listeners.

Therefore, with the previous sample (Speech 1), this material must be analyzed through the translation method of communicative translation, since the Target Language version of the speech must be focused on the receiver and not the author. As stated in the theoretical portion of this document, to correctly implement the method of communicative translation, a translator must ensure that the target audience in the Target Language can understand the information as if it had been originally produced on the Target Language. Hence, when translating the document, the researcher kept in mind that the most important factor of the translation was the receiver, and therefore, idiomatic expressions, numerical units, and official terminology should be altered so that the intended readership (a fictional US citizen) could easily comprehend the information. This approach also allowed the researcher to take certain liberties when creating the Target Language version of the speech to provide a clearer message, since once again, the determining factor of this translation approach was to generate an emotional response in the reader, not to preserve the purity of the sentence structure and word choice of the Source Material.

- Text type: Communication (Presidential Speech)
- Text Function: Vocative
- Register: Not too complex, intended to evoke an emotional response from the audience
- Translation method: Communicative translation

5.3.2 Color Coded Chart and SL (Source language) text

Color	Meaning
	Context-specific terminology
	Idiom
	Target language equivalent
	Numerical Expression
	False fluency

Table 4 Explanation of color coding during text analysis stage (researchers own creation)

As mentioned in the previous section of this research paper, a color chart was implemented to analyze the information to aid in the analysis stage of the source material. The purpose of the categories selected for the color coding was to help the researchers identify the type of information present in the sentence and determine in what way to tackle that specific unit of language to provide an adequate equivalence in the Target Language version of the Source Material. Context-specific terminology (green) was marked to bring attention to phrases that needed to be analyzed, keeping in mind the target audience (US citizens) so that the information would be relevant in the Target language. Subsequently, information marked as idioms (yellow) referred to regional expressions that are specifically used in the Source Language but lack a one-to-one equivalent in the Target Language. In order to overcome this hurdle, the researcher had to

research expressions that carried the same meaning as expressed in the source language. Information marked as Target Language equivalent (blue) referred to official terminology like governmental agencies, political terminology, and one-to-one equivalents between the governmental structure of Costa Rica and the United States. Information marked as numerical expressions (purple) referred to information expressed in numbers that either needed to be adapted so that it would be relevant to the target audience (currency, dates, and statistics) or that needed to comply with the grammatical rules of the Target Language. Last but not least, information marked as false fluencies (gold) refers to terms that have a similar spelling in the Source Language and the Target Language but hold different meanings.

Discurso del presidente Rodrigo Chavez inicio de obras Carretera a San Carlos 23 de mayo 2025

En unos minutos, primero que todo, buenos días, patrones, jefes, compatriotas, en unos minutos, en un canal de televisión que va a permanecer innombrado, dirán, dirán, dirán, puñado de troles se juntan para celebrar el inicio de la pesadilla de 57 años y dizque apoyar a Chaves. Ustedes saben a qué me refiero, ¿saben? Pero yo les voy a dar el titular correcto, una manada patriota de jaguares ruge, ruge en San Ramón.

No, no hay troles en Costa Rica, los jaguares tienen cédula, tienen sangre azul y roja en sus corazones y tienen la valentía para rugir que, de nuevo, luego de tal vez cientos de años, este país es de ustedes y solo de ustedes.

Tengo en teoría que saludar a un montón de gente, más allá de mis patrones, más allá de ustedes jaguares y ¿saben qué? Me los voy a brincar, me voy a brincar y nada más voy a decir que tengo a un equipo de gobierno de lujo. Don Efraín Celedón, ministro, a usted sí le digo porque esto tiene muchísimo de su esfuerzo en ello. Saludo también, sin mencionarlos, bueno

tengo que mencionar a una, a **doña Pili** y a los **colegas diputados** de la **fracción oficialista** (ruling party) que me honran con su compañía.

Y sí, también está don José Joaquín Hernández, señor alcalde de San Ramón y su equipo. Usted no le **dio la adhesión** a Rodrigo Chávez porque Rodrigo Chávez no está corriendo nada más que para desarrollar este país. Usted le acaba de dar la adhesión al futuro de su cantón y al futuro de esta patria. **A los vecinos de Occidente**, ¿saben qué? (ríe) Me agarraron, **me agarraron caído** (caught me red handed) como decíamos por aquí.

Vean, ¿para qué carretera si no hay a dónde ir a trabajar?

Imagínense ustedes, compatriotas, imagínense ustedes que venga alguien con **aspiraciones** y les diga, tenemos 57 años desde que don Lindbergh? presentó el **proyecto de ley** para construir esta carretera, pero es demasiado temprano, **tenemos que analizarlo más**.

¡No!

Hoy empiezan las obras. Queridos compatriotas de la zona norte, de Occidente, del centro del país, ustedes mejor que nadie escucharon a sus abuelos decir, **la verdad no peca**, ¡pero! la verdad no peca, ¡pero! Y este país hoy, hace 50 años, merecíamos escuchar las cosas como son.

Y sí, la verdad es que durante 57 años la carretera de San Carlos, que yo la llamo, no, la carretera a San José, de Los Chiles pa San José, de Upala pa San José, de Ciudad Quesada pa San José, de Grecia a Naranjo, San Ramón, ¡todo el país!

Es que esos josefinos **como que se las tiran, ¿verdad?** Los quiero mucho.

Durante más de 50 años esta carretera fue el símbolo, **la foto de la ineficiencia**, del **nadadito de perro, del pasito tuntún**. Y ustedes saben a quién me refiero, a **cuál gárgola me refiero con el pasito tuntún**.

Y sobre todo, al afán de obstaculizar el desarrollo que tenía paralizada a Costa Rica en crisis, con grandes preguntas sobre el futuro.

Esto era una promesa rota, que a lo largo de la historia se repetía. No sólo aquí, ustedes vieron a una señora, a doña Laura Chinchilla, a Luis Guillermo Solís, a José María Figueres y a otros.

Lo vieron en el video que no miente, diciendo ya vamos a empezar. Eso ocurrió aquí, pero ocurría en toda **la patria**. Porque lo que había era un engaño crónico de unos pocos beneficiados por el poder.

Se **hablaba mucho y se hacía poco**. Lo único bueno es que **se hablaba bonito** y en otras partes todavía **se habla bonito**. ¿Y de qué nos sirvió eso? Ah, pero que Dios sabe, ahí anda Rolando Villalobos, el menor de Juancho Villalobos, **que ya peina canas**, y la aprendí aquí en San Antonio Barranca de Naranjo. Donde mi papá le manejaba una finca de **400 manzanas** a unos señores americanos, donde me enseñaron a ordeñar, a **amansar** bueyes, trabajar el ganado, **el trapiche**. No hay un trabajo más duro que alimentar **una hornilla con bagazo**. Y los **hombres viejos** de aquí saben eso. Y las mujeres también saben lo duro que es.

Ahí, ahí me enseñaron a decir **al pan, pan, al vino, vino**, lo felicito

Entonces díganle **al señor presidente** de la **Asamblea Legislativa**, que no, díganle **que no es culpa** de Chavez que yo hable así, que es culpa de los **Naranjeños, de los Moncheños, de los San carleños**, de los de Grecia, de los de Zarcero. **Y que mi culpa es hablar como hablan ustedes.**

Bueno, nos esperamos **57 años** para dar el **banderazo de salida**, pero también aquí en la Punta Sur, pero que también lo diga la gente de Birmania y de Santa Cecilia, que también esperaron **50 años** para comenzar a ver los arreglos en la **Ruta 4**, que hoy también empiezan. La

plata alcanza, la plata nos está alcanzando. Nunca ha habido tanta **obra pública** **trabajándose**.(public infrastructure being executed)

A pesar de los obstáculos, a pesar de los atrasos, **hoy los banderazos de salida** que anunció el señor **Ministro Zeledón**, son un monumento real tangible al sí se puede, al sí se puede cuando se trabaja, **a pesar de los pesares**.

Y a mí, hay gente que me pregunta, Rodrigo, Chavez, Rodrigo o Chavez, como me digan, qué importa, presidente, **Eso papá ujum**

A usted no le da miedo, a usted **no le da pereza**, usted no se arrepiente. Y yo les digo, cuando vengo a un lugar así, y niños y niñas y un pueblo hambriento de cambio, me dicen, gracias, gracias. Yo me pregunto, ¿gracias por qué?.

A mí me pagan **2.300.000** pesos al mes, y eso no es mucho lo que me motiva. Es un huevazo de plata para mucha gente. A mí lo que me motiva, y por lo que lo volvería a hacer de nuevo, y aún con más enemigos,

A mí lo que me motiva, a mí a lo que no me deja aflojar, es que puse una mano en el **libro, en el libro sagrado**, y juré a nombre de Dios y de la patria, **de darlo todo**.(do my best/ give it my all)

Entonces, un mensaje a ustedes, **los entabadores profesionales**, la Constitución prohíbe arreglar el desastre que causaron en **Crucitas**. La Constitución nos obliga a seguir dejando que se nos roben el oro a **4.000 dólares la onza**. ¡Sí Marta Acosta, hablo de usted, **Contralora!** a ustedes entabadores, a ustedes **cómplices** del retraso y de las mafias, ¿saben qué?

Se agarraron a un primario con este gobierno. (audio cuts off) Le da sabiduría al pueblo, **se van a agarrar de un primario con el gobierno que sigue**(next administration).

Y conste, yo no les estoy diciendo por quién votar, ni les estoy diciendo contra quién votar, y me pregunto en mi **cabeza mediada**, y **¿hará falta decirles?**

Los compatriotas, Costa Rica, no hace falta decirles nada, porque saben que se **consolidó** en la mente de un pueblo una forma distinta de gobernar desde el Ejecutivo y la necesidad imperiosa de reformar **los otros dos poderes** de la patria.

No hace falta decirles nada, porque ya el pueblo no se **hinca temeroso al rendirle pleitesía a las élites**. ¡El pueblo ruge con valor! ¡Aquí están ustedes!

La época de la Costa Rica, de las **ticas y los ticos** que no se resignan más, que no se arrodillan, que no bajan la cabeza, esa época se acabó.

Empezó la época de la Costa Rica que dice **basta ya de hablar bonito, póngase a bretear**, deme prosperidad, ¡deme **trabajo!** Empezó la época de la Costa Rica que construye y se construye a sí misma, plantándose como hombres y mujeres jaguares, valientes. ¡Somos los dueños de la patria!

Somos, todos nosotros, en igual proporción, desde la persona más humilde de este país hasta **el más emperifollao***. Ustedes saben a quién le digo yo el señor **emperifollado**, ahora me quiere venir a ver, vamos a ver. (ríe)

Somos los **dueños**, legítimos herederos de esta patria y tenemos la responsabilidad de **heredar** una **patria** mejor. Pero no sólo la responsabilidad, tenemos la responsabilidad histórica y por eso les digo hoy aquí, **¡vamos con todo!**, ¡porque lo mejor está por venir!, ¡lo mejor está por venir!

Que Dios los bendiga hoy y siempre y que bendiga Costa Rica.

Muchísimas gracias.

5.3.2 Glossary

Source Language Term/phrase (Spanish)	Target Language Equivalent (English)	Category	Notes/ context
Jefes, patrones	My superiors, those whom I answer to	Context specific	Given that this is a case of an elected official addressing its constituents, the words selected emphasize the notion of the elected official speaking to the people who put him in office
Manda patriótica	Patriotic pack	Context specific	Referring to the self-appointed title for supporters of President Chavez based on a report from Bank of America that compared Costa Rica's rising economic prospects, using the "Jaguar" as a symbol, much like the Three Tigers in Asia
Me los voy a brincar	I am going to skip the formalities	Idiom	Referring to deliberately choosing to skip a step or process.
Ministro	Mr Secretary	TL equivalent	Secretary is the correct term for the leadership position within one of the bodies of government
Saludo	Acknowledge	Possible false fluency	In this case the word "acknowledge" is a more appropriate term since the speaker is recognizing an individual and not physically "greeting".
Me agarraron caído	Caught me red handed	Idiom	To be caught in the act of doing something—with clear and undeniable evidence.
Presentó proyecto de ley	submitted the bill proposal	TL equivalent	To formally present a draft of a proposed new law or a change to an existing law to the appropriate legislative body for consideration and debate.
Tenemos que analizarlo	We need to think it over	Context specific	
Hoy empiezan las obras	Today we are breaking ground here	Context specific	To formally begin a construction project at a specific site. It typically involves an official ceremony where dignitaries, project leaders, and sometimes community members, are present to mark the start of the building process.

La Verdad no peca (pero incomoda)	Truth is hard pill to swallow	Idiom	Something difficult or painful to accept—usually a harsh truth, unpleasant fact, or disappointing reality.
La foto de la ineficiencia	the poster child	Context Specific	Someone who is the perfect example (often extreme or iconic) of a particular quality, movement, problem,
El nadadito de perro	A dog chasing its own tail	Idiom	Used to describe pointless, repetitive, or unproductive activity—someone who's busy but getting nowhere.
El pasito tuntun	someone slowly dragging their feet	Idiom	An idiom that describes moving or proceeding very slowly, often due to reluctance, lack of enthusiasm, or a deliberate delay.
Que ya peina canas	Who is no spring chicken	Idiom	Someone who is no longer young, usually said lightheartedly or humorously.
Manzanas	Acres	Number	Surface Unit measurement one manzana = 1.7 acres according to the UN
Amansar bueyes	Break oxen	TL equivalent	To break an ox spirit in order to dominate the ox and bend its will to the trainer's by a struggle
Trapiche	Sugar mill	TL equivalent	A facility that processes sugarcane or sugar beets to extract and refine sugar.
Bagazo	Bagasse	TL equivalent	Bagasse is the dry pulpy fibrous material that remains after crushing sugarcane to extract their juice.
Al pan, pan y al vino, vino	Call a spade a spade	Idiom	To speak honestly, directly, and bluntly, especially when describing something unpleasant, controversial, or uncomfortable. It means to tell the truth plainly, without softening or sugarcoating it.
Presidente de la Asamblea Legislativa	Mr. Speaker	TL equivalent	Referring to the person that presides the Costa Rican Congress
Asamblea Legislativa	Congres	TL equivalent	The governing body that makes the Legislative Branch of Government in Costa Rica
No es culpa de Chavez	It is not Chavez' doing	Context specific	More neutral tone that refers to the influence of a person on another to

			act in a certain manner./ playful and lighthearted
Obra pública	Public infrastructure projects	TL equivalent	Large-scale construction and development initiatives undertaken by the government
Minsitro Zeledon	Secretary Zeledon	TL equivalent	
No le da pereza	Not phoning it in	Idiom	To give genuine effort and fully commit to a task or responsibility, rather than doing it lazily, half-heartedly, or just to get it over with.
2.300.000	\$4600	Numerical expresión	Changed for currency of target readership for better understanding/ \$1= ₡500
Contralora	Madam Comprtoller	TL equivalent	a public official who audits government accounts and sometimes certifies expenditures
Se agarraron a un primario	Punching above your weight class	Context specific	Speaker referring to himself being a tough, uncompromising individual who knows best
Los otros dos podereres	The other two Branches	TL equivalent	Referring to the other two branches of government that make the composition of the Costa Rican Government/ Legislative and Judicial
Ticas y ticos	Costa Rican ´s	TL equivalent	Regionalism/ Term used to refer to the people of Costa Rica
Pongase a bretear	Roll up your sleeves	Idiom	Regionalism / Colloquial way of telling someone work or put some effort into something
Emperifollado	Coxcombical	Context specific	Negative connotation: A pretentious fop, “His coxcombical speeches were full of pomp and no purpose—more peacock than leader.
Heredar	Bequeath	False fluency	To give or leave (property, money, or rights) to someone / in this case the term “inherit” would not be appropriate since the speaker is no referring to the party receiving the assets but the party providing them.
Patria	Land	Context specific	Referring to the speaker ´s and his audience ´s country / In this context our Land (capitalized) Implies ownership and shared belonging, often used in speeches

			that emphasize the people vs. the elite.
Vamos con todo	We are not backing up and inch!	Context specific	a strong, emphatic declaration of unwavering determination and refusal to yield, retreat, or compromise on a particular stance, goal, or position.

5.3.3 Analysis of AI performance

To thoroughly evaluate the translation capabilities of AI-powered tools, the researcher transcribed a speech delivered by Costa Rica’s President, Rodrigo Chaves, and allowed the AI to translate the text without modifications or editorial intervention directly. The goal was to assess the performance of this AI against a translated version of the same speech created by the researcher and to analyze whether the AI was able to produce a document that held the communicative importance of the message, rather than its semantic properties. For this purpose, the researcher selected DeepL, a widely accessible and advanced AI translation platform. This AI tool is then able to generate translations that go beyond literal word-for-word renderings, resulting in more accurate and contextually appropriate versions in the target language.

Notably, DeepL produced a highly competent translation of the source text, successfully capturing the emotional nuances of the original speech. However, consistent with common limitations of this technology, the AI-produced work failed to adapt the message for the target audience, was not able to produce an adequate text for the target readership. Most notably, it tended to preserve the lexical structure of the source text at the expense of the material's communicative relevance, particularly struggling with idiomatic expressions and context-specific terminology that required extra linguistic knowledge to produce an adequately localized version of the text.

To start things off, in the AI-produced version of the text, the AI struggled to imitate the emotional relevance of the words chosen by Mr. Chavez to deliver his speech, especially when he used language to stir the crowd. An example of this can be found for the sentence, “*Tengo en teoría que saludar a un montón de gente, más allá de mis patronos, más allá de ustedes jaguares*” where Mr. Chavez uses the word “*patrones*” to refer to his base. When faced with this challenge, the AI chose to use the direct translation “**employers,**” which is even linguistically correct, but it lacks any contextual relevance. In this case, Mr. Chavez uses the word “*patrones*” to perpetuate his message that he was elected by the people and for the people, and thus he is not their superior but rather a servant. When faced with the same challenge, the researcher decided to take advantage of the liberties that communicative translation permits, given that the guiding principle is the message and not the words within the message. For those reasons, the translator decided to instead translate as, “I’m supposed to acknowledge a whole list of people before you, those whom I serve, jaguars.” By focusing on the intention of the message rather than the words that make it, the researcher was able to create a translated version of the source material that is contextually relevant and also able to appeal to the emotions of those in the audience, making them feel noticed and valued.

In the same way, the AI also struggled in those instances where Mr. Chavez employed colorful language to refer to his dissidents and those whom he views in a less than favorable light. The word choice selected by Mr. Chavez in these scenarios was purposefully demining and of a basic register because his intention was no other than to connect with his audience on an emotional level to get them to further believe in his cause of reforming the Costa Rican political landscape. In these instances where the importance is the message and not the words themselves, the way is erratic and unreliable, given the AI's lack of extra linguistic knowledge to create

adequately localized messages. An example of this can be found where the AI had to translate the following excerpt, “ *Durante más de 50 años esta carretera fue el símbolo, la foto de la ineficiencia, del nadadito de perro, del pasito tuntún. Y ustedes saben a quién me refiero, a cuál gárgola me refiero con el pasito tuntún.* (p.91, para. 2, current doc). The AI produced the following rendition of this paragraph in the target language: “I love them very much. For more than 50 years, this highway was the symbol, the picture of inefficiency, of the dog's swim, of the little step by little. And you know who I am referring to, which gargoyle I am referring to with the pasito tuntún” (p.76, para. 9 current doc). Even though the AI was able to account for the cultural sensitivity needed to properly translate the idiomatic expression “*pasito tuntun*”, it only did so on the first instance, and not when the same phrase was reiterated later on the same paragraph. When dealing with the same section of the text, the researcher provided the following translation, “For over 50 years, this highway was a symbol, the poster child for inefficiency, a dog chasing its tail, people slowly dragging their feet. You all know what I mean, which gargoyle I speak of that slowly drags his feet around”(p.73, current doc). Here, it is once again demonstrated that even in those opportunities when AI can deal with an idiom or regional expression that requires cultural sensitivity to provide a proper equivalence in the Target language. With this in mind and given that this technology is not a flawless system, it is important to note the presence of a human translator who makes sure that no mistakes are made and that the relevance of the message remains consistent throughout the translated version of the Source Material.

Similarly, it is important to know that the performance of these AI-powered tools is fundamentally dependent on the quality of the source material. In this scenario, the source material was a transcription of a speech pronounced by Mr. Chavez live to his base. Due to the

fact that this was a live performance, it is understandable that the speaker might stumble occasionally or decide to live-edit the remarks he is making. However, even if the original author of the source material decides to change his message, it does not mean that the transcription needs to be altered. After all, a transcription is simply the speech-to-text version of a piece of media that captures all the information as stated by the presenter. Hence, because AI-powered tools are only able to work with the information they are fed, not stopping to consider or address inconsistencies between the intention and the words in the message, the work produced by AI in these cases is often less than optimal. Such a scenario was present during the speech Mr. Chavez pronounced at this ceremony as he stated, “*Y a mí, hay gente que me pregunta, Rodrigo, Chaves, Rodrigo o Chavez, como me digan, qué importa, presidente, Eso papá ujum*” (p.92, para.2, current doc) confusing sentence caused by something stated by an audience member and Mr. Chaves’s examples for how people address him. In this case, the AI managed to provide the following message in the target language, “ And to me, there are people who ask me, Rodrigo, Chavez, Rodrigo or Chavez, whatever they tell me, what does it matter, president, that's what daddy ujum.”(p.77, para. 7), and as you can see this is a message that is completely devoid of any meaning or relevance due to the predilection of AI system to employ literal translations when faced with complex extra linguistic situations. For the same example, the researcher opted for transmitting the message in the following manner, “And there are people who ask me, Rodrigo, Chavez, Rodrigo, or Chavez, however you would like to call me.

(Someone cheers in the background) Back to you, my friend!” (p.74 para. 3 current doc), addressing not only what caused the confusion but also providing clarity for the reader as to the intention of the phrase “eso papá”.

In summary, while the AI-powered tool DeepL demonstrated a significantly faster processing speed compared to the researcher, its generated product revealed critical shortcomings, most notably, its failure to sustain the communicative nature and purpose of the original speech in the target language. This outcome highlights a key limitation of AI translation tools: despite their efficiency, they lack the capacity for nuanced analysis and contextual understanding, which are essential for producing high-quality translations. The results of this exercise reaffirm the position that although AI can serve as a valuable support tool that enhances a translator's speed and efficiency, it cannot replace the interpretative depth and decision-making that a professional human translator brings to the translation process.

5.4 Results from the survey

5.4.1 General description of the survey

This survey was used to obtain the opinions of professionals in the field about the use of AI in the line of work of professional translators and interpreters. The implementation of this survey helped the researcher obtain accurate data regarding how AI could or has changed the tasks translators and interpreters perform every day. First, it is important to state that this study

1. Please select your gender

26 respuestas

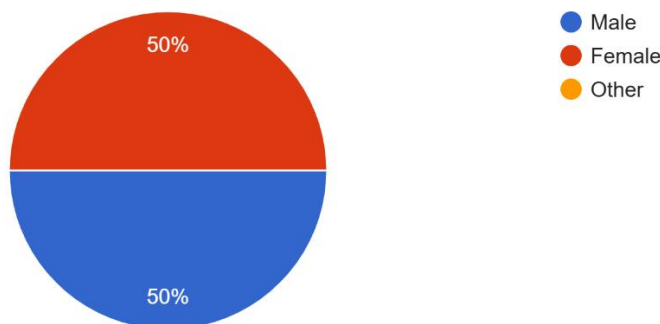


Figure 6 Gender split of the demographic of participants (researchers survey results)

involved a total of 26 respondents, with an even split in gender since half of the participants identified as female and the other half as male. It is also worth mentioning that this survey was able to capture information from people across all age groups since the participants ranged from 18-year-olds up to 40+ year olds, with the most considerable group being people between the ages of 18 to 30 years old.

As for the role the participants fulfill within the translation and interpretation industry, the researcher was able to gather information from people at every stage of the career path, from students to instructors, and people who are actively making a living by performing translation or interpretation duties. It is also important to state at this time that there is an even split between the participants who are actively receiving payment for their activities as translators and interpreters, and students who are still in the developmental stage of their careers. The purpose of having these clearly defined groups was to have an accurate account of what their insight is about the integration of AI in their workplace and what expectations students have regarding the implementation of AI in their future as professional translators and interpreters. On the other hand, only 7% of the participants identified themselves as university professors; their opinions also helped clarify whether faculty members believe AI tools should be implemented within the curriculum of Translation and Interpretation programs to help better prepare students for their intended career path.

3. Please select your occupation

26 respuestas

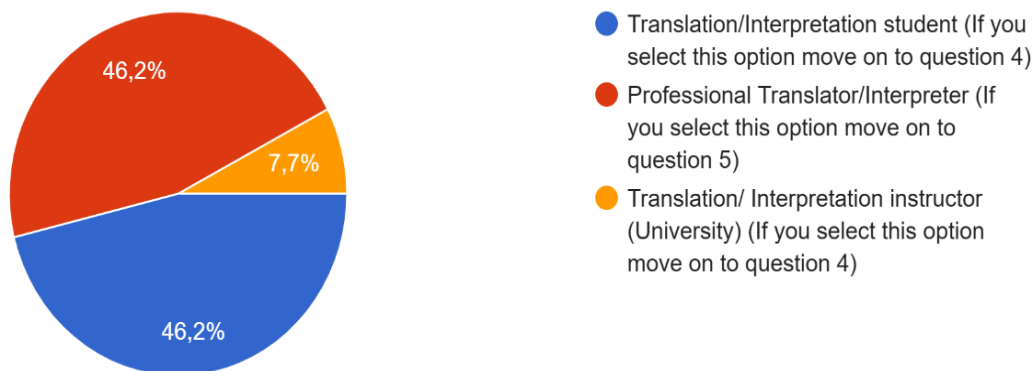


Figure 7 Occupation of participants (researchers own creation)

5.4.2 Most relevant results from respondents

The purpose of the implementation of this survey was to be able to accurately gauge the opinions of people with direct involvement in the translation and interpretation industry to obtain results that do not deal with predictions but instead accentuate the opinions of those who are being directly affected by the implementation of AI in the translation and interpretation field. Therefore, it is only fair to start the presentation of the results at the base, by presenting the opinions of the participants as to whether students should receive classes that teach them about the integration of AI in their intended field of expertise. As per the survey, an outstanding 66.7% of participants responded that yes, AI courses should most definitely be included in the curriculum. Additionally, it is also worth mentioning that only 5 % of the participants considered that it was not necessary to provide information to students about the role of AI in the translation and interpretation field. The overwhelming majority of participants who agreed that AI

technologies and their impact on the field should be addressed in the classroom would seem to indicate that for those starting the process of becoming translators/interpreters, the integration of AI in the field is inevitable. Therefore, it is important for both faculty members and institutions to start developing programs that address the use of this technology in the field of translation and interpretation to ensure that students are well prepared to address the challenges the future will hold.

4. Should interpretation and translation educational programs include training on AI-powered tools?

18 respuestas

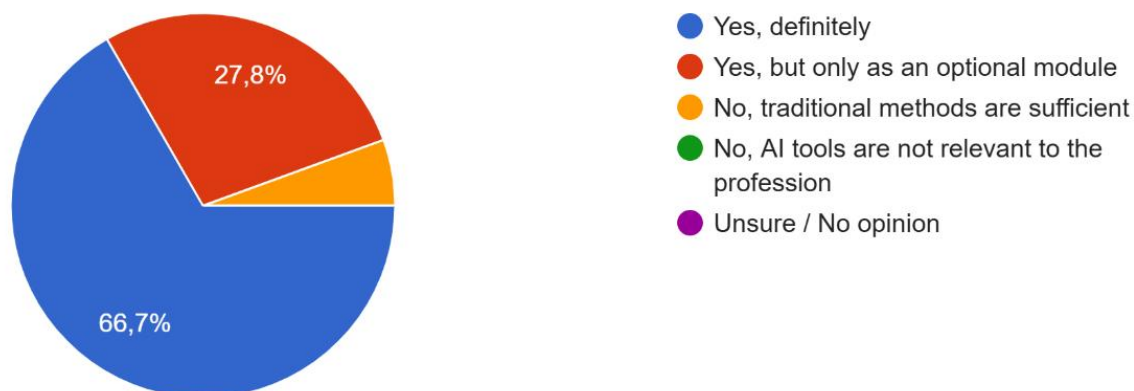


Figure 8 Integration of AI courses in school programs for translation and interpretation students (researchers own creation)

As for how the participants felt regarding the threat of AI inclusion in the field of translation and interpretation, surprisingly, the survey showed that there is no common consensus on how big a threat this technological advancement poses for interpreters and translators. When asked if they were concerned about the widespread use of this technology and its effect on their revenue stream opinion swung on both sides of the spectrum; roughly 27% of participants agreed that AI integration did pose a credible threat to their income expectations while 34.6% stated that they were only moderately concerned about the capability this technology has to affect their

economic prospects, with 4% of respondents stated they were not concerned at all about the negative impact AI may have on their livelihood. Moreover, it is also worth mentioning that most of the respondents who selected the option “some” came from the student population, which would seem to indicate that those who are only starting their process in the field are hopeful about their prospects. Conversely, the group of respondents that answered “yes” to the same question is more evenly split between the student and professional populations. This fact would seem to indicate that even if the professional population has some reservations about the inclusion of AI, they will be able to embrace this technology as an asset rather than considering it the first stage of failure for their careers.

5. Are you concerned that widespread use of AI tools could affect your career or income?

26 respuestas

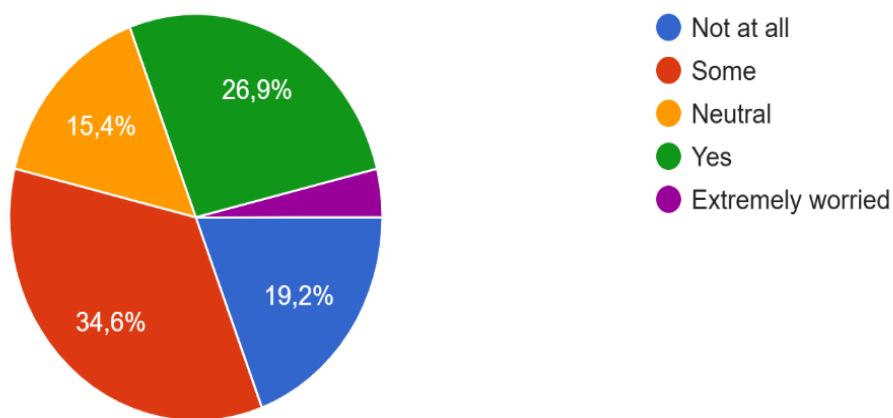


Figure 9 Level of concern about the integration of AI and the impact it may have on translators careers (researchers own creation)

Up next, participants were asked to mention what positive aspects AI integration has for the work that translators and interpreters are expected to perform. The results of this question would seem to prove the points mentioned in the theoretical framework portion of this research, where the researcher had mentioned that AI could help alleviate the workload for translators and interpreters alike. An overwhelming majority of the respondents (73%) agreed that AI tools like

ChatGPT could assist translators and interpreters by performing the role of a research assistant. As mentioned previously in this paper, this is one of the most crucial stages of the translation process, whilst also being the most time-consuming. The results provided by the survey prove that the ability of AI tools to process information quickly can cut down the time-consuming task of manually filling in knowledge gaps, allowing translators and interpreters to perform their duties more effectively and efficiently.

The second area in which respondents agreed that AI integration could have a positive impact on their workflow is the quality assessment portion of the translation process. This is another time-consuming area that often must be painstakingly performed manually to review the product. The responses obtained on the survey would seem to indicate that at least 65% of the participants believe that AI tools could have a positive impact on this stage of their duties. Once again, the capability of AI tools to process and analyze information quickly, especially in the case of generative AI and Large Language Models like ChatGPT and Grammarly, could assist translators and interpreters to check their work at a blazing speed, allowing them to concentrate on other stages of the translation process that require more careful consideration.

Lastly, the next area on which respondents overwhelmingly agreed that AI could have a positive impact on their work involves transcription tasks. In this case, 50% of respondents agreed that the integration of AI tools that can convert speech to text can have a positive impact on their tasks. By adding this kind of technology to this specific task, translators and interpreters can delegate what is usually a meticulous endeavor due to the nature of having to attentively listen to a speaker whilst at the same time having to pay attention to variations in intonation and punctuation. The AI's ability to capture and process information quickly allows the user to generate rough drafts to an adequate level of precision, which then can be enhanced and

improved upon. Since the initial step of capturing the information is relegated to an AI, the user can then focus on more problematic areas, like idiomatic expressions or terminology that needs to be managed with care in order to avoid miscommunications. This allows the user to not constantly listen to the source information repeatedly, but rather to focus on critical areas that require a more cautious approach. Once again, this information indicates that the integration of AI can help interpreters and translators be more effective when performing their duties, by cutting down on the initial “bulkier” sections of the process of transmitting information from the Source Language into the Target Language.

7. What do you believe are the most beneficial uses of AI-powered tools in the translation process? (Please select three)

26 respuestas

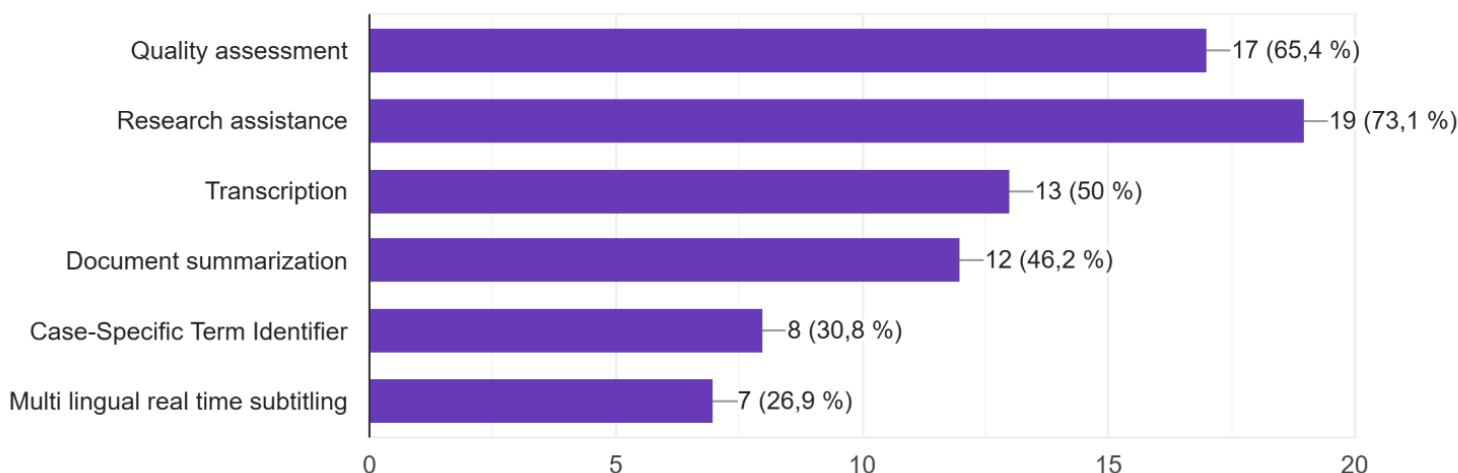


Figure 10 Positive impact of the integration of AI tools (researcher own creation)

Nonetheless, the survey also provided evidence that helps to support the claim that AI tools should not be trusted to perform translation and interpretation tasks without oversight. A crushing 88% of respondents agreed that AI-generated content should not be submitted without

previous human assessment. This indicates that even though AI integration can do wonders to alleviate the workload for professionals in the field, these same professionals are not yet convinced that this technology can perform their tasks as equals. Once again, this result proves that while the integration of AI technologies is inevitable, the human factor remains intrinsically involved in the translation and interpretation process. Rather than blindly trusting the results provided by AI tools, respondents agreed that said material needs to be submitted for review to make sure it meets the highest standards of quality expected to be achieved in this line of work. Additionally, this result also indicates that the role of the translator and the interpreter is bound to change shortly, moving from a hands-on approach to a more similar role to an editor.

8. Should AI-produced translations/interpretations be submitted as finished products with no human oversight?

26 respuestas

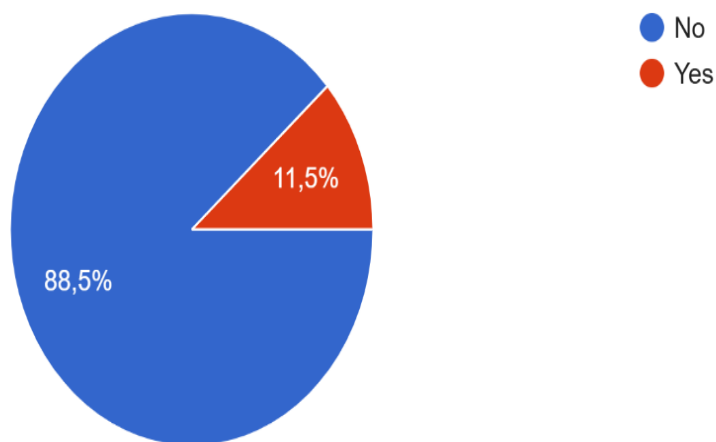


Figure 11 Oversight over AI generated content (researcher own creation)

To provide results that addressed both sides of the discussion, survey participants were also asked to point out the negative effects of implementing AI in the field of translation and interpreting. As such, participants were provided with a list of possible areas that are directly

related to those areas where AI enthusiasts believe that this technology will replace the human factor. Thus, an overwhelming 69% of participants agreed that the main area of concern for them is the prospect of automation of the translation and interpretation process. This is an expected result, given that the main selling point of AI adoption is the prospect of accelerating how information is processed and subsequently products are delivered. However, it is worth mentioning that, as this paper showed previously, relying solely on AI-generated work can prove to be fatal for a product due to the inability of the software to take into consideration cultural nuance and more complex idiomatic expressions. Once again, the same point remains that even if AI can process information more quickly than its human counterpart, the actual work that is rendered still requires human oversight to ensure that the finished product has the level of quality needed to be impactful for the target audience.

Additionally, a shocking 65% of respondents agreed that the integration of AI in the translation and interpretation field could also result in a diminished interest in this area of professional development, with an additional 57% of participants stating that loss of employment opportunities would follow suit. Undoubtedly, over time, this technology will improve and become more refined, even capable of being used in real time to allow people from different linguistic backgrounds to communicate with each other. Such advances would help to validate this group of participants' opinion about the decline in demand for professionals in the field. However, it is worth noting that no software is perfect, and it will always face technical issues due to external factors such as a person's accent and difficulty noticing nonverbal cues in communication (changes in intonation, body language, gestures, among others). These extra-linguistic variables are areas where human interpreters and translators can take advantage of and assert their importance as agents responsible for facilitating communication between people from

different linguistic backgrounds, due to their intrinsic capability to understand language as more than just moving a message from the Source Language to the Target Language.

Lastly, participants overwhelmingly indicated that AI could worsen the current environment of misinformation, with 54% of participants suggesting that faulty AI work could allow the proliferation of deceitful information. As mentioned previously, the wide availability of AI tools capable of translating information from one language to virtually any other language in existence has the potential to help disseminate information to essentially anyone with stable internet access. While this type of use has the potential of having a positive impact worldwide, it simultaneously has the capability of doing irreversible harm if utilized for nefarious reasons. Proof of this can be found in the theoretical framework portion of this research, where the researcher explained how a rushed interpretation of a Japanese communication on the eve of WWII caused the United States to drop the atomic bombs in Nagasaki and Hiroshima, abruptly ending thousands of lives and reducing cities to rubble in the blink of an eye. For this reason, it is important to underline the importance of considering the human factor in this new revolution that the translation and interpretation field finds itself in. Having accountable and reliable individuals at the helm of the translation process can help prevent or, at the very least, diminish the very real and very legitimate nefarious usage of this new technology.

9. From the following options, which three do you consider are the most likely negative side effects of embracing AI in the translation field? (Please select three)

26 respuestas

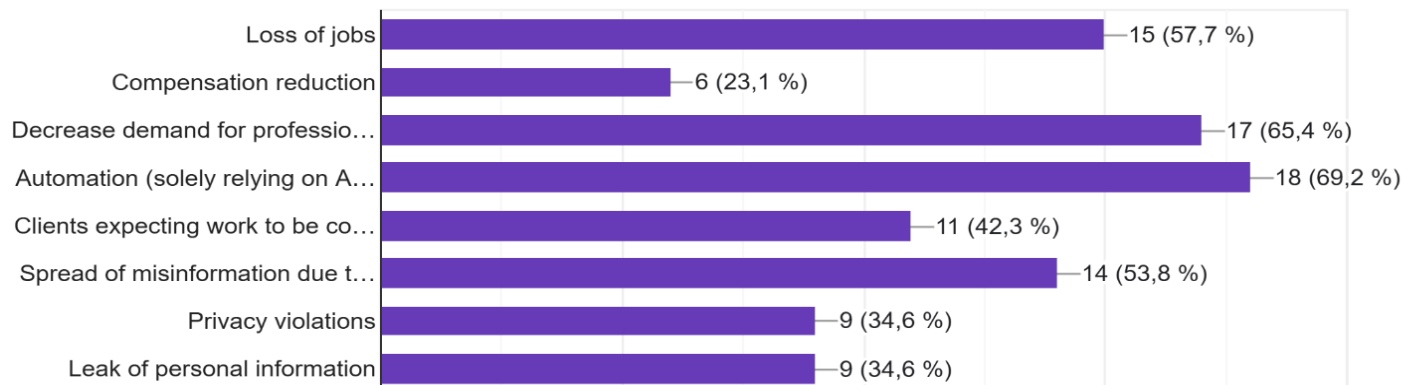


Figure 12 Perception of participants about the possible negative impact of AI integration (researchers own creation)

Finally, participants were asked directly if they perceived that AI integration in the translation and interpretation field would be predominantly positive or negative. Results about this particular question do indicate that professionals in the field are somewhat concerned about how this new technology is going to change their line of work, given that 65% of respondents agreed that the impact would be somewhat negative, and only 23% stated that the impact would be positive. Adding to that concern is the fact that the predominant group within that 65% was composed of the professional translators/interpreters who participated in the study.

12. Do you believe AI integration will positively or negatively impact job opportunities for Spanish–English translators and interpreters?

26 respuestas

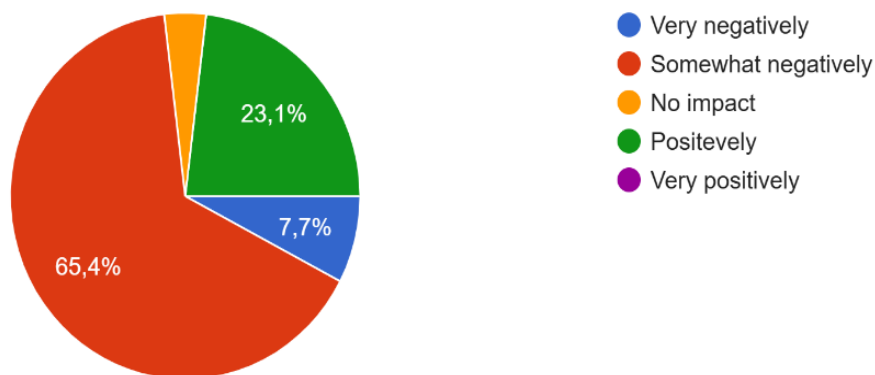


Figure 13 Perception on the negative or positive impact of AI implementation (researchers own creation)

Nevertheless, when participants were directly asked about their opinions about the following statement: “AI tools will eventually make Spanish English interpreters and translators obsolete,” 42% of participants agreed that they did not agree with that statement, with an additional 20% of respondents stating that they felt neutral about that prospect specifically.

This indicates that despite the general belief that AI will obliterate the involvement of human translators and interpreters, people with direct involvement with the industry sustain the belief that the human element remains crucial in this specific area of multilingual communication. Some participants offered a more extensive justification for their answers that exemplify and consolidate the core belief that AI tools are here as a tool to assist translators and interpreters perform their duties, not to drive them out of the job market. Participant 18 (female, student, between the ages of 18- 25) had this to say,

“AI lacks human-level cultural understanding, emotional nuance, and context awareness.

Professional interpreters and translators manage idioms, tone, humor, and sensitive topics with precision that AI still struggles to match, especially in high-stakes settings like legal, medical, or literary translation. AI can assist, but human expertise remains essential for accuracy and meaning.”

In other words, it is irrefutable that AI is more capable than its human counterpart when it comes to speed and generating results, but the same is true for the most complex variables of language, variables that only a human professional can tackle and process adequately. Participant 24 (male, professional, between the ages of 35 – 40) summarized it perfectly as he stated, “It's [AI] just a tool to make our work easier, but even then, it doesn't work miraculously by itself.” In other words, even if AI tools can produce results that seem to emulate human rationale, it is just software that has been programmed to produce credible logical results of whatever prompt the user provides, but it is not a thinking being able to analyze information the way humans do.

13. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: "AI tools will eventually make Spanish–English interpreters and translators obsolete."

26 respuestas

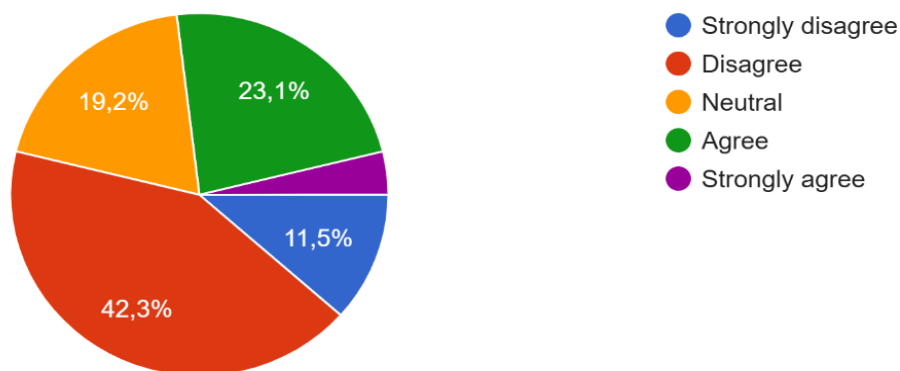


Figure 14 Participants opinion on the eradication of SPA to ENG interpreters/translators (researchers own creation)

To summarize, the results of the survey shed some light on the perspective people directly involved in the translation and interpretation industry have about the integration of AI in their line of work. As expected, there is some trepidation about what the future may hold as this technology keeps on evolving and also becomes more ingrained in our everyday lives. There is reason for concern considering the ability this technology has to expedite tasks and shorten the most time-consuming aspects of the translation and interpretation process. However, the survey also provided some validity to the belief that AI integration for translators and interpreters means having a new, more efficient tool at their disposal that will allow them to perform their duties more effectively. As with any other technological advancement, there will be an adaptation period where translators and interpreters will have to get used to the new normal and incorporate AI tools into their daily tasks in order to remain relevant in the job market. Most importantly, what the results of this survey helped to prove is that a resounding majority of people with direct involvement in the industry sustain that the human factor will keep on being the critical variable in the translation process, whether it is from a more active approach or fulfilling a more revisionist role in this process. After all, translation and interpretation at their core are an attempt to bridge the gap that divides people from different linguistic backgrounds. The guiding principle of this field is to enable communication between humans, not to increase the profit margin of tech companies.

Chapter VI

6.1 Conclusion

As stated in the introductory section of this research paper, technological advancements in any field usually signal the beginning of a radical change in the dynamics of that area of expertise. The intention behind this research paper was to determine what changes the implementation of Artificial Intelligence could bring to the translation field. This research also aimed to understand the perception of translation students and professional translators and interpreters about this technology and how they foresee it would revolutionize the field of language translation. History has shown how radical change to an industry's standard way of operations can force workers to reinvent themselves or look for other sources of income due to being driven out of the market. The main goal of this research paper was to gather as much data as possible about how AI would change the translation field, hoping to provide a clearer picture for those who decide to enroll in the translation and interpretation business. That is the information you will find in this section of the paper. First, you will be able to see how the information collected in the creation of this paper relates to the specific objectives outlined in the initial stage of this project. Later on, an explanation will be provided as to how this information shines some clarity for the general objective of the research paper: determining the consequences of the implications of the Implementation of AI-Driven Translation Technologies and what that means for Bias, Privacy, and Employability.

6.1.2 Specific objectives

6.1.2.1 To identify and analyze how the translation sector could be directly influenced by the implementation of AI in day-to-day tasks.

The purpose of this objective was to determine which areas are more likely to be affected by the adoption of AI in the translation and interpretation field. As discussed previously in this paper, one of the main ways the public is using AI to assist them with translation and interpretation tasks is by using the publicly available tool Google Translate to enhance communication between people from different cultural backgrounds in different areas, for example, the medical field. In this specific scenario, this paper explained how the integration of AI could help minorities improve their lives by democratizing access to healthcare by providing them with a tool that allows them to speak with doctors directly if a qualified interpreter is not available. This is especially valuable in emergencies or in remote or understaffed healthcare facilities, where access to trained human interpreters may be limited or delayed. Tools like Google Translate or DeepL, which now support medical-specific terminology, enable providers to obtain essential patient information, explain procedures, and communicate instructions with a degree of immediacy that was previously difficult to achieve without the presence of a qualified human professional.

Moreover, the deployment of AI translation technologies contributes to cost-efficiency in institutions that historically relied on in-person interpretation services. Hiring professional interpreters, particularly in multilingual regions, entails considerable logistical and financial challenges, including scheduling, travel, and compensation. AI tools help reduce these costs by offering an on-demand alternative that can be accessed via digital devices at any time. This shift allows healthcare providers and administrators to allocate resources more effectively, especially

in financially limited institutions, without entirely sacrificing the quality of language mediation services.

However, as explained in the theoretical framework section of this document, due to the intrinsic complex nature of medical interactions, human input is still required to provide adequate communication between the parties involved due to extra linguistic factors such as background noise, accents, and cultural nuance. Even though AI-powered tools are able to process information faster than any human, their shortcoming lies in the way the system works: It is not a thinking being; AI is simply software that has been programmed to provide results based on the inputs of the user.

To summarize, even though AI-powered systems can speed up certain aspects of the translation and interpretation process, they cannot adequately perform the tasks a professional translator or interpreter does regularly. From a broader perspective, the influence of AI in daily translation tasks exemplifies how technology is reshaping communicative practices in modern society. By enhancing the efficiency of multilingual communication, improving institutional workflows, and reducing overhead costs, AI-driven translation tools offer clear advantages for sectors that must address linguistic diversity daily. This makes it imperative for translation professionals to develop a clear understanding of these tools and their capabilities, not only to remain competitive but also to help shape the responsible and ethical use of AI in the field. Therefore, we can conclude that AI systems are not going to substitute human translators and interpreters, but rather they will become an essential tool to help translators and interpreters alike enhance their abilities, allowing them to reach wider audiences in need of their services.

6.1.2.2 To investigate the role of Artificial Intelligence in language translation, focusing on identifying tasks and processes currently enhanced or replaced by AI tools.

Investigating the role of Artificial Intelligence in language translation is a crucial endeavor, particularly as AI tools continue to transform the workflows and expectations of the modern translation industry. One of the most impactful aspects of AI-driven translation systems is their extraordinary capacity to process linguistic data at a speed and scale far beyond human capabilities. This efficiency is not merely a matter of convenience—it represents a fundamental shift in how translation tasks are executed. In a matter of seconds, AI-powered engines like DeepL, Google Translate, and Meta’s NLLB-200 can render entire documents, webpages, or spoken dialogue into multiple languages. This capability dramatically accelerates the turnaround time for translation tasks that would otherwise require significant manual labor and specialized knowledge.

Additionally, as demonstrated in Chapter 2, companies like Netflix have been using AI-powered tools to perform speech transcription tasks for quite some time now. These tools allow them to generate vast amounts of transcription in minutes rather than days. The problem persists that often these translations are literal translations since the system struggles to decipher idiomatic expressions. Therefore, Netflix relies on editors to review the AI-produced materials to correct the mistakes and offer a finished product that matches the company's high-level standards. Here we can see how, even though these automated systems can analyze large data sets quickly and produce an almost finished product, they still require human oversight so that companies are sure quality standards are being met.

Furthermore, AI has emerged as a valuable research tool within the translation field. Advanced natural language processing (NLP) models and machine learning algorithms enable

the analysis of large multilingual corpora, the automatic extraction of terminology, among other uses. AI can assist translators and researchers by providing real-time suggestions, automating repetitive elements of the process, and offering insights drawn from vast datasets, which would be otherwise inaccessible through manual means. In this way, AI is not only a functional tool but also a knowledgeable partner capable of assisting professionals in the field to analyze their work through a critical lens, to obtain feedback, or find effective solutions to otherwise time-consuming hurdles.

The responses received in the survey also indicated that for those with direct involvement in the field, AI is not here to completely faze out human translators and interpreters, but rather to become a tool that enhances the work they perform on their day to day tasks. Respondents were asked to state how do they foresee AI influencing the quality and accuracy of translations and an overwhelming majority agreed that it would struggle when dealing with languages that have various dialects and to correctly interpret idiomatic expressions. Not to mention that security concerns about who has access to the legal, medical, and commercial information needed to train these Large Language models could deter clients from trusting an AI system to perform the job a human translator does.

In conclusion, while AI is already being used in various segments of the industry (transcription, localization, text processing, and research), it will not replace human translators and interpreters. From speed to research utility, AI-driven tools are not here to chase away the human component in the translation field. This technology is simply reshaping the nature of the translation industry. Understanding this role is essential for preparing current and future professionals to engage meaningfully with these technologies.

6.1.2.3 To explore the ethical concerns of AI-powered translation tools by examining the impact of bias in training data on translation accuracy, as well as evaluating privacy risks associated with data collection and processing.

The exploration of ethical concerns in AI-powered translation tools is not only a timely research endeavor but also a necessary one, given the growing presence of AI technology in the translation and interpretation field. At the core of these concerns lies the presence of bias in the training data used to develop AI-powered tools. These systems, which acquire their training data from sources on the internet and other databases, are shaped by the linguistic, cultural, and ideological patterns present in those sources. As a result, AI may reinforce or replicate existing stereotypes, cultural biases, or gendered language, leading to translations that are not only inaccurate but potentially offensive or discriminatory. These biases can lead to serious repercussions, given that more often than not, the power and responsibility for the use of this technology are passed on to the user and not regulated by the creators of these programs. Unlike human translators, who are bound by professional standards and ethical codes, AI systems are often released to be used for whatever the end user may need. Moreover, companies that produce these systems frequently do not disclose the nature of their training datasets or the ethical safeguards (if any) they have put in place to prevent harmful outcomes.

Another point of concern surrounding the implementation of AI-powered tools in the translation and interpretation field involves privacy risks and data protection. Many of these platforms collect and process vast amounts of user-generated content—often including confidential documents, personal messages, or proprietary materials—without clearly stating how this data is stored, used, or shared. This condition leaves the door open for potential unauthorized exposure of information in the form of data breaches, wherein sensitive

information may be leaked, misused, or accessed by unauthorized third parties. Perhaps most concerning is the potential for unchecked or unverified AI-generated translations and interpretations to accelerate the spread of misinformation. If we reach a point at which speed is prioritized over accuracy, in an attempt to cut costs or to generate content, misleading information can easily circulate without being validated by a human expert. If these translations contain errors, omissions, or misleading interpretations, the consequences can range from minor misunderstandings to serious social, political, or medical harm. This is particularly alarming in high-stakes situations involving public policy, international relations, or emergencies, where misinformation can erode trust in governmental institutions, escalate conflict, or galvanize emotional responses in the target audience.

Therefore, taking into consideration the ethics that surround the implantation of AI technology in the translation and interpretation field is not simply an academic endeavor; it is a moral obligation and responsibility. By comprehensively examining the way this technology operates, how it is created, and evaluating the risks it poses for the public, we can ensure that this technology is developed for the betterment of communication in the globalized society of the 21st century. This objective underscores the need for human involvement, regulatory standards, and ethical guidelines that must prevail within the translation industry as the integration of AI technology continues to evolve within the translation and interpretation field.

6.2 Restatement of general objective

This project started out of a disturbing sense of doubt and uncertainty. The reason for the conceptualization of this project was that by the end of the research, a better understanding of how Artificial Intelligence (AI) is going to change the translation landscape moving forward could be provided. The general objective was to understand the Implications of the

Implementation of AI-driven translation Technologies: Bias, Privacy, and Employability. For starters, we now know that it is certain that AI is and already has revolutionized the way translation and interpretation tasks are performed. AI will allow translators and interpreters alike to perform their duties faster and more efficiently. By using AI as research assistance, translators will be able to fill in knowledge gaps more quickly than ever before, and they will be able to summarize and process extensive texts at a neck-breaking speed. Additionally, by using AI, translators will be able to expedite certain aspects of the translation process that traditionally were extremely time-consuming. This will, in turn, allow them to dedicate more time and effort to the most complex portions of the translation and interpretation process. Undoubtedly, despite all the wonderful benefits AI-powered tools bring to the table, they will also have some noteworthy downsides. An example of this can be that since translators and interpreters are expected to perform their duties more effectively and quickly, they will also have to deal with the expectation of reduced turnover, whilst facing the prospect of reduced compensation for their duties. Moreover, it is likely that translators will no longer perform pure translation tasks but rather focus on editing the translated work that AI systems can produce.

In conclusion, the AI revolution has already begun, and the translation and interpretation field will no longer be what it once was. Translators and interpreters will have to quickly adapt to this new reality. They will need to learn how to harness the potential of AI to ensure they are not phased out or left behind. Therefore, it is very important for Translation programs at the university level to start preparing students for this new Age of Translation and Interpretation, to ensure current and future translators can thrive in this new reality. The role of the traditional translator and interpreter will most certainly change; however, it is too early to confidently state what this new role is going to be and how the profession will change as a whole. Early

indications would suggest that the translator will adopt the role of an editor, someone who oversees the work the machine performs and ensures the finished product is properly suited to be considered a polished, high-quality product. However, this is just one way in which the profession might change, not a certainty, and most definitely not the only way in which the translation profession will change.

For now, the only certainty is that AI is here to stay, and therefore, it is the duty of the professionals in this field to understand this technology and use it to their advantage. We must, however, be careful about how we use AI and who is able to control it. There is an inherent risk in blindly trusting and believing AI will replace human professionals, much more so in allowing the promise of quantity over quality to blind us in regard to the social instability and massive job loss that could bring as result from the overall adoption of unchecked adoption of AI. In the immortal words of the scientist Stephen Hawking, “ Success in creating AI would be the biggest event in human history. Unfortunately, it might also be the last.”

6.3 Recommendations

For the final part of this research paper, the researcher would like to make a few recommendations for faculty members and students who, in the future, might attempt to develop a research project similar to this one.

Due to the nature of AI as a constantly evolving technology that changes daily, it is too early to determine what the capabilities of this technology are, as well as to confidently state what long-lasting effects the implementation of AI will have in the interpretation and translation field. The most recent advancements in this technology only happened a few short years ago with the release and widespread adoption of generative AI tools like ChatGPT, Gemini, and DeepSeek. For that reason, most of the information that is available online and on research

conducted around these subjects deals with predictions and estimations that ponder possible outcomes. In addition to that, most of the available research mainly focuses on how this AI models affect the English language (conveniently enough the predominant language in which this technology is developed) so there is not readily available or widespread research on how this technology affects the Spanish language and the professionals that specialize on performing translation and interpretation duties between those languages.

Moreover, another component that could be improved upon by future researchers interested in this subject is the involvement of a larger research pool so that the research can count on a large enough sample size from which to interpret data. For this research, a total of 40 participants were directly contacted, and a link to the survey was published across several forums visited by people interested in or who directly participate in translation and interpretation activities. Despite the attempt made to try to reach a vast number of participants, the survey was unable to gain much traction and did not meet the desired number of participants (at least 60) that the researcher was hoping for. For that reason, the researcher would like to recommend that people interested in performing survey-based analysis in the future seek support from faculty members or heads of the department to cast a broader net of possible participants.

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Anex

Discurso presidente Rodrigo Chaves, apertura de estación policial en Guácimo, 16 de mayo 2025

Me alegra que el ministro haya hecho lo correcto, saludar al pueblo de Guácimo antes que a nadie más, porque no hay nadie más alto en este país y de mayor importancia que nuestros ciudadanos. Para mí también es un honor saludarles hoy aquí en Guácimo, Río Jiménez, Mercedes, Duacarí y Pocora. A toda la gente buena de Guácimo, aquí estamos rindiendo cuentas, porque las obras son amores y no buenas razones.

Aquí está la obra. Don Mario, lo saludo, Don Mario Zamora, ministro de Gobernación, Policía y Seguridad Pública, lo saludo y lo felicito. Doña Beatriz Mora Valverde, alcaldesa de Guácimo, gracias por el trabajo conjunto.

Al teniente Jorge Alvarado Rojas, jefe cantonal de Guácimo. A doña Marjorie Ávila Alfaro, ahí me sacó, me puso un abejoncillo en el buche, pero no, no, a mí no me van a ver llorar todavía en público (ríe). Muchas gracias, doña Marjorie.

A los compañeros, porque son compañeros, a mis colegas, porque son mis colegas de la Fuerza Pública destacados en esta delegación, gracias a Dios, gracias al esfuerzo del Ministerio de Gobierno, van a tener un lugar decente del cual trabajar, como han merecido por años y hoy se les hace realidad. Saludo también a mis otros colegas de gobierno, Arnold Zamora, ministro de Comunicación, Sucy Wing, presidente ejecutiva de el JAPDEVA, y obviamente a los representantes del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo. Esta no es una inauguración de un edificio, vean qué bonito, que vale mil cuatrocientos y pico de millones, no, no, no, no, no.

Esta es la reafirmación de un compromiso, de un compromiso que tomó el Gobierno de la República con la tranquilidad de las familias costarricenses y la construcción de una Costa Rica más justa, más segura, más unida y sobre todo más limpia...transparente...donde no huelga feo,

donde la brisa de la mañana y el sol del día nos limpien el ambiente y nos podamos decir, viéndonos como sociedad, como colegas de Fuerza Pública, como los jaguares, que somos todos en el fondo (pausa se dirige al público)

Muchas gracias,

Vernos a los ojos y decir, gracias a Dios, soy Tico, dichoso aquel o aquella que pueda decir, soy Tico, donde no haya rincones oscuros.

Y aquí estamos, reiterando ese compromiso, pero con obras, no con palabras vacías. Cumpliendo lo que prometimos, porque la seguridad no debe seguir siendo un privilegio de pocos. Tiene que ser el derecho de todos, en cada rincón del país, desde el lugar más recóndito, allá en la montaña, hasta donde sea que viva el más emperifollado de los costarricenses. Le doy la bienvenida, señor diputado Jorge Rojas, del Cantón de San Carlos, de la provincia de Alajuela.

Por eso, compatriotas, colegas de azul, estudiantes que van a graduarse de la Academia de Policía, este gobierno se ha comprometido en cuerpo y el alma, por la causa de la seguridad nacional, y los resultados lo demuestran. Hay muchos más oficiales en la calle, hay mejor tecnología, equipamiento, inteligencia policial, reformas estructurales. Ya no los centros penales dejaron, o mejor dicho, los centros penales dejaron de ser hoteles, cuevas de impunidad y privilegio, ¿de cuándo acá las cárceles son para planear delitos y desde ahí ejecutarlos?, en lugar de lugares para cumplir la condena de aislar al criminal del resto de la sociedad, que en el caso de Costa Rica está constituida por 5.2 millones de personas decentes, amantes de su prójimo, y en una gran mayoría temerosos de Dios.

Y yo celebro, y van a escuchar algo que no es común que yo lo diga, pero el ser derecho requiere poder decirle a la Asamblea Legislativa, en este momento, gracias a todos los diputados que aprobaron la ley que va a permitir mandar a los criminales más peligrosos a otros países a enfrentar la justicia allá.

(público vitorea)

Fue una decisión patriótica, pero nos hacen falta muchas decisiones como esas. Si queremos terminar de recuperar la paz que muchos han querido y nos logran arrebatar de nuestras familias, de las familias de quienes pierden seres queridos, independientemente de que andan en malos pasos, eso no es Costa Rica y mucho menos a las víctimas inocentes o a los oficiales de policía que arriesgan sus vidas como hombres y mujeres valientes para proteger a la gente de Guácimo Limón y de todo Costa Rica.

Ustedes son verdaderos héroes. ¡Denles un aplauso, por favor!

(Público vitorea)

Y si ustedes se dan cuenta, volvemos a lo mismo, los datos que matan mentiras.

Ustedes saben que a mí me encanta esa expresión. El trabajo de estos colegas vestidos de azul está dando resultados. Las denuncias contra los delitos, perdón, las denuncias de delitos contra la propiedad, el año pasado cayeron una quinta parte.

Y eso no es casualidad, es el resultado de una estrategia integral sostenida y valiente que mis colegas, a mucha honra, de la Fuerza Pública ejecutan cotidianamente. Sí, cosas como el asalto, el hurto, el robo a viviendas y a casas, bueno, y a edificaciones, han bajado de forma considerable. Hay provincias como Puntarenas, Heredia y Cartago, que las reducciones son del 25%.

Nosotros hemos hablado hasta el cansancio de que la seguridad pública no depende sólo de la Fuerza Pública y del Ministerio de Seguridad. No depende sólo de estos hombres y mujeres que escogieron servir la patria como medio de ganarse la vida y contribuir a la vida de sus conciudadanos. No, no, no, no, no, ya sabemos dónde hace falta trabajar más. Y espero que la patria, unida, reconociendo la obligación principal del Estado, no estoy hablando del Gobierno. Algunos amigos míos se confunden a veces, dicen, es que el Estado. No, el Estado costarricense tiene tres poderes. Yo fui electo para dirigir uno, el Gobierno, el Poder Ejecutivo, hay otros dos poderes, el Poder Judicial, últimamente visto por el pueblo de Costa Rica más de cerca, y el

Poder Legislativo. Necesitamos, compatriotas, que los tres poderes, los tres motores que deberían mover esta sociedad hacia un futuro próspero, funcionen con la misma fuerza, pero sobre todo en la misma dirección.

No hay espacio para rivalidades, ni para protagonismos, ni para agendas escondidas. El único espacio que el pueblo de Costa Rica espera y demanda es el del trabajo coordinado, el del compromiso patriótico y la acción conjunta con un solo objetivo, el bienestar de nuestros dueños: El pueblo de este país.

Ustedes hoy tienen aquí 1.400 millones de inversión, ojalá se traduzcan en paz y más seguridad en esos cinco distritos que conforman este cantón.

Nosotros vamos a seguir avanzando hasta el último segundo de mi gobierno, pero tengo la fe de que con la sabiduría que Dios le va a dar a ustedes, su memoria histórica, su capacidad de discernimiento, ejercerán sus derechos sagrados y democráticos en paz y sin influencias negativas y malintencionadas. Y eso hará, compatriotas de Guácimo, que el futuro de sus hijos, de sus nietas, de sus hermanos menores y hasta el de sus abuelos sea un futuro mejor, porque lo que viene es trabajo, lo que debe venir es unidad, ¡lo que tiene que venir es una Costa Rica que se levante con fuerza, con fe y con futuro, porque lo mejor está por venir!

Que Dios los bendiga, muchísimas gracias.

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Discurso de Rodrigo Chaves Carretera a San Carlos 23 de mayo 2025

En unos minutos, primero que todo, buenos días, patrones, jefes, compatriotas, en unos minutos, en un canal de televisión que va a permanecer innombrado, dirán, dirán, dirán, puñado de troles se juntan para celebrar el inicio de la pesadilla de 57 años y dizque apoyar a Chavez. Ustedes saben a qué me refiero, ¿saben? Pero yo les voy a dar el titular correcto, una manada patriota de jaguares ruge, ruge en San Ramón.

(público vitorea)

No, no hay troles en Costa Rica, los jaguares tienen cédula, tienen sangre azul y roja en sus corazones y tienen la valentía para rugir que de nuevo, luego de tal vez cientos de años, este país es de ustedes y solo de ustedes.

Tengo en teoría que saludar a un montón de gente, más allá de mis patrones, más allá de ustedes jaguares y ¿saben qué? Me los voy a brincar, me voy a brincar y nada más voy a decir que tengo a un equipo de gobierno de lujo, don Efraín Celedón, ministro, a usted sí le digo porque esto tiene muchísimo de su esfuerzo en ello. Saludo también, sin mencionarlos, bueno tengo que mencionar a una, a doña Pili y a los colegas diputados de la fracción oficialista que me honran con su compañía. Y sí, también está don José Joaquín Hernández, señora alcaldesa de San Ramón y su equipo.

Usted no le dio la adhesión a Rodrigo Chávez porque Rodrigo Chávez no está corriendo nada más que para desarrollar este país. Usted le acaba de dar la adhesión al futuro de su cantón y al futuro de esta patria. A los vecinos de Occidente, ¿saben qué? (ríe) Me agarraron, me agarraron caído como decíamos por aquí.

Vean, ¿para qué carretera si no hay a dónde ir a trabajar?

Imagínense ustedes, compatriotas, imagínense ustedes que venga alguien con aspiraciones y les diga, tenemos 57 años desde que don Lindbergh presentó el proyecto de ley para construir esta carretera, pero es demasiado temprano, tenemos que analizarlo más.

¡No!

Hoy empiezan las obras. Queridos compatriotas de la zona norte, de Occidente, del centro del país, ustedes mejor que nadie escucharon a sus abuelos decir, la verdad no peca, ¡pero!

la verdad no peca, ¡pero! ¡Y este país hoy, hace 50 años, merecíamos escuchar las cosas como son!.

Y sí, la verdad es que durante 57 años la carretera de San Carlos, que yo la llamo, no, la carretera a San José, de Los Chiles pa San José, de Upala pa San José, de Ciudad Quesada pa San José, de Grecia a Naranjo, San Ramón, ¡todo el país!

Es que esos josefinos como que se las tiran, ¿verdad?

Los quiero mucho. Durante más de 50 años esta carretera fue el símbolo, la foto de la ineficiencia, del nadadito de perro, del pasito tuntún. Y ustedes saben a quién me refiero, a cuál gárgola me refiero con el pasito tuntún.

Y sobre todo, al afán de obstaculizar el desarrollo que tenía paralizada a Costa Rica en crisis, con grandes preguntas sobre el futuro.

Esto era una promesa rota, que a lo largo de la historia se repetía. No sólo aquí, ustedes vieron a una señora, a doña Laura Chinchilla, a Luis Guillermo Solís, a José María Figueres y a otros.

Lo vieron en el video que no miente, diciendo ya vamos a empezar. Eso ocurrió aquí, pero ocurría en toda la patria. Porque lo que había era un engaño crónico de unos pocos beneficiados por el poder.

Se hablaba mucho y se hacía poco. Lo único bueno es que se hablaba bonito y en otras partes todavía se habla bonito. ¿Y de qué nos sirvió eso? Ah, pero que Dios sabe, ahí anda Rolando Villalobos, el menor de Juancho Villalobos, que ya peina canas, que a mí mucha de la manera de ser, así como ustedes, me la dieron y la aprendí aquí en San Antonio Barranca de Naranjo. Donde mi papá le manejaba una finca de 400 manzanas a unos señores americanos, donde me enseñaron a ordeñar, a amansar bueyes, trabajar el ganado, el trapiche. No hay un trabajo más duro que alimentar una hornilla con bagazo. Y los hombres viejos de aquí saben eso. Y las mujeres también saben lo duro que es.

Ahí, ahí me enseñaron a decir al pan, pan, al vino, vino, lo felicito.

Entonces díganle al señor presidente de la Asamblea Legislativa, que no,

(público abucea)

Díganle que no es culpa de Chavez que yo hable así, que es culpa de los Naranjeños, de los Moncheños, de los San carleños, de los de Grecia, de los de Zarcero. Y que mi culpa es hablar como hablan ustedes.

Bueno, nos esperamos 57 años para dar el banderazo de salida, pero también aquí en la Punta Sur, pero que también lo diga la gente de Birmania y de Santa Cecilia, que también esperaron 50 años para comenzar a ver los arreglos en la Ruta 4, que hoy también empiezan. La plata alcanza, la plata nos está alcanzando. Nunca ha habido tanta obra pública trabajándose.

A pesar de los obstáculos, a pesar de los atrasos, hoy los banderazos de salida que anunció el señor Ministro Celedón, son un monumento real tangible al sí se puede, al sí se puede cuando se trabaja, a pesar de los pesares.

(público vitorea)

Y a mí, hay gente que me pregunta, Rodrigo, Chavez, Rodrigo o Chavez, como me digan, qué importa, presidente, Eso papá ujum

A usted no le da miedo, a usted no le da pereza, usted no se arrepiente. Y yo les digo, cuando vengo a un lugar así, y niños y niñas y un pueblo hambriento de cambio, me dicen, gracias, gracias. Yo me pregunto, ¿gracias por qué?.

A mí me pagan 2.300.000 pesos al mes, y eso no es mucho lo que me motiva. Es un huevazo de plata para mucha gente. A mí lo que me motiva, y por lo que lo volvería a hacer de nuevo, y aún con más enemigos,

(público vitorea)

¡A mí lo que me motiva, a mí a lo que no me deja aflojar!, es que puse una mano en el ¡libro, en el libro sagrado, y juré a nombre de Dios y de la patria, de darlo todo!

Entonces, un mensaje a ustedes, los entrabadores profesionales, la Constitución prohíbe arreglar el desastre que causaron en Crucitas. La Constitución nos obliga a seguir dejando que se nos roben el oro a 4.000 dólares la onza. ¡Sí, Marta Acosta, hablo de usted, Contralora!, a ustedes entrabadores, a ustedes cómplices del retraso y de las mafias, ¿saben qué?

Se agarraron a un primario con este gobierno.

(error de audio)

Le da sabiduría al pueblo, se van a agarrar de un primario con el gobierno que sigue.

Y conste, yo no les estoy diciendo por quién votar, ni les estoy diciendo contra quién votar, y me pregunto en mi cabeza media, y ¿hará falta decirles?

Los compatriotas, Costa Rica, no hace falta decirles nada, porque saben que se consolidó en la mente de un pueblo una forma distinta de gobernar desde el Ejecutivo y la necesidad imperiosa de reformar los otros dos poderes de la patria.

¡No hace falta decirles nada!, porque ya el pueblo no se hinca temeroso al rendirle pleitesía a las élites. ¡El pueblo ruga con valor! ¡Aquí están ustedes!

La época de la Costa Rica, de las ticas y los ticos que no se resignan más, que no se arrodillan, que no bajan la cabeza, esa época se acabó.

Empezó la época de la Costa Rica que dice: ¡Basta ya de hablar bonito, póngase a bretear, deme prosperidad!, ¡deme trabajo! Empezó la época de la Costa Rica que construye y se construye a sí misma, plantándose como hombres y mujeres jaguares, valientes. ¡Somos los dueños de la patria!

Somos, todos nosotros, en igual proporción, desde la persona más humilde de este país hasta el más emperifollao. Ustedes saben a quién le digo yo el señor emperifollao.

Ahora me quiere venir a ver, vamos a ver. (ríe)

Somos los dueños legítimos herederos de esta patria y tenemos la responsabilidad de heredar una patria mejor, pero no sólo la responsabilidad, tenemos la responsabilidad histórica y por eso les digo hoy aquí, ¡vamos con todo!, ¡porque lo mejor está por venir!, ¡lo mejor está por venir!

Que Dios los bendiga hoy y siempre y que bendiga Costa Rica.

Muchísimas gracias.

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