



Questioning the Usefulness of the Bilingual Dictionary in Print Format as a Translation Aid in the Age of ChatGPT

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Abstract

The diversity of fields of knowledge and the huge flow of information around the globe brought about a new phenomenon: the use of technology to disseminate knowledge. Translation is a means to reach that; it is extensively concerned with the latest technological update, either regarding means or regarding the fields of knowledge. Translation means are no longer exclusively based on the use of traditional tools, particularly with the outstanding technological revolution that transformed the perception of translation aids and their contribution to the success of the translation process. This article attempts to shed light on the usefulness of dictionaries in print format as translation aids in the age of ChatGPT, a tool that revolutionized the classical perception of dictionaries as a classical translation aid either in translation training or in professional translation practices. It stems from the reality that translation practices are dependent on technology and online language tools in general. It poses the following research question: To what extent is the bilingual dictionary in print format still a useful translation aid in the age of ChatGPT, either in training future translators or in translation practice? What indicates its (un)usefulness in both uses? An investigative study approaches the unreliability of ChatGpt linguistic resources to replace the print format dictionary since the tool is deprived of the interpretive contextual faculty needed to perform the translation task. Extracts are taken from advertisement documents to approve the validity of the hypothesis.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, bilingual dictionary, ChatGPT, print format dictionary, translation aid

المخلص

أدى تنوع مجالات المعرفة والكم الكبير من المعلومات بلغات مختلفة عبر العالم أدى إلى ظهور مراسا خاصا، انه استخدام التكنولوجيا لنشر المعرفة، فالترجمة وسيلة تحقيق ذلك، والتي تتعلق بأخر التطورات التكنولوجية، سواء تعلق الأمر بالأدوات أو بمجالات المعرفة. فأدوات الترجمة لم تعد بالضرورة مقتصرة على استعمال الوسائط المساعدة الكلاسيكية كأدوات ترجمة، لاسيما ما يخص التطور التكنولوجي الهائل والسريع الذي غير النظرة للترجمة و دورها في إنجاز عملية الترجمة. يحاول هذا المقال تسليط الضوء على إسهام القواميس الكلاسيكية كأدوات مساعدة للترجمة في عصر الشات جي بي تي، وهو الأداة التي غيرت من النظرة المعهودة التي تتعلق بمدى إسهام القاموس الكلاسيكي سواء في التدريب على الترجمة أو في ممارسة الترجمة، يندج ذلك في إطار واقع المراس الترجمي الذي يتوقف إلى حد كبير على التكنولوجيا ويعالج السؤال البحثي التالي: إلى أي مدى لا يزال القاموس الكلاسيكي ثنائي اللغة يشكل وسيلة مساعدة مفيدة للترجمة في عصر الشات جي بي تي، سواء تعلق الأمر بالتدريب على الترجمة أو في مراس الترجمة، ما مؤشر نجاح استعماله من عدمه في كلا الاستعمالين. تمكنا الدراسة الاستقصائية المتبناة في هذا الصدد من فحص فرضية عدم كفاية شات جي بي تي من الإسهام في أن يشكل أداة تأخذ مكان القاموس الكلاسيكي كأداة مساعدة فاعلة في الترجمة، كون الأداة تفتقر للقدرة التأويلية السياقية الضرورية للقيام بالترجمة. يتم فحص الفرضية عبر مقتطفات من الصحافة للتأكد من فاعليتها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الذكاء الاصطناعي، القاموس ثنائي اللغة، الشات جي بي تي، القاموس الكلاسيكي، أداة مساعدة على الترجمة.

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Introduction

Traditional human translation aids reflect the translator's attempt to facilitate the process of conveying the meaning of the text in another language, taking into account the parameters of a proficient and exhaustively reliable translation product in the target language. These translation tools are used to help find convenient solutions to translation problems that revolve around conveying the content and message of the original text faithfully and adequately. Dictionaries, whether in print or electronic format, are regarded as the most important tool that assists the translator in his work. Electronic tools reflect a smooth technological revolution, which is gaining land, either for individual or collective uses.

A dictionary that consists of a group of words arranged in alphabetical order with an explanation in one language is referred to as a monolingual dictionary. Monolingual dictionaries can serve to deepen linguistic abilities in a different language. Bilingual dictionaries, written in two languages, and trilingual dictionaries, written in three languages, are adequate means to learn and teach foreign languages and to translate fragments and texts drafted in different languages, either for the sake of communicating ideas and thoughts or to learn foreign languages. Languages are means of interaction between communities using different linguistic codes and belonging to different speech communities. Checking the validity of online translation aids in their revolutionary manifestation, which is ChatGPT, represents the core of this article. The authors adopted an explorative approach to check the validity of the hypothesis, as reflected in the generalized use of linguistic aids through electronic means such as Android systems and laptops. The state of the art of the research question reflects the novelty of the research issue since ChatGPT is used mostly for language formulating rather than translating. Users are accustomed to making use of other translation tools.

It is crucial to investigate the research question concerning the translation between Arabic and English, particularly focusing on the tendency of human translators to approximate meanings in both languages. Additionally, there is a claim that automatic translation is generally more time-efficient and less labor-intensive, often prioritizing decontextualized accuracy.

When checking the state of research on the research issue, we realized that not too many studies were devoted to the use of ChatGPT as an aid to translation, as it has only recently been utilized as a tool for translation. Some researchers examined the issue by comparing the human translation with ChatGPT's application in Arabic. Gordijn and Have's (2023) *ChatGPT: Evolution or Revolution?* Dealt with using ChatGPT from a general perspective. Another article by Bashri (2023) evaluates *The Translation of Figurative Language: A Comparative Study of ChatGPT and Human Translators*, which was devoted to the applicability of the tool to Arabic translation. It was noticed that academic works on the contribution of ChatGPT in translation studies are extremely limited; few studies were published on its use for language education, but as a translation tool, we could not find consistent academic research that was devoted to the question. We were encouraged to investigate the question from the perspective of translation aid, aiming at determining the validity of our research hypothesis.

Research limitations reflect the shortage of reliable academic research in the domain outside European languages, which motivates the verification of the applicability of ChatGPT as a reliable translation tool in the translation profession and translation training in Arabic. Recommending the intensification of using classical translation tools as the dictionary in its

print format doesn't lead to confiscating the merit of ChatGPT as a tool to render extra decontextualized words and fragments between languages in a translation context, which requires its generalization in tourism and comparative language simulation activities.

The Importance of Dictionaries as Linguistic Aids in Translation

The question of translating without using a dictionary is a recurrent one that requires gathering a lot of data to be answered. It is adopted that all texts and discourses are not translated exactly in the same way using the same translation procedures and strategies. Specialized translation, general translation, dubbing, and communicative translation are all different types requiring different competencies regarding the translation performer (an individual or a machine), the context, aim, and time. The institutional translation industry requires vast means that exceed the use of dictionaries to include encyclopedias and terminology banks. At the same time, dictionaries are not exclusively translation tools; they contribute to safeguarding the linguistic heritage that will be transmitted to the next generation. Dancette (2004) stated that dictionaries, like monuments... or archaeological sites, are privileged places of memory... If the intimate memory of each culture is already buried in its lexicon, all the more so in the dictionary" (p. 37).

Moreover, they are used as necessary translation aids that, throughout the history of translation, have played a vital role in transmitting the experience and the heritage of former generations, their history, and their contributions to human accumulated knowledge. Bilingual and even triangular dictionaries in print format are confronted with the overwhelming artificial intelligence in electronic form. Although the use of the machine may seem inspiring to the non-specialized, it could also indicate a level of ambiguity when it is not entirely intelligible. Disambiguating translation requires overt translation based on paraphrasing, reformulating, and contextualizing the machine target text, adapting it, and formulating it to be easily understandable and intelligible for a given target audience, general or specialized. Both bilingual and monolingual dictionaries are updated often to reflect the latest lexical and semantic advancements made by languages, especially in the lexical domain, where it can be very common and even contentious to add new terms from other cultures or fields.

The necessity of employing different translation aids or tools, either in print or electronic formats, arises from the subtleties characterizing both the source and the target languages. Since difficulties in translation cannot be predicted, the dictionary is a helping tool and a guarantee for choosing the appropriate equivalent expression or word in the target language that stems from finding the exact meaning in the source language. Because translation deals with meaning construction from two aspects: understanding the meaning and conveying it in another language, there is a clear reason to believe that translation aids should have a cognitive grounding that guides the use of tools. The process starts by understanding the message in its source language; this is the initial and fundamental point that must be precise. The difficulties that the translator faces start in the source language since disambiguating the message concerns the source language. Using monolingual dictionaries seems to overcome ambiguity in their source language. The components of translation competence interact intricately and do not work independently. Moreover, translation competence is strongly linked to context. Therefore, it must be assessed in a contextual sphere, taking into account all the components in form and content.

Learners of languages and students of translation stick to dictionaries that they consider valuable support. Therefore, dictionaries deserve more attention since using them efficiently

results in maximizing the benefits obtained from these resources, which are widely consulted by people across various communities and age groups. Longman Dictionary (1991) defined the word dictionary as follows: "It suggests a list of words with their meanings within the same language or in a different language" (p. 3).

Dictionaries are divided into two categories: those that serve language learning and others that are used exclusively as translation aids. They suggest a multitude of choices, which are contextualized. Specialized dictionaries suggest a nomenclature of words and sometimes abbreviations belonging to one domain, specialty, underspecialty, or domain. According to Larousse (1999), the dictionary is a collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and followed by their definitions" (p. 29).

In translation, practice gives priority to the use of a bilingual dictionary over a monolingual one, which seems to be less used or poorly viewed. However, the theory of the School of Paris in Translation emphasizes that using the monolingual dictionary serves terminological thematic search (Durieux, 1988, p. 27). Beginner translation students typically believe that bilingual dictionaries can better assist them than monolingual ones; however, practice has shown that non-disambiguating words can introduce ambiguity. Students have difficulties in assimilating and understanding the variety of explanations they can find in dictionaries since they imagine that shifting from one language to another finds its essence in the variety of explanations given to words in foreign languages, without the extra effort of excavating the layers of meaning through approximating the intention of the discourse producer.

The Need for Monolingual Dictionaries for Translation Teaching and Practice

Monolingual modern dictionaries boost expertise via the process of direct transmission and simplification of knowledge in the same linguistic and lexical system before proceeding to the transference process conveyed through shifting to a different linguistic and cultural sphere that does not necessarily have identical views and ideologies found in the system and the world of the original discourse.

Monolingual dictionaries share some of the following characteristics:

- They arrange words according to their general meanings.
- They give importance to the historical developments of the lexicon.
- They can be used by specialists or general users of language.
- They tend to offer a historical outlook on the word with an insight into its new meanings.
- They were created to improve language and serve as archives that contain and preserve linguistic heritage.
- They contribute to the modernization, development, and renewal of languages.
- They are the mirror of the cultural world for the users of the given language.

Dancette (2004) supported the ideas mentioned above in the following words: A dictionary aims to enrich the present with the past and to add to the riches of the past the realities of the present.."(p.4). Monolingual dictionaries are divided into two types: ordinary dictionaries and encyclopedic dictionaries. The first type is a dictionary of daily use designed to

find meanings of words in their general use, far from being aimed at a specific use; conversely, the latter is centered on a more advanced and deep understanding. It prioritizes more profound knowledge, which is sometimes enhanced by not only updating the definitions of words but also their contextual usage. Both are necessary tools for the learner who seeks specialization in any field of knowledge, professional, academic, or religious. Specialized language is not a language created from a vacuum, i.e., it is centered on variables based on the use and the characteristics of the object to be determined. It includes either ancient words that took on new meanings or foreign words that were introduced either through loan derivation or transliteration; specialized dictionaries focus on the semantic meanings taken by words in a particular field of knowledge in a given period and domain, i.e., terminology. The link between specific languages and words with general meanings is the parameter of usage. Using the dictionary can vary according to the level of knowledge acquired by the user and the level of development of the scientific or professional field identified in some types of dictionaries aiming to categorize knowledge. Paul Robert stated in his introduction to *Le Grand Robert*: "Words that have become archaic want to be inscribed so that when we meet them, we can find their explanation somewhere; a dictionary that goes beyond the limits of purely everyday and contemporary language owes this explanation to readers" (Kundera, 1983, p. 78).

Languages are means of communication; they are coupled with signs and symbols to facilitate communication and comprehension between human beings. They are no more than mediums for communication among beings adopting the same code. Some scholars and professionals argue that translation is not merely a matter of converting individual words but rather a holistic process centered on the message and the text. This perspective emphasizes the importance of context, culture, and syntax in conveying the intended meaning accurately. Using dictionaries in translation may reflect a tendency towards a claim that comprehensive knowledge is not possible. Translators are consistently unable to get rid of their linguistic aid because their memorization capacity is limited. They use approximation, interpretation, and explanation when failing to render the meaning of a fragment in the target language.

Dictionaries contain words with meanings that vary according to their uses in the context. This confirmation is shared by Boulanger (1989), the famous terminologist, who states in *Le statut du syntagme dans le dictionnaire de la langue*:

A dictionary that aims to describe the lexical system of a language in its actual functioning cannot do otherwise than describe its semantic content. This necessity arises from the very nature of the linguistic sign, which is made up of the intimate union of a signifier and a signified and which has no actual existence on either the formal or the semantic level other than through its insertion in an utterance. (p.18)

We may inquire whether there are different dictionaries for language learning and others for translation. Theoretically, these aspects are not unequivocal, but experience shows to what extent some dictionaries may serve one of the two objectives. We agree with the position of Boulanger that in translation, meaning is not fixed; rather, it is constantly evolving and transforming. Therefore, the translation provided for a word found in a dictionary can be significantly different. The term may not be connected to its limited definition in the dictionary, and since translation is merely about meaning, that meaning can exist beyond the word itself.

Let us take the following example:
When someone abroad says:

إشتقت أن أعود للديار

The translation into English of the fragment can be formulated in various ways:

I am eager to go back home.

I feel the need to go home.

I am eager to go to my country.

I am eager to visit my town.

I need to visit my relatives.

I feel the need to see my home city.

And so on. The non-experienced, the non-specialized, or even the non-involved can consider that these formulations are exaggerated, but contextualization requires reformulation each time the translation occurs. ChatGPT translates out of context; nevertheless, more specialized texts based on terminology can be translated conveniently, similarly to using a print-format dictionary. Automated translation can sometimes reflect the ultimate solution to the various challenges that humans face in dealing with terminology in translation.

Meaning does not reside solely in words; rather, it may be found elsewhere. Words serve as containers for meaning, not the essence itself, and the significance is embedded within linguistic expressions that necessitate contextual understanding. Heidegger (1982) said that meaning exists and that it is up to the words to adapt themselves to the imperatives of meaning production and expression. He emphasizes:

"Se sont les mots qui viennent aux significations et non les significations qui viennent aux mots."

"Words come to meet meanings, not meanings come to meet words." (Heidegger, 1982, p. 27)

The dictionary is a useful blind tool. The user or the translator himself is responsible for its wise use. In most literary and general texts, the translator is supposed to use the meanings given in dictionaries as indicators to furnish the path for understanding the meanings since the process of translation is a matter of texts, not separated words out of context. "The dictionary addresses the general case whereas the text engenders the specific case; the first is static while the second is in motion, and finally one is not up to date concerning the other (Agnes Kululaska-Hulmes, Dictionnaire informatisés et traduction, 1989, p. 10).

A *poor guy* can be translated as:

1. ياله من ولد شقي

2. هو ولد فقير

3. إنه ولد معدم

Translation involves the reading, the understanding, the interpretation, and the production of the target text. All these steps are interrelated, interlinked, and intercomplementary. Without the production of an adapted target text, translation is no more than a failing attempt to

understand one's self instead of assisting others in understanding and deciphering codes contained in linguistic messages. Using the dictionary available in our hands instead of our linguistic competence is similar to letting ourselves be run or guided by blind people. The mental representation of the original text in the translator's mind needs to be issued and produced, and it needs to see the light. It is impossible to guarantee this process without expert knowledge that utilizes the mental representation of a dictionary rather than a physical pocket dictionary. The latter merely reflects the potential combinations of sentence structures that have been organized and accumulated in one's mind, which is referred to as translation competence. This competence exists at immediate disposal or access through the resources available and is offered either indirectly by the text itself or indirectly by the close environment and tools available. This capacity for activating alternative solutions from the working memory fits well with Delisle's (1981) statement on the translator's creativity:

Since translating is about formulating meaning and not simply reproducing a syntactic arrangement of words endowed with virtual meanings, the context has the effect of multiplying tenfold the linguistic means available to the translator to re-express the meaning of the original message in the target language. This is a postulate of technology. The translator enjoys "creative freedom. (p. 66)

Dictionaries, especially monolingual ones, play a crucial role in enhancing the accuracy of meaning transfer during translation. This is significant despite the prevailing notions and trends in translation that prioritize bilingual dictionaries, which offer equivalent meanings in different languages. The claim can be verified through a famous statement by Wandruska(1989), who argues: "The translator... knows in advance that the perfect equation between the two systems involved is unattainable" (p. 30).

ChatGPT as a Manifestation of Automated Translation

ChatGPT is a highly advanced language model that can be used for various language-related tasks, such as summarization, document improvement, and even the extraction of information. It simultaneously facilitates the creation of terminology glossaries. It is also an extensive language model that can be used for translation. Specifically, ChatGPT enhances the translation process by offering features such as correction, post-editing, and machine translation. It only requires a final check or output by a human. At the same time, it can serve purposes beyond mere translation. For instance, *to record, edit, and proofread* sentences, depending on the *order given to them by the human or through distant remote control*.

ChatGPT was primarily trained on a massive amount of text data. It handles difficult linguistic tasks, including text summarizing, context interpretation, and language formulation. As a result, it can perform well in the field of multilingual translation, not just for English but also for other languages, because it was trained on various multilingual text data.

Although ChatGPT lacks an integrated translation feature, it can be utilized for translation in English and over fifty other modern languages. This advancement has enabled translations between different languages to reach unprecedented levels, a task that humans were once reluctant to undertake. Throughout time, because of geographical, historical, and

contextual reasons, some languages were not offered the necessary support for interactions, while others became extinct and were later revived, such as Hebrew.

Though the accuracy of translation is great for languages generally used on the internet, such as English, ChatGPT's primary source of support is the internet. Therefore, the accuracy may decrease for languages that are not frequently used on the internet, as well as for languages specific to certain domains.

Meanwhile, ChatGPT translates by selecting the appropriate words and expressions for each document when the type of document is specified as:

- "Translate the text for the homepage into Romanian." or
- "Translate the text for finance terminology into English." or
- "Translate the text for computing software into Arabic."

The Usefulness of Classical Dictionaries in the Age of GPT

Striving to achieve perfect equivalence between the source text and the target text in translation is an unrealistic pursuit of perfection. Seleskovitch (1969), the pioneer of the Theory of the School of Paris in Translation, adds the following: "When we translate, we don't translate the language; we express in the other language the identical contents of the original linguistic messages (p. 271).

Suggestions for the Safe Use of ChatGPT

Identifying the challenges posed by ChatGPT to translators in general and to warned professionals stems from the fact that tools are guides but not ultimate guides; they must be used wisely and with caution. The results of the output not only require revision but also the input in general.

The following examples can serve as illustrations:

أعطى علي زهرة لزهرة

Can be reformulated before being added to the memory of ChatGPT as:

أعطى علي زهرة للمسماة زهرة

This strategy is called explication. It is also referred to as disambiguating, according to Hearne and Way (2006), and it is used to assist the machine in grasping the exact meaning of words. Allophones and homophones can pose problems for the machine. A suggestion that we, both, judge convenient for learners and beginners in translation to be adopted is to use ChatGPT as a convenient tool for translating. The suggestions arise from the valuable experience we gained while teaching translation and practicing automated translation at a European translation firm; they are also the result of observing my students in the Department of Philology and Language Studies.

1. Always translate with doubt and caution.
2. Never get a dictionary blindly, nor opt for a disreputable one. In the case of ChatGPT, no such choice is offered.
3. Learn how to use it correctly. ChatGPT doesn't give the user a choice.

4. Forget about the dictionary and try to understand the meaning out of context; try to use your cognitive skills to pick up the meaning. All that seems to be somewhat of a myth in the case of ChatGPT.
5. Start using a monolingual dictionary before checking a bilingual one; this can be provided by ChatGPT, which offers a feature known as thematic research in the same language based on the information it has provided.
6. Choose a good dictionary to use; an encyclopedic one seems to be better. ChatGPT suggests a text that is readily translated into the target language.
7. Make the difference between dictionaries used to learn languages and dictionaries used for translation.
8. It is recommended to use specialized dictionaries for specialized texts, general dictionaries for general ones, and even literary dictionaries. ChatGPT can draft non-contextualized glossaries; their use is not a matter of the translator.
9. Choose your dictionary; don't let the others do that for you.
10. Do not rely on the dictionary; instead, trust the context. If you are uncertain, place more confidence in your judgment than in ChatGPT.

Word Selection when Translating Using ChatGPT

Generally speaking, there are several crucial steps involved in the translation process. The translator starts by reading a document or the text to be translated. ChatGPT can be ordered to give more details about that content (input step). For instance, if you ask ChatGPT how a particular function is represented in the software handbook, it will provide you with the answer, which can sometimes be provided even by experts. There is a character limit on ChatGPT as well. Although the issue of time does not pose a challenge, it is a must that human proofreading intervenes to improve the formulation of the output suggested by ChatGPT, which is the same task needed when using a print-format dictionary.

Generally speaking, as a co-author, my European language closely resembles my native language, which may result in some differences in form and structure in the output. In the case of Arabic, challenges may go beyond the linguistic formulation to reach the meaning norms in relation to culture and values. Differences between Arabic and English go beyond the structural form of language to touch the system of norms adopted in the community, which is a translation indicator of the success of the translation product among the readership.

Thousands were killed in the raids.

In Arabic:

- قتل الالاف في الغارات .
- اشتشهد الالاف في الغارات .
- فقد الالاف ارواحهم في الغارات

Automatic translation can rarely pay attention to the semantic load expressed through the practical dimensions given to the sentence or translated fragment. Translating for a given audience considers the cultural dimensions prevailing among them to guarantee the usefulness of the translation. That is another limitation of ChatGPT translation, but in this context, even a printed dictionary may not accurately reflect the correlation. Specialists in the field of

translation have recently pointed out “translation hallucination” as a major shortcoming of using ChatGPT (Guerreiro et al., 2023; Peng et al., 2023;). In the case of simple content, chatbots can exceed human performance. However, chatbots lack high-order reasoning skills and rely on instructions offered by the user, a process known as “prompting” (Peng et al., 5630). In the case of complex translations of specialized texts such as legal documents, scientific literature, or medical jargon, what ChatGPT and similar language models tend to do is misinterpret the source text and generate a translated output that either includes inaccurate interpretations of the source text or misleading information. For this reason, the accuracy of the results generated by ChatGPT should be assessed to avoid erroneous translations.

Translators who choose to use AI technologies should be aware that “hallucinations are hard to reverse by merely scaling models trained with the same data” and that “employing more diverse models, trained on different data or with different procedures, as fallback systems can improve translation quality” (Guerreiro et al., 2023, p. 115). Nevertheless, considering the limited training data for AI models that use low-resource languages, human translators should determine the final creative direction based on their expertise, stylistic preferences, and understanding of the source language and the target language. In this framework, ChatGPT could act as a creative partner, suggesting recommendations to refine and implement. It is the interpretive faculty of the human translator that leads him to contextualize his target text.

Drafting Automated Glossaries or/and Dictionaries

Even though there are tools available for generating glossaries by identifying terms based on how often they appear in a specific context for use in translation, these tools have resulted in overlooking terms that are seen as commonly used, as well as those that are considered partially specialized or standard general terms used in both contexts. Glossaries as terminological data, when manually drafted, seek to exclude general terms. Therefore, it is necessary to manually extract terms from the lists prepared. With ChatGPT, only the terms designated as keywords can be extracted and organized for appropriate use. Post-editing is still a must, nevertheless, because it dramatically reduces the workload and contributes to time management when translating between languages and codes. In the case of human translation, dictionaries provide only one contextual possibility, which may change according to audience, language register, and its similarity with English. ChatGPT may struggle to envision the target audience for which the translated discourse should be tailored, as it cannot contextualize and interpret effectively.

Print format dictionaries can provide a solution in cases of discourse ambiguity, as they are paired with human interpretation of fragments when their application is tailored to the translation’s target audience. Terms are sometimes selected according to the geographical context, a challenge that appears to be less investigated by ChatGPT. The dictionary in print format, whether general or specialized, may provide different options for the translated term.

Conclusion

Dictionaries are helpful tools for translators, whether they are in print or electronic format. They can be used to find the perfect word or synonym, as well as sometimes to find fragments of a word. Due to their significance, dictionaries are frequently the focus of

extensive research and debate on safe and appropriate usage, whether in language instruction or translation. It has been demonstrated how the tendency to view the act of translation as a lexical exercise offers, sometimes, only a limited understanding, either for humans or for ChatGPT as translators. When a message is transferred from the source language to the target language, the translator is also dealing with two different cultural systems simultaneously, which isn't a concern for the machine. This particular aspect seems not to be sufficiently taken into consideration when reviewing the details and possibilities some dictionaries offer. Practitioners and translation experts who regard translation equivalence as being essentially a transfer of the message from the source text to the target text and who have a pragmatic, semantic, or functionally oriented approach to translation have extensively viewed the process of translating from different points of view and have approached translation from various perspectives, including linguistic, cultural, and pragmatic.

The difficulty in defining equivalence from the perspective of the translation process, or either from the perspective of the machine or that of the human, seems to result in the impossibility of having a universal approach to this notion that even the dictionary failed to attain a perfect equivalence at the level of discourse, namely. This view seems to pose too many translation problems since it is not very likely that the translator finds difficulties related to the meanings of words. However, the translator will have to face specific problems when dealing with 'text type.' It is impossible to postulate the existence of a general frame that can provide a cognitive explanation for the knowledge that language users possess homogeneously when using dictionaries. Idiomatic expressions frequently pose many problems to a translator, who is supposed to balance the idioms of different cultures. Most idiomatic expressions contain conventionalized metaphors that reflect the images created by society to talk about the reality surrounding them.

These images symbolize the habits, beliefs, and cultural postulates shared by a given community. All these are frequently not obvious in dictionaries. The dictionary we should trust in translation is the one that is available in our minds, not in our hands and pockets. The latter is useful when looking for explanations and meanings and for learning a foreign language, but when translating, no individual is attuned to the fact that the essence of translation can endorse or declare that the ultimate aid is either the glossary or the dictionary. Dictionaries are double-edged arms in translation, so handle them with extreme care.

While the dictionary in print format demonstrated resistance to all technology aids that were occasionally successful in attempting to replace it, ChatGpt might be seen as a phenomenon to take into consideration as a translation help. The ability to approximate and understand translations is the greatest tool for translators, as it helps them contextualize their work; using ChatGpt as a translation aid is needed but not required. The human has invented the tool; he

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Statement of Absence of Conflict of Interest

The above-mentioned authors hereby solemnly declare that they are not and shall not be in any situation that could give rise to a conflict of interest in what concerns the findings and recommendations contained in this academic article.

Statement of AI Use

The authors did not use any AI tools to write the text.

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