sectors, and the broader impact on knowledge dissemination and access.

Conclusion. As we stand at the crossroads of integrity, open science, and artificial intelligence, the choices made today will reverberate through the fabric of academia and society. It is imperative that we approach this intersection with a commitment to maintaining the highest ethical standards, fostering collaboration, and leveraging the transformative potential of AI responsibly.

By embracing the challenges and opportunities presented at this crossroads, academia can lead the way in shaping a future where technological advancements, ethical considerations, and the principles of open science converge harmoniously. The journey ahead requires a collective commitment to forging a path that upholds the integrity of research, promotes open collaboration, and harnesses the power of artificial intelligence for the betterment of knowledge and society at large.

Key words: AI, integrity, technology, science, methodology.

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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AI IN ACADEMIC ROUTINE

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The mutual benefit of the human-AI relationship in this system is obvious. In order to prepare translators for successful interlingual communication in the conditions of digitization of most types of human activity, it is necessary to consider the issue of changes in the content of translator education, carefully and comprehensively which

include not only effective dialogue between people (translator) and AI (automatic translation programs) within the framework of the translation binomial and features of electronic media.

It is necessary to clarify and supplement the content of the educational component of a translator in the digital era, which involves, first of all, the introduction of new disciplines aimed at both the development of new competencies and the improvement of previously acquired ones in the secondary general education system, in particular: professional "translated reading", "home" text processing, post-machine editing of texts, search, processing and verification of information in the "big data" system, etc.

Currently, so-called post-editing is used, that is, editing of texts translated by machine translation programs. In order to clarify the content of translator training, it is also necessary to determine the areas of interlanguage communication that are most likely to be automated in the near future. This involves a careful study of the feasibility of including in the educational program the development of sectoral translation skills (legal, medical, technical, etc.), based on the assimilation of complexes of special terminology, in order to establish the most effective balance between memorizing and searching for linguistic information.

Some new algorithms can be developed and here there some ways of its implementation in academic process:

AI-powered language learning platforms offer personalized learning experiences. These tools analyze the learner's strengths and weaknesses to tailor lessons accordingly, improving language skills in translation-specific areas like vocabulary, grammar, and idiomatic expressions.

AI-driven machine translation tools like Google Translate, DeepL, and Microsoft Translator provide immediate translations for various languages. While not perfect, they assist in understanding texts quickly, allowing students to focus on nuances and context rather than basic translation.

Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools with AI capabilities, such as SDL Trados, memoQ, or Wordfast, use translation memory databases to store previously translated segments. This can help

students maintain consistency and efficiency in their translations, especially when working on large projects or with repetitive content.

AI helps in building and managing terminology databases. Tools like Sketch Engine or SDL MultiTerm use AI algorithms to suggest relevant terminology, aiding students in maintaining consistency and accuracy across translations.

AI-driven tools analyze cultural nuances and context, supporting students in understanding idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and colloquialisms that are crucial in translation accuracy.

AI-driven quality assessment tools like Grammarly or ProWritingAid assist in proofreading and editing translations. They can help identify grammatical errors, suggest improvements, and enhance the overall quality of translated content.

Academic programs include modules or courses on AI-driven translation technologies. Students can learn how to effectively use these tools, understand their limitations, and harness their capabilities to improve translation efficiency and accuracy.

Academic training also covers ethical considerations related to AI in translation, such as the responsibility of translators in ensuring the accuracy of AI-generated translations and maintaining professional standards.

While AI greatly assists in the academic training of translators, it's crucial for students to complement their learning with deep language understanding, cultural immersion, and critical thinking skills. This combination allows translators to leverage AI as a powerful tool while adding their human expertise in ensuring accurate, contextually appropriate translations.