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## **TRANSLATION IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: MODERN CHALLENGES**

In the modern globalized world, translation plays a crucial role in facilitating communication between countries, international organisations, and cultures. The primary challenge lies in maintaining neutrality amidst information wars, where language is increasingly used for manipulating and propaganda. Translations helps everyone understand each other in political negotiations, legal agreement, and intercultural dialogue [3].

Due to the rapid development of globalization, digital communications, and international integration processes, the role of translations has grown significantly. However, these changes have also brought new challenges that require translators not only linguistic competence, but also cultural awareness, subject knowledge, and technological skills [5].

Translation in international relations is closely related to the concept of intercultural communication and serves a bridge between different political systems, legal frameworks, and cultural traditions [3]. In a diplomatic context, translation must be accurate, neutral, and clear, as even small misunderstandings can lead to serious political consequences. Translation in diplomacy is not simply the transmission of words, but an important tool for establishing mutual understanding between countries.

Scholars emphasize that translation in diplomacy is not neutral act but a form of interpretation that may influence how messages are perceived [6]. According to modern translation studies, translators act as mediators who shape communication between parties [5]. This is particularly important negotiations, where languages reflect political intentions, ideological position, and cultural values.

Furthermore, translation operates within framework of global diplomacy, including public diplomacy and digital diplomacy [4]. In these contexts, translation is used not only in official documents but also in media communication, social networks, and international public discourse. Therefore, it becomes a strategic instrument of «soft power», contributing to the formation of a country's image on the global stage [1].

One of the key challenges in translation within international relations is the constantly increasing amount and pace of information exchange [5]. In modern fast-moving conditions, translators are often required to work under time pressure. The need for quick communication in international organizations and diplomatic missions also raises the risk of mistakes and misunderstanding.

Another major challenge is the complexity of specialized terminology. International relations cover various areas, including politics, law, economics, and security [3]. Each of these fields has its own system of terms, which means that translators need to possess interdisciplinary knowledge. In legal and diplomatic texts, even a small inaccuracy can change the meaning of a statement or agreement, potentially causing misunderstanding or even conflicts.

Cultural differences also present a major challenge. Translation is not only about language but also about conveying cultural meaning and context [6]. Different cultures have distinct communication styles, values, and norms, which must be carefully considered. Ignoring this difference can lead to misunderstanding or even diplomatic tension.

In addition, political sensitivity is a critical factor. Translators often work with politically charged texts, where the choice of words can have significant consequences [5]. Translators must maintain neutrality and accurately represent the original message, which requires a high level of professionalism and careful ethical consideration.

The rapid development of technology has profoundly transformed the field of translation. Machine translation and artificial intelligence tools have become widely used in international communication [8]. These technologies allow faster work with large texts and are increasingly integrated into the working processes of international organization.

However, machine translation still faces several limitations. It often struggles with context, ambiguity and cultural nuances [7]. Therefore, human translators are still necessary, especially in important areas such as diplomacy and legal translation. Their role is gradually changing, as they increasingly focus on reviewing and improving machine-generated translations.

Moreover, digital diplomacy and the use of social media have introduced new formats of communication, including multimedia content, live interpretation, and real-time translation [4]. These developments require that translators adapt to new technologies and develop additional skills, such as working with audiovisual content and digital platforms.

In conclusion, translation in international relations is a complex and changing field and it is important for communication between countries. It is not only about words, but also culture, politics, and communication [3].

Even though machine translation is being used more and more, human translators are still very important [8]. Translators are not only language experts, but also important participants in international communication, and their work affects diplomacy and global cooperation. That is why it is important to develop translation skills, including language, cultural, and technological abilities to deal with modern challenges.

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