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# COLLABORATIVE TRANSLATION IN THE WEB 2.0 ERA

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**Abstract.** The emergence of Web 2.0 technologies has significantly transformed the field of written translation, shifting it from an individual, linear activity to a collaborative and interactive process. Collaborative translation refers to translation practices in which multiple participants—often geographically dispersed—work together through online platforms to produce, revise, and evaluate translated texts. This article explores how Web 2.0 tools such as wikis, cloud-based computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, and crowdsourcing platforms have reshaped translation workflows, redefined the role of translators, and influenced translation quality. While collaborative translation offers advantages such as increased efficiency, knowledge sharing, and community feedback, it also raises challenges related to quality control, authorship, and professional ethics. The article concludes by highlighting the growing importance of collaborative competence in contemporary translation practice.

**Keywords:** Collaborative translation; Web 2.0; crowdsourcing; CAT tools; written translation

**Annotatsiya.** Web 2.0 texnologiyalarining paydo bo‘lishi yozma tarjima sohasini sezilarli darajada o‘zgartirdi va uni individual, chiziqli faoliyatdan hamkorlikka asoslangan va interaktiv jarayonga aylantirdi. Hamkorlikdagi tarjima bir nechta ishtirokchilar — ko‘pincha geografik jihatdan bir-biridan uzoqda joylashgan — onlayn platformalar orqali birgalikda tarjima matnlarini yaratish, tahrirlash va baholashda qatnashadigan tarjima amaliyotlarini anglatadi. Ushbu maqolada viki-platformalar, bulutli kompyuter yordamidagi tarjima (CAT) vositalari va kraudsorsing platformalari kabi Web 2.0 vositalari tarjima ish jarayonlarini qanday qayta shakllantirgani, tarjimonlarning rolini qanday qayta belgilagani hamda tarjima sifatiga qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatgani tahlil qilinadi. Hamkorlikdagi tarjima samaradorlikning oshishi, bilim almashuvi va jamoaviy fikr-mulohazalar kabi afzalliklarga ega bo‘lsa-da, sifat nazorati, mualliflik va professional etika bilan bog‘liq muammolarni ham yuzaga keltiradi. Maqola zamonaviy tarjima amaliyotida hamkorlik kompetensiyasining tobora ortib borayotgan ahamiyatini ta’kidlash bilan yakunlanadi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Hamkorlikdagi tarjima; Web 2.0; kraudsorsing; CAT vositalari; yozma tarjima

**Аннотация.** Появление технологий Web 2.0 существенно изменило сферу письменного перевода, превратив его из индивидуальной, линейной деятельности в совместный и интерактивный процесс. Совместный перевод представляет собой переводческую практику, в рамках которой несколько участников — зачастую географически удалённых друг от друга — совместно работают на онлайн-платформах над созданием, редактированием и оценкой переводных текстов. В данной статье рассматривается, каким образом инструменты Web 2.0, такие как вики-платформы, облачные системы компьютерной поддержки перевода (CAT) и краудсорсинговые платформы, повлияли на

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рабочие процессы перевода, переосмыслили роль переводчика и отразились на качестве перевода. Несмотря на такие преимущества совместного перевода, как повышение эффективности, обмен знаниями и обратная связь со стороны сообщества, он также порождает проблемы, связанные с контролем качества, авторством и профессиональной этикой. В заключение подчёркивается возрастающая значимость совместной компетентности в современной переводческой практике.

**Ключевые слова:** Совместный перевод; Web 2.0; краудсорсинг; CAT-инструменты; письменный перевод

## Introduction

Web 2.0 technologies are characterized by user participation, interactivity, and content sharing. Unlike earlier stages of the web, where users mainly consumed information, Web 2.0 enables them to actively create, modify, and collaborate on content. In the field of written translation, this shift has led to the rise of collaborative translation practices, where translation is no longer the exclusive domain of a single professional translator. Instead, it often involves communities of translators, editors, and users working together in digital environments.

### Concept of Collaborative Translation

Collaborative translation can be defined as a translation process in which multiple contributors participate in the production of a target text through shared digital platforms. These contributors may include professional translators, amateur volunteers, subject-matter experts, and end users. Collaboration may occur at various stages of the translation process, including drafting, revising, terminology management, and quality assessment. This approach contrasts with traditional translation models that emphasize individual authorship and linear workflows.

### Web 2.0 Technologies Supporting Collaboration

Several Web 2.0 tools facilitate collaborative translation. Wikis allow users to jointly translate and edit texts while tracking revisions. Cloud-based CAT tools, such as shared translation memory systems, enable multiple translators to work on the same project simultaneously, ensuring consistency and efficiency. Crowdsourcing platforms invite large communities to contribute translations, particularly for digital content such as software interfaces, websites, and social media texts. These technologies promote real-time interaction, transparency, and collective problem-solving.

### Benefits of Collaborative Translation

One major advantage of collaborative translation is increased efficiency. Tasks can be divided among multiple contributors, reducing turnaround time. Collaboration also enhances knowledge sharing, as participants can exchange linguistic, cultural, and technical expertise. Furthermore, feedback mechanisms such as comments and peer review can improve translation quality by allowing errors to be identified and corrected quickly. In educational contexts, collaborative translation supports learning by encouraging interaction and reflection among students.

### Challenges and Limitations

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Despite its advantages, collaborative translation presents several challenges. Quality control can be difficult when contributors have varying levels of linguistic competence and translation experience. Issues of authorship and responsibility may arise, particularly in crowdsourced projects. Additionally, professional translators may perceive collaborative models as a threat to traditional professional standards and economic stability. Managing collaboration effectively therefore requires clear guidelines, moderation, and ethical frameworks.

The Changing Role of the Translator

In the Web 2.0 era, translators increasingly assume roles beyond text production. They may act as coordinators, editors, or community moderators within collaborative environments. This shift requires new skills, including digital literacy, teamwork, and communication abilities. As a result, translator training programs are gradually incorporating collaborative tools and practices to prepare students for contemporary professional realities.

## Conclusion

Collaborative translation in the Web 2.0 era represents a significant transformation in written translation practices. By enabling participation, interaction, and shared knowledge construction, Web 2.0 technologies have expanded the possibilities of translation while also introducing new challenges. Understanding and managing collaborative translation effectively is essential for both professional translators and translation educators in an increasingly connected digital world.

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