

Kasperė, Ramunė; Horbačauskienė, Jolita; Liubinienė, Vilmantė; Motiejūnienė, Jurgita; Patašienė, Irena and Patašius, Martynas. 2024. Machine Translation and Society: The Case of Lithuania. Kaunas: Kaunas University of Technology.

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The monograph *Machine Translation and Society: The Case of Lithuania* (2024) by Ramunė Kasperė, Jolita Horbačauskienė, Vilmantė Liubinienė, Jurgita Motiejūnienė, Irena Patašienė, and Martynas Patašius provides valuable insights into the use and acceptability of machine translation from the perspectives of usability, translation quality, and end-user satisfaction. The authors focus on the most pressing issues related to machine translation practice, its impact on end-users and society, as well as critical topics such as machine translation sustainability and ethics. This approach is highly innovative not only in its selection of research topics but also in its comprehensive analysis of machine translation within a societal context. By offering fresh perspectives, the monograph has the potential to stimulate further research initiatives that address often overlooked aspects of machine translation use and application in its broadest sense.

The monograph aims to study and evaluate the use of machine translation technologies to identify potential challenges in multilingual communication. Particularly noteworthy is its focus on end users' perspectives on machine translation—an aspect that has been largely overlooked in existing research but has significant potential to introduce new insights into machine translation research and development. In this regard, the authors employ a thorough research methodology, avoiding overgeneralisations and carefully considering the specific ways in which different respondent groups (categorised by age, education, language proficiency, and motivation) use and perceive machine translation.

The argumentation is clear and well-founded, drawing on extensive research into existing approaches and resources. The findings are rigorously interpreted, taking into account the cultural, communicative, and sociological dimensions of the issue—an approach that, in my opinion, has not always been the norm in studies of machine translation practice. An additional strength of the monograph lies in its identification and analysis of machine translation challenges in the context of low-resource languages (in this case, Lithuanian), providing a valuable foundation for further research in culturally and linguistically similar scenarios.