

# GenAI for Translators: An Introduction to LLMs and their Usage

Antonio Toral

#TQ26: Traduction & Qualité 2026

Université de Lille, 30/01/2026



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1. NMT and LLMs 101. What is different?
2. What is the current SOTA in MT?
3. Can MT be creative? And natural?
4. Why and how LLMs in your own computer?

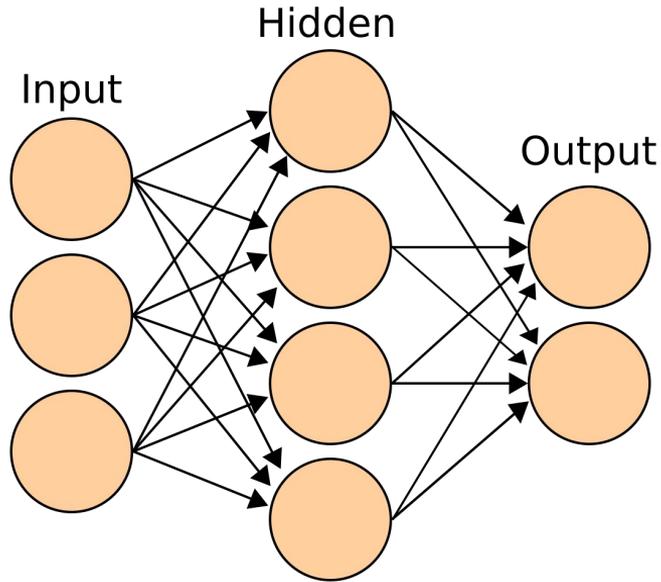
# 1. LLMs 101

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“Les outils d’IA générative quant à eux font une apparition remarquée avec une utilisation présente chez 34% des agences et 43% des indépendants.”

# NMT and LLMs 101

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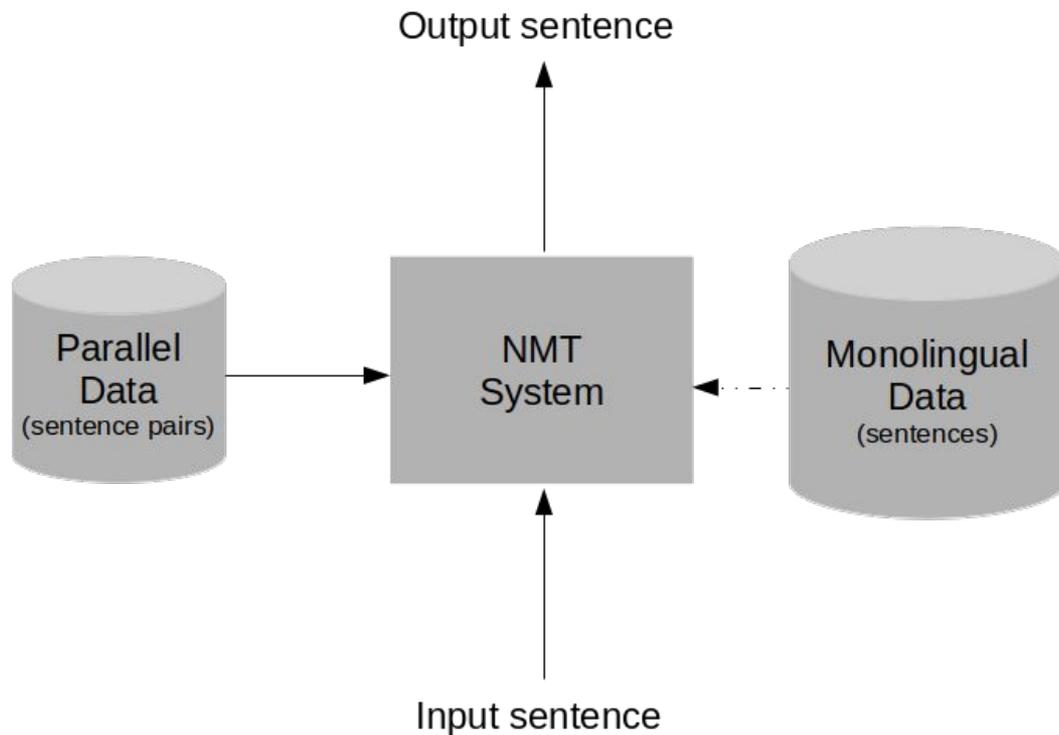
Source: Wikipedia (GFDL)

- 3 layers
  - 1 input
  - 1 hidden
  - 1 output
- 20 parameters

GPT-4: 1.76 trillion parameters (estimated)  
**1,760,000,000,000**

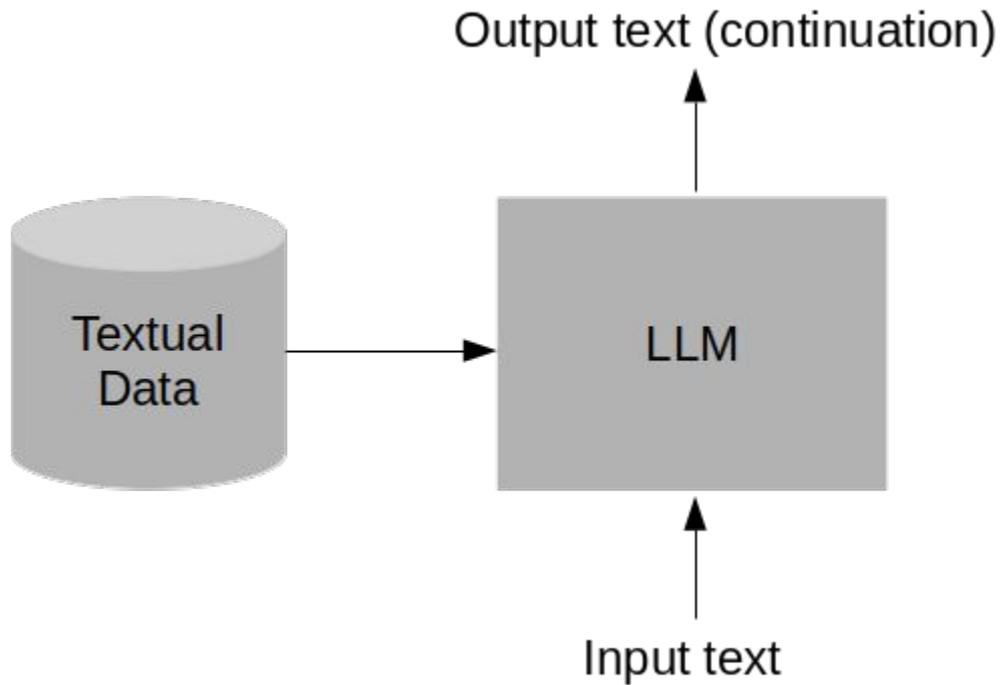
# NMT: predict the translation

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# LLM: predict the next word

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# LLM Types

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- **Base.** Trained to predict the next word in a text



# LLM Types

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- **Base.** Trained to predict the next word in a text
- **Instruct.** Post trained with some tasks (instructions)
- **With “reasoning”.** Post trained to reply in two parts
  1. “reasoning” about the problem
  2. answer

# Translations by LLMs vs NMT

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- Beyond simply translating
- Use of global context
- Better quality for languages with many resources
- Less literal translations (Raunak et al., 2023)



- Higher computational cost

## 2. SOTA MT

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“la TA [est utilisé] par environ 1 professionnel sur 2. Les outils d’IA générative quant à eux font une apparition remarquée avec une utilisation présente chez 34% des agences et 43% des indépendants.”

# Research: WMT 2025

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- Best system: a general-purpose LLM
  - Gemini 2.5 Pro ('thinking' mode)
- Good results from 'small' LLMs optimised for MT
  - Effective techniques: distillation, reinforcement learning, etc.
  - Models: Shy-hunyuan-MT (7B) (Zheng et al. 2025), Algharb (14B) (Wang et al. 2025)

# Human eval @ WMT'25

English→Italian			
Rank	System	Human	AutoRank
1-4	Gemini-2.5-Pro	79.4	4.4
1-4	GemTrans	79.4	5.2
1-4	GPT-4.1	79.0	4.5
1-4	Shy-hunyuan-MT	78.7	1.0
5-7	CommandA-WMT	75.5	2.6
5-8	Mistral-Medium?	73.8	7.1
5-10	CommandA	73.2	8.4
6-10	Claude-4	72.1	8.4
7-10	UvA-MT	71.8	5.3
7-10	DeepSeek-V3?	71.7	6.1
11-11	Qwen3-235B	67.0	7.2
12-13	TowerPlus-9B[M]	61.2	11.3
12-13	IRB-MT	60.3	10.2
14-16	SalamandraTA	57.5	10.3
14-16	AyaExpansE-8B	57.0	14.9
14-16	EuroLLM-9B[M]	56.6	15.2
17-18	Gemma-3-12B	53.6	15.5
17-18	Lanigo	53.4	7.6
19-34	15 systems not human-evaluated		...

# Industry (Pangeanic, 2025)

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Disadvantages of LLMs: hallucinations, terminology handling, high computational cost

## Recommendations

- **NMT** for large volumes of data, with specific terminology, and privacy-sensitive
- **LLMs** for creative, narrative, and marketing texts
- **Hybrid** (NMT and LLMs): NMT-level control with LLM-level fluency

# 3.1. Creative MT?

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“les textes générés automatiquement peuvent-ils être aussi créatifs que des textes rédigés par des professionnel(le)s de la traduction ?”

# 3.1. Creative MT?

---

Creativity requires both  
**originality** and  
**effectiveness.**

Runco and Jaeger 2012, 93



# How to Annotate Creativity? Novelty

Bayer-Hohenwarter (2009, 2011)

Everything  
was perfectly swell.

Unit of  
creative  
potential  
(UCP)

Todo  
era absolutamente  
maravilloso.

Reproduction (R)

Todo  
iba viento en popa.

Creative shift (CS)

# How to Annotate Creativity? Errors

---

Chicago Lying-in  
Hospital

Hospital Chicago  
Lying-in

R: Hospital de  
Maternidad de Chicago

CS: Hospital Materno  
Infantil de la Ciudad

Error (E)

# How to Annotate Creativity? Formula

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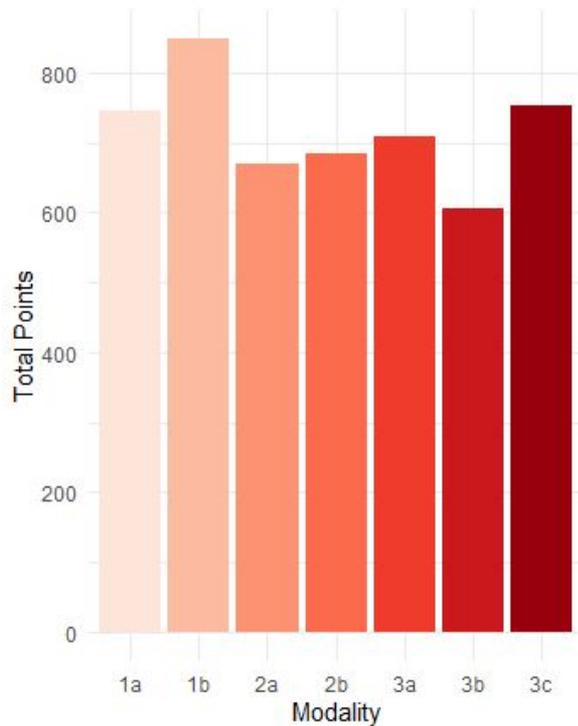
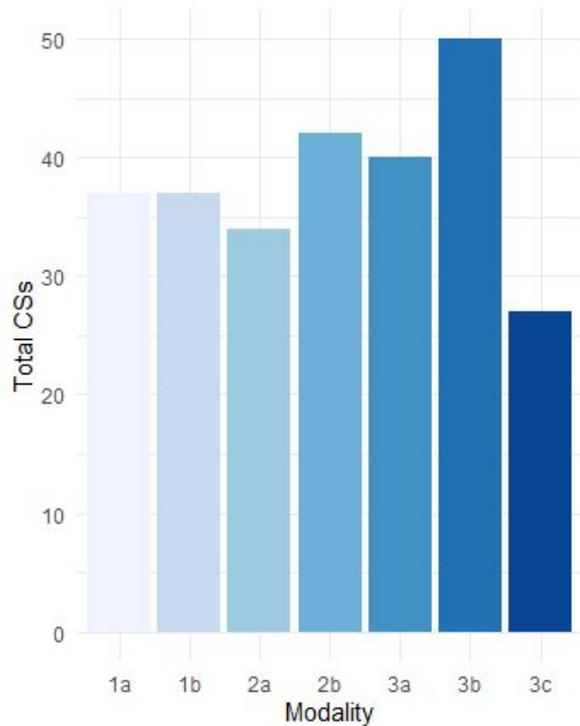
Guerberof-Arenas and Toral (2022)

$$CI = \left( \frac{\#CSs}{\#UCPs} - \frac{\#error\ points}{\#words\ in\ ST} \right) * 100$$

Novelty

Errors

# Results (Du et al. 2025)



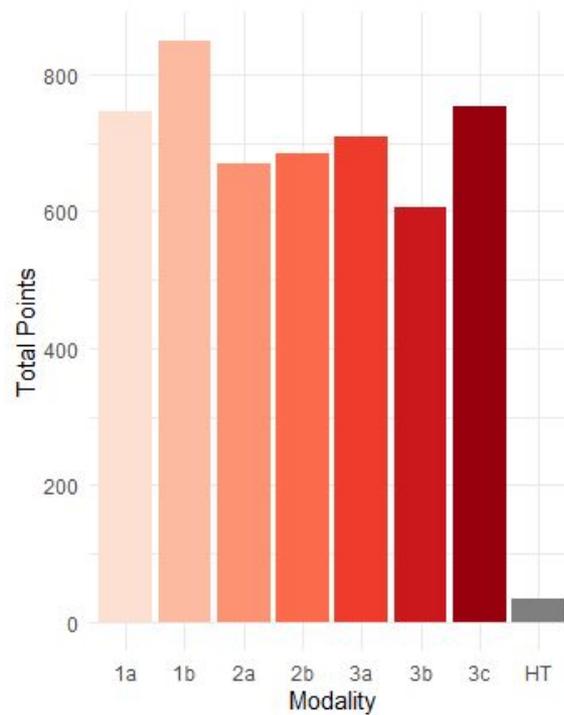
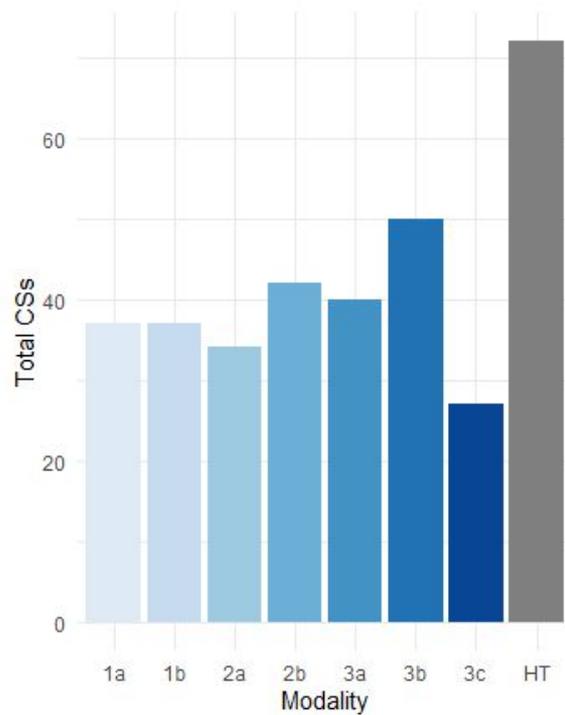
1a-3a: ChatGPT  
(other)

3b: ChatGPT  
(optimal)

3c: NMT

# Results (Du et al. 2025)

---



## 3.2. Natural MT?

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“Des études ont montré que parmi les enjeux posés par les outils qui fournissent automatiquement des traductions se trouve la standardisation de la langue qui est générée. On parle ainsi de «machine translationese »”

# Machine Translationese

---

- Vanmassenhove et al. (2019). Less lexical variety in MT than HT
  - MT overgenerates frequent words and undergenerates infrequent words
- Webster et al. (2020). Syntactic structure of MT similar to that of ST
- Toral (2019). MT>PE>HT in terms of simplicity and interference from ST
- Loock (2020). Supporting qualitative analyses

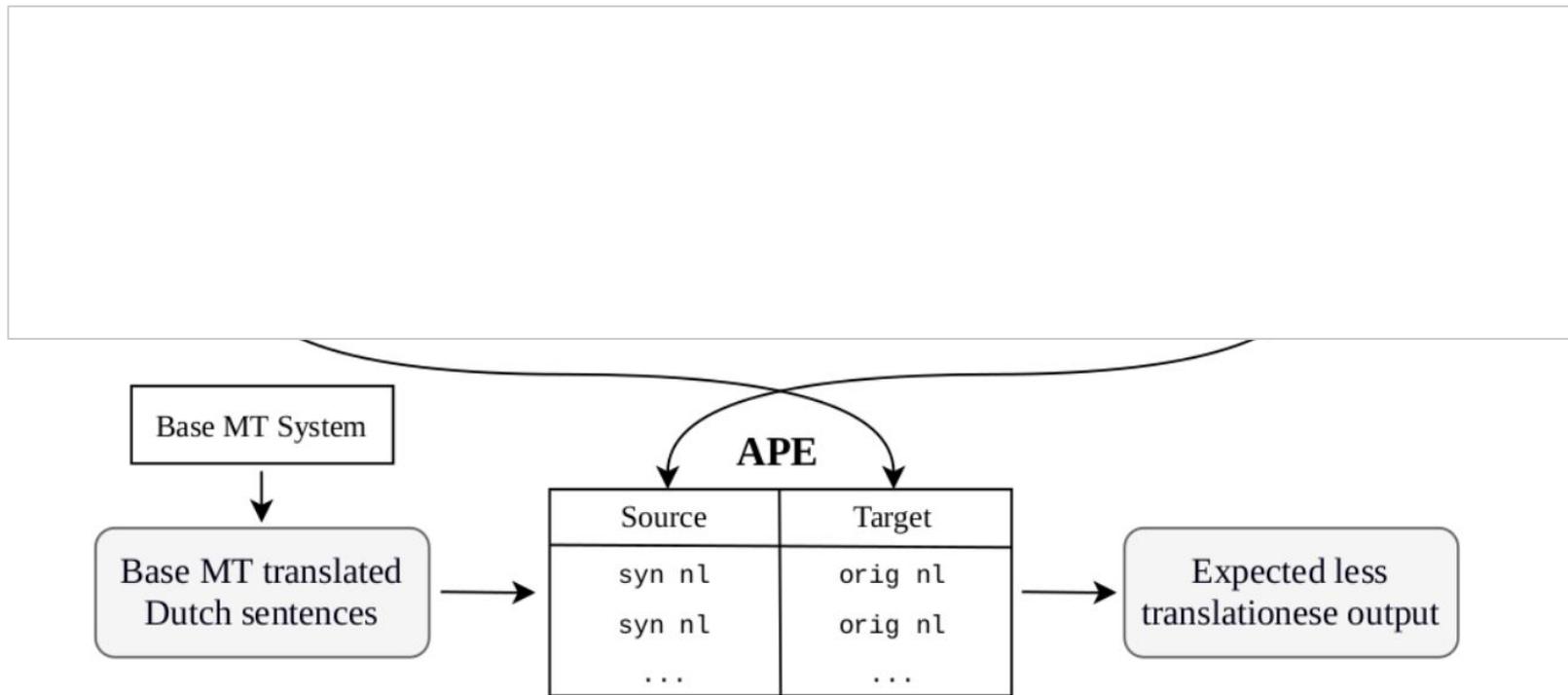
# Reducing Machine Translationese

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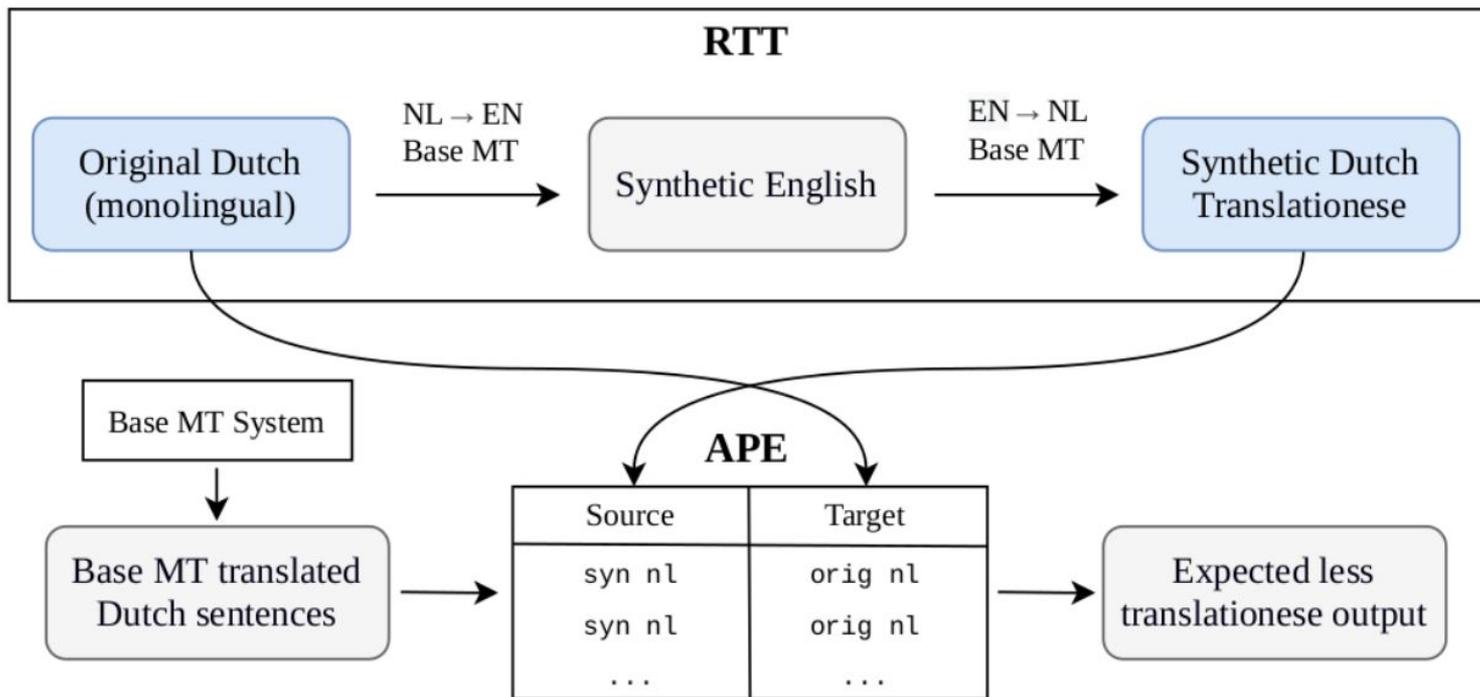
- Automatic Post-editing (APE) (Freitag et al., 2019)
- Tagging (Freitag et al., 2022)
- LLMs (Raunak et al., 2023; Li et al. 2025)
- Reinforcement learning (Lai et al. 2025)

# APE (Freitag et al. 2019)

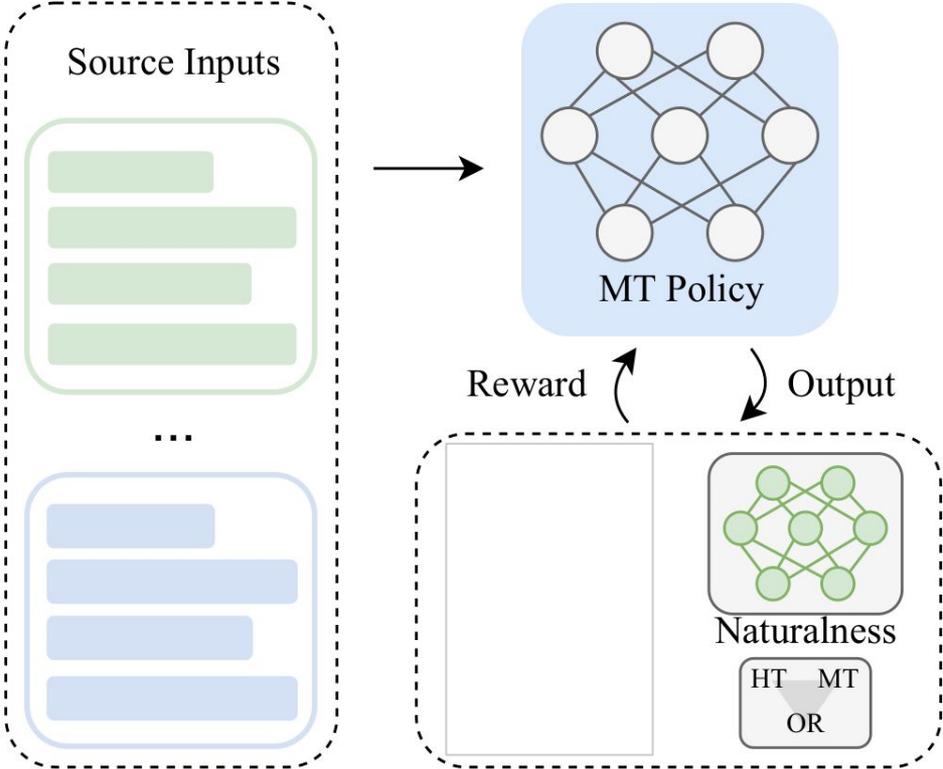
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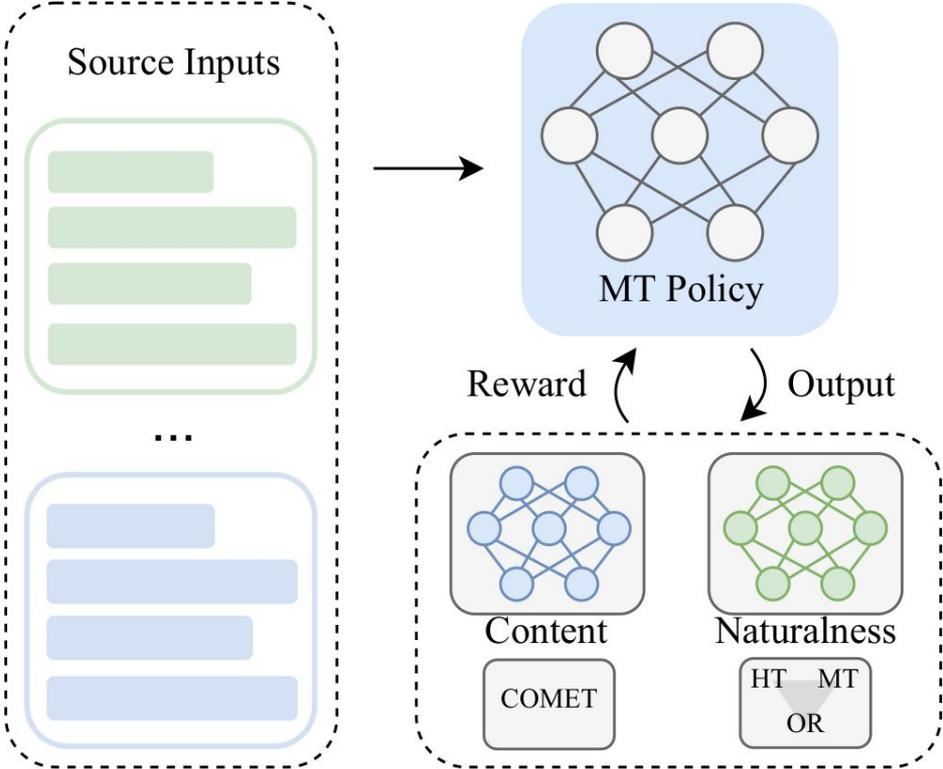
# APE (Freitag et al. 2019)



# Reinforcement Learning (Lai et al. 2025)



# Reinforcement Learning (Lai et al. 2025)



# Reinforcement Learning (Lai et al. 2025)

---

	<b>MetricX↓</b>	<b>HT-OR</b>	<b>MT-HT</b>	<b>MTLD</b>
HT				
Base MT				
Tagging				
RW (HT-OR)				
RW (MT-HT)				

# Reinforcement Learning (Lai et al. 2025)

---

	MetricX↓	HT-OR	MT-HT	MTLD
HT	-	32.9	69.3	96.0
Base MT	<b>2.66</b>	28.1	18.9	90.4
Tagging	2.87	<b>33.0</b>	<b><u>42.6</u></b>	<b><u>95.8</u></b>
RW (HT-OR)	2.83	<b><u>34.0</u></b>	25.5	91.0
RW (MT-HT)	<b><u>2.63</u></b>	26.1	<b>26.6</b>	<b>93.3</b>

# 4. LLMs on Your Machine

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“Enfin la question de la créativité en traduction pose la question de l’acte créatif en lien avec la propriété intellectuelle”

# LLMs Online. Privacy

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When we use a service such as Claude, or ChatGPT...

- ... our input **data** travels to a Data Center
- ... a gen AI model is queried with our data
- ... we get the **result** back

Data can travel safely through the Internet, but...

... **what do** AI providers do with **our data**?

When you don't pay for a product, it may be that you are the product

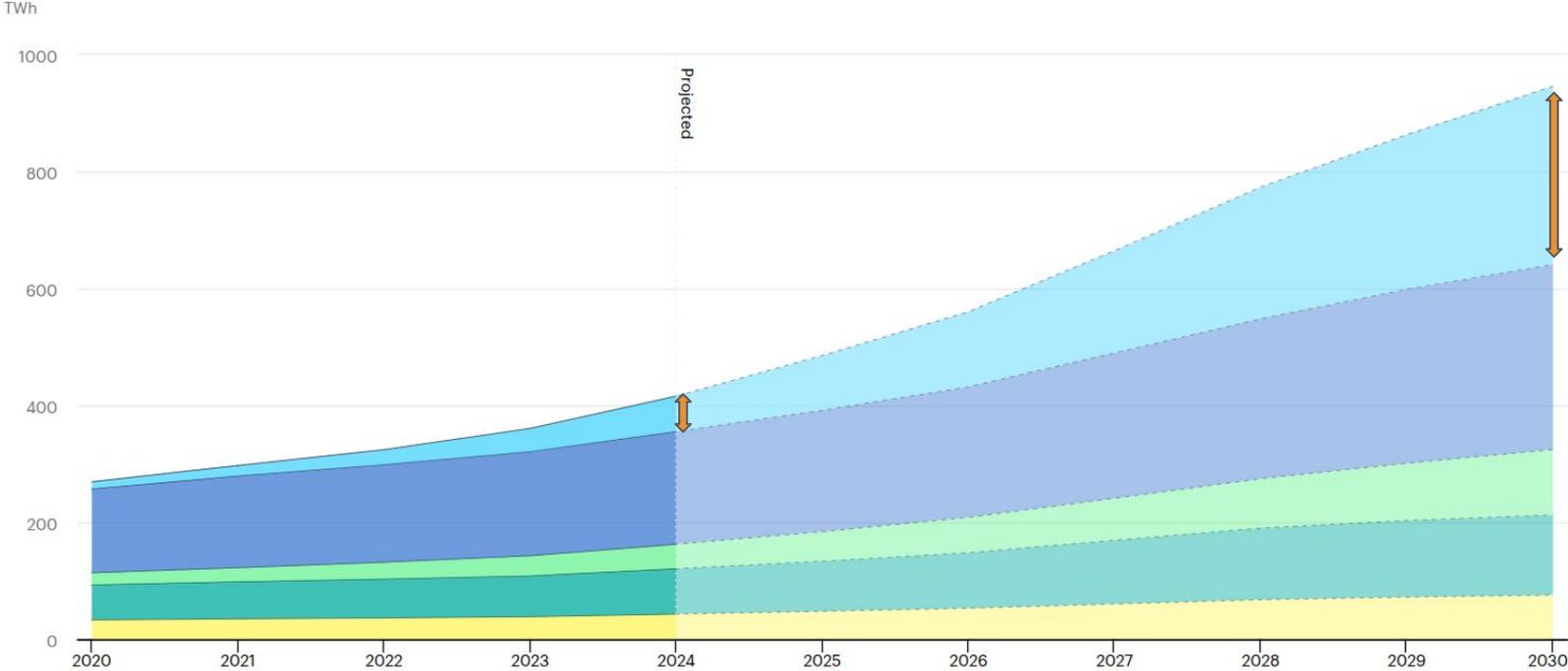
# LLMs Online. Data centers

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According to *International Energy Agency* (IEA) they consume 3% of the world's energy

# LLMs Online. Data centers



IEA. Licence: CC BY 4.0

NEW ✨ v0.7.3 is now live on GitHub. Check it out!



# Ask Jan

The best of open-source AI in an easy-to-use product.



Download for Linux (Deb)



Join community



15k+



Download for Mac

57.3 MB



Download for Windows

47.1 MB



Download for Linux (Applmage)

137.6 MB



Download for Linux (Deb)

72.1 MB

# Jan. Models



## Hugging Face

The screenshot shows the Hugging Face model hub interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search or enter Hugging Face URL". Below the search bar, there are filter options: "All", "On-device", and "Cloud". A dropdown menu shows "Most downloaded".

On the left side, there are filter settings:

- Filters** (Reset)
- Compatible with my device
- Context length** (Info icon): A slider from 0 to 1M, currently set at 0.
- Model size**: A slider from 0 to 44GB, currently set from 0 to 44GB.

On the right side, there are three model cards:

- Qwen3**: 461.79MB. Status: **Cancel** (49.26% downloaded). Description: Qwen Team developed and released the Qwen3 series, a state-of-the-art family of language models optimized for advanced reasoning, dialogue, instruction-following, and agentic use cases. Qwen3 introduces innovative thinking/non-thinking mode switching, long context...  
Qwen Team | 6 versions | 3258 downloads
- Tinyllama**: 745.82MB. Status: **Download**.
- Llama3.2**: 869.28MB. Status: **Download**.

At the bottom of the interface, there is a "Downloading" progress bar at 49.26% and a system monitor icon showing "System Monitor Jan v0.5.16".

# Jan. Interacting

The screenshot shows the Jan AI chat interface. At the top, there's a window title 'Jan' with standard window controls. Below that is a search bar and a 'Recents' list containing a chat titled 'What is important to c...'. The main chat area shows a user message: 'What is important to consider when using generative AI on your own computer?'. Below this is the AI's response, starting with 'Here's a breakdown of important considerations when using generative AI on your own computer:' followed by three numbered sections: '1. Hardware & Resource Demands:', '2. Model Selection and Size:', and '3. Software and Libraries:'. Each section contains specific advice. At the bottom, there's a 'Scroll to bottom' button and a text input field with the placeholder 'Ask me anything...'. The selected model is 'gemma2:2b'.

Jan

Nov 28, 2025, 10:40 AM

Here's a breakdown of important considerations when using generative AI on your own computer:

**1. Hardware & Resource Demands:**

- CPU Power:** Generative AI tasks are CPU-intensive. A powerful CPU (e.g., AMD Ryzen or Intel Core i7 series) is crucial for smooth performance.
- RAM:** You'll need ample RAM (8GB or more) to handle large datasets and model loading.
- GPU (Graphics Processing Unit):** A dedicated GPU is highly recommended for faster training, especially for advanced models and datasets. NVIDIA GPUs are popular choices.
- Storage:** Large models and datasets can occupy significant disk space. Ensure you have sufficient storage (SSD recommended).

**2. Model Selection and Size:**

- Model Complexity:** Consider the task and desired output. Simple models like text-davinci-003 are easier to run on personal computers compared to complex, large-scale models.
- Model Size:** Larger models tend to offer better performance but require more resources. Smaller models are easier to run locally but might be less accurate.

**3. Software and Libraries:**

- Operating System:** Ensure compatibility with your chosen AI

Scroll to bottom ↓

Ask me anything...

gemma2:2b

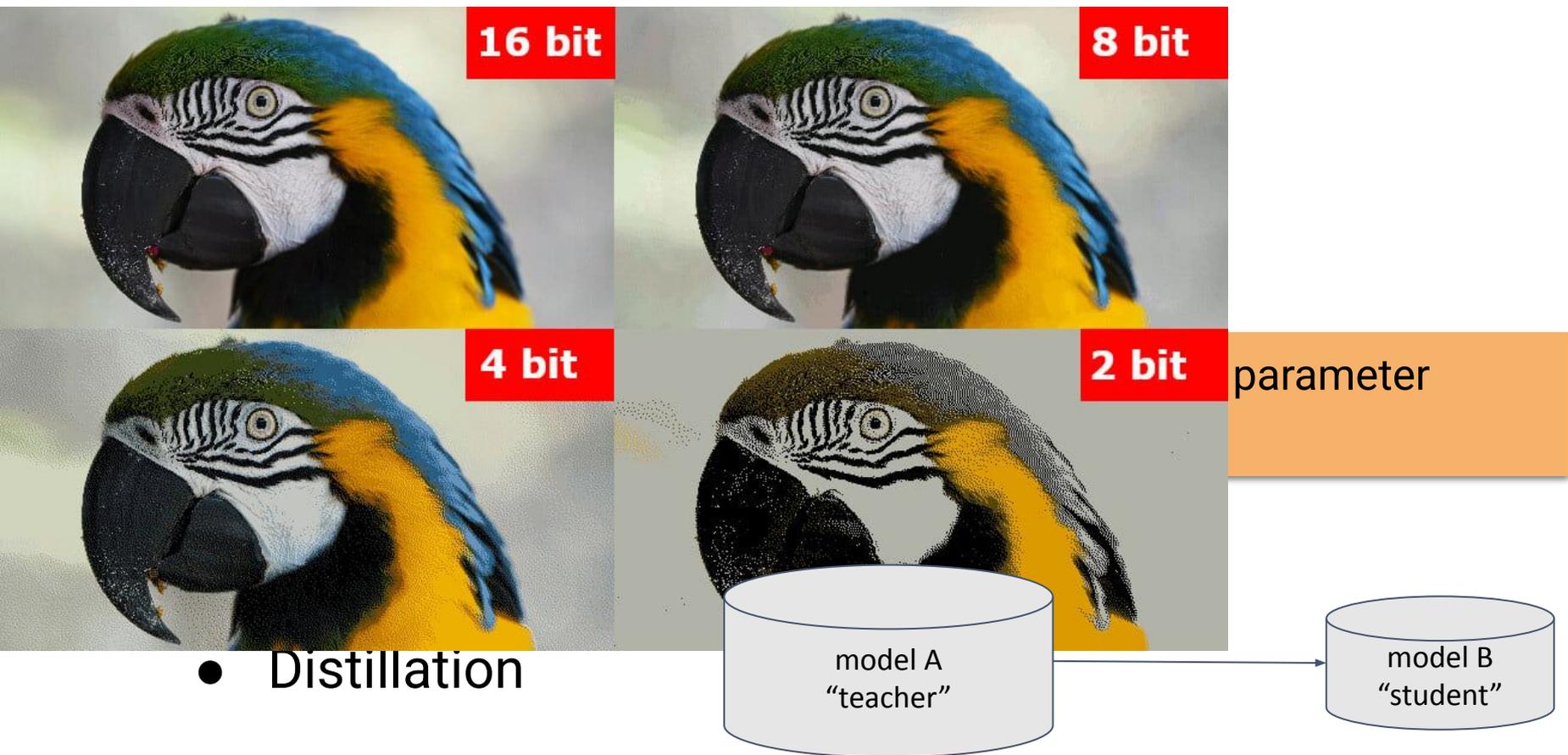
New Chat

Assistants

Hub

Settings

# LLMs Offline. Efficiency



# LLMs Offline. Efficiency

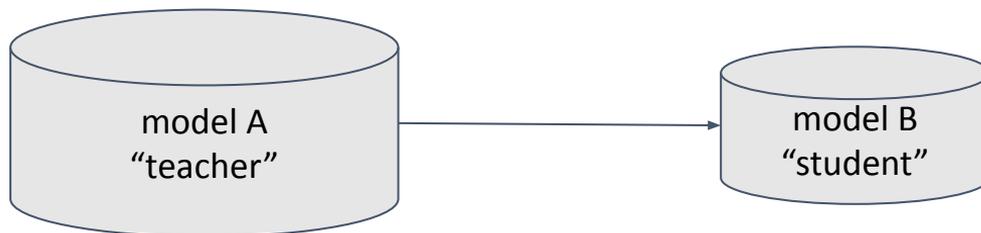
---

2 techniques to have more efficient models

- Quantization

Use less bits for each parameter  
E.g. FP32 → INT8

- Distillation



# Which LLM can I run on my machine?

---

Generation speed (tokens/s) of Qwen3 models (Toral et al. 2026)  
Quantization: 8 bits (1.7B and 8B), 4 bits (32B and 235B)

<b>Computer</b>	<b>RAM</b>	<b>GPU RAM</b>	<b>1.7B</b>	<b>8B</b>	<b>32B</b>	<b>235B-A22B</b>
2014 laptop	8 GB		4			
2019 laptop	16 GB		14	4		
2023 laptop	96 GB	?	105	31	13	1
2018 server	128 GB	12 GB	157	55	3	
2018 server	128 GB	24 GB	153	55	22	2

# Adapting an Offline LLM

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How can we adapt a model with our own data?

- Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)
- Supervised Fine Tuning (SFT)

# More on this

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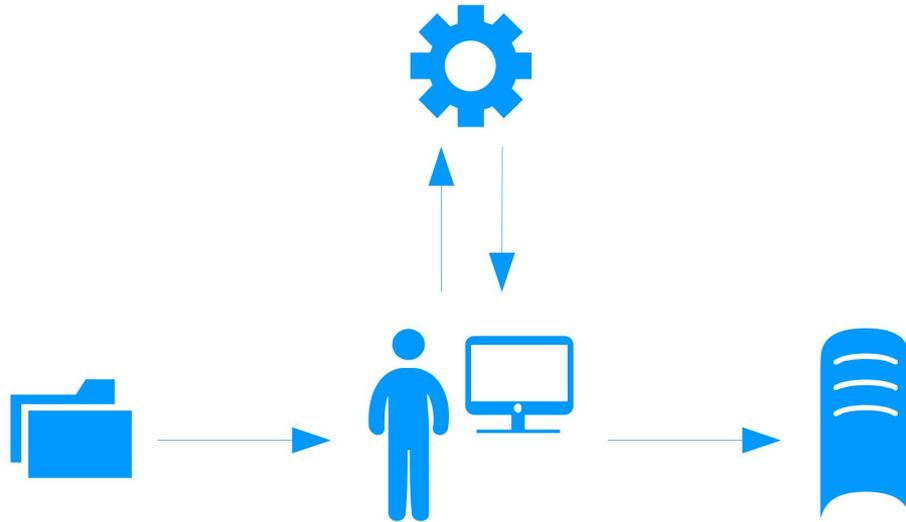
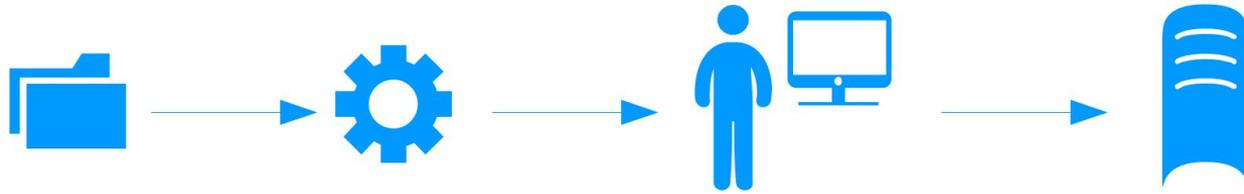
## Upcoming LT-LiDER book chapter

- A. Toral, A. van Cranenburgh, M. Esplà, A. Guerberof-Arenas.  
How can translators use and customise their own private LLM?

## Other related chapters

- Key Concepts in LLMs
- How can translators and students make the most out of LLMs?
- Python for translators

# “Comment rester créatif face à la machine ?”



# Take home

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- LLMs have clear advantages over NMT... but there are also disadvantages
- Translations by LLMs more creative than by NMT, but far from professional translators
- Offline optimised LLMs can be competitive for translation

# Merci!

<https://antoniotor.al/tq26.pdf>



GenAI for Translators: An Introduction  
to LLMs and their Usage

Antonio Toral



**UA** | Universitat d'Alacant  
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# **Additional Slides**

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# Some Conclusions from WMT 2025

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## **Translation**

- Automatic metrics are biased
- HT is not always the best evaluated: only for 6 out of 15 language pairs

## **Automatic evaluation**

- Good results with general-purpose LLMs and detailed prompting
- Poor results from trained neural metrics (e.g. COMET)

# Human Evaluation at WMT 2025

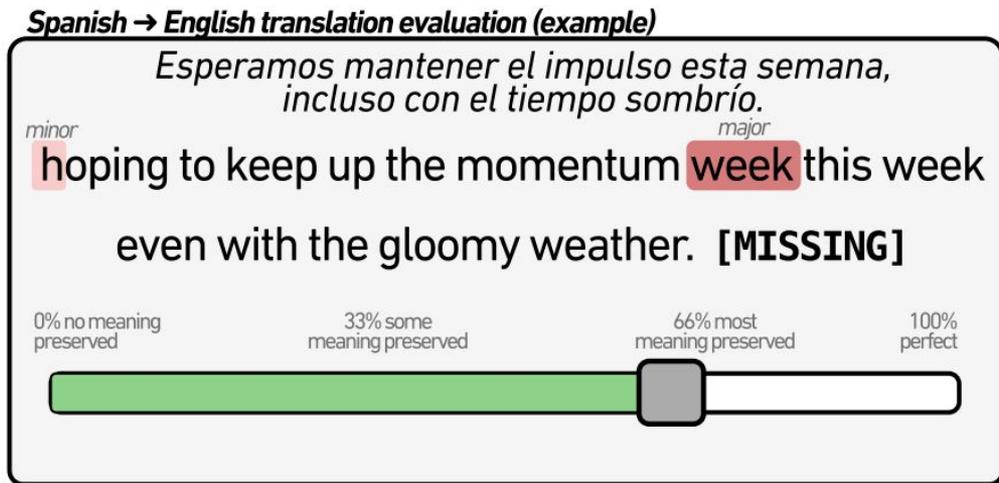


Figure 1: Stylized annotation user interface with Error Span Annotation (ESA). The annotator first marks errors with **minor** and **major** severity and then assigns a final score. This is more robust than asking for score directly.<sup>1</sup>

# Translationese

---

The language used in translated texts tends to have different characteristics from the language of original texts (Baker, 1995; Toury, 1995; Teich, 2003):

- Explanations
- Normalizations
- Simplifications
- Interference

Not necessarily problematic, but MT exacerbates them!

# Reinforcement Learning (Lai et al. 2025)

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta; \mathcal{D}) = \mathbb{E}_{(x,y) \sim \mathcal{D}} [\beta \mathcal{L}_{nl} + \mathcal{L}_{rw}]$$

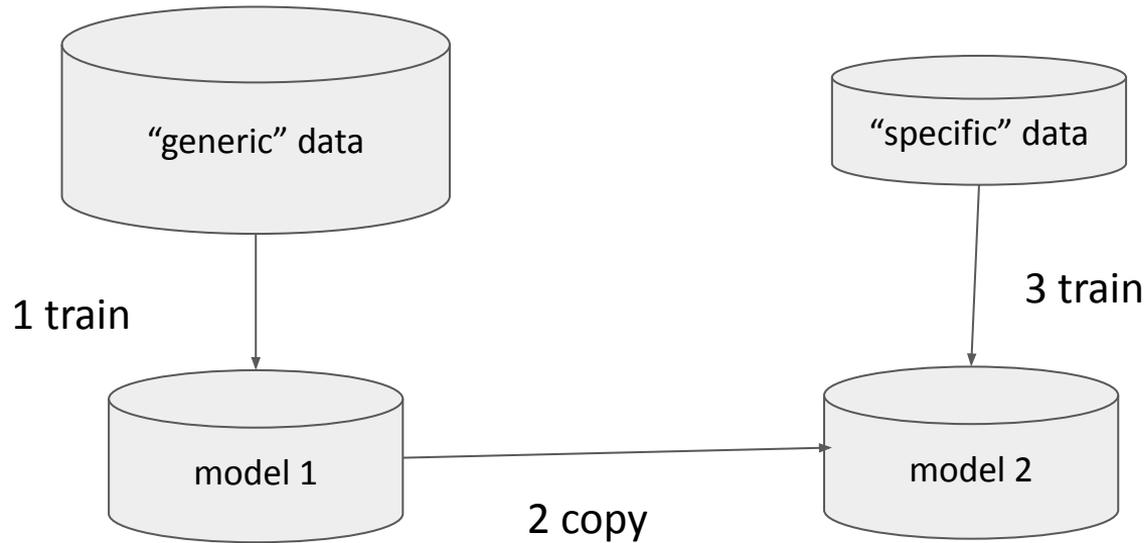
$$\mathcal{L}_{rw} = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m r(\hat{y}) \dots$$

$$r(\hat{y}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } r_t = 0 \text{ or } r_c = 0 \\ \frac{2}{1/r_t + 1/r_c} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$r_c(\hat{y}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } C(x, y, \hat{y}) < \sigma_c \\ C(x, y, \hat{y}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$r_t(\hat{y}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } p(t_1 | \hat{y}; \phi) < \sigma_t \\ p(t_1 | \hat{y}; \phi) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## Supervised Fine Tuning (SFT)



## Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)

### Prompt

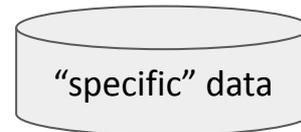
Translate the following text from English into Catalan.

### Example

- English: [...]
- Catalan: [...]

English: What a great event today!

Catalan:



## Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)

### Prompt

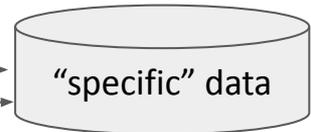
Translate the following text from English into Catalan.

### Example

- English: [...]
- Catalan: [...]

English: What a great event today!

Catalan:





OPUS-CAT MT Engine v1.3.1.0

Models Settings Online models x Translating with model opus-2020-01-15 x

Note: This translation functionality is intended mainly for testing models. Sentences of the source text should be on separate lines.

Source language Catalan Target language Spanish Show subword segmentation

Source text:

Fer servir models locals permet gestionar les dades personals

Clear Copy translation to clipboard Alignments are available for this model (hover over word to see its aligned words, if any).

Translation:

Utilizar modelos locales permite gestionar los datos personales