

Advanced AI-Assisted Translation Quality Training Course

3 – 7 May 2027
Rome

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

Advanced AI-Assisted Translation Quality Training Course

Ref: 2122_255406 **Date:** 3 – 7 May 2027 **Location:** Rome **Fees:** 5700 Euro

Overview

Advanced AI-Assisted Translation Quality Training Course is a one-week advanced course for professional translators, localization specialists, language-quality reviewers, terminology managers, and multilingual content leads who leave with an AI-Assisted Translation Quality Assurance Plan. Participants apply AI-assisted translation quality controls, LLM translation evaluation, machine translation post-editing, an MQM error taxonomy, and translation quality assurance methods while retaining human approval. The course addresses terminology drift, omissions, confabulation, privacy, and inconsistent review. Agile Leaders Training Center develops governed translation-quality practice.

Who Should Attend

- Translation functions responsible for accurate multilingual content and final linguistic approval
- Localization functions responsible for locale adaptation, terminology consistency, and delivery controls
- Language-quality functions responsible for bilingual review, error classification, and evaluator calibration
- Terminology functions responsible for glossaries, named entities, and controlled language
- Multilingual content functions responsible for governed use of language models and sensitive information

The course assumes participants already translate or review professional content, and it leaves basic translation theory, contract drafting, and model development outside its scope.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that govern multilingual information and translation quality.

- Translation, localization, and language services
- Corporate communications and digital content
- Legal, procurement, and policy documentation
- Healthcare, pharmaceutical, and technical publishing
- Technology, manufacturing, and customer support

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Apply risk-based scoping to language-model translation tasks.
- Build terminology, style, context, and prompt controls.
- Use machine translation post-editing methods with human approval.
- Diagnose omissions, additions, confabulation, and sensitive-data exposure.
- Evaluate output with ISO 5060:2024 and MQM concepts.
- Build a governed translation quality assurance workflow.

Course Agenda

Day 1: Scope Translation Risk

- Translation Brief and Risk Classification Matrix
- Source-Text Ambiguity and Translatability Checklist
- Data Sensitivity and Tool-Use Decision Gate
- Human-AI Responsibility Assignment Map
- Acceptance Criteria and Quality Threshold Sheet

Day 2: Control Terminology and Context

- Bilingual Terminology Governance Register
- Do-Not-Translate and Named-Entity Rules
- Style Guide and Locale Constraint Profile
- Context Package and Reference Corpus Design
- Prompt Specification and Output Schema

Day 3: Generate and Post-Edit Output

- Segment-Level Controlled Drafting Method
- ISO 18587:2017 Full Human Post-Editing Workflow
- Omission, Addition, and Confabulation Detection Checklist
- Numerical, Named-Entity, and Cross-Reference Validation
- Privacy-Safe Escalation and Rework Protocol

Day 4: Evaluate Translation Quality

- ISO 5060:2024 Analytic Evaluation Plan
- MQM-Informed Error Taxonomy and Severity Matrix
- Sampling Plan and Evaluator Calibration Exercise
- Penalty Score and Quality Rating Worksheet
- Root-Cause and Corrective-Action Register

Day 5: Practice Governed Quality Assurance

- Suggested Exercise: Classify Translation Task Risk
- Suggested Exercise: Build Terminology and Context Controls
- Suggested Exercise: Post-Edit a Language-Model Translation
- Suggested Exercise: Score Output and Resolve Reviewer Variance
- Capstone Exercise: Complete an AI-Assisted Translation Quality Workflow

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities based on multilingual legal, healthcare, technical, and customer-support content.

- Suggested activity: classify source-text, confidentiality, terminology, and impact risks before selecting a language-model workflow.
- Suggested activity: build a glossary, context package, prompt specification, and approval rule for a multilingual document.
- Suggested activity: post-edit output and record omissions, additions, confabulation, named-entity errors, and privacy concerns.
- Suggested activity: calibrate evaluator scores and defend a final acceptance or rework decision.

FAQs

Who suits AI-assisted translation quality training, and what does it assume?

AI-assisted translation quality training suits experienced translation, localization, terminology, and review functions. It assumes participants already produce or assess professional translations and can compare source and target content.

How does AI-assisted translation quality differ from general artificial intelligence training?

AI-assisted translation quality focuses on bilingual evidence, terminology control, post-editing, error severity, and human approval. General artificial intelligence training addresses broader concepts, applications, and governance without a translation-specific evaluation workflow.

How does LLM translation evaluation detect hallucinations and omissions?

LLM translation evaluation compares source meaning, target coverage, terminology, named entities, numbers, and cross-references. Reviewers classify unsupported additions and missing content, assign severity, and escalate high-impact findings for human resolution.

How do ISO 5060:2024 and MQM support translation quality assurance?

ISO 5060:2024 supports analytic evaluation, sampling, error scores, and quality ratings. MQM supplies adaptable error categories and severity terminology. Teams combine them into a documented rubric suited to their content and risk.

Why is human approval required in machine translation post-editing?

Human approval is required because fluent output can still contain meaning shifts, omissions, fabricated details, terminology errors, or privacy risks. A qualified reviewer decides whether evidence supports acceptance, rework, or escalation.

Conclusion

Participants take back an AI-Assisted Translation Quality Assurance Plan. It combines risk classification, terminology controls, context and prompt specifications, post-editing checks, an error taxonomy, evaluation rubrics, privacy gates, and approval responsibilities. The plan changes language-model translation from informal prompting into a traceable workflow for multilingual content decisions.