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Investigating The Usability Of Cat Tools Among Algerian Translation Practitioners

An attempt for an Algerian CAT tool software

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Dedication

I dedicate this modest work to my beloved parents for
their love, patience, care, and continuous support
during the five years of my study.
My wonderful parents who have raised me to be the
person, I am today.
To the most marvelous human being, the most
passionate person, my role model my mother Djadla ,
To my hero and my source of encouragement, the
delightful warmhearted father Yahia
It is also dedicated to whom i love.
To the extraordinarily admirable and unique sister
Ahlam, to all my honorable brothers
To my nephew Younes and my niece Rahaf
To my soulmate and my best friend in the world Asma
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To my lovely cousin Houria, Aicha
To all my family…
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AICHA

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I hope that this thesis will be useful for everyone interested in

Translation study.

List of abbreviations

SL: Source Text

TT: Target Text

SL: Source Language

TL: Target Language

MT: Machine Translation

CAT: Computer-Aided Translation

TM: Translation Memory

ALPS: Automated Language Personal System

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Introduction

Introduction

Civilizations around the world are linked to each other in a way or another though they are remote in time and space, each one of them enjoys its own language and culture. Despite all that, the communities of these civilizations differ in the way they express their thoughts, feelings, and situations. Translation plays an indispensable role in this regard, it tends to facilitate the contact between people, to achieve interaction, and it acts as a bridge that connects speakers of different languages. With the developments that the world has witnessed and the emergence of the internet and computer-aided, translation becomes a necessary tool because of the services it offers such as flexibility, facility, rapidity, productivity and the ability of decoding general and particular texts put on. CAT tools still faces some which need an examination to the quality of the target text.

The technology revolution and the developments of sciences are the reason behind increasing percentage of the international deals and the emergence of ways of speed communication to facilitate the access to all in the field of knowledge , scientific development and technical; this increased the desire to know the achievements of the other, and especially in the scientific and technical domains in which translation will certainly play its major role.

In today's fast-paced, high pressure environment, the need for a reliable, but fast translation is of the utmost urgency. Technology, for this reason has become an integral part of the translation industry. The CAT tools are more and more adopted and adapted by translators all over the world to maintain high-quality translation services for the clients. The use of CAT tools has become common among translators in general and technical material translators in particular. However, no academic research has been conducted so far to measure how convicted are the Algerian translators of the efficiency, usability and reliability of these very practitioners of translation of the CATs available and the fruitful results they may attain if they use them. To reach the results we are seeking for, we hypothesize the following: Most students of master of translation (who work as freelancer) are totally unaware of the serviceability of the CATs because these latter are paid and not available for all. To prove our hypothesis, we opt for a quantitative and qualitative approach by which we administrate a questionnaire to freelancer student translators to check the usability of the CATs. The findings show that the majority of these freelancer are totally unaware of the existing of such tools as Omega T (memory application) and Word fast Anywhere (Data storage).

Rational

The rationale behind choosing this topic is to investigate the CATs being known and the ones actually used in the translation tasks. The CATs mostly adopted in Algeria by the practitioners and mainly by the university students who do translation in their graduate and post-graduate studies .

Research Questions

This study is conducted to answer the following main question:

To what extent do Algerian translators, student, freelancer   translators rely upon the CAT tools?

Sub-question

Is there a possibility to create a CAT tool that responds to the need of translators? And covers all the lacunas found in the other apps?

Hypothesis: This hypothesize that

Most practitioners of translation are totally unaware of the serviceability of the CATs

Aims of the Research :

1. The importance of CATs in the field of translation .
2. The Necessity of investigating the serviceability of CATs particularly in Algeria
3. The importance of focusing more on CATs as a way to improve the quality of translation.

Research Objectives

The main purpose of this study is to produce a comprehensive reference for scholars and specialists engaged in the study of CAT and MT, for translation students who are interested in knowing, learning and using new concepts and skills of translation technology in translation practice.

Methodology

The present study is an explorative comparative study. The method adopted aims to explore the usability of CAT tools amid Algerian translation practitioners and analyze to what extent are they aware and to what extent do they rely upon the CAT tools. We, then, check the possibility of creating an application that may cover the lacunae of the other apps available in the market and better responds to the needs of translators.

For this matter a questionnaire was addressed via Google quest to translation practitioners seeking to identify how aware are they and how are they dealing with translation tools known as CATs. The primary data is the data used as a source which are related to the

study were collected from books, articles, and the internet. The researcher collected data by reading the texts which are relevant to choose the suitable one and the secondary data which are the documentations by reading them and take notes of the important information about the research, after that turning data into scores and percentages to better present the findings in clear graphics.

Literature Review

Technology plays a crucial role in the translation field and it affects heavily the process of translation. The topic of CAT tools is a topic that seems to be a new to the field, however many studies have been tackled revolving all around the essence of translation and the tools helping for a data qualified translation, one of the topic being recently tackled is the importance of CAT tools and its role in enhancing the quality of translation. Despite this great effect, the implementation of CAT tools is still not up to the expectations. Unfortunately, the researcher observed that departments of translation in Algerian universities do not pay much more attention to CAT tools. Based on the syllabuses at Algerian universities, one can notice that translation courses that are allotted to teach using technology in translation, in general, and CAT tools, in particular, are still insufficient. For example, in some Algerian universities, the translation departments assign no courses related to technology and translation. One of this studies have being tackled on this very topic we can mention some previous studies are relevant to this topic. The first one is a book entitled " *computer-aided translation technology*: *A practical introduction*", written by Lynne Bowker, Published in 2002. The author gives a basic introduction to assessable computer-based methods that facilitate human translation.

The second study is a study entitled "*Teaching CAT tools to translation students: An Examination of their expectation and attitudes*" written by Hind Alotaibi, published in 2014. Tackled a study among 103 female translation students enrolled in a Computer Applications in Translation course at the College of Languages & Translation, King Saud University, Riyadh. The study involved completing a questionnaire both at the beginning and at the end of the semester and semi-structured interviews.

The third study is a journal article entitled "*A Practical Study on College English Translation Teaching Based on CAT Technology*, written by WenJuan Zhao published in 2020. In this study the author highlights that the due attention has to be paid to the importance of CAT technology in the field of English translation. People should realize the indispensable nature of CAT technology in the teaching process.

The fourth study is a journal article "*Application of Computer-Aided Translation Technology in Translation Teaching*" written by Zhang Erwen, Zhang Wenming, published in 2013. this paper aims to advocate the application of CAT technology in the traditional translation teaching class in universities. Based on the introduction of the development of CAT technology and its wide application in modern translation industry, the necessity of applying CAT technology in translation teaching is convincingly proven, which is followed by an elaboration on the design of CAT teaching modules and the construction of CAT teaching system.

Thesis Organization: this dissertation is organized as follow:

This thesis is divided into three chapters, the first and the second one are theoretical. The first part is introductory, which presents the following points: definition of translation, the definition of Computer-aided translation and machine translation, historical overview of CAT tools, CAT tools versus machine translation, types and forms of CATs, the main features of CAT tools. The second part is about advantages and disadvantages of CAT tools , the limitations and difficulties of CAT tools, the impact of CAT on human translation, and development and prospects of CAT software.

The second chapter is practical deals with the analysis of the data collected through the questionnaire administrated using Google quest.

Theoretical part

Chapter one

Computer-aided translation overview

Introduction

This chapter deals with the most important points of Computer-aided translation. It defines as well the main features of CATs and it explains the difference between CAT tools and machine translation, in addition to the benefits and the disadvantages of CATs that translators may face when dealing with such types.

1. Definition of translation

Translation is a mental process where the essence of a given linguistic discourse is made from one language to the next. This is the act of shifting the linguistic structures and extra linguistic elements into another language. The translation is an act by which a text's content is transferred to the target language from the source language (Foster, 1958). The language to be translated is called source language (SL), while target language (TL) is the language to be translated into or arrived at. In addition to a high linguistic awareness as it should be conveyed, the translator must have a clear knowledge of both the source and the target language.

Translation was treated differently, regardless of its popularity. According to Ghazala "translation is usually used to refer to all the processes and methods used to express the meaning of the source language into the target language". Ghazala's definition focuses on the notion of meaning as an important element in translation; that is, when translating, it is crucial to recognize the sense of the source text to provide the correct counterpart in the message (Ghazala, 1995).

According to Catford (1995), translation is the substitution of textual material in one language (SL) with textual equivalent material in another language (TL). This definition indicates that translation is a process in the sense that it is an operation. It can be performed by people over time as words are translated into simpler ones in the same language (rewording and paraphrasing). It can also be done from one language into another language.

On the other hand, translation is a service as it brings us other cultures, ancient civilizations, and social life when the translated texts reach us (Yowell and Mutfah, 1999).

According to Catford "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". These definitions show that translation is a process performed by people through time, (Catford 1965).

2. CAT history

With the highly sophisticated computer technology, the behavior of using computers to complete work quickly and efficiently has been regularized, highlighting that due attention has to be paid to the importance of CAT technology in the field of translation. Translation plays a crucial role in the interaction between distinct cultures; it is supposed to bring languages closer to each other. Thanks to translation, people of different places can communicate among themselves. This process can be carried out by human translators or some machine translation applications, or by a combination of the two. Computer-assisted translation (CAT) is the development of computer technology that has created new opportunities for translators, opportunities that cannot be easily found in traditional ways.

The early beginnings of what is today called Computer-Aided Translation dates back to 1966 when the American language automatic processing Advisory Committee published a report, which suggested that the funding for the research of automatic machine translation should be stopped and that the development of machine-aided tools for translators should be suggested instead, so that CAT would become another branch of research. In 1980, Kay proposed the concept of "translator workstation/set" and "translator scribe". At the same time, Mellby put forward the idea of designing a multilevel two-way interactive computer-aided translation system. Since the 1980s, with the emergence of corpus and other new methods, as well as the increasing requirements of the translation market for translation efficiency, CAT has entered a new era by learning from machine translation methods to strengthen the management of translation memory and termbase.(Mellby.1998)

In the 1980s when systems of this class were developed in Japan. Japanese computer companies (Fujitsu, Hitachi, NEC, Sharp, Toshiba) worked on software facilitating the process of translation primarily in the directions: Japanese-English and English-Japanese (though other languages were also taken into consideration). The systems relied on automatic translations which were corrected by human translators in the process of post-editing. Machine translation carried out by the systems was based either on a direct word-to-word transfer or a very superficial lexicographical analysis. Interestingly, these systems tended to focus on a specific domain of texts. The benefits of this focus included lower costs of lexical resources preparation (due to smaller volume of dictionaries), faster translation (for the same reason), and higher precision of translations. The most popular domains the systems focused on were computer science and information technology.

A notable milestone in the history of computer-aided translation was the creation of the ALPS system in 1981. ALPS (Automatic Language Personal System) was the first CAT system designed for personal computers and released to the market, It offered these functionalities:(multilingual word-processing /automatic dictionary/ terminology consultation/ interactive translation/ repetitions extraction).Especially the last feature is worth mentioning as it was a very early concept of a translation memory. All translations carried out by a translator were stored in a so-called "repetitions file". While working on a new translation, a translator could compare the new sentence to those in the repetitions file. The process was facilitated by an automatic search of sentence fragments.

Sadly, ALPS did not turn out to be profitable. Nevertheless, several other systems were developed shortly after. By the end of the 1980s, the translators had realized how much they could benefit from using a computer as a translation tool. Not only did the CAT systems provide tools for the translation process, but also facilitated word processing and management of the work. The class of such systems is now called "Translation workstations". The earliest vendors of translation workstations were:

➢ Trados (Translator's Workbench, still developed) –   STAR AG (Transit).

➢ IBM (the TranslationManager, no longer marketed) –   the Eurolang Optimizer (also no longer available). More recently, in the 1990s and 2000s many more appeared: Atril (Déjà Vu)/ SDL (the SDLX system)/ Xerox (XMS)/ Terminotix (LogiTerm)/ MultiCorpora (MultiTrans)/ Champollion (WordFast)/ MetaTexis– ProMemoria–Kilgray Translation Technologies (memoQ system). Using computational tools as facilitators for translation and interpreting experience a comparatively long period. Nowadays CAT tools are widely popular among freelance translators and translation agencies.

3.Definition of Computer-assisted translation

There have been as many as definitions to the CAT tools and one cannot define which one can cover all the features and functions of these very tools .However , we can thereof give some definitions that seem to us more reliable.

CAT is an acronym for Computer-assisted translation. Some people also call it Computer-aided translation, a CAT tool is simply increase the productivity of the translator. It helps translators do more translation work while at the same time improve in terms of consistency and quality.
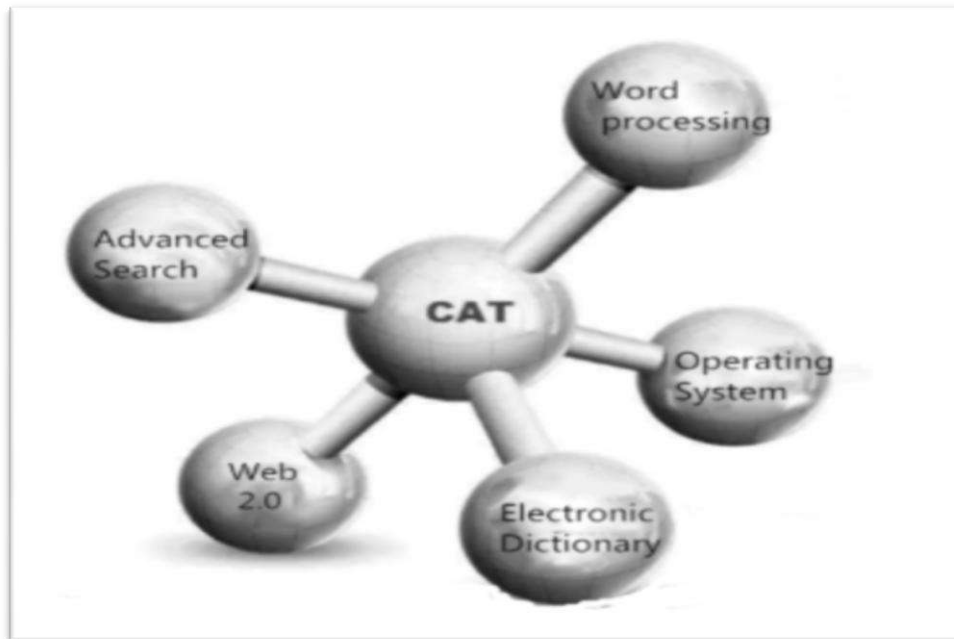
Figure 01: The principle of Computer aided translation software

"Also called 'computer-aided translation', computer-assisted translation, or CAT, is translation carried out, generally at a professional level, with the help of specific computer tools aimed at improving the efficiency of the translation process. CAT was traditionally distinguished from fully automatic machine translation (MT), i.e MT with no human intervention, and was seen to include human-aided MT and machine aided human translation (Hutchins and Somers 1992). More recent typologies (e.g. in Quah2006) revise this distinction and equate CAT with translation performed principally by humans using computerized tools (or, in other words, with machine-aided human translation). It is unanimously acknowledged, however, that clear-cut distinctions between these categories are becoming impossible as numerous tools integrate technologies that were once seen as belonging to one or the other category.MT, for instance, is sometimes used in combination with translation memories, a tool that is usually associated with CAT scenarios. Other tools associated with CAT are terminology management systems and the more specific software tools used in localization." (Giuseppe, p23.2009)
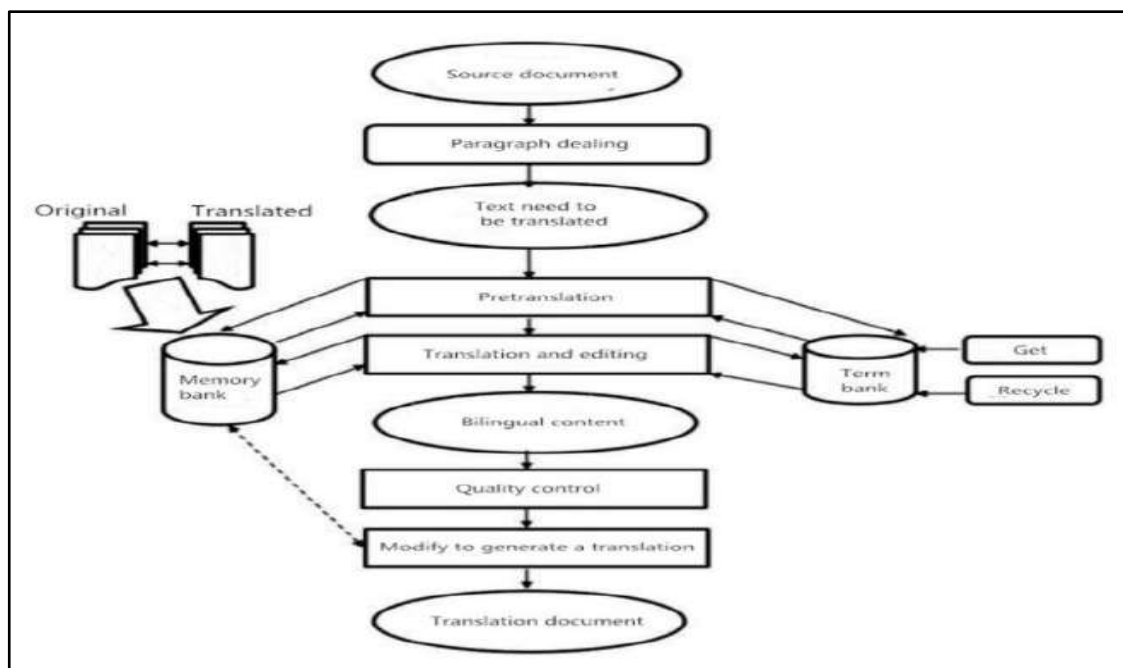
Figure 02: Internal processing flow of Computer aided translation technology.

According to :(Lynne Bowker,2002) CAT this includes the general computerized tools that translators use to do the work of translation, such as word processors, grammar checkers, electronic resources and the more specific tools, such as data-computer tools, corpus-analysis tools, bilingual concordances, terminology management systems, translation memory systems, localization and Webpage translation tools and diagnostic tools.

(Sin Wai chan p.38.39,2004) From Dictionary of translation technology: (CAT) Computer-aided translation also known as "computer-assisted translation". It refers to use of a number of computerized tools by human translators to increase their productivity. Same as "Computer-aided-human translation". Computed aided translation "Computer-assisted human translation". " Machine aided translation". "Machine-aided-human translation ". Machine assisted translation or " Machine-assisted-human translation" (Bowker, 2002; Clark, 1994: 301-8; Elliston, 1970: 149-58; Gordon, 1996; Hutchins, 1999.)

4.Definition of Machine translation

The word 'machine translation' (MT) refers to computerized systems that are responsible for producing translations with or without human intervention. This excludes computer-based translation tools that assist translators by offering online dictionary access, remote vocabulary databases, text transmission and reception, and so on. The distinctions between machine-assisted human translation (MAHT) and human-assisted machine translation (HAMT) are often unclear, and the term computer-assisted translation (CAT)

encompass both, but the essence of MT itself is the automation of the complete translation process (Hutchins 1995).

MT tools are often used to translate vast amounts of information involving millions of words that could not possibly be translated the traditional way. The quality of MT output can vary considerably; MT systems require "training" in the desired domain and language pair to increase quality. There are three approaches of machine translation system: rules-based, statistical, and neural.MT refers to a mechanism by which computer software is used to translate from one language to another a text or speech (Koehn, 2009). The main objective of machine translation systems is to produce the best possible translation with minimal human intervention, in the presence of high volume digital text (Hutchins 2005).

Machine translation means automated translation, Artificial Intelligence's field. Machine translation is a computer program designed to translate text without human intervention from one language (source language) to another language (target language). Machine Translation's goal is to provide a program that translates source language text into the target language, and translation represents the same context as it does in the source language. (Muhammad Irfan 2019).

5. CAT tools Vs Machine Translation

Dealing with technology in translation, it is important to differentiatemachine translation and CAT tools. Yao (2017) defines machine Translation (MT) as a sub-field of computational linguistics that investigates the use ofcomputer software to translate or speech from one natural language to another. Machine Translation can be called as automatic translation. Since it is automatic, machine translation just translates the word literally. The result should be edited by human to create a good translation result. Machine translation is the translation of text by a computer, with no human involvement. It is also referred to as automatic translation or instant translation.

There are different types of machine translation engines: rule-based, statistical and neural. Google Translate is the world's most popular machine translation engine . It is the best example of a machine translation engine that started using statistical modeling and then moved on to a neural approach. Wei and Bei (2016) stated that there are three limitations of MT. First, MT only understands the literal meaning. That MT translates the proverb literally instead of finding the equivalence one. Then, MT cannot recognize various contexts and the last when the original text is too long to be divided, MT will have a tendency to translate word by word and sentence by sentence. Since the birth of MT technology, the accuracy of MT has been widely questioned by researchers. The readability of translated text

and the coverage of MT system on linguistic phenomena are far from satisfactory. Therefore, researchers began to resort to the development of CAT technology.

CAT, abbreviation of Computer-Aided Translation, is "the process whereby human translators use computerized tools to help them with translation-related tasks." It is a translation strategy that translators use computer program to handle part of the translation process. CAT is different from MT mainly in that humans are pivotal to the process of translation. A CAT tool is meant to support a human translator in his/her work to speed up the translation and provide consistent terminology while machine translation is meant to stand alone as much as possible. In CAT, the computer program supports the translators, who translate the text themselves, but in Machine translation the computer program translates the text, with no human intervention during the translation process "The hope was to combine the best of both paradigms: CAT, in which the human translator ensures high-quality output, and MT, in which the machine ensures a significant gain in productivity.

CAT is a form of language translation in which a human translator uses computer software to support and facilitate the translation process (Yao, 2017). In Computer Assisted Translation, the translator may utilize the translation memory and terminology database to get the consistent translation. In short, by applying this CAT tools, the translator can work productively and efficient. The main difference between CAT tools and machine translation is one involves humans while the other does not. Even if machine translation engines have become sophisticated, they cannot understand the context yet, in which words are said or written. Context constitutes an intangible asset crucial to understanding meaning. That is why the translations you get from the machine translation engine might be literally correct, but the tone, wording or register can be incorrect. With a professional human translator ,one can have confidence that they are capable of understanding context. With text translated by machine translation engines like Google Translate, the concerned can only be confident to have a gist of the translation.

In MT, the user may use the applications despite his competence in the target language. (Hutchins 1992) defines the term Machine Translation (MT) as the traditional and standard name for computerized systems responsible to produce translations from one language into another, with or without human assistance. Computer-aided translation, on the other hand, is an application that helps the translators in the process of translation. The user must be well qualified in both SL and TL. There are many applications that aid translators such as Trados, Wordfast and so on. A human translator must be a qualified person to

translate the text from SL into TL, either by using technological instruments or by traditional approach-pen and dictionary. Mostly the outcome of the human translator is of higher quality.

6.The main features of CAT tools

Professional translators use a number of tools to increase the consistency, quality and speed of their work, some of these tools include; spelling checkers, text processing software, terminological databases and others. The most important thing to keep in mind is that CAT resources assist translators in their work. The most common features or categories of CAT tools are these following:

- An integrated software environment: in which a translator has access to the majority of the tools they use to complete their translation work.

- A term base: a set of words in a database , the majority of term bases are linked to particular topics, goods, consumers, or even users. A CAT tool should be able to store terminology or bind to an external data base of terminology. When translating this terminology should be presented to the client.

- A quality control module: it is a method that examines a translation document of Machine-detectable errors. The majority of CAT tools have a feature that allows translators to verify the accuracy of their translation.

- A preview pane: to check work during translate.

    Among all tools used by professional translators the most important of them nowadays should consist these three main categories:

❖ **Translation Memory**: is a sentence pairs (source and target sentences that belong together) are stored in this database. The TM allows for the reuse of human-made translation as well as the easy handling of repetitive phrases and sentences in a project.

✓ The TM is a list of previous translation work's source and target section pairs.
Per translation project, you can opt to use one or more translation memories. When you begin translating, the CAT tool will display segments from these database that are close to the section being interpreted in the translation results window. These segments are referred to as matches.

✓ TM is powerful technology integral to the productivity of those who work as professional translators or bilingual employees, of organization that need translation support. It enhances the productivity of translators by storing their translation for reuse, so that they never need to translate the same word or phrase twice.

✓   TM is a database of previously carried out translation. It is assumed that TM contains only high-quality translations which can be reused in future. The reuse of translation by means of TM is the most widely recognized and appreciated features of CAT. It reflects the natural work process of a translator before the era of computerization, instead of using databases; translators took notes of phrases and sentences to use them later in the work. Apart from cost saving (once translated sentence does not need to be translated again), translation memories grant the consistency of translation.

❖   **Grammar checker**: A function in a word processor for checking the grammatical accuracy of the source text, such as number and gender agreement in some languages. (Adrianes and Schreurs p. 595-601, 1992)

❖   **Spell checking**: In word processing, this refers to an editing function which performs spelling error checking on a document by the use of a dictionary in the computer.

7.Types of CAT on the market

There are more than 30 CAT system of various developers presented on the software market.

(SDL trados studio_ MemoQ_ Across_ Transit NXT_ Déjà Vu_Wordfast pro_ Wordfast classic_Wordfast Anywhere_ Memsource_ Omega T_ Matecat_Logiterm_Metateexis_XTM cloud_ CafeTran Expresso_ Similis_ Smartcat_ Virtaol or tool_ Pootle_ Lokalize_ Global sight_ Gtranslator_ StarTransit_ Poedit_ Pairaphrase). However, the best-known and more widely used by professional translators are:

Figure 03: The best known CAT tools on the market.

7.1 SDL trados studio

Trados could be the strongest of the CAT tool market's major players. It is a full translation software solution that allows to translate, manage terminology, edit, and run LQA tests. For freelance translators, there are many versions available with yearly or permanent licenses. It is the name of a software suite for CAT and also the name of a company that produces it, which was co-founded by Jochen Hummel and Iko Knuphausen in 1982. This CAT software was build around the key concept of Translation memory. The company has since 1984 developed open plat forms for multilingual content management licensed to more than 40,000 companies, representing the majority of the current translation tools market and it is playing an increased role in research and development of CAT (Westfall, 1998).

7.2 MemoQ:

Although not as well-known as Trados, memoQ is another important CAT method. It has many of the same features as the other programs, as well as some extras like the translation preview window, which allows to see the section being translated in detail. Translation agencies which use other translation tools will normally work with translators that use memoQ because it accepts Trados and other packages. MemoQ has a free version for personal use or small projects, and a pro version with a perpetual license is also available.

It is a modern computer-aided translation tool which can be considered as a full translator's workbench, the system was first introduced in 2006. Its features include: translation memory (terminology base), Automatic quality checks.(spell checkers, term bases and many others).

7.3 Wordfast (classic& pro)

It is a browser-based CAT system that allows translators to work on projects from Anywhere where they have access to an internet connection, it can be used in any platform that supports internet browsing, from a desktop computer to a mobile device. Unlike other browser-based CAT tools, it can work in most existing browsers.

Wordfast Classic is a macro that runs in Microsoft Word and converts any document into a bilingual document for a limited time. Simple text files, Word documents (DOC/DOCX), PowerPoint presentations (PPT/PPTX), Microsoft Excel (XLS/XLSX), Rich Text Format (RTF), tagged RTF, and HTML are all supported by Wordfast.

Wordfast Pro is a more comprehensive approach with vocabulary and translation memory management. Additional file formats supported include Java, InDesign (INX/IDML), InCopy (INC), FrameMaker (MIF), Quark (TAG), Xliff (XLF/XLIFF), SDL Trados (SDLXLIFF/TTX), and editable PDF.

Both versions of Wordfast come with a permanent license, and users in developed countries will get a discount.

7.4 Déjà Vu:

A customizable CAT system developed by Atril software in November 1993 that combines TM technology with example-based Machine translation techniques. Déjà Vu includes a wide range of vocabulary management and translation memory features. It boasts a highly customizable and user-friendly gui, as well as the ability to manage a wide range of file formats, including Trados and memoQ. It can be purchased with a perpetual license.

7.5 Across:

Across is yet another feature-rich CAT tool that checks all the boxes. It includes translation memory, terminology management, quality assurance, and project management, among other features. The basic edition is free to use only online, while the premium edition can be used standalone and costs a monthly fee. Across also has a career search engine called crossMarket.

7.5 Omega T:

OmegaT is arguably the most popular free CAT program available. It is an open-source software that runs on Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux and provides a comprehensive set of features. It can also read and write Trados scripts.

7.6 Wordfast Anywhere:

Wordfast Anywhere is another fully-featured, yet free, CAT tool. It must be used online, but allows users to create private TMs, TBs, etc. It also offers connection to public translation databases.

8. Forms of CAT

CAT tools	Free	Paid	Offline	Online	Desktop	Mobile app
SDL trados studio		✓			✓	
MemoQ		✓			✓	
Wordfast pro& classic		✓			✓	
Wordfast Anywhere	✓			✓		
Déjà Vu		✓			✓	
Across		✓			✓	
Transit NXT						
Memsource		✓		✓	✓	
Wordbee		✓		✓		
Omega T	✓				✓	
Matecat	✓			✓		
Metatexis						
XTM cloud		✓		✓		
CafeTran espresso	✓				✓	
Smartcat	✓			✓		

As we can see from the tables above , many options are available and others are absent .

The strength and credibility of the app depends mostly on these options being present and mainly being accessible in use .

Conclusion

In short, the CAT tools are a way that facilitates translation more for translators even professionals, in another side since translation plays a great role to serve the content of the original text also computer-aided translation with the continual progress it works on the same role in keeping the same meaning of the SL in the TL. Technical text terms are considered as one of the problems that might be faced by the system of machine translation and mainly the meaning of the SL may be translated in a wrong way.

Part two

Translation & Technology

Translation Technology

The history of translation technology, specifically computer-aided translation, is brief, but it is rapidly evolving. The failure of Machine translation in 1960 is widely acknowledged as the catalyst for the development of computer-assisted translation. Translation technology has become a standard of translation practice, an integral part of translation research, and a new field of study in recent decades as a result of rapid developments in computer science and related disciplines such as computational linguistics and terminology studies.

According to Lynne Bowker, translation technology refers to different types of technology used in human translation, machine translation, and computer-aided translation, covering the general tools used in computing, such as word processors and electronic resources, and the specific tools used in translating, such as corpus-analysis tools and terminology management systems (Bowker p5–92002). A broader definition is given in *A Dictionary of Translation Technology*, which describes translation technology as a branch of translation studies that specializes in the issues and skills related to the computerization of translation' (Chan p 258,2004). This means that translation technology is inclusive of both computer-aided translation and machine translation. As machine translation serves basically as an aid to human translation without human intervention; it is considered to be a form of computer-aided translation. In this encyclopedia, translation technology covers both computer-aided translation and machine translation. A big trend in the industry and a model in translation pedagogy . Translation technology is widely acknowledged to have gained popularity in many parts of the world. It is commonly used by translation companies as an essential tool for high productivity and efficiency in their operations, as well as by multinational organizations as a base for their global operations. Professional translators use language solutions as a core component of their workstations, and occasional users use it as a key tool for multilingual data mining. The introduction of translation technology has completely globalized translation and transformed how we process, teach and research it.

1. Necessity of CAT technology

The growth of global economic integration has ushered in a golden age for knowledge localization industry. Because of the increasing volume of companies, translators must process a large amount of data in a short amount of time. These professions have their jargon that goes way beyond what is taught in standard English classes in colleges and universities. The ability to complete translation memory technology work with high quality and reliability in a short amount of time, as well as a large corpus, offers a good solution for translators. Not only that, but the computer-assisted device can also optimize the translation process'

typesetting and proofreading. Because of the benefits mentioned above, CAT technology is now commonly used in the translation industry and has evolved into a necessary translation tool for translators. Currently, if English majors do not know how to use any big CAT applications, such as Trans Star, SDL Trados, SDLX, Idiom, SDL Passolo, Alchemy Catalyst, memoQ, and Wordfast, it will be difficult for them to enter the translation company's workflow, and they will not be able to make a smooth transition from graduation to jobs. English majors can only adapt to the requirements of English majors in the workplace if they master the ability to master CAT software by graduation.

2. The importance of teaching CAT tools

Translation has always been a part of the development of civilization. It was used in everyday life,   trade and, politics. Soon, it has become a profession taught all over the world (Pym, 2009). The 21st century is an era of information explosion and global integration. Along with the development of economy, science, and culture and the booming of international exchange, the demand for translation in various fields is increasingly swollen, which calls for more and more translators competent in translating large quantities of materials in various applied fields. However, as teacher-centered, the traditional translation class is oriented in the teaching of translation theories and techniques but neglects the practicability of translation course and the ultimate goal of cultivating students' translation ability. Therefore, it becomes a crucial issue to reform the traditional translation class to meet the development of society.

Since the 1980s, with the popularity of multimedia computers and the emergence of a global network, computer-aided translation technology has aroused great interest among researchers, and the huge potential of CAT teaching in translation class has been recognized by many language teachers. It is a must to apply the fruit of advances in science to traditional translation classes and establish a CAT teaching mode in the modern information age.

A study conducted by Alotaibi in 2014, in which she dealt with Teaching CAT tools to translation students, an Examination of their Expectations and Attitudes. This study included 103 Arab female students enrolled in the translation program at King Saud University's College of Languages and Translation (COLT) in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The study involved completing a questionnaire both at the beginning and at the end of the semester and semi-structured interviews. Classroom observations were also used to collect data aiming at enhancing the validity of the study. The study aimed to assess the students' degree of knowledge regarding Computer-Aided Translation (CAT) tools and their expectations and attitudes towards using these tools.

The students were enrolled in the Spring 2011 Computer Applications in Translation course, which allowed them to spend three hours a week in the computer lab. The course aimed to include a hands-on introduction to a variety of computer-assisted translation resources that translators need to know about and use. Students were introduced to six modules in this lecture/tutorial course, which covered the following topics: Why Do Translators Need Technology?, Data Capture in Electronic Format, Corpora and Corpus-Analysis Tools, Terminology Management Systems, Translation Memory Systems, and New Technologies and Emerging Trends round out the list. Along with theoretical lectures, the course included hands-on tutorials and projects in which students learned about multimedia translation (captioning and subtitling) as well as Wikipedia translation using online resources such as WikiBhasha and Google Translator Toolkit. The functional components of the course were focused on publicly accessible online resources due to a lack of funds to buy the licensed software. Onthe other hand, students were able to view commercial applications such as SDL Trados, Déjà vu, Multiterm, and others through online video tutorials.

Participants were drawn from COLT's French and English departments. Both departments offer five-year programs in which the first four levels (two years) focus on improving students' language skills in the second language (English or French) as well as Arabic. Students in levels five through ten must take advanced translation courses in which they must translate texts from English into Arabic.

The results of the study showed a relationship between the increase in the knowledge of CAT tools by the end of the course, and the change in students' attitudes towards the discipline. Student's attitudes became much less biased and, in general, fairly positive. The study suggests that the more the student translators became familiar with CAT tools, realizing their reasonable potentials and current limitations, the less anxious they were. These findings promote the integration of technology in general, and (CAT) tools in particular, into translation classrooms to enhance the skills of our students' translators and maximize their opportunities in today's job market.

Teachers of translation should encourage their students to use CAT tools in their lessons. It is necessary to teach and train translation students to cope with emerging technologies and the challenges that come with them during their studies, before they enter the "high-volume, high-stress environment of today's academic workplace." (Bowker & Marshman, 2009). Kiraly (2000) argues that:

There is a significant distinction between assisting students in developing 'translation competence,' which provides them with the ability to produce an acceptable target text in one

language based on a text written in another, and aiding them in the acquisition of 'translator competence', which also includes assisting them in the development of a variety of other skills, including proficiency in new technologies.

3. Advantages and Disadvantages of CAT

Computer-assisted translation is a tool designed to assist human translators and speed up the rate of translation human translators sometimes fall under the pressure of challenging work and they resort to such tools to facilitate such heavy tasks computers are used in Translation and provide several advantages the good design CAT tool will make it easier for you to access all of the features you will need to boost your productivity and work efficiency these tools can be used at any time by their users furthermore some of them are free or inexpensive simply download the apps and use them online or offline the cost of human translators in the most significant cost of traditional translation projects.

CAT tools can memorize key terms and phrases that are used within a given industry this helps translators to recall the previous translated text easily as a result cat tools allow faster and higher- quality translations while also ensuring accuracy CAT tools can also prepare and segment a wide range of file formats including Microsoft Word Excel and PowerPoint documents open Office documents and even XML documents this enables translators to work with specific file types even though they lack the original software used to produce them such as PDF files furthermore the benefit of translation memory systems is readily apparent when a text has a high rate of repetition the tool will then insert the section automatically in all other instances in the text after it has been translated once this increases the efficiency of translators and helps clients save money in short words a CAT tool helps translators to do their job faster and better reduction in the number of mistakes and types Supreme consistency in terminology and ability to share.

CAT tools might be truly helpful and efficient in specific fields but they may not so in other fields, on the other hand, there are negative points can be traced back to the use of computer in translation the applicable style is not comprehensive computer-aided translation software is more suitable for nonliterary translation such as economic, trade; politic, legal and other works. however it's not suitable for the translation of literary works because most of them have various sentence patterns rich rhetorical devices, the whole text is closely connected so it is difficult for the computer to translate these contents the quality of translation is not high cats software takes sentences as the unit of translation and the lack of context connection is the key to translation technology has improved significantly in the last 30 years and it did improve as a result even after editing the context of the original document

wouldn't be entirely accurate translators will benefit from CAT equipment some translators, however, are hesitant to use this technology because they need to be trained on how to use particular software literary texts and cultural words are beyond the capabilities of CAT instruments due to the considerable difference in the context behind each word sentence. CATs resources are unable to resist using taboo words which should be avoided whenever possible generally speaking, CAT tools should be used with caution (great case) to satisfy the needs of their clients, human translators must be mindful of the type of text they will be translating.

4. The limitations and difficulties of CAT tools in comparison to human translation

Nowadays, CAT tools are in their initial stages, and there is a slew of issues that need the assistance of a skilled (human) translator to solve. Human translators can overcome these limitations by identifying them and getting the most out of these resources. To begin with, several words are often coined and used in languages, necessitating the updating of CAT resources. Second, decoding basic words and sentences is a relatively simple process. However, translating complex sentences, especially those containing cultural, religious, and technical words, is a difficult task that frequently results in errors. Third, CAT tools are incapable of handling polysemy. Fourth, CAT tools are unable to interpret idioms and jargon as intended by the writers.

For example, the term "crusade war" is regarded as an offensive war in Muslim countries, but it is regarded as a holy war against Muslims by western writers. Fifth, CAT tools cannot avoid using taboo words, whereas human translators can use specific terms, euphemism, antonyms, and other techniques. Sixth, CAT tools are unable to generate different forms of translation depending on the reader's skill level. Finally, CAT tools translate each text based on the data and method used by the application. Not all texts must be translated in the same way in this situation. Religious texts, for example, must be translated using a particular reference.

5. The impact of CAT of human translators

The question of whether CAT has reduced human translators to mere editors is a contentious one. Human translators, especially those who use traditional methods of translation, believe that CATs will diminish or replace them. Fear of this has led to a reluctance among translators to use modern technologies. Some translators refuse to use CAT because they believe it would hurt their careers. They describe translation as a form of art that combines creativity and imagination. Human translators will not be replaced by computers. Human translators will be in high demand because, no matter how advanced CATs become,

the need for a human translator will persist. Some human translators have such a negative view of these instruments, believing that they obstruct the art of translation.

6. Development and prospects of CAT software.

While computer-assisted translation software has flaws, its benefits in terms of convenience and productivity are undeniable. As a result, its drawbacks are entirely rational. The rapid advancement of information technology, in the context of globalization, would facilitate the development of COMPUTER-assisted translation in a more professional, intelligent, and convenient direction. One have every reason to believe that COMPUTER-ASSISTED TRANSLATION will play an increasingly important role in fostering global exchanges and cooperation and that its future will be even brighter.

With the growth of globalization, the market for translation expertise in different industries and countries has skyrocketed. Because of the confusion of talents in the translation industry and the unequal standard of translators, the quality and pace of translation are currently far apart. Not only that, but many laypeople have a poor understanding of translation and believe they can translate in two languages. As a result, many businesses have stringent standards for translators, including high translation speed and volume.

Many translation tools are available on the market to assist translators in overcoming the problem of translation speed. While the quality of translation tools is sometimes inferior to that of manual translation, they significantly increase translators' translation speed. Many translators would opt to use translation software to speed up their work and increase their productivity when faced with a large number of heavy translation tasks. Furthermore, in this information age, with the rapid advancement of science and technology, the technology of translation software is rapidly improving. For translators, information technology has become a required skill, and mastering translation tools can aid in the development of their professional skills. As a result, the demand for translation resources will almost certainly increase, as will the expectations for accuracy and speed. CAT tools need to be improved as well.

The transformation of computer-aided translation technology mainly benefits from the continuous optimization of corpus technology and translation memory technology. Both make CAT technology break the limitation of mechanical translation before. Corpus technology refers to the translation of statistical examples based on the completion of a certain algorithm to translate corpus data into language memory, to assist human translation.

To complete professional translation work, a large number of professional words and terminology must be extracted and translated. Professional words, idioms, and idioms added

to the vocabulary database can assist translators in reducing their translation workload and increasing their productivity. At the moment, single vocabulary extraction is more expressed in the extraction of words, idioms, and idioms. The extraction accuracy is weak in multi-word situations, and unity is difficult to ensure. It is one of the most pressing issues in the future of CAT technology.

The retrieval and matching of a translation memory database can assist translators in completing or fuzzy matching database translation cases before translation in order to locate the same or similar sentence patterns for reference. However, the current retrieval library construction is sluggish, and the number of translated manuscripts in the system falls far short of what translators need. The translation of some literature, especially financial and scientific literature, is unlikely to provide accurate and complete reference data. As a result, improving the retrieval quality of the retrieval library, as well as the types and quantity of documents in the library, is critical to the potential growth of CAT technology.

At the moment, more advanced CAT software includes a basic proofreading feature. It has a quality control feature and can detect word and grammar errors in translation documents. However, as the complexity of translation increases, existing CAT software is unable to meet the real-world criteria for quality control, such as complicated sentence structures, vocabulary collocation, and language preferences. In future technological innovation work, it will be important to deeply integrate proofreading and CAT apps, increase the standard of proofreading for completed manuscripts, and prevent grammatical errors, translation omissions, non-compliance with language habits, and uncertainty in speech.

Translation technology is the convergence of translation humanities and technology under digital humanism in the age of artificial intelligence. It is a crucial component of the translation ecosystem, as it meets the technological requirements of the times and the language service industry for translators. Because of the high demand for language services, translation technology is rapidly evolving and its capabilities are continually improving. Specialization, convergence, knowledge, cloud, ubiquitous, platform, and ecology are all trends that are gaining traction. While it is important to recognize and embrace translation technology; it is also important to consider the effect and influence of translation technology on the design, category, method, action, ethics, and other aspects of traditional translation. Researchers must think about their work in a wider context.

Conclusion

CAT as we have seen are important in improving translation tasks and hence they are more and more on the market demand. This calls for a more planned designs helping improve the quality of such apps.

The Practical Chapter

The practical part of a thesis is the application of the theory into reality. This part introduces to the reader and the interested in CATs a bigger overview about how serveciable are the CATs in the areana context.

The opinions , views and percentages are merely a reflection of the present data obtained from the questionnaire since the work we undertook is purely descriptive as it provides statistics and descriptive features of the elements in question .

The Questionnaire:

The questions administrated to the population addressed are first edited and proofread by our supervisor after a concrete reading on the CATs around the world and particularly in Algeria. After being approved by the supervisor , the questions are collected and put in under the form of survey in *Google Form* in two main categories :

- ✓ Questions addressed to non-professionals in the field as : students , freelances – graduated students…etc
- ✓ Questions addressed to professional translators in the field having contacted some on purpose (our teachers and some of the sworn translators in Ouargla).

The questions give details about both the CATs , their use , their usability and characteristics , design and reliability .

Other questions give more detailed information about the acceptability of the apps by those two categories.

The questions of the survey were carefully put in order to have a detailed overview about the CATs in the field of the sophisticated use of technology in this era of speed and internet.

Types of the questions :

- ✓ Age of the practitioners
- ✓ Gender
- ✓ Education level
- ✓ Education qualification
- ✓ Job
- ✓ Experience
- ✓ CATs as seen
- ✓ CATs prices

Data description

The data obtained from the survey will serve as a basis upon which our analysis will rely to get more reliable scores. These data are only limited to the population targeted (Algerian translation practitioners).

First , we describe the data obtain , then analyze them according to the SPSS statistics tools to positively identify and turn the percentages into scores that we later extract and suggest some recommendations to.

Statistics

The statistics we did using SPSS will serve the research we undertake to approve the hypothesis we sat at the very beginning of the dissertation.

The scores are set in a clear way according the descriptive method we have adopted to better understand the sources and reasons of the unawareness of the usability of the CATs.

The methodology of the analysis

The method followed in this research is the descriptive analytical approach, which we believe is the most appropriate tool we can have to analyse the survey with all the questions we set. The procedures followed enable us to have an access to a deep understanding of the CATs in Algeria in particular.

Data analysis

Data analysis in any research is seen as the core of any research undertook by the academic researchers.

Our path of analysis is as already mentioned is purely descriptive and analytic. At the descriptive level , we describe the statue quo of the CATs and the ways they are seen through. Then , at the analysis level to explore why a given view and opinion is adopted or more preferred.

Question One

1.What do you know about CAT tools ? have you ever heard about it?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	21	63%
No	9	27%
Maybe	3	9%

According to the table ,twenty one (21) out of thirty three (33) represented thirty six (36) percent out of one hundred 100 do know what CAT tool is .However, only nine (09) out of thirty (30) said that they have no idea about what CAT tool is .This clarifies and shows

actually that a good deal of people have at least known about CAT tools which is rally something encouraging.

Question Two

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-29	24	72%
30-39	6	18%
40-49	3	9%

The population targeted represent seventy two (72) percent are between twenty (20)and fifty (50). Of age which actually represents the majority of those who are familiar with technology sophisticated tools .Only three (3) out of thirty (30) are between thirty (30) and forty nine (49) this shows also that most of the practitioners of translation and those who deal with CAT tools and sophisticated technology are of a young age.

Question Three

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	21	63%
Male	12	36%

Table three shows the gender of the questioned population; it shows that twenty one (21) out of thirty (30) were female, while only twelve (12) representing thirty six (36) percent are males .This also shows how are female translators more interested in the field of CAT tools.

Question Four

highest education level	Frequency	Percentage
University graduate	6	18%
University masters	17	51%
University doctorates	3	9%
In-class translation student	7	21%

From the table above we can see that fifty one (51) percent representing seventeen (17) out of thirty (30) university masters degree .This really tells a lot about the level of the questioned population so most of them are seventeen (17) out of thirty (30) actually educated and they have at least a master degree in translation , this level of education does need more familiarity with CAT tools.

Question Five

translation qualification	Frequency	Percentage
University bachelor in translation studies	14	42%
Postgraduate degree in translation studies	15	45%
Translation diploma	4	12%

This table also shows that fifteen (15) out of thirty (30) which represents the half of the questioned population forty five (45) percent do have postgraduate degree in translation studies which actually says that most of the questioned population are of a high degree level in both English language and translation, and this also tells that they know other two languages besides English which might be Arabic and/or French.

Question Six

role	frequency	percentage
In-house translator	5	15%
Translation undergraduate/postgraduate student	13	39%
Freelance translator	5	15%
Other	8	24%
Professor/teacher of translation courses	2	6%
Manager/employee of translation agency	1	3%

The table shows clearly that thirty nine (39) percent representing thirteen (13) out of sixty (60) are either undergraduate or postgraduate students, only one representing three (03) percent as a manager or an employee of translation agency , other five (05) are free translators .This tells that the question population are of a younger age still having their university education and are actually encouraged and motivated to use CAT tools.

QuestionSeven

translation software training module	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2	6%
No	31	93%

The table shows clearly that the big majority have had no training module at university. Therefore, these students have had no experience with CAT tools. This also means that the knowledge that they have is merely a personal attempt. This tells that this percentage needs more guidance and training about the use of CAT tools.

Question Eight

experience and working knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	21	63%
Currently using it	4	12%
Not familiar	2	6%
Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	4	12%
Familiar, but only with some working experience	2	6%

Sixty three (63) percent, twenty one (21) persons that are questioned are actually familiar with the CAT tools but they have no working knowledge, this means that they have only some theoretical bases about CATs. This needs to be more encouraged and motivated so that this percentage encourages more. However we can see that six (06) percent of the questioned are familiar but only with some working experience. Actually, the CAT tools are taking more and more space in the working arena, but unfortunately we can see that six (06) percent are not familiar at all with CAT tools so have a variety of percentages and of course this tells that we have a more experience with the CAT tools in Algeria.

Question Eight (B)

8-b	Frequency	Percentage
Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	2	6%
Familiar, but only with some working experience	3	9%
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	5	15%
Not familiar	23	69%

This table shows that sixty nine (69) percent are not at all familiar with CAT tool, this unfortunately tells that we need more private training or university training with translation students so that they know better about the use of CAT tools, if not at the university level at least at the networking spaces level.

Question Eight (C)

[Project and Workflow Management software	Frequency	Percentage
Familiar, but only with some working experience	2	6%
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	8	24%
Not familiar	13	39%

This table shows that thirty nine (39) percent of the people are not at all familiar with this type of software, only two (02) people are familiar but unfortunately they have no working experience. However, we have eight (08) people who are familiar but they do not have a big deal of experience. This tells that we need more awareness and more practice at this level.

Question Eight (D)

[Terminology Management	Frequency	Percentage
Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	1	3%
Familiar, but only with some working experience	2	6%
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	10	30%
Not familiar	16	48%

For the terminology management forty eight (48) percent are not at all familiar and thirty (30) percent are familiar but with no working knowledge. This tells that most of the people more than eighty seven (87) percent do have no experience though they are familiar, however we have one person represented three (03) percent is familiar and with extensive working knowledge, this really cannot always be found but this tells that we have at least some people who can relied upon.

Question Eight (E)

Computer-Assisted	Frequency	Percentage
Currently using it	2	6%
Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	2	6%
Familiar, but only with some	3	9%

working experience		
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	10	30%
Not familiar	21	63%

This table shows that sixty three (63) percent of the people as usual are not familiar at all and two (02) people representing six (06) percent are currently using it and a big deal also of people representing thirty (30) percent are familiar but with no working knowledge. This tells the same as we have seen with terminology management and management software that we need more experience and more working environment .

Question Eight (F)

Online dictionaries	Frequency	Percentage
Currently using it	12	36%
Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	3	9%
Familiar, but only with some working experience	2	6%
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	19	57%

the online dictionaries of course differs because they are more and more used amid people and that why this table shows that thirty six (36) percent of the questioned currently using it, however fifty seven (57) percent are familiar with online dictionaries but they have less working knowledge, this tells that most of the questioned population do use hard copies dictionaries therefore most of the questioned people are not really aware of the rapid service that online dictionaries can offer.

Question Eight (G)

Multilingual terminology	Frequency	Percentage
Currently using it	4	12%
Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	2	6%
Familiar, but only with some working experience	2	6%
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	12	36%
Not familiar	13	39%

This table talking about softwares and internet sites that collects and gathers terms written and set in more than two languages .Unfortunately is the same concern more than thirty nine (39) percent of the people questioned are not at all familiar with the use of multilingual terminologies on the internet, however we have two (02) people who are really familiar with extensive working knowledge and this of course tells the same as we have seen with the above tables.

Question Eight (H)

Online discussion group]	Frequency	Percentage
Currently using it	5	15%
Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	1	3%
Familiar, but only with some working experience	5	15%
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	16	48%
Not familiar	6	18%

Online discussion group are groups that gather people that share the same interesting topics mainly in translation, we found that forty eight (48) percent are familiar with this groups but they did not really log in into these pages, eighteen (18) percent also are not at all familiar and this percentage can be found mainly with the more aged people or the ones who are working because they do not find more free time to discuss the issues they need.

Question Eight (I)

Online translation	Frequency	Percentage
Currently using it	6	18%
Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	1	3%
Familiar, but only with some working experience	3	9%
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	17	51%
Not familiar	6	18%

This table shows clearly that fifty one (51) percent are familiar with online translation but with no working knowledge, they do not use it well at the working level, eighteen (18) percent and three (03) percent are currently using online translation and others are really working extensively with online translation but what is really surprising is that eighteen (18) percent of the questioned people said that they do not have not at all any working knowledge with online translation though translation is the major tool and we are more and more using and rely upon internet.

Question Eight (J)

[Online machine translation	Frequency	Percentage
Crurently using it	3	9%
Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	2	6%
Familiar, but only with some working experience	5	15%
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	19	57%
Not familiar	4	12%

First of all we have to distinguish between online translation and online machine translation, the online translation can be an internet site; some discussing groups, a blog or anything that is helping in translating online , for the machine translation here we are talking about software that are either installed on the PC and works on the internet or sites that are devoted to translation. We found here that fifty seven (57) percent are familiar but with no working knowledge .However only six (06) percent are familiar and with extensive working knowledge .We have here approximately the same frequencies with the online translation table.

Question Eight (K)

[Online encyclopedia]	Frequency	Percentage
Currently using it	5	15%
Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	3	9%
Familiar, but only with some working experience	2	6%
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	10	30%
Not familiar	13	39%

Online encyclopediae are encyclopedias that are available on the net, we can also deduce that those who do not use online translation do not at all think of using online encyclopedia, this is shown clearly in the table above so thirty nine (39) percent are not at all familiar with online encyclopedias and less than thirty (30) percent are familiar but with less working knowledge. This tells also that we need more awareness about the necessity of using the internet.

Question Eight (L)

[Online searching engines]	Frequency	Percentage
Currently using it	7	21%
Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	3	9%
Familiar, but only with some working experience	1	3%
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	15	45%
Not familiar	7	21%

The online searching engines are any other engines used to search for the information and for the data as Google which is the most reliable internet searching engines. However, surprisingly forty five (45) percent are familiar with Google and similar but they have no

working knowledge this percentage is illogic and has no bases because translators are supposed to have broad knowledge and education about everything.

Question Eight (M)

[Electronic libraries]	Frequency	Percentage
Currently using it	11	33%
Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	3	9%
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	16	48%
Not familiar	3	9%

The tables are more and more surprising us because when it deals with electronic libraries we have found that thirty three (33) percent are currently using it and do not know how do these questioned people use electronic libraries while they do not use searching engine and have no working knowledge about them. However, forty eight (48) percent are familiar with the electronic libraries but they do not have a good working knowledge. Only three (03) of the questioned are familiar with electronic libraries and they use it extensively.

Question Eight (N)

[E-mail]	Frequency	Percentage
Currently using it	14	42%
Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	2	6%
Familiar, but only with some working experience	1	3%
Familiar, but with no working knowledge	15	45%
Not familiar	1	3%

For the Emails, it is something else because in our daily life we use emails everyday and this really explains why forty two (42) percent of the questioned population are currently using it. This tells that most of them ,they are not using emails at translation level or in the working arena, three percent are not familiar this tells a lot about the lacks we see at this level.

Question Nine

Please specify any resources you found useful in supporting your translation work but not covered in the previous question?

resources	frequency	Percentage
Supervisor	1	3%
Books in translation	1	3%
Dictionnaires	3	9%
electronic libraries, online dictionaries and glossaries	2	6%
Google translat	1	3%
I don't know	4	12%

I don't have	3	9%
I guess everything that i used to use is already mentioned/ It's all covered/ Not more than the above mentioned	3	9%
Im always asking help from my old teachers,	1	3%
No answer	1	3%
None	1	3%
Nothing else/nothing special	2	6%
OCR app such as Foxit reader	1	3%
Reverso Context	5	15%
Smartcat	1	3%
technical terminology	1	3%
Several sources: example: Smartling	1	3%
word fast maybe	1	3%

This table shows the many resources the translation practitioners maybe in need for, three (03) percent of participants said that they have supervisors (teachers and professors of translation). The same percentage uses books of translation to read and have more details about their work, for dictionaries nine (09) percent of the questioned people use dictionaries and here we did not really precise which type of dictionaries either hard or software ones. For the electronic libraries and online dictionaries, up to six (06) percent said that they are useful. When we asked them about Google translate, only three (03) percent said that they use it, which is a percentage that cannot be logic at all .Most of us use Google translate every time it is needed, twelve (12) percent said they do not know and we think that it is not because they do not know, its just because they did not choose any tic in the questionnaire. Nine (09) percent of the questioned people said they do not have, and other nine (09) percent said that they just guess the word in the text to know more about it. Others three (03) percent said that they ask help from older teachers, we also have three (03) percent one (01) person out of the questioned people who had no answer. Other three (03) percent said that they use OCR application such as Foxit reader and up to fifteen (15) percent of the people questioned said they use Reverso Context so the percentages of this table shows that there is a divergence between the questioned population.

Question Ten

10.Do you know any CAT tools?	frequency	Percentage
Yes	18	54%
No	15	45%

This table shows that eighteen (18) of the people questioned said yes they know some of the CAT tools which represents fifty four (54) percent this is really an encouraged percentage. However, when we ask them to specify the CAT tools they know thirty three (33) percent of them said they do not know which is really a contradiction .Others reply saying that they know some of the CAT tools.

Question Elevn

11.Please specify the CAT tools you know:	Frequency	Percentage
I don't know	11	33%
Dict box	1	3%
Dictionaries, online sites	1	3%
Glossaires / Encyclopdiae/ online translation	1	3%
Language search - engine software	1	3%
No answer	1	3%
Online translator like Google translate, reverso, spell checker, grammar chexker	2	6%
reverso context	2	6%
Smartcat	2	6%
Smartling	2	6%
Trados	7	21%
memoq	3	9%
transition with machines	1	3%
word fast	3	9%
Translation Tool. ... CAT tools	1	3%

The questioned people here do not agree upon one of the CAT tools they are familiar with, some use Reverso context with six (06) percent; others use Smartling representing six percent or Trados twenty one (21) percent which is the biggest percentage of all the CAT tools that are being used, but we can say that all of these CAT tools are used without having any idea that they are CAT tools to be used in any translation work.

Question Twelve

12.How did you get to know about CAT tools for the first time?	Frequency	percentage
Heard from a friend	11	33%
In translation class you took on your own	3	9%
On the websites of a translation	7	21%

association		
Other	9	27%
Part of modules of translation degree course	3	9%

In this table thirty three (33) percent said that they knew it or they heard it from a friend and nine (09) percent said that they knew it in translation class and twenty one (21) percent from Websites of a translation association and only nine (09) percent said that they knew it as a part of modules of translation degree course and the last percentage cannot be reliable because in the previous questioned when they are asked whether they have CAT tools as a part of module at university they said all No so this nine (09) percent cannot really be reliable here.

Question Thirteen

13.Have you ever taken any training course about CAT tools?	frequency	percentage
Extra training course after graduation	4	12%
NO	28	84%
Training program of association	1	3%

In this table eighty four (84) percent said that they have never took any training course about CAT tools, three (03) percent of the people questioned said that they have some training program of some given associations and twelve (12) percent said that they have extra training course after graduation. The percentage shows that most of the practitioners have had no experience with CAT tools before they started translating.

Question Fourteen

14.Here are the prices of some of the most widely used CAT tools. Please indicate your opinion on them:	frequency	percentage
Absolutely too high for our budget	18	54%
Acceptable for our budget	2	6%
High for our budget, but we can still consider to purchase them	13	39%

This table shows that fifty four (54) percent said that they are absolutely too high for their budget, and thirty nine (39) percent said that they are also high but they can still consider to purchase them. Only two (02) of the questioned people said that it is acceptable for their budget, so this means that most of the people cannot offered to buy any of the CAT tools available in the market.

Question Fifteen

15.Please indicate at what price should CAT tools be sold as to be acceptable for you	frequency	percentage
150-300	15	45%
300-700	2	6%
Less than 10	15	45%

When we asked them about the price that they can offered to buy if the software is sold at that price forty five (45) percent said that they can have it, if it is between one hundred and fifty (150) to three hundred (300) Euros, and six (06) percent said that if it is between three hundred (300) and seven hundred (700) Euros. While forty five (45) percent said that they can only buy it if it is less than (10)Euros; the answers actually were surprising and contradicting because forty five (45) percent said they can offered (150)Euros and we do not think in the Algerian market this price is seen as affordable if we exchange the Euro to the Algerian Dinar (150)Euros will be too high price for our practitioners to buy.

Question Sixteen

16.Please read the following statement and indicate your opinion on this change:	Frequency	percentage
Absolutely reasonable and will motivate me to use CAT tools	13	39%
I don't know	8	24%
Not reasonable at all but I will adopt them at market's demand	3	9%
Not so reasonable and I will not use CAT tools because of this	1	3%
Not so reasonable but I will use them anyway	4	12%
Reasonable buy won't affect my decision about using CAT tools	4	12%

When we asked them about their opinion on that price thirty nine (39) percent said that they are absolutely reasonable and will motivate them use the CAT tools. This is actually contradicting also because we do not know whether they have answered out of awareness or they just fill in the table arbitrary. Up to three (03) percent said that it is not reasonable and they will not use the CAT tools because of the high price, and a big deal of percentage up to twenty four (24) percent said that they do not know, this means that they have no idea about the importance of CAT tools.

16-1

16- 1.Where do you work?	Frequency	percentage
Home-working freelance	14	42%

translator		
general agency	1	3%
Private agency	1	3%

The table shows that most of the practitioners work as freelancers ,forty two (42) percent said that they are home-working freelance translators, and three (03) percent of the questioned people said that they are working with general agencies and the same percentage said that they are working with private agencies . Home working freelancers are mostly far away of any real understanding of the CATs, which explains why it is not that accessed.

16-2

16- 2.Does the translation agency you work for have any specific requirements about CAT tools in the recruitment advertisement?	Frequency	percentage
Yes	1	3%
No	12	36%

The table shows that up to thirty six (36) percent said NO. They said that when they apply for the job the agencies did not require any specific condition about CAT tools in the recruitment advertisement, this means that also most of the translation agencies and translation companies do not know how important the CAT tools are.

16-3

16-3.How many years have you been doing translation-related work?	frequency	percentage
1-5 years	12	36%
5-10 years	2	6%
10-20 years	2	6%

This table shows that thirty six (36) percent they have been doing translation from one (01) to five (05) years, and the other six (06) and six (06) percent from five (05) to ten (10) years and ten (10) to twenty (20) years. This means that most of the questioned people do not have a good reliable experience because most of them are young practitioners and still studying at university.

16-4

16-4.Are you doing translation work currently?	frequency	Percentage
yes	13	39%
No	4	12%

This table shows that thirty nine (39) percent said yes they are doing translation work currently, but we do not really know which kind of translation work, is it just a volunteer work or it is a personal work they do at home, and that is why we could not have a deep overview on that matter.

16-5

16-5.Please indicate your main three working language pair(s) (e.g. EN>AR)	frequency	Percentage
AR, EN, FR	9	27%
AR/EN	6	18%
Fr/Arabic	1	3%

This table shows that most of the questioned said they are working on AR, EN, FR which represents twenty seven (27) percent, and eighteen (18) percent said they only work on Arabic into English and a minority of three (03) percent said they work on French into Arabic translation. This means the majority of the questioned population do work at three (03) languages which is the case for most of the Algerian practitioners.

16-6

16-6.Please indicate your main translation subject area(s) (tick all that apply):	frequency	Percentage
Business/commerce transaltion	7	21%
Financial translation	3	9%
Scientific translation	9	27%
Literary translation	6	18%
Other	7	21%
Technical translation	7	21%
Legal translaiton	2	6%

The table here indicates the main translation subjects, we have seen that there are equal fields for instance business and commerce twenty one (21) percent. The same percentage for technical translation and for other fields. Up to eighteen (18) percent for literary translation but most of the questioned opted for the scientific translation with twenty seven (27) percent. Only six (06) percent said that they are doing legal translation, therefore this proves that most of the questioned are still young ones because the legal translation is only done with professionals and more skillful translation practitioners.

16-7

16-7.**Please indicate your weekly workload (source text word count):**	Frequency	percentage
1000-3000 words	6	18%
3000-6000 words	1	3%

6000-10000 words	1	3%
Less than 1000 words	9	27%

This tables shows that eighteen (18) percent said that they translate between 1000-3000 words and twenty seven (27) percent said that they translate less than 1000 words, this means that they do not translate at all because less than one 1000 words is maybe just one to two (02) pages per week, this shows that these translators are not really practicing and they do not work at any translation agency of translation company.

16-8

16-8.Do you have any formal IT qualifications (e.g. university degree in computing/IT, professional certification)? Please specify.	Frequency	percentage
I dont, but did some online	2	6%
i dont	1	3%
IT professional certification	1	3%
Master degree	1	3%
No	7	21%
Professional certification	2	6%
Yes	2	6%
Programming certification	1	3%

This table shows that up to twenty one (21) percent said No, they do not have any formal IT qualifications. However, six (06) percent said that they do not have a university diploma in IT but they did some online, and the same percentage said that they have some professional certification in IT, other said Yes but they did not precise which type of IT they have. However, we can find that three (03) percent of the questioned said that they have some programming certification this means also that most of the practitioners are not familiar with the IT and technology tools.

16-9

16-9.Are you currently a member of any translation association or forum?	Frequency	percentage
Yes	4	12%
No	13	39%

This table shows that thirty nine (39) percent said No, they are not currently a member of any translation association or forum, and twelve (12) percent said Yes. This means that most of the practitioners are not really motivated to work online.

16-10

16-10.Please specify three of such associations or forums which have been most useful for you:	Frequency	percentage
i don't now	1	3%
I dont have	2	6%
none	2	6%
PROZ, Atida, WATA	1	3%
Not sure	1	3%
Egyptian Translation Forums	1	3%
Khamssat website, Issra Club Translation, Freehali website.	1	3%

This table clearly shows that up to six (06) percent said that they do not have associations which were most useful for them. The same percentage opted for none .So they have no idea about any translation association or forum, the other percentages are equal for instance some mentioned the name of Atida and WATA and PROZ, others mentioned the name of some Egyption translation forums some also mentioned the name Khamssat website…etc. the problem here is that there is no Algerian association mentioned here or any other online club or translation club at all.

16-11

16-11.Have you ever been asked to do a translation which must been done with CAT tools?	Frequency	percentage
5-10 times per month	1	3%
Less than 5 times in several years or a year	2	6%
Never	13	39%

This table shows that thirty nine (39) percent of the questioned population said that they have never been asked to do a translation task relying upon any CAT tools, only three (03) percent of the questioned said yes ; from five (05) to ten (10) times per month these are familiar with the use of CAT tools and most of the three (03) percent questioned use CAT tools do belong to some translation agencies. Six (06) percent said yes they do some translation tasks related with CAT tools but less than five (05) times in a year, this means also that they rarely use and rely upon CAT tools available on the net.

16-12

16-12.Are you currently using any CAT tools?	Frequency	percentage
Yes	4	12%
No	13	39%

The question are you currently using any CAT tools , thirty nine (39) percent said No, they are using no CAT tools and only twelve (12) percent said yes they are using some at the moment. The reason behind this question is that they are practicing the CAT tools and motivating themselves using this technology, because some of the practitioners use them only when they are working for the translation agency but when they are at home or doing some personal translation tasks they do not rely upon CAT tools.

16-13

16-13.Please specify the CAT tools you are currently using:	Frequency	Percentage
freelance	1	3%
I dont	4	12%
Im just using language search - engine for translation besides im training myself using interactive machine translation	1	3%
No answer	1	3%
Websites	1	3%
wordfast	2	6%

This table shows that three (03) percent said they use freelance CAT tools, up to twelve (12) percent said that they do not know at all any CAT tool ,and three (03) percent said that they just use language search-engine for translation and others they did provide us with no answer. Other three (03) percent said they are using websites and six (06) percent of them said they use Wordfast. This tells that most of the questioned are not really serious in using CAT tools and they are not looking to improve themselves.

16-14

16-14.The CAT tools you are currently using are:	Frequency	Percentage
Downloaded from the Internet for free	6	18%
Other	6	18%
Purchased by yourself	2	6%

The CAT tools you are currently using this table shows that eighteen (18) percent said they are downloaded from the internet for free, others just six (06) percent said they purchased it by themselves and some others said they are using other tools but not CAT tools. Therefore, it is clear that most of the CAT tools being used and installed in the PC of the practitioners or software on their mobile phones are hacked from the internet, because of the high price of these type of CAT tools.

15-1

15-1.CAT tools...Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements: [Enable me to accomplish my tasks more quickly]	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	8	24%
Strongly agree	5	15%
Disagree	1	3%

In this question, we asked them whether the CAT tools enable them to accomplish their tasks more quickly, twenty four (24) percent agree, fifteen (15) percent strongly agree, and three (03) percent which represents one (01) person disagrees with the view. This tells that CAT tools indeed help them finish their work at time level and at accuracy level.

15-2

15-2.CAT tools...Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements: [Improve the quality of work I do]	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	7	21%
Strongly agree	4	12%
Disagree	3	9%

This table shows that twenty one (21) percent agree, twelve (12) percent strongly agree that CAT tools improve the quality of their work and nine (09) percent disagree that CAT tools have any relationship to improvement the quality, and this is also something weird because the CAT tool provided the translator with more precising terms and possibilities for the terms they are trying to find equivalents to.

15-3

15-3.CAT tools...Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements: [Make	Frequency	percentage

it easier for me to do my job]		
Agree	8	25%
Strongly agree	5	15%
Strongly Disagree	1	3%

This table is about how easier it is to make the job with CAT tools, it shows that twenty five (25) percent agree with that ,and fifteen (15) percent strongly agree, while only three (03) percent which represents one person strongly disagrees and this is also weird and strange because yes CAT tools indeed make it easier to do the work in a less time and with a better quality.

15-4

15-4.CAT tools...Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements: [Improve my job performance]	Frequency	percentage
Agree	6	18%
Strongly agree	3	9%
Disagree	5	15%

This table is about doing the job performance it shows that eighteen (18) percent of the questioned people agree and nine (09) percent strongly agree while, fifteen (15) percent disagree .This time the percentage is more much bigger than what is mentioned in the previous table, and this is also a weird thing because fifteen (15) percent of the asked people disagree about improving the job performance. We do not really know on which bases they have answered.

15-5

15-5.CAT tools...Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements: [Give me greater control over my work]	Frequency	percentage
Agree	6	18%
Strongly agree	3	9%

Disagree	5	15%

This table shows that eighteen (18) percent said YES they agree that CAT tools give them greater control over their work and fifteen (15) percent they disagree we have here the same observation as the one above and we think that it has no logic bases at all.

15-6

15-6.CAT tools...Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements: [Increase my productivity]	Frequency	percentage
Agree	7	21%
Strongly agree	1	3%
Strongly Disagree	1	3%
Disagree	5	15%

21 percent of the people said that CATs help them increase their translation productivity for they provide them with more accuracy , more time gain as well. One percent strongly either agrees or disagrees with this statement. This shows a divergence in the opinion and tells that translators are not having the same shared experience .

15-7

15-7.CAT tools...Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements: [Are compatible with the type of translation assignments I undertake]	Frequency	percentage
Agree	9	27%
Strongly agree	2	6%
Disagree	2	6%

This table shows that twenty seven (27)percent of the questioned people agree that CAT tools are compatible with the type of translation assignments they undertake. We have the same percentages of the people who strongly agree and disagree about this statement which is (06) percent .This tells that some of the questioned people are not really aware of the great contribution of CAT tools.

15-8

15-8.CAT tools...Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the	Frequency	Percentage

following statements: [Fit well with the way I like to work]		
Agree	8	24%
Strongly agree	3	9%
Strongly Disagree	1	3%
Disagree	2	6%

Eight (8) out of (32) see it really fitting their work and one (1) out of the same population totally disagree . verily , the opinion that goes against this statement is really weird for we think that CATs are really fitting with any kind of translation task.

15-9

15-9.CAT tools...Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements: [Are cumbersome for me]	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	6	18%
Strongly agree	1	3%
Disagree	5	15%

This table shows that eighteen (18) percent agree that CAT tools are cumbersome for them and other three (03) percent strongly agree, while fifteen (15) percent disagree though we do not know why they disagree.

15-10

15-10 CAT tools...Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements: [Require a lot of mental effort]	Frequency	percentage
Agree	5	15%
Strongly agree	1	3%
Disagree	8	24%

This table shows that fifteen (15) percent agree that CAT tools require a lot of mental effort, however twenty four (24) percent disagree. We do not know whether these percentages did experience the CAT tools before they said this or just the said it out of luck.

15-11

15-11.CAT tools...Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements: [Are often frustrating]	Frequency	percentage
Agree	**5**	**15%**
Strongly agree	**1**	**3%**

Strongly Disagree	**1**	**3%**
Disagree	**5**	**15%**

This table shows that fifteen (15) percent agree that CAT tools are often frustrating, and other fifteen (15) percent disagree here we have equal percentages about the two opinions, which they are totally different and contradicting. This means that this differs according to the experience of each practitioners some of them see it tiring and hence frustrating, others see it something that makes them feel comfortable.

15-12

15-12.CAT tools...Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements: [Are easy for me to use and to learn]	**Frequency**	**percentage**
Agree	**9**	**27%**
Strongly agree	**3**	**9%**
Strongly Disagree	**1**	**3%**
Disagree	**1**	**3%**

This table shows that twenty seven (27) percent of the questioned population agree that CAT tools are easy for them to use and learn and other nine (09) percent strongly agree, while three (03) percent strongly disagree, this tells that most of the questioned see CAT tools as a means to use and learn and yes indeed most of CAT tools on the net are accessible and simple and not complicated and that is why they are easy to use, teach and learn.

15-13

15-13.CAT tools...Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements: [The benefit of using them are apparent to me]	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Agree	**10**	**30%**
Strongly agree	**2**	**6%**
Disagree	**2**	**6%**

This table shows that thirty (30) percent agree that the benefit of using CAT tools are apparent to them and other six (06) percent strongly agree, while six (06) percent disagree. This is actually true because the use of CAT tools really benefit the practitioners; it saves time, it gives more proof reading of the text being translated and do many other things that translators by themselves cannot do.

16-1

16-1.Please indicate the extent	Frequency	Percentage

to which you agree with the following statement: [I have seen many translators using it]		
Agree	6	18%
Strongly agree	2	6%
Neutral	5	15%
Disagree	1	3%

It is actually a good point that a translator may share with others when they approve being taught by other professionals from the same sector. Six (06) out of (33) said they verily see other translators use the CATs . Learning by imitation is a kind of learning that proves its credibility .

16-2

16-2.Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement: [My clients expect me to use it]	Frequency	percentage
Agree	4	12%
Strongly agree	1	3%
Neutral	4	12%
Disagree	5	15%

This table shows that twelve (12) percent agree that their clients expect them to use CAT tools, other strongly agree while fifteen (15) percent disagree and twelve (12) percent were neutral. This tells that most of the translators do not expect that clients are familiar with the CAT tools so that they require it when translating their texts.

16-3

16-3.Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement: [The agency I am working for expects me to use it]	Frequency	percentage
Agree	8	24%
Strongly agree	2	6%
Neutral	3	9%
Disagree	1	3%

Most of the agencies verily do not rely upon the CATs, and hence , expecting them recommend using them is more beyond expectation.

16-4

16-4.Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement: [Using it improves my image within the translation sector]	Frequency	percentage
Agree	5	15%
Strongly disagree	1	3%
Neutral	4	12%
Disagree	2	6%

Approving that the use of the CAT sis a kind of a prestigious act may lead some professionals use it, but cannot at any case make them realise its benefit at the practice level. Five(5) people said that it is a kind of showing off at the personal level and see it as an image improving tool.

16-5

16-5.Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement: [Clients prefer to work with translators who use it]	Frequency	percentage
Agree	2	6%
Strongly agree	2	6%
Neutral	7	21%
Disagree	2	6%
Strongly disagree	1	3%
No answer	19	77%

This table shows that six (06) percent agree with the statement which said clients prefer to work with translators who use CAT tools, other six (06) percent strongly agree and six (06) percent were disagree, three (03) percent were strongly disagree while twenty one (21) of the questioned population were neutral. Because most of the clients are not familiar with CAT tools and they have no relationship with translation arena therefore it is an expectation that is really logic because translators themselves are not familiar with CAT tools.

16-6

16-6.Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement: [I was permitted to use it on a trail basis long enough to see what it can do]	Frequency	percentage

Agree	7	21%
Strongly agree	1	3%
Neutral	2	6%
Disagree	3	9%
No answer	20	61 %

Seven out of (33) are for trying the app before they can purchase it and this tells they have no trust of the apps. Twenty people did not answer at all , which really did impact the findings we can have to understand why some reasons are taken .

Conclusion

The tables show a lot of divergent in views and opinions amid the questioned. Most of the questioned are actually having no cue about the serviceability of the CATs and hence they did not pay much attention of the importance of using such apps .

All in all , the scores show clearly the urgent need of having a plan that is reliable in guiding the professionals have their own experience with more qualified results when supported with the use of the CATs.

Conclusion and Findings

At the end of the research journey, and after the long quest , we can conclude with the followings:

✓ CATs are not popular amid the Algerian practitioners .

✓ CATs are more and more demanded in the translation market.

✓ CATs can be of a great contribution if taken seriously.

✓ CATs are not used and adopted the way they should be used.

✓ In the Algerian arena , the CATs are not widely used.

✓ CATs are not also in any part of the translation syllabus in the translation departments and the translation master classes.

✓ CATs are of an expensive price , which prevents unfortunately have some benefitof them.

At the end , we can verily approve the hypothesis we set in the introduction. The CATs are mostly unknown amid the Algerian practitioners of translation. This is due to the fact that most of the professional and non professional practitioners in the field do adopt the more classical side of the career.

Recommendations

After having analyzed all the data , we can recommend the following as well:

➢ Introduce the CATs in the translation syllabus.

➢ Training the professionals and the non professionals to more practice and get more awareness about the CATs .

➢ Adopting the others' experience to apply the positive points concerning the use and the application of the CATs amid the practitioners.

❖ We have –modestly-conceived our own conception of an app that if realized will be of a great help to all practitioners and mainly the Algerian ones who may get benefit of it. The app we are currently conceiving is designed to cover all the lacunas we see in the other apps available on the market or on the net.

The app we are trying to conceive, gives more opportunity to the users get first more background of the text, the terms in the text, the context of the text and so on.

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Appendices

Questionnaire on the usability of CAT tools amid Algerian Translation Practitioners

This survey is for academic purpose only.**.Please read the following definition of CAT tools and indicate if you are interested to use them:***
CAT tools are a kind of translaiton project management software. The core functions of it usually include translation memory and terminology management. A "translation memory" can be defined as a "database that stores previously translated sentences that can be retrieved in future translation projects." "Pre-translated sentences in the text are retrieved via fuzzy [approximate] matching, leacing only parts of the sentence that do not have mathches to the translators." A "terminology management" tool is "a program that cataloguizeds words and phrases along with pertinent related information [e.g. Grammatical, context] in a database in a manner conductive for use in linguistic applications." A CAT tool usually also includes editing function. "TM software can reduce the length of the translation process by 50%. Addtionally, reducing in total translation costs of between 15% and 30% can be realized."
Yes
No

1.Please indicate your age range:*

20-29

30-39
40-49
50-59
over 60

2.Please indicate your gender:*
Male
Female

3.Please indicate your highest education level:*
University graduate
University masters
University doctorate
Other

4.Please indicate which of the following translation qualifications you hold (tick all that apply)?*
 University (bachelor) in translation/translation studies
 Postgraduate degree in translation/translation studies
 Translation diploma(e.g.Training or private certeficate)
 Others

5.Please indicate your role(tick all that apply):*
In-house translator
Manager/employee of translation agency

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Freelance translator
Translation undergraduate/postgraduate student
Professor/teacher of translation courses
Other

6.Is there any translation software training module in your degree program? *
Yes
No

8.How many years have you been doing translation-related work?*
1-5 years
5-10 years
10-20 years
over 20 years

9.Are you doing translation work currently?*
Yes
No

10.Please indicate your main three working language pair(s) (e.g. EN>AR)*

11.Please indicate your main translation subject area(s) (tick all that apply):*
 Financial translation
 Technical translation
 Business/commerce transaltion
 Legal translaiton
 Scientific translation
 Literary translation
 Other

12.Please indicate your weekly workload (source text word count):*
Less than 1000 words
1000-3000 words
3000-6000 words
6000-10000 words
More than 10000

13.Do you have any formal IT qualifications (e.g. university degree in computing/IT, professional certification)? Please specify.*

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14.Please tick all that apply to indicate your experience and working knowledge with each of the following software and resources:*

	Not familiar	Familiar, but with no working knowledge	Familiar, but only with some working experience	Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	Curretly using it	
Word processing package (e.g. Microsoft Word，Word Fast）						
Desktop publishing application(e.g. PageMaker, Publisher)						
Web Publishing applictation (e.g.DreamWeaver, FrontPage)						
Graphic applications (e.g.Photoshop，Fireworks）						
Project and Workflow Management software (e.g.Ms Projects, STAR Proactive GMS)						
Terminology Management software (e.g. MultiTerm，Deja Vu TermWatch)						
Computer-Assisted Transaltion (CAT) tools (e.g.Trados，Déjà Vu）						
Online dictionaries and glossaries						
Multilingual terminology database						
Online discussion group						
Online translation marketplace (websites on which translation jobs can be posted and quoted, e.g. Proz）						
Online machine translation systems						

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	Not familiar	Familiar, but with no working knowledge	Familiar, but only with some working experience	Familiar, and with extensive working knowledge	Curretly using it
Online encyclopedia					
Online searching engines					
Electronic libraries					
E-mail					

15.Please specify any resources you found useful in supporting your translation work but not covered in the previous question?*

16.Do you know any CAT tools?*

Yes

No

17.Please specify the CAT tools you know:*

18.Are you currently a member of any translation association or forum?*

Yes

No

19.Please specify three of such associations or forums which have been most useful for you:*

20.Have you ever read or posted anything related to CAT tools on the websites of such associations?*

Yes

No

21.How did you get to know about CAT tools for the first time?*

Part of modules of translation degree course

In translation skill training class provided by company

In translation class organized by association

In translation class you took on your own

On the websites of a translation assoication

Heard from a friend

Other

22.Have you ever taken any training course about CAT tools? *

During college

Extra training course after graduation

Training program of company

Training program of accociation

Other

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23.Have you ever been asked to do a translation which must been done with CAT tools?*

Never

Less than 5 times in several years or a year

Less than 5 times in every few months

5-10 times per month

More than 10 times per month

24.Are you currently using any CAT tools?*

Yes

No

25.Please specify the CAT tools you are currently using:*

26.The CAT tools you are currently using are:*

 Purchased by yourself

 Purchased by the translation agency you work for

 Provided by your school

 Downloaded from the Internet for free

 Other

27.CAT tools...*

Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
Enable me to accomplish my tasks more quickly.						
Improve the quality of work I do						
Make it easier for me to do my job						
Improve my job performance						
Give me greater control over my work						
Increase my productivity						
Are compatible with the type of translation assignments I undertake						
Fit well with the way I like to work						
Are cumbersome for me						

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Require a lot of mental effort					
Are often frustrating					
Are easy for me to use					
Were easy for me to learn					
The benefit of using them are apparent to me					

28.Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement:*

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
I have seen many translators using it						
My clients expect me to use it						
The agency I am working for expects me to use it						
My use of it is completely voluntary						
Using it improves my image within the translation sector						
Clients prefer to work with translators who use it						
Having them is a status symbol among translators						
Before deciding whether to use it, I was able to try it out fully						
I was permitted to use it on a trail basis long enough to see what it can do						
Most source text I translated were sent in electronic forms (pdf., doc.)						
I often cooperate with several translators to complete a translation project						

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32.CAT tools...*

Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
Would enable me to accomplish my tasks more quickly.						
Would improve the quality of work I do						
Would make it easier for me to do my job						
Would improve my job performance						
Would give me greater control over my work						
Would increase my productivity						
Would be compatible with the type of translation assignments I undertake						
Would fit well with the way I like to work						
Would be cumbersome for me						
Would require a lot of mental effort						
Would often be frustrating						
Would be easy for me to use						
Would be easy for me to learn						

36.Here are the prices of some of the most widely used CAT tools. Please indicate your opinion on them: *

SDL Trados Studio Starter: €99/year; SDL T Studio Freelance: €845; MemoQ, €620; Déjà Vu X2 Prof., €690; Wordfast Pro, €350

Absolutely too high for our budget

High for our budget, but we can still consider to purchase them

Acceptable for our budget

Cheap for our budget

36.Please indicate at what price should CAT tools be sold as to be acceptable for you: *

Less than €10

€150-300

€300-700

€700-1000

Over €1000

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37.Please read the following statement and indicate your opinion on this change:*
Some agencies are still charging their clients by the page. Application of CAT tools will result in charging different word based rates for texts of different degree of matches(phrases and words pre-translated and stored in translation memory).
Absolutely reasonable and will motivate me to use CAT tools
Reasonable buy won't affect my decision about using CAT tools
Not so reasonable but I will use them anyway
Not so reasonable and I will not use CAT tools because of this
Not reasonable at all but I will adopt them at market's demand
I don't know

Abstract

In today's fast-paced, high pressure environment, the need for a reliable, but fast translation is of the utmost urgency. Technology, for this reason has become an integral part of the translation industry. The CAT tools are more and more adopted and adapted by translators all over the world to maintain high-quality translation services for the clients. The use of CAT tools has become common among translators in general and technical material translators in particular. However, no academic research has been conducted so far to measure how convicted are the Algerian translators of the efficiency, usability and reliability of these very practitioners of translation of the CATs available and the fruitful results they may attain if they use them. To reach the results we are seeking for, we hypothesize the following: Most students of master of translation (who work as freelancer) are totally unaware of the serviceability of the CATs because these latter are paid and not available for all. To prove our hypothesis, we opt for a quantitative and qualitative approach by which we administrate a questionnaire to freelancer student translators to check the usability of the CATs. The findings show that the majority of these freelancer are totally unaware of the existing of such tools as Omega T (memory application) and Word fast Anywhere (Data storage).

Keywords: CATS – Technology- Machine translation- Practitioners-Translation apps.

المستخلص:

في عالم متسارع الخطى وفي بيئة تعج بالاعمال, كانت الحاجة الى ترجمة سريعة وفعالة امر ملح جدا وفي درجة عالية من الأهمية و أصبحت التكنولوجيا بهذا جزءا لا يتجزء من صناعة الترجمة تعرف ادوات الترجمة بمساعدة الحاسوب استخداما واستعمالا مطردين في مجال الترجمة في أماكن العمل, حيث يتخذها المترجمون المحترفون و غيرهم أدوات تساعدهم على إنجاز أعمالهم في أسرع وقت و بأقل تكلفة و أكثر فعالية. يحاول بحثنا هذا كشف النقاب ع مدى إستخدام و فعالية هذه الأدوات المساعدة و إنتشارها بين ممارسي الترجمة في الجزائر, فقد إفترضنا أن معظم هؤلاء الممارسين سواء كانوا محترفين او غيرهم غير واعيين تماما بأهمية هذه الأدوات و لذلك فهم لا يعطونها كبير أهمية. ولكي نثبت هذه الفرضية فقد إتبعنا مقاربة كمية ونوعية قمنا من خلالها ب إستبيان عبر إستخدام منصة و طرحنا أسئلة متنوعة لكلى المستويين محترفون وغير محترفين وقد كانت النتائج تسند ظهر فرضيتنا و تثبتها ولذلك فقد كانت أهم توصية لنا هي العمل على تشجيع ممارسي الترجمة على إستخدام أدوات الترجمة بمساعدة الحاسوب و جعلها أدوات في متناول يد الجميع.

الكلمات المفتاحية: ادوات الترجمة بمساعدة الحاسوب, تكنولوجيا, الترجمة الآلية, الممارسون, تطبيقات الترجمة.

Abstrait

Dans un monde au rythme rapide et dans un événement regorge de travaux , la besoin de la traduction rapide et efficace. Elle est urgente et primordiale. La technologie est devenue une partie intégrante de la traduction Les outils de la traduction connues à l'aide de l'ordinateur une utilisation et application en domaine de la traduction au lieu de travail, Ainsi les traducteurs professionnels même les autres prennent des outils qui facilitent l'achèvement des travaux dès que possible, moins onéreux   et plus efficace Notre recherche essaie de découvrir la voile sur le point de l'utilisation et l'efficacité de ces utiles qui nous aident et sa entre les utilisateurs de la traduction en Algérie On a proposé que la majorité des ses diffusion utilisateurs soient professionnels ou les autres qui ne sont pas raisonnables à l'importance de ses outils et pour cela ils ne donnent pas une grande importance Et pour confirmer cette hypothèse on a suivi une approche de quantité et de qualité à travers un questionnaire par l'utilisation d'une plate-forme et des différentes questions pour les deux niveaux professionnels et non professionnels. Les résultats ont confirmé et preuvé notre hypothèse et pour cela notre première recommandation est de travailler pour encourager les utilisateurs de   la traduction à utiliser ses moyens à l'aide de l'ordinateur et les rendre accessibles à tous.

Mots clé : CATS- Traduction automatique-Technologie-praticiens-applications de traduction.