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The Use of Computer Assisted Translation “CAT” Tools by Translators in Yemen

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Abstract

Source

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lation MT,

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In the past, to translate a single document or even one page indicates that you have a very tough task to fulfill. It needs all your time, knowledge, and efforts. In the modern age, everything changed, translation technology developed every day and night. Till it reached the present situation, CAT tools came to surface to make the life of translators easier as they can fulfill more tasks in an accurate way and short time. There are several programs made to be used translators such as: SmartCAT, MateCat or OmegaT. Any translator needs training in CAT tools or at least one of them. Yemeni translators are of need to use these modern CAT tools. This research is carried out to find out to what extent Yemeni translators are aware of these tools and use them in their translation.

The Use of Computer Assisted Translation “CAT” Tools by Translators in Yemen

استخدام أدوات الترجمة بمساعدة الحاسوب من قبل المترجمين في اليمن

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| المخلص: | الكلمات المفتاحية: |
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| <p>تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة مدى معرفة المترجمين اليمنيين للتقنيات الحديثة الخاصة بالمترجمين ومدى استخدامهم لها. تم استخدام المنهج الوصفي التحليلي في البحث والاستبيان أداة لجمع البيانات الأساسية اللازمة للبحث. ركزت الدراسة على الوضع الحالي للترجمة والمترجمين في اليمن وخاصة مدينتي تعز وإب كعينة لتطبيق الدراسة، حيث تم اخذ المترجمين المرخصين العاملين في مكاتب الترجمة كعينة للبحث. مع التطور المتصارع في التقنيات برزت في الآونة الأخيرة كثير من البرامج المتخصصة والمتعلقة بالترجمة مثل: Star و SDLX و DéjàVuX و memoQ و wordfast و Trados Workbench و Transit و MultiTrans و Similis و MetaTaxis و Omegat وغيرها، والتي يفترض على أي متخصص في الترجمة معرفتها واستخداماتها وكيفية الاستفادة منها في تسهيل عملية الترجمة. توصل البحث إلى العديد من النتائج، أهمها ضعف استخدام البرامج المساعدة في الترجمة، وقدم توصيات أهمها، إدراج مقرر الترجمة بمساعدة الحاسوب في المناهج الدراسية الجامعية في كل برامج البكالوريوس في اللغة الانجليزية والترجمة والقيام بتأهيل المترجمين في الخدمة وتدريبهم على استخدام التقنيات الحديثة وتطوير مهاراتهم اللازمة للقيام بالعمل بكل سهولة ويسر وبأقل التكاليف والوقت.</p> | <p>اللغة المصدر، اللغة الهدف، أدوات الترجمة بمساعدة الحاسوب، الترجمة الآلية، ذاكرة الترجمة</p> |

1. Introduction

Language is a precious gift by Allah for all human beings. People of the same community use their mother tongue for communication whereas they need translation whenever they need to communicate with people speaking different languages and cultures whether in the same or different societies. As people need to communicate, translation is very important in the life of all human beings. The word 'translation' can be used to refer to explaining the meanings in the same or different language. If someone cannot understand the meaning of a word in a variety of his language, he/she can ask others to translate it for him/her or ask for clarification. On the other hand, translation can take place between different language communities and cultures for communication. As English is the frequently used as a lingua franca all over the world, translation from and into English became so important. The process of translation changes drastically. In the past, the tools of the translator were very simple, a pen, a dictionary and a notebook. Nowadays, at the age of modern technology, translation methods, ways and techniques are developed, starting from electronic dictionaries and ending up with CAT tools. This research deals with the use of the latest modern technology; CAT tools, in translation. Translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the overall procedures, including theories of translation, the product (the produced texts in the target language after the process of translation) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating). The process of translation "between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TT)" (Munday, 2001, p.5).

This research focuses on the present situation of translation and translators in

Yemen, particularly in Ibb and Taiz cities. There are many translators and translation offices, but: are they doing well?; are they specialized in translation?; are they qualified enough?; and are they real translators or imitator's dealing with ready-made templates to fulfill their jobs? The present situation of technology usage in translation in the Arab world in general and in Yemen in particular needs to be investigated to explore the real situation, the reasons, and the suggestions for possible solutions. This research investigates the problems and reasons behind these weaknesses in the use of modern technology in translation in order to suggest some solutions to overcome these problems. Translation is not only conveying words but a reflection of senses, cultures, identities, and ideologies. The research deals with translator's application of modern technology in their fields. The 21st century shows a quick advancement in the use of technology, rapid development in all the aspects of human life reflected in their achievements. Translation is not far from these advancements in human life as technology is integrated in all its aspects and processes starting from selecting the source text, the process of translation, the target text, till the assessment or the evaluation of the translation. In the past, the translator used a paper dictionary, a notebook and a pen but in the modern age there are many computers and facilities. Machine Translation and CAT tools are available for any translator wishing to use. Quah (2006, p. 6) classified the process of translation into several types such as: Machine Translation (MT), Machine Aided Translation (MAT), Machine Aided/Assisted Human Translation (MAHT), Human Aided/Assisted Machine Translation (HAMT), Fully Automatic High-Quality (Machine) Translation (FAHQ/FAHQMT) and Computer Aided/Assisted Translation (CAT). The main concern of this research is Computer Assisted Translation 'CAT' tools which covers, the MAHT and HAMT.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Translation in any time and place has its own problems, faced by translators and translation students starting from syntactic, semantic and pragmatic errors ending up with various CAT software, and the problems encountered them. As CAT tools are modern software programs used by translators all over the world, they help translators to save efforts and time in translating texts. Translators' knowledge, attitudes and use differ from one translator to another and from one country to another. Regarding Yemeni translators, we need to know whether they have enough knowledge about CAT tools, or they still use traditional ways in translating texts from English in to Arabic and vice-versa. They may know CAT tools but, are they able to use them? or at least one of them. This research shows the real situation of using CAT tools in Yemen and draws the attention of the traditional translators to using CAT tools and how to apply them in their translation work as it saves their time and energy.

1.2. Research Objectives

The main objectives of this research are to:

Find out the best translation through using CAT tools in comparison with human and machine translation.

Investigate Yemeni translators' application of CAT tools in Ibb and Taiz cities.

Give appropriate suggestions and recommendation to the translators based on results and findings of the research in order to help them to fulfill their jobs fast, easily and accurately.

1.3. Questions of the Research

The research is intended to answer the following questions:

To what extent do translators in Ibb and Taiz use CAT tools?

How can you get benefit from modern technology in translating texts?

Are CAT tools important for translators in Ibb and Taiz?

What are the CAT tools used by translators in Ibb and Taiz?

1.4. Definitions of Terms

Translation Memory 'TM': is defined by Eagle 1996 as cited in Quah (2006. P. 94) "a multilingual text archive containing (segmented, aligned, parsed and classified) multilingual texts, allowing storage and retrieval of aligned multilingual text segments against various search conditions". It is the heart of workbench of translation tools as SDL Trados Studio, Déjà vu, etc. It works by recycling previously translated content so that a translator can complete translations projects faster, while maintaining high quality. It is a database that stores segments as sentences and paragraphs along with their translation.

Machine Translation: Machine Translation 'MT' system can be defined as "one of the most challenging of research activities, involving the application of complex theoretical knowledge to the building of systems whose successes and failures can be judged by laymen in the simplest of terms" (Hutchins & Somers, 1992, p. 25). It is related to any software for automatic translation. The software works automatically without human intervention.

2.1. Literature Review

Many studies are done by translators and linguists in the area of 'CAT'. Šanca (2018) maintained that CAT tools importance increased, and almost indispensable, in the translator's work routine, the academic environment is still very hesitant to implement them into translation and localization courses. He adds that there are very few scientific papers and reference works on how to use CAT tools in teaching at institutions of higher education. There are papers that deal with syllabus reforms which aim at increasing employability in the domain of translation and/or translation studies.

Sin-wai (2015) argued that it is important to see beyond the surface while studying CAT and find out the major concepts that shape the development of functions in translation technology. For him, there are major concepts related to translators who want to achieve advancement in their translation work. Sin-wai's seven main concepts are: controllability, customizability, compatibility, simulativity, emulativity, collaborativity, and productivity. Each concept refers to a particular step; the translator's control is controllability. Then customizable system is customizability. Followed by compatible of the file formats; compatibility. After that the language requirements and behaves is called simulativity. A translation better than a human translation is emulativity. Working together is called collaborativity. Finally, to produce quality of translation is the productivity step. He explains each concept deeply in his research. In the conclusion of his research, he ends up maintaining that this is the first attempt to analyze the concepts that have governed the growth of functionalities in computer-aided translation systems. As computing science relates disciplines advance, more concepts will be introduced, and more functions will be developed accordingly. However, it is believed that most of the concepts discussed in his work will last for a long time.

Zafra (2006) investigated the translator's requirement to produce high-quality translations in ever-shorter time periods. Running in parallel with the increasing demand for translation services, various organizational developments have had. The developments are indeed continuing to have a considerable impact on the UK translation services sector. For example, many large organizations limit themselves with in-house translation teams to focus on their core business to reduce costs, resulting in an increasing number of translation assignments being outsourced to freelance translation businesses. The data is collected through two instruments; a questionnaire survey and an online survey phase. In

the first phase, the study aims at examining CAT tools used by freelancers in UK, comparing that adoption with the adoption of other Information and Communication Technologies 'ICT' in various activities in their workflow, identifying the determinants of CAT tool adoption in a freelance working context, and examining the impact of applying CAT tools by freelancers' translators work environments. The participants in this study are 319 males and females aged between 20 and 59. The degree of the translator and the years of experience are highly considered in the study. Even the translator's specialization area is mentioned.

Garcia (2015) looks at the history of CAT from 1995-2005 along with the great changes in this field till now. Garcia concentrates on CAT systems and their role in allowing human translators to reuse translations from translation memory databases and apply terminology from terminology databases. The editor for him is the system frontend that translators used to open a source file for translation and query the memory. Another important point in this study is the Quality Assurance in Computer Assisted Translation (CATQA). It helps translators and translation customers by increasing productivity and maintaining consistency even when teams of translators are involved in the same project.

In Arab countries, there are studies on the Arabic language Alanazi (2019) focused on three questions, the first is the view of Arabic language translators while evaluating the use of CAT tools, the second question is on the problems that may complicate the use of CAT tools, and the last question is about the potential complications involved in using CAT tools. His study aims to have hundred participants. The researcher tried to encourage the participant, but only 57 participants start the survey, and 49 participants answered all questions. In collecting the data, it takes him three months to reach the minimum requirements. Then, Alanazi started the interviews with sixteen participants in 190 minutes of interviews. The main concern of Alanazi's

study and of this study are the use of CAT tools and the emphasis on the importance of using CAT tools by Arabic translators but the places of carrying the studies are totally different.

Thawabteh (2014) mentioned a theoretical framework for Translation Memory 'TM' vis-à-vis Machine Translation 'MT'. The paper examined the applicability of a TM tool, namely Translator's Workbench 'TWB', difficulties faced by translators using CAT tools and concluded by assessing some pedagogical implications of these difficulties, in a way that hopefully helps CAT trainers to overcome them in the future.

In Yemen, some studies on translation are carried out but they deal with the general field of CAT and the topic of this research is not covered by any of them. These studies are:

Al-Shargabi and Al-Mekhlafi (2019) discussed the translators and their competence. The study is on the university and its relation to the translation market. The instrument of the research is a questionnaire which is divided into 35 items, one of the questions (34) is on the use of CAT tools.

Mohammed (2020) published dealt with the application of CAT tools in translating Arabic cultural terms. He discussed the use of CAT tools to translate cultural terms from Arabic into English and vice versa. He mentioned CAT tools in Yemen and its use by Yemeni translators. For him, the courses which do not contain any details about CAT are behind the translator's lack of knowledge about CAT tools. He discussed the advantages and disadvantages of CAT from different points of view.

Numan (2020) discussed the increased need for the use of CAT tools in Yemen. She concentrated on the quality of translation produced with the use of computer software programs, such as Trados, MemoQ, OmegaT, etc. She compared between MT and CAT tools produced texts and comes out that "MT systems pose a career threat to translators,

while CAT tools support the quality of their work" (p. 4).

The topic of this research; the use of CAT tools in Yemen, particularly in Ibb and Taiz cities is not covered by any of these studies which are carried internationally, regionally or in Yemen.

3. Research Methodology and Design

3.1. Population and Sample of the Study

The population of this research is the Yemeni translators in general and those who are in Ibb and Taiz in particular. Ibb and Taiz are two representative cities, as they are in the middle of the country, having a variety of translators qualified in different places and people in Ibb and Taiz represent the people of Yemen particularly in the late ten years. The sample includes translators who work in translation offices regardless of their age and gender.

3.2. The Participants

The participants in this research are 31 translators from Ibb and Taiz working in translation offices. The reasons behind choosing these participants are related to the demographic existence, the need to know the real situation of translators in Yemen in general and in these two provinces in particular. The translators were the main information sources for the needed data.

3.3. Data Collection

The data were collected through a five-point Likert scale open-ended questionnaire. The frequency provided next to each statement were given to get accurate results (e.g., strongly disagree, disagree, don't know, agree, and strongly agree), which helped in coding the responses as well as in calculating the mean values and standard deviations. It was conducted to 50 translators from Ibb and Taiz. The data was collected from 30th March to 20th June 2021. It was issued in two

versions, a soft and a hard copy questionnaire. The soft copy was sent via WhatsApp and e-mails to those who preferred to have it in a digital form. At the end of this stage only 31 translators who agreed to respond to the questionnaire.

4. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, it was analyzed using SPSS software. The data analysis is divided to closed questions by a quantitative analysis and the opened questions by qualitative analysis. A discussion of the analysis and the main findings are as follows:

4.1. Translators Personal Information

Name, gender, and age were not used as significant variables in the research as these data had no significant impact upon the findings of the study and its intended objectives. The field in which translators work showed no significant difference in relation to the use of CAT tools. The translator has to be qualified to work in any field of translation. Even though experience is an important factor, but the difference in the years of experience of the translators, from one to ten years, showed no significant difference in relation to the use of CAT tools. So, it is enough to be experienced in the field of translation. These data are used as a reference to contact the participant if needed for the questionnaire's benefit. The translator's demographic information is shown in table (2).

Table (2): Translators Demographic Information

| | | |
|---|------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Name (optional) | |
| 2 | Gender | |
| 3 | Age | |
| 4 | Years of experience | |
| 5 | Place of work | |

4.2. The Results of translators in 'Open-Ended Questions'

The items were rated according to the degree of importance by using Likert's five-point scale. The values given for the responses of the translators. The values were shown in Table 3 which shows the criteria for interpreting translators open-ended questions. The results values scale degrees varied in different stages. The first stage 1 - 1.80 very low, 1.81 - 2.60 low, 2.61-3.40 average, 3.41 - 4.20 high, and 4.21 – 5 very high. These values were used when the data were inserted into the computer. The main statistical techniques used in measuring each variable were the mean (M) and the standard deviation (SD). After that the mean and the Standard Deviation were calculated. Then, the data were processed by using Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS). The results were discussed to answer the study questions.

Table (3): The Values Given for the Responses of the Translators

| Degree of Agreement | The Category |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Very Low | 1-1.80 |
| Low | 1.81 - 2.60 |
| Average | 2.61-3.40 |
| High | 3.41-4.20 |
| Very High | 4.21-5 |

4.3. General Knowledge about CAT Tools

This section is related to the questions about the knowledge of the translators about CAT tools. Table 4 shows seven statements about the knowledge of CAT tools. The mean and the standard deviation are shown below. The first statement is about the knowledge 'You know about CAT tools.' The results show a very strong degree of agreement. That is to say, most of the participants had knowledge about CAT tools. The second statement 'CAT tools were not useful in the literary work such as translating poems'. Here the degree of agreement is average. 'CAT tools are useful for any translator but is it useful in the literary work'. From the participants' answers, about 50% agree that it is

useful and the other half think that CAT tools are not useful in translating literary works like poetry. The third statement is 'You know how to use CAT tools'. Here, it is a direct inquiry for their knowledge of the usage of CAT tools. The respondent's degree of agreement is average. 'Free CAT tools are affordable' is the fourth statement. The results of the respondents show that about 50% of them agree that Free CAT tools are easy to get. Moreover, the fifth statement 'Commercial

CAT tools are affordable' is about commercial CAT tools, half of the respondents agree on the idea that Commercial CAT tools are affordable. The sixth statement is 'You use free CAT tools in your work'. The degree of agreement upon this statement by the respondents is average. 'You use Commercial CAT tools in your work' is the last statement of this part. It is about the use of the commercial CAT tools by the translators. The degree of the agreement on this statement is average.

Table (4): General Knowledge about CAT Tools.

| No. | Statements | Mean | Standard Deviation | Degree of Agreement | Orders |
|-----|--|------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|
| 1 | You know about CAT tools. | 3.84 | 1.13 | high | 1 |
| 2 | CAT tools are not useful in the literary work such as translating poems. | 3.23 | 1.20 | average | 5 |
| 3 | You know how to use CAT tools. | 3.39 | 1.17 | average | 2 |
| 4 | Free CAT tools are affordable. | 3.26 | 0.89 | average | 4 |
| 5 | Commercial CAT tools are affordable. | 3.29 | 0.82 | average | 3 |
| 6 | You use free CAT tools in your work. | 3.13 | 1.61 | average | 6 |
| 7 | You use Commercial CAT tools in your work. | 2.77 | 1.43 | average | 7 |

4.4. Attitudes Toward CAT tools

This section is concerned with the attitudes of translators toward CAT tools. It has ten statements which are used to measure translators' attitudes. The mean of the translators' responses for the first statement 'You know about CAT tools' was 3.16, showing that about 51% of their responses are almost clustered around the "agree" and "strongly agree" categories. This means that translator's knowledge about CAT tools scored the first rank according to the order. The next statement is 'Translation by CAT tools help translators to fulfill the task fast', the mean is 3.87% , i.e., the degree of agreement between the translators was very high. For them, CAT tools help translators to fulfill their tasks faster. The third statement 'Using CAT tools

in translation is tiring and confusing'. Its mean was 2.29 and the percentage is about 30%. Most of the translators were not with the idea that CAT tools can be tiring and causes confusion. The fourth statement is 'Using CAT tools reduces costs', the mean was 3.32% and the degree of agreement was average that is to say, about 50% were with and 50% were against the idea that CAT tools reduce the cost. Half of the respondents agreed that it reduced the cost, but the other half think that it did not reduce the cost. The mean of the fifth statement 'Using CAT tools in translation is difficult' was 2.42 and the degree of agreement is low. Most of the translators think that CAT tools use is easy. Few of them believed that using CAT tools is difficult. 'Using CAT tools makes translation work easier' is the sixth statement. The

degree of agreement here was high. Most of the translators agreed on the statement that 'CAT tools make translation work easier'. The degree of agreement on the seventh statement; 'I prefer using CAT tools than MT tools in translation' was average. The eighth statement states that 'I prefer using CAT tools than MT tools in translation'. It is related to MT and CAT tools which one is better for the translator. The mean here is 3.10 and the degree of agreement was average. That is to say,

about 50% of the translators prefer using CAT tools better than MT and vice versa. The ninth statement is 'CAT tools produce accurate translations'; the mean is 2.81. The agreement with the last statement CAT tools can facilitate the translation process for translators was very strong as shown in Table 5. That is to say, about 90% of the translators believed that CAT tools are able to facilitate their job.

Table (5): Attitudes toward CAT tools

| No | Statements | Mean | Standard Deviation | Degree of Agreement | order |
|----|---|------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1 | You are satisfied with your translation product by using CAT tools. | 3.16 | 1.13 | average | 5 |
| 2 | Translation by CAT tools help translators to fulfill the task fast. | 3.87 | 1.15 | high | 1 |
| 3 | Using CAT tools in translation is tiring and confusing. | 2.29 | 0.90 | low | 10 |
| 4 | Using CAT tools reduce costs. | 3.32 | 1.08 | average | 4 |
| 5 | Using CAT tools in translation is difficult. | 2.42 | 0.85 | low | 9 |
| 6 | Using CAT tools makes translation work easier. | 3.77 | 0.99 | high | 2 |
| 7 | I prefer using CAT tools than MT tools in translation. | 3.10 | 1.04 | average | 6 |
| 8 | I prefer conducting translation without depending on CAT tools | 3.10 | 1.35 | average | 7 |
| 9 | CAT tools produce accurate translations. | 2.81 | 1.05 | average | 8 |
| 10 | CAT tools can facilitate the translation process for translators. | 3.58 | 0.92 | high | 3 |

4.5. Source of knowledge

In relation to the source of knowledge section, the first statement is 'Using CAT tools in translations became a must for translators. The mean of this statement was 2.81 and the degree of agreement between translators was average. About 50% translator agreed on the importance of CAT tools and it became a must. 'Using CAT tools in

translation provides consistency to the target text' is the second statement. The degree of agreement was average and the mean is 2.97. The third statement is that 'Your knowledge about using CAT tools started by courses in the college'. The degree of the agreement was weak. That is to say, less than 20% of the translators came to know about CAT tools during their Academic Studies. This is

because of the old curricula of the Yemeni universities in which no subject is meant for the use of technology, no real workshops, no accurate preparation for the graduate students from colleges. All these reasons and many others are behind the present situation of translators and translation. The fourth

statement is that 'CAT tools are there in your job'. For many translators CAT tools are used in their work. But other translators think that their jobs can be fulfilled easily without the help of CAT tools. The mean in this statement is 2.90 and the degree of agreement is average.

Table (6): Source of knowledge

| No. | Statements | Mean | SD | Degree of Agreement | Order |
|-----|---|------|------|---------------------|-------|
| 1 | Using CAT tools in translations became a must for translators. | 2.81 | 1.05 | Average | 3 |
| 2 | Using CAT tools in translation provides consistency to the target text. | 2.97 | 0.98 | Average | 1 |
| 3 | Your knowledge about using CAT tools started by courses in the college. | 2.10 | 1.35 | Low | 4 |
| 4 | CAT tools are there in your job. | 2.90 | 1.22 | Average | 2 |

4.6. CAT Tools Use

In this section, the first statement is that 'You use MT tools in your translation work'. The degree of agreement was average. About 50% of the translators use MT and the other half may use CAT tools or prefer using them. The second statement is that 'You use CAT tools in your work as a translator' the degree of agreement was low. Most of the translators agree on the importance of CAT tools but they cannot use it. The mean is 2.26. That is to say that most of the translators know about CAT tools, but they cannot use them or apply them in their jobs. The third statement is that 'You use latest version of CAT tools'. Here, the degree of agreement was very low. The translators may know about CAT tools, but they did not use them, or they may use old and free versions. In the fourth statement, the mean of the translators' responses was 2.58, showing the responses of the respondents for the statement that states, 'You use online CAT tools in your translation work'. The degree of agreement was very low. If most of the translators did not use CAT tools and sometimes do not know about them, they are not able to use online or offline programs.

Moreover, the fifth statement states that 'You use offline CAT tools in your translation work'. It is about the same idea with the previous statement. The degree of agreement was low. The mean was 1.84. The sixth statement is 'You depend on Translation Memory in your work'. The mean of the responses of the translators to the sixth statement was 4.25. The degree of agreement showed low agreement between translators upon the idea of depending on Translation Memories in their work. The seventh statement states that 'You depend on Hybrid CAT tools in your work'. The mean was 1.83 and the degree of agreement was low. 'CAT tools are used in the Field you translate in' is the eighth statement. The mean was 2.58 even though the degree of agreement is low. This supports the idea given by the researcher about the knowledge but the absence of usage. 'By using CAT tools, you have more opportunities to get better chances of work' is the ninth statement, the mean of the responses of the respondents of the ninth statement is 2.19. The result shows that the degree of the respondents was very low. 'You use CAT tools in translating frequently used terminology' is the tenth

statement. The degree of agreement here is very low also. The last statement is 'You use CAT tools in translating large number of

documents.' The mean was 2.29 and the degree of agreement was low.

Table (7): CAT Tools Usage

| No. | Statements | Mean | S. D | Degree of Agreement | Orders |
|-----|--|------|------|---------------------|--------|
| 1 | You use MT tools in your translation work. | 2.90 | 1.19 | Average | 1 |
| 2 | You use CAT tools in your work as a translator. | 2.26 | 1.39 | Low | 6 |
| 3 | You use latest version of CAT tools. | 1.55 | 0.99 | very low | 11 |
| 4 | You use online CAT tools in your translation work. | 2.58 | 1.54 | Low | 2 |
| 5 | You use offline CAT tools in your translation work. | 1.84 | 1.13 | Low | 9 |
| 6 | You depend on Translation Memory in your work. | 2.40 | 1.54 | Low | 4 |
| 7 | You depend on Hybrid CAT tools in your work. | 1.83 | 1.12 | Low | 10 |
| 8 | CAT tools are used in the Field you translate in. | 2.58 | 1.41 | Low | 3 |
| 9 | By using CAT tools, you have more opportunities to get better chances of work. | 2.19 | 1.38 | Low | 7 |
| 10 | You use CAT tools in translating frequently used terminology. | 2.16 | 1.29 | Low | 8 |
| 11 | You use CAT tools in translating large number of documents. | 2.29 | 1.32 | Low | 5 |

4.7. CAT Tools Obstacles

This section includes eight statements about CAT tools obstacles for Yemeni translators. In the first statement 'Using CAT tools is costly' the degree of agreement was average and the mean is 3.10. In the second statement about 50% of the translators claim that they cannot use CAT tools because 'They lack experience to use CAT tools' the mean was 3.03. The third statement states that 'learning to use CAT tools is difficult', the degree of agreement here is average and the mean was 2.26. The translators may know about CAT tools, but half of them think that learning CAT tools is difficult. 'The inability to convert files into readable forms' is the fourth statement. In the fourth statement, the mean of the translators' responses was 2.68. 'The inability to manage Arabic diacritics' is the fifth statement. In the fifth statements the

responses of the respondents for this statement, the inability to manage Arabic diacritics, The degree of agreement is average and the mean was 2.77. Even though most of the translators use standard Arabic, there are short stories, dramas, series written in different dialects which may cause ambiguity and misunderstanding of the Arabic texts. Statement number seven states that 'CAT tools don't provide the kind of translation that I want'. Here, in this statement, the degree of acceptance was high. That happened as a result of the type of texts they deal with, their jobs related to ready templates and forms so from their point of view there is no need for CAT tools free or paid. The eighth statement states that 'CAT tools are not useful for the kind of translation I need'. It is about the idea of the ability of CAT tools to provide the

translation needed by the translator. The mean is 3.16 and the agreement is average.

Table (8): CAT tools obstacles

| No. | Statements | Mean | S. D | Degree of Agreement | Orders |
|-----|--|------|------|---------------------|--------|
| 1 | Using CAT tools is costly. | 3.10 | 1.04 | average | 4 |
| 2 | Lack of experience to use CAT tools. | 3.03 | 1.40 | average | 5 |
| 3 | Learning to use CAT tools is difficult. | 2.26 | 0.77 | low | 8 |
| 4 | The inability to convert files into readable forms. | 2.68 | 0.83 | average | 7 |
| 5 | The inability to manage Arabic diacritics | 2.77 | 1.09 | average | 6 |
| 6 | Lack of knowledge about the appropriate CAT tools. | 3.16 | 1.24 | average | 2 |
| 7 | Cat tools don't provide the kind of translation that I want. | 3.42 | 0.85 | high | 1 |
| 8 | CAT tools are not useful for the kind of translation I need. | 3.16 | 1.07 | average | 3 |

4.8. How did Translators Come to Know about CAT tools?

Regarding the question 'How did you come to know about CAT tools?', Tables 9, 10, 11,12,13 show the results. In Table 9 only 9.7% which represent (3) of the respondents who attended workshops on CAT tools. It is a very little number but 90% which represents (28) of the respondents did not attend any workshops.

Table (9): Attending workshops on CAT Tools

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Valid | NO | 28 | 90.3 |
| | YES | 3 | 9.7 |
| | Total | 31 | 100.0 |
| | | | |

As shown in Table 10, only three respondents; 9.7%, who studied CAT tools at the university. This reflects the bad situation of the university courses. Students graduated from the English Department without any knowledge about CAT tools. But, about 9.7% which represent about 3 of the respondents who studied CAT at the university.

Table (10): Studying them at university

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Valid | NO | 28 | 90.3 |
| | YES | 3 | 9.7 |
| | Total | 31 | 100.0 |

As shown in Table (11) below, about 29% which represent of the respondents say that a friend told them about CAT tools. Here from the results the effect of the friends is more than that of the university courses.

Table (11): A friend told you about them

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Valid | NO | 22 | 71.0 |
| | YES | 9 | 29.0 |
| | Total | 31 | 100.0 |

In Table 12, it is shown that about 38.7% which represent 12 respondents who know about CAT tools during their higher studies while 61.3% state that they did not know about CAT tools in their higher studies. This may happen due to many reasons; they did not go for higher studies, or their specialization is in English language or literature but not in translation.

Table (12): Knowing CAT Tools during Higher Studies

| | | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|-------|-----------|------------|
| Valid | NO | 19 | 61.3 |
| | YES | 12 | 38.7 |
| | Total | 31 | 100.0 |

In Table 13, 74.2%, which represent 23 respondents emphasized that Internet and social communication network were the main source of their knowledge about CAT tools. This age of modern technology is reflected through the effect of modern technology on the translators. Two-third of them got their knowledge about CAT tools from internet and social media. However, 25.8%, which represent eight respondents emphasised that Internet and social media network were not the main source of their knowledge about CAT tools.

Table (13): Internet and Social Communication Network

| | | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|-------|-----------|------------|
| Valid | NO | 8 | 25.8 |
| | YES | 23 | 74.2 |
| | Total | 31 | 100.0 |

To sum this, point up, regarding the question "How did the translators come to know about CAT tools?", there are many sources for knowledge of CAT tools. The sources varied from attending workshops on CAT tools, studying them at university, a friend told them about, or they came to know them during the higher studies. The highest effect was by social media as the translators who choose, Internet and social communication network are 74.2% which means the effect of social media was more than university courses, workshops, and the higher studies.

In Table 14, the main question is 'Are there any other tools you can use in your translation work?', 19 respondents; 61.3% answered by 'No' while 38.7%; twelve respondents answered with 'Yes'. Even the variable 'Yes' sometimes refers to MT not for

CAT tools. As one of the translators is of the opinion that 'Google Translate with checking and correction' another replied that it is 'www.almaany.com and reverse'. That is to support the idea mentioned above about other CAT tools used by translators.

Table (14): 'Are there any other tools you can use in your translation work?'

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Valid | NO | 19 | 61.3 |
| | YES | 12 | 38.7 |
| | Total | 31 | 100.0 |

4.9. The question 'Why should translators Use CAT tools in their work?'

This open-ended question gives chance for the translators to express their points of views. The question is 'In your opinion, why should translators use CAT tools in their work?'. Based on the collected data analysis, one translator argued that "Translators use CAT tools only when they join a company or an organization use the software, then they are forced to use it. If the translator has a huge quantity of documents with good income, they will use it Another answer". Another translator insists on the importance of using CAT tools to facilitate their work. A third translator expresses his opinion in the following lines "I haven't used CAT tools before, but I think CAT tools will help translators to translate their works in short time comparing to the common way of their translation". A fourth translator states that "Translators tend to use CAT tools to help them as they do not know all terms, idioms, and phrases of English while this kind of data is stored in the CAT tools. They are also easier to deal with, copy paste texts, add, modify on them. More importantly is that they do the job faster. Human final touch on translation is a must". From their answers, there is a tendency to use CAT tools side by side with the realization of CAT tools importance in all the fields of translation.

4.10. The CAT Tools Used by Translators and the Obstacles Faced by them

It is found that most of the translators in the sample have not used any CAT tools in their work. 96.7% (30) of translators did not mention any CAT tool or any obstacles faced by them. Only 3.3% (1) translator used CAT tools in his work as a translator. He stated that, he used SDL Trados studio. For him, the main problem faced by him was the translation of the terms in business documents. These results reflect the shortage of Knowledge and usage of CAT tools in Ibb and Taiz.

Based on the above-mentioned results, it is realized that Yemeni translators did not use CAT tools in their work due to the situations in which they come across their studies in the universities where there was no course on CAT tools and there was not infield training where they can get knowledge on CAT tools and how to use them. This situation made the use of CAT tools rare among the translators in Yemen and Ibb and Taiz in particular. There is only 3.3% of translators who use CAT tools. This little number of translators who use CAT tools reflect the situation of translation and translators in Yemen in general. Lack of exposure to CAT tools during the study in the university, lack of infield training and updating the translators with up to date technology in translation, unpopularity of the use of CAT tools by the licensed translation offices and unavailability of various CAT tools software in the Yemeni market are the main reasons for not adopting CAT tools in translating texts from English into Arabic and vice-versa. About 96% of the translators do not know CAT tools or they know but unable to reach to them due to their expensive price in comparison of the translator's income or they know about CAT tools but cannot use them.

Conclusion.

CAT tools and the knowledge of the Yemeni translators of CAT tools are the main themes in this research. As Yemeni translators have only general Knowledge about CAT tools, even though those translators who know about CAT tools are not able to afford for them or use them in their work. Most of the translators in Ibb and Taiz lack the sufficient knowledge on CAT tools and very view use them.

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