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الكلمة الافتتاحية بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الأنبياء والمرسلين

تحية طبية وشكرا لكم على حضور مؤتمر ليبيا الدولي لدراسات الترجمة الذي تنظمه كلية اللغات بجامعة طرابلس وبالتعاون مع شركة ركيزة لتنظيم المؤتمرات.

بهذه الكلمة نفتتح هذا المؤتمر والذي رأينا أن يصادف يوم تحتفي به أقسام ومراكز الترجمة وهو اليوم العالمي للترجمة.

وهو يوم تحتفل به جُل المؤسسات والجامعات التي تعنى بعلم الترجمة في العالم، ويصدر الاتحاد الدولي للمترجمين شعار يميزكل سنة عن السنوات التي قبلها، وشعار سنة 2021 هو united in translation (الترجمة تجمعنا) وأتى هذا الشعار ليعبر عن التباعد الذي سببته الكورونا خلال العام الماضي، حيث قرر الاتحاد الدولي للمترجمين اختيار شعار يرمز إلى الاجتماع (فالترجمة تجمعنا). أما شعار هذه السنة هو World (عالم بدون حواجز).

في عام 2017، كان هناك إنجازًا تاريخيًا لجميع المترجمين، حيث اعتمدت الدورة 71 للجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة بالإجماع القرار A/RES/71/288، الذي أقر بدور الترجمة المهنية في ربط الدول وتعزيز السلام والتفاهم والتطوير. في القرار نفسه، أعلنت الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة يوم 30 سبتمبر ليكون اليوم الدولي للترجمة للأمم المتحدة، ويتم الاحتفال به عبر شبكة الأمم المتحدة بأكملها.

فأرحب باسمي وباسم قسم الترجمة بكل المترجمين الذين هم معنا اليوم وأقول لهم الترجمة هي الماضي وهي المستقبل. الترجمة هي الناقلة التي تنقل الكلمات والعبارات والثقافات، الترجمة هي الرابط بين المجتمعات. الترجمة تفتح الأبواب لتعلم الثقافات،

الترجمة هي جسر للتواصل بين الشعوب، والمترجمون هم المهندسون والبُناة لهذه الجسور. الترجمة فكر وأدب وسياسية، الترجمة فن وأبداع، الترجمة علم ودراسة.

الترجمة تتشابك وتتلاقح مع كثير من المجالات، فقد أصبحت جزء لا يتجزأ من علوم تقنية المعلومات، فتجد المترجم على سبيل المثال في شركات التقنية والمستشفيات والمحاكم والملاعب وفي دور النشر والمحطات الإعلامية، فلو كنت تريد لعمل ماء أن يخرج للعالمية، فلا غنى عن المترجم.

بعدما كانت الترجمة فرع من فروع علم اللسانيات وكانت معظم أبحاث الترجمة في علوم اللغة المقارن، الآن هي علم مستقل بذاته، له مجالاته وفروعه. فمجالات الترجمة تشمل الترجمة التحريرية والترجمة الفورية والترجمة السمعية البصرية والترجمة الآلية والأدوات المساعدة التقنية

الآن هناك أقسام مستقلة بداتها تقوم بتدريس علوم الترجمة في كثير من بلدان العالم وكذلك في بلادنا العربية، يوجد في ليبيا أقسام مستقلة تجيز شهائد في الترجمة ولدينا برامج ماجستير في الترجمة وما هذه الفعاليات التي نشهدها من حين الآخر إلا دليل على حيوية أنشطة ودراسات الترجمة.

بل أن الترجمة ذهبت أكثر من ذلك وأصبحت تطرق أبواب تخصصات وعلوم أخرى لتتباحث معها بعض الظواهر، فدراسات الترجمة هو تخصص يتتداخل مع كل العلوم اللغوية والإعلامية والاجتماعية والأنثروبولوجيا والتاريخ والعلوم السياسية والدبلوماسية والطبية وغيرها.

سيكون لدينا اليوم 30 مداخلة باللغات العربية والإنجليزية والفرنسية والإيطالية من مختلف الجامعات الليبية وبعض الجامعات العربية والدولية وستركز على جوانب مهمة في مجالات الترجمة، مها اطلالات على وضع الترجمة في ليبيا ومنها مناقشات علمية حول تدريس الترجمة ومنها مداخلات بحثية تناقش الترجمة الأدبية والإعلامية والترجمة الآلية وغيرها.

في الختام، أرحب بكم من جديد ونسأل الله لنا ولكم التوفيق والاستفادة من هذه المشاركات التي ستكون قيمة بعون الله.

اللجنة العلمية للمؤتمر

- 1. د. حمزة امحمد الثلب رئيس اللجنة العلمية
 - 2. د. جمال محمد جابر عضو
 - د. محمد جمعة زاقود عضو
 - 4. د. الحسين سليم محسن عضو
 - أ.د. نوري احمد عبيريد عضو
 - 6. د. خدیجة مسعود فشیكة عضو
 - 7. أ.فاتح المبروك خليفة صمود- عضو

الكلمـــة الختاميـة للمؤتمـر بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

تم بحمد الله ورعايته أعمالُ (مؤتمر ليبيا الدولي لدراسات الترجمة)، تحت شعار "الترجمة ومتطلبات القرن الواحد والعشرين: تحديات الواقع وآفاق المستقبل" الذي نظمته كلية اللغات بجامعة طرابلس، بالتعاون مع شركة ركيزة لتنظيم المؤتمرات، بتاريخ الأول من أكتوبر 2022 م بجامعة طرابلس، ليبيا.

وقد شارك في هذا المؤتمر 30 باحثا متخصصا في الترجمة، وباللغات العربية والإنجليزية والفرنسية والإيطالية، من ليبيا ومن 5 دول أخرى، وهي: المغرب وتركيا وماليزيا وإسبانيا والإمارات، وبحضور رئيس جامعة طرابلس وعدد من الوزراء وبعض عمداء الكليات، وشخصيات أكاديمية ومدراء مراكز بحثية.

وانعقد المؤتمر على مداريوم واحد، نوقشت فيه أبحاث الأساتذة المشاركين،

والتي أسهمت في إثراء البحث العلمي المشترك بين الجامعات الليبية والعربية والمراكز البحثية المتخصصة في مجالات الترجمة، كما أسهم في الإفادة والاستفادة من كل التجارب لتطوير وتفعيل البرامج التدريسية والأكاديمية بين الجامعات الليبية وبعض التجارب الدولية.

هذا وتركزت الأبحاث في محاور عديدة منها: التواصل الفعال عن طريق الترجمة، ودور المترجم في التعامل مع النصوص السياسية والإعلامية، ومكانة المترجم في المجتمع الإنساني. وقد ناقشت بعض المبحوث الترجمة الأدبية والترجمة الدينية والترجمة والأزمات. ولم يقتصر الأمر على ذلك، بل سلطت بعض المداخلات الضوء على الترجمة الشفهية والترجمة الآلية والترجمة السمعية البصرية، وتفضل بعض الأساتذة الكرام

بمناقشة صناعة الترجمة في ليبيا والبرامج التدريسية الخاصة بالترجمة في بعض الجامعات وغيرها من الكلمات في مجال الترجمة.

وقد انتهى المؤتمر إلى عدد من التوصيات، وأهمها ما يلي:

- 1. فتح باب التعاون بين الجامعات الليبية فيما يخص برامج الترجمة من أجل تطوير هذه البرامج وربطها بسوق العمل.
- 2. تكثيف البرامج التدريبية الخاصة بالترجمة لسد العجز في السوق الليبي وخاصة الترجمة الفورية.
 - إدخال برامج الترجمة الآلية والأدوات المساعدة في البرامج التدريسية.
- العمل على تطوير وتقنين مهنة الترجمة في ليبيا والعمل على تأسيس نقابة عامة للمترجمين تكون مهمتها منح الإذن لمزاولي مهنة الترجمة.
- التأكيد على تشجيع حركة الترجمة وذلك بجعل الأعمال المترجمة جزء من النتاج
 العلمي للأستاذ الجامعي المتخصص بالترجمة وتضمينه في الترقيات الأكاديمية وغيرها.
- التأكيد على التعاون مع المنظمات الدولية وحث المترجمين الليبيين على عضويتها لتطوير حركة الترجمة بليبيا.
- 7. أن يكون مؤتمر الترجمة سنويا ،وينعقد في جامعة طرابلس أو أي جامعة ليبية مستعدة لاستضافته

ولكم فائق الشكر.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته.

حُرر في 10/1/ 2022 م، في مدينة طرابلس ـ ليبيا.

د. حمزة امحمد الثلب - رئيس اللجنة العلمية للمؤتمر

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Espousing CAT Tools in Arabicization as a Smart Educational Technology in Translation Training Programs in Libyan Universities

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ABSTRACT

This study is devoted to explore the role that CAT tools play in EFL classrooms as a focal element in training and empowering Libyan EFL university students to acquire translation competencies and skills that can make them more responsive to the changing needs for the labor market. The study rests on the analysis of the responses to a questionnaire administered to English teachers in Libyan universities targeted to obtain their perspectives on translation status in Libyan universities and how CAT tools can be adopted as a smart learning and teaching method. The study findings reveal that CAT tools have not been utilized in the classroom yet, due to unawareness of and unfamiliarity with translation technologies, lack of infrastructure and curriculum review, and ineffective educational policies. Besides, the Ministry of Higher Education in Libya is highly recommended to modernize Libyan universities through taking serious steps towards establishing CAT tools in their translation training programs and curricula..

KEYWORDS: CAT tools utilization, translation and Arabcization training, curricula reform

الملخص

تبني استخدام الترجمة الحاسوبية (كات تولز) في التعريب من الإنجليزية إلى العربية كوسيلة ذكية في التعليم التقني لبرامج تدريب الترجمة في الجامعات الليبية. تهدف هذه الدراسة لاستكشاف الدور الذي تلعبه أدوات الترجمة بمساعدة

الحاسوب (كات تولز) في الفصل الدراسي للغة الإنجليزية - كلغة أجنبية - كعنصر محوري في تدريب وتمكين طلاب الترجمة في أقسام اللغة الإنجليزية بالجامعات الليبية لاكتساب كفاءات ومهارات الترجمة التي يمكن أن تجعلهم أكثر استجابة للاحتياجات المتغيرة بسوق العمل. تستند الدراسة على تحليل الردود على استبيان موجه لمدرسي اللغة الإنجليزية في الجامعات الليبية بهدف الحصول على وجهات نظرهم حول وضع الترجمة في الجامعات الليبية وكيف يمكن اعتماد (كات تولز) كوسيلة تعلم وتعليم ذكية في القاعات الدراسية. أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن برامج (كات تولز) لم يتم استخدامها في الفصل الدراسي في ليبيا حتى الآن بسبب عدم الوعي بأهميتها ودورها لدى المسئولين في الجامعات، وعدم الإلمام بتقنيات الترجمة الحديثة لدى المدرسين، وضعف البنية التحتية، وعدم مراجعة المناهج والسياسات التعليمية غير الفعالة. إلى جانب ذلك، توصي الدراسة بأن تقوم وزارة التعليم العالي في ليبيا بتحديث معامل أقسام اللغات الإنجليزية بالكليات الجامعية وتدريب المدرسين من خلال اتخاذ خطوات جادة نحو تأسيس مقررات (كات تولز) في برامجها ومناهجها التدريبية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: استخدام (كات تولز) في التدريب على الترجمة والتعريب- تطوير مناهج الترجمة.

Introduction

In the field of translation, the term CAT stands for Computer-Assisted Translation tools. CAT tools have recently been defined by the European Association of Machine Translation (n.d.) as "translation software packages which are designed primarily as an aid for the human translator in the production of translations" (para.3). In most cases, the term refers to a combination of Translation Memory (TM) tools, i.e., software that stores the user's previous translations in the computer database, which the program draws on for suggestions when new texts are being translated (Hutchins, 1995).

The last 20 years has witnessed an increase in the amount of knowledge and information. In response, this has made it indispensable to introduce students to modern translation technologies to acquaint them with translation technologies to meet future labor market requirements and secure jobs. Because translation is an essential tool for transferring knowledge and achieving communication, there has been a rapid rise in the use of CAT tools as a pedagogical resource for training student translators and

developing their instrumental competencies. Consequently, translation technology has become an integral part of the translation process and has changed the nature of this process in quite important ways (Christensen et al., 2010; O'Brien, 2012).

A. Study Aims

CAT tools have become a staple feature in the curricula of most translation departments throughout the world. Some researchers in the field of translation teaching emphasize the need for the curricula reform so that translators can adapt to modern labor market conditions (Alkhatnai, 2017; Alotaibi, 2014; Gough, 2011; Mahfouz, 2018). In accordance, this study attempts to explore the role of using CAT tools as a technology instrument for translation from English into Arabic and vice versa. The study endeavors to raise awareness among translation teachers and students about the significance and effectiveness of using CAT tools in both translating and teaching translation at Libyan universities.

B. Study Rationale

The study researcher has been teaching translation to undergraduate students at the College of Arts at El- Mergib University, for more than fifteen years. This experience has obliged him to contribute to the research field of translation and Arabicization - even if it is a little. In fact, this stems from the results of observations he has gained during that period, concluding that undergraduates often hold greater prospects of performance than what they can really do (Deeb, 2005).

Evidently, net-generation students fancy downloading and using technology applications on their smart mobile phones, I Pads or Lab tops. Therefore, there is a pressing need for translation students to keep pace with global developments through the implementation of modern educational applications such as Google Translate and CAT tools. More precisely, this study seeks to fill the knowledge gap in this regard, by investigating the situation in Libyan universities, sounding the opinion of key stakeholders, highlighting the essential reforms needed, and setting guidelines

for the necessary steps to be implemented in order to introduce CAT tools in translation training curricula.

C. Study Significance

The significance of study lies in the fact that it deals with a new trend that has attracted the attention of translation scholars in the world who express their views in support of the use of CAT tools in translation teaching. For example, Hakkani et al. (1998) point out to three factors in the translation teaching context which comprise: (i) the changing nature of the translation field, (ii) the novel requirements and performs in the translation field, and (iii) the changing perceptions of students who now exploit modern technology applications in numerous areas. Ultimately, teaching CAT tools in Libyan universities serves a good educational investment in, revolutionizes translation teaching and, consequently, boosts translation practices.

D. Study Objectives

This tries to achieve the following objectives:

- 1. To raise awareness among university management, and IT centers about the need for establishing CAT tools in Libyan universities.
- 2. To shed light on the significance of translation technology to be harnessed in the field of English- Arabic-English computer translation and in translation teaching.
- 3. To tackle the obstacles that led to the delay of implementing CAT tools in Libyan universities and to focus on the possible challenges that may encounter the users.
- 4. To pave the way, through ICTs, for the introduction of CAT tools in university classrooms.

E. Study Questions

The study tries to answer the following research questions:

- 1. Why are CAT tools needed? And how can they be used in the class-room?
- 2. Why should CAT tools be taught at Libyan universities? And what are their pedagogical benefits?
- 3. What are the impediments that control implementing CAT tools? And how to persuade translation specialists to introduce machine translation tools in the teaching of translation and in the training of student translators?

2. Review of related literature

A. Brief history of CAT tools

The first appearance of CAT tools was in 1984 when two companies TRADOS GmbH in Germany and STAR in Switzerland were founded. After that, in 1988, the Japanese ETOC (Easy To Consult) was established. In 1992, TRADOS launched its products globally (Breikaa, 2016.12). Over the past decades, there has been an exponential increase in studies on machine translation from a variety of perspectives including, the need, assessment, requirements, expectations, implications and applications, e.g. Melby 1994; Lockwood 1995; Rochlin 1997; Texin 2003, Alkhatnai 2017 and Alotaibi 2020, among others.

Concerning the contribution of Arab scholars to the literature on CAT tools, there have been a few studies focusing on the role, importance, and future of CAT tools and MT in translation in the Arab world. Studies (in Arabic) investigated machine translation and CAT tools from a variety of perspectives including the need for automated translation, assessment of MT output, and the significance and role of MT in the globalization era. Of these, we may mention Baraka (2012); Al-Maani M, 2000 and Murtada H, (2002) among others.

B. The gap in the existing literature

As attested by this review of the literature, the studies reviewed above do not relate to the Libyan context. Their findings are based on research

conducted mainly in Saudi Arabia and Egypt, or in other non-Arab countries. Although they discuss key issues about translation technology that are of much relevance to Libya, they do not investigate the situation in Libyan Translation Studies Departments. Therefore, there is a big knowledge gap that needs to be filled. It may be formulated, in view of the research questions, as follows:

- 1. Why CAT tools were ignored in Libyan translation departments' curricula? Why are they now still ignored?
- 2. Demand on utilizing CAT tools has been on the increase; so why is it that neither staff, nor academic institutions, have pushed for their introduction in the translation teaching programs?
- 3. Do Libyan teachers agree or disagree with some modern writers' views in favor of using CAT tools in teaching?
- 4. Why have CAT tools not been incorporated in the translation curricula in Libyan universities despite their effectiveness as a teaching and training resource?

The main advantage of this study over the previous ones is that it does not only pay a special attention to the significance of CAT tools to be implemented in the classroom but also suggest the possible type of CAT tools that can be utilized effectively.

3. Methodology

A. Instrument

The questionnaire questions were designed by the researcher – after he reviewed some related methods, then, they revised by the supervisor. The questions included five sections. Each section comprises some questions. For example, translation technology—use related questions that included a close-ended question concern on whether the teachers and their students use translation software in the classroom or not, and open-ended questions asking for the reasons behind not adopting translation technology in Libyan universities, and when and how it can be adopted are provided. The open-ended questions were supplemented by extra space for the re-

spondents to provide additional information and express their views. A close-ended question on teachers' agreement or disagreement with statements made by modern researchers and writers on the need to use translation software was put to the respondents.

B. Participants

The questionnaire was distributed to 60 randomly selected male and female faculty teaching English and Translation Studies teachers in different state and private institutions in Libya. Only 38 teaching staff members filled and returned the questionnaire. In terms of qualification, nine teachers hold PhD degrees and the rest hold MA degrees in teaching English or Linguistics, but only few hold a master's degree in Translation Studies. To analyze the responses, descriptive statistics of percentages was run.

4. Data Analysis

The questionnaire data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics with SPSS 17.0 and Microsoft Excel 2013. The surveys included Likert–scale, open-ended, checkbox–type and ordering questions, some of which were optional.

In view of Table 7, for instance, it is noticed that fully 97% of the participants surveyed said that CAT tools should be adopted in Libyan universities. Regarding the benefits of using CAT tools in the classroom, 84% of the participants stated that using CAT tools would enhance the reliability and accuracy of the translation process as conducted by translation graduates. Moreover, 87% of the responses said that using CAT tools would raise the confidence of users. In addition, 97% said that using technology in teaching would be useful and time-saving, and 89% said that using CAT tools would help increase productivity. Besides, 79% said that using CAT tools would increase competency by providing the appropriate strategies for effective translation, and 97% believe that CAT tools would help improve the quality of the translation. Finally, 87% mentioned that using CAT tools would raise the confidence of the users.

In general, the (Weighted Mean is 1.84) which indicates that the answers tended to the (True) answer, that is, Libyan universities hope envision to adopt using CAT tools in the classroom.

Furthermore, the questionnaire includes some comments and feedback provided by several participants in Libyan universities about their views and knowledge of the use of translation software in Libyan universities. These comments show that there is a total agreement about the benefits of CAT tools, but that the problem is how the use of CAT tools can be achieved.

It emerges from the participants' comments that: (1) it is important to conduct a needs assessment exercise as to equipping translation classrooms, properly qualifying teachers and providing all ancillary facilities; (2) there is awareness that machines propose but that it is humans who dispose; (3) the advantages of harnessing modern technology for translation teaching are obvious; (4) the market requires mastery over modern technology; and (5) there is a need to familiarize teachers with modern translation technologies. The main insight, here, is that, the benefits to be derived from adopting CAT tools require adequate facilities and properly trained teaching staff.

5. Discussion

A) Why Libyan universities are lagging behind in implementing translation technology?

Based on the preceding sections of this study, the delay in implementing translation technology in Libyan universities arises from several factors. These factors are as follows: a) lack of awareness among learners, teachers and stakeholders about the significance of CAT tools and their relevance to both training and professional work; b) lack of skilled trainers and of technical support from the IT departments in the faculties where translation courses are taught; c) lack of infrastructure for using CAT tools in the classroom; and d) lack of CAT tools software in the Libyan market, and even where it is, software packages need to comprise initial training and after-sale service. As we can see, the factor related to "awareness" ranks first. Indeed, any future reform needs to start there.

Also, as pointed out above, all other factors follow from this. Consequently, buy-in among all stakeholders is key, and this requires, first and foremost, significant advocacy work.

B) Challenges that obstacle implementing CAT tools in Libyan universities

It emerges from the participants' comments that there is awareness among translation teachers about the impediments to introducing translation software. These impediments are: (1) lack of pressure by translation teachers to persuade the oversight authority to take the necessary steps; (2) lack of equipment and labs; (3) poor infrastructure (internet connectivity, and even power outages), (4) proper teachertraining; (5) lack of awareness among decision-makers, and insecurity; (6) lack of a stable oversight authority and poor financial resources. While the responses reiterate infrastructure-related and teacher-training issues, they point out more fundamental problems pertaining to political stability which are beyond the control of academic institutions. This does not prevent, however, the existing institutions to incept reform actions to be deployed when the situation goes back to normal.

6. CONCLUSION

To sum up, in view of the results of the study, the delay in implementing translation technology in Libyan universities was due to certain factors and obstacles: (i) firstly, machine translation is not seen as essential course in translation studies curricula, (ii) secondly, there is a lack of skilled

trainers and technical support from the IT department, (iii) thirdly, there is no infrastructure for using CAT tools in the classroom; neither computers nor internet access are available in the classroom. To fill this, the findings suggest that some measures should be taken, some of which are of a methodological and pedagogical order, such as conducting diagnostic studies to assess how translation is taught and identify teacher and learner needs, while others are of an administrative and practical nature, such as espousing advanced technologies, providing the necessary

equipment and training faculty in this respect. It is hoped that these results will prompt students and teachers to take stock of the situation and engage in calling for the necessary reforms that are likely to introduce CAT tools in curricula and in the classroom.

Recommendations

- 1. This study hopes to initiate a healthy discussion on the challenges facing the implementation of CAT tools in Libyan universities.
- 2. The Ministry of Higher Education should plan and design pedagogical principles to suit the specific needs of students.

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