A Study on the use of Technology in Translation by HUFI English-majored Students

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate students' use of technology for their translation needs and investigate which translation tools students use most often. The study is based on a survey of 50 students majoring in English Language in courses 09DHAV to courses 12DHAV of Ho Chi Minh City University of Food Industry (HUFI). They are representative of each school year, covering a variety of levels, genders helping to identify any trends or differences among student translators at different educational levels. This article analyses by quantitative method with the results of 20 questions including multiple-choice and essay written in English. The results show that students use a lot of technology and prefer to use their phones to translate Vietnamese-English. The tool using Google Translate was voted as the most used by students, followed is TFlat, SmartCat. The preference for using a phone over using a computer increased after the first and final years of school. Students in the early years also show a significant preference for Google Translate as their most used tool, but this preference is much lower for seniors.

Keywords: Information technology, translation tools, student translators, Computer Aided Translation, Machine Translation

1 Introduction

Since the appearance of the first computers, many translators and researchers around the world have begun to think about the role of Information Technology (IT) in translation. The aspects that they think can have the most impact on translation are fully Machine Translation (MT) and Computer Aided Translation (CAT). According to Thibodeau (quoted in (Lynne, 2002)) and Olivia et al (Olivia, Constanza, & Susan, 2004) the cold war between the former Soviet Union and the United States in the 1950s required the localization of services and products of global corporations in the 1990s were the driving forces behind the need for automated human translation. According to Arnold's calculation (Arnold, 2008), if translated carefully and with high quality, in one day (eight hours of work), a translator can only make about 4-6 pages of documents (about 2000 words). Meanwhile, the need to translate documents (for intelligence in the case of former Soviet Union-US relations) or for business development (in the case of enterprises) is extremely large.

Taking advantage of computer power to translate faster while ensuring quality has become the research topic of many scientists. According to Arnold, although there are sometimes minor errors, in many cases MT systems can still provide reliable translations at very fast speeds. Even if the translation quality is lower, editing MT's draft is easier and less expensive than translating entirely by humans. Regarding the use of CAT tools, Jonathan (Jonathan, 2004) cites several benefits such as:

– About translation productivity: If there is a large enough database (Translation Memory, often abbreviated as TM), translators can achieve twice as much productivity when not using CAT. Of course, this level of efficiency depends on the number of sample sentences in the TM and the similarity between the text to be translated and what is already stored in the TM.

– Regarding translation quality: The translation has a high consistency in terms used. This is very important, especially with texts need exactly as technical, legal, financial documents.

Many previous studies discuss what professional translators feel about the use of translation technology (Arenas, 2013). However, there have been limited studies on student translators' perceptions of translation technology. Mahfouz (Mahfouz, 2018) examined the opinions of both Egyptian professional translators and Egyptian student translators toward translation technology, notably CAT tools. The researcher discovered that no prior study had examined the opinions of Vietnamese student translators about translation technology. By doing this study, the researcher hoped to close a gap in the body of existing knowledge.

The English Language Faculty at HUFI is one of many undergraduate programs in Vietnam that treat translation as a specialized subject, which students can begin while studying there from the fourth to sixth semesters. Students must also choose the best translation method in order to attain the best results, and information technology has greatly aided them in this endeavour. The most popular translation tool is Google Translate, which is followed by Microsoft Translator, TFlat, SmartCat, and so on. Moreover, they also learn how to apply those tools in the translation process to increase the speed and quantity of translated products.

The researcher came to the conclusion that it was crucial to organizing their ideas on translation technology in order to enhance and customize instruction to the needs of students for learning and working. The researcher created two study questions based on this understanding:

1. What are the cons and pros of translation technology?

2. How do student translators think about translation technology?

Language, as most linguists consider it, is inherently ambiguous and arbitrary, which is born and destroyed with the progress of human society. This study is being conducted solely to assist English Faculty students and those who are interested in translation work by providing them with more references in an effort to help them become more proficient translators and interpreters and also to learn what students' attitudes are toward translation technology. The researcher hopes that by carrying out this study, it is possible to obtain important details about students' perception of translation technology and thereby provide some assistance to teachers, hopefully, everyone can take advantage of those perceptions to support the teaching and learning process. Moreover, the researcher also hopes that this study will give people a different perspective on translation technology because the benefits they bring can help translators to have the most perfect final translation.

2   Literature review

Currently, the practice of translation has evolved to become more mobile, complex, and sophisticated with the development of technology. These days, clients prefer email or messaging apps for dealing with translators and delivering them digital files of their documents. Translators employ a variety of tools to help them with the translation process, including machine translation, internet resources, and translation software, in addition to digital channels for communication. In other words, the environment and activities around translation have undergone a significant change as a result of computers and the Internet, and these advances are now relevant to numerous translation study fields.

The purpose of Suwarni Wijaya Halim's research is to learn how student translators see translation technology. The researcher held focus groups with three English Language and Culture Department 8th semester students to collect the data. Utilizing qualitative content analysis, the data were examined. The results demonstrate that student translators' opinions on translation technology are favorable. However, since only a small sample of students participated in the survey, this study can only draw general conclusions. Furthermore, despite the fact that many people still believe IT translation is amateurish, this research is very beneficial in educating people about the significance of information technology in translation. Therefore, this study successfully identified the most common translation tools used by

students, as well as provide specific amounts, helping readers get more accurate and reliable information (Suwarni, 2019).

Another study by Yves Gambier (Yves, 2016) from the University of Turku, Finland described the changes in the field of translation by referring to practices such as localization, amateur translation, audiovisual translation and news translation. The changes are enhanced by computer, information and communication technology. Thereby we see two models in development, and they demonstrate, to some extent, replication of existing labels made for translation. But that study did not address the feelings of student translators about the translation tool. Therefore, the author will focus on analyzing the thoughts of student translators on the advantages and disadvantages of machine translation.

The study by Biryukova and colleagues (Biryukova, Dolzhikova, Kurilenko, Akhnina, & Kulikova, 2017) looked into the information technologies employed by translators for work-related purposes. Information technologies employed by professional translators as well as the idea of "information translation environment" have been examined. The findings from investigations and surveys on translators can be utilized to create practical papers for training technical translators in information competency as well as lectures on translation textbooks. Similar to Arenas' research on the superior abilities of professional translators over student translators. Then, the researcher will concentrate on translation tools that student translators can employ by taking lessons from it.

Mahfouz (Mahfouz, 2018) carried out yet another investigation on this subject. Egyptian student and professional translators served as the study's respondents. He collected data about the respondents' opinions of CAT technologies through surveys and interviews. In this study, it was found that both professional and student translators had positive opinions of CAT technologies. Mahfouz also found that, despite the fact that more professional translators had looked into a wider variety of CAT programs, they were more critical of them. However, only Arabic and Egyptian-speaking translators responded (both students and professionals). While the author employed a new group of respondents for this study – namely, Vietnamese student translators – it would apply a similar concept to the earlier study.

From previous studies, it can be seen that opinions about translation tools differ, but most still agree that they bring many benefits to translation. Based on the above results, the researcher will conduct a survey to collect more objective data from Vietnamese student translators.

3   Methodology

3.1. Participants

This research was conducted using a quantitative method. Data were collected from 50 participants from all majoring in English Language including freshmen to senior students, among whom were 39 females and 11 males, regardless of ranked academic. The majority of the participants have been learning about translation and interpretation-related topics. The purpose is to learn about the use of translation technology in translation by students, these questions all focus on topics related to the translation course as well as translation tools. Because the data is for a specialized research paper, the author believes that the combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies with a survey with 50 participants and references to earlier research studies would suit this research better.

The data source of the study was that 50 responses from 50 students, most of whom had spent their semester studying translation theory, interpretation or translation, were reviewed. The majority of survey respondents are junior, with a small portion coming from the senior, sophomore and freshman population. The researcher established this criterion in order to ensure that all survey participants had sufficient awareness of the subject of translation, which means that they can provide information in-depth about their experiences and opinions regarding the usage of translation technology. The following is some data regarding participants:

Table 1. *Participant's information*

Responses		Quantity	Percent
Gender	Female	39	78%
	Male	11	22%
Year	Freshman	6	12%
	Sophomore	7	14%
	Junior	31	62%
	Senior	6	12%
Major	English Language	50	100%
	Another	0	0%
Has taken courses on translation or interpretation	Yes	50	100%
	No	0	0%

3.2. Data collection and analysis

There are four sections to the questionnaire. The purpose of the first section is to gather information on social and psychological factors, age, gender, profession, and, in particular, participants who have taken or is studying related courses. The second section includes multiple-choice questions that ask participants about some of the translation tools they commonly use and value. Participants are also asked how frequently they use translation tools and how often they think these tools are useful. The third section consists of multiple-choice questions, although participants can add additional responses or select more than one answer based on their needs. These questions are designed to gather participant feedback on the advantages and disadvantages of the translation tool. The final part is an essay-style question in which students must provide comments and suggestions on the use of information technology in translation and make a comparison between machine and human translation (Unlimited number of letters). After collecting data from participants, the researcher will conduct data analysis, combining comparisons between participants to give the most objective results.

4   Results and Discussion

4.1. General Understanding about using technology in translation

Based on the responses obtained from the test questions on the questionnaire, data were collected and analyzed using statistical techniques and the results were compared between the participants. From the obtained results, it shows that most of the participants are English majors, and they are aware of translation tools. When asked which translation tool they use the most, they all chose translation technology, especially Google Translate, to be used most often. The author has created an additional response section if participants have a need to express their personal opinions as to why they use that translation tool. The following responses were recorded: The participant said that Google Translate was the easiest to access because she only had to search the Internet (3rd participant). Furthermore, Google Translate has a mobile app version that anyone can download and consistent translation results (23rd Participant). In addition, Google Translate is a complete package because it supports a large number of languages and includes pronunciation functions (17th participant).

The following tool is Microsoft Translator, a personal translation device that can translate text, audio, conversations, camera images, and screenshots into more than 70 other languages. The 22nd participant brought out the fact that this translation tool is only free to try; you must pay to utilize it for an extended period of time. For this same reason, she appreciated Google Translation more because it is free. SmartCat, which is reported to be a well-liked application in the translation sector and allows users to

translate lengthy texts, is another tool that is rarely utilized by participants. In addition, SmartCat also offers a function for users. Some terms are saved for use in future translations. Participants further provided that SmartCat is sometimes quite difficult to use because you need to have an account to log in, sometimes you even have to pay to use its advanced features.

Table 2: The translation tools that student translators use most often

Participant's responds	Quantity	Percent
Google Translation	45	90%
Microsoft Translator	18	36%
TFlat	16	32%
Bing Translator	11	22%
Smartcat	6	12%

The students were most familiar with machine translation as a translation technology. Additionally, they routinely make use of CAT tools, search engines, commonly frequented websites, online dictionaries, and online encyclopedias. This is possible because there are so many freely accessible parallel corpora in the English and Vietnamese language pairs.

The majority of student translators, according to the survey, prefer using the translating app on their phones over laptops. This statistic is primarily due to the fact that students may easily bring mobile phones to class because they are lighter and handier. Students can only use tools that have phone versions because translation is done by mobile phones. This must be one of the factors contributing to the success of Google Translate, a mobile translation app with easy use and quick updates.

A study by Dr. Tran Tin Nghi and his partner (Nghi & Phuc, 2020) when discussing the importance of the practice environment for Foreign Language Learners (FLL). Modern language teachers should explore emerging technologies to create more opportunities for students and teachers to interact and exchange. This article by Dr. Nghi mentioned bots as an FFL tool in foreign language teaching and discussed the potential role of bots in the application of English teaching. Research results have shown that although the use of chatbots in foreign language teaching has not been applied much, students are very interested in using technologies for academic learning.

The researcher came to the conclusion that everyone who participated understand what translation technology meant based on their responses and explanations. They were able to describe translation technology's general definition and function with some degree of accuracy. Additionally, they have a precise understanding of what translation technology is capable of and what qualifies as such.

Though translation technology actually includes many more sectors than machine translation, the researcher discovered from these questions that the participants appeared to associate it most closely with Google Translate.

4.2. Purposes of using Technology in Translation

The researcher first confirmed how frequently the participants used translation technology with five levels of response feedback (see table below), and the participants concurred that they do so frequently. This was done in order to further investigate the application of information technology in student translation. In addition, 98 percent of the participants who were asked how useful the translation technology was stated it was extremely helpful (See table 3).

Table 3: *how often the participants used translation technology*

Never	Sometimes	Often	Usually	Always
0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (32%)	18 (36%)	16 (32%)

Table 4: *Translator students' feelings about translation tools*

Were the translation tools helpful to you?	
Yes	49 (98%)
No	1 (2%)

The participants were asked to respond to a question from the researcher regarding how they thought translation technology was useful and what first inspired them to utilize it. The participants stated that because they were studying English as a second language and conducting research on translation-related subjects, they regarded translation technology to be helpful for academic purposes. They claim that they employ translation technology for two purposes. First, they want to meet their academic requirements, and second, they want to learn more about the language.

According to the participants, the main reason behind their intensive use of translation technology is their desire to stay up with academic demands. They have a lot of translation tasks because they are English majors, according to their teacher. They depended on translation technology to keep up with the number of assignments because it makes the process much simpler and allows for significant time savings. In particular, they used machine translation. They only need to finish the post-editing.

Language learning was another aspect that encouraged people to employ translation technology. The participant said that she used translation technology to translate significant course materials in addition to doing homework from translation classes. They apply information technology to translate in order to save time and obtain correct translations of these papers, the majority of which are specialized documents and many of which are written in English.

The first participant added that she used Google Translate in addition to scholastic tasks to understand new phrases or vocabulary she came across that in novels or movies. To put it another way, this participant believes that translation technology can be used to help people learn new languages.

The researcher then questioned as to what categories of texts they typically used translation software for. Participants said they frequently used translation technology to translate a variety of texts, depending on the content given by the teacher as an assignment or homework, starting with articles, works of fiction and non-fiction, legal documents, etc. They frequently employ translation technologies for any form of content when not translating for assignments or homework.

4.3. Pros of Translation Technology

In this section, the author has based on personal experience and information collected from other articles and research papers to raise two questions about the advantages brought from the application of information technology in translation of student majoring in English. The first question of this section, the author gave 5 reasons chosen by translators around the world when talking about the advantages of information technology with translation. Participants can choose more than one answer and choose to add another answer, the following is a list of participants' responses:

Table 5: Benefits of Translation Technology

Participant's responds	Quantity	Percent
Many free translation tools are readily available	46	92%
Save a lot of time and effort, increase work productivity	42	84%
High quality results	37	74%
You can translate between multiple languages just using one tool	34	68%
Translation technology is constantly improving every day	29	58%

The first benefit according to 46 participants (92%) is that is that translation technology is practical and accessible because it is available on the internet. They do not need to go through long thought processes or brood over the right translation when translating. When translating, they do not have to go through long mental processes or ponder over the best translation. In fact, because it offers information with just a few clicks, translation technology helps them to handle many issues that arise during the translation process. For instance, when using machine translation, translators simply input the original material, let the machine translate it, and then change the outputs. It is simpler to use translation technology since we do not need to turn the pages of the dictionary; we can just write, and the results will display right away. In other words, the participants gave the translation technology a positive evaluation in terms of its usefulness or simplicity.

The second benefit is that translation technology aids in increasing productivity by saving a lot of time and effort, according to the 42 participant responses (84%). The results of translation technology are almost instantaneous. Services like Google Translate and Bing that use machine translation can handle a variety of translation elements, from words to paragraphs, and can produce results in just a few seconds. This also applies to other tools, such as search engines, and online dictionaries.

Quality results are the third advantage. Up to 37 of the 50 participants (74%) felt that the translation results were fair and acceptable. In fact, these translation programs still occasionally make small mistakes when translating, however, as was previously mentioned, they do not mind editing the results in post-production, so minor issues are not a problem.

The fourth benefit is that translators can use one tool to translate between several languages. Students majoring in English at HUFI not only study English as a foreign language, but they also take classes relating to Chinese as a second foreign language. 34 participants (68%) agreed that the flexibility in changing the source language to the target language is a benefit of a translation tool, these are not always the only Vietnamese and English. For instance, the fact that Google Translation, a fantastic tool, enables users to translate in many languages is certainly a key factor in why 50 participants utilize it the most frequently.

The fifth benefits are that translation technology is constantly improving, chosen by 29 participants (58%). Translation technologies are constantly being improved and enhanced to meet the needs of users. It is becoming more and more accurate, easier to manipulate, more accessible, take for example Google Translation, a translation tool that is extremely popular today. Google joined the competition to license this pioneering translation technology in the early 2000s. Google Translate, a machine translation tool, was introduced in 2006. Google's AI translation engine was first powered by statistical machine translation (SMT). NMT (neural machine translation) was integrated to Google Translate in 2016 by the Google team. NMT mimics the neural network in the human brain by using artificial intelligence to continuously learn new languages and expand its knowledge base. Over 100 languages now have automatic translations

available through Google Translate. The ever-evolving Google Translate app is now included into the Google Pixel earbuds for real-time translation.

Another advantage mentioned by a participant is the flexibility in collaboration provided by translation technology. They can work together on a file without actually meeting, thanks to translation technologies like Smartcat. Team members can also exchange glossaries and translation notes with one another. From that, it is clear that the majority of the participants find the translation tool to be very useful and brings many benefits to translators and student translators. In addition to the benefits given by the author, participants can easily add many other benefits as above. It indicates that everyone has a favorable opinion on translation technology.

4.4. Cons of Translation Technology

Similarly, in this section, the author has based on his own experience and information collected from other articles and research papers to raise two questions about the disadvantages brought from the application of information technology in students majoring in English. The author also gives 4 reasons chosen by translators around the world when talking about the disadvantages of information technology with translation. Participant can select multiple responses and choose more answers, here is a list of participants' responses:

Table 6: Shortcomings of Translation Technology

Participant's responds	Quantity	Percent
Machines translation can not translate context	43	86%
The level of accuracy can be very low	42	84%
Cheap now, expensive later	31	62%
Translation tools do not work without an Internet connection	23	46%

The first shortcoming is that translation applications often cannot translate contexts or idioms, according to 43 participants (86%). That's because translation involves more than just changing words in another language. Machine translation technologies are infamous for translating words literally. It forfeits the authenticity that comes with correct, pertinent translation in the process. Other languages have many complex terms and expressions that are not exact equivalents of English. Take for example the following: The English idiom is: "Love me, love my dog", when you use Google Translation to translate it into Vietnamese, you will get the following results: "Yêu tôi yêu cả con chó của tôi". While the correct translation should be: "Yêu em thì yêu tất cả những gì thuộc về em" or "Yêu nhau yêu cả đường đi lối về". It takes the subtle touch of an expert linguist with the language, the culture, and the ability to offer translations that accurately reflect the language used by people in that market to get them correctly. Another example, The English sentence is: "Love me little, love me long", when you use Google Translation to translate it into Vietnamese, you will get the following results: "Yêu tôi dài lâu". For many translators they will translate as: "Không ngại em yêu anh đạm bạc, chỉ cần em yêu anh dài lâu" or "Càng thắm thì càng chóng phai, thoang thoảng hương lài thì được thơm lâu"

The second disadvantage of the translation tools is its accuracy. There are 42 participants (84%) agree that the accuracy of translation tools is sometimes very low. For example: Some languages perform better than others in Google Translate in terms of accuracy. A 2018 study found that for languages like Afrikaans, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Polish, Chinese, Croatian, Dutch, Galician, Greek, Italian, and Latvian, Google Translate had an accuracy rate of 50%. Kurdish, Nepali, Latin, Malaysian, Urdu, Maori, Cebuano, Georgian, Persian, Punjabi, and Uzbek translations, however, were only 20% accurate.

The next shortcoming, the third disadvantage selected by 31 participants (62%) is the cost of translation applications. While Google Translation is completely free, other apps like Wordbe have a 15-day free trial period and prices start at $330 per year; or XTM Cloud with 30 days free trial, annual subscription starts at $61 per month, but you can only translate up to 20,000 words per month, for unlimited use, prices start at $359 per month. This is probably a remarkable number for student or student translators.

The fourth disadvantage supported by 23 participants (46%) is that sometimes translation simply does not work without internet. This of course becomes a big minus point of translation technology. Imagine when you have a project that needs to be completed urgently, but the equipment has trouble connecting to the internet.

There are four shortcomings are related to the machine translation can not translate context, the level of accuracy can be very low, the cost of the translation tools, translation tools do not work without an Internet connection. However, for participants, these disadvantages have been largely mitigated by the benefits that translation technology offers. This is clear from the fact that the participants did not add any disadvantages beyond those already mentioned by the researcher, as well as the fact that many participants chose only one response even though they can choose more than one option for this part. Therefore, the quantity of participants is lower than the quantity of the benefit portion.

4.5 Translation by human and by technology

In the last part of the survey, the author asked a question about which one did the participants appreciate more between human and technological translation. The results show that the participants are divided into 2 main groups, one side favors technology because they think the benefits it brings as mentioned above but especially because it is very fast. The other group supports translation by human, they said technology that cannot translate the context as well as make the translation more fluent and poetic. Only a few supports both options. Here is the statistics table:

Table 7: Between human and translation technology, which one is more appreciated?

Participant's responds	Quantity	Percent
By human	28	56%
By technology	13	26%
Both	9	18%

Here are some responses from the participants:

- According to the 28th participant: "Because language is always moving. It is placed in relation to the culture, the thought of a country, a community, a group of people ... Therefore, the language is distinguished, depending a lot on the translator's style."

- By the 48th participant: "In my opinion, I appreciate technology more, because it is faster and more accurate."

- The 32nd participant said: "In my opinion, in the era of technology, it is not reasonable to state that technology has no practical application for humans from all fields, and all careers. A career in translation and interpretation is also no exception. Applying technology in translating and interpreting reduces the time of processing the content and boosts the productivity of the whole process. Personally, technology cannot be missed in this field. However, it is a fact that all the translation machines are invented by humans, therefore, their features will never overcome the brain and mind of the human. If the translation tools can provide the translation version with a high level of correctness in messages, humans even create their products with harmony between accuracy and beauty. The beautiful words chosen by the emotions and experiences of the human are what the machine never achieves. Thus, the translation provided by

humans is true, emotional, and "human". All in all, technology should be a helpful assistant for the translator/interpreter, not the one dominating the whole process."

According to Alexandra Kravariti (Kravariti, 2016), the age-old argument between machine and human translation persists:

Generally speaking, machine translation is quicker and less expensive, which are its two main advantages. The drawback of this is that the translation's level might range from imprecise to damaging (more on that shortly).

Anytime you translate something, you should always consider the potential cost of errors. When translating user guides for medical equipment, aviation manuals, legal documents, and many other sorts of text, complete accuracy is required. Errors in these circumstances have the potential to result in the loss of life, significant financial losses, and long-term reputational damage to your business. In   terms   of advantages and disadvantages, human translation essentially flips the table. Longer turnaround times and higher expenses are the price of a higher quality of accuracy. You must determine whether the initial investment is worth it compared to the potential cost of errors. Instead, perhaps errors are just not an option, like in the situations we examined in the preceding section.

Basically, using a human translator is your best bet when accuracy is even slightly important. Other considerations include the difficulty of the source material and the two target languages, both of which can render robots entirely useless.

In actuality, the discussion of automated vs. human translation is a pointless diversion. Since each of these translation services have very important uses, the true topic of discussion should be when to employ each of them.

When to use machine translation examples: When there is a lot of text to translate and the overall meaning is sufficient; translation of documents for internal use within a company, as long as no accuracy is required; huge pieces of information partially translated so that translators can improve; when you translate a source as research for another piece of content and never reach the intended audience.

For example, when to use human translation: when accuracy is important; most of the time the consumer audience will read your translated document; when it is your responsibility to translate documents correctly (for example, legal documents, product instructions, medical instructions or health and safety content); when adapting marketing copy or other text for pioneering applications.

5   Conclusions

The purpose of this study was to respond to the research questions: "1. What are the cons and pros of translation technology?" and "2. How do student translators think about translation technology?" is another question. The study also discovered the most popular translation resources used by students.

First of all, as was already mentioned, the participants are familiar with translation technology and frequently utilize it for academic purposes. Second, they all agreed when asked which translation tool they used the most that it was translation technology, particularly Google Translate. Thirdly, the participants mentioned five advantages. Many free translation tools are readily available, save a lot of time, high quality results, you can translate between multiple languages using just one tool and translation technology is constantly improving every day. Meanwhile, the shortcomings involve the level of accuracy can be very low, they can not translate context, and sometimes translation simply does not work. Finally, the fact that students choose human translation above information technology translation is maybe one of the most intriguing findings. They claimed in the survey that the technology merely serves as the translator's ally; it is the translator's job to produce fluid, accurate, and literary translations.

The researcher expects that by carrying out this study, it will yield useful information about how students feel about information technology in translation and how the lecturer may foresee and make use

of these feelings to support the teaching and learning process. By doing this, the researcher also intends to change people's perceptions about translation technology, which can support translators in their efforts to provide the best possible final translation.

6   Acknowledgements

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