

Symbiosis of Technology and Translation: A Survey Study of its Future Implications

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Abstract

This study investigates the symbiosis and impact of technology and translation as a translational strategy and the predictions of future outcomes for the effect of machine translation as an updated tool of world. It is a quantitative study as used survey method and identified the various perspectives related to the translation as a technology or as a professional translator reviews. A questionnaire has been administered which has 12 questions based on 4 categories and data is collected from two universities. This data collection is taken through the convenience sampling and based on teachers, students and language professionals. 45 participants responded and data is statistically measured and analysed by SPSS tool. The result showed that CAT is used by all in translation while quality and accuracy is unachievable without human mind and also training or updating of skills for translators should be encouraged. The future of CAT is intelligible to conquer the world but still human translators requirement is acknowledgeable and higher CAT tools will lead the increasing demand of translators.

Keywords: Machine translation (MT), technology, translation strategies, Translation future

Introduction

The revolutionary influence of technology on the translation environment is largely responsible for the gradual dissolving of language boundaries in our more linked global society. Machine Translation (MT), CAT (Computer-Assisted Translation) systems, Natural Language Processing (NLP), and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are just some of the cutting-edge technical developments that have altered the way we translate texts. These developments have greatly influenced the function of human translators, translation quality, and the effectiveness of translation workflows as a whole, in addition to speeding up the translation process. Human translators have long been crucial to cross-cultural communication, using their linguistic and cultural knowledge to interpret between speakers of different languages. However, this paradigm is shifting drastically due to the introduction of cutting-edge technology into the translation industry. This article provides a deep dive into a study of how technology has affected the translation industry, including how it has affected the process, the quality, the efficiency, and the changing role of translators in the fast-paced digital world. In order to grasp the many facets of this change, we will investigate the technological resources and platforms that are facilitating it, assess the ways in which technology is being incorporated into the translation process, investigate the effects of this integration on translation quality, and delve into the changing role of translators in this technologically augmented landscape. Our goal in doing this research is to provide light on the future of translation as an essential cross-cultural discipline by illuminating the mutually beneficial interaction between technology and the translation process. The constant development of technology has been the primary impetus in the development of the translation industry. It has allowed for fast, accurate translations and introduced novel approaches to improving translation quality while keeping prices down. In addition, technological advancements have pushed the sector into unknown territory, enabling game-changing innovations like real-time translation and decentralized translation networks. We will address the ethical, cultural, and social concerns that

come along with this transformation while also appreciating the tremendous possibilities that new technologies provide in the field of translation.

Literature Review

Themsen (2018) studied the risk management frameworks of technologies on translation by using longitudinal case study. The experts were established to analyze the uncertain and impure risks as not expected ones while the accepted and included things were termed as pure risks. The predicted security failures of technology were expected and finally it showed that how technology bluffers can cause failures of the expected or the achievable outcome. Odacioglu (2015) investigated the effects of technology on translation as IT (Information technology) field has developed and worked on the technology. In 1980's the popularity of computers changed the translator's perspective. This study followed a descriptive and comparative methodology. This study encouraged the enhanced tools and development of softwares in the field of translation.

Berdica (2016) conducted a research on the positive outcome of technology in the field of translation and its impact. The representation of computers in the field of translation is shown as friends, not enemies. Instead of the criticism of computers and machines as invading the privacy, the positive and time-saving efforts of technology are considered.

Omar (2020) investigated a study of the impacts of softwares on translation. This study showed the demand of increasing need of technology. In this study, an open interview of 37 translation instructors from 9 universities of Saudi Arabia was taken. As instructor's capability and reliance on Computer assisted translation (CAT) was observed. Majority of the instructors preferred manual translation than CAT and also showed that learning outcomes are not connected to the labor market of Saudi Arabia.

Doherty (2016) studied the impact of technology in the field of translation by analysing the process and product. The research showed the increasing need of CAT while the reality of the working of the tools is displayed that how its working has positively cracked the code for the fast achievement of the desire product because manually it is predictable by the instructor while CAT have significant features and also a challenging situation regarding to the competency.

O'Hagan (2016) conducted a research for displaying the massive reliance of technology and translation in the world of 21st century. As communication is a major conveyance in today's world and globalization and translation go side by side as translation serves the purpose of global communication as the center of the world. The framework of critical theory of translation is used for this study. Critical theory unpacked the impact of translator or instructor autonomy on the translation by seeing the usage of technology.

Barr (2012) investigated a research on the consideration of technology and translation as an embedded format of evolution. In this research, students attitude and their engagement with the technology is observed with the impacts of technology on it. As undergraduate students from the University of Ulster, are taken for the computer technology integration of the French translation. A number of issues were measured in the translation from the technology. This also included the pedagogical issues and student's attitude and comfortable level towards the technology.

Gambier (2019) conducted a research to study the impact of technology on translation and translational studies. As this study dealt with the five areas to understand this topic as translation the only option internationally, in the past the denial of translation as need or as profession, the today's world role of technology for transforming the translation field, user

capability and finally the organisational field. The translational studies and translation cannot remain the same as the evolution of the world or technology references.

Gil (2006) studied the technology and translation as described how the technology usage evolve and gets update. As the softwares have 3 main advantages as memory, text and communication. These three things are covering the aspects for the technology service while manually translation can be tricky. Electronic tools can deal the clients in a format of designed way of evolve translational language.

Kenny (2020) conducted a research on technology and translational training as this research deals with the training a professional translator needs with the pedagogical acquiring of the relevant field but on a broad level the acquisition of all field translation is difficult to achieve then the convenience of the technology for the immense purpose of reliance of all field knowledge is observed. The outcome of the reflection from the academic level to the real world usage of translation is analyzed.

Research Objectives

The present research holds following objectives for this study to emphasize the technology impacts on translation as:

- To clarify the role of technology in translation field
- To showcase the establishment of CAT usage proficiency in relevance to human translators
- To demonstrate the acquisition of translation at University Level

Research Questions

1. What are the impacts of technology as Machine translation (MT) on translating strategies?
2. How do translators at the university level perceive the evolving role of human translators in the context of increasing reliance on technology in the translation industry?
3. To what extent do translators perceive the impact of technology including MT and CAT tools, on the efficiency and speed of the translation process in the university setting and also discuss the future implications?

Methodology

This study used quantitative design and followed the descriptions for the procedure of clarifying impact of technology as data is collected through a questionnaire. The questionnaire is administered for seeing the impact of technology on translation and it has 12 questions which are based on likert scale. As these questions are based on close-ended questions and survey method is used. These questions are divided into 4 categories as technology and translation, quality and accuracy, training and professional development and future outlook. The data is collected through convenience sampling and data is taken from a university. 45 participants have filled the questionnaire which highlighted the reviews for the use of technology in translation.

Results and Discussion

Translation and technology is a major query nowadays and in this study to see the impact of technology on translation a questionnaire is generated. The questionnaire is filled from different demographic age which lies from under 18 to above 34. Male and female both have filled the form and also teachers, students, translator and language professionals' categories have filled it. The result of the current study is as:

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Technology and Translation: Q 1	17.5%	42.5%	27.5%	7.5%	5%
Q 2	7.7%	48.7%	23.1%	15.4%	5.1%
Q 3	42.5%	50%	7.5%	-	-
Q 4	30%	52.5%	15%	2.5%	-
Quality and Accuracy: Q 5	27.5%	32.5%	27.5%	12.5%	-
Q 6	9.8%	43.9%	26.8%	19.5%	-
Q 7	36.6%	39%	19.5%	2.4%	2.4%
Training and Professional Development: Q 8	10%	37.5%	20%	20%	12.5%
Q 9	31.7%	48.8%	14.6%	4.9%	-
Future Outlook: Q 10	17.1%	39%	17.1%	22%	4.9%
Q 11	9.8%	58.5%	19.5%	7.3%	4.9%
Q 12	46.3%	41.5%	9.8%	-	2.4%

Teachers, students and translators have filled the form so according to the overall view, it is seen that the use of CAT is a common agreed perspective while quality and accuracy is seen as a neutral or disagreed phenomena. As, CAT is undeniable for the fact of speedy output but quality and accuracy is not what is achievable always because here human intelligence is a great contribution for the desired goal. As machines can take place the position of fast worker but a fine translation still needs a human mind. The translators should also update their skills time-to-time. The training is mandatory for the translation of modern translators and also higher technology in the field of translation can lead to the higher demand of human translators as for the operating purpose of concluding a fine translation in the perspective of quality and accuracy.

1. Impacts of technology as Machine translation (MT) on translating strategies

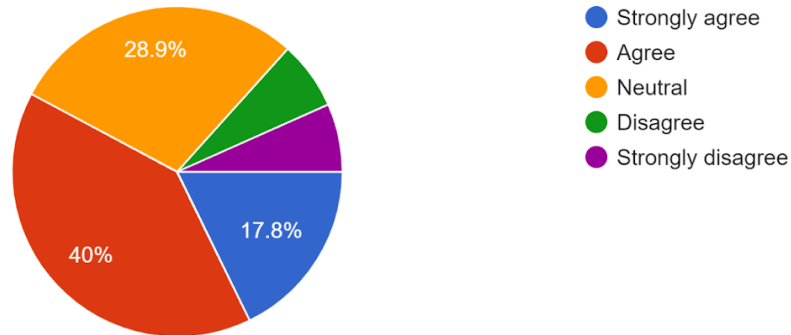
The translation industry has been greatly influenced by machine translation (MT), which has had a variety of effects on translating techniques and strategies. This talk explores the main effects of technology, especially machine translation (MT), on translating tactics.

The translation process has been accelerated by machine translation (MT), first and foremost. Large text volumes may be translated quickly thanks to it, which boosts output and efficiency. MT may be used by translators to produce preliminary draughts, giving them a starting point from which to improve and polish the translation. This speeds up the translation process overall,

allowing translators to work on more projects and fulfill deadlines. The usage of machine translation as CAT has been represented in the following pie chart as:

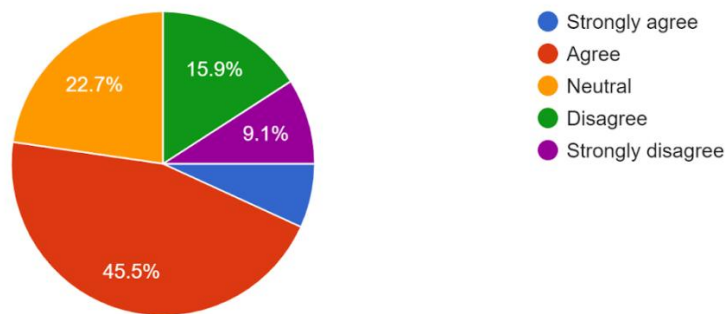
Technology and Translation: 1. Do you use Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools in your translation work?

45 responses



2. I frequently use Machine Translation (MT) tools for translation tasks

44 responses

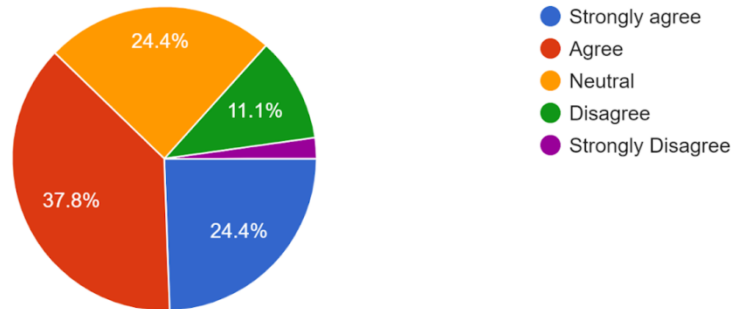


This pie-chart is referring to the item of usage of CAT tools in translation world and is showing that 40% and 45.5% respectively, the teachers, students, and translators have agreed on the usage of CAT tools which is indicating the highest ratio in all parameters.

Then the perspective of quality is a logical but major question arises to the matter of CAT quality and accuracy so the result of this is as following:

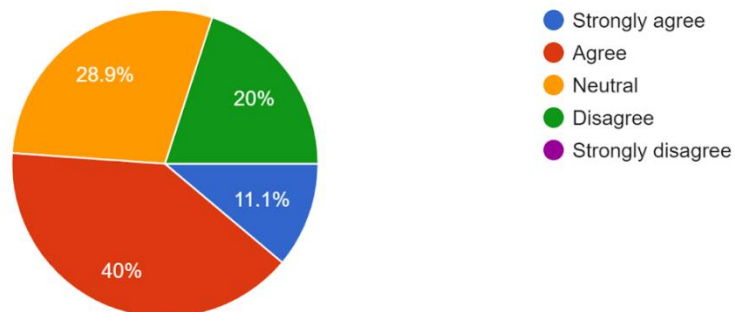
Quality and Accuracy: 5. Do you think technology has improved the overall accuracy of translations?

45 responses



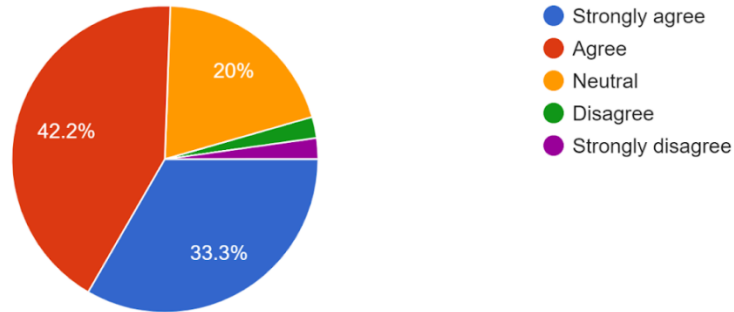
6. The use of Machine Translation (MT) ever resulted in inaccurate translations in your experience.

45 responses



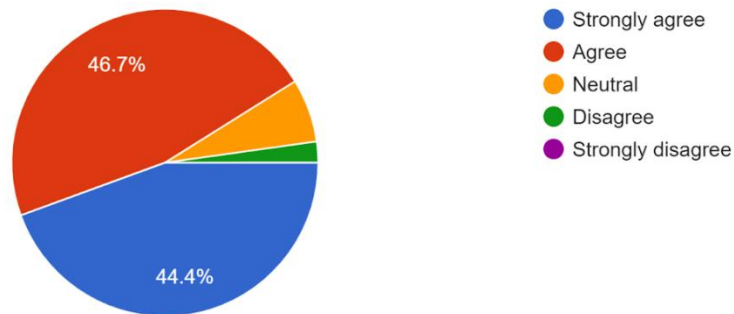
7. Do you believe human intervention is necessary to ensure the accuracy of translations produced using Machine Translation (MT)?

45 responses



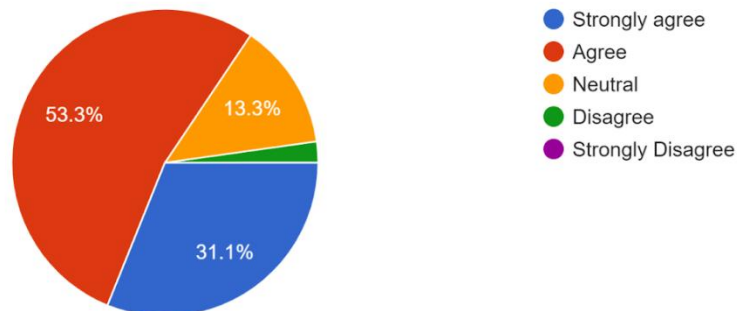
3. Do you believe technology has improved the speed of translation processes?

45 responses



4. Has technology improved the consistency of translations?

45 responses



The quality of machine-generated translations, however, frequently lags below that of human-generated translations, even with the speed and efficiency that MT provides. The result showed that 37.8% participants agreed on the point that technology has increased the accuracy of translation and it is highest among all. 40% participants agreed for the experience of inaccurate translation at the same time 42.2% agreed in common perspective of necessity of human intervention for ensuring the accuracy of translations. 46.7% and 53.3% , the highest agreed point among the participants for the speedy and consistent translation through technology.

The result indicates that at some extent the CAT tools have improved the quality and accuracy of translation but relying on the technology for the quality and accuracy will be inappropriate as human mind's intervention is compulsory. Speed and consistency are one of the great contributions by the CAT tools or translation through technology.

This takes us to the second effect, which is the requirement for human involvement and post-editing. These days, translators frequently use a post-editing approach, in which humans check and amend the results of machine translation (MT) systems to guarantee correctness, appropriateness, and context-awareness. This tactic maximises MT's advantages while reducing its drawbacks, producing better translations in the end.

Furthermore, translators have been urged by MT to use a hybrid method. They use machine translation (MT) to tackle boring or repetitive passages in the text so they can concentrate on the more complex, context-specific, or culturally sensitive portions. This approach makes the best use of technology while maintaining the human element needed for translations that demand creativity.

Furthermore, MT has increased the significance of customisation and terminology management. To tailor MT engines for particular domains or sectors, translators must create and maintain specialised glossaries and translation memory. By conforming to the jargon and linguistic conventions of a certain industry, this tactic guarantees that machine translation (MT) systems provide translations that are more accurate and, as a result, improve the quality of the output.

However, there are worries that the usage of MT might diminish the value of experienced translators and their qualifications. Critics fear that clients may choose MT-generated translations over human assistance because they are more cost-effective than high-quality.

This issue highlights the need for translators to use techniques that demonstrate the value they provide to translation projects by showcasing their linguistic skill, cultural awareness, and experience.

In summary, translating techniques have been completely transformed by the incorporation of machine translation (MT) into the process. Translations are being completed more quickly and effectively, but post-editing, modification, and a hybrid approach are now more important than ever. In order to adapt, translators must show the invaluable worth of their knowledge and human touch, finding a balance between technical help and linguistic dexterity. In the end, as translation technologies advance, translators must adopt a dynamic and strategic approach to produce high-quality translations in a society that is becoming more and more reliant on technology.

2. Translators perceive the evolving role of human translators in the context of increasing reliance on technology in the translation industry at the University Level

University-level translators view the changing role of human translators in the context of the translation industry's growing dependence on technology with a mixture of excitement,

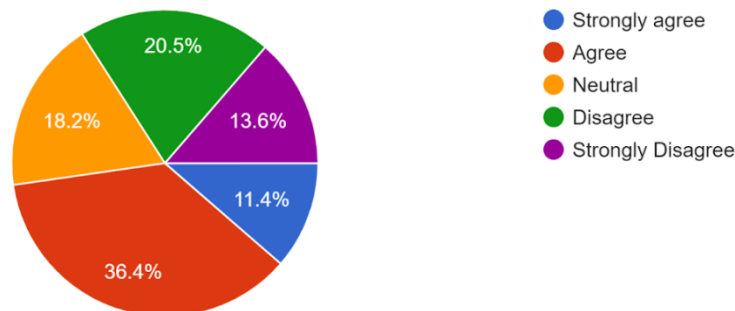
adjustment, and anxiety. The incorporation of technology, namely Machine Translation (MT), has provoked conversations and introspection over its effects on the translation industry, the necessary competencies, and its prospects.

There is a common belief that technology has elevated human translators from simple interpreters to professionals in language and communication. Human translators are now seen as curators of meaning, culture, and context rather than just text-to-text translators. They direct and improve the output of machine translation (MT) systems, guaranteeing precise, culturally relevant, and audience-specific translations. Furthermore, the necessity for translators to develop complementary skills has been brought to light by the growing dependence on technology. In order to work with technology successfully, translators today place a strong emphasis on abilities like post-editing, terminology management, and specialised topic knowledge. Higher education institutions are modifying their course offerings to incorporate instruction in these fields in an effort to generate workers who can leverage technology while maintaining a sophisticated command of language.

On the other hand, there are worries that the profession would become less valuable. Some translators are concerned that as technology develops, industries and clients could choose automated solutions that are less expensive than human translators' subtle knowledge and skill. This issue emphasizes how crucial it is to inform customers and the general public about the benefits of using human translators, including their accuracy, inventiveness, cultural awareness, and capacity for meaningful and captivating message delivery. The training of translation on the university level is as follows:

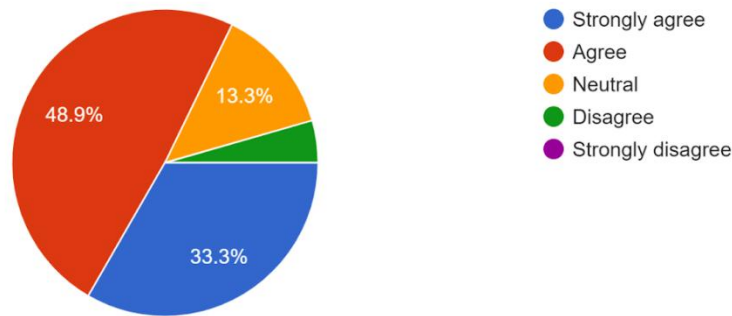
Training and Professional Development 8. I received formal training in the use of translational technology during education or professional development.

44 responses



9. I believe in the training of translation technology which is essential for modern translators.

45 responses



36.4% which is the highest percentage among all, shows that training has been given on the university level while 48.9% believes that translation training is mandatory for modern translators.

In response to these worries, universities are pushing for a well-rounded strategy. They stress how crucial it is to develop in aspiring translators critical thinking abilities, problem-solving techniques, and ethical awareness. Pupils are urged to carefully consider how they incorporate technology, making sure that it is a tool that augments rather than replaces their talents.

In conclusion, university-level translators acknowledge how technology has revolutionised their field. They see themselves as specialists in language and communication who collaborate with technology. They emphasize the special value they contribute to the translation process while acknowledging the necessity of adapting and acquiring complementing abilities. Translators may survive in the current translation market by carefully navigating this shifting terrain and striking a balance between technology and human expertise.

3. Translators perceive the impact of technology including MT and CAT tools, on the efficiency and speed of the translation process in the university setting and future implications

University-level translators believe that technology, such as computer-aided translation (CAT) and machine translation (MT) tools, may significantly improve the speed and efficiency of the translation process. The way translations are addressed, managed, and carried out has fundamentally changed as a result of the integration of these tools.

First off, translation times have significantly increased thanks to technology. Translators may ensure consistency and save down on time spent on repeating text segments by reusing prior translations thanks to CAT systems' capabilities like translation memory and glossaries. This greatly speeds up the translation process, enabling quicker turnaround times and higher output. Although machine translation is not perfect, it can provide a preliminary translation rapidly. After that, translators can utilise this draught as a guide to make the required changes and enhancements. By using a "draught and edit" approach, translators can expedite the initial translation process and concentrate more on improving and polishing the final product rather than beginning from scratch.

Furthermore, the translation procedure is streamlined when employing cloud-based CAT technologies for collaborative real-time work, especially for group projects. Because they may work on many portions at once, translators are more productive and efficient overall. These technologies' feedback and communication features improve teamwork and accelerate the translation process as a whole. Translators do concede, though, that although technology greatly increases productivity and speed, human interaction is still necessary. Translations produced by machines frequently lack context understanding, cultural sensitivity, and complexity. Thus, human translators continue to be necessary for the final translation's evaluation, adaptation, and assurance of its appropriateness and correctness.

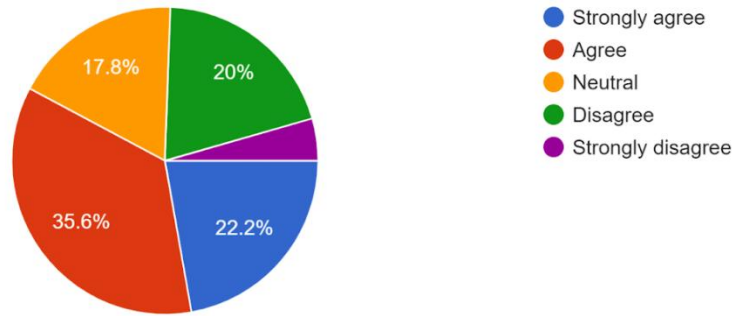
Students and prospective translators are taught in academic settings how to use these tools efficiently to increase productivity without sacrificing quality. Training courses provide a strong emphasis on personalising translation memory, integrating machine translation where necessary, and using CAT tools efficiently. By doing this, it will be possible for translators in the future to take advantage of technological advancements without sacrificing the precision and calibre of their work. In conclusion, university translators generally view technology—including MT and CAT tools—as a potent toolkit that greatly increases the effectiveness and speed of the translation process. With the help of these technologies, translation processes have been completely transformed, resulting in faster turnaround times and more output. Nonetheless, in order to preserve translation quality and guarantee accurate and contextually relevant translations, translators stress the significance of human interaction and knowledge.

Thanks to the rapid advancement of technology, translators are in for a very exciting future. The translation business is undergoing a transformation because to automation, machine translation, and artificial intelligence. These developments present both benefits and obstacles. The increasing significance of machine translation is among the most significant ramifications. It might never be able to completely replace human translators, but as it becomes better, it can be a useful tool for experts. This will probably alter the character of the translator's work, making quality control, post-editing, and content adaptation for target audiences more important than straightforward word-for-word translation.

Furthermore, there will likely be a greater need for human translators with knowledge of language technology and machine translation. Translators will have to adjust to the shifting environment and become more tech-savvy.

As future implications for human versus technology translation results showed that:

Future Outlook: 10. In your opinion, will technology fully replace human translators in the future?
45 responses

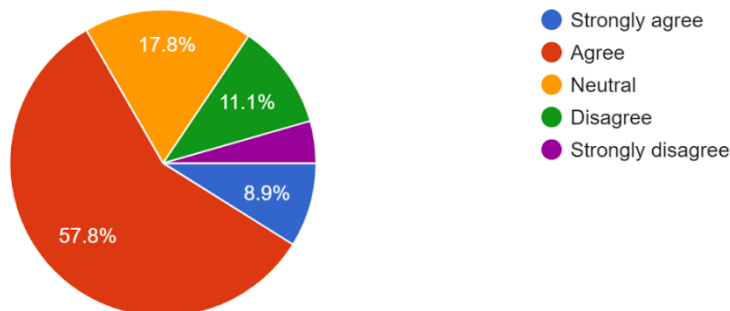


35.5% participants, highest percentage showed that technology will fully replace the human translators in the future. In the field of translation, technology is increasingly taking the position of people, and there are numerous strong reasons for this tendency. First, speed and efficiency are important considerations. Large amounts of text may be processed using machine translation algorithms, such as neural machine translation models, in a fraction of the time that a human translator would need. In time-sensitive scenarios like breaking news or real-time communication, this is very helpful.

Cost-effectiveness is also quite important. Machine translation can be a more cost-effective option than hiring human translators, particularly for companies and organisations that frequently need to translate large volumes of text. Human translators charge for their knowledge and time. Moreover, technology doesn't come with extra charges for overhead or employee benefits. To summarise, the substitution of technology for human translators is driven by several variables including productivity, affordability, reliability, expandability, and ease of use. Although technology offers significant benefits for many applications, making it an increasingly dominating force in the translation industry, human translators are still indispensable for complex and context-dependent translations.

11. Do you believe advancements in translation technology will lead to a higher demand for human translators?

45 responses



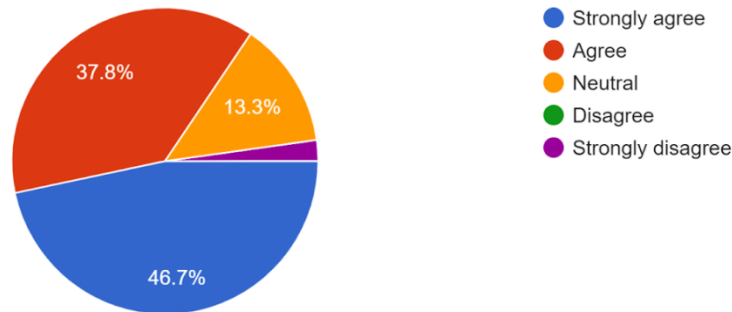
57.8% participants is highest, agreed that increase in technology of translation will lead to more human translators. Ironically, as technology advances—especially in the areas of artificial intelligence and automated translation tools—the need for human translators grows for a number of strong reasons. First off, despite significant advancements in machine translation, technology still has difficulty translating words in a subtle and context-dependent way. Human translators provide a depth of cultural knowledge, colloquial idioms, and the capacity to interpret linguistic nuances that robots frequently fail to capture. Businesses and organisations that go worldwide need translations that are more complex than word-for-word translations; they need human knowledge.

Second, an important obstacle for automatic translation is still quality control. In delicate circumstances like legal, medical, or commercial materials, machine translation algorithms may generate mistakes or strange wording. Furthermore, in fields like diplomacy, international relations, and high-stakes negotiations where accuracy and credibility are crucial, human translators are indispensable in bridging the gap. In diplomatic situations like these, where connections and cultural quirks are at stake, the personal touch is invaluable.

The need for human translators is increased by the translation industry's growing dependence on technology. The maintenance of content quality and correctness in a variety of specialised situations is contingent upon the proficiency, cultural awareness, and adaptability of these individuals in handling intricate translations. Technology is a supplement to human translation; it does not replace a human's proficiency with language and communication.

12. Will translators need to continuously update their skills to keep up with evolving translation technologies?

45 responses



46.7% participants strongly biased for the translator updating skills to meet the need of world. The need for translators in our more globalised and linked society has never been greater. In this dynamic context, translators must always update and improve their abilities in order to meet the changing needs. It is clear that this upskilling is necessary on several levels.

Above all, language is a living thing that changes all the time due to the impact of international relations, technology, and culture. Translators have to adjust to these shifts and be aware of new terms, expressions, and idioms. This guarantees that messages are conveyed accurately and allows them to record the constantly shifting subtleties of language, which improves the effectiveness and cultural relevance of their job. Events and crises throughout the world have brought even more attention to how important translators are, especially when it comes to the spread of important information. It's critical to be flexible and fast to react. The function of translators in crisis communication and diplomacy is growing more and more important as the globe grows more linked and information travels across borders at lightning speed.

In conclusion, as the globe grows increasingly linked and dependent on cross-cultural communication, there is a growing need for highly qualified translators. Translators should proactively refresh their abilities to fulfill this need by keeping up with the rapidly changing linguistic landscape, technological advancements, and the unique requirements of various businesses and customers. By doing this, they improve not just their own professional worth but also the effectiveness of communication in an increasingly interconnected society.

Conclusion

Technology and translation encircles a major outlook of today's modern and facilitated world. This study investigated impact of technology on translation and how technology effects the human position in the world of translation. For the purpose of data collection, a questionnaire is administered. The data is collected from two universities as from the teachers, students and translators as convenience sampling. The result showed that technology has a great impact in the field of translation. As CAT usage is common among all participants while quality and accuracy is something which is not achieved as expected through CAT so here human intelligence is

needed for the desired output. Translators should update their skills according to the need of time. Speed is an undeniable fact of the CAT usage. The future outlines that human there is a fear of replacement of human with machines but the CAT usage can lead to the increasing demand of human translators for the matter of quality and accuracy.

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Appendix



Title: Questionnaire on the Impact of Technology on Translation

Occupation/Role

Mark only one oval.

- Translator
- Student
- Language Professional
- Teacher

2. Technology and Translation:

1. Do you use Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools in your translation work?

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

2. I frequently use Machine Translation (MT) tools for translation tasks

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree



Title: Questionnaire on the Impact of Technology on Translation

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Introduction: This questionnaire aims to gather insights into the impact of technology on the field of translation. Your responses will help in understanding the evolving role of technology in translation processes, its effects on accuracy, efficiency, and the implications for professional translators.

Instructions: Please provide your responses based on your experiences, opinions, and knowledge related to translation and technology.

1. Demographic Information

Age

Mark only one oval.

- Under 18
- 18-24
- 25-34
- Above 34

Gender

Mark only one oval.

- Male
- Female
- Prefer not to say



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3. Do you believe technology has improved the speed of translation processes?

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

4. Has technology improved the consistency of translations?

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

3. Quality and Accuracy:

5. Do you think technology has improved the overall accuracy of translations?

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree



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6. The use of Machine Translation (MT) ever resulted in inaccurate translations in your experience.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

7. Do you believe human intervention is necessary to ensure the accuracy of translations produced using Machine Translation (MT)?

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

4. Training and Professional Development

8. I received formal training in the use of translational technology during education or professional development.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree



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Title: Questionnaire on the Impact of Technology on Translation

9. I believe in the training of translation technology which is essential for modern translators.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

5. Future Outlook:

10. In your opinion, will technology fully replace human translators in the future?

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

11. Do you believe advancements in translation technology will lead to a higher demand for human translators?

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree



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12. Will translators need to continuously update their skills to keep up with evolving translation technologies?

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

Thank you for your cooperation.

Your responses will provide valuable insights into the impact of technology on the field of translation.