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Evaluation of Contextual Machine Translation: Case Study of Google Translate and Reverso Context Translate

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to

Firstly and for most, our thanks are to the Almighty Allah for providing us with blessings and patience to finish this work.

“This thesis is dedicated to my father’s soul «may he rest in peace» and for both my mother and sister, thank you for your support”. _ “S.ADDA”

To our lovely parents

To our lovely sisters

To our lovely brothers

To our lovely friends we will never forget you. Those who sincerely supported us with their prayer, kindness, and efforts

To all of you, I gladly dedicate this work and these words

Thank You

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ABSTRACT

The present study attempts to investigate and analyse the contextual machine of translation. Moreover, the discipline of translation grew in tandem with global and linguistic contacts. At the same time, machine translation technology evolved. Indeed, this study examines to which extent on the significant changes that came about by improvements in computer technology machine translation improved as well with the collaboration between linguists and computer scientists. This research is aimed at the history and evolution of Machine Translation, it begins with a background description of translation, machine translation, and how the latter works by investigating the two most well-known machine translation systems in use today Google Translate and Reverso Context. In order to confirm the research hypothesis and answer the research questions we adopted descriptive-analytical approach. Therefore, to conduct this research we have compared the outcome translations of both Google Translate and Reverso Context and as well as highlighting the drawbacks and benefits of using any of them. The obtained results seem to be highly significant since it shows that the ultimate goal of this research is to overcome the variations between machine translations and its manipulation on the meaning and to determine the misinterpretation that might machine translation cause. As a result, this research shows that the new phase in which grammar-based approaches are replaced by "statistical approaches." results a translation that provides a solid understanding of the original meaning, but are far from the best translation a human can produce; In other words, despite the great hopes and efforts put into machine translation as they attempted to solve some of the fundamental difficulties in MTL, human translation tends to be more accurate.

Keywords: *Translation , Context , Machine translation, Human translation , Google translation, Reverso context translation.*

ملخص باللغة العربية:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تسليط الضوء على الترجمة الآلية وتحليلها من الناحية السياقية ومعرفة مدى توافقها مع الترجمة البشرية من حيث السياق خاصة في ظل التطور الذي تشهده الترجمة الآلية بفعل تحسين تقنيات الاعلام والاتصال وتكنولوجيا الاعلام الآلي. كما تعرض هذه الدراسة مختلف مراحل تطور الترجمة الآلية منذ بداياتها إلى غاية اليوم. وبغية تحقيق الهدف البحثي اعتمدت الدراسة على مقارنة الترجمات البشرية لجمل مختلفة مع تلك الترجمات التي ينتجها كل من Google Translate و Reverso Context ، وقد تم اختيار هذين البرنامجين على وجه التحديد نظرا لكونهما البرنامجين الأكثر تحديثا والأوسع استخداما لدى مستعملي برامج الترجمة الآلية. وللإجابة على التساؤلات البحثية لهذه الدراسة تم انتهاز كل من المنهج الوصفي والتحليلي والمقارن نظرا لتلائمها مع طبيعة الدراسة، والتركيز على الجانب السياقي في كل ترجمة. وخلص البحث إلى أن الترجمة الآلية، ورغم تطورها المتزايد واستخدامها للأساليب الإحصائية التي تنتج فهما جيدا للمعنى الأصلي للنص، إلا أنها تبقى قاصرة أمام دقة الترجمة البشرية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الترجمة الآلية، الترجمة البشرية، السياق، Google Translate ، Reverso Context .

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

MTL: Machine Translation

SMT: Statistical Machine Translation

RBMT: Rule-based Machine Translation

NPL: Natural Machine Translation

NMT: Neural Machine Translation

IBM: International Business Machine

ALPAC: Automatic Language processing Advisory Committee

EFL: English as a Foreign Language

GL: Google Translate

RC: Reverso Context

FL: Foreign Language

TL: Target Language

L1: First Language

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

One of the trickiest and most complex aspects of language studies is translation, its challenges that understanding language units alone is insufficient for good translation and some students fail to recognize that translation is a kind of communication that necessitates both language-appropriate use and proper usage in order to produce an accurate translation. If the rule of use is disregarded, the grammatical rules will be of no use and may even be useless. Since there is no distinct line separating language from culture, translation theory has recently adopted the trend that the translator is not any ways to ignore the culture of either the source or the target text when translating. In turn, this implies that pragmatism one of the fundamental ideas in pragmatic forms, are also one of the most contentious issues that translate poorly. These days, translating from one language into another not only requires humans, but also computer programs that can be found online. The process of translating entails analyzing a text's meaning and recreating it in another language. Because it allows society to benefit from the knowledge that comes from a foreign language, translating is an essential activity for the dissemination of knowledge. Translating is often a human task. However, thanks to technological advancements, translation labour is now frequently employed and supported by networked machines.

During this phase, a significant amount of machine translation research was carried out until the late 1980s, although a high-quality translation might be challenging to produce at times given the ambiguity and flexibility that human translation entails, the advantage of computers is that they can perform calculations more quickly than people.

Statement of the Problem

The processes of translating can be viewed from many different perspectives: stylistics, author's intent, diversity of languages, differences in corresponding cultures, on the other hand, when employing MTL, the most frequent problems are the outcome translation's word

order and its poor quality, which are mostly caused by MTL's inability to comprehend phrase context.

Machine translation is recommended for quick translations in general texts and given the enormous linguistic differences between Arabic and English, it is important to consider the words/phrases in their context.

As a result, when using MTL we need to be aware of both the overt and covert connections that occur within a particular discourse since they play a crucial role in the development of linguistic and conceptual threads that are joined together to make contextual barriers in which we will shed light into by going through previous opinions of researchers and experts in the field adding to that analyses which we try to answer the proposed research questions.

Research Questions

This thesis aims to investigate the following questions:

Q1. Does modern machine translation affect the quality?

Q2. Which should be considered more reliable: Google translation or Reverso Context translation ?

Q3. How accurate can any machine translation describe Arabic words?

Q4. Can modern machine translation adapt to the language structures of Arabic?

Objectives of the Study

First and foremost, we attempt to give sufficient answers to the research questions and explore the differences in our subject terms including the variations between machine translations and its manipulation on the meaning. Adding more we aim to determine the misinterpretation that might machine translation cause.

Research Hypotheses

H1. Modern machine translation can affect the quality

H2.Machine translation can sometimes be 100% accurate when describing Arabic words

H3.Reverso Context translation can be considered more accurate and reliable

H4. Modern machine translation can never adapt to the language structures of Arabic

Research Design

The current study is divided up into three main chapters. The purpose of the first chapter is literature review to provide readers with a solid basis on which to build their understanding of the study's primary goal or emphasis on the previous data, the second chapter focuses on the descriptive section that adds certain concepts pertaining to our study's context and the last chapter the theoretical section, in which we analyze Arabic sentences by choosing a variety of English phrases and words and we translated them using the mentioned MTL, and then compared the results to those of a human translator (the right translation). This study used a descriptive analytical approach by comparing the outcome translations of both Google Translate and Reverso Context as translation mediums in Arabic and with the focus on the rightful meaning of the chosen words and phrases.

CHAPTER ONE: LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE CONCEPT TRANSLATION

Introduction

Translation is a phenomenon that has a strong effect on our daily life therefore using translation as a technique has much effect on language teaching and learning process. Moreover, Translation was severely outlawed from the foreign language studies for a long period of time. Therefore, it has benefits that it's provides people with. In this sense, translation started to find its place within the language classroom and it is now regarded as a useful resource to be applied for learning a second language .The first part of this initial chapter introduces the definition of translation .After that we will mention their role in learning FL language. The other point that will be discussed in the chapter is the translation strategies. Also we focus on teaching methods using translation, then we will discuss professional translation versus pedagogical translation and the last point will discover three main titles difficulties of teaching English translation, Features of effective translation and Causes of translation problems.

1.1. Definition of translation

Different definitions used to describe translation as a concept in different ways. According to Ordudari, (2014) suggests that “the word ‘translate’ means to transfer expressions into another language, but keeping its original sense. In other sense, as defines Ordurari: “translation characterized in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the original language, First in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. In similar view Robinson claims that (1997,p. 9) "translation is an intelligent activity involving complex processes of conscious and unconscious learning". He maintains that "translation is an intelligent activity, requiring creative problem-solving in novel, textual, social, and cultural conditions" cited in Ordudari, 2014,p, 51). Another definition is “All in all,

close translation is an activity which also offers advantages when learning a new language. Asking students to produce utterances in which they must keep as close as possible to the original allows them to confront difficulties and prevent them from simply bypassing and ignoring them” (Cook, 2012 , p, 136-137)

From those points of view we conclude that translation is the process of transfer of meaning takes place between two languages. Additionally, it is necessary to consider that speaking about the word translation is closely related to dealing with concepts that some people may not be familiar with. It is important to know that when translation takes place, there is always a “source language” and a “target language”. The source language may be defined as the original language or mother tongue (Arabic) that takes part in the process, whereas the target language would be the language into which the source language is translated (FL). Thus, translation deals with two languages that interact and that are related to each other, because, at the time of learning a new language (English), there is always an undeniable connection with previous knowledge (Arabic).

“From the very first encounter with the foreign language, the process of translating is activated” (Harden & Ramos de Oliveira Harden, 2009, p.82).

1.2. The role of translation in teaching and learning a foreign language

In general translation is the process of transmission ideas, thoughts expressed in one language by means to another language .therefore the main role of translation in FL teaching has a great importance; it is used as a means of conveying and teaching a foreign language; thus teachers may use translation during FL courses to explain new materials and checking their learners knowledge about the subject learn it.

Moreover there are many types of translation that teachers use in FL teaching taking in consideration the relationship between mother tongue and FL for example : students translate from FL into their mother tongue and then from their mother tongue into FL .so translation

the transfer of idioms and information from source language to target language .Also Hatim and Munday (2004,p.6) define translation as “the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)”.

1.3. Objectives of translation process

According to Arriba (1996, p ,281) provides different objectives for which translation ought to be introduced in Foreign classroom. These objectives include the following:

- 1.To improve comprehension: translation is a means to enhance comprehension, since by means of translation the teacher and even students can check if they have understood an utterance, either written or oral.
2. To enhance the FL: as long as the FL deals with the previous knowledge of the L1, translation may help the teacher to take advantage of both languages to improve the learning of the new language.
- 3.To cope with difficulties of interference: translation can be exploited in order to overcome problems of interference between languages, since it provides the students with different strategies for dealing with expressions, structures or words that do not work in the FL in the same way than in the L1.
- 4.To reflect upon the L1: as we have mentioned before, the FL shares space with the L1; therefore, when translating, not only do students learn about the FL, but they also reflect upon their own language. Translation opens up doors to the functioning of the L1 and consequently, the improvement of the mother-tongue results in the mastering of the FL.
5. To acquire the skills of translation: the introduction of translation within the classroom also offers the students the opportunity to learn how to translate. Nowadays, translation takes place in almost every daily situation. For this reason, more and more students think about it as a possibility to earn a living. Teaching them how they can translate messages or texts, will give them insight into how professional translation works.

Additionally, translation can provide a large number of advantages within the language classroom. Overlooking these advantages would do nothing but minimize the possibilities that translation adds to language learning.

To conclude translation is regarded as a means through which students can master their foreign language in the classroom it takes place beyond educational contexts and allows learners over the world to communicate with each other. Translation cannot be separated from communication but rather it constitutes an integral part of it.

1.4. Translation strategies

In FL classes teachers may use different strategies to interpret messages in different languages to their learners' .So that they may be able to take part in communicative activities of dubbing or simultaneous interpretation. Therefore it is essential to mention that the introduction of an activity in which students have to listen what other people say in one language and write it into their mother tongue is an entertaining activity which makes students improve their ability to interpret messages in different languages, their listening skills and their capacity to think in both the FL (English) and the MT (Arabic).So the ability to speak can be an effective strategy that improves.

In addition dubbing or interpretation activities also contribute to this improvement of interpretation of messages. Despite depending on the level, this type of activities should be developed from the FL into the L1, given the difficulty of inverse interpretation. For example could be the following: in FL classrooms we found students a sentences or speaks freely in the FL (English) , whereas other students have to say the same in their mother tongue. The rest of the class can assess the interpretation of the student in the L1 and can ask questions. Any other type of simultaneous interpretation could be developed within the foreign language classroom: interpreting an advert, a scene of a film, a conversation. So these activities involve a large number of benefits and allow students to acquire skills for being focus on their work

and concentrated more even if there is noise, since they have to translate at the same time as another person is speaking to fulfill this task.

1.4.1. Translation as a strategy and an activity

In EFL courses the use of the mother tongue is rigorously linked to translation from two different languages, as a strategy employed by students or as an activity proposed by the teacher during the course. In the process of teaching a foreign language, translation has an essential role in the *Grammar-Translation* method (GTM), but it has received many of criticisms one of them Gonzalez's (1992,p.167) who see that translation is useful for two reasons:

1. It reflects the mind operation of foreign language learners; so that it becomes a strategy helping the student in learning. Thus, it has a role in the process of acquiring a language.
2. It is a concrete activity carried out in the class, as has been described above. Sometimes, quick translation is employed even in direct methods, mainly in the first stages or with beginners. Therefore, from my viewpoint we should consider the L1 as a means more than an obstacle.

At a similar view Deller and Rinvoluceri (2002, p.77) claim that

“Translation may be a sort of alternative for varying the regular methodology of the class, and it may be useful to catch students’ attention when they realize the usefulness of knowing two languages and that they can translate texts from one language to another. In their own words, “Playing with two languages will fascinate the students with strong linguistic intelligences”.

So translation in both keys as an activity or as a strategy has a great impact on the learners’ achievement and their learning process in FL classroom

1.5. Teaching methods using translation

Nowadays translation is associated with form rather than meaning; with accuracy, artificiality of language and the main focus is teacher-centred teaching. These associations related to the influence of Grammar-Translation Method on foreign language teaching. Therefore translation is a resource which may introduce a large number of benefits within the foreign language classroom and facilitate to the learner the process of acquiring a new language at the same time that it makes them feel engaged with it.

Moreover teachers have to bear in mind that teaching a foreign language should take into account that there is a difference between children and adults learning this new language. In this sense, the best way to learn a F language is by acquiring it naturally, as children learn their mother tongue. At this point Pokorn, (2005, p.15) affirm that

“Child language development and adult foreign language learning are in fact fundamentally different these differences between both children and adults’ language learning result in the appearance of two terms for naming them: language acquisition and language learning. According to these terms, we can assume that children are going to acquire a language instead of learning it –in other words, they are going to internalize it naturally and use it in communicative situations–, whereas adults are going to learn it consciously”.

Also (Pokorn, 2005) saw that This conscious learning process of the FL language marks an essential difference in the way that adults acquire new languages, so they already have a formed and solid knowledge of one language, which will determine their foreign-language learning. And make it more suitable to implement translation in higher levels, since adults would have a better knowledge of the L1 and a corresponding Meta language.

From what we have point above we can conclude that teachers have to adapt the way in which translation is implemented in the classroom depending on the students’ level of the FL

and even the L1. Teachers can use translation as a means to explain grammar, to give instructions, to check students' understanding, to break the routine or to allow learners to express their thoughts and feelings. However students in higher levels usually enjoy activities of translation and feel motivated when dealing with cultural issues this may help them to acquire strategies for paraphrasing and for expanding their expression in both the L1 and FL.

According to Machida, (2008) we must bear in mind that translation is just a task not only for learning the FL but also to know the differences between one language and another, for acquiring reflection upon one's language and for mastering the L1.

In addition teachers take into consideration that translation can provide students with benefits that are lacking in other procedures through different type of activities.

1.5.1. Reasons for using translation as a teaching technique

It is important to consider that, nowadays, in teaching and learning process translation is needed to learn a new language. For this reason, Cook, (2012, p.109) affirm that

“Translation is a necessary activity in many situations and for many people. It is needed for personal and professional lives of many individuals; it is essential for the economic survival of many organizations and for communications in international issues. Translation is present in every level of life, and for many different aims such as travelling, jobs, relationships or trade. So it cannot be argued that its implementation in ELT is damaging for the FL, since developing translation skills is necessary in order to take part in all kinds of daily situations”.

Also Cook (2012, pp.109-112), suggest that “translation takes place in any type of personal and social situations. It occurs between people of different status, such as immigrant families or people with different backgrounds, and it is present when performing all types of activities, such as listening to a song, writing an e-mail, reading the instructions of a new device or watching a TV series”.

Moreover the word translation is related to international communication. It takes place in news reporting, films subtitling, in technology or even in translating books. Furthermore, nowadays technological developments need to translate the information in order to people understand their product.

With more details we consider that translation is a means that help students to be aware of the diversity of languages and cultures that exist, and that may be present in the classroom. Also teachers using activities of translation that students need enjoy learning a new language. “Translation is an important element in a social reformist education which seeks to overcome mutual ignorance and inequality between speakers of two languages” (Cook, 2012, p.119).

Also Cook, (2012, p.121) notice that “Due to the strong influence of the Grammar-Translation Method, translation has been regarded as focused on accuracy, writing and invented language. However, while these are the features of the aforementioned method, they do not necessarily have to be related to those of the use of translation as a whole.”

1.6. Professional translation versus pedagogical translation

According to Robinson (2003:p 16): "professional translators need to slow down to examine a problematic word, or phrase, or a syntactic structure, or a cultural assumption painstakingly with a full analytical awareness and its possible solutions". In the domain of translation it is important to understand that when we speak about translation it refers to two important types professional translation and pedagogical translation .Moreover professional translation is in fact considered translator conveys the meaning of one text into a different language in order to enable the learners to experience the same feeling than the original does with the learners of the source text. Therefore, professional translation is devoted to maintaining the feeling that the original text creates, and for this reason it needs to take into account the context in which it takes place. In addition in the field of education students are expected to acquire a number of skills which will allow them to transmit and understand

messages or, in other words, to communicate effectively.

According to Witte et al (2009 ,p.33) claims that “Nowadays the widespread rejection against translation in education is due to the assumption that it is completely disconnected from communication. Nevertheless, translation could be considered as yet another skill along with those of speaking, listening, reading and writing.”

A person who masters a foreign language has the capability to interpret messages in this language and to produce them into his/her mother tongue, to understand and to adapt them depending on the context.

In the same path Arriba,(1996,p:275-276) affirm that

“professional translation is focused on the transmission of one message from the source language to the target language, pedagogical translation is based on the comprehension of the students, and the improvement of the foreign language. Therefore, the purpose of pedagogical translation consists in making the students understand rather than making a reader or listener understands which would be the objective of professional translation.”

So we notice that when we speak about translation in language teaching process, we are thinking on both professional translation and pedagogical one, which they are different significantly in the form. Pedagogical translation is the translation that takes place in the FL classrooms, and it has specific characteristics that are inherent to it. The main aim of this type of translation is mainly didactic, and it is primarily intended for the students and the teacher.

Widely, both types of translation are also highly different in the context. Pedagogical translation does not take into account so deeply the situation or the environment in which translation takes place; it focus in letting the teacher know to what extent their student has understood the lesson, although it is important to consider the context in which the text takes place so as to understand it, it is not as essential as in professional translation. While

professional translation is devoted to having the same impact on audience than the original text. For that, it has to be intrinsically related to the parameters of the situation in which it appears, to the type of receiver, to the type of vocabulary or to the type of text. Also a professional translator is expected to understand the text completely in order to create a good product. As a final point pedagogical translation is nothing but a means to transmit the language, irrespective of the quality of the translation itself, whereas professional translation is focused on the product which will be given to the receivers.

In view of this, we can state that the two type of translation differs in nature from each other.

Thus, to summarize all these ideas it is worth including the following table which compares these both types of translation.

	Pedagogical Translation	Professional Translation
Objectives	It is a means to learn the language, to control comprehension and to explain words or structures that may be difficult for the students	It is an end in itself, since its purpose is that of transmitting one message which has to be understood by its audience
Situation of communication	Translation takes place for the teacher. It is also possible to translate a produced text, “neutralized”, without	Translation only takes place when the parameters of the situation are known: where should the text appear? For

	context	which type of readers?
Nature of the translated text	Sometimes we translate without understanding at all since the purpose of the exercise partly consists in checking this understanding	Translation is not possible if the text is not perfectly understood
Sense of translation	Version or theme	It only occurs in the sense language 2 language 1

Table 1.1. Pedagogical vs professional translation. (Grellet 1991, p.13, in De Arriba, 1996, p.276. Translation by author).

In addition to this table, Arriba (1996) offers different types of translation that can be exploited in the classroom as a means to facilitate foreign language learning. We include them below, in the order in which they typically take place:

- Explanatory translation: used by the teacher in order to make students understand meanings, instructions or explanations and whose main objective is pedagogical. Occasionally, the teacher can demand its use from the students in order to check their understanding.
- Interiorized translation: students understand the FL by translating into their L1, either consciously or unconsciously. Especially in the early stages of learning new languages, learners tend to translate instantaneously in their minds to interiorize new knowledge and associate it with previous one.

- Translation of texts: this third type of translation is based on providing students with reading and writing skills, by translating different texts into the L1. This type of translation offers learners the possibility of working with essential aspects of language such as grammar, structures or even vocabulary.

1.7. Difficulties of teaching English translation

The majority of EFL learners have many obstacles and are facing many problems and difficulties in their learning process .thus they use their first language in order to understand clearly the meaning of what they will say .In other words difficulties and problems that most students face during FL courses in translation process fell into four categories mentioned by Nakhallah, 2016,p, 56):

1- Cultural difficulties: which include the improper usage of certain word, phrases related to the field of culture of a given society as well as specifics of the society itself such as the education system, health care system, societal or religious taboos and others.

2- Conceptual /Semantic difficulties: Are those difficulties that convey the meaning of statement, phrases in a foreign language.

3- Idiomatic difficulties: it is the use of certain phrases, or the means of conveying thoughts that are unique to a particular region, country or society.

4- Grammatical difficulties: Include difficulties based on the grammar of a given language."

(Nakhallah, 2016)

1.8. Features of effective translation

These days, the use of translation becomes a familiar method used by most people in various field and domain. As we have mentioned before, translation contributes to communication and offers insights into how the different languages work so that there is no reason for not using it in communicative situations.

According to Witte “from the very first encounter with the foreign language, the process of translating is activated”.(cited in Oliveira Harden, 2009: p.82).

To facilitate explaining the contribution of translation process , Hatim (2001 cited in Shahed , M ,1988, p05) in his studies focus on the relationship between translation and language in two sides , the source text, and the other for narrowness of the focus language and translation. Therefore , he uses a triangle to explain this relationship.

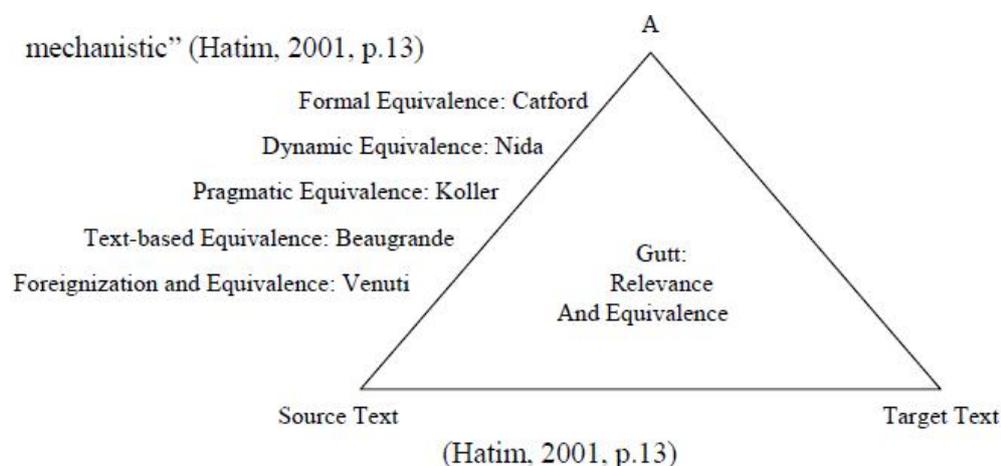


Figure1.1: The contribution of translation adapted from Shahed , M ,1988, p05

In a similar view “nowadays, almost every person with some knowledge of a foreign language has taken part in some sort of translation activity, whether in school or in his/her personal and/or professional life” (Gile, Hansen & Pokorn, 2010, p.257).

Moreover the coexistence of both languages (F1 and L2) give learners a chance to compare how these two languages work. In this way, the use of translation can be beneficial for broadening the students’ minds and also reflecting upon languages. Students could become aware of the differences existing between languages, with translation being the means to achieve it. In this sense, Arabski, (2006, p.210) claims that “we must not forget that the common perception of bilingualism also involves the ability of translating, this meaning the

ability to express in one language the utterances conveyed in another. Thus, translation takes part in bilingualism and, consequently, in the second language classroom”.

Also he affirms that “A person who masters a language will be capable of translating in and out of it, consciously or unconsciously. For this reason, the consideration of translation as a natural attribute of bilingualism offers a wide range of opportunities to delve into aspects of language relationships” (Arabski, 2006, p.211)

Furthermore Cook’s suggestion (2012, p.79), “a person who has successfully learnt a new language will at the end of their studies not only be able to speak and write the new language but also to translate in and out of it”.

So the teacher should guide the students and teach them how to use translation rather than avoiding it in the classroom, because translation takes place in the students’ minds.

In addition Witte et al (2009, p.33)

“Translation is regarded in these days as an important resource that has to be implemented within the classroom. It must be taken into account, since it provides countless different positive aspects, such as understanding about various ways to interpret the same world, and reflection upon languages and the way they work. It may be even regarded as a complementary skill which goes along with the four skills of language”.

From the above views translation is an activity that students do constantly in their daily lives. So its implementation in the classroom will enable students to develop the skills of an activity they will have to face in a not too distant future. And it provides knowledge about the language which is being learnt and the culture behind it.

1.9. Causes of translation problems

In language teaching we have to bear in mind that an important section of translation must reduce in the classroom which is translation problems. Moreover teachers have to teach the students how to deal with difficult concepts, structures or situations that they may encounter when translating. For this reason, teachers have to offer them different activities whereby they work with translation problems in order to understand the real complexity that this activity involves them.

In this case Cook (2012) introduces we have to use interesting type of activities in which translation may take part and discusses so , the different problems that may occur when translating during the course. First translation problems help learner compare different translations of the same text, thus assessing the different ways in which a text may be interpreted and deciding which one is the best. Furthermore, students can discuss problems of mistranslations and can express why they think these translations are not correct. Teachers have to prepare activities about translation problems, students will feel motivated and engaged since they will discover interesting aspects of the language and will have to reflect on different options of translations. Thus, all these activities allow students to reflect upon the language they are learning and acquire critical thought at the same time as they are learning the new language. All in all, Translators must deal with such difficult situations through using given methods and skills which teachers can explain to students in Foreign classroom.

1.10. The Teachers' role in translation process

Using translation strategies in the EFL classes, the teacher's role is extremely very important. As well as introducing the translation strategies in meaningful, memorable ways that will increase the learners own opportunity to deal with and the teacher must consider his/her attitude toward difficulties and problems that their students face and how.

Another important element at this part is to give the costiveness much more on the feedback

too. In other words, Learners should several identifications when they use translation strategies successfully in order to boost their confidence, in a side and to, so at this case students are aware of when they have used snippets of language successfully, they are more likely to use these snippets again in another context.

Harel (1992,p.169) defines the teacher's role in the classroom as follow:

“During this time the teacher interacts, teaches, refocuses, questions, clarifies, supports, expands, celebrates, and empathizes. Depending on what problems evolve, the following supportive behaviors are utilized. Facilitators are giving feedback, redirecting the group with questions, encouraging the group to solve its problems, extending activity, encouraging thinking conflict, observing student and supplying resources”.

In the same path Hyland (1991; cited in Richards, and Lockhart, 1996, p102-103), states that teacher's role is to:

- Share the responsibility for managing both interaction and learning and with students.
- Structure the learning environment so that student cooperates to obtain learning goals.
- Stimulate interactive language use through group work and collaborative problem solving.
- Choose classroom tasks which involve information sharing, cooperative reasoning, opinion sharing, and values clarification.
- Coordinate group activities.
- Provide clarification, feedback, and motivation support.

In classroom activities, the teacher models a variety of roles, each of them is learned by practice over time. For that Slavin (1995:p 113) states that “[the teacher] circulates among the groups, sees that managing their work, and helps out with any difficulties they encounter in group interaction and the performance of the specific tasks related to the learning project.”

Moreover Teachers have a significant roles to achieve students learning process by creating a

motivational atmosphere that allow students to learn effectively a new language .Thus teachers need to play a numbers of different role during classroom procedures to help students in learning process as mentioned in this table:

Roles	The teachers
Planner	Prepare and think through the lesson in detail before teaching it so that it has variety and there are appropriate activities for the different learners in the class.
Informer	Gives the learners detailed information about the language or about an activity.
Manager	organizes the learning space, makes sure everything in the classroom is running smoothly and sets up rules and routines (i.e. things which are done regularly) for behavior
Monitor	Goes around the class during individual, pairs and group work activities, checking learning.
Involver	Makes sure all the learners are taking part in the activities.
Parent/ Friend	Comforts learners when they are upset or unhappy.
Diagnostician	Is able to recognize the cause of learners' difficulties
Resource	Can be used by learners for help and advice.

Table 1.2: Teachers' roles adopted from Sparrt et al (2005 ,p.145)

Conclusion

Nowadays, language teaching and learning is based on the achievement of many varied goals, which are related to mother tongue use outside and inside the classroom, this may help them to acquire different skills in the classroom. Taking into account that they use translation primarily as a step in learning process in order to convey the meaning of the words. Therefore, translation contributes to enhancing the new language, and improving the four skills of languages. Translation is a means to reflect upon languages and it constitutes a way to understand how languages work differently and to analyze the various characteristics of these languages in comparison with theirs and learning new expressions.

CHAPTER TWO: AN OVER VIEW ABOUT CONTEXT AND MACHINE TRANSLATION

Introduction

The discipline of translation began to expand along with global and languages interactions simultaneously machine translation technology advanced and yet it is continuously being developed, this development connected nations and peoples all around the world and it enables them to converse without being bound by language. Translation could be complicated by cost, quality, and time, but with the aid of technology and linguists, researchers are constantly updating and improving machine translations to match that of human translation.

This chapter shed the light on context and machine translations definition , relationship and importance ,in addition , it discusses the two most popular translation tools Google Translate and Reverso Context in order to determine which one is better in terms of usage for an academic use and for an accessible contextual writing through showing how each one impacts the context.

2.1. Definition of context

At the beginning of the 20th century, the term "context" was first used when the linguist Malinowski Bronislaw (1923) proposed his idea that language meaning was interpreted in terms of the context of culture and context of the situation, the term "context" was first used. According to Baker (2006 cited in Alan K. Melby , 2010,p2) “identifies the major issues in how context is approached by discussing three contrasts , first , context as an abstract cognitive construct within the mind vs. a concrete set of real-world entities that guide social interaction, second , Context as static vs. dynamic , third , Context as neutral vs. power-sensitive.”

It is clear that, context is very important in linguistic anthropology, thus , context

proposed through various theories and studies conducted and more importantly in the linguistics domain that placed the focus on having the exact meaning of the words in order to understand when translating.

Moreover, many linguists adapted Malinowski theory to pursue further in-depth research among them was Yule ,G, (2000,p. 128) as he described context as the physical environment in which a word is used.

Another linguist was inspired by the previous studies and theories was Michael Halliday, he had a unique views in the linguistic field as he find languages by not only a means of communication, he views language as a cultural code that teaches us how to function in a given community. Halliday in 1923 He conducted field research on the Tobriand Islands, where they spoke Kiriwinian, which of course remained as a communication barrier despite his efforts to translate. there was little benefit because of the barrier that the cultures created, then he argued saying:

“Instead of translating, of inserting simply an English word for a native one, we are faced by a long and not altogether simple process of describing wide fields of custom, of special psychology and of tribal organisation which correspond to one term or another. We see that linguistic analysis inevitably leads us into the study of all subjects covered by Ethnographic field-work” (Yule, G, 2000,p. 128)

In general to determine the meaning of a text, a translator must look into the context by processing and looking through the overall background in which a word, an expression, or a sentence appears is referred to as the context, this understanding is essential for creating a clear image in people's minds and it is the most critical part of any machine translation.

2.2. The notion of context

The concept context play a major role in language communication in general and in translation in particular , As Baker (2006, p.321 cited in Melby A, k, , 2010,p1) observes,

"The notion of context has been extensively invoked but rarely critiqued and elaborated in the study of translation and interpreting." Context also lacks a definition that can be applied in the everyday work of a professional translator.

In the same path , Virgilio discusses "the dynamics of context in translation" (1984, pp.115-116) (with a focus on the need for context in a sense-for-sense translation as opposed to a word-for-word translation), but does not formally define context. It is certainly important to establish that context is needed in a sensefor- sense translation. (Melby A,k, 2010, p.2)

It is clear that , context plays an important role in having the exact meaning in communication. Thus, separate words and sentences alone are not enough for language communication. In addition , in translation , context is significant because in dictionaries there was variety of definitions of a single word .

According to House (2006) reviews the various traditions that have dealt with context such as “philosophy , Psychology , Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics/anthropology and Functional linguistics”(Melby , 2010, p.2). From what House indicates a substantial review about context is from outside of Translation Studies, he affirms that translation scholars have so far largely ignored the obvious centrality of the notion of context to their own discipline , thus we cannot treating context as a constraint in translation and other communicative events.

In the same way Melby A,k, 2010 , p.4) in his book mentioned five-part definition of context which explained the general understanding of the notion of context. One of the most general distinction to be made is between text and non-text because , when assigning meaning to a source text, one must not limit one's focus to only those aspects of the situation that are linguistic in nature. He affirms that ,

“The category of text can then be subdivided into the text at hand (the source text) and other text. Within the category of other text, one can distinguish between (a) monolingual documents relevant to understanding the source material and producing the target text and (b) bi-lingual documents, e.g. texts and their translations, side by side. Both mono-lingual and bi-

lingual resources can be especially relevant to creating translations that are both accurate and consistent with other translations of similar documents. Mono-lingual resources of various kinds will be called rel-text, and bilingual texts and information derived from them are dubbed bi-text, a term already established in translation practice but used here with a slightly expanded scope, there is a final distinction, contrasting the present version and other versions of the source text. versions of the same source-text document. When available, these other versions shed light on how a text reached its current version and, therefore, can elucidate the intended meanings of the text at hand. These other versions can be called chron-text”.

The figure below which mentioned by Melby A,k, (2010) summariz Derivation of the five aspects of context as following :

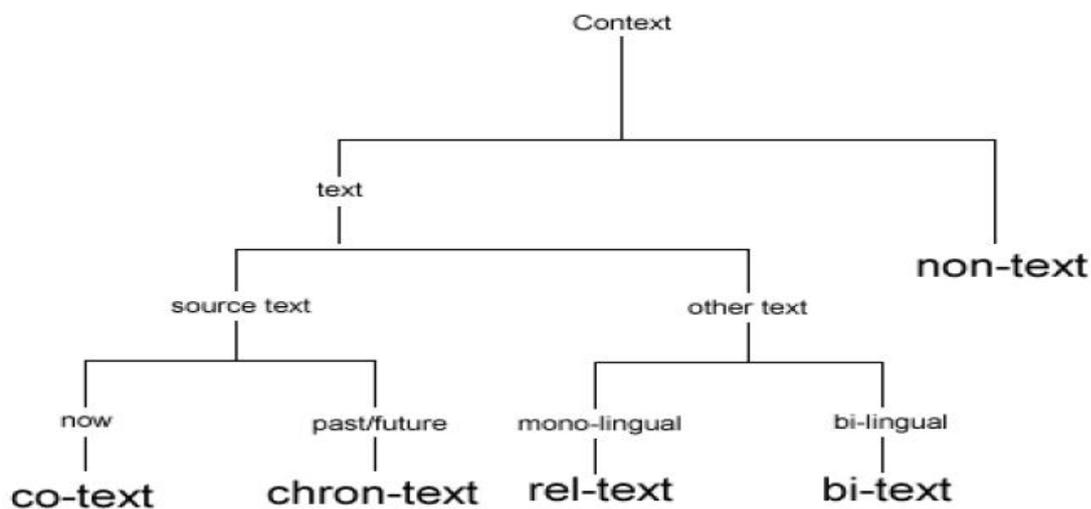


Figure 2.1: Derivation of the five aspects of context (Alan K. Melby , 2010p.5)

From the above figure , it is clear that , Each of these five contrastively derived aspects of context (co-text, chrontext, rel-text, bi-text, and non-text,) discussed separately without using different terms, somewhere in the literature of translation studies, translation technology, linguistics, pragmatics, or philosophy. However, bringing them together from these diverse areas as one logically comprehensive system is novel. the five-way distinction also applies to textual elements of a product, such as software or hardware with a user interface.

2.3. The importance of context

Generally when translating a speech, context is essential in this process. Words cannot be translated in isolation, rather than the foreign language have the same ambiguity as the mother language. Therefore, is it important to comprise context with translation. To understand and respond to every meaningful oral and written statement, one must be aware of the situation in which it is made. Every meaningful statement is made in a specific scenario or context for a certain goal.

It is important to shed the light on the essential role that context plays in translation which contributes a high and greater understanding of the various types of context that may be necessary for desired results that increased accuracy and efficiency in translation.

According to Melby (2010p.13) affirms that,

“Translation teachers can also contribute to a long-term solution by providing needed context to translation students, categorized as co-text, retext, chron-text, and bi-text, while pointing out the relevance of non-text to particular translation problems. Perhaps the five-part definition will even contribute to the analysis of context-deficiency errors in translations.”

For instance If we consider the sentence, “I like that”, there is little we can conclude about the utterance without knowing the context of the “I” (who is speaking) or the “that” (what is that you like, and why). Therefore our capacity to use information outside of the text to successfully interpret it is essential and it is almost the same to MTL if they rely on their memory statistics the translation might be correct with a comprehended context and meaning.

Adding to that, there is situations when the words or phrases has one or more possible interpretation or meaning it is called “ambiguity” the context here plays a role in

eliminating ambiguity. there are two types of it Lexical ambiguity and structural integrity, Lexical ambiguity is mostly caused by homonym and polysemy basically when there is words or phrases pronounced the same however they differ in meaning . Structural ambiguity in the other hand arises from the grammatical analysis of a sentence or a phrase. (Saeed , A, 2014, p7)

We can state some of the main important points the context plays as a mean of communication especially in the context of translating:

1. Context is crucial because it informs you, the recipient, how important to consider something, what inferences to make about what is being communicated (or not), and most significantly, it gives the message meaning.
2. A person needs to be able to tell which conversational styles are appropriate in particular contexts of social conditioning if they are to become a good communicator.
3. Without a clear context, the message's intent cannot be understood, which means that no one participating in the conversation got the results they need.

4. A person will be able to master all sorts of information exchanges, both verbal and physical, if they are able to absorb and comprehend these contexts. (Saeed , A, 2014, p19)

2.4. The relationship between context and machine translation

In the recent years the demand for language translation was greatly increased due to increasing cross-regional communication between people and their need to exchange information. A lot of material needs to be translated, including scientific and technical documentation, instruction manuals, legal documents, textbooks, publicity leaflets, newspaper reports etc. all this work is challenging and difficult for professional translators thus they are in dire need to link translation with context, because the process of translating from one natural language (source language (SL)) to another language (target language (TL)) using context is a useful step for professional translation.

Although the term Machine Translation was originally only referred to as an "automatic system with no human involvement" as it was reported by Bar-Hillel, he continued claiming that developing a fully automatic translation system is a completely impossible task (cited in Quah, 2006, p. 7). Also, numerous machine translations have been the subject of extensive studies on evaluating the quality of machine translation throughout the field's history of research and applications such as (e.g., Elliot, 2006; Sin-wai, 1988) especially when it comes to the context.

Similarly, "Meaning and context are interrelated in a variety of situations. Successful communication cannot be achieved without the integration of meaning and context. Teachers need to combine meaning and context to arrive at a full command of different language skills. Therefore, to provide an accurate translation, translators and interpreters must carefully consider contexts. Inference, ambiguity and conventional signs are important factors when seeking to understand meaning and context. It is clear that meaning cannot be understood without context. Relative normality is a semantic concept that is related to meaning and context. A variety of aspects of contexts lead to proper interpretation or understanding of the meaning of a text. (Soliman Nouraldeen ,A, 2015, p. 16)

2.5. Machine translation: A brief history

During the 19th century, human translation was still more trustworthy in terms of translation quality and the translation services could only translate actual words for words . However, it wasn't until the 20th century, exactly in the mid-1930s that a realistic prospect for a verified machine translation began to materialize, when the Russian scientist Petr Troyanskii filed patent applications for "translating devices". A typewriter, an old film camera and cards in four different languages were the basis for the creation of "The Machine for the Selection and Printing of Words while Translating from One Language to Another." The invention of Troyanskii was unknown until the 1950s were nearly over. When the computer was invented,

his machine was no longer regarded as useful. (Hutchins , J, 1995,p.6)

Thenceforth, researches on employing computers as tools for translating natural languages began not long after the first "data processor" appeared, by that time a new field of MTL began as Warren Weaver, an American scientist and the very first pioneer of MTL published a memo in 1949 based on the code-breaking that had a place during World War II. (Warren Weaver, M, 1999,p5-6)

Later on, many scientists including the linguist Yehoshua Bar-Hillel were able to develop MTL thanks to Warren. W, and within a few years, MTL research started to massively proliferate. Despite having a very limited vocabulary and grammar, it was remarkable enough to encourage significant funding for MTL in the United States and to spur the creation of MTL projects all over the world. Moreover, with the start of the Cold War and with the assistance of the International Business Machine (IBM) in New York, it was reported in newspapers all throughout the United States that the very first direct machine translation of more than 60 sentences from Russian into English took place. (Hutchins, J, 1995,p.6)

Despite the fact that the offered translation was of very poor quality, this tool made it possible to conduct in-depth research in the field and added to the range of available digital translation services.



Figure 2.2: IBM 701 : Electronic data processing device that also served as a translator(1952). Adopted from Pestov , I , 2018, no page)

Years later, seven scientists came together to form the 1964 ALPAC (Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee), which was chaired by John R. Pierce. As a result of their studies and reports by quoting "we do not have meaningful machine translation and there is no near or predicted prospect of helpful machine translation", (ALPAC,1966) . Many of the studies were cancelled in the US, ALPAC believed that it would be advantageous to place more emphasis on dictionary development because expecting a machine to behave intelligently on par with a human would be like expecting a fish to climb a tree. (ALPAC,1966)

Despite all the setbacks and criticism MTL endured, many scientists initially aimed to create an autonomous, high-quality machine translation that does not require any human assistance. This was mostly caused by the Cold War and the military needs which was related to the perception of the Soviet danger.

Since 1980, machine translation has experienced a true revival as a result of a new wave of globalization, which has led to numerous technological advancements that included MTL. The following systems are the most important and significant since the 1990s (Hutchins , J, 2014,p1-3) mentioned by :

1. IBM's newly developed MTL: In 1990, a different machine translation system that used both previous translations, patterns and linguistic rules was tested, and since it was based on prior statistics, it is known as statistical machine translation (SMTL). This system produced better whenever there was more data to feed the computer, and the last one would calculate those statistics resulting in a much better translation output. Today's most used MTL based on this experiment and system is known as Google Translate. (Hutchins , J, 2014,p1)

2.Rule-based machine translation: Some Japanese organizations started utilizing techniques based on corpora of translated instances by using millions of multilingual dictionaries and numerous built-in linguistic rules for each translation unit; it was mainly focused on translation between English and Asian languages . Some famous MTLs at that time were PROMPT and Systran, they both set examples of RBMTL systems. However, modern systems now do not use this approach due to its many shortcomings. (Hutchins , J, 2014,p2)

In general, and despite all the continual development of highly advanced machine translation, it is still not comparable to human translation in terms of context, particularly in the process of translating from Arabic to English. The vast obstacle of Arabic semantics and pragmatism still acts as a language barrier despite all the study and systems on translating Arabic machines since 1970. (Hutchins , J, 2014,p.3)

2.5.1. The definition of Machine Translation

Language is the core of communication thus , the term translation is the way to understand the information in unknown language or foreign language . Indeed, machine translation facilitate to the people to get the meaning and understand the information of this foreign language without the need of human translator. Nowadays, translation is known as the process of translating or copying from one language to other language. To support this point of view , the scholars Koerner and R.E.Asher (1995, p. 432) affirm that ,

“The term 'machine translation' (MT) refers to computerized systems responsible for the production of translations with or

without human assistance. It excludes computer-based translation tools which support translators by providing access to on-line dictionaries, remote terminology databanks, transmission and reception of texts, etc. The boundaries between machine-aided human translation (MAHT) and human-aided machine translation (HAMT) are often uncertain and the term computer-aided translation (CAT) can cover both, but the central core of MT itself is the automation of the full translation process”.

The above point of view demonstrate that machine translation works on various ways such as morphology, syntax and semantic of the two languages. Therefore, people found the syntax analysis, semantic analysis of source text and to generate the text in target language for the need of syntax generation and semantic generation. The figure below describes the work of machine translation.

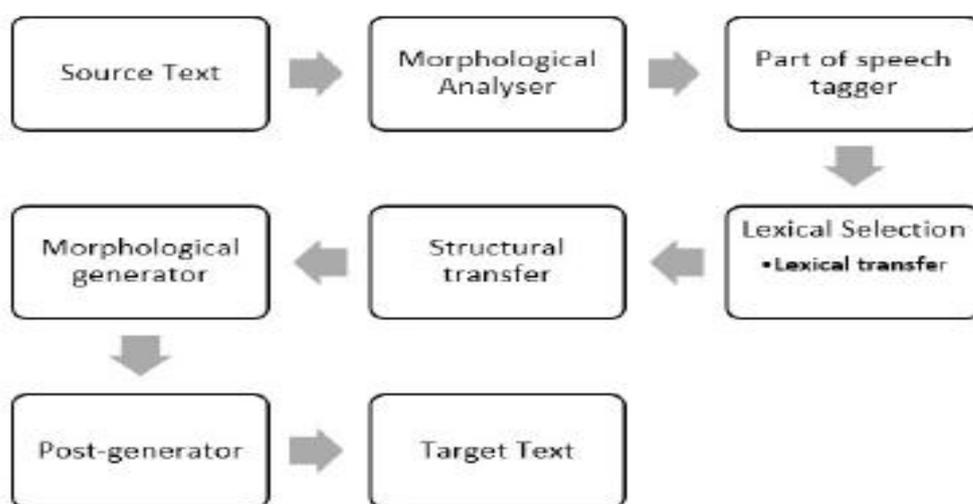


Figure 2.3. Rule-based Machine Translation (Irfan , M., 2017, p.02)

Furthermore, machine translation explained as automatic translation, for that, the computer program that designed to translate text from the source language to the target language without human help . Machine Translation made through provided system which translate text from one language to another by expressing the same meaning as it in source language.

According to Vauquois (1998 cited in Paul Shih C, 2009,p. 134), “MT is aimed at enabling a

computer to transfer natural language utterances, or to process a natural language in terms of lexical, syntactic and semantic dimensions. For both of texts or speeches from one language in the original texts to another language for the receivers, and even for both of explicit and implicit meanings, the MT productions can be found working in an effective way. In addition, MT should be an applicable technique of doing Translation.”

It is clear that, machine translation a technology that translates text from one language to another without human involvement, it is an activity using computer software to translate verbal text into messages. The European Association for Machine Translation puts it simply as “the application of computers to the task of translating texts from one natural language to another.” (Paul Shih C, 2009,p. 136).

Machine translation (MTL) is a branch of computational linguistics that studies the use of computers in translation activity, it performs the simple substitution of words and phrases from one language to another and service translates texts from the source language into different languages.

Indeed, MTL programs may appear helpful for determining the overall meaning of text, but due to the quality and security concerns, they are inappropriate for usage in professional settings, securely custom-built MT engines can help to create a tailored output that reduces the cost and time for clients while maintaining quality across languages.

2.5.2. The need of machine translation

Machine translation can improve the capacity of translation, allowing for more content to be translated with reduced costs and within a smaller time frame. Machine translation can produce gist-level translations too. Using secure online translation and online translation tools are a huge risk to your intellectual property and security. Therefore, the effective development of these tools can see translation costs and turnaround times reduced by up to 30 % without

any sacrifice in quality. It is said that machine translation in a few minutes can reduce cost involved productivity.

Moreover, using a professional LSP ensures that all client information is stored within a secure data centre and that all the translation projects are managed and performed within a secure ecosystem shortened time to market It is an automated part of the translation process and reduces human involvement . Traditionally, machine translation has been implemented for user-generated content such as reviews, forms. (Engaged,HR.Com,2016)

Depending on your quality expectations, its increasing use enables more companies to enjoy benefits. These include:

- The ability to bring content to market faster .

- Terminology consistency .

- Lower cost of translation .

- An offline option might occur sometimes

- Greater productivity of translators .Machine translation can increase translators' capabilities by 3-5 times in some cases, allowing for more content in a shorter amount of time .With increased productivity, companies will be able to translate more content into more languages . (Engaged,HR.Com, 2016)

2.6. Google Translate and Reverso Context

2.6.1. Google translate

One of the most well-known and widely used machines in the world is Google Translate(GT), a free multilingual machine translation tool based on statistical models. It was developed by Sergy Brin in 2004 while working for Google and formally introduced in April

2006. At that time, it supported more than 90 languages, which attracted attention worldwide. Today, Google Translate can translate text, speech, photos, websites, or real-time video from one language into another, and currently has more than 500 million users worldwide. It also supports more than 100 different languages. (No Author, 2020,p2)

2.6.2. Reverso Context Translate

The website Reverso Context (RC) was first introduced in France by Théo Hoffenberg (2013) founder. Furthermore, it is not just a tool based on Neural Machine Translation (NMTL) for online translation; it also includes a grammar and conjugation section in several languages. It is mostly utilized for formal academic reasons, as evidenced by a recent study, over 96 million people use RC each month. In addition , Reverso released their first mobile application later in 2018, although the app only offers compatibility for 18 languages, it allowed users to look for translations in context by using big data from vast multilingual databases. (Wikipedia edited version ,2022).

2.7. The advantages and disadvantages of Google Translate and Reverso Context

The most widely used machine translation tools in the world are now Google Translate and Reverso Context. Despite the linguistic barriers, they did facilitate successful communication for many people. However, each MTL has its own benefits and drawbacks, just like any other technology.

According to Casacuberta et al. (2009) "The quality of the translations produced by the MTL systems remains well below that of human translation. No one would seriously consider directly using the output of even the best of these systems." (p. 135).

Furthermore, numerous scholars have examined Google Translate's errors. Regardless of all the analysis it is confirmed that GT is capable of translating into the target language with an accuracy of about 80%. In the other hand, Reverso Context had its translation reviewed by professionals who mostly made positive criticism, and since it is based on a big amount of

data, machine learning algorithms and the fact that the word "context" appears in the website's name, it emphasizes all the claims that this service provides a safe and reliable translation. Recite all that Théo Hoffenberg the founder and developer of RC in a recent interview with Lucile Payeton says , "We profit from a document translation offer, which permits an online translation and revision of any text. This machine translation can then be fine-tuned and modified, either by yourself or entrusted to a reviewer by sharing the translated document..." (Jamillah, 2009; Aiken & Balan, 2011; Balk et al., 2012; Ghasemi & Hashemian, 2016)

1. Google Translate advantages and disadvantages

Indeed, Google Translate has various advantages was published by the Duke University in USA (2013) among college students regarding their use and benefits of any MTL: The survey's findings revealed that 78% of respondents thought MTL was reliable and enhanced their language acquisition this advantages summarized as following (Thiar YT, Sitorus , 2020 p.2) :

- GT is in high demand among academics since it can be used offline (in this case only text translation would be available) and it has an application form; an offline translation services in the pocket, furthermore GT is extraordinarily quick which can not be compared to human translation's speed.

- It offers a wide range of word options, which aids in expanding one's vocabulary.

- It can be used as a pronunciation checker, particularly if the target language is a foreign one.

- By paying attention to grammar and word choices as well as numerous other factors like grammar, idioms, and slang, it automatically corrects the translation results.

- Double verifying the translation using MTL, especially GT, served to advance our understanding and progress in human translation.

On the other side Google Translate has also many disadvantages mentioned by J.Cromico (2015) in his research , the translation of GT can be problematic sometimes and the

outcomes are rather bad. Many individuals doubt its veracity.

-The translation outcomes via Google Translate were less reliable, less appealing, and less comprehensible.

-Translated texts, according to A.Villar contain a number of issues, including missing words, poor word order, incorrect phrases, unclear vocabulary and punctuation errors.

-The context of the content cannot be understood by GT, which results in inaccurate translation outputs that need human aid through re-matching with the context.

To sum up, according to Keshavarz, using MTL will lead to the five major linguistic faults of lexical, syntactic, morphological, semantic, and pragmatic problems (1999), a similar point was later said concerning GT said by M. Boualem(2003) regarding the Arabic/English translation: "Due to its morphological, syntactic, phonetic and phonological properties, it is one of the most difficult languages for written and spoken language processing" in other words processing from Arabic to English or from English to Arabic might face major difficulties using Google Translate.

2. Reverso context translate advantages and disadvantages

Reverso context translate has various advantages mentioned by Softissimo (2010, p. 3) as following:

-Reverso does not only excel at offering various translations, it is also compatible in terms of accessibility.

-RC provides a variety of previous translations of a word or phrase, which frequently helps in preventing errors in translation.

-It employs tools like an automatic context dictionary, which will show you instances where the translated or original term was used in a genuine document so that you may have a better grasp of the language behind the phrase, it eliminates any doubt that may arise regarding the translation.

-Reverso has a more advanced rephrasing option than GT. It essentially provides you with a

list of replacement words and phrases for your writing that can sound more natural, in other words, RC expands our target language and enhances the human machine system.

-Softissimo (2010, p. 3) claims about Hoffenberg's organization that language translation tools and multilingual technologies have developed into essential devices to improve comprehension and communication in foreign languages, as well as to streamline.

-RC system uses specific vocabulary from the commercial, financial, medical, and other scientific areas.

Also, Softissimo (2010, p. 3) mentioned Reverso context translate disadvantages:

-MTL is very practical but not very reliable; Its black box approach offers little reassurance that context is correctly taken into account, small inputs are often mistranslated as the limited number of surrounding words make it hard to infer context in a statistically relevant way" said Théo Hoffenberg the CEO of Reverso Context.

-Due to the continuing evolution of human language, RC may produce unreliable findings and may be unable to place the text in its right context. Additionally, linguistic, contextual, idiomatic, and many other aspects of language are influenced by the continuing cultural and religious diversity.

2.8. Which one of the two is considered more legible?

In any translating process many linguists emphasize that context is a central feature which should be carefully considered, as the founder and the CEO of Reverso Context Translate Théo Hoffenberg also said "When translating, context is key". In other words the meaning of a document is determined by the situation, as it also was claimed in the systemic-functional linguistics concept.

Moreover, Machine Translations are in some cases notoriously lousy at detecting meaning from context especially when Arabic is involved in the contextual writing. Therefore the previous pros and cons of each Machine Translation assert that Reverso Context

Translate is without a doubt more appropriate in terms of a more comprehended context when comparing the two in the context of our investigation.

Admittedly, Sager. Juan. C in his book "Language Engineering and Translation: Consequences of Automation "(1994) also agreed that the translation quality of MTL such as Google Translate still remained controversial.

To sum up, Reverso Context's translation platform is more reliable than Google Translate in terms of which one has the most efficient usage, as well as for professional purposes, since it allows users to safely employ translated terms without worrying about their context.

2.9. What does the future holds for machine translation?

Given that technology is high on many LSPs' agendas, they have achieved significant technological advancements over the last ten years, and this trend is anticipated to continue. Because machine translation can balance the time and cost of quality with the proper strategy, teams inside of large corporations have actively sought its usage in the translation process in order to manage their multilingual content budget. (Hutchins , J, 2014,p4)

Additionally with the development of technology, machine translation is increasingly taking center stage in translation. Large machine translation businesses, like Google and Microsoft, have made headlines for their own developments in translation and NLP. They strive to make items available to everyone, regardless of language. In other words, with more intelligent language processing and the capacity to provide high-quality information on schedule, machine translation is anticipated to play a bigger role in the translation process in the coming years. (Hutchins , J, 2014,p4) In other words, some scholars think it's impossible to anticipate what the future holds for machine translation.

Conclusion

Language is the medium in which people can express their idea and thoughts. Therefore, it is very difficult to understand every language in the world, however, the languages are the only medium of communication in human society. The idea of translation introduces to communicate messages from the source language to the target language. To conclude, MTL are no doubt a must despite mistakes that might occurs and the poor quality there is always a human assistance and MTL benefits approved along with those previous studies. Despite their flaws, Google Translate and Reverso Context Translate are nevertheless important tools for acquiring new skills and improving oneself. Additionally, they will never be able to compete with the exceptionally high-quality translation delivered by professional translators, but they still provide numerous other benefits.

CHAPTER THREE: FIELD WORK AND DATA ANALYSIS

Introduction

In this chapter we will deal with something more practical, the research is an attempt to shed light on one of the beginner translator or interpreters problem with the translation of words from English language into Arabic, this chapter, more particularly highlights their problem of dealing with new or unfamiliar words that they come across when translating data will be collected and analyzed to see whether the context enables to figure out the exact meaning of that words that they are not familiar with and then to translate it into Arabic in the right way.

Undoubtedly, context is important to achieving accuracy in translation. If we imagine that we have a sentence taken out of context, the translator will need to identify the general theme of the original text and the writer's intent and purpose. It happens to some translators that someone asks them about translating a word or term into another language, but they are unable to translate it for lack of context. In this case, the questioner may regard the lack of context as merely an argument used by the translator to disguise his failure to provide a timely answer. What a non-specialist may not realize is that the translation of the term varies according to the field and context. Here, the importance of human review of machine translation and even its necessity in light of the lack of consideration for the context appears. Therefore, machine translation often produces inconsistent and incomprehensible text.

In view of the importance of context to convey the meanings of the original text, the translator may sometimes need to take note of the writer's orientation and thought in order to be able to choose the appropriate interviews that faithfully convey the intended meanings. Therefore, context is not limited to the linguistic aspect only, but also includes the social and political context of which the text is a product. For example, in order to translate a text about the yellow vest movement in France, the translator must be aware of the social and political

context that led to the editing of that text, since the latter will include economic and political terms and concepts that reflect the meanings of the text.

3.1. Test design

The test comprises many words in English language and how this latter changes in meaning when we translate it from English to Arabic or from source language to the target language According to the context to see whether contextualization helps in figuring out the meaning of these unfamiliar words ,thus to translate them in convenient way .

3.2. Results, findings and Data analysis

Words (verbs ,adjectives and nouns)bellow shows how meaning changes from sentence to another and how machine translation evaluates them:

1_ current:

Current (adjective): الحالية

Example:

Over view of the current and expected GNSS applications market.

Google translation:

نظرة عامة على سوق تطبيقات الحالية و المتوقعة.

Reverso context translation:

صورة عامة عن سوق تطبيقات الشبكة العالمية لسوائل الملاحظة الحالية والمتوقعة

So here the adjective current describes something that is modern or happening now.

1_2 current:(noun) اتجاه

Example:

The British authorities hoped that the current developments in northern Ireland would containe

Google translation:

و أعربت السلطات البريطانية عن أملها في استمرار التطورات الحالية في أيرلندا الشمالية.

Reverso context translation:

وأعربت السلطات البريطانية عن أملها في استمرار التطورات الحالية في أيرلندا الشمالية

The correct meaning:

و تأمل السلطات البريطانية أن يستمر تطور الأوضاع في هذا اتجاه أيرلندا الشمالية

Current as a noun refers to the direction

And it is also flow of a liquid (such as water in ocean or in rivers)

Gas or electricity.

For example:

Some travel up to 30 miles up river against a relentless current.

Google translation:

يسافر البعض لمسافة تصل إلى 30ميلا من النهر مقابلتيار لا هوادة فيه.

Reverso context translation:

في أعلى النهر مقابل تيار لا هوادة فيه البعض يسافر حوالي ثلاثون ميلا عكس اتجاه النهر

So as we look the meaning of the word change according to the context

We should pay attention to the previous and the subsequent speech for word to get the correct meaning. From this we note that the concept of “context” in its general dimension is based on those linguistic and non-linguistic data that interact in linguistic production, and which are closely related to each other. We must point out here that “context” is of these two types; The linguistic and non-linguistic (case context) constitutes a system of elements that provide the student with the methods of understanding the linguistic discourse and its correct interpretation. Through which language is the place of the assets, and thus we may conclude and say: The context is the framework in which the actual is intertwined within the spatio-temporal spaces that embrace it, and current data of various resources (social, psychological, cultural...), which control it and give it its own meaning.

2_ Harbor:

Harbor (noun) ميناء

Example:

The body of Adam Fairfield was found floating early this morning in Boston harbor.

Google translation:

تم العثور على جثة آدم فيرفيلد طافية في وقت مبكر من صباح اليوم في ميناء بوسطن .

Reverso context translation:

تم العثور على جثة آدم فيرفيلد طافية في وقت مبكر من صباح اليوم في ميناء بوسطن.

A harbor as a noun is a sheltered area of water that is deep enough so that ships can anchor there.

Harbor (verb): يأوي

Example:

Does not sound like the kind of guy who'd harbor a fugitive.

Google translation:

لا يبدو كنوع الرجل الذي يأوي هاربا.

Reverso context translation:

لا يبدو كنوع الرجل الذي يأوي هاربا.

Harbor (verb): أكن

Example:

I harbor feelings for Hank that go beyond appreciation for his extreme competence as an assistant.

Google translation:

لدي مشاعر تجاه هانك تتجاوز التقدير لكفائته الواسعة ومساعد.

Reverso context translation:

لدي مشاعر تجاه هانك تتجاوز التقدير لكفائته الممتازة كمساعد.

Correct translation:

انني أكن بعض المشاعر لهانك تذهب لأبعد مدى من تقديري لتفانيه في عمله كمساعد لي.

The verb harbor means to provide shelter, for example it is crime to harbor a fugitive (criminal who is running a way from the police or legal authorities)

You can also harbour negative feelings such as re-sentenced or grudge, meaning to keep those feelings alive in you..

So the word harbour have different meaning changes according to the sentence, or according to the context. The professional translator doesn't stop on only translation because there are words have more then one translation or meaning according to the context.

The translator should reflect the meaning and the existing ideas in the context, so we should not translate word by word, for example the word "Drive" means يسوق when we talk about driving and mechanic and it is also رغبة in psychology.

There is also the word "loaf" which means رغيف and when we say : "use your loaf".

Google and reverso context translate this latter استخدم رغيفك this is not correct

The correct is استخدم عقلك use your mind so we should not based on any machine translation we should depend on what comes in ours minds.

3_Draft :**Draft (noun):****Example:**

There was a draft when I opened the window.

Google translation:

كان هناك مسودة عندما فتحت النافذة.

Reverso context translation:

كان هناك مسودة عندما فتحت النافذة.

Correct translation:

كان هناك تيار هوائي عندما فتحت النافذة.

So the word draft as a noun refers to a current of air into an enclosed space.

The meaning of this word changes from the source language to the target language so Google translation and reverso context translation translate this sentence a literal translation.

Draft as a noun refers to a version of document, plan or drawing.

Example:

All consultants receive guidelines on who to draft a report.

Google translation:

ويلتقي جميع الخبراء الاستشاريين مبادئ توجيهية بشأن كيفية صياغة التقارير.

Reverso context translation:

ويلتقى جميع الاستشاريين إرشادات حول كيفية صياغة التقارير.

There is also another meaning of draft which is if a country has draft it means that citizens must obligatorily participate in the military .Draft can also be a verb in this case a person can be drafted be serve in the military.

Example:

The US does not currently have a draft.

Google translation:

ليس لدى الولايات المتحدة مسودة في الوقت الحالي.

Reverso context translation:

ليس لدى الولايات المتحدة مسودة في الوقت الحالي.

Correct translation:

لا يوجد تجنيد إلزامي في الولايات المتحدة حالياً.

I think that the best application for translation is the professional and good trained human translator because applications make a lot of mistakes when they translate its translation is word by word and did not regard the context.

So the meaning of the word is not in the dictionary, but in our minds.

4_ squash :

Squash: يقطين

Example:

Did you eat squash?

Google translation:

هل أكلت الاسكواش؟

Reverso context translation:

هل أكلت الاسكواش؟

The word squash refers to a family of vegetables that have hard exterior shells, and we eat the inside part.

Example:

He is at some club, where you either eat squash or play squash.

Google translation:

إنه في ناد ما حيث إما تأكل الاسكواش أو تلعب الاسكواش.

Reverso context translation:

أنه في ناد ما حيث إما تأكل الاسكواش أو تلعب الاسكواش.

Squash (verb): يسحق، يكسر

Example:

Did you squash her bones?

Google translation:

هل سحقتم عظامها؟

Reverso context translation:

هل قمت بسحق عظامها؟

Squash is an indoor sport played with rackets and a ball.

It is also a verb which means to crush something (compress,destroy it with pressure)

You would squash a spider if you saw it crawling across your kitchen floor if you put something heavy on top of your bread when loading your grocery bags the bread would get squashed.

These are the different meanings of the word squash.

The “context” begins with the language “in terms of its morphological structures, grammatical relations, and lexical vocabulary. It includes connotations of all kinds from customary to mental to natural. It also includes the place with its sensory, psychological and social elements such as customs, traditions, and heritage aphorisms, as well as geographical and historical elements, which makes context context Great clues rightly; Because the difference between inferring it on the meaning and inferring by grammatical verbal clues such as structure, syntax, linkage, rank, cohesion, etc. is a difference between reliance on the letter of the text and reliance on the spirit of the text.

-5 buckle:

Example: تربط حزامك

You should buckle your seatbelt when you get into the car.

Google translation:

يجب عليك ربط حزام الأمان عند ركوب السيارة .

Reverso context translation:

يجب عليك ربط حزام الأمان عند ركوب السيارة.

The word buckle refers to a metal clasp, such as one found on a belt, buckle is also a verb meaning to close fasten such a clasp. The opposite is un buckle.

The other meaning for the buckle is to collapse, especially under a lot of weight or pressure .

Example:

A person’s legs might buckle if they faint.

Google translation:

قد تنقبض ساقا الشخص اذا اغمي عليه.

Reverso context translation:

قد تكون ساقا الشخص مشدودة إذى أغمي عليه.

If you buckle under the stress or your job it means you break down emotionally.

If they faint(become un conscious).

Note:

In English language There are some word change in meaning when they start with :
capital letter:

Example:

August: شهر اغسطس

august: عظيم، جليل:

Polish: بولندي

polish: يلمع

Mercury: كوكب عطارد:

mercury: زئبق

We should pay attention for literal translation like:

Charisma :

كاريزما

جاذبية/سحر الشخصية

Dollarization:

الدولة

اكتناز الدولار اعتماد الدولار

6- Hatch:

Example:

The parents leave the eggs to hatch where they are deposited, in sand or in mould.

Google translation:

يترك الوالدان البيض حتى يفقس حيث يتم ترسيبهما في الرمل أو في العفن.

Reverso context translation:

يترك الوالدان البيض حتى يفقس حيث تترسب في الرمل أو في العفن.

Hatch as a verb refers to the process of a baby bird coming out of its egg.

In addition to this hatch as a noun is an opening in the floor , ceiling, or wall of a ship or aircraft, often having a door on hinges.

For example:

The chief of engineer of the submarine went down through the hatch.

Google translation:

نزل رئيس مهندسي الغواصة عبر الفتحة .

Reverso context translation:

نزل رئيس مهندسي الغواصة عبر الفتحة.

7_ Racket:

Example:

مضرب:

You loaned her Pitt's racket?

Google translation :

لقد أقرض مضرب بيتها؟

Reverso context translation:

اعرتها مضرب السيد(بيت)؟

A Racket us is a piece of sports equipment containing a round frame and netting _ used in tennis, squash, badminton and other games.

As we look Google translation machine translation make errors .

Example:

How can I study when the party Next door is making a racket?

Google translation:

كيف يمكنني الدراسة عندما يقوم الطرف المجاور بعمل مضرب؟

Reverso context translation:

كيف يمكنني الدراسة عندما يقوم الطرف المجاور بعمل مضرب؟

Correct translation:

كيف يمكنني الدراسة عندما يقوم الطرف المجاور بعمل ضجة؟

The noun racket also means loud ,often chaotic noise.

So the two machine translation make errors in translation , they translate literal translation

word by word they did not respect the context.

8- Novel:

Example:

Graziella is an 1852 Novel by the French author alphonse de Lamartine.

Google translation:

Graziella هي رواية تعود لعام 1852 للمؤلف الفرنسي ألفونس دي لامارتين.

Reverso context translation:

غرازيلا هي رواية كتبها المؤلف الفرنسي ألفونس دي لامارتين عام 1852

A novel as a noun is a fictional book of significant length.

Example:

A novel approach to solving a problem.

Google translation:

نهج جديد لحل مشكلة.

Reverso context translation:

نهج جديد لحل مشكلة ما.

The world novel can also be used as an adjective to mean specially new, unusual,or different .

9_ season:

Example:

Out of season deliveries will be stored until the following summer season.

Google translation:

يتم تخزين عمليات التسليم خارج الموسم حتى موسم الصيف التالي.

Reverso context translation:

وسوف يجري تخزين الكميات المسلمة في غير أوانها إلى فصل الصيف القادم .

A season noun is a period of the year with a particular climate/weather (spring, summer, fall winter)

Example:

You might season a chicken before roasting it in the oven.

Google translation:

يمكنك تتبيل الدجاج قبل تحميصه في الفرن.

Reverso context translation:

قد تتبيل الدجاجة قبل تحميصها في الفرن.

The verb season means to apply spices or flavorings to food ,these spices or flavourings are called seasonings.

10-Mine:

Example:

You can have everything that is mine.

Google translation:

يمكنك الحصول على كل ما هو ملكي.

Reverso context translation:

يمكنك الحصول على كل ما هو لي.

The word mine is possessive adjective.

Example:

Humanitarian access remains hampered by extensive mine infestation.

Google translation:

لا يزال وصول المساعدات الإنسانية يعوقه انتشار الألغام على نطاق واسع.

Reverso context translation:

لا يزال وصول المساعدات الإنسانية يعوقه انتشار الألغام على نطاق واسع.

A mine or land mine also refers to a bomb that is buried under ground it will explode when someone steps on it or drives over it, these are used in war.

Example:

You ever been in a mine before?

Google translation:

هل سبق لك أن كنت في منجم من قبل؟

Reverso context translation:

هل سبق لك أن كنت في منجم من قبل؟

Mine also a noun it can refer to the place where minerals are dug out of the earth , this activity is called mining and the people who do it are called miners.

11- Bark**Example 01:**

Drugs extracted from the bark of magnolia have long been used in traditional Chinese medicine .

Google translation:

لطالما استخدمت الأدوية المستخرجة من لحاء ماغنوليا في الطب الصيني التقليدي.

Reverso context translation:

العقاقير المستخرجة من لحاء الماغنوليا كانت تستخدم كثيرا في الدواء الصيني التقليدي.

The noun bark refers to the outer covering of a tree.

Example 02:

Listening to dogs bark and guessing what they're thinking?

Google translation:

الاستماع إلى نباح الكلاب و تخمين في ماذا يفكرون؟

Reverso context translation:

الاستماع إلى نباح الكلاب و تخمين في ما يفكرون فيه؟

The verb bark refers to the sound of a dog makes.

12-pool:**Example:**

You think John has a pool?

Google translation:

تعتقد ان جون لديه حمام سباحة؟

Reverso context translation:

هل تعتقد ان جون لديه حمام سباحة؟

A pool or swimming pool is a man made area of water, for swimming.

Pool also refers to a game where you try to put the colored and numbered balls into the holes around the edges of the table it can be also called a billiards

Example:

Finally settle that debate about who's the better pool.

Google translation;

اخيرا حسم هذا الجدل حول من هو البيلياردو الأفضل .

Reverso context translation:

أخيرا حسم هذا الجدل حول من هو افضل لاعب في البيليارد.

13- Jam:**Example:01**

Did you sit in jam or something?

Google translation:

هل جلست على مربى أو شيء من هذا القبيل؟

Reverso context translation:

هل جلست في مربى أو شيء من هذا القبيل؟

The noun jam means a sweet paste made out of fruit, it is also called jelly .

Example 02:

You would jam a week's worth of clothes into a small backpack.

Google translation:

ستضع ثيابا تكفي لأسبوع في حقيبة ظهر صغيرة.

Reverso context translation:

كنت ستضع ملابس بقيمة أسبوع في حقيبة ظهر صغيرة.

∇The jam means to put something into a space that is too small for it

A traffic jam is when the cars on the road are very slow or stopped.

3.3. Statistics

The table below show the percentage of the exact translation ,in addition to the number of example that it translate in two machine translations which is Google translation and reverso context translation:

Examples	Google translation	Reverso context translation
01	100%	100%
02	100%	100%
03	50%	50%
04	100%	100%
05	100%	100%
06	100%	100%
07	50%	50%
08	100%	100%
09	100%	100%
10	100%	100%
11	100%	100%
12	100%	100%
13	100%	100%

Table 3.1: The Percentage Output Translation Accuracy of Each MTL

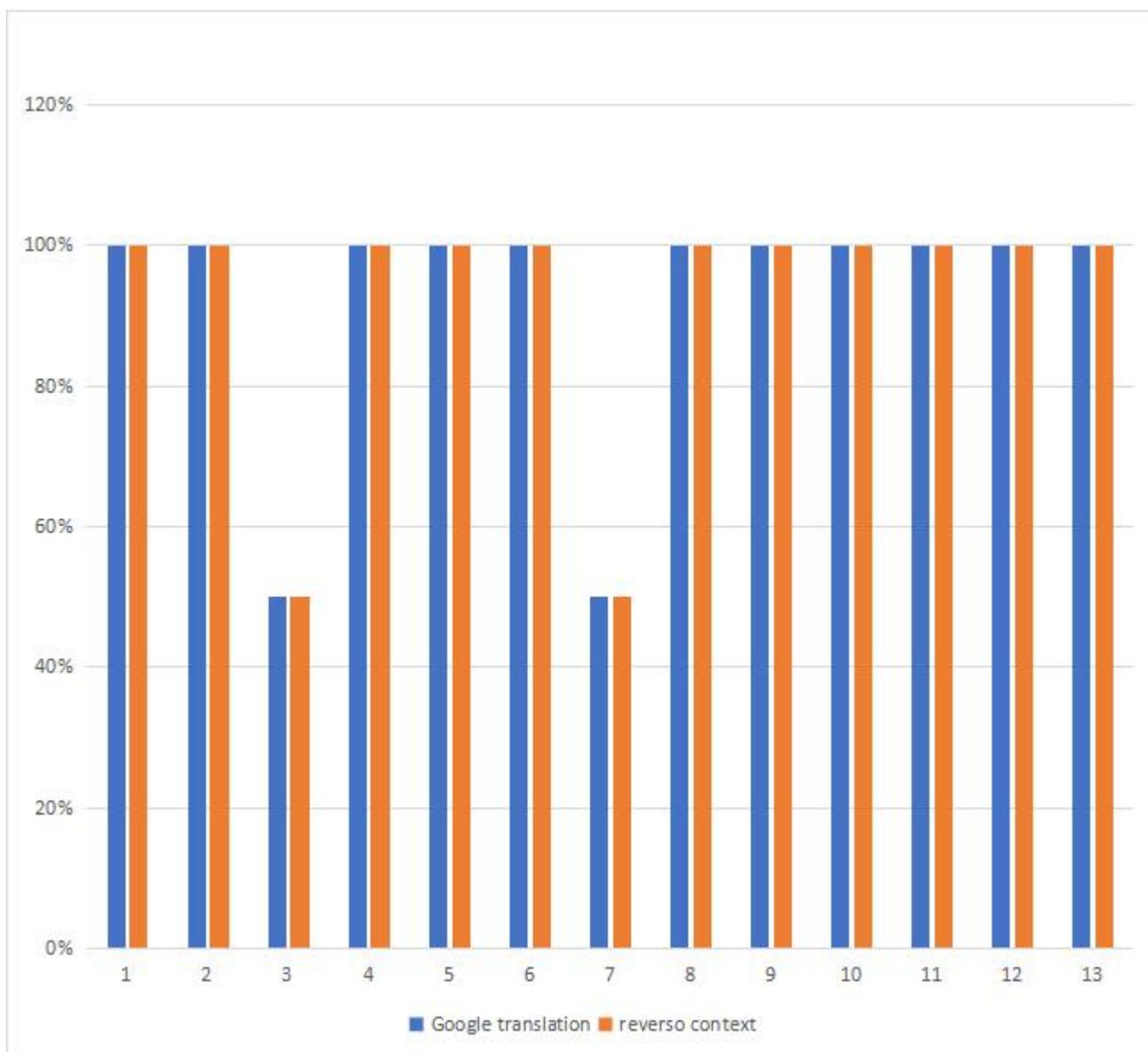


Figure 3.1 : The Evaluation of Contextual Machine Translation Quality

3.4. General analysis

Study focuses on the effect of the Quality Translation Output (MT) on the interpreter performance. We analyze the translator efforts by analyzing the product and analyzing the process. The product analysis consists of automatic translation quality assessment according to dynamic quality framework; Using error classification and criteria such as fluency and advice. We examine the compiler voltage from the writing time point, in the context of the quality of automatic translation - focusing on the error rate in language, accuracy, terminology,

style, as well as fluency and advice with source text. We have found that the translator performance is affected by the quality of automatic translation. Writing time is closely related to mistakes in language, accuracy, terminology and style, as well as fluency and adequacy.

Pros and cons of using Google Translate

Positives

Quick Google Translate

Free Google Translate

Easy and convenient Google Translate

Negatives

It's not ideal for confidential documents

Google Translate cannot provide a completely accurate translation

There is no language correction

Requires an internet connection to use Google Translate

Using Google Translate for your website has certain drawbacks

Google Translate has been around for over 10 years and has helped many people communicate effectively regardless of language differences.

Can you guess how many people are using Google Translate? Their number is 500 million people! At the same time, the population of the European Union is only about 510 million people, as of 2016.

And what is even more surprising is that Google Translate translates over 100 billion words every day! Today, Google Translate has become the most popular machine translation tool in the world, and like any other tools, Google Translate has its advantages and disadvantages.

Positives

Quick Google Translate

Human translators cannot compete with Google Translate speed, as it is very fast, therefore, you can translate your document in the blink of an eye, regardless of the length of the text. Meanwhile, a professional translator can translate about 2500 words in a normal working day.

Free Google Translate

It costs nothing to use Google Translate and all you need is an internet connection to access the tool and then translate the document for free.

Easy and convenient Google Translate

You don't have to call translators and discuss work or lengthy contract terms, all you have to do is type or paste text to get an instant translation.

Pros and cons of using Google Translate

Negatives

It's not ideal for confidential documents

It may save a lot of time and reduce costs, but when it comes to important / confidential or creative documents, Google Translate is not the best idea and a free translation platform like Google Translate (Google Translate) cannot guarantee the safety and confidentiality of your documents and you should work with a translation agency that offers A non-disclosure agreement (NDA) to protect translated content such as (the Arab Journal of Science and Research Publishing).

Google translate cannot provide a completely accurate translation

After more than 10 years of development, Google Translate now supports 103 languages, however, it is still far from perfect and the accuracy and perfection of Google Translate is still under development with the help of machine learning and human volunteers.

Moreover, the machine cannot understand the context of the content and the nuances of words, which leads to translation error. Meanwhile, translation agencies have ISO certification as well as quality assurance practices to ensure the accuracy of their work, wherever Reverso does

now not solely excel at supplying a range of translations, it is also compatible in terms of accessibility.

It gives a range of preceding translations of a phrase or phrase, which regularly helps in preventing blunders in translation.

It employs equipment like an automated context dictionary which will exhibit you situations the place the translated or authentic time period used to be used in a real documents so that you might also have a better grasp of the language at the back of the phrase, it eliminates any doubt that may occur concerning the translation. Reverso has a greater advanced rephrase choice than GT. It in actuality gives you with a listing of replacement words and phrases for your writing that can sound more natural, in different words, RC amplify our target language and enhances the human computer system, claims about Hoffenberg's organization that language translation tools and multilingual technologies have developed into critical gadgets to improve comprehension and communication in overseas languages as well as to streamline, RC system makes use of specific vocabulary from the commercial, financial, medical, and other scientific areas. Machine translation is very convenient but not very reliable: its black-box approach offers little guarantee that the context is correctly taken into account. the CEO of Reverso Context.

3.5. Context

The surroundings, circumstances, environment, background, or settings that determine, specify or clarify the meaning of an event or other occurrence.

A. Linguistic the text in which a word or passage appears and which helps as certain its meanings without any context , I can't tell you if the dish refers to the food, or the thing you eat it on.

b. The terminological concept: Many researchers state that it is not simple to provide an

accurate definition of the context; And “Perhaps this difficulty is what made those who wrote on this subject turn a blind eye to defining the context and move on to explaining its importance in the study of meaning, and to show its functions and elements”; This difficulty led to numerous researches, and varied approaches to it. But before revealing the concept of “context” we must first point out that it is often used by our students in contrast to the term “contexte”, which comes from the Latin prefix “con” meaning “with” and the Latin “text” as well, which originally meant. Textiles.” Then it was used in the meaning of the words accompanying the musical pieces, then it came to be used in the meaning of “text”; That is, that group of compact sentences, whether written or read. Then the term was associated with the following two basic concepts: - The first usage: It relates to the linguistic environment in which the words are organized, and the sum of the words that precede or follow a word, phrase, or sentence, which come to help in clarifying what this word, phrase, sentence, or text as a whole means. . Stephen Ullmann says: “The word “context” has been used recently in several different meanings, and the only meaning that is our problem is in the traditional reality; That is, “the verbal arrangement of the word, and its position in that arrangement,” in the broadest sense of this phrase, for it is its meaning. The context for this interpretation should include not only the preceding and subsequent real words and sentences; Rather, the whole piece and the whole book.” The word “system” here has its value; Because the occurrence and succession of words, sentences or paragraphs is not arbitrary; Rather, it depends on controls based on a set of relationships through which the so-called linguistic context develops. What is meant by “the linguistic environment” is the sum of the phonetic, morphological and structural components through which the words overlap and are organized in the formation of sentences or text. The second use: which is scrutinized within the deliberative proposition, and includes the cultural, social and psychological conditions and circumstances that surround the verbal production. John Dubois says: “The context is the sum

of the agreed social conditions that are taken into account to study the relationships that exist between social behavior and the use of language. They are the common data between the sender and the addressee, the cultural and psychological situation, experiences and common information between them.” This concept formed the main point in deliberative studies.

3.6. Context in Translation

Translation of phrasal verbs requires a high focus and accuracy because the semantic nuances that some English phrasal verbs hold or imply are not easy to converted conveniently into the target language, specifically Arabic a deep knowledge of a given phrasal verb is not always enough to precisely find the very direct equivalent to it into the target language because English language tends to describe things more precisely in Arabic we can use ,for example the same item ضرب in various contexts like ضرب الكرة/ but we can not use the item” to beat” for both “he beat me ”and “he beat the ball “ because in natural English we say"he kicked the ball” and not beat the ball.

The context may be helpful to solve the problem of understanding figuring out the meaning of an unfamiliar phrasal verb in some cases, but it rarely handles the problem of knowing exactly about the semantic nuance that thus unfamiliar phrasal verb may hold. In the test we translate a set of phrasal verbs .many people who are not familiar with that phrasal verbs to know it’s meaning but relatively or generally without paying attention that this phrasal verbs holds a slight difference in meaning which makes it differ from the verb according to kharma 1997”in many cases if the translator is not familiar with the phrase the context helps.if not he has to consult a dictionary p41 kharma’s statement implies that translator have to pay a careful attention to the context but if they are doubtful Good dictionaries are recommended to be used for double, checking because they also help to learn, memorize thus to provide a right translation.

3.7. Humans Translation

(HT), by definition, is when a human translator - not a machine - translates the text. It is the oldest form of translation, and relies on pure human intelligence to transform one way of saying things into another. And while human translation comes in many different flavors, it remains the most widely used translation method to this day.

Traditional Agencies Within a traditional agency, technology has little part in the actual translation process. In these organizations, full-time or freelance translators work alone or in small groups to manually manage files. Despite providing top quality translation, traditional agencies struggle to complete high-volume projects within a reasonable cost and time frame. Translation rates at boutique agencies can be 10 times more expensive than crowd platforms, as they use a limited number of translators, use manual processes, and have a 9-to-5 style conventional work flow. As a result, traditional human translation agencies are best suited for smaller projects or those that require mastery of the subject. When you want a high-quality human translation for a larger project, you'll have to rein in that budget, which is where a crowd-platform approach may offer more value for the dollar.

Crowd platforms Within a technology-leveraged crowd-based system like Gengo, thousands of translators work simultaneously using a platform that allows for seamless project management. These human translation providers eliminate most of the overhead of a traditional agency through a sophisticated platform and tools like translation memory and automated validation. Overall, crowd-based approaches significantly increase the scalability of human translation and reduce the cost associated with traditional models. "When working with human translation providers, you can expect to get a much better quality output compared to machine translation or human-aided machine translation."

3.8. Machine translation vs human translation

Calculating costs at face value , human translation is more expensive than machine translation . In fact , when people use online translators such as Google translate , they can often get their translations for free . However, price doesn't always reflect value . There are simply skills that human translators have and jobs that they can complete successfully that machines cannot . Keep reading to learn some of those . In the meantime, don't assume that machine translation is all bad. There are times when it provides people with exactly what they need .

3.9. Human translators understand language nuances and context

There are simply things that machine translators cannot understand and translate accurately. This includes humour, sarcasm, double entendres, many exclusionary terms, idiomatic speech, pidgin languages or dialects, etc. They also cannot understand the meaning behind inside jokes or anecdotes. Most don't understand industry - specific jargon either. In addition to this, machine translators cannot determine the meaning of written or spoken word based upon context. It takes a human translator or localization specialist to do these things.

Conclusion

Don't count out machine translation. Use it for ' on the fly needs ' . However, the most accurate translations still come from professionally trained humans. When working with human translation providers , you can expect to get a much better quality output compared to machine translation or human aided machine translation. Machine translation is very important in the era of speed and progress that countries are witnessing, as it has saved time and effort. However, despite the speed of machine translation in translating read and written texts, its outputs are not completely accurate. Therefore, translators resort to machine translation and then reformulate and revise the sentences so that the translation is more

accurate and conveys the meanings correctly.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

There are more than 6,500 languages that are officially recognized today and our generation and life needs are demanding in order to comprehend those languages and get over the context obstacle translation is an essential for this matter as its said by Ludwig Wittgenstein "The limits of my language means the limits of my world" .

Furthermore, MTL is a powerful tool for multilingual groups because it allows all participants to speak and listen in their native languages as is also used by several multilingual communities translators . In contrast to computer-based translation tools that support translators by giving them access to online dictionaries, remote terminology, text transmission, and text receipt, machine translation refers to computerized systems that produce translation with or without human input. Thus, the boundaries between machine-aided human translation and human-aided machine translation are frequently ambiguous.

Although producing high-quality translations may be the aim of MT systems, in reality the output is typically reviewed (post editing). It should be noted that MT does not distinguish from most human translators' output in this regard, which is typically revised by a second translator. Although the performance of the software's current language translation algorithm will never match that of a human expert, it can offer quick, affordable translations and with all the developed systems and machine translations process fell in the hands of everyone and MTL encouraged to put in considerable effort and interest in tracking its evolution.

Many MTLs were developed in that effort since the end of the cold war, and they are still being developed today. The primary goal of this study was to evaluate Google Translate and Reverso Context's accuracy while taking the translation's direction into account and offering sufficient context for both programs' failures, adding to that it should be noted, however, that many of the translations offered are not entirely exact, and

it is usually advisable to proofread the interpretations produced by these tools. They are but machines, after all.

The main concern in our research was investigating the variations between machine translations and its manipulation on the meaning. In addition, determining the misinterpretation that might machine translation cause.. The present study is composed of three chapters, the first one is an over view of translation as a concept and its main characteristics that built it , moreover, it highlights some translation strategies and methods and a set of features of effective translation that helps learners to come over the deficiencies they face in their learning, then it focus on the difficulties of teaching English translation . Then, the second chapter discusses context and machine translation. Finally the third chapter is devoted for the field work and data analysis.

Our results suggests that we need to rematch the translation results with the context to get over one of this application's drawbacks occasionally inaccurate translation results in other words those MTL needs humans assistance even while we must embrace technology in today's society and devote a lot of time and money to making sure it provides the finest quality, MTL ensures that there is still a place for human translators in the output translation.

Particularly in a cultural context, we cannot expect machines to comprehend every nuance of how people communicate with one another. Hiring a qualified human translator rather than relying on machine translation is essential if one wants the finest possible accuracy for the translation.

To summarize the findings, language is exciting but can also be seen as difficult to understand. It may be inferred that the direction of translation had no impact on the accuracy of machine translations because the difference in frequency between the various types of English-to-Arabic errors did not achieve statistical significance. Although the

way language functions is intriguing, some people find it to be difficult to understand.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In our present study, we suggest that translation is important to focus on learning better the language, thus the present study investigates “*Evaluation of Contextual Machine Translation*”.

-Machine translation is designed to facilitate communication between people from when language to another.

-Machine translation is recommended for quick translations in general texts and given the enormous linguistic differences between Arabic and English.

-MTL is aware of both the overt and covert connections that occur within a particular discourse.

-A high-quality translation might be challenging to produce at times given the ambiguity and flexibility that human translation entails

-Computers are that they can perform calculations more quickly than people.

-Translation labour is now frequently employed and supported by networked machines.

-MTL programs may appear helpful for determining the overall meaning of text.

-Translator must look into the context for the overall background in which a word, an expression, or a sentence appears is referred to as the context

-Without a clear context, the message's intent cannot be understood, which means that no one participating in the conversation got the results they need

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RESUME

La présente étude tente d'étudier et d'analyser la machine contextuelle de la traduction. De plus, la discipline de la traduction s'est développée parallèlement aux contacts mondiaux et linguistiques. Dans le même temps, la technologie de traduction automatique a évolué. En effet, cette étude examine dans quelle mesure les changements significatifs apportés par les améliorations de la technologie informatique de la traduction automatique se sont également améliorés avec la collaboration entre les linguistes et les informaticiens. Cette recherche vise l'histoire et l'évolution de la traduction automatique, elle commence par une description de base de la traduction, de la traduction automatique et du fonctionnement de cette dernière en étudiant les deux systèmes de traduction automatique les plus connus utilisés aujourd'hui Google Translate et Reverso Context. Afin de confirmer l'hypothèse de recherche et de répondre aux questions de recherche, nous avons adopté une approche descriptive-analytique. Par conséquent, pour mener cette recherche, nous avons comparé les résultats des traductions de Google Translate et de Reverso Context et mis en évidence les inconvénients et les avantages de l'utilisation de l'un d'eux. Les résultats obtenus semblent être très significatifs car ils montrent que l'objectif ultime de cette recherche est de surmonter les variations entre les traductions automatiques et sa manipulation sur le sens et de déterminer la mauvaise interprétation que pourrait causer la traduction automatique. En conséquence, cette recherche montre que la nouvelle phase dans laquelle les approches basées sur la grammaire sont remplacées par des "approches statistiques". résultats une traduction qui fournit une solide compréhension du sens original, mais qui est loin d'être la meilleure traduction qu'un humain puisse produire ; En d'autres termes, malgré les grands espoirs et les efforts mis dans la traduction automatique alors qu'ils tentaient de résoudre certaines des difficultés fondamentales de MTL, la traduction humaine a tendance à être plus précise.

Mots-clés : Traduction ,Contexte , Traduction automatique, Traduction humaine , Google Traduction.

