



This system can be linked to international communication services. It has the advantages of both the PLATO and the Stand-Alone System.

3.2.4 APPROACHES TO MACHINE TRANSLATION

The current Machine Translation systems vary from simple translation aids which facilitate the translator's task to the most sophisticated systems that make efforts to do the job completely and leave the corrections to the human translator (Carbonell 1987: 70).

3.2.4.1 TRANSLATION AIDS

One of the most time-consuming tasks of a translator is to find the appropriate words in the target language to substitute for the source-language correspondences. Computers have facilitated this time-consuming job. The translator searches the terminologies that she/he needs through the computer and the computer presents in rank order the multiple meanings in the target language with some hints as to the appropriateness of the terms.

In this approach, the human translator still performs his/her central role,

supervising all aspects of translation. What the computer does is easing the translating task through providing lexical and morphological information which would, otherwise, be ignored by the human translator.

3.2.4.2 THE POST-EDITING APPROACH

In this approach, the major technical translating processes are carried out by the computer. The human translator's task would be cleaning up the translated output and making corrections of possible errors. Three steps are followed to have a text rendered into the target language:

- a. The text is written down such that it can be readable by the computer.
- b. The text, thus written in the computer language forms, is sent to the system.
- c. A rough translation and the source language text are presented to the human translator, and, then he/she does the finishing job.

The following diagram shows the steps relating to this approach:

