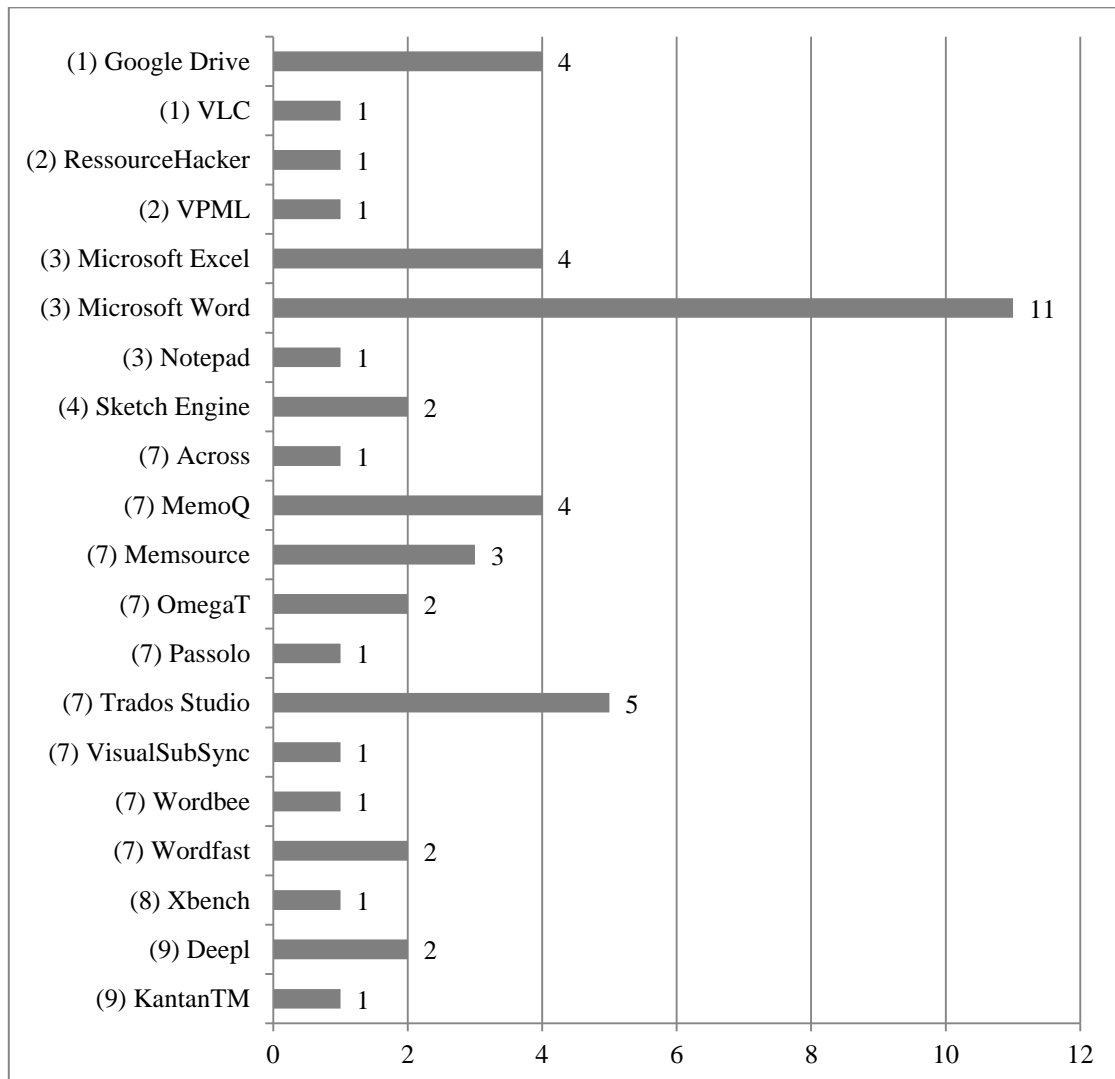# Appendix 3. Software used by interviewed trainers

Figure 1. Software used in translation modules by interviewed trainers

This figure shows all the tools that the interviewed translation trainers have reported using in their practical translation modules. The classification found in this section is based on a previous study (Sánchez-Castany, 2022) that organises translation technologies (TT) into nine groups: (1) Basic non-specific software and hardware; (2) Advanced non-specific software; (3) Text editing and layout design; (4) Information mining, corpora and databases; (5) Undefined; (6) Terminology; (7) Computer-assisted translation; (8) Project management; and (9) Machine translation.

The figure shows that not all groups are present in the data set. In fact, no references were made to terminology management technologies. Those which are present, though, appear in different amounts, being Microsoft Word (n=11) the most cited one from group #3, together with Microsoft Excel (n=4) and Google Docs (n=4). Among CAT tools (group #7), Trados Studio (n=5), MemoQ (n=4) and Memsource (n=3) are the ones that appear more frequently. Regarding MT tools, only two references are made to tools used in class: DeepL (n=2) and KantanMT (n=1), although the latter is used in an MT module.

References

Sánchez-Castany, Roser. 2022. "Teaching translation technologies: an analysis of a corpus of syllabi for Translation and Interpreting undergraduate degrees in Spain." In *The Human Translator in the 2020s*, edited by Gary Massey, Elsa Huertas Barros, and David Katan. London: Routledge.