Abdelhafid Boussouf University Center of Mila

Faculty of SNV

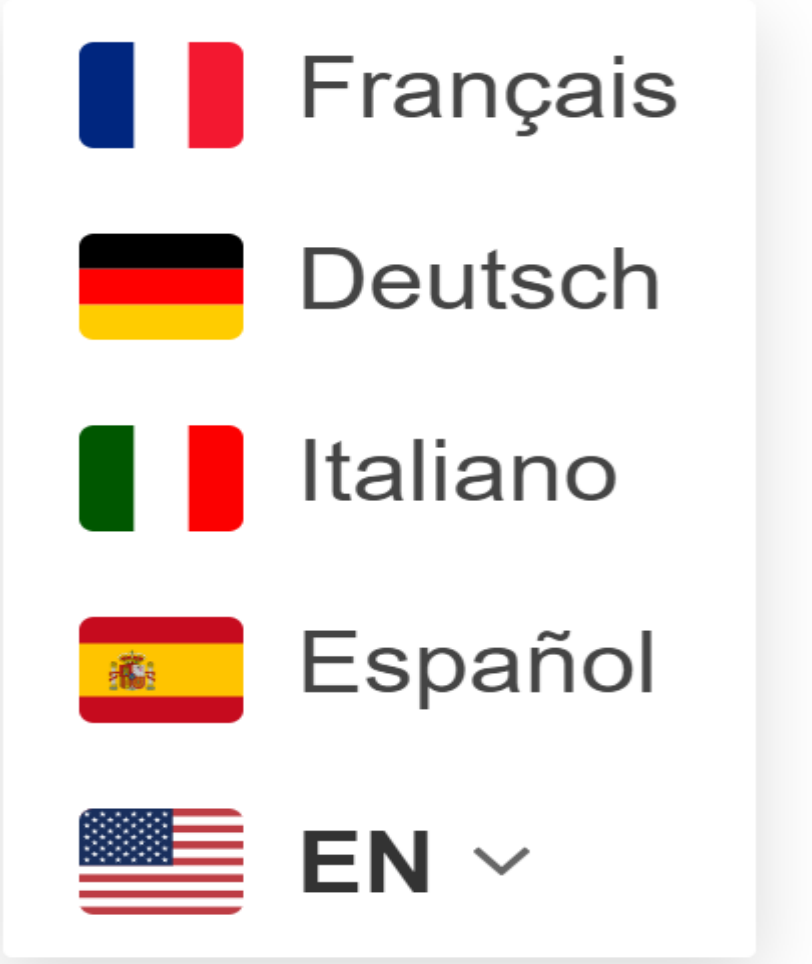
Common Core Natural and Life Sciences

1st year

Module T.C.E 2 COMMUNICATION AND EXPRESSION TECHNIQUES 2 (English)

Course N-02

2. Translation



2. Translation

The word **Translate** comes from Latin:

Trans: Across عبر
Late : carry تحمل
It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents in toanother language. Good translation should be informative, communicative accurate.

Example:

I compare thee to a summer's day?
Shallهل اشبهك بيوم الصيف
Compare to : اشبه ب Compare with : يقارن به
There are various types or methods of translation that adaptes, above them **scientific translation.**

2.1. Scientific translation

Is the translation of scientific texts, thus a special knowledge will be required. These texts require a deep knowledge of both the source and target languages, as well as a proper understanding of the subject.. Sometimes the scientists have developed a high degree of linguistic knowledge, which they apply to the translation of texts in their field of expertise. **Scientific translation** focuses on scholarly materials, including journal articles, academic theses, research papers, science webinars, etc. Here are some fields of study that often require translation

- **Medicine and pharmacology**: clinical trials, legal documents, research results.
- **Life sciences**: papers on biology, astronomy, zoology, chemistry, geology, physics;
- **Social science**: papers on anthropology, sociology, psychology, political science, economics;
- **Mathematics**

It's never easy to translate **domain-specific terms** and **jargon**, but in scientific translation, this problem sprouts even more nuances and challenges. Scientists often introduce new terms in their research papers, and for the translator, it is quite a challenging task to choose a correctway to adapt the new word to the target language. To solve this problem, a specialist require both **experience** and **expertise or** a **scientific translator**, which has to be:

- Fluent in the source language;
- Fluent in the target language;
- Well-educated in translation techniques;
- An expert in the chosen field of study.

The expertise of professional translators in the field is enormous. Becoming an expert

inscientific translation is a challenge within.

2.2. Techniques of translation

how to translate terminology in the first place? Translation experts use a variety of methods toensure the terminology in the target language perfectly matches one in the source. Take a lookat some of them:

2.2.1. Transliteration النقل الحرفي /: The original term is described in letters of the target language. The expert must explain the term, especially if it was never used in the target language before.

Example:
Methodology: ميتدولوجي
جغرافيا: geography

Example of nouns that have not equivalents in target language :

2.2.2. Borrowing الاقتراض

In this method, the translator uses the word in the target text in the same form as it was in a source text. This technique is used when there is no equivalent to the wordin a target language or it's a new word introduced by the author of the original document. borrowed words usually written in italics.
example,
Technique : ……التقنية
Pizza : ……بيتزا
Mechanism :……ميكانيزم / آلية
Internet : ……إنترنت
Transposiotion : ……الإنتقال

It is a method of translation that involves replacing one word class with another withoutchanging the the meaning of the message
إنها طريقة للترجمة تتضمن استبدال فئة كلمة بأخرى دون تغيير معنى الرسالة

Example:

She got seriously ill last night :……لقد أصيبت بمرض خطير الليلة الماضية

2.2.3 Equivalence. التكافؤ

Is a strategy to describe the same situation by using structural methods for producing equivalenttext, or a technique uses a completely different expression to transmit the same meaning. Usedin proverbs and sayings idioms

Examples proverbs and saying
Better be in silent than speak ill : ……السكوت خير من الكلام البذيء
To err is human : ……..كل ابن آدم خطاء

The **final** and correct **translation version should** meet the following criteria:

- **A separate term**/phrase is appropriately translated within the context;
- Every term is compliant to a **specific term system** used in the original text (translatortakes into account the chosen field of study);
- The similarities/differences of specific terms are accounted for **based on sourcematerial**.

These methods alone won't allow just everyone to translate the scientific text, but in the handsof the professionals, they are a sharp weapon.

*Be clear and concise كن واضحًا وموجزًا

Clarity and concision are the main stylistic goals of scientific translation, which must convey the exact meaning of the original text. Finding the right words can be a struggle sometimes and it can also create repetitiveness in the text, as synonyms of certain words can be rather ambiguous and more suitable for literary work. Avoiding repetitions can sometimes be extremely hard. This is why the translator must have a scientific background that allows her or him to play with the terminology without changing the meaning of the text.

* An eye on the mistakes in the original text انتبه إلى الأخطاء الموجودة في الن الأصلي

What is also common among scientific translators is their ability to correct the small mistakesin the original text, as they will be the persons that will read the document most attentively.
Common mistakes in scientific work include: inconsistencies between numbers listed in tables, accompanying diagrams showing something else than they should or tables referred toby non-obvious symbols. In this case, the translator is advised to correct such mistakes in brackets or footnotes.

*Play with structure and meaning العب بالبنية والمعنى

If the syntactic and lexical features of the language differ, it is sometimes necessary to completely recast certain sentences. In this case, the translator will have some work to do interms of structure and meaning. This is one of those times when keeping the sense of a sentence intact can be a real challenge

*Pay attention to numbers and symbols انتبه إلى الأرقام والرموز

In science you will come across a lot of numbers, formulas, diagrams and symbols, which must not be ignored in the process of translation. The sense of a whole page or

even chaptercan be altered if the translator adds the wrong number or symbol. To avoid this, he must understand very well the topic. Afterwards, he must pay a lot of attention to all the little things. This requires patience and analytical skills, qualities that are indispensable for a scientific translator.

*Always proof read your translation

At the end of your translation, you should always proofread the texts yourself first and then ask a second translator to proofread your work as well. Ideally, ask other translators who have experience in the field. This way, all the mistakes that you did not notice will becorrected. In case some concepts from the original text are really unclear to you, you can communicate this to the author (if possible) or with the client. It is always better to ask forclarifications, than leaving your work unclear.

*Adapt your style to the type of document

In science, you will come across different types of documents that require different degrees of formality. If you are translating academic work, you will need to find a very elevated style with complex phrases and less common words. On the other hand, if we are talking about manuals or drug instructions, the translation must be less formal. This type of documents is going to be read by normal people or beginners in the field of science. This is why the language must be more accessible and easy to understand