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Faculty of Letters and Languages
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Dissertation:
ACADEMIC MASTER
Domain: Letters and Foreign Languages
Major: Translation Arabic - English

Submitted by:

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Title:

**LOCALIZATION IN TRANSLATING OILFIELD
POSITIONS IN WORK CERTIFICATES IN ALGERIA.
“INVESTIGATING THE ACCURACY AND CHAOS”**

**Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
obtaining of Master Degree in Translation Studies**

**Publically defended
On: June 15th 2019**

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Academic Year: 2018/2019

DEDICATION

All praises to Allah, who helped me to finish this work

To my parents, my brothers and sisters,

To my employer and colleagues,

To all people who care about me,

Abdennour HAMDI

DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my family and my friends. Preferable words of gratitude to my beloved parents and those words of encouragement, support and believing in me. A special thanks to my wife, and to the whole of the Department of English Language and Letters, to my family those who helped me in any way possible and contribute to our dissertation.

I also dedicate this dissertation to my friends who have supported me throughout giving hope. I will always appreciate all your wishes.

Abderraouf BELMEHDI

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First of all, thanks are due to Allah the Almighty

Our deepest gratitude goes to our supervisor

Prof.Dr.Jamel Goui

for his endless encouragement, patience, guidance and support

to finish this dissertation. We owe him a lot being the

Responsible of this major.

Thank you very much.

Our special thanks to all teachers of the English Department,

Finally, we would like to thank the jury members for having

accepted to examine this dissertation. We appreciate your

careful reading and your valuable comments.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MML	Multimedia Localization
AVT	Audiovisual Translation
ST	Source Text
TT	Target Text
SLT	Source Language Text
TLT	Target Language Text

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Abstract

Nowadays, the translation of oilfield positions from English into Arabic in work certificates becomes a main topic due to several reasons. The vast oilfields in Arab countries on one side, and the Western petroleum and technological developments and investments on the other side are the reason to gain attention to this topic for its importance. However, this matter shall not be easy due to some obstacles which make hard the process of translation and translators. Accordingly, this study is conducted to remove the ambiguity and problems encountered during the process of translating oilfield positions in work certificates in Algeria, then providing suggestions as solutions and procedures to be applied to overcome obstacles during translating, notably technical terms in the oilfield domain, this paper shall study as well a selection of samples and examples of work certificates including oilfield positions translated or to be translated from English into Arabic using techniques and providing results.

Keywords: Localization, oilfield positions translation, work certificates, procedures.

المخلص

تعد ترجمة الوظائف في المجال النفطي من اللغة الانكليزية إلى اللغة العربية بشكل عام و في شهادات العمل بشكل خاص من أهم المواضيع التي تكتسي طابع الجدية على نحو متزايد في الوقت الحاضر. فالحقول البترولية العربية الشاسعة والوفيرة من جهة ؛ و التطورات والإستثمارات النفطية و التكنولوجية الغربية من جهة أخرى دفعتنا و بقدر كبير في زيادة لفت الإنتباه و جلب الأنظار نحو هذا الموضوع لأهميته المتزايدة ؛ إلا أن هذا الأمر لا يخلو من بعض العقبات التي تحول دون إتمام عملية الترجمة و بذلك يصعب على المترجمين إتمام مهامهم ؛ و من هنا جاءت هذه الدراسة لتزيل الغموض وتبين هذه الإشكالات و العراقيل التي هي في مواجهة عملية ترجمة مفردات و تسميات الوظائف في المجال النفطي الواردة في شهادات العمل في الجزائر؛ و تقديم بعض الإقتراحات كحل و إجراءات يجب إتباعها لتفادي مثل هذه العوائق من أجل أن نخلص في النهاية إلى تدليل العقبات و ممارسة عملية الترجمة بصفة عامة و تلك التي تتسم بالتقنية في المجال النفطي؛ كما تشمل أيضا هذه الدراسة على عينات و نماذج منتقاة تدرج ضمن ترجمة تسميات الوظائف في شهادات العمل من اللغة الأنكليزية إلى اللغة العربية وتبين الطرق المتبعة في ذلك و أيضا نتائج التحاليل المنبثقة عن ذلك.

الكلمات المفتاحية: أقلمة؛ ترجمة وظائف المجال النفطي؛ شهادات العمل؛ الإجراءات.

Résumé

La traduction des fonctions dans le domaine pétrolier de l'Anglais vers l'Arabe dans les certificats de travail est désormais un sujet principal pour plusieurs raisons. Les champs pétroliers étendus des pays arabes, d'une part, et les développements et les investissements pétroliers et technologiques en Occident, sont les raisons ayant attiré plus d'attention sur ce sujet. Cependant, ce sujet n'est pas exempté de certains obstacles qui rendent difficile l'opération de traduction. En conséquence, cette étude a pour objet de lever l'ambiguïté et les problèmes rencontrés lors de l'opération de traduction des fonctions de domaine pétrolier dans les certificats de travail en Algérie, puis proposer des solutions et procédures à appliquer pour surmonter ces obstacles, notamment de termes techniques. Cette étude est également effectuée sur une sélection d'échantillons et d'exemples de certificats de travail, y compris des fonctions de domaine pétrolier, traduits ou à traduire de l'Anglais vers l'Arabe.

Mots-clés : localisation, traduction des fonctions de domaine pétrolier, certificats de travail, procédures.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Statement of the problem

Considering the development of sciences and technologies in different fields and domains. Nowadays, translation has become an important discipline that bridges the gaps and paves the ways for intercultural communication between peoples of different languages.

English is among the most spoken languages of technological and scientific productions, so the studies of translation in different domains are improving and progressing constantly.

The topic of translating oilfield positions from English into Arabic is raised to shed light on the difficulties and problems that the translator may encounter while dealing with technical and specialized terminology used in oilfield positions.

Aims of the study

This study aims at evaluating translations made between English and Arabic of oilfield position titles in work certificates in Algeria, by stating the differences and difficulties of translating the terminology of oilfield positions from English into Arabic.

Research question

This study is directed and intends to answer the following main question:

To what extent does translator succeed to provide the right oilfield position name from English into Arabic in Algeria?

To answer the main with accuracy, some sub-questions were raised to help out treating the topic carefully, these questions are as follows:

Could the translator suggest an accurate translation in oilfield positions titles that might be sued in all Arab countries?

Is Algeria differently translating oilfield positions compared to other Arab countries? Or translation is just made with same appropriateness.

What are the difficulties that might encounter the translator while dealing with specialized and technical terminology related position names?

Research hypotheses

It is hypothesized that difficulties faced by translators in technical texts are result of lack of specialized terminology in Arabic language, and the translator should likely start creating words or terms containing the meaning intended in the original even if they are not common in other spaces.

It is hypothesized as well that translators into Arabic mainly have a set of already made ready names for the positions agreed by most Arab countries; accordingly, they start immediately rendering positions names all confidently.

Methodology

Evaluating translation in oilfield position titles along with investigating the difficulties facing translators can be achieved through this study; some work and experience certificates of some oil companies operating in Hassi Messaoud Algeria were randomly chosen. A selection of positions of oilfield and drilling operations was made. These work certificates comprise technical and specialized terminologies that shall be classified and an analysis of their translations made in Algeria and abroad shall be conducted purposing checking the correctness in serving the equivalence and meaning comparing to the job duties of each one of them.

Structure of the study

This study is divided into two parts: a theoretical and a practical one. The theoretical part consists of two chapters and the practical part consists of one chapter of a practical nature.

The first chapter of the theoretical part provides an overview about the localization and its different types, than stating some translation techniques used in localization such as borrowing, adaptation, equivalence and transcription.

The second chapter of the theoretical part focuses on oilfield positions and defining the work certificates in general, then discussing the importance of localization in translating these oilfield positions from English into Arabic.

In the practical part, we applied an analytical study on some work and experience certificates of different oilfield companies in terms of technical and specialized terminology used in these certificates and then discussing the translations made for the same position by local translator and other Arabic translator abroad.

The information provided in the theoretical part are applied on the corpus through a process of approximation between English and Arabic to find out adequate and acceptable results.

Literature review

Previous researches have studied localization and technical translation from different aspects, mainly in the article made by Christian LAKO who discussed the way in which localization, translation and other associated concepts relate to one another. As well as the article of Anthony Pym on “Localization from the Perspective of Translation Studies: Overlaps in the Digital Divide?” in which he states the role of localization process to overlook the full range of effects that can be achieved by translations. He shows also how the findings of Translation Studies might help one understand the power of localization to influence the development

of languages and cultures. Another researches has been conducted on translating oil industry from terminology aspectbetween English and Arabic. This project shall focus on translating oilfield position aspect in contrast of the previous ones.

Hence, this study shall show the importance of enriching the Arabic glossary in oilfield terminology in order to keep up with the progress of technologies and development in this field.

THEORETICAL PART

**CHAPTER I:
LOCALIZATION IN
TRANSLATION.**

THEORETICAL PART

CHAPTER I: Localization in translation

I-1- Introduction

This chapter intends to investigate and to examine the use of localization in translation in general, then stating and providing definitions of the different types of localization given by some scholars and researchers, including but not limited to globalization and internationalization.

I-2- Definition of localization in language

Localization is the process of adapting and adjusting words and terms to accommodate the language differences in specific fields, mainly cultural, political and legal aspects. The term localization (أقلمة) is used in many domains for the purpose of adapting a product to situations in different fields.

Localization is the translation and the adaptation of term by representing a specific combination of language, region, and character encoding. Example: the term “technician” is translated into Arabic as “فني” in some Arab countries (Middle East) and as “تقني” in other countries (Algeria for instance).

In other words, localization describes the process of making a product, language system, or technical context available, comprehensible and understandable for a different market, society, or environment in a different language or a different cultural context. So it is the process of adapting it for a group of people different from the group of people its producers belong to. It is therefore more than just translation of words.

I-2-1- Localization and internationalization

Anthony Pym has suggested another term in his book *The Moving Text: localization, translation, and distribution*: “internationalization is the process of

generalizing a product so that it can handle multiple languages and conventions, without the need for redesign”(Anthony Pym, 2004: p29) which means that localization is part of globalization and internationalization in some aspects.

“Internationalization primarily consists of abstracting the functionality of a product way from any particular language so the language support can be added back simply, without worry that language specific features will pose a problem when the term is localized”. (Fry, 2003: 14).

Localization is not merely the term used in translation studies or translation only, but it is also used in multilingual project management, software and online helping engineering and they are all related to internationalizing. Translation and localization are sometimes used interchangeably but they express different meanings.

“The terms of globalization, internationalization, localization and translation fit together as a “bull’s eye” diagram. Globalization envelopes the entire concept of taking your product line global. Internationalization is performed so that the product can then be localized. Finally, translation is the “base” component of the entire process as it represents the language transformation”. (Watkins, 2002: 4)

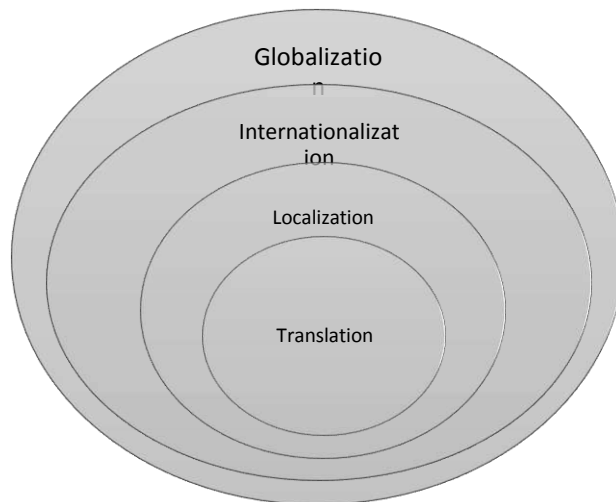


Figure 01: Bull’s eye diagram of translation and localization

I-2-2-Translation and localization

Bert Esselink (2000) has stated that localization is parallel with the development of the source term to enable simultaneous shipment of all language versions, here we find that sometimes it is difficult to draw the limits between localization and translation, for instance, the translation of software strings may often start while the software product is still in beta phase.

Local market and legal requirement are the main reasons why software publishers localize their product manuals, to enhance selling performance.

Internationalization artificially guarantees a move from one version to many locals; whereas localization tends to be based on specific pairs of locals (source to target) and an assumption of naturalness.

Internationalization seeks to establish the equivalence with respect to function fields; whereas localization tends to be more backward, looking and seeking comparison with a source intention.

3- Types of localization

As the concept of localization is wide and serves a multidisciplinary fields, it is necessary to state the types of localization in translation.

I-3-1- Software localization

Software localization is the translation and geographical adaptation of a software or web product, including the software itself and all related product documentation.

“If we speak of software we mean all non-material components of an electronic system, which can be software such as operating systems, compilers, hardware drivers, utilities and testing tools on one hand and application software such as databases, image manipulation, office application suites, desktop publishing,

games, etc. on the other. It should be possible for users in different locales using different languages to make use of localized software systems without difficulties: this is the overall aim of localization efforts”. (Sandrini, 2008).

Rosan Collins, (2001) has mentioned that translation of content from one language into another can be partially supported by translation software, but in most cases, human intervention is needed because direct translation may change the meaning of the content.

I-3-2- Multimedia localization

Multimedia localization (MML) is the process of localizing not only written texts, but also audio and video content. This content can take the form of films, product videos or e-learning courses. The process of multimedia localization generally comprises the following steps:

I-3-2-1 Transcription: in the first step, conversion of audio texts into typed, all of the source material must be compiled. Spoken text is transcribed and all on-screen texts are organized in the form of a script.

I-3-2-2 Timecode creation: each text segment in the script is assigned a timecode, defining the beginning, the duration and the end of each spoken segment. The timecode will later be used to check the length of the translated segments and time the finished audio track.

I-3-2-3 Translation: The task of translating a multimedia project (often referred to as “audiovisual translation,” or AVT) involves unique challenges, which distinguish this process from other types of translation. In addition to ensuring that content and style are translated correctly, the translator must ensure that the translated text is of the appropriate length, that the audio material sounds natural when spoken

and that video and audio content remain in sync. The length of the translation must be meticulously checked against the source material and adjusted as necessary. The translated text is then sent to the customer for approval. In some cases, detailed pronunciation guides are created to ensure that proper nouns and foreign language words are pronounced correctly by the voice talent.

I-3-2-4Voice recording or subtitling: After the customer has approved the script, the final text is taken to a recording studio where it is recorded – through dubbing or voice over – by a professional speaker. If needed, the customer may choose to observe or manage the recording in real time, either in person or via telephone. In the audio post-production phase, the final voice track is cleaned, mastered and precisely timed to match the video content.

As an alternative, the multimedia project can be subtitled. In this case, the translation is displayed in the form of a one to two-line text at the bottom edge of the screen. The subtitle text is timed to appear alongside the original spoken content.

I-3-2-5Video production: To complete the multimedia localization process, it is also necessary to replace all on-screen texts with translated content that conforms to local conventions. In the video post-production phase, the finished voice track is combined with the video material and rendered in the appropriate format.

The result of this complex process is a fully localized product which is perfectly honed to meet the needs of the target market

4- Translation techniques to be used in localization.

In the domain of localization and translation, the techniques used by most of translators to provide the accurate equivalent term from SL into the TL are summarized in the followings:

I-4-1- Borrowing:

Thomason and Kaufman (1988: 37) define borrowing as follows:

“Borrowing is the incorporation of foreign features into a group's native language by speakers of that language: the native language is maintained but is changed by the addition of the incorporated features.”

Borrowing is a translation technique that involves carrying over of a word or expression from the ST in the TT. The translator make a choice to use the same word position in the target text as it is found in the source text.

I-4-2- Adaptation:

Adaptation as a translation technique is defined by J.P. Vinay and J. Darblenet (1958): “*adaptation is a procedure, which can be used whenever the context referred to in the original text does not exist in the culture of the target text. It is the creation of an equivalence of the same value applicable in different situation than that of the source language*”. Adaptation is a cultural element that replaces the SLT with one that is better suited to the culture of the TL. This achieves a more familiar and comprehensive text.

Peter Newmark considers adaptation as cultural equivalence (cultural substitution), which is a special case of equivalence, (Vinay, 1995: 39).

In other words, equivalence is a procedure which replicates the same situation as in the original whilst using completely different wording. For example;

I-4-3 Arabization

According to Ghazala (1995), arabization is the translation of technical terms into Arabic. This technical translation deals with specialized terms such as financial, medical, scientific and commercial... etc. Since the term is new to Arabic language, the technique of arabization is used to overcome this obstacle and provide a sense and meaning to the term in Arabic language. Arabization comprises four methods to conduct this technique, such as transcription, neutralization, translation and coinage. Transcription is used by translator as a last choice of providing equivalent of technical term, for example; “**Rafik works in this company in the capacity of snubbing technician**”; this expression is translated into Arabic as: “يشغل رفيق في هذه الشركة في منصب تقني سنوبيغ”. The term “**snubbing**” is transliterated as it is into Arabic despite of there is an equivalent term in Arabic “الزجر”. However, and in case of accuracy and providing new term in TL, “the best method of arabization is the coinage; it is the introduction of new terms that have not been in use in Arabic language beforehand”. (Ghazala 1998: 162).

I-5 Technical and specialized translation

Technical and specialized translations are two concepts that were fully or studied by scholars in the field of translation studies. It is a term used in translation schools or in the translation business.

I-5-1 Technical translation

The world of translation is vast and varied, there are many different translation service types including but not limited to technical translation, judicial translation and scientific translation. Technical translation is considered as a type of specialized translation, which deals with materials related to scientific and technical subjects and uses specialized terminology of the scientific or

technical field involved. The purpose of technical translation is to provide new technical information to a new audience in another language.

I-5-2 Specialized translation

Considering the development of sciences and technologies nowadays, translation has become an important discipline bridging the gaps between different languages for a best exchanging of knowledge and experiences.

Specialized translation deals with specific domains such as religious texts, financial documents, medical reports and legal texts... which contain special terminology. Translator might be specialized in a specific field if he/she acquires advanced concepts of the relevant field. However, the level of understanding required to translate specialized texts is less than the level possessed by practitioners of that field. Sometimes even experienced translators should have recourse to practitioners to get some clarification and assistance in the subject matter.

I-6 Conclusion

As a part of internationalization and globalization, the localization process is most generally related to the cultural adaptation and translation of software, and websites, as well as audio/voiceover, video, or other multimedia content, and less frequently to any written translation (which may also involve cultural adaptation processes). Localization can be done (in regarding the importance of translation techniques) for regions or countries where people speak different languages or where the same language is spoken, taking into consideration the appearance of technical and specialized translation.

**CHAPTER II:
TRANSLATING OILFIELD
POSITIONS IN WORK
CERTIFICATES.**

Chapter II: Translating oilfield positions in work certificates

II-1- Introduction

The process of translation into Arabic has a global importance according to its widely usage. More than 20 countries use Arabic as their official language, i.e. the Arabic language is spoken by a huge number of people.

According to the statistics of the U.S. Energy Information Administration, the Arab world is containing 4 of 10 largest oil producers in the world. This is the reason that makes the importance and the necessity for translation from English into Arabic in this domain.

Talking about the need for translation in the oilfield sector, special emphasize will be given to the analysis of translating oilfield positions in work certificates which represent a symbol of a relation between the employee with his/her company, and also to see the differences at the level of the concept on both English and Arabic languages during translation.

II-2- Definition of Position “job title”.

According to “Dictionary.com” Position refers to a post of employment. Job is colloquial for position, and applies to any work from lowest to highest in an organization: a job as cook, as manager. “Place” and “situation” are both mainly used today in reference to a position that is desired or being applied for; situation is the general word in the business world: Situations Wanted; place is used rather of domestic employment: He is looking for a place as a gardener.

Position in this context is equivalent to the 'Job Title' (for example, Assistant Driller “مساعد حفار”, Derrickman of Derrickhand “عامل على برج الحفارة”, millwright fitter “مركب آلات ميكانيكية” etc.)

At the beginning of any work relation at any company, the candidate for the position shall receive before his/her recruitment a document entitled “job descriptions”; it defines a particular job, it states the purpose of the job and relation with other jobs, it contains job title, section or department, objectives, list of duties, responsibilities, relationship with people related to the job (inside/outside), work environment, hours of work, paid holidays, sick leave, salary, overtime, bonus, indemnities and other benefits, etc. Job description enables the candidate to make a decision as to whether he/she should accept the

job or decline it, and also helps him/her perform duties with full understanding and without doubts.

II-3 The concept of job and position

As mentioned in section II-2 above, position includes the job; i.e. job is the duties performed at a particular position. For example if someone asks: “who are you in this Company?” you tell him your position in the company, such as *Driller* (حفار/عامل حفر), but if someone asks you “what do you do here?” you say the 'job' you do (literally): “I am a *Driller* (حفار/عامل حفر) working in drilling rig under supervision of the *Toolpusher* (رئيس ورشة الحفر) charged in drilling operations on the platform.

II-4 Introducing the oilfield positions

Oil companies all over the world recruit specialized and experienced employees to perform duties related to its activity. Oilfield positions are characterized by the technicality of duties related to machines and special equipment involved in oil and gas operations. Each position requires a set of conditions and qualifications to be met by the employee; “The work is very intensive and physical. Work shall be completed in all weather conditions. Many employers will provide training to new employees, but if you already have the necessary tickets (certification), companies will save themselves the expense by hiring you.” (Sidney Job Service. July 2011)

Therefore, the employees shall receive a document confirming their duties performed during the work relation; this document comprises a series of titles and names: certificate of experience, letter of experience, work certificate...

II-5 The concept of work certificate

During the work relation between the employer and the employee, some documents shall be issued and delivered, such as the employment contract, amendments, letters of commitment, formal notices...etc. The most significant document to be issued for the employee during or at the end of any work relationship confirming his duties and jobs performed is the certificate of employment or work certificate.

According to the article 330a of the Swiss Code of obligations stating that:

"The worker may at any time request from the employer a certificate showing the nature and duration of the employment relationship as well as the quality of his work and conduct." There are two types of work certificates: the (final) work certificate that is handed at the end of the work relationship and the intermediary work certificate that can be requested at any time, for example when moving to another position within the company or in case of a change in hierarchy.

The employer is required to issue this document for the employee and include all necessary information: name of the employer "Company title" at the top, then the details of the employee such as his full name, insurance number, job duties and the duration of each one, reasons of termination of the work relation and likely a brief testimonial about the evaluation of the employee's skills and conduct during this relation. Laws and regulations vary between companies and even countries regarding the issuance of work certificates. Some companies are entitled to issue the work certificate during or at the end of the employment relation or upon request of the employee for administrative purposes or to record the experience for future endeavors. The company shall retain the information of the employee's relation even after ten (10) year of termination. Neglecting to issue such certificate by the company is considered as a punishable offence by law provisions.

Some multinational companies require a translated work certificate to determine exactly the appropriate duties according to the need to that position.

II-6 Use of translation in oilfield position titles

Companies or even the employees shall have recourse to translate their documents for many purposes, such as for visa applications or work permits abroad. Translators may face some difficulties in translating some specialized terminologies used in oilfield industry. However, the translator is imposed to find whatever solution to resolve the inevitable issue of specialized terminology to be translated from one language into another.

II-6-1 Translating technical terms in oilfield positions

Oil and gas domain uses a special terminology for the different positions and jobs involved. These special terminology is constantly developing and upgrading, notably in English language which is the dominating language so far in technology and science. Due to the lack of technical terminology in Arabic language, translating technical terms from English into Arabic becomes a real challenge for translator to provide accurate and equivalent terms. Therefore, translator

II-6-2 Use of translation techniques

While translation oilfield position between English and Arabic, the most translation techniques used are borrowing, adaptation and Arabization. The purpose to use these techniques in such specialized context is to provide accurate and meaningful equivalent terminology in the TT.

II-7 Conclusion

This part of study dealt with oilfield positions terminology translation. it introduced the process of translation from English into Arabic -in this domain- and its importance for the Arab world; so, it is found that the Arabic language is suffering a lack of oilfield equivalent terminology, in this regard it is a great need to opt for technical terminology translation in order to enrich their language vocabulary in the oilfield sector and keeping in line with current technological development. This chapter has presented a definition of “job” studying it along with “position” by introducing them in the oilfield sector. However, it is important to distinguish between the two terms because the word “position” may refer to the meaning of the work performed or description in the company, unlike the word “job” which include a meaning of the role of the employee.

Work certificate (experience certificate) is the most principal document during or after the work relationship between the employer and the employee which comprises details of both of them and shall be given upon request of the employee when necessary in the extent where the law provisions allows. Many organisms and authorities may require translated work certificates, in this case translator may encounter problems in translating some oilfield positions mentioned in these certificates, however they should determine exactly and correctly translated position using any strategies or techniques available in order to facilitate the operation and overcome all the obstacles.

PRACTICAL PART

**CHAPTER III:
INVESTIGATING THE
ACCURACY IN
TRANSLATING OILFIELD
POSITIONS**

PRACTICAL PART

Chapter III: Investigating the accuracy in translating oilfield positions

III-1 Introduction

This chapter aims at evaluating and investigating the accuracy of translations made in oilfield positions in a variety of work certificates of some oil companies, taking into account the terminology and techniques used for translation from English into Arabic.

Most of the national and multinational companies in the region of Hassi Messaoud operate in oil and gas exploration or related oil services using English language as a first or second language (*whereas French is the first foreign language used in Algeria*) in their correspondences and writings; and considering that English is the most rich language in term of technical terminology, notably in oil and gas domain, it is remarkably noticed that rendering meaning of terms from English into Arabic has created headache and lexical chaos for most of the translators dealing with this kind of terminologies. For this reason, a study has been conducted through the following corpus.

III-2 Definition of the corpus

The corpus is made of a collection content of certificates of employment, work certificates and experience certificates serving the purpose of confirming the position and duties performed during work relationship of the employee in the company, some of them are issued in English others are issued in French but with a job title in English. The most of positions stated in the selected work certificates are related to the oil and energy or oil services domain, whether in Algeria or abroad. The aim of analyzing this corpus is to investigate the accuracy in translation these oilfield positions in work certificates in Algeria or abroad.

III-3 Analysis of the corpus.

The analysis of the corpus is comparison between translations made in Algeria by an Official Translation Office and translation of other entities abroad in order to investigate the accuracy of these translations into Arabic whether in local or overseas.

III-3-1 Methodology of the analysis

The qualitative method shall be adopted in the analysis of the corpus. It shall enlighten the issue of accuracy of translations of oilfield positions in work certificate into Arabic.

III-3-2 Analysis

The following examples shall be studied and analyzed to study and discuss the accurateness of translations into Arabic whether in local or overseas.

III-3-2-1 Example 01

EXPERIENCE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. ~~CHAUHAN HIRALAL~~
INDIAN nationality holding the following details:
Passport No: ~~XNXXNXXN~~
Date of Birth: 29-04-1974
Has worked as **CHARGEHAND EQUIPMENT** in following companies:

COMPANY	PROJECT	PERIOD
INLAND ROAD TRANSPORT	INDIA	01-01-1995 TO 01-11-2001
ONSHORE CONSTRUCTION	INDIA	14-07-2007 TO 30-07-2006
BOKARO INDUSTRIAL WORKS	INDIA	27-02-2008 TO 17-07-2014

The Company certifies that he is qualified with good conduct and behavior.
This certificate is issued at his request and be used to the extent permitted by law
That Whom It May Concern

Figure 02: Position of “Chargehand Equipment”.

In this example, an experience certificate, serving the same purpose as a work certificate, issued for an employee who has worked intermittently in different companies in the capacity of “**CHARGEHAND EQUIPMENT**”.

This experience certificate comprises basic information of any standard work certificate, such as full name, date of birth, nationality and passport number.

It starts with the expression “this is to certify that...” which is translated into Arabic as “شهادة على أن...” then stating the name of the employee with his personnel information such as nationality, date of birth and passport number. After that, the job title is mentioned and written in capital letters, which is considered as the main information in a work certificate. The position of this employee is a “**Chargehand Equipment**” who is in charge, according to the job description, of service and

maintain plant and tools to a high standard, organize and monitor workload of workshop staff, liaise closely with Depot/Workshop Administrator/Foreman. (see chargehand job description in appendix).

This position is translated into Arabic as “مسؤول عمال العتاد” by a translation office abroad (see figure 03 below).

It is noticed as well in this example, the periods and different companies in which the employee has performed his duties.

شهادة خبرة

تشهد بأن السيد: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
هندي الجنسية المولود بتاريخ 1974-04-29
الحامل لجواز سفر رقم ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
كان يعمل بمنصب مسؤول عمال المعدات لدى الشركات الآتية:

الشركة	المشروع	الفترة
انلاند رود ترانسبورت	الهند	1995-01-01 إلى 2001-11-01
أنشور للبناء	الهند	2006-07-30 إلى 2007-07-14
بوكارو للأشغال الصناعية	الهند	2014-07-17 إلى 2008-02-27

و تشهد الشركة بإمتهانه في العمل و حسن سيرته و سلوكه
و قد منحت له هذه الشهادة بناء على طلبه و تستعمل في حدود ما يسمح به القانون
وذلك لمن يهمه الأمر

Figure 03: Arabic translation provided by the company based in UAE.

The table below shall provide more details about this example:

Position	Job description	Arabic translation	
		Local translation	Translation made abroad
Chargehand Equipment	Service and maintain plant and tools to a high standard, organize and monitor workload of workshop staff, liaise closely with Depot/Workshop Administrator/Foreman	رئيس فريق العتاد	مسؤول عمال العتاد

Table 01: Details and translation of the position

III-3-2-2 Example 02

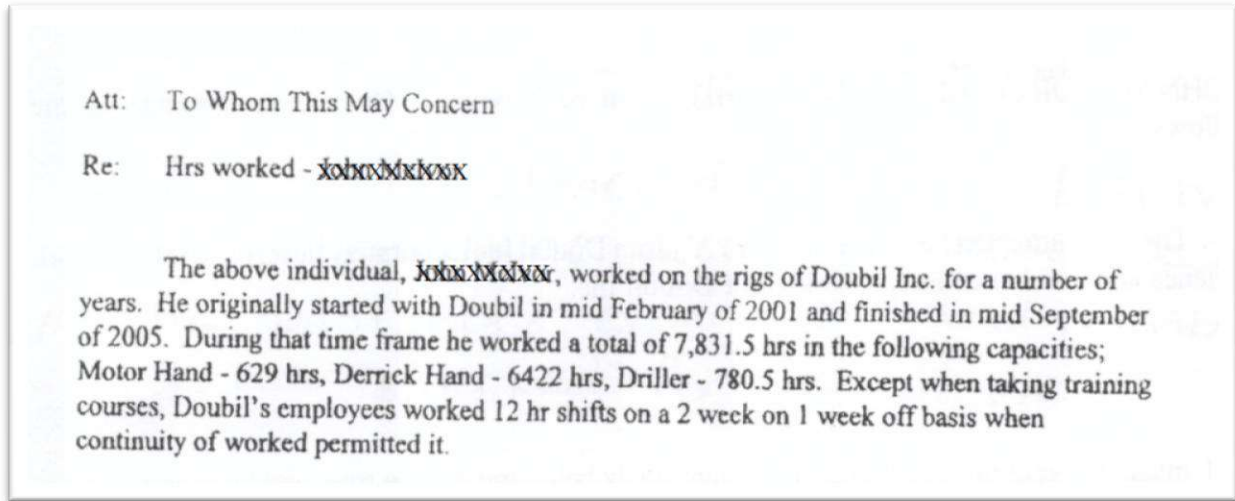


Figure 04: Position of “Motor hand – Derrick hand – Driller.

It is noticed in this document that it comprises all information and characteristics of a work certificate but it has another title instead of it; “To Whom it May Concern”. It plays the same role as the work certificate in which it states the full name of the company and its address, the name of the holder, the details of his position and periods of work. It starts with: “the above individual xxx, worked on the rigs of Doubil Inc. for a number of years” which is translated into Arabic by the Official Translation Office in Hassi Messaoud as “اشتغل العامل المذكور اسمه أعلاه xxx في آلات ” الحفر التابعة لشركة دوبيل لبضع سنوات “He originally started with Doubil in mid February of 2001 and finished in mid September of 2005” translated into Arabic as “وقد بدأ العمل أصلاً بشركة دوبيل في منتصف ”شهر فبراير من عام 2001 وانها في منتصف شهر سبتمبر سنة 2005 after that, they stated the positions held by this employee and the hourly volume of each one, as well as the shift system applied for all employees working in the company.

The positions mentioned in this work certificate are: **Motor Hand – Derrick Hand – Driller.**

The table below shall provide more details about this example:

Position	Job description	Arabic translation	
		Local translation	Translation made abroad
Motor Hand	mechanical operations on the rig, operate and maintain the rigs diesel and electric engines	عامل محرك الحفر	عامل صيانة وتصليح المحركات
Derrick Hand	handling pipe in the derrick or mast while pulling out or running into the hole, measuring mud density and conducts the Marsh funnel viscosity test	عامل على برج الحفارة	عامل في آلة الحفر
Driller	verify the equipment and record the data into a log, responsible for the equipment and the safety of his crew members during all operations	عامل في آلة الحفر	حفار

Table 02: Details and translation of the position

In the first position “**Motor hand**”, referring to its job description, is in charge of: all mechanical operations on the rig, including the diesel generators. In other words in another source, the Motor hand provides manual labor as required to operate and maintain the rigs diesel and electric engines. The **Motorhand** orders tools and replacement parts for these engines and is responsible for testing the machinery for

operability and safety and is required to clean and maintain engines at all times. They also operate and maintain the boiler systems.

In the light of this job description, this position may be translated into Arabic as “**عامل صيانة وتصليح المحركات**” to give more accuracy to the job title.

In the second position “**Derrick hand**” it is found as well, according to the job description that “**Derrick hand or derrick man**” is in charge of handling pipe in the derrick or mast while pulling out or running into the hole in an ordinary drilling operation. In drilling fluids, he is in charge of the mud-processing area during periods of circulation, measuring mud density and conducts the Marsh funnel viscosity test on a regular basis when the mud is circulating in the hole.

The translation of this position provided into Arabic by the office of translation in Algeria is “**عامل في آلة الحفر**”. Although,

The exact term used in Arabic in oil companies located in Algeria is “**عامل على برج الحفارة**”.

“**Driller**” is the last position held by this employee. According to the job description: the Driller must constantly verify the equipment and record the data into a log. He is responsible as well for the equipment and the safety of his crew members during all operations. The translation of **Driller** into Arabic is “**حفار**” “**أوثاقب**” in the context of oilfield, it is translated as “**عامل حفر**”.

III-3-2-3 Example 03:

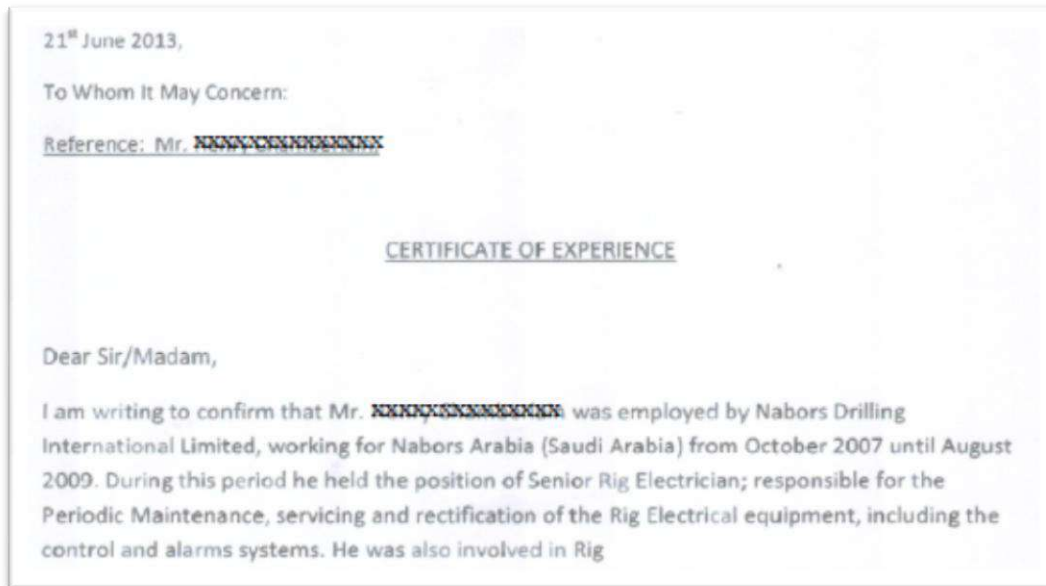


Figure 05: Position of “Senior Rig Electrician”

In this example, comprising both expressions as title of the document: “To whom it may concern” and “Certificate of Experience” playing the same role as a work certificate with more details regarding different duties related to the same position performed and periods of work. The editor has started with “I am writing to confirm that...” (أحرر هذه الرسالة للتأكيد على أن السيد...) addressing to the receivers confirming the employment of the employee, his duration of the work relation and the position held along with details of duties performed. The position stated in this document is: “**Senior Rig Electrician**” who is in charge and responsible of the periodic maintenance, servicing and rectification of the rig electrical equipment including the control and alarm systems, translated abroad into Arabic as “عامل كبير أو ذو أقدمية أو “كهربائي رئيسي في الحفارة... رئيس”; while in Algeria, the term “**Senior**” is known and translated as “سامي”; so the translation used in Algeria for this position is “كهربائي سامي في آلة الحفر”.

The table below shall provide more details about this example:

Position	Job description	Arabic translation	
		Local translation	Translation made abroad
Senior rig electrician	Responsible of the periodic maintenance, servicing and rectification of the rig electrical equipment including the control and alarm systems	كهربائي سامي في آلة الحفر	كهربائي رئيسي في الحفارة

Table 03: Details and translation of the position

III-3-2-4 Example 04:



Figure 06: Position of Rig Mechanic

This example comprises also two titles “To whom it may concern” and “Experience Certificate” and is started with “This letter serves to confirm that Mr. XXXX” (نؤكد عن طريق هذه الرسالة بأن السيد ××× ××× employed with Weatherford Drilling International Holding (BVI) Ltd since 5th December 2008 as a rig Mechanic based in Algeria operation” (يشغل بشركة وذر فورد للحفر الدولية القابضة بي.في.اي. (المحدودة منذ تاريخ 05 ديسمبر 2008 في منصب ميكانيكي آلة الحفر ضمن العمليات بالجزائر). The **Rig Mechanic** according to the job description is responsible of diagnosis and supervising repairs on malfunctioning equipment of all types, including diesel and gasoline engines, rig draw works, power end of mud pumps, air compressors, transmissions, rotary tables, rotary and power swivels and related equipment to ensure continuity of operations. So the translation into Arabic of this position in both local and overseas shall be the same based on the job description.

The table below shall provide more details about this example:

Position	Job description	Arabic translation	
		Local translation	Translation made abroad
Rig mechanic	Responsible of diagnosis and supervising repairs on	ميكانيكي آلة الحفر	ميكانيكي حفارة

	malfunctioning equipment, including diesel and gasoline engines, rig draw works, power end of mud pumps		
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Table 04: Details and translation of the position

III-3-2-5 Example 05:

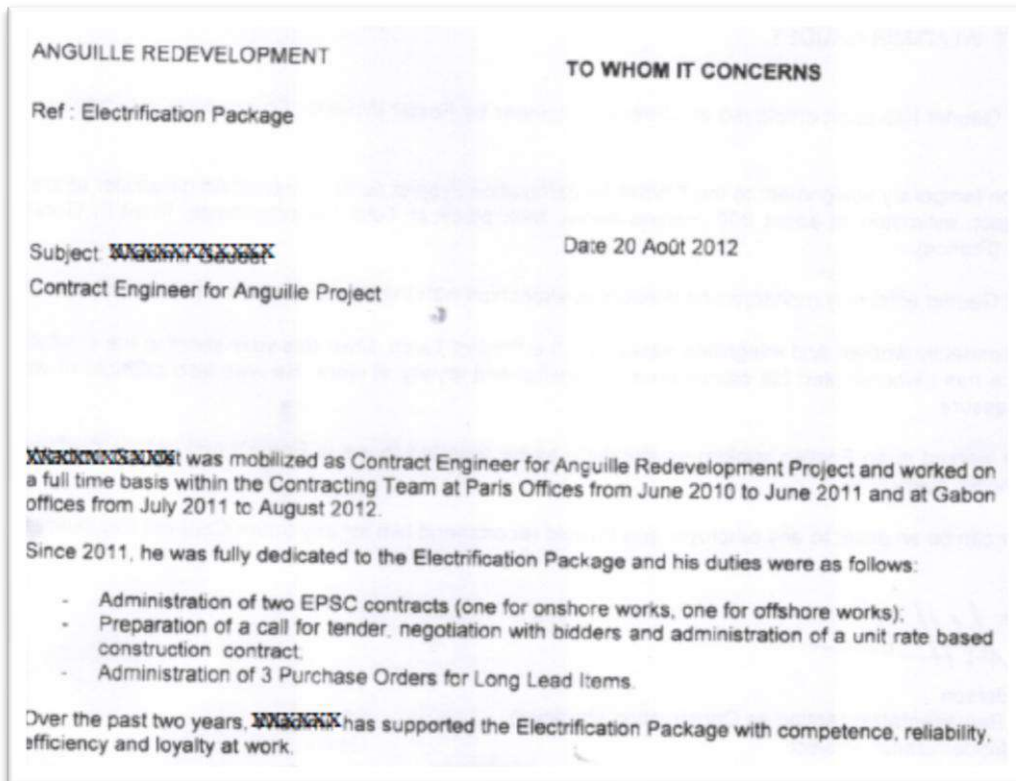


Figure 07: Position of “Contract Engineer”

It is noticed in this document that it comprises all information and characteristics of a work certificate and entitled also “To Whom it May Concern”. The position in this work certificate is “**Contact Engineer**” which is considered an administrative assistance service for oilfield operations. A brief job description is included in this certificate to show clearly the nature of this position assigned to this project. The term “**Engineer**” as known is translated into Arabic as “**مهندس**”; the engineer,

according to Concise Oxford English Dictionary, means the skilful contriver or the person who maintains or controls engine or machine, but in this document the term engineer is given to the person with administrative duties, who is considered a contriver in contracts and professional administration.

This position is translated into Arabic as “مهندس عقود”.

The table below shall provide more details about this example:

Position	Job description	Arabic translation	
		Local translation	Translation made abroad
Contract engineer	Administration of call of tenders, negotiations with bidders, administration of purchase orders	مهندس عقود	مهندس عقود

Table 05: Details and translation of the position

III-3-2-6 Example 06:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

تيليفون: +971 (0) 6-9 30 33
 فاكس: +971 (0) 6-9 30 33
 بريد الكتروني: admin@opsgrp.com
 موقع الكتروني: www.opsgrp.com

This is to certify that *Mr. XXXXXXXXXX*, a British citizen has been employed with **OPS GROUP LTD FZE** in a Supervisory position within the Oil & Gas / Pipeline & Process industry for 3 years approx.

Mr. XXXXX has held the following positions:

DATE (MONTH / YEAR)	POSITION:	EMPLOYER:	CLIENT:
APR 2011 - JUL 2011	Leak Test Supervisor	OPS Group LTD FZE	BJ PPS, Dubai – UAE.
DEC 2010 - FEB 2011	Leak Test Supervisor	OPS Group LTD FZE	Weatherford ME, Oman.
SEP 2010 - NOV 2010	Leak Test Supervisor	OPS Group LTD FZE	Weatherford ME, Dubai - UAE & Oman.
JUN 2010 - AUG 2010	Diesel Test Operator	OPS Group LTD FZE	Weatherford ME, Oman.
MAR 2010 - APR 2010	N2 Operator	OPS Group LTD FZE	Weatherford ME, Abu Dhabi – UAE.
JAN 2010 - MAR 2010	Bolting Supervisor	OPS Group LTD FZE	Weatherford ME, Yemen.
FEB 2009 - JUL 2009	PPS Senior Supervisor	OPS Group LTD	AHAK Industrial Services, Italy.

Figure 08: Position of supervisory

This example includes also the title “To whom it may concern”, issued to certify that this British citizen has been employed by the company in different positions for different clients in different locations. The classification of positions in this document is made in descending sort from the most recent to the oldest.

The oldest position stated in the classification is “**PPS Senior Supervisor**” which includes an unknown abbreviation that makes the translator confused to find its

interpretation or even to find the job description on the net. In this case the translator keeps this abbreviation as it is “مشرف رئيسي/سامي بي.بي.اس”.

The next position is “**Bolting supervisor**” which is according to the description: Performs bolting and tensioning of flanges in accordance with client requirements and industry best practices. Replaces bolts, gaskets, washers and other materials with approved replacement materials. The translation into Arabic of this position made by the local translator is “مشرف الغلق”.

The next position is “**N2 operator**” with an unknown abbreviation “N2”, the word “operator” is translated generally into Arabic as “مشغل” and in special contexts is “عامل”. Thus the translation of this position into Arabic shall be “عامل ان2”.

Next position held by this employee is “**Diesel Test Operator**” translated into Arabic as “عامل إختبار الديزل”. The term diesel might be translated in Algeria as “مازوت”.

Next and last position of the employee, performed for three clients in different locations is “**Leak Test Supervisor**” charged with supervising and managing pipeline leak detection program, leak testing support, assess and execute joint integrity activities for leak test preparation. The translation provided in Arabic by local translator is “مشرف إختبار التسرب” and the translation of the specialized online dictionary is “مشرف إختبار المناعة للتسرب”.

The table below shall provide more details about this example:

Position	Job description	Arabic translation	
		Local translation	Translation made abroad
PPS Senior	/	مشرف سامي	مشرف رئيسي

Supervisor		بي.بي.اس	بي.بي.اس
Bolting supervisor	Performs bolting and tensioning of flanges, replaces bolts, gaskets, washers and other materials with approved replacement materials	مشرف الغلق	مشرف عمليات الغلق
N2 operator	/	عامل/مشغل ان2	عامل/مشغل ان2
Diesel test operator	/	عامل اختبار الديزل/مازوت	عامل اختبار الديزل
Leak test supervisor	supervising and managing pipeline leak detection program, leak testing support, assess and execute joint integrity activities for leak test preparation	مشرف اختبار التسرب	مشرف اختبار المناعة للتسرب

Table 06: Details and translation of the position

III-3-2-7 Example 07:

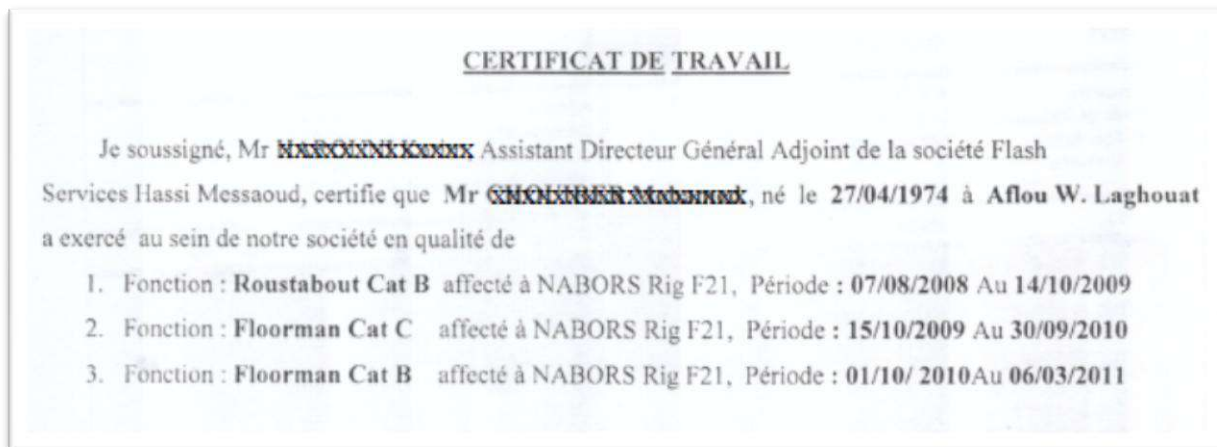


Figure 09: Position of Roustabout – Floorman

This example is different from the previous ones; it is a work certificate issued in French language comprising all required information such as the addressee, the name of the company and its address, the name of the employee and his date of birth as well as his home address. The positions stated in this document are in English. The first position is “**Roustabout**” is mentioned in English despite of the availability of an equivalent term in French “**manœuvre de sonde**”. According to job description; the roustabout is responsible of clean up spilled oil by bailing it into barrels, unscrew or tighten pipes, casing, tubing, and pump rods, using hand and power wrenches and tongs, move pipes to and from trucks, using truck winches and motorized lifts, or by hand... etc. according to Schlumberger Oilfield Glossary, the roustabout is defined as follows: “*Any unskilled manual laborer on the rig site. A roustabout may be part of the drilling contractor's employee workforce, or may be on location temporarily for special operations. Roustabouts are commonly hired to ensure that the skilled personnel that run an expensive drilling rig are not distracted by peripheral tasks, ranging from cleaning up location to cleaning*”

threads to digging trenches to scraping and painting rig components. Although roustabouts typically work long hard days, this type of work can lead to more steady employment on a rig crew”. The position of **roustabout** is translated in Algeria into Arabic as “عامل بسيط في آلة الحفر” and translated by the specialized online dictionary as “روستابوت / حمّال”.

The next two positions are “**Floorman Cat. C and Cat. B**”. The **floorman**, also called **floorhand**, has as well an equivalent term in French “**Sondeur**” and is responsible, according to the responsibilities provided by IADC, of keeping tongs properly balanced and greased, lubricate all hinge pins, use the rig floor hoist to get drill collar subs from the rack, put the subs back on the rack after use... etc. the translation of this position into Arabic in Algeria is “عامل على سطح الحفارة صنف ب/ج”.

The table below shall provide more details about this example:

Position	Job description	Arabic translation	
		Local translation	Translation made abroad
Roustabout	Clean up location, threads, digging trenches, scraping and painting rig components, move pipes to and from trucks, using truck winches and motorized lifts, or by hand	عامل بسيط في آلة الحفر	روستابوت حمّال
Floorman Cat. B / C	keep tongs properly balanced and greased, lubricate all hinge pins, use the rig floor hoist to get drill collar subs from the rack, put the subs back on the rack after use	عامل على سطح الحفارة صنف ب/ج	عامل في الحفارة صنف ب/ج

Table 07: Details and translation of the position

III-3-2-8 Example 08:

CERTIFICAT DE TRAVAIL

Nous soussignés, EURL Rig géophysique sise Cité Mohamed Laid El Khalifa BP 623,
Hassi Messaoud (Algérie) certifions que :

Monsieur : : ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Né (e) Le : ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Adresse personnelle: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~, Wilaya Mostaghanem.

A fait partie de notre personnel du : 19 Novembre 2006 au 31 Juillet 2010.

Poste occupé : Cable shop Repairman.

En foi de quoi, le présent certificat de travail est délivré à l'intéressé pour servir
et faire valoir ce que de droit.

Figure 10: Position of “Cable Shop Repairman”

This example is also a work certificate issued in French language. The “**Certificat de travail**” in French is delivered to the employee at the end of work relation, but during the work relation, the document that should be delivered to the employee for administrative purposes is entitled “**Attestation de travail**”. The position stated in this work certificate is “**Cable Shop Repairman**” which is a compound of three

words, each one has a specific meaning and translation into Arabic. The word “Cable” is “سلك أو كابل” in Arabic, “Shop” is “متجر أو ورشة” in Arabic and “Repairman” is “مصلح أو مرمم”, in this context and according to the nature of services provided by the company or required by its client in case of subcontracting, the position of “Cable Shop Repairman” shall be translated into Arabic as “مصلح كابل الورشة”.

The table below shall provide more details about this example:

Position	Job description	Arabic translation	
		Local translation	Translation made abroad
Cable Shop Repairman	/	مصلح كابل الورشة	/

Table 08: Details and translation of the position

III-3-2-9 Example 09:

EXPERIENCE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. ~~ANILKUMAR SIVANANDAN~~
_INDIAN nationality holding the following details:
Passport No: ~~KX528769X~~
Date of Birth: 02-04-1974
Has worked as PWHT TECHNICIAN in following companies:

COMPANY	PROJECT	PERIOD
PUNJ LLOYD	INDIA	01-08-2000 TO 01-08-2008
DODSAL ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION	OMAN	06-11-2009 TO 29-06-2011
DODSAL ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION	ABU DHABI	30-06-2011 TO 28-02-2013
DODSAL ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION	ABU DHABI	01-03-2013 TO 23-10-2014

The Company certifies that he is qualified with good conduct and behavior.
This certificate is issued at his request and be used to the extent permitted by law
That Whom It May Concern

Figure 11: Position of “PWHT Technician”

In this example, an experience certificate comprising a compound of an abbreviation and a term as a job title, it is advised in this case to refer to the job description in this company and a brief definition of this position to find its interpretation before undertaking translation. This company has provided an already made translation of this certificate into Arabic (see figure 11 below) in which we find the Arabic version of the position as follows: “تقني معالجة بالحرارة بعد التلحيم”. Therefore, referring to back translation, the above mentioned abbreviation shall stand for “**Post Weld Heat Treatment**” which is a process of welding performed to reduce residual stresses, as a method of hardness control, or even to enhance material strength.

شهادة خبرة

تشهد بأن السيد: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

هندي الجنسية المولود بتاريخ 1974-04-02

الحامل لجواز سفر رقم ~~KXX87692~~

كان يعمل بمنصب تقني معالجة بالحرارة بعد التلحيم لدى الشركات الآتية:

الشركة	المشروع	الفترة
بونج ليود	الهند	2000-08-01 إلى 2008-08-01
دودسال للهندسة و الإنشاء	عمان	2009-11-06 إلى 2011-06-29
دودسال للهندسة و الإنشاء	أبوظبي	2011-06-30 إلى 2013-02-28
دودسال للهندسة و الإنشاء	أبوظبي	2013-03-01 إلى 2014-10-23

و تشهد الشركة بإمتهانه في العمل و حسن سيرته و سلوكه
و قد منحت له هذه الشهادة بناء على طلبه و تستعمل في حدود ما يسمح به القانون
وذلك لمن يهمه الأمر

Figure 11: Arabic version provided by the company based in UAE

The table below shall provide more details about this example:

Position	Job description (Decoding abbreviation)	Arabic translation	
		Local translation	Translation made abroad
PWHT Technician	Post Weld Heat Treatment	تقني PWHT	تقني معالجة بالحرارة بعد التلحيم

Table 09: Details and translation of the position

III-3-2-10 Example 10:

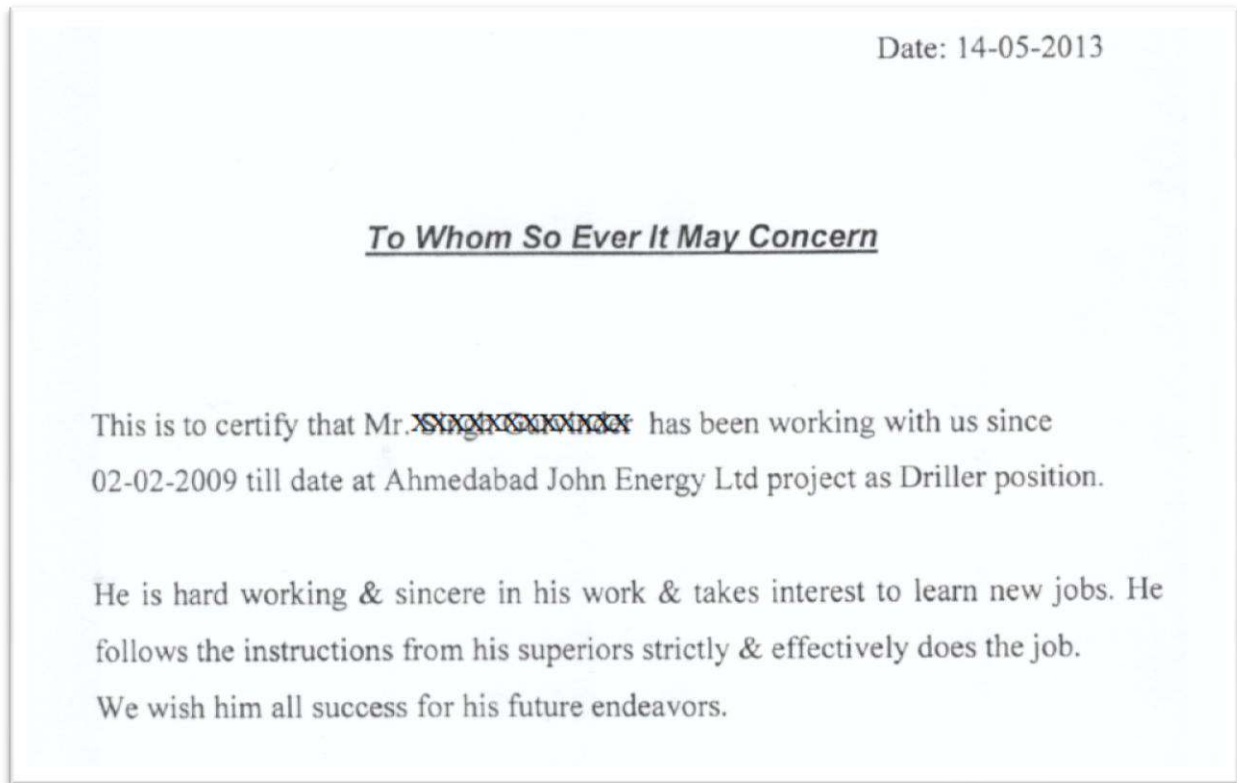


Figure 12: Position of “Driller”

This example is a bit different from others in title, “To whom so ever it may concern” but all serve the same objective. This work certificate comprises all required information including the job title as well as a brief recommendation about his performance and conduct. The position held by this employee is “**Driller**” which is translated into Arabic as “**متقاب**” or “**آلة حفر**”.

According to Schlumberger Oilfield Glossary, the **driller** is *the supervisor of the rig crew and responsible for the efficient operation of the rig site as well as the safety of the crew and typically has many years of rigsite experience. Most drillers have worked their way up from other rigsite jobs. While the driller must know how to perform each of the jobs on the rig, his or her role is to supervise the work and*

control the major rig systems. The driller operates the pumps, drawworks, and rotary table via the drillers console-a control room of gauges, control levers, rheostats, and other pneumatic, hydraulic and electronic instrumentation. The driller also operates the drawworks brake using a long-handled lever. Hence, the driller is sometimes referred to as the person who is "on the brake."

This position is generally known in French language as “**Chef de poste**” in rig site; the translation into Arabic in Algeria provided by the local translator is “مسؤول آلة الحفر”.

The table below shall provide more details about this example:

Position	Job description	Arabic translation	
		Local translation	Translation made abroad
Driller	ensure that the drill rigs, machinery, equipment and other resources are effectively operated to optimize the profitability of the company's site operations	مسؤول آلة الحفر	/

Table 10: Details and translation of the position

III-3-2-11 Example 11:

EXPERIENCE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
_INDIAN nationality holding the following details:
Passport No: ~~XXXXXXXX~~
Date of Birth: 08-01-1981
Has worked as **MILLWRIGHT FITTER** in following companies:

COMPANY	PROJECT	PERIOD
RAGMET ENGINEERS	INDIA	20-10-2002 TO 11-11-2007
GOPINATH ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS	INDIA	25-05-2008 TO 13-06-2014

The Company certifies that he is qualified with good conduct and behavior.
This certificate is issued at his request and be used to the extent permitted by law
That Whom It May Concern

Figure 13: Position of “Millwright fitter”.

Another example of a compound job title in an experience certificate of an employee who has worked intermittently in two different location in the capacity of “**Millwright Fitter**”. The term millwright is defined by “Concise Oxford English Dictionary” as follows: a person who designs or builds gain mills or who maintains mill machinery. According to this definition, the translation into Arabic would be “مصمم طواحين”. The second term “**Fitter**” is defined by the online Cambridge dictionary as follows: someone whose job is to repair or put together equipment or machines. Then its translation into Arabic would be “مركب”. The full translation into Arabic according to the above stated definitions is “مركب طواحين”.

However, the context and the domain of activity of this company is oil & gas, engineering and construction, they have provided an Arabic version of this work certificate with a translation of the position “مركب تراصف”. (see figure 14 below).

The local translator in Algeria has provided the following as a translation into Arabic for this position: “مركب آلات ميكانيكية”.

شهادة خبرة

تشهد بأن السيد: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
هندي الجنسية المولود بتاريخ 1981-01-08
الحامل لجواز سفر رقم ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
كان يعمل بمنصب مركب تراصف لدى الشركات الآتية:

الشركة	المشروع	الفترة
راجمات للمهندسين	الهند	2002-10-20 إلى 2007-11-11
غويباته للمهندسين و المقاولين	الهند	2008-05-25 إلى 2014-06-13

و تشهد الشركة بإمتيازه في العمل و حسن سيرته و سلوكه
و قد منحت له هذه الشهادة بناء على طلبه و تستعمل في حدود ما يسمح به القانون
و ذلك لمن يهمه الأمر

Figure 14: Arabic version provided by the company based in UAE

The table below shall provide more details about this example:

Position	Job description (definition)	Arabic translation	
		Local translation	Translation made abroad
Millwright fitter	Responsible for dismantling, inspecting, repairing, assembling, installing, aligning, commissioning of power plant machinery and equipment	مركب آلات ميكانيكية	مركب تراصف

Table 11: Details and translation of the position

III-3-2-12 Example 12:

EXPERIENCE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. ~~KARUNAKRISHNAN~~
_INDIAN nationality holding the following details:
Passport No: ~~XXXXXX~~
Date of Birth: 01-07-1977
Has worked as RIGGER in following companies:

COMPANY	PROJECT	PERIOD
STEWARTS AND LLOYDS	INDIA	18-01-1995 TO 05-05-1999
NICCO CORPORATION	INDIA	06-01-2000 TO 29-08-2007
TECH SHARP	INDIA	24-08-2013 TO 14-12-2015

The Company certifies that he is qualified with good conduct and behavior.
This certificate is issued at his request and be used to the extent permitted by law
That Whom It May Concern

Figure 15: Position of “Rigger”

The position mentioned in this example is “Rigger” which is defined by the “Concise Oxford English Dictionary” as follows: **“Rigger¹** 1. A ship rigged in a particular way, 2. A person who attends to the rigging of a sailing ship, aircraft or parachute, 3. A person who erects and maintains scaffolding, cranes, etc. 4. A person who works on an oil rig. 5. An outrigger carrying a rowlock on a racing rowing boat. **Rigger²** 1. A person who rigs something to their advantage”.

In the context of oilfield and drilling, this position is translated into Arabic by the local translator as: “حفار” or “عامل حفر”.

However this company has provided an Arabic version of this work certificate: “عامل رافعة” (see figure 16 below).



Figure 16: Arabic version provided by the company based in UAE

The table below shall provide more details about this example:

Position	Job description (definition)	Arabic translation	
		Local translation	Translation made abroad
Rigger	moving jobs that cannot be accomplished by ordinary means and use equipment expressly designed for moving and lifting objects weighing hundreds of thousands or even millions of pounds or kilograms in places where ordinary material handling equipment cannot go	عامل حفر / حفار	عامل رافعة

Table 12: Details and translation of the position

III-4 Discussion of findings.

This research has revealed that translating oilfield position names from English into Arabic in work certificate is different in some cases in both Algeria and other Arab countries. Starting from the most common terminology in the oilfield industry which gives direct impression about the nature of activity and duties related to the position enabling the translator to provide the accurate translation into Arabic. The examples raised in this research have shown the ambiguities and problems encountered by translators in different locations to provide the right and accurate and faithful translation to the position name. Some of the job titles were translated according to the job descriptions and others are considered an already made ready names.

III-5 Conclusion.

The English specialized terminology used in oilfield industry in general and mainly in job titles is dominant.

Despite of a lack of specialized terminology in Arabic language compared to English language, the Arabic language may improve its glossary of oilfield industry due to the natural endowment in this field and shall likely start creating words and terms and providing bilingual documents and writings containing the meaning intended in both languages.

In order to achieve accurateness in translating oilfield positions whether in Algeria or in other Arab countries, it is advised to refer to the job description provided by the same company basing upon its main activities in such domain. Furthermore, having recourse, if necessary, to specialized advisors or asking the company for assistance in term of clarification about this position and duties performed by the holder.

CONCLUSION

General conclusion

Nowadays, English language is considered one of the world's main languages of science and technology, and due to the natural resource of energy, oil and gas that most of countries possess mainly the Arab countries from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf, the oilfield industry in these countries is progressing the day after day in term of technological means and machines helping to exploit this wealth in a best way.

Different people and organization are involved in this development in each specialist field. Companies and individual working in oil industry are a key element in this process. The oilfield industry uses English as a main language of communication and contracting even in Arab countries which are trying to keep up with technological development of other countries through translation.

In this research, we dealt with localization in translating oilfield positions from English into Arabic, mainly in official documents such as work certificates.

Oilfield position titles might be included with technical terms because of the technicality of this domain and due to the daily inventions in energy field. The questions raised in this research are limited to the ability of translators to provide accurate and right translations to oilfield position from English into Arabic mainly in Algeria; or have they got the possibility to provide translations of oilfield position titles that might be used in all Arab countries not only in Algeria.

To overcome the difficulties that might be encountered by translators while dealing with specialized and technical terminologies related position names, it has been given and advised that to refer to the job description provided by the company based upon its specialized activity as well as having recourse to specialized employees and advisors who may provide assistance and help to the translator needed to achieve right translations.

A selection of work certificates, experience certificates and other documents serving the same objective are used in this research which have shown the diligence of translators to be faithful in transmitting the exact meaning from English into Arabic or even invent new terminology for an oilfield position according to the job description considering that most of the oilfield positions are related to the machines or tools used in this regard.

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APPENDICES



HIRE SOLUTIONS

CHARGEH
AND – JOB
DESCRIPTI
ON

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

POSITION: Chargehand

FUNCTION: To service and maintain plant and tools to a high standard
Organise and monitor workload of workshop staff
Liaise closely with Depot/Workshop Administrator/Foreman

LOCATION: Depot based **REPORTING TO:** General Manager **RESPONSIBILITIES**

- To diagnose faults and repair/ maintain all small plant and tools both in the workshop and onsite.
- Organise workload amongst the workshop staff to cover all site calls both in and out of hours and assign specific tasks accordingly in conjunction with the Foreman.
- Prioritise equipment returned by organising workshop staff with effective time management to ensure availability of Top 50 tool items and core plant items.
- Ensure the workshop provides equipment that is ready for hire, complies with current safety regulations and is to the GAP Standard.
- Ensure all equipment is checked and tagged properly
- Organise and maintain an effective and efficient 'out of hours' telephone service in conjunction with the Foreman
- Ensure workshop is clean, tidy and well organised
- Issue all safety bulletins to workshop staff, record signatures and pass copies to General Manager for personnel files.
- By reporting to the Foreman on a monthly basis, have constructive input into the progress of the depot and how it progresses

- Maintain a professional and helpful attitude, passing on your technical plant and tool knowledge and experience to other members of staff.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- Zero customer complaints regarding quality of equipment
- Yard and workshop kept clean
- Manager feedback

Job Profile and Description:Rigger

Revised 04/29/2014



Riggers are highly specialized in moving jobs that cannot be accomplished by ordinary means and use equipment expressly designed for moving and lifting objects weighing hundreds of thousands or even millions of pounds or kilograms in places where ordinary material handling equipment cannot go. Because of the highly specialized nature of the work riggers do, it is learned by on the job training. Riggers must work together as a cohesive team, and there must be an environment of trust among riggers because of the potentially dangerous nature of rigging.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Signal or verbally direct workers engaged in hoisting and moving loads, in order to ensure safety of workers and materials.
- Test rigging to ensure safety and reliability.
- Attach loads to rigging to provide support or prepare them for moving, using hand and power tools
- Select gear such as slings, shackles, chokers and winches, according to load weights and sizes, facilities, and work schedules.
- Control movement of heavy equipment through narrow openings or confined spaces, using chain falls, gin poles, gallow frames, and other equipment.
- Tilt, dip, and turn suspended loads to maneuver over, under, and/or around obstacles, using multi-point suspension techniques.
- Manipulate rigging lines, hoists, and pulling gear to move or support materials such as heavy equipment.
- Clean and dress machine surfaces and component parts.
- Attach pulleys and blocks to fixed overhead structures such as beams, ceilings, and gin pole booms, using bolts and clamps
- Dismantle and store rigging equipment after use.
- Operate forklifts, tri-lifter and other equipment (licensed only)
- Read blueprints / plans and conduct a full layout of baselines and machinery positions
- Direct the support of Helpers while providing training and oversight.
- Coordinate and ensure all tasks are completed on time.
- Follow directions carefully.
- Comply with regulations and safety requirements.
- Do any additional tasks that are asked or needed to be completed.

Skills and Specifications

Willingness to safely complete any tasks that are assigned with a positive attitude.

- Understand weights of equipment and rigging tools
- Read blueprints / plans and/or create lift plans
- Skilled at driving lifting equipment
- Skilled with power tools

Physical Requirements

- Must be able to stand and/or be on their feet 10-12 hours /day
- Must be able to lift 50lbs as needed
- Must be able to go up and down on ladder, steps, or other lifts as needed
- Must be able to work in outdoor weather and/or unregulated temperatures for 10-12 hours /day

Education and Qualifications

- High School Diploma or Equivalent

	CARDROSS MINING A-622-004 DRILLER JOB DESCRIPTION	Doc ID: A-622-004	Last Reviewed: Dec 2010
		Created: 10th Feb 2010	Authorised: C Heath
		Version: 1.0	Risk Review: Low

Job Title:	DRILLER	Benefits:	PACKAGE POSITION
Department/Group:	DRILL & BLAST	Responsible To:	OPERATIONS/ DRILL & BLAST MANAGER
Location:	HEAD OFFICE - INNISFAIL	Travel Required:	YES
Level/Salary Range:	LEVEL 2 ECA	Position Type:	FULL TIME
HR Contact:	CHRISTINE HEATH	Email application to:	office@cardrossmining.com.au

Driller Job Description

Role and Responsibilities

The position of Driller is an operational role within Cardross Mining. A Driller has an integral role to ensure that the drill rigs, machinery, equipment and other resources are effectively operated to optimise the profitability of the company's site operations.

A Driller must report to the Operations Manager daily. The Duties and Responsibilities of a Driller are;

- to have completed induction and be competent to perform work to the level required
- to exercise discretion with the level of skill required to operate a drill rig
- to be responsible for the quality of his work subject to routine supervision
- to ensure that pre-starts and take 5 are completed before using the machinery / equipment, perform or assist with preventative maintenance when required
- to be able to take directions from Operations Manager or Project Managers
- to be able to multitask and assist others when required (off side fitter, load shotect)
- to be able to communicate effectively with management and other employees
- to understand and be able to implement the Cardross Mining QSE policies, procedures and standards
- to understand that work may be required at more than one site, and to travel when required
- to barricade and or have work area banded and erect signage as required to make work area safe

As the company moves forward there are a number of key aspects of this in your position as Driller. Your role allows a degree of autonomy with a high level of responsibility reporting directly to the Workshop/Project Managers and Directors. To ensure you successfully complete your role it is vitally important you work well with the owners, administration, all team members within the company, and clients, for a cohesive and profitable operation.

As a Driller you are fully responsible for:

- Your own time management/activity
- The drilling activities for Cardross Mining Pty Ltd following the QSE policies, procedures and legal requirements of certain acts
- Downtime and machinery utilisation
- Provide positive motivation to all fellow team members to ensure an ongoing positive work environment at all times
- That all Cardross Mining Pty Ltd vehicles, machines, equipment and are clean and you convey a professional appearance and attitude at ALL times



Rig Mechanic

Job Description:

Rig Mechanic shall:

- Perform the supervisory functions common to the segment level.
- Maintain a vigilant effort to assess the condition of mechanical components during the course of normal operations in conjunction with a proactive, computer generated preventive maintenance program to minimize equipment downtime or unsafe situations. Prepare and maintain up-to-date maintenance records for all rig equipment and schedule work relating to the preventive maintenance (PM) program in the most efficient and least disruptive manner within a specified time-frame dictated by the preventive maintenance program.
- Diagnose and supervise repairs on malfunctioning equipment of all types, including diesel and gasoline engines, rig draw works, power end of mud pumps, air compressors, transmissions, rotary tables, rotary and power swivels and related equipment to ensure continuity of operations.
- Conduct safety and housekeeping checks to ensure proper practices are observed. Advise rig foreman and crew members on the proper care and operation of the equipment in use.
- Supervise, direct and train skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen performing mechanical maintenance, pipefitting, plumbing, welding and building craft activities on the rig or at camp facilities. Establish work priorities, provide drawings or sketches as required, assure safe practices are observed and inspect completed work.
- Carry out on and off the job training programs for employees undergoing mechanical and welder training. Closely supervise trainee activities, evaluate their performance, certify task completion on the skills checklist and identify individuals capable of further development.
- Supervise and monitor hydraulic crane activities and the operators. Assure safe practices are observed and the equipment is properly maintained.
- Perform periodic checks and routine maintenance on water well engines, booster pumps and waterlines serving as the rig water supply. Report major malfunctions and monitor repairs.
- Initiate spare parts and third-party repair requests and verify receipt of materials. Assess requirements and prepare list of spare parts to be catalogued as warehouse stock items for all rig equipment.
- Review and modify existing equipment PM task lists and assist in preparation of new PM task lists for upload into the computerized maintenance program.
- Assist the maintenance planners and material control men in preparation of work orders including labour and parts cost estimates as part of the overall maintenance program.
- Review monthly cost sheets and assess means to reduce expenditures and improve cost effectiveness.
- Actively assist in handling any emergency, which may occur at the rig or at camp facilities.
- Teach SAUDI ARAMCO Drilling and Work over employees in accordance with PMS system.
- Teach and train maintenance staff.
- Teach how to document current condition of equipment and/or sub-assemblies prior to commencing repairs.
- Teach how to inspect equipment troubleshoot mechanical, hydraulic, electromechanical and electronic systems and isolate the subsystems or components that might have caused the problem.
- Teach how to perform all tests and repair in strict compliance with the equipment manufacturer's service manual and bulletins.



Contact

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Fax : +966 3 8266618

Website: www.mazco.com.sa



Gas Search Drilling Services Corporation

JOB DESCRIPTIN

TITLE: 3754.142-Roustabout

DEPARTMENT: Roustabout Services

REPORTSTO: Foreman,Roustabout

JOB OVERVIEW: This position has general knowledge of daily tasks performed in the Roustabout Services Division. As a Roustabout becomes more experienced they are required to fill out necessary daily paperwork if a Lead Roustabout is not present. Roustabouts may act as a lead where only a two man crew isrequired.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Perform all general labor duties as needed throughout theday.
- Utilizes proper equipment based of the type of work beingperformed.
- Demonstrates behavior that is professional, ethical, andresponsible.
- Complies with all company safety policies andprocedures.
- Reports any unsafe acts or procedures tosupervision.
- Prepare work orders, JSA's, andDVIR's.
- Develop constructive and cooperative working relationships withothers.
- Be observant of others and yoursurroundings.

REQUIRED SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE, AND TRAINING:

- Ability to work independently as well as in a teamenvironment.
- Dependable and punctual at alltimes.
- Must showinitiative.
- Goaloriented.
- Must maintain a valid driver license and uphold a clean record ofdriving.
- Able to perform all task and responsibilities in a professionalmanner.
- Have a general knowledge of the oil and gasindustry.
- Follow safety rules andregulations.
- Ability to work well within a team, or as anindividual
- Ability to adapt to changes on the job due to circumstances out of theircontrol.
- Ability to add creative ideas and offer beneficial suggestions while on thejob.
- General knowledge of power tools andequipment.
- Ability to be on call 24 hours a day seven day'sweek.
- Must be willing to work onholidays.
- Ability to make decisions and be a problemsolver.
- Creative thinking.
- Ability to work long hours and respond to emergencies afterhours.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE POSITION:

- Must be able to lift over 50lbsrepeatedly.
- Must be able to work in severe weather conditions, both heat andcold.
- Must be able to stand and walk for 12 hours at a time.
- Must be able to work over head as well as in strenuouspositions.

This position is permanent full-time working 40 hours per week.

OTHER DUTIES: Please note this job description is not designed to cover or contain a comprehensive listing of activities, duties or responsibilities that are required of the employee for this job. Duties, responsibilities and activities may change at any time with or without notice.

Rôle définition

Job title:	Senior Contract Engineer		
Reports to:	Business Unit General Manager		
Direct reports:			
Business unit:	East Midlands	Location:	Nottingham

Summary

The Senior Contract Engineer (SCE) is a pillar of our business. In charge of a sphere of responsibility defined right from the first marketing approach, the SCE assumes commercial responsibility and is the key contact toward the customer; sees their projects through from beginning to end: quotation, negotiation, realisation, costs, invoicing, final acceptance, receipts and dealing with contentious points.

Key objectives

- Identify projects and tenders. Responsible for tenders until successful receipt of orders.
- Oversee the successful delivery of projects to scope, target cost, quality, programme and completion encompassing design, engineering, construction, handover and commercial aspects.
- Implement a full risk and value engineering management process where all risks and cost savings opportunities are identified and actioned.
- Ensure that project imperatives are clearly communicated and understood throughout the project and to others, as appropriate.
- Provide direction, motivation and leadership to both internal staff and external consultants or contractors engaged in providing technical support activities to the project.
- Responsible for all safety, health, environment and quality matters including driving excellence and championing continuous improvement.

Role definition and person specification

ملخص البحث

نظراً للتطور العلمي والتكنولوجي في مجالات عدة في عالمنا الحاضر خصوصاً المجال الطاقوي والنفطي، وباعتبار أن الترجمة عموماً مساهم فعال و وسيط له بصمة بارزة في تبادل هذه العلوم ونقل الخبرات والتطورات بين مختلف الأمم باختلاف ألسنتها وثقافتها. وبما أن اللغة الانكليزية هي أكثر لغة مستعملة في المجال العلمي والتكنولوجي، ونذكر بهذا المجال الطاقوي النفطي الذي تمتاز به المنطقة العربية خصوصاً وما تزخر به أراضيها الشاسعة من المحيط إلى الخليج.

يهدف هذا البحث إلى تسليط الضوء على ترجمة الوظائف في المجال النفطي من اللغة الانكليزية إلى اللغة العربية و الواردة في شهادات العمل في منطقة الجزائر وعلى الصعوبات والعوائق التي يواجهها المترجمون ودو الأقلمة في هذه العملية مقارنة بالدول العربية الأخرى.

الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تقييم الترجمات التي تمت ما بين اللغة الانكليزية على تسميات الوظائف في المجال النفطي في شهادات العمل بالجزائر مع تحديد الفروقات والعوائق التي تحول دون ترجمة دقيقة و وفيّة، بهذا الصدد تم طرح إشكالية البحث الآتية:

إلى أي مدى يمكن للمترجم النجاح في تقديم ترجمة صحيحة لتسمية الوظيفة في المجال النفطي من اللغة الانكليزية إلى اللغة العربية بالجزائر؟

وقد انبثقت عن إشكالية البحث هذه أسئلة فرعية قد تسهل الإجابة على الإشكالية الأساسية وهي كالاتي:

هل بإمكان المترجم اقتراح ترجمة دقيقة لتسميات الوظائف في المجال النفطي يمكن إستخدامها في جميع الدول العربية؟

هل تقوم الجزائر بترجمة تسميات وظائف المجال النفطي بشكل مختلف عن الدول العربية الأخرى؟

ما هي الصعوبات التي قد يواجهها المترجم خلال عملية ترجمة تسميات الوظائف ذات المصطلح المختص والتقني؟

بناء على الإشكاليات والتساؤلات، تم عرض الفرضيات التالية:

من المفترض أن الصعوبات التي قد يواجهها المترجم خلال التعامل مع النصوص التقنية هي نتاج افتقار اللغة العربية للمصطلحات المتخصصة بشكل عام، وعلى المترجم أن يقوم بإنشاء كلمات أو مصطلحات تتضمن المعنى المراد بلوغه في النص الأصلي وحتى وإن لم تكن معروفة في أماكن أخرى.

كما انه من المفترض أيضاً للمترجمين إلى اللغة العربية مجموعة من تسميات جاهزة لوظائف متفق عليها في اغلب الدول العربية، لذلك، يشرعون فوراً في ترجمة تسميات الوظائف بكل ثقة.

يتطلب القيام بمثل هذه الدراسة تقديم بعض العينات والأمثلة التي سيتم تحليل ترجماتها في كل من الجزائر عن طريق مكتب ترجمة رسمية بحاسي مسعود وترجمات أخرى في مناطق خارج الجزائر. هذه الأمثلة هي عبارة عن شهادات عمل وشهادات خبرة لشركات مختلفة متواجدة بالجزائر أو خارجها محررة لفائدة عمال اشتغلوا بوظائف معينة ذات طابع تقني أو غيره.

يتمحور الهدف الأساسي لهذه الدراسة في استقصاء دقة ترجمات الوظائف الواردة في شهادات العمل هذه من اللغة الانكليزية إلى اللغة العربية والتي قام بها مترجمون خارج الجزائر مقارنة بالترجمة المحلية.

ينقسم هذا البحث إلى قسمين، قسم نظري به فصلين إثنين وقسم تطبيقي تحليلي.

يسلط البحث الضوء في الفصل الأول من القسم النظري على ماهية الأقلمة ودورها داخل اللغة ومن ثم علاقتها بالتدويل والعولمة والترجمة من خلال التذكير بالصورة البيانية للكاتب جون واتكينز التي سماها "مخطط عين الثور" أين يوضح بأن مصطلحات العولمة والتدويل والأقلمة والترجمة مكملة لبعضها البعض. بعدها يتم الكشف عن أنواع الأقلمة، كأقلمة

البرمجيات المتمثلة في الترجمة و التكيف الجغرافي للبرمجيات أو منتجات الانترنت و أقلمة الوسائط المتعددة المنقسمة إلى عدة أنواع منها التسجيل والتوقيت الزمني والترجمة والتسجيل الصوتي أو ترجمة الحوار والإنتاج المرئي.

بعد ذلك، تم التطرق إلى تقنيات الترجمة المستعملة في الأقلمة، على شاكلة الاقتراض والتكيف والتعريب، إذ تتألف هذه الأخيرة من أربع مناهج منها الرسم اللفظي للكلمة مثل "كمبيوتر" للمصطلح الانكليزي "Computer" و فاكس لكلمة "Fax" وكذا منهج التجنيس أو التطبيع مثل كلمة "تكنولوجيا" للمصطلح الانكليزي "Technology" ثم الترجمة مثل ترجمة كلمة "علم الأرض" من المصطلح الانكليزي "Geology" وبعدها نهج النسق أو صياغة الكلمة وهي النهج الأحسن في التعريب حسب البروفيسور حسن غزالة.

وقد تم التطرق أيضا إلى الترجمة التقنية والمتخصصة التي تعالج مواضيع تقنية ومتخصصة كالترجمة القضائية والترجمة العلمية للوثائق المالية او الطبية أو القانونية.

و ما استخلص من هذا الفصل هو أن الأقلمة في اللغة والترجمة مقترنة بالتكيف الثقافي لمختلف البلدان الناطقة بالأسن مختلفة عن بعضها البعض.

وتم التطرق في الفصل الثاني من القسم النظري إلى ترجمة وظائف المجال النفطي في شهادات العمل، ابتداءً بتعريف مصطلح الوظيفة والمهنة عموماً ثم الوظائف المندرجة في المجال النفطي وبعدها تعريف ماهية شهادات العمل و ما شابهها من شهادات خبرة ووثائق أخرى لها تسميات مختلفة لكنها تخدم نفس الغرض من كونها إثبات موثق رسمي لتوظيف العامل وعمله داخل الشركة وما إلى ذلك من معلومات ترد فيها. بعد ذلك، سلط الضوء على استعمال الترجمة في تسميات الوظائف في المجال النفطي وترجمة المصطلحات التقنية التي تتسم بها أغلب هته الوظائف بالنظر إلى طبيعة الخدمات المقدمة، فالتقنيات المستعملة في عملية ترجمة هذه التسميات والتي تم ذكرها في الفصل الأول من البحث.

أما عن القسم التطبيقي من البحث، فقد جاء مجسداً للفصلين الأول والثاني من ناحية تطبيق النظريات والمناهج المفصلة فيها على الأمثلة وعينات شهادات العمل المنتقاة الواحدة

تلو الأخرى، حيث تم تحليل الترجمات العربية الموجودة في بعضها والتي تمت سواء لدى المترجم المحلي بالجزائر أو لدى مترجمين آخرين بالخارج. وخلصت هذه الدراسة التحليلية لشهادات العمل وجود تشابهات وكذا اختلافات في الترجمات إلى العربية بسبب اختلاف الإقليم أو المنطقة وكذا بسبب طبيعة الوظيفة المعمولة، واستنتج أنه للحصول على ترجمة دقيقة وصحيحة لتسميات الوظائف بالمجال النفطي سواء في الجزائر أو خارجها، يستحسن الرجوع إلى البطاقة الوصفية لكل وظيفة وطبيعة الأعمال والمهام المرتبطة بها أو اللجوء لاستشارة وسطاء من نفس الشركة المراد ترجمة شهادات عملها أو العامل نفسه.



جامعة قاصدي مرباح - ورقلة
كلية الآداب واللغات
قسم الآداب واللغة الانكليزية



مذكرة ماستر أكاديمي
الفرع: آداب و لغة إنكليزية
اختصاص: ترجمة إنكليزي - عربي

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بعنوان:

**الأقلمة في ترجمة وظائف المجال النقطي في شهادات العمل بالجزائر
"استقصاء الدقة والالتباس"**

مذكرة مقدمة لاستكمال متطلبات نيل شهادة الماستر في تخصص الترجمة وعلم الترجمة

تمت مناقشتها علناً بتاريخ: 15 جوان 2019

أمام اللجنة المكونة من:

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السنة الجامعية: 2019/2018