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Case study of XTS Cadillac owner manual

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DEDICATION

*I dedicate my dissertation work to my beloved family members and to my loyal friends special feeling of gratitude to my loving parents who have raised me to be what I am now,
to My sisters and brothers.*

I also dedicate this dissertation to friends who have supported me throughout the process. I will always appreciate all they have done, especially Limam Belkassem for helping me with financial support and being by my side to cheer me up, and Larouci Abd-Nacer for his valuable advices and support

I dedicate this work to my partner in doing this thesis Saddam Guebli, for being motivated to finish and perfect this humble work.

Mohamed Hocine Gamour

DEDICATION

By His Grace, kindness and help Allah has made this research compilation easy. I bear witness that there

is no God, but Allah. As I bear witness that Muhammed is His prophet and messenger.

I would like to dedicate this humble work to my beloved family, my lovely parents, bosom friends and my teachers at primary school, middle and high school.

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List of abbreviations

SL : source language

TL : target language

LSP : language for specific purposes .

Abstract

The present study seeks to investigate the difficulties in achieving equivalence at terminological equivalence and at sentence level in Automobile Industry. It first exposes the theoretical framework and sets translation definitions, followed by specialised translation, then equivalence in translation, as well as terminology, and terminological equivalence that focusing on the procedures of translating terms of arts, besides to technical translation with focus on strategies of translating technical text, and an overview of the automobile industry along with an explanation that demonstrates the slight difference between the two concepts automobile and automotive, and it tackles Automobile industry terminology. It analyses and compares between the two translations of Automobile Industry company of Cadillac XTS owner manual. According to the comparison and analysis of the selected terms and fragments in the car's manual, we concluded that the nature of equivalence and the effect of translating the function rather than the terms themselves are the main reasons beyond achieving the equivalence whether at the level of sentence or terminology between English and Arabic technical translation.

Keywords: automobile industry, specialised translation, textual equivalence, terminological equivalence, terminology, Cadillac XTS owner manual .

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Introduction

Translation can be applied to all fields of language including religious , legal , literary languages and among these are scientific and technical translation, which cover the specialties that are relevant to science and technology , especially the automobile industry fields . The act of expressing scientific concepts and content in a text is usually challenging and serious as it requires accuracy , knowledge and understanding of the ideas behind specialized terminology and texts, thus , difficulties can arise from the fact that language of science and technology has its own characteristic terminology and text-types , as terms are the key concept in translating any kind of technical texts. One of the most noteworthy issues in specialized translation is how to achieve the degree possible precision of the use of words and texts in the automobile industry and that translation has often been viewed as the process of establishing equivalence in the ST and TT , as finding the equivalents is the most problematic stage in that specialized field.

Aims of the study

The present study aims at achieving equivalence at grammatical and terminological levels in the automobile industry translation in terms of stylistic features, equivalence and terminology, especially in cars' manuals, and in what way can be adequately done in these fragments of texts and terms.

It also intends to identify the problems that take place in those texts and terms of art and to propose strategies and procedures when dealing with those specialized field.

This study also aims at identifying the functional dimension of technical texts through analyzing that specialized texts and terminology in the automobile industry.

Research questions

This study is intended to answer the following questions :

1. What are the obstacles behind translating terminological and grammatical equivalence in the automobile industry?
2. How do equivalence and terminology influence on that specialised translation?
3. What are the strategies and procedures to overcome those difficulties?
4. To what extent does the equivalence in automobile industry reflect the function(s) of the source text?

Research hypothesis

To answer the questions in this study, it is hypothesized that the difficulties lie in the nature of equivalence, terminology and the functional aspects.

Materials & methodology

Investigating the strategies and procedures used in translating Automobile industry can be achieved through a descriptive theoretical methods through selecting terms and fragments from car manual for analyzing in terms of stylistic features, and nature of equivalence and terminology .

These methods also help to identify difficulties of translating the Automobile Industry Terms and fragments that data collected would be analyzed qualitatively in that translated fragment of texts and terms of arts.

Structure of the study

This study is divided into two chapters. The first chapter is the theoretical framework and the second chapter is the practical framework.

The first chapter is divided into two parts .The first part provides translation definitions, followed by specialised translation , then equivalence in translation , as well as terminology , and terminological equivalence that focusing on the procedures of translating terms of arts , besides to technical translation with focus on strategies of translating technical texts. The second part exposes an overview of the automobile industry along with an explanation that demonstrates the slight difference between automobile and automotive. Moreover, we have tackled Automobile industry terminology.

Finally, the second chapter is the practical part on which all the information that were given in the previous theoretical parts are to be applied in the corpus through a process of comparison, between English and Arabic for the sake of extracting the results of the study.

Chapter one

Specialised Translation and Automobile industry

Introduction

This chapter is divided into two parts, the first part is about Translation; starting with definitions by three scholars , then we discussed the specialized translation, next, equivalence in translation, as well as terminology, and terminological equivalence .Besides to technical translation with focusing on English-Arabic technical translation and methods of setting English-Arabic technical terms .Also, translating technical texts including features of technical texts , lexical and conceptual obstacles and finally Arabization and localization. In the second part, we discuss different aspects of the automobile industry, starting with a glance of this wide industry. And it is followed by a demonstration of the automobile and automotive by which we explain the difference between these two concepts which belong to the same industry. Moreover, motor vehicle industry terminology, which demonstrates the variety of terms between mechanics and electronics.

I-Translation and specialized translation

1-Translation definitions: functional perspective

Translation as a field of study, its definitions differ from scholar to another; starting with Catford that gives a wide definition as the replacement of linguistic units in the original text with linguistic units in target language and he exactly said “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language(SL) by equivalent textual material in another language(TL)” (Catford, 1965,p.20).

As it is quoted in the book of A.B. As-Safi, functionalists view Translation as the production of a functional target text maintaining a relationship with a given source text that is specified according to the intended or demanded function of the target text.

Also, according to Sager (1994)Translation is an extremely motivated industrial activity, supported by information technology, which is diversified in response to the particular needs of this form of communication. (Ibid)

2-specialised translation

According to Scarpa (2008) as cited in the book *keyterms in translation studies* by Palumbo (2009) The term specialist translation, also referred to as *LSP translation*, where LSP stands for Language for Special or Specific Purpose can be defined as the translation of texts dealing with subject-specific knowledge, using specialist terminology, having a particular communicative purpose and addressing a specific audience. (Palumbo 2009, p.108)

In general it refers to the translation of specific domains that require specialised knowledge. For instance, as our research case the automobile or auto vehicle industry this includes automotive engineering and mechanical tools and spare, and user oriented manuals that are technically designed to inform the buyer or the user.

2-1-Specialized translation industry

It is estimated that 80 percent of the total volume of translation activities count for LSP translation, whereas the rest which is 20 percent goes to literary and bible translation this results are in accordance with the estimations made by the translation scholar Wolframwilss 16 years ago. (Rogers, 2015, p.20)

Taking the Automobile industry as an example, according to Rubenstein (2014), it is estimated that 1 billion vehicle are on roads around the world and 20 million have been produced and sold in the national and international markets each year starting from 2012, and automotive industry has been a leader in adopting new methods of production in order to expand into new markets. (Rubenstein 2014, p.1)

The above mentioned outputs shows that the motor vehicle industry contribute greatly to the international technical translation and documentation activity, because this industry needs to use specialised translation service in order to expand in countries. For instance, Arabic speaking countries markets in terms of selling vehicles and spare.

2-2-Specialised translation and culture

Cultural problems were firstly initiated by literary translation scholars. Moreover, in a narrower frame the problem of culture-bound terms which were discussed from a strategic perspective since the 1980s in the literature of translation studies. In addition, saying that specialised or non-literary translation gives less importance to culture in comparison to literary translation, gives more space to this kind of translation to be analyzed linguistically. In addition, localization is the most known context where the role of culture appears in language for specific purpose translation. (Roger 2015, p.p28, 29)

2-3-LSP beyond the lexical

According to Byrne (2012) as cited in Rogers (2015) LSP texts always have a communicative purpose which is situated in a particular socio-cultural context, often closely linked to a particular professional discourse community. The range of communicative functions which such texts cover is very broad. LSP texts can inform, instruct, persuade, warn, regulate, describe and explain. What they do not do is entertain, with the possible exception of popular science writing (Rogers, 2015, p.31). In this sense, car's manual has to be a communication medium that inform and instruct the user of the vehicle even in the translated version such as in Arabic.

2-4-LSP and terminology

Terminology is the most important feature of specialised communication; this was first noted in the early starting days of LSP studies in the 1970s. According to Fluck (1985) as cited in Roger (2015), terms are the important elements that provide referential information concerning the latest developments in a given text, and what feature those terms is they are variable and subject to change through time because of rapid growth of sciences.

(Roger, 2015, p.p. 35,36)

3-Equivalence forms

Before talking about the equivalence forms , we ought to define the concept of equivalence .One of the problematic issues in translation as a practice is to provide an equal translation of language A to language B, equal in terms of meaning, style and purpose designed to fulfill; all these explanation can be gathered in one word which is the issue of equivalence in translation studies.

According to Baker (1998) equivalence indicates “the relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) that allows the TT to be considered as a translation of the ST in the first place”.

Many theorists in the field of translation say that translation is based on some kinds of equivalence depending on word, sentence and text level.

Mona Baker in her book (In Other Words) (1992) proposed different levels in the issue of equivalence, including all different aspects of translation.

3-1-Equivalence at word level

We are primarily , as translators, need to be concerned with units and structures which carry the meaning , that according to Bolinger and Sears as cited in Baker(1992), the word is “ the smallest unit of language that can be used by itself“ meaning can be carried by units smaller than the word , e.g. “Rewrite”, there are two different elements of meaning in it Re and Write(to write again).Elements of meaning are represented by several orthographic words in one language, also may be presented by one orthographic word in another and vice versa .e.g. the “Type” is one word in English , but in Arabic three words يكتب على الالة .This means that there is no one to one correspondence between orthographic words and elements of meaning within or across languages.(Baker,1992, pp10-11).

3-2-Equivalence above word level

After tackling the issue of equivalence at word level , we move to equivalence above word level , that the former according to Baker, (2002) tackles the problem of word classes that each word collocates or associates with another one to form a meaningful stretch of language .On this basis, lexical patterning will be dealt with under two main headings: collocations, idioms and fixed expressions.

3-3-Equivalence at sentence level

In the one hand, the grammatical structure differences of the source and target text oftentimes result in some change in the information content of the message during the process of translation. This change may appear in different forms such as adding to the target text information that does not exist in the source text, and this happen when the TL has a grammatical category that SL lack. In the other hand, it may take the form of omitting a grammatical category that does not exist in the target language.

4-Terminology

Terminology has more than one meaning. It is used to refer to the set of all terms that are used in specialized fields. Therefore, it is “synonymous with vocabulary”. Terminology also refers to the discipline that studies “use” and “behavior” of terms in a given specific “domains” or “activities”. Especially, implementing both “monolingual and multilingual perspective, terminology studies the practices of formatting terms, the relationship between terms and

concepts, and the “methodology” are the basis for nomenclature direction.(Palumbo, 2009, p.p.113,114). In addition, “Terminology, as Lexicology, is concerned with the structuring of words and vocabularies, but its more restricted subject matter is the specialized words (or terms) and vocabularies (or terminologies) of special languages” (Rogers, 2015, p.51).

At the beginning, terminology studies were unplanned they were influenced by the motive for technology, and based on theories like the motive behind the beingness of science. During the 18th century, knowledge spread out, technology and communication witnessed a revolutionary growth; at that time, the need for terminology was increasing to avoid marginal problems that arose because of the huge development of the above mentioned elements. Terminology got its scientific feature in the 20th century, and simultaneously was an important social activity. (Rey,1995,p.49).

4-1-Terminological equivalence

According Vasconcellos(2001)as cited in the book of *LSP Translation Scenarios* (2007) “Consistency in the selection of terms is usually promoted as an essential feature of good technical writing”.

Technical translation requires accuracy. However, some Arabized technical terms have more than one term (synonymy), because the Arabized terms unity in Arab countries has not been achieved yet.(Ghazala, 2008, p.168)

4-2-Procedures of translating technical terms

4-2-1-Borrowing

according to Dickins et al.(2002) , “is the alternative transfer of a ST expression verbatim into the TT” . This is termed cultural borrowing ;introduces a foreign element into the TT (p.32).

4-2-1-1- Transliteration:

Is a technique in which it is a phonetic transcription from a source language of a word by the usage of differing script is called transliteration ; that is , to transliterate is to write a letter or a word using the closet corresponding letters of a different alphabet or language (Compact oxford English dictionary,2008,p.1101).

In short, it is a letter for a letter exchange.

Examples :

Malaria مالاريا malaryia.
Bacteria بكتيريا bakteriya.

4-2-2-Calque

Is a translation strategy that is defined as “ an expression that consists of two words and respects TL syntax, but is idiomatic in the TL because it is modeled on the structure of an SL expression .(Dickins, Hervey, and Higungs,2002,p.31).

It is also called a loan translation that according to Vinary and Darbenlet(1995), .This procedure refers to “ a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another , but then translate literally each of its elements “.there are two types of calque lexical and structural.(Vinay and Darbenlet, 1995,p.32).

4-2-3-Adaptation

According to Vinary and Darbenlet “ it is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TT culture .In such cases, translator have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalents” .(Vinary and Darbenlet,1958,p.39).

Example: translation of the word ‘Nova’ which stands for a brand car name.This word has been translated in another culture in a negative way.

5-Technical translation

According to Shubert in the handbook of translation studies (2010) , technical translation is a type of translation. The word technical refers to the elements that form the content of the

document rather than the tool used in it, what makes technical translation technical is that it has a tight relation with applied science and engineering. (Gambier. et al, p.350)

In academic settings, the technical translation has been considered as ‘an ugly duckling’ of translation for long time. It Lacks attractiveness that characterize other types of translation and it is regarded as an exercise of specialized terminology, that contributed negatively to technical translation portion, resulting less interest from scholars. According to the survey that was conducted by FrancoAixelá,If we come to the translation theory we find that this industrial type is neglected in the translation literature, in numbers language this survey shows that out of 20,495 of publications listed in the BITRA, i.e is the Bibliography of Interpreting and Translation which was created by Javier Franco in the Department of Translation & Interpreting at the University of Alicante, only 9.3% or 1,905 concerned with technical translation. Whereas, 4,314 entry is the part giving to literary translation, which is equivalent to 21% of the total number of entries.

Terminological and technical issues are the frames in which technical translation is restricted. The need for this commercial translation and technical communication contribute greatly which rise the importance of this specialised area.(Byrne 2006, p.1)

5-1-English- Arabic Technical translation

Depending on what is mentioned in Ghazala (2008), concerning technical translation (Arabization) which is defined as” the translation of scientific terms of all kinds”.For instance, mechanical and technological.

5-2-Arabization

Is translating a technical term into Arabic that the former as according to Hashim (1988) sees that arabization “ as the use of Arabic as the language of thought education,science and communication”.(Hashim,1988,p.38) .However, Mattlub (1983) defines arabization “ as the writing of foreign words in Arabic or orthography”(Mattlub,1983,p.29).Similar to Mattlub’s definition of arabization Ghazala (1995), in which calls this method “naturalization”.He states that “it is to take the English term and adapt it to Arabic alphabet and grammar, by changing one or two of its letters into the Arabic ones and having singular , plural, masculine,feminine or verbs forms of it”; This means that Ghazala sees that by using Arabic in translation has not been achieved in an acceptable way.

Examples:

Biological (adjective) بيولوجي biyuluji.

Computer(noun) كمبيوتر kubyiter.

Technologist(noun) تكنولوجي tuknuloji.

5-2-1-Methods of setting English-Arabic technical terms

Following the same source of Hassan Ghazala (2008) in his book *Translation as problems and solutions*; we tackled these methods moving from the poorest method to more effective one.

1-Transcription

It is the exact pronunciation of the English term in Arabic letters, also this method called 'transference'.

Examples:

- Radio راديو
- Cassette كاسيت

However, Ghazala (1995) calls this method of translation a poor method, as he argues that this case «Transcription is the poorest and worst method of translation, for it means to open door widely to allow foreign words to invade the Arabic language ».

2- Naturalization

This method based on adapting the English term to Arabic pronunciation, alphabet and grammar, by modifying its pronunciation only partly, changing the spelling of one or more of its letters into close Arabic ones, and using it in a singular, plural, masculine, feminine or verb form.

Examples:

Mechanics ميكانيك/ميكانيكا

- Mechanism (n.) ميكانيكية
- Mechanisms (n.p) ميكانيكيات
- Mechanical (adj.) ميكانيكي / ميكانيكية
- Mechanic (n.) ميكانيكي / ميكانيكية
- Mechanize (v.) يمكن
- Mechanization (n.) مكننة
- Mechanically (adv.) ميكانيكيا

3- Translation

Translation as a method is the transmission of English technical terms into Arabic, using words that are already part of Arabic language lexicon.

Examples:

- Geometry هندسة
- Valve صمام
- Radiation اشعاع
- Vibrations ذبذبات
- Capacity سعة

4- Coinage

It is one of the best methods of Arabization. It is the creation of new terms that have not been in Arabic language, and there are three ways of coinage as follow.

a)Revival

It is the use of old fashioned words with a new meaning, and ignoring the old one that these words implement.

Examples:

- Train قطار is a word that had the meaning of ‘a line of camels’ in the ancient time. Nowadays, it is used to Arabize the known word ‘train’, which resembles a line of camels in shape.
- Car سيارة it was in use in the old Arabic to refer to ‘long distance desert travelers’. But in our time it refers to all kinds of cars in general.

a) Derivation

Arabic well-known as the language of derivation. New technical terms have been derived through measures such as مفعّل, مفعلة, مفعالة, مفعال.

- Examples :

1. مفعّل

Steering wheel مقود

2. مفعلة

Grease box مشحمة

3. فعالة/مفعالة

مساحة (زجاج السيارة) Wiper

مفاعل.4

منفاخ (العجلة) Air pump

مدراة Rake

b) Neologisms

Neologisms form the major Arabized technical terms, they are words, ideas and expressions which were not known in old Arabic

Examples:

- كهرباء Electricity
- معالجة المعلومات Data processing

6-Translating technical text

A text in reference to translation is the translation beyond sentence level; not words or phrases in isolation.(Rogers, 2015, p.59). Furthermore, according to Dickens.et al, texts of all types can be characterized in terms of genre ‘text type’; consequently there is no prior reason to give a particular attention to any other genre than the other e.g. technical texts.

6-1-Localization(Regionalism)

Is a concept in which refers to the meaning rendering a translated discourse TT understood by locale as a specific region while the term locale may refer to the way of which recognizing language user’s, country and other preferences .e.g. “ EU you should adapt a software product for EU market product to be used in English and cultural adaptation”. (Sandrini, 2008.p2). while the local industry standards defines the term localization “as the process of making such a product linguistically and culturally appropriate to the target locale(country, region and language) where it will be used and sold”. Whereas as cited in book entitled “ LSP translation” “localization is the process of modifying a product for specific locale”(Yanker,2002,p.17) , whereby the aim of localization is to use such a product without any difficulty in their own language, also it is used for software application programs and websites localization.

7-Features of English technical texts

Technical text characteristics differ in comparison to literal text because technical communication well-known of its direct style.

1- Informative language(Dickens et al, 2002, p.191).For the translation purposes informative texts are concerned with topics of knowledge of all types.(Newmark,1988, p. 40).

Informative text is associated with plain communication of facts such as information, knowledge. The language dimension is used for information transfer in a logical and referential ways; that is the content is the principle focus of the communication. And the TT of an informative text ought to transmit the full referential or conceptual text with redundancy, but with the use of explication.(As-Safi, p.28).

2- Impersonal style use, accordingly the following features are likely to be encountered

- a) The subject of sentences is likely to be abstract.
- b) The passive is likely to be extensively used; the use of passive or passive-like verbs focuses attention on the effect or result rather than on the person performing the action.

3- Compound nouns, this former, is noticed in all technical texts whereby using cause and effect formulations that may include connectives such as consequently, thus, hence, verbs such as ‘determine’, ‘cause’, ‘result in’ and the use of ‘by+ing’ and also sentences begin with subject. Moreover, technical translation that requires economy , precision, clarity, and clear use of standard cohesion markers for example ‘moreover’ ‘likewise’ and ‘however’... etc

4- Normalization is common whereby, “the normalized style is easier to write and its impersonality avoids commitment to tense , alike conversational style”. (pinchuck, 1977,p.165)

7-1-Lexical and conceptual obstacles in technical translation

It is known that non-technical reader faces difficulties to have full access to technical texts. There two major problems beyond inaccessibility; lexical and conceptual.

7-1-1-Lexical obstacles

In more specialised context, technical, the lay translators are not completely familiar with technical terms; specialized terms that are familiar since they are being used in some technically specialised way, yet that are not clearly sound as if they are being used in some technical way in the source text, and also are used in non-specialised context. (Dickens et al, 2002,p.p. 184,185).

Examples

7-1-2-Conceptual obstacles

Conceptual obstacles in technical translation stem from the ignorance of implicit knowledge which is familiar to experts, whilst not known by non-specialist and not easy to be noted in the ST. Moreover, what may face technical translators from all conceptual problems is the difficulty of managing them in terms of syntax and vocabulary.

II-Automobile industry

1-1-Definition

Automobile industry refers to the wide business in the world which is making and marketing self-powered vehicles, including trucks, wagons, passenger cars, farm equipment, and other commercial vehicles. It gives the customers the ability to shorten long distances for work, shopping, trade activities, and entertainment. Also, the auto industry has contributed to the extensiveness of paved roads, and increases the possibility of suburbs growth and in developing shopping centers businesses around big and major towns and cities. In addition, it plays as an active engine to the oil and travel businesses. Automobile industry has turned into a big consumer of products at the national and international level, such as metals. Moreover, Auto industry employs a large number of workers which helps in the development of economic. (Rubentein, 2004, p.1)

1-2- Automobile vs. Automotive

“We talk about automobile production, automobile accidents, and automobile safety and so on while the word automotive comes into play very rarely as when talking about a particular product. We say that chain or clutch or engine is automotive products which simply mean that they are used in automobiles. The word automobile "سيارة" comes from the French automobile that is made of Greek autos meaning self and mobiles meaning moving. So automobile means anything that moves on its own but in general it refers to a passenger vehicle that has wheels and is designed to run on road. The word automotive "آلية" is used mainly in automotive engineering which is a branch of engineering that deals with designing, manufacture and operation of automobiles like cars, buses, trucks etc. There are some more differences between automobile and automotive that will be discussed in this article. The phrase automotive industry encompasses not just all the cars and other passenger vehicles made all over the world by all

other ancillary industries that are connected with, and supply parts and systems to car makers. In a broader sense, all repair and fuel stations also come under automotive industry. All sellers, marketers and manufacturers are also included in automotive industry. As automobile is anything that moves on its own on roads, all motorcycles get included in the umbrella term and also the scooters and mopeds that have their own engine and run on two wheels. Even three wheelers and what is referred to as an auto in India is an automobile in this sense.” (Olivia, 2011, para. 1,2,3)

1-3-Automobile industry terminology

The motor vehicle industry produces two big categories of products cars and trucks. What makes these vehicles move is the engine, this complicated mechanical element in the moving process of a car for example is composed of more than mechanical parts, but also electronic parts and devices, which are necessary for a vehicle to move; according to Rubenstein (2014) electronics represent 40% of the engine content and the number is increasing. In fact, since 2011 vehicles contain more than 40 electronic controllers. In addition, electronics play two major roles connectivity and performance.

Deductively, from a technical translator perspective; that means in a manual for example most of terms and expressions address electronics that are essential for an engine to function perfectly as mentioned earlier. Also, electronics devices in a vehicle are responsible of managing the comfort side. As a result, the technical translator deals with electronics and mechanics terminology.

Conclusion

To sum up, equivalence, this latter, is often considered as a debated issues in translation and translation studies, especially in the automobile industry translation or specialised translation that most of translators usually find difficulties in achieving equivalence at sentence level and terminological equivalence, this mainly due to the fact that nature of terminology and equivalence is not always possible in this specialized field because of the difficulties of achieving the nature of equivalence and terminology, so that translators look for strategies and procedures to convey the message of the meaning and being faithful as much as possible by avoiding translating function of these specialised terms and fragments, but rather translating that technical terms themselves.

Chapter two

Analytical and critical comparative study of the corpus

1-Introduction

In this practical part of our study ‘translating automobile industry into Arabic’, we will analyse a user-manual, which is namely 2014 Cadillac XTS Owner Manual that has two

versions the English one and a translated version into Arabic ; we have randomly chosen fragments, pieces of texts and terms and we tried to compare and analyse them in terms of used procedures, strategies and techniques. We have also mentioned the characteristics of English technical text.

2-A brief account of the Corpus

The corpus we have chosen is the 2014 Cadillac XTS Owner Manual in the two versions English and Arabic. We have chosen this corpus because it is a technical document that contains texts and terms which serve this study.

This document in its English version comprises of 412 pages. Whereas the Arabic version contains 400 pages. This corpus was written in 21 May 2013, litho in USA, part No 22803115_US by General Motors LLC.

This corpus consists of thirteen chapters. Each one illustrates a unique part of Cadillac XTS, which are briefly mentioned in ‘In Brief’ Instrument Panel, Initial Drive Information, Vehicles Features, Performance and maintenance.

3-Methodology

The methodology which is adopted in this practical part is a comparison between the two copies of translation of Cadillac XTS Owner Manual. As a result, this study will be focused on the comparison between the source text which is written in English language and its translation (target text) which is in Arabic language to meet the specific needs of the target audience which are cars’ users.









4-Analysis of the corpus

Some instructions of the user manual have been translated from English into Arabic language. The following are some of them in their ST followed by its TT.

Pattern 01

Vehicle Symbol Chart

Here are some additional symbols that may be found on the vehicle and what they mean. For more information on the symbol, refer to the Index.


-  : Airbag Readiness Light
-  : Air Conditioning
-  : Antilock Brake System (ABS)
-  : Audio Steering Wheel Controls
-  : Brake System Warning Light
-  : Charging System
-  : Cruise Control
-  : Engine Coolant Temperature


(Cadillac XTS Owner Manual, 2014.p.04)


Translation of pattern 01

جدول رموز المركبة


فيما يلي بعض الرموز الإضافية التي يمكن العثور عليها على المركبة وما تشير إليه. للمزيد من المعلومات حول هذا الرمز، راجع الفهرس.


 : مصباح استعداد الوسادة الهوائية

 : تكييف الهواء

 : نظام الفرامل المانع للانغلاق (ABS)

 : مفاتيح التحكم الصوتية بعجلة القيادة

 : مصباح تحذير نظام الفرامل

 : نظام التحميل

 : مثبت السرعة

 : درجة حرارة سائل تبريد المحرك

Analysis of pattern 01

-In the following sentence, the translator translated the title **vehicle symbol chart** into Arabic literally by **جدول رموز المركبة**. In this case, we say that the translation of the word **chart** would be **قائمة** since the former is appropriate to convey the meaning of the message.

-He also used literal translation as a procedure to translate the word **Airbag** in to **وسادة هوائية**, and he translated the compound noun **Air conditioning** into Arabic **تكييف الهواء** by using

calque ; that would be inaccurate to use this expression but rather say المكيف الهوائي . Moreover, it is not merely as a literal translation to translate the word Antilock into Arabic by المانع للانغلاق . In this case, he used transposition as a procedure to render the same function as the source text .

- The expression Audio steering wheel controls was translated into Arabic مفاتيح التحكم الصوتية لعجلة القيادة here the translator used translation by addition as a technique to avoid ambiguity and to ensure the clarity of information for the target reader.

- The sentence Brakesystem warning light was translated into Arabic literally as مصباح تحذير نظام الفرامل and the latter is not accurate translation which may mislead the user. On this basis it is appropriate, to translate it into Arabic by اشارة التحذير الخاصة بنظام الفرامل . In the sentence Cruise control, the translator used linguistic adaptation as translation procedure to translate it into Arabic by مثبت السرعة ; he focused on translating the function not the term itself .



-The expression Charging system was translated literally by نظام التحميل it is not appropriate to translate the word Charging by تحميل but rather to translate it by شحن . What is more, the expression Engine coolant temperature was translated into Arabic by درجة حرارة سائل تبريد المحرك that the word Coolant is translated into Arabic as سائل التبريد which is transposition procedure with focusing on translating the function

Pattern 02

Remote Vehicle Start

If equipped with remote start, the engine can be started from outside of the vehicle.

Starting the Vehicle

1. Press and release  on the RKE transmitter.
2. Immediately press and hold  for at least four seconds or until the turn signal lamps flash.
3. Press the brake pedal and select the ON/RUN/START ignition mode to drive the vehicle.

When the vehicle starts, the parking lamps will turn on and remain on as long as the engine is running. The doors will be locked and the climate control system may come on.


(Cadillac XTS Owner Manual, 2014.p.09)


Translation of pattern 02

بدء تشغيل السيارة عن بُعد

في حالة التجهيز بخاصية بدء التشغيل عن بُعد، يمكن بدء تشغيل المحرك من خارج المركبة.

بدء تشغيل السيارة

١. اضغط على  الموجود على جهاز إرسال الدخول عن بُعد بدون مفتاح. ثم قم بتحريره.

٢. اضغط على الفور على  مع الاستمرار لمدة أربع ثوان على الأقل أو حتى تومض مصابيح إشارة الانعطاف.

٣. اضغط على دواسة الفرامل وحدد وضع الإشعال ON/RUN/START (تشغيل/تدوير/بدء) لقيادة المركبة.

عندما تعمل السيارة، سوف تضيء مصابيح الركن وستظل كذلك طالما يعمل المحرك. وسيتم قفل الأبواب. وقد يعمل نظام التحكم بالمناخ.

Analysis of pattern 02

In the second pattern, the translator used literal translation to translate the title **Remote vehicle start** into Arabic by **بدء تشغيل السيارة عن بُعد** in this case, the translator used transposition as procedure to translate the word **Remote** into Arabic **عن بُعد** and the word **Start** into **بدء التشغيل** whereby in the following passage **Starting the vehicle** was translated literally into Arabic by

بدء تشغيل السيارة we may say that the literal translation in here is appropriate to render the meaning of the expression .

Pattern 03

Head Restraint Adjustment

Do not drive until the head restraints for all occupants are installed and adjusted properly.

To achieve a comfortable seating position, change the seatback recline angle as little as necessary while keeping the seat and the head restraint height in the proper position.

(Cadillac XTS Owner Manual, 2014.p.14)

Translation of pattern 03

ضبط مسند الرأس

لا تقد السيارة حتى يتم تثبيت مساند الرأس لجميع الركاب وضبطها بشكل صحيح. للحصول على وضع جلوس مريح، قم بتغيير زاوية إمالة ظهر المقعد بأقل قدر ممكن مع الحفاظ على ارتفاع المقعد ومساند الرأس في موضعه الصحيح.

Analysis of pattern 03

-The following title **Head restraint adjustment** was translated into Arabic by **ضبط مسند الرأس** by using modulation procedure which is means for result ; the means is **مسند** and the result is **restraint** that all the title was translated literally.

Pattern 04

Interior Mirror

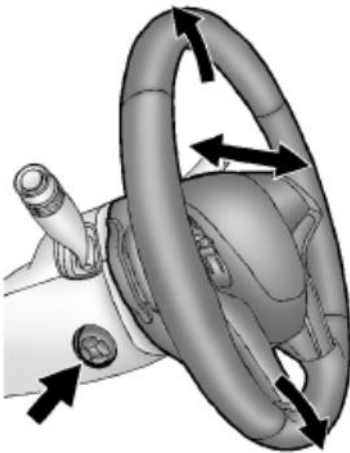
Adjustment

Hold the rearview mirror in the center and move it to view the area behind the vehicle.

Automatic Dimming Rearview Mirror

The vehicle has an automatic dimming rearview mirror. The mirror will automatically reduce the glare from the headlamps from behind. The dimming feature comes on when the vehicle is started. See *Automatic Dimming Rearview Mirror*

Steering Wheel Adjustment



Press the control to move the tilt and telescoping steering wheel up and down or forward and rearward.

(Cadillac XTS Owner Manual, 2014.p.15)

Translation of pattern 04

المرايا الداخلية

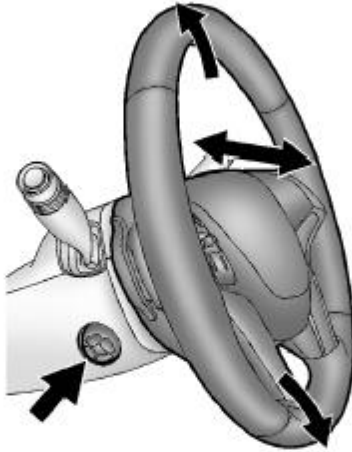
الضبط

أمسك مرآة الرؤية الخلفية من المنتصف لتحريكها لرؤية المنطقة وراء السيارة.

مرآة الرؤية الخلفية الخافتة الأوتوماتيكية

مثبتت بالسيارة مرآة للرؤية الخلفية ذاتية التعتيم. وسوف تقلل المرآة تلقائيًا من وهج المصابيح الرئيسية الآتية من الخلف. تعمل ميزة الخفوت هذه عند بدء تشغيل السيارة. راجع مرآة المرآة الخافتة ذاتية التعتيم.

ضبط عجلة القيادة



اضغط عنصر التحكم لتحريك عمود التوجيه التلسكوبي القابل للإمالة. لأعلى أو لأسفل أو للأمام أو للخلف.

Analysis of pattern 04

The title **Automatic dimming rearview mirror** was translated into Arabic by **مرآة الرؤية الخلفية الخافتة الأوتوماتيكية** by focusing in the transliteration procedure to translate the word **Automatic** by **الأوتوماتيكية** while most of the words are translated literally as an appropriate procedure. Whereas he translates **Automatic dimming** into Arabic by **ذاتية التعتيم** we noticed that he translates the same expression **Automatic dimming** differently for certain purposes. He translates **The tilt and telescoping steering wheel** into Arabic **عمود التوجيه التلسكوبي القابل للإمالة** which is transposition procedure, whereby the translator used this translation by focusing on translating the function of that terms.

Pattern 05

Climate Control Buttons

1. Driver and Passenger Temperature Controls
2. Fan Control
3. OFF (Fan)
4. Driver and Passenger Heated and Ventilated Seats (If Equipped)

(Cadillac XTS Owner Manual, 2014.p.18)

Translation of pattern 05

أزرار التحكم في نظام التحكم بالمناخ
١. عناصر التحكم في درجة الحرارة للسائق والركاب
٢. عنصر تشغيل المروحة
٣. OFF (المروحة)
٤. تدفئة وتهوية مقعدي السائق والراكب (إذا كانت موجودة)

Analysis of pattern 05

In the following expression **Climate control buttons** that was translated into Arabic **أزرار** **التحكم في نظام التحكم بالمناخ** the translator translates the word **climate** into Arabic which is translation by addition that it is not appropriate to ensure the added information and conveying the same effect, he may use as an alternative translation which is **أزرار التحكم بالمناخ**.

Pattern 06

Transmission

Automatic Transmission

Tap Shift

Tap Shift allows the driver to manually control the automatic transmission. To use Tap Shift, the shift lever must be in M (Manual Mode). If equipped, the controls are on the back of the steering wheel.

Climate Touch Screen Controls

1. Outside Temperature Display
2. Driver and Passenger Temperature Controls
3. Fan Control
4. SYNC (Synchronized Temperature)

(Cadillac XTS Owner Manual, 2014.p.19)

Translation of pattern 06

صندوق التروس

صندوق التروس الأوتوماتيكي

ميزة الضغط لنقل السرعات

تتيح ميزة الضغط لنقل السرعات للسائق التحكم يدويًا في ناقل الحركة الأوتوماتيكي. لاستخدام النقل الخفيف، يجب أن يكون ذراع الغيار في الوضع M (اليدوي). توجد عناصر

- عناصر التحكم في نظام التحكم بالمناخ
بالشاشة العاملة باللمس
١. شاشة عرض درجة الحرارة الخارجية
 ٢. عناصر التحكم في درجة الحرارة للسائق والركاب
 ٣. عنصر تشغيل المروحة
 ٤. SYNC (درجة حرارة متزامنة)

Analysis of pattern 06

The following title **Transmission** was translated into Arabic by **صندوق التروس** whereby he used modulation as a procedure that is abstract for concrete the abstract is **transmission** and the concrete is **صندوق التروس** whereas he translated the two words the **tap shift** into Arabic by **ميزة الضغط لنقل السرعات** in order to adapt it to the Arabic language. While the title **climate touchscreen controls** has been translated into Arabic by **عناصر التحكم في نظام التحكم في المناخ بالشاشة العاملة باللمس** he used translation by addition to adapt it to the Arabic language, he also added some information to ensure and convey the meaning it is possible to reduce the number of words to be translated in the TT appropriately as **عناصر التحكم بالمناخ بالشاشة العاملة باللمس**.

Pattern 07

Brake Pedal Travel

See your dealer if the brake pedal does not return to normal height, or if there is a rapid increase in pedal travel. This could be a sign that brake service might be required.

(Cadillac XTS Owner Manual, 2014.p.306)

Translation of pattern 07

المسافة التي تقطعها دواسة الفرامل
يمكنك الرجوع إلى وكيلك إذا لم تُعد دواسة
الفرامل إلى الارتفاع الطبيعي. أو في حالة وجود
زيادة كبيرة في المسافة التي تقطعها الدواسة.
هذه الأعراض تعتبر مؤشرات على ضرورة إجراء
خدمة للفرامل.

Analysis of pattern 07



Within the translation of this passage the translator used expansion to adapt the expression **brake pedal travel** which was translated explicitly in the TT as **المسافة التي تقطعها** **دواسة الفرامل** whereas in the ST it was expressed implicitly. The whole text was translated into Arabic literally.

Pattern 08

Power Outlets

The accessory power outlets can be used to plug in electrical equipment, such as a cell phone or MP3 player.

Sunroof Switch

Vent Feature: Press and hold the front of  to vent the sunroof. The sunshade will automatically open approximately 38 cm (15 in). Press and hold the rear of  to close the vent.



(Cadillac XTS Owner Manual, 2014.p.23)

Translation of pattern 08

مقابس تشغيل الملحقات

يمكن استخدام مقابس تشغيل الملحقات بهدف توصيل معدات كهربائية. مثل هاتف خلوي أو مشغل MP3.

مفتاح فتحة السقف

ميزة فتحة التهوية: اضغط مع الاستمرار على الجزء الأمامي من  لضبط فتحة السقف على وضع التهوية. سوف تفتح المظلة الواقية من الشمس أوتوماتيكيًا بمقدار ما يقرب من ٣٨ سم (١٥ بوصة). اضغط مع الاستمرار على الجزء الخلفي من  لإغلاق وضع التهوية.

Analysis of pattern 08

-In the following expressions **power outlet** and **Vent feature** were translated into Arabic by **مقاييس تشغيل الملحقات** و**ميزة فتحة التهوية** that the translator used expansion as a procedure to exceed the number of words explicitly.

- the sentence to vent the **sunroof** was translated into Arabic by **ضبط فتحة السقف على وضعية التهوية** and here the translator used translation by addition to adapt it to Arabic language.

Pattern 09

Driving for Better Fuel Economy

Driving habits can affect fuel mileage. Here are some driving tips to get the best fuel economy possible.

(Cadillac XTS Owner Manual, 2014.p.26)

Translation of pattern 09

**القيادة بأسلوب اقتصادي أفضل
في استهلاك الوقود**
يمكن أن تؤثر عادات القيادة في استهلاك الوقود.
وإليك بعض النصائح للحصول على أفضل
اقتصاد ممكن في الوقود عند القيادة.
• تجنب عمليات بدء التشغيل السريع وقم
بالتسارع على نحو هادئ.

Analysis of pattern 09

-We noticed that the translation of **Driving for better fuel economy** was translated into Arabic by **القيادة بأسلوب اقتصادي أفضل في استهلاك الوقود** that the translator used transposition as procedure ; which appears in the translation of the words **for better fuel economy** into Arabic by **اسلوباقتصاديا أفضل في استهلاك الوقود** by changing word classes.

- At text level, nouns are used a lot.

Pattern 10

Wiper Blade Replacement

Windshield wiper blades should be inspected for wear or cracking. See *Maintenance Schedule* on page 11-3.

It is a good idea to clean the wiper blade assembly on a regular basis. When worn, or when cleaning is ineffective, replace the wiper blade. For proper windshield wiper blade length and type, see *Maintenance*

(Cadillac XTS Owner Manual, 2014.p.311)

Translation of pattern 10

استبدال شفرة المسحات

لا بد أن يتم فحص شفرة مسحات الزجاج الأمامي لاحتمال تعرضها للكسر أو التآكل. راجع جدول الصيانة.

وكذلك من الجيد تنظيف مجموعة شفرة مسحة الزجاج على فترات منتظمة. وعندما تتآكل شفرة مسحة الزجاج، أو يصبح تنظيفها غير ذي جدوى، فقم باستبدالها. لمعرفة الطول والنوع المناسبين لشفرة مسحة الزجاج الأمامي، راجع قطع غيار الصيانة.

Analysis of pattern 10

In pattern 10 we are going to shed the light on the technical text that through out our analysis of this passage/text, we have found that the above text/passage is characterized by certain features such as passive voice e.g **windshield wiper blade should be inspected for wear and cracking**. Also, the use of the ing form e.g : **cracking**, **cleaning**. Also, the English version used the implicit expressions rather than the explicit one in translating that sentence into Arabic e.g **for proper windshield wiper blade length and type, see maintenance** translated into Arabic by **لمعرفة الطول والنوع المناسبين لشفرة مسحة الزجاج الامامي . راجع قطع غيار الصيانة** ; that means that sentence was translated into Arabic implicitly as the English source text.

Pattern 11

Extending Engine Run Time

The engine run time can also be extended by another 10 minutes, if during the first 10 minutes Steps 1–3 are repeated while the engine is still running. This provides a total of 20 minutes.

(Cadillac XTS Owner Manual, 2014.p.34)

Translation of pattern 11

تمديد زمن دوران المحرك
يمكن أيضًا تمديد مدة تشغيل المحرك ١٠ دقائق
أخرى. إذا لم يتم تكرار الخطوات ١ و٢ أثناء أول
١٠ دقائق بينما المحرك مازال دائرة. تصير المدة
الإجمالية ٢٠ دقيقة.

Analysis of pattern 11

In this passage we found some characteristics, which are passive voice e.g.can also be extended by another 10 minutes and steps 1-3 are repeated while the engine is still running . Also, it characterised by using ing form e.g running .

The Arabic version was translated implicitly by keeping the same effect as the same version, and here the translator neglected the Arabic style that the former focuses more on explicitness and avoiding ambiguity.

Pattern 12

Forward Collision Alert (FCA) System

If equipped, FCA is intended to help avoid or reduce the harm caused by front-end crashes. FCA provides a green indicator when a vehicle is detected directly ahead. It provides a flashing visual alert and pulses

the driver seat, or beeps, when approaching a vehicle directly ahead too quickly. FCA also provides a visual alert if following another vehicle much too closely.

(Cadillac XTS Owner Manual, 2014.p.21)

Translation of pattern 12

نظام إنذار التصادم الأمامي

عند توفره. يهدف نظام FCA إلى المساعدة في تجنب أو تقليل الضرر الناتج عن التصادمات الأمامية. حيث يعطي نظام FCA مؤشرا أخضرا عند اكتشاف مركبة أمامك مباشرة. ويعطي إنذارا مرثيا وماضا ويسبب اهتزازات بمقعد السائق. أو صفارات. عند الاقتراب بسرعة عالية

التشغيل على ظهر عجلة القيادة. وذلك إذا توفرت هذه الميزة. اضغط على مفتاح التشغيل الأيسر لتخفيض السرعة واضغط على مفتاح التشغيل الأيمن لزيادة السرعة. توضح الرسالة التي تظهر في مركز معلومات السائق غيار المركبة. راجع الوضع اليدوي.

Analysis of pattern 12

The above technical text is characterized by impersonal style 'it', compound nouns such as front-end and greenindicator . Also the use of words such as causedby that indicates cause and effect. The Arabic version is an imitation of the English version in terms of style and that by keeping the same theme and rhyme.

6- Findings

Through the process of comparison between the car manual that is written in English language (ST) and its translation into Arabic language (TT), the following results were discovered :

6-1- At word level, above word level and at sentence level

The analysis of patterns 01 to 09 shows that the procedures used in translating terms and expressions into Arabic language, namely are literal translation, transposition, translation by addition, expansion, modulation, adaptation, calque, and transliteration ; the most used procedure is literal translation which was appropriate in some cases and inappropriate in others. Most of translated terms translated in terms of the function.

-Through the process of analysing patterns 10 to 12, we have found that the translator translated most of the patterns into Arabic by keeping the same degree of ambiguity and implicitness in translating the sentences, and neglected the Arabic style in terms of theme and rhyme. Also, we noticed that the structure of sentences were kept in the translated version into Arabic since the nature of the document is instructive.

7-Conclusion

In short, cars' manuals is a simple example from the automobile industry technical documents designed to instruct cars' owners that the translation in terms of equivalence at sentence level and terminological equivalence that focuses on conveying the meaning to the target audience without considering the Arabic language features in translating cars' manuals

.In the method of comparison between English and Arabic, the English technical patterns were translated into Arabic implicitly by keeping the same structure ambiguity as the English version and he also translated the function of terms , besides the translator neglected features of the Arabic language that the former focuses more on explicitness and avoided ambiguity.

General conclusion

Conclusion

The motor-vehicle industry became a global industry. As a result, the need for specialised translators has increased noticeably. This thesis sheds the light on achieving equivalence at sentence level and terminological equivalence in the Automobile industry translation from English into Arabic.









The main reasons beyond the lack of achieving equivalence at sentence level terminological equivalence in translating technical documents from English into Arabic is that some Arabized terms are not homogenized, due to equivalence , and the translator translated the function of terms. Thus, this study has adopted procedures and techniques to overcome those difficulties in translating between English and Arabic.

With respect to the corpus of this present work namely “Cadillac XTS owner manual ” that has been localized by General Motors in Lebanon. The chosen terms, fragments, and texts were translated literally into Arabic and that translating most of the terms by focusing on the function rather than translating the terms. The Arabic version of the manual demonstrates that the passages focus on the implicitness, similarly to the form of English version. Additionally, the style is direct due to the nature of the document, by which the translator has kept the same style in terms of the form in translating this document into Arabic.

English & Arabic Appendices


Vehicle Symbol Chart


Here are some additional symbols that may be found on the vehicle and what they mean. For more information on the symbol, refer to the Index.


-  : Airbag Readiness Light
-  : Air Conditioning
-  : Antilock Brake System (ABS)
-  : Audio Steering Wheel Controls
-  : Brake System Warning Light
-  : Charging System
-  : Cruise Control
-  : Engine Coolant Temperature

جدول رموز المركبة


فيما يلي بعض الرموز الإضافية التي يمكن العثور عليها على المركبة وما تشير إليه. للمزيد من المعلومات حول هذا الرمز، راجع الفهرس.


 : مصباح استعداد الوسادة الهوائية


 : تكييف الهواء

 : نظام الفرامل المانع للانغلاق (ABS)

 : مفاتيح التحكم الصوتية بعجلة القيادة

 : مصباح تحذير نظام الفرامل

 : نظام التحويل



 : مثبت السرعة

 : درجة حرارة سائل تبريد المحرك

Remote Vehicle Start

If equipped with remote start, the engine can be started from outside of the vehicle.

Starting the Vehicle

1. Press and release  on the RKE transmitter.
2. Immediately press and hold  for at least four seconds or until the turn signal lamps flash.
3. Press the brake pedal and select the ON/RUN/START ignition mode to drive the vehicle.

When the vehicle starts, the parking lamps will turn on and remain on as long as the engine is running. The doors will be locked and the climate control system may come on.

بدء تشغيل السيارة عن بُعد

في حالة التجهيز بخاصية بدء التشغيل عن بُعد، يمكن بدء تشغيل المحرك من خارج المركبة.

بدء تشغيل السيارة

1. اضغط على  الموجود على جهاز إرسال الدخول عن بُعد بدون مفتاح، ثم قم بتحريره.
 2. اضغط على الفور على  مع الاستمرار لمدة أربع ثوان على الأقل أو حتى تومض مصابيح إشارة الانعطاف.
 3. اضغط على دواسة الفرامل وحدد وضع الإشعال ON/RUN/START (تشغيل/تدوير/بدء) لقيادة المركبة.
- عندما تعمل السيارة، سوف تضيء مصابيح الركن وستظل كذلك طالما يعمل المحرك. وسيتم قفل الأبواب. وقد يعمل نظام التحكم بالمناخ.

Head Restraint Adjustment

Do not drive until the head restraints for all occupants are installed and adjusted properly.

To achieve a comfortable seating position, change the seatback recline angle as little as necessary while keeping the seat and the head restraint height in the proper position.

ضبط مسند الرأس

لا تقد السيارة حتى يتم تثبيت مساند الرأس لجميع الركاب وضبطها بشكل صحيح. للحصول على وضع جلوس مريح، قم بتغيير زاوية إمالة ظهر المقعد بأقل قدر ممكن مع الحفاظ على ارتفاع المقعد ومساند الرأس في موضعه الصحيح.

Interior Mirror

Adjustment

Hold the rearview mirror in the center and move it to view the area behind the vehicle.

Automatic Dimming Rearview Mirror

The vehicle has an automatic dimming rearview mirror. The mirror will automatically reduce the glare from the headlamps from behind. The dimming feature comes on when the vehicle is started. See *Automatic Dimming Rearview Mirror*

المرايا الداخلية

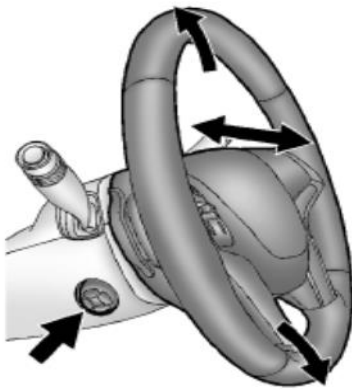
الضبط

أمسك مرآة الرؤية الخلفية من المنتصف لتحريكها لرؤية المنطقة وراء السيارة.

مرآة الرؤية الخلفية الخافتة الأوتوماتيكية

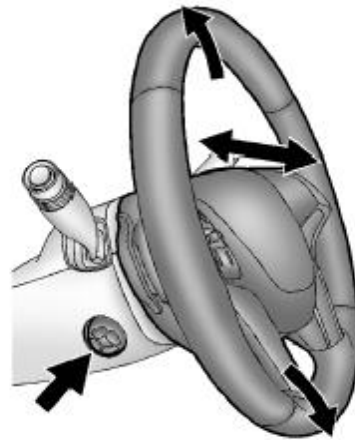
مثبت بالسيارة مرآة للرؤية الخلفية ذاتية التعتيم. وسوف تقلل المرآة تلقائيًا من وهج المصابيح الرئيسية الأتية من الخلف. تعمل ميزة الخفوت هذه عند بدء تشغيل السيارة. راجع مرآة الخافتة الخلفية ذاتية التعتيم.

Steering Wheel Adjustment



Press the control to move the tilt and telescoping steering wheel up and down or forward and rearward.

ضبط عجلة القيادة



اضغط عنصر التحكم لتحريك عمود التوجيه التلسكوبي القابل للإمالة، لأعلى أو لأسفل أو للأمام أو للخلف.

Climate Control Buttons

أزرار التحكم في نظام التحكم بالمناخ

1. Driver and Passenger Temperature Controls
 2. Fan Control
 3. OFF (Fan)
 4. Driver and Passenger Heated and Ventilated Seats (If Equipped)
١. عناصر التحكم في درجة الحرارة للسائق والركاب
 ٢. عنصر تشغيل المروحة
 ٣. OFF (المروحة)
 ٤. تدفئة وتهوية مقعدي السائق والركاب (إذا كانت موجودة)

Transmission

صندوق التروس

Automatic Transmission

صندوق التروس الأوتوماتيكي

Tap Shift

ميزة الضغط لنقل السرعات

Tap Shift allows the driver to manually control the automatic transmission. To use Tap Shift, the shift lever must be in M (Manual Mode). If equipped, the controls are on the back of the steering wheel.

تتيح ميزة الضغط لنقل السرعات للسائق التحكم يدويًا في ناقل الحركة الأوتوماتيكي. لاستخدام النقل الخفيف، يجب أن يكون ذراع الغيار في الوضع M (اليدوي). توجد عناصر

Climate Touch Screen Controls

1. Outside Temperature Display
 2. Driver and Passenger Temperature Controls
 3. Fan Control
 4. SYNC (Synchronized Temperature)
- عناصر التحكم في نظام التحكم بالمناخ بالشاشة العاملة باللمس
 ١. شاشة عرض درجة الحرارة الخارجية
 ٢. عناصر التحكم في درجة الحرارة للسائق والركاب
 ٣. عنصر تشغيل المروحة
 ٤. SYNC (درجة حرارة متزامنة)

Brake Pedal Travel

See your dealer if the brake pedal does not return to normal height, or if there is a rapid increase in pedal travel. This could be a sign that brake service might be required.

المسافة التي تقطعها دواسة الفرامل

يمكنك الرجوع إلى وكيلك إذا لم تُعد دواسة الفرامل إلى الارتفاع الطبيعي. أو في حالة وجود زيادة كبيرة في المسافة التي تقطعها الدواسة. هذه الأعراض تعتبر مؤشرات على ضرورة إجراء خدمة للفرامل.



Power Outlets

The accessory power outlets can be used to plug in electrical equipment, such as a cell phone or MP3 player.



مقاييس تشغيل الملحقات

يمكن استخدام مقاييس تشغيل الملحقات بهدف توصيل معدات كهربائية. مثل هاتف خلوي أو مشغل MP3.

Sunroof Switch

Vent Feature: Press and hold the front of  to vent the sunroof. The sunshade will automatically open approximately 38 cm (15 in). Press and hold the rear of  to close the vent.

مفتاح فتحة السقف

ميزة فتحة التهوية: اضغط مع الاستمرار على الجزء الأمامي من  لضبط فتحة السقف على وضع التهوية. سوف تفتح المظلة الواقية من الشمس أوتوماتيكيًا بمقدار ما يقرب من ٣٨ سم (١٥ بوصة). اضغط مع الاستمرار على الجزء الخلفي من  لإغلاق وضع التهوية.

Driving for Better Fuel Economy

Driving habits can affect fuel mileage. Here are some driving tips to get the best fuel economy possible.

القيادة بأسلوب اقتصادي أفضل في استهلاك الوقود

يمكن أن تؤثر عادات القيادة في استهلاك الوقود. وإليك بعض النصائح للحصول على أفضل اقتصاد ممكن في الوقود عند القيادة.

- تجنب عمليات بدء التشغيل السريع وقم بالتسارع على نحو هادئ.

Wiper Blade Replacement

Windshield wiper blades should be inspected for wear or cracking. See *Maintenance Schedule on page 11-3*.

It is a good idea to clean the wiper blade assembly on a regular basis. When worn, or when cleaning is ineffective, replace the wiper blade. For proper windshield wiper blade length and type, see *Maintenance*

استبدال شفرة الماسحات

لا بد أن يتم فحص شفرة ماسحات الزجاج الأمامي لاحتمال تعرضها للكسر أو التآكل. راجع جدول الصيانة. وكذلك من الجيد تنظيف مجموعة شفرة ماسحة الزجاج على فترات منتظمة. وعندما تتآكل شفرة ماسحة الزجاج. أو يصبح تنظيفها غير ذي جدوى. فقم باستبدالها. لمعرفة الطول والنوع المناسبين لشفرة ماسحة الزجاج الأمامي. راجع قطع غيار الصيانة.

Extending Engine Run Time

The engine run time can also be extended by another 10 minutes, if during the first 10 minutes Steps 1–3 are repeated while the engine is still running. This provides a total of 20 minutes.

تمديد زمن دوران المحرك

يمكن أيضًا تمديد مدة تشغيل المحرك ١٠ دقائق أخرى. إذا لم يتم تكرار الخطوتين ١ و ٢ أثناء أول ١٠ دقائق بينما المحرك مازال دائرًا. تصير المدة الإجمالية ٢٠ دقيقة.

Forward Collision Alert (FCA) System

If equipped, FCA is intended to help avoid or reduce the harm caused by front-end crashes. FCA provides a green indicator when a vehicle is detected directly ahead. It provides a flashing visual alert and pulses

نظام إنذار التصادم الأمامي

عند توفره. يهدف نظام FCA إلى المساعدة في تجنب أو تقليل الضرر الناتج عن التصادمات الأمامية. حيث يعطي نظام FCA مؤشرًا أخضرًا عند اكتشاف مركبة أمامك مباشرة. ويعطي إنذارًا مرئيًا ومأصًا ويسبب اهتزازات بمقعد السائق، أو صفارات. عند الاقتراب بسرعة عالية

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الملخص :

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى التحقق من الصعوبات في تحقيق المكافئ على مستوى الجملة والمكافئ المصطلحاتي في الترجمة المتخصصة وذلك بتناول الجزء النظري الذي يقدم بعض تعاريف للترجمة، متبوعة بالترجمة المتخصصة ثم المكافئ في الترجمة بالإضافة الى المصطلحية والمكافئ المصطلحات الذي يركز على تقنية ترجمة المصطلحات التقنية علاوة على الترجمة التقنية و بالتركيز على ترجمة النص التقني مع تقديم نبذة عن صناعة السيارات مصحوبة بشرح يبرز الفرق الصغير بين مفهوم السيارة والآلية ، كما انها تتناول المصطلحية في مجال صناعة السيارات وايضا تركز هذه الدراسة على مقارنة النص الانجليزي لدليل مستخدم سيارة اكس تي اس كاديلاكس وترجمته الى اللغة العربية، لذلك فعلى حسب تحليل ومقارنة المصطلحات والجمل والنصوص المختارة في دليل سيارة كاديلاكس، نستج ان الاسباب الرئيسية خلف تحقيق المكافئ على مستوى الجملة والمصطلحاتي تكمن في طبيعة المصطلح بحد ذاته وتأثير ترجمة وظيفة المصطلح التقني عن ترجمة المصطلح سواء على مستوى الجمل أو المصطلحاتي في الترجمة التقنية بين الانجليزية والعربية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: صناعة السيارات، الترجمة المتخصصة، المكافئ على مستوى الجملة، المكافئ المصطلحاتي ، المصطلحية، دليل مستخدم سيارة اكس تي اس كاديلاكس.