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Case study: Smartphone User Manual (Samsung Galaxy S9)

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Dedication	
After praising Allah Almighty the greatest ;1 dedicate this humble work	to:
To my loving parents for their patience, care and continuous support.	
To my dear brother and sisters for their continuous support.	
Relatives and friends.	
	Abdeslam.

Acknowledgments Id like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor Ms. MESLOUB I support and guidance during the research . all teachers who helped me throughout the course of my studies at Kase University. My deepest thanks go to the staff of the English Departm	
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all teachers who helped me throughout the course of my studies at Kasa	Dalila for her
University. My deepest thanks go to the staff of the English Department of the English Departmen	di Merbah
	ent .
	Thank you .

List of abbreviations: **SL:** Source Language TL: Target Language **ST:** Source Text TT: Target Text **P:** Pattern T: Term *: My own translation

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Introduction

Background (rationale)

Translation is a way of communication among people, it aims at exchanging and transferring diverse knowledge, beliefs, cultures and sciences between communities that don't share the same language and location. Today's evolution makes everyday communication between cultures feasible and it is difficult to imagine our lives without technology, we use it on a daily basis to accomplish specific tasks or interests. Recent technology or advanced technology may replace previously used technology due to its increased benefits or admiration. Closely intertwined with technical developments in the modern world, the multicultural world we live in brings new challenges for the translator giving him/her several possibilities of offering a reliable translation.

One should be aware that most general technical writings are done in English language and due to the inability of the Arabic language to keep up-to-date with current advancements in technological fields and industry, technical translations have become essential in order to release and transmit this new knowledge to the Arab world. It is one of the most demanded translation services at the present time and it is considered as a remedy for such communicational problem since it deals with technology and specialized texts. In this present research we attempt to investigate the translation procedures used in translating technical texts through shedding light on their nature and attributes surrounding them as well as some difficulties that may arise in the attempt of the translator to render them from English into Arabic using a smartphone (Samsung Galaxy S9) user manual as a case study.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of this research is to learn the fundamentals of technical texts and investigate what sort of translation procedures applied in the process of rendering them through a practical study on the English and Arabic versions of the Samsung galaxy S9 smartphone user's manual to help the translators and facilitate their work for effective and efficient translations outcome when translating technical texts.

Objectives of the study

The framework of this study is determined by the following objectives:

To investigate the translation procedures used in translating technical texts from SL (English) into the TL (Arabic).

To comprehend and identify the major aspects of technical writing.

To facilitate the work of translators while translating technical texts.

Research questions

The main question in this research is the following:

1. What kind of translation procedures are implemented in translating technical texts?

In order to answer the aforementioned question, the following sub-questions have to be raised:

- a. What is technical writing? And what are the major aspects of technical writing?
- b. What are the main difficulties encountered by the translators during translation of technical texts?

Hypothesis:

In an attempt to answer the questions raised by this study, it is hypothesized that:

Technical texts uses specialized language and terms which are in constant expansion.

Therefore, the translators use different procedures to deliver faithful and accurate translations.

Technical texts are similar to scientific texts since both deal with related subjects.

Literal translation is the most appropriate translation procedures to render technical texts since it keeps the original structure of source text.

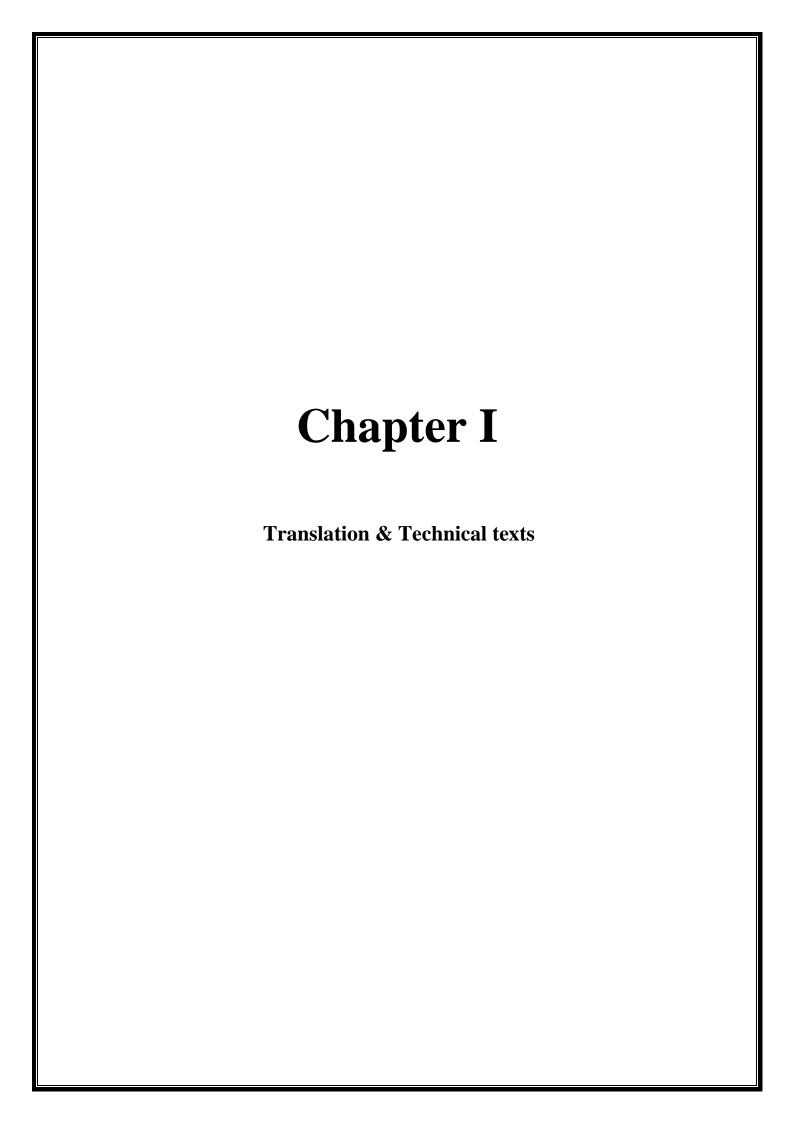
Structure of the study

The present study consists of two main parts (theoretical part and practical part) and three chapters.

Chapter one attempts to highlight the main aspects concerning technical writing, technical texts, technical translation and some related concepts as well as to the major difficulties of translating technical texts.

Chapter two is divided into two parts, the first one tackles Vinay and Darbelnet strategies of translation, namely direct and oblique translation. The second describes Ghazala methods of translating technical terms.

Chapter three is devoted to the description, the interpretation and the analysis of the collected data.



Chapter one: Translation & Technical texts

Introduction

This chapter provides a general background about technical texts. It tackles the major characteristics of such kind of texts and then moves to the main difficulties of translating them. Followed by a brief description of technical texts compared with scientific ones, specialized language, and technical translation.

I.1 Technical Writing

Technical writing is a type of writing used for producing design's specifications, operational manuals, procedures, or instructions on how to operate a particular machine and much more in the field of communication. According to Clendining.W. "It is about communicating technical things to people who may or may not be technically inclined" and it is sometimes defined as simplifying the complex, a technical writer primary task is to convey information to another person in the clearest and most effective manner achievable. It takes place in any field or industry where ideas, concepts, processes, or procedures need to be communicated. Technical writing is distinctive from other forms of writing. It is precise and essentially focuses on the subject, which is explained in the most convincing manner. The data is concise and the language used is straightforward. According to Budinski (2001.p11) The major types of documents in technical writing are grouped into four categories:

- ➤ Reports and communications in day-to-day business.
- ➤ Technical papers, magazine articles, books, and theses for purposes of education, teaching, and the sharing of information and knowledge.
- Patents.
- Operational manuals, instructions, or procedures.

I.2 Characteristics of Technical Writing

To translate any certain manuals or technical text, it is useful for the translator to be aware of the characteristics of the technical writing, they are summed up as follows:

I.2.1. Clarity

Clarity in technical writing is the quality or condition of a text being clear or not difficult to understand through the use of simple words and concise expressions. The objective is to produce a text which conveys a single meaning, so the reader can understand easily.

What is important is to use the right words that communicate the specific message. In fact, large or hard to understand words often interfere with the message and perplex or frustrate the readers. The style of technical writing requires simplicity of language and clarity of words, successful communicators know how to express themselves clearly and simply both to audiences which know a lot about the subject and to the audiences that do not.

I.2.2. Accuracy

Accuracy refers to how correct writer's use of the language system is, including their use of grammar, diction, and vocabulary. A slight inaccuracy can upset and disturb the reader; a major inaccuracy can be dangerous and risky. Technical documents must be as objective and unbiased as possible, if the document has inaccurate writing, the intended meaning will not be properly communicated to the reader, it also depends on the writer's subject mastery and its vocabulary, as well as on his ability to shape data and information.

Apart from providing correct technical information, the data in the document should be grammatically correct.

I.2.3. Comprehensiveness

A comprehensive paper offer the readers a complete self-contained discussion that supports them to use the information safely, effectively, and efficiently. A decent technical document delivers all the information readers need. It describes the information so that readers unfamiliar with the subject can comprehend it. Favorable technical writing delivers ideas in the most effective manner, it comprises enough detail so that readers can follow the discussion and carry out any necessary tasks. A comprehensive document leaves no one in doubts as far as the major findings, the results, conclusions, and recommendations are concerned.

I.2.4. Format

Like most non-fiction texts, technical texts contain a lot of information. To make the information easier to comprehend and remember, authors organize their information and details using various text structures. Most technical documents are made up of small independent sections and short sentences.

Because few people will read a document from the beginning to the end, the technical data in a manual are usually divided into subheads. If it is an instruction manual, instead of subheads they are presented in bulleted format, and if the sequence of instructions holds priority, key points pertaining to precautions or warnings may be emphasized using bullets. To make data easily accessible various parts should be arranged in a way which readers would not be forced to flip through pages in the case of hard copies, or click links unnecessarily to find the appropriate section in the case of soft copies.

I.3 Scientific vs. Technical Texts

Scientific and technical texts share many important formal elements, narrative, word choice and arrangement, and use of symbols. Writers of scientific and technical texts write with the purpose or aim to inform or explain. A scientific text is based on the use of scientific language; this kind of text is generally produced to explain a scientific topic. People read scientific texts to learn, they want to extract information from a document and then use that information at a later time. Examples of scientific texts are science magazines, science textbooks and experiments. On the other hand, a technical text offer detailed information about a specific topic or how to perform a specific task. It is meant to teach the reader something new about a topic and help them in learning new skills and ideas. People read technical texts to perform, they want to extract information now, act on it immediately, and then forget that information later on. Examples of technical texts are user manuals, instructions, brochures, and recipes.

I.4 Difficulties of Translating Technical Texts

I.4.1. New Terminology

According to Newmark (1988.p152) "the central difficulty in technical translation is usually the new terminology". As the technical segment develops quickly, and new terms are persistently emerging, one of the main issues in technical translation is to find the equivalent terms to those that have been recently created. A technical manual, which uses simple and precise language, will be much easier to translate than works of imaginative literature, yet recently created terms could trouble the translator in his attempt to render them when no equivalent is yet coined, found or produced in the target language and when a technology, device or a machine is newly invented.

I.4.2. Abbreviations

Translating abbreviations and acronyms could pose a problem; their use is common in technical writing and there are a lot of difficulties that may arise when translating new technical words; most notably from a foreign language, which have not taken root in Arabic yet. According to Gabrovšek (1994.p23) "Abbreviations are difficult to deal with and represent a growing phenomenon present in all languages." As specialized fields develop, the translator may encounter some problems during the process of translation. He/she has to look for and choose a variety of suitable thematic words that fully correspond to the original source. Historically, Arabic is not a language that uses abbreviations, it is a descriptive language that uses long phrases to describe subjects.

Examples

The problem is to choose the correct meaning abbreviations.

I.4.3. Passive Form

The passive voice is widely used in general technical texts, yet in Arabic language we use the active voice over the passive voice as we give great importance to the subject, while in a manual it is not important to designate the subject since the importance relies mainly on the product concerned.

Technical writing should be concise and clear never wordy as in many literary texts, this makes the translation of technical writing as a discipline which follows strict procedures where no place is allowed for personal interpretations aiming at achieving the effectiveness of technical writing and respecting the criteria of precision.

I.4.4. Text Length

An additional difficulty or more precisely a problem is that the process of translation usually creates texts that are longer than the original one or the way around, the texts expansion could affect page counts and page breaks. This may alter the relationship between texts and illustration if the documents are written in a specific style that is different from the language style of the translator he/she might be in a dilemma. It may not be possible to maintain the same style and format in the target document. For example, a sentence that contains just fifteen words in English may require twenty words in Arabic or the other way around. Here, a conflict may arise with the formatting. While retaining natural flow and precision in meaning is the most important, the translator may need to make a few adjustments to keep the formatting somewhat similar to the original text.

I.5 Technical Translation

Technical translation is a kind of specialized translation which includes the interpretation of papers made by technical writers such as owner's manuals, user guides, or more precisely, texts which are related to technological subjects or texts which deal with the practical application of scientific and technological information (Radoslav.L.2011.p140). Not with standing that technical translation also deals with other specialized fields, precisely, texts which employ specialized language such as law, commerce, medicine...etc.(Newmark.1988). The main features of technical translation include the need for the most accurate description of technological processes, a competent translation of specific terms and an observance of an appropriate presentational style.¹

Defined by Wright & Wright (1993.p1), "technical translation encompasses the translation of special language texts, i.e., texts written using Languages for Special Purposes (LSP). As

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¹ http://www.languagestudio.co.in/pharma-and-healthcare-translation.html

such, technical translation (and "technical terminology" as well) includes not only the translation of texts in engineering or medicine, but also such disciplines as economics, psychology and law". Similar to Wright & Wright's definition of technical translation, Ghazala (1995.p156) defines technical translation as, "the translation of scientific and technical terms of all kinds: medical, physical, chemical, mathematical, mechanical, technological, biological, agricultural, computer and other terms of the various branches of science".

I.6 Specialized Language

There is still no single and fixed definition of the concept "Specialized Language", three scholars have defined it as follows:

According to (J.Dubois et al) a specialized language is a linguistic subsystem which brings together the linguistic specificities of a particular field. "On appelle langue de spécialité un sous-système linguistique tel qu'il rassemble les spécificités linguistiques d'un domaine particulier. En fait, la terminologie, à l'origine de ce concept, se satisfait très généralement de relever les notions et les termes considérés comme propres à ce domaine. Sous cet angle, il y a donc abus à parler de langue de spécialité, et vocabulaire spécialisé convient mieux". (J.Dubois, et al, 1994.p440).

«We can define a specialized language as a linguistic subsystem, which brings together the linguistic specificities of a particular field. In fact the terminology, which is on the origin of this concept, is very enough generally with identifying the concepts and terms considered as specific to this area. From this perspective, it is therefore abusing to speak about the language of specialization and the term specialized vocabulary is more appropriate. ». **Translation retrieved from**: *Mechanisms of Translating English Medical Terms into Arabic*. Nadia Larbi.(2016.p5).

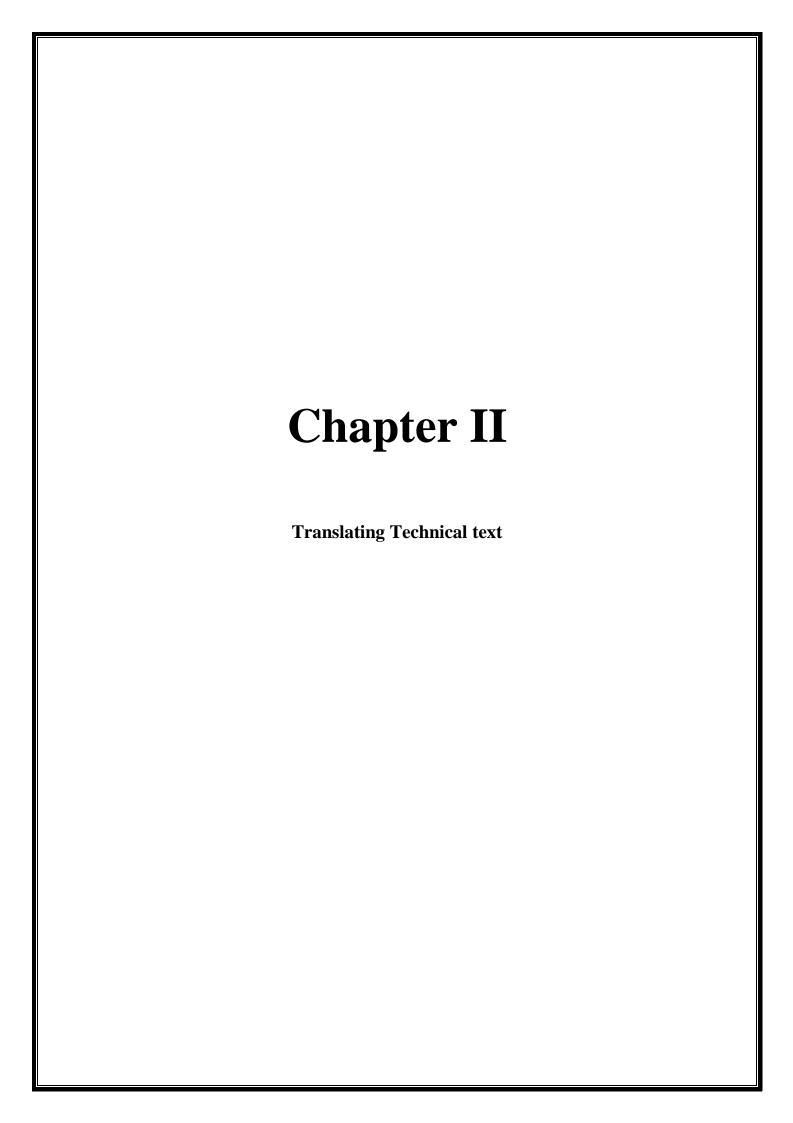
Moreover, (Cabré) defined specialized language in her work as set of sub codes that overlap with general language sub codes: "We speak of special or specialized languages to refer to a set of sub codes (that partially overlap with the sub codes of the general language), each of which can be 'specifically' characterized by certain particulars such as subject field, type of interlocutors, situation, speakers' intentions, the context in which a communicative exchange occurs, the type of exchange, etc.". (Cabré.M, 1992.p59).

In addition, (Lerat) defined a specialized language as the natural use of language to express technically specialized knowledge: "Une langue spécialisée ne se réduit pas à une terminologie: elle utilise des dénominations spécialisées (les termes), y compris des symboles non linguistiques, dans des énoncés mobilisant les ressources ordinaires d'une langues donnée. On peut donc la définir comme l'usage d'une langue naturelle pour rendre compte techniquement de connaissances spécialisée". Lerat, P. (1995.p21)

« A specialized language is not reduced to a terminology it uses specialized designations which includes non-linguistic symbols, in the statements it is mobilizing ordinary resources of a given language .we can define it as the use of a natural language to express technically specialized knowledge » **Translation retrieved from**: *Mechanisms of Translating English Medical Terms into Arabic*. Nadia Larbi.(2016.p5).

Conclusion

Technical texts are considered as one of the main kinds of scientific texts, they have distinct features that set them apart from their other relatives which make their translation follow strict guidelines, thus this part introduces all the surrounding features of this type of texts and its nature. Notwithstanding technical translation that deals with the translation of numerous kinds of specialized writings that includes our main subject (Technical texts).



Chapter two: Translating Technical text.

Introduction

Being capable to provide a translation that is true to the source text, accurate and precise, and conveys the intended meaning to the target text could be a challenging job. Translating a text may seem like a plain task, but when every aspect of the trade is taken into account, this view changes. Dictionaries and the Internet are helpful, yet the context and level of specialisation for a technical text can vary greatly and last but not least, a specialized subject field can present a wide range of difficulties to be faced by the translator.

II.1 Translation Strategies

Translation strategies refer to the procedures that the translators apply when facing translation problems, they come up with ways for finding a convenient translation solutions on the basis of a suitable translation procedure. Krings (2007.p2) looks upon translation strategies as "translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task.". Furthermore, Venuti (1998:240) indicates that translation strategies "involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it."

Munday describes how Vinay and Darbelnet identified two main strategies which they named direct translation and oblique translation (2001, p56). The two strategies are built around seven separate procedures which are used as tools to solve grammatical, lexical, and stylistic problems when translating from a language to another. In addition to that, Ghazzla's strategies for translating technical terms could be useful in the process of translating technical texts.

II.2 Vinay and Darbelnet strategies of translation

II.2.1 Direct translation

According to Vinay and Darbelnet, direct translation is only acceptable if the translated text retains the same syntax, the same meaning and the same style as the original text, and its procedures are categorized as follows:

- a) Borrowing
- **b**) Calque
- c) Literal Translation

II.2.1.A Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation procedure that comprise using the same word or expression in ST in the TT through replicating an expression in the original text, it is a translation method that does not genuinely translate and it is regarded as the simplest of all procedures used for translation; which involves using foreign phrasing in the target text. Nowadays it is frequently used due the rapid technological development and newly created terms with no equivalence in other languages to fill the semantic gap in the TL.

For example

-Twitter
$$\rightarrow$$
 تويتر \rightarrow -Wi-Fi

II.2.1.B Calque

A calque is a word-for-word translation from one language to another, it is a kind of literal translation where the SL expression or structure is transferred to the TL. Venuti says that « A calque is a special kind of borrowing; a language borrows an expression from another, but

then translates literally each of its elements. » (2000.p85). It is similar to borrowing but instead of the word itself, the whole structure is borrowed into the TL. For example:

-The Cold War \rightarrow الحرب الباردة

-The Iron Curtain → الستار الحديدي

II.2.1.C Literal Translation

Also known as pure translation, a word-for-word translation, involves translation from the SL into the TL with conservation of the same influence and wording of the source text. It is acceptable only if the translated text retains the same syntax, the same meaning and the same style as the original text. In addition to that, making changes to the structure of the source text is not permitted in literal translation. For example

-War and peace → الحرب و السلام

II.2.2 Oblique Translation

Vinay and Darbelnet noted that oblique translation is implemented when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language. its procedures are categorized as follows:

- a) Transposition
- b) Modulation
- c) Adaptation
- d) Equivalence

II.2.2.A Transposition

Newmark (1981) defines transposition as "the replacement of one grammatical unit by another". It involves moving from one grammatical category to another without altering the meaning of the text and applying some changes at the parts speech order when translating. According to Zakhir (2008) this type is used frequently, because of the wide range of possibilities it offers for translators. Also, it is seen as a solution for untranslatability. For example

رجل وسيم → Handsome man

قمیص أبیض → قمیص أبیض

II.2.2.B Modulation

Involves changing the form of the message through the perspective and semantic structure of the source language to suit the target language without affecting the meaning. It is often used when the other procedures would generate a text that is grammatically correct, but unsuitable, not fluent, nor coherent. Vinay and Darbelnet(1977) distinguished between two major types of modulation, standard modulation and free modulation.

Standard modulation is usually listed in dictionaries and the elements translated are fixed and it is necessary to preserve them as they are. For example:

- \checkmark It is easy to read ightarrow من السهل أن فهم
- imes It is easy to understand ightarrow من الصعب أن لا أفهم

On the other hand Vinay and Darbelnet noted that free modulation is considered to be more practical in cases where the TL rejects literal translation. There are many possibilities to change the expression of the source language to suit the target language. For example

من السهل قرائته → It is not difficult to read

II.2.2.C Adaptation

Adaptation is used when a type of situation referred to by the SL message does not function or does not exist in the TL culture. In such cases the translator must recreate a situation that can be regarded as culturally appropriate to another language

For Example:

Like father, like son \rightarrow الأسد من ذاك الأسد

II.2.2.D Equivalence

It take place when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. Equivalence requires creativity particularly in the case of translating proverbs, idioms clichés, nominal or adjectival phrases. It is often utilized to make implicit expressions in the source language explicit in the target language. Examples:

رجع صفر اليدين → To return empty handed.

من كثرة الملاحين غرقت السفينة → Too many cooks spoil the broth.

II.3 Ghazla's Methods of Translating Technical Terms

According to Ghazal's point of view, there are several methods to translate English technical terms into Arabic (1995p.163).

II.3.1. Transcription

It is also known as "transference", It consists of writing the English technical terms in the Arabic letters as it is exactly pronounced with no alteration to their articulation. Translators use this strategy specially to translate technical terms due to the daily invasion of foreign

technology, scientific knowledge and discoveries. However, Ghazla denotes that transcription is not always recommended due to its influence on the Arabic language and considered as an easy shortcut which implies that Arab translators are incapable to invent new pure Arabic terms and choose the easy way to translate. This method should be avoided with the exception of the case where translators could not find equivalent for the term in target language.

Examples of transcription:

کمبیوتر → Computer

راديو → Radio

 $Fax \rightarrow \omega$ فاکس

II.3.2. Naturalization

This technique consists of adding new affixes to the terms keeping their roots unchanged. The added affixes are to amend the terms into the Arabic morphology as is in verbs, nouns, gender, adjectives and adverbs. According to Ghazala (1995.p160-161) "naturalization is the attempt to adopt the English terms to the morphology of Arabic word structure and can be seen as evolution of the transcription method."

Examples of naturalization

1. Technology تكنولوجيا

تكنولوجي/ تكنولوجية (n) Technologist

Technological (adj) تكنولوجي

2. Oxide أكسيد

مؤكسد (n) مؤكسد

مؤكسد (adj) مؤكسد

3. Biology بيولوجيا

بيولوجي (n) Biologist

بيولوجي (Biological (adj)

II.3.3. Coinage

Coinage strategy aims at presenting new terms in the Arabic language through three main processes.

II.3.3.A. Revival

Revival is the usage of the ancient words that were used but disappeared with the time and assigns them with different modern meanings. Though, it is still not easy an easy task to look for old Arabic words; it is time and effort consuming method and cannot be applied to all new presented terms in the field of technology and science. Using this method is not always successful because some of the attempts to revive out-dated words did not suit the Arabic vocabulary.

Examples

-Telephone (هاتف) was usually used for to mean 'a person whose voice is heard, but not seen' however, it has been reused to describe telecommunications device.

-Car (سيارة) was used in classical Arabic to mean 'long distance desert travelers'. Today is used to mean a vehicle used for transportation.

II.3.3.B. Derivation

According to Ghazala (1995) derivation is based on measurements; it aims at using measures of the Arabic language to derive new terms and the most used ones are machinenames. In addition to that, he argued that derivation is still a limited way and it is unable to

cover many other terms which are not names of instruments, and would not accept such measures.

Examples

مفعل 1

مصنع Factory

مرصد Observatory

مفعلة .2

مشحمة Grease box

مجزرة Butchery

فعالة 3.

ثلاجة Refrigerator

خلاطة Mixer

مفعال 4.

مثقاب Drill

مكواة Iron

II.3.3.C Neologisms

To match the rapid development of scientific and technological fields, neologisms aim at presenting new terms and notions into the Arabic language via translating the meaning. According to Ghazal (1995.p165) "They are the new words, ideas and expressions which were not known in Classical Arabic. They comprise the major number of Arabized technical terms."

Examples

- -Inflation التضخم
- -Psychoanalysis التحليل النفسي
- -Electricity کهرباء

Conclusion

English language has become the lingua franca around the world and the Arabic language is unable to match its progress in the technical field, the lack of equivalence and suitable translations to those newly created technical terms is becoming a major issue at the present time. There have been considerable efforts to introduce new technical terms into Arabic by any means available, yet these methods should not threaten the Arabic language identity. Translators ought to consider the linguistic differences between English and Arabic, for that they need to coin terms that are linguistically suitable to Arabic. Translators may face many difficulties during translation of technical texts from English language into Arabic. Though, the procedures of translation could be the ultimate solution to many communicational problems as suggested in this study; Vinay, Darbelnet strategies and Ghazala methods for translating technical texts.

Chapter III
Procedures Used in Translating Technical Texts

Chapter three: Procedures used in translating technical texts

Introduction

This chapter presents the practical part of this study, it attempts to investigate the procedures used in translating technical texts, specifically; the Samsung galaxy S9 user's manual through analyzing and comparing the two versions (English and Arabic), moreover, the results of this study shall emerge in this chapter.

III.1 The Corpora

III.1.1 Corpus One

The Samsung galaxy s9 user manual is the corpus and the case study of this dissertation, it is technical that document provide all sorts of information related to the smartphone, including full instructions on how to use the device. The global version of the manual is issued in February 2,2018 by Samsung Electronics in the English language and translated to various languages depending on the country and region.

III.1.2 Corpus two

9 دليل مستخدم الهاتف الذكي سامسونج جالكسي إس, The exact same user manual translated into Arabic language, issued in March 3,2018.

III.2 Materials & Methods

The data in this chapter were gathered form the global version of the Samsung Galaxy S9 user's manual and 9 دليل مستخدم الهاتف الذكي سامسونج جالكسي إس (Arabic version). The data of the present study consist of 30 patterns and their Arabic translation. In attempt to examine the user's manual, a comparative analysis between the (ST) and the (TT) is to be held in this

chapter to analyze the translation procedures adopted during translating technical texts through Vinay and Darbelnet strategies model.

III.3 Data Analysis

Pattern 01

SL	TL		
Your device's memory card capacity may vary	قد تختلف سعة بطاقة الذاكرة لجهازك عن الطرازات		
from other models.	الأخرى.		
Procedure			
Sentence	Term		
Literal translation	Calque		

Table 1. Excerpt 1

This pattern was translated literally, the translator preserved the same effect and wording of the source text. We notice that the term Memory card consists of two words as well as to its substitute in the Arabic language, the translator rendered the word (Memory) to (الذاكرة) and according to the oxford dictionary: "A memory card is a small flat removable flash drive used especially in digital cameras and mobile phones."

Therefore the translator used the calque procedure. It is an appropriate translation since it denotes the same meaning and form of the expression.

Pattern 2. 3

	ST	TT	
	activate emergency mode, press and hold the er key.	لتنشيط وضع الطوارئ، اضغط مطولاً على مفتاح التشغيل.	
To do	eactivate interaction control mode, press and	لإلغاء تنشيط وضع التحكم التفاعلي، اضغط مطولاً على	
hold	the Power key and the Volume Up key.	مفتاح التشغيل ومفتاح رفع مستوى الصوت.	
Procedure			
	Sentence	Term	
P1	Literal translation	Correspondent	
P2	Literal translation	Translation by addition	

Table 2. Excerpt 2 & 3

In the examples above the term (**Activate**) means "to put a device, mechanism or system into action." «وضع جهاز آلية أو نظام قيد التنشيط»*, hence the translator rendered the expression using its correspondent to (تنشيط). In the second example the term (**Deactivate**) express the process contrarily by adding the prefix (de) to the root (**activate**), thus the expression was translated to (الغاء التنشيط) using translation by addition.

Arabic is not a language that uses affixes which makes most technical terms translation appear in the form of sentences rather than single words and that may oppose the principles of precision and conciseness of technical terms. Moreover; the translator used literal translation throughout both sentences to covey the meaning from the SL directly to the TL.

Pattern 04

SL	TL		
If network signals are unstable, the speed and performance of this feature may be affected.	إذا كانت إشارات الشبكة غير مستقرة، فإن سرعة وأداء هذه الخاصية قد تتأثر.		
Procedure			
Sentence	Term		
Literal translation	correspondent		

Table 3. Excerpt 4

In this pattern the term (**Network**) was translated to (الشبكة), in the dictionary it is defined as "number of computers and other devices that are connected together so that equipment and information can be shared." Whereas the word (الشبكة) refers to ". المعلومات وتبادلها in Almaany dictionary. Therefore, the translator substituted the expression with its correspondent in the TL and once more we notice that the pattern was translated literally.

Pattern 05

ST		TT	
Purchase or rent videos, such as movies and		يمكنك شراء أو تأجير مقاطع فيديو, مثل الأفلام وبرامج	
TV programmes, from Play Store.		التلفزيون, من متجر Play.	
Procedure			
Sentence		Term	
Literal translation	T1	Borrowing	
	T2	/	

Table 4. Excerpt 5

In this sentence, the procedures involved are borrowing and literal translation. (**Video**) was borrowed from the SL to (فيديو) in the TL, the term (**Play Store**) refers to "an application that enables users to manage, purchase and download applications or media." «تطبيق يمكّن المستخدمين من إدارة, شراء وتنزيل التطبيقات أو الوسائط»*. In the sample above we notice that the translator rendered (**Store**) to (متجر) yet he kept the word (**Play**) as it is in the TT, when there is no proper equivalent to an expression in the TL, several procedures could be applied such as transcribing the word, for example (بلاي ستور) or translating its meaning to (متجر التسلية).

ST	TT
Use Bluetooth to exchange data or media files.	استخدم البلوتوث لتبادل البيانات أو ملفات الوسائط.
Procedure	
Sentence	Term
Literal translation	Borrowing

Table 5. Excerpt 6

In the dictionary Bluetooth is "a standard for the short-range wireless interconnection of mobile phones, computers, and other electronic devices."

«مصطلح التعبير على إتصال الاسلكي قصير المدى اللهواتف المحمولة, الحواسيب و أجهزة أخرى» The example shows the use of borrowing, the word (Bluetooth) was transferred into (البلوتوث) in the TT since it does not have an equivalent in Arabic language,, Moreover the rest of the sentence apparently was literally translated.

Pattern 7. 8. 9. 10

	ST	TT
To use 1	ocation reminders, the GPS feature must	لاستخدام تذكير ات الموقع، يجب تنشيط ميزة GPS.
be activa	ated.	
Use the	NFC feature to send images or contacts	استخدم خاصية NFC لإرسال الصور أو الأسماء الى
to other	devices.	أجهزة أخرى.
Turn off	Wi-Fi to save the battery when not in	أوقف تشغيل Wi-Fi لتوفير طاقة البطارية في حالة عدم
use.		استخدامها.
Insert th	e SIM or USIM card provided by the	أدخل بطاقة SIM أو USIM المتاحة بواسطة مزود خدمة
mobile t	elephone service provider.	الهاتف المحمول.
Procedure		
	Sentence Term	
P7	Literal translation	/
P8	Literal translation	/
P9	Literal translation	/
P10	Literal translation	/

Table 6. Excerpt 7.8.9.10

Similar to a pervious example, the translator did not translate the terms (GPS), (NFC), (Wi-Fi), (SIM) and (USIM) keeping them exactly as they are in the source text, this is presumably due to the fact that abbreviations and acronyms are not as popular in Arabic language as they are in English language or most likely to the fact that it is easier to utter them in their original language. However, the translator opted for not translating them since Arabic is not a language that uses abbreviations, it is a descriptive language that uses long phrases to describe subjects, and probably borrowing them into Arabic letters may compose ambiguity due to the lack of this feature, for e.g. (GPS)=(نظام تحديد المواقع) (GPS)=(iظام تحديد المواقع) (GPS)=(

Pattern 11

SL	TL	
Widgets are small apps that launch specific app	التطبيقات المصغرة عبارة عن تطبيقات صغيرة تقوم	
functions.	بتشغيل وظائف محددة.	
Procedure		
Sentence	Term	
Literal translation	Paraphrasing	

Table 7. Excerpt 11

The term (**Widgets**) in the dictionary refers to "A small computer program that you can use on a personal computer or mobile phone."

The translator rendered the expression to (التطبيقات المصغرة) using paraphrasing to convey the meaning of the term from the SL to the TL considering the lack of a proper equivalent in the Arabic language.

ST	TT	
The initial setup procedures may vary	قد تختلف إجراءات الاعداد الأولية وفقًا لبرامج الجهاز.	
depending on the device's software .		
Procedure		
Sentence	Term	
Literal translation	Correspondent	

Table 8. Excerpt 12

Literal translation procedure was used in the example above, the term (**Software**) was translated with its correspondent to (البرامج). It refers in the dictionary to "the programs and other operating information used by a computer." « المبيوتر. الكمبيوتر.

It was used originally in computer science then passed on to smartphones terminology since they both operate through an operating system and applications..

Pattern 13

SL	TL	
Disconnect the charger from the device and close	افصل الشاحن من الجهاز وأغلق أي تطبيقات قيد التشغيل.	
any running apps .		
Procedure		
Sentence	Term	
Literal translation	Correspondent	

Table 9. Excerpt 13

The above example shows the use of literal translation. The expression (apps) is short for applications, it was translated from English language into Arabic using its correspondent to (تطبیقات), In the dictionary an application is "a program or piece of software designed to fulfil a particular purpose." « برنامج أو جزء من برنامج مصمم لتحقیق غرض معین. » **. It is an accurate translation, the translator succeeded in conveying the function of the source text by translating directly to the TL.

ST	TT	
The camera automatically shuts off when unused.	يتوقف تشغيل الكاميرا تلقائيا في حالة عدم استخدامها.	
Procedure		
Sentence	Term	
Transposition	Borrowing	

Table 10. Excerpt 14

Transposition was used to translate the above example, the translator changed the sentence grammatically from a nominal sentence in the source text to verbal in target text since general technical texts prefers the passive voice unlike the Arabic language which also prefers to start its sentence with verbs rather than nouns. The term (Camera) was borrowed into Arabic language as (الكاميرا), it refers in the dictionary to a device for recording visual images in the form of photographs, film, or video signals. The term was derived originally from the Arabic expression (القمرة). Without altering the meaning of the source text, the translator realized a reliable translation.

Pattern 15

ST	TT	
Add frequently used apps to the Home screen and	أضف التطبيقات التي يتكرر استخدامها الى الشاشة الرئيسية	
launch them quickly.	و شغلها بسرعة.	
Procedure		
Sentence	Term	
Literal translation	Calque	

Table 11. Excerpt 15

The procedure used in the example above is literal translation, the translator also used calque to transfer the term (**Home screen**) to (الشاشة الرئيسية). In the dictionary Home screen refers to the introductory visual interface displayed on a device or computer program, from which a

user is able to access particular functions. In this case the translator conveyed the intended meaning of the source text.

Pattern 16

SL	TL	
On the Settings screen, tap Cloud and accounts.	على شاشاة الأعدادات اضغط على السحابة و الحسابات.	
Proced	ure	
Sentence	Term	
Literal translation	Claque	

Table 12. Excerpt 16

The procedure adopted in translating the term (**Cloud**) to (السحابة) is calque, in Collins dictionary the expression refers "the network of remote servers used in cloud computing." «شبكة خوادم تدار عن بعد و تستعمل في الحوسبة السحابية» *. Likewise, the pattern was translated literally.

Pattern 17

SL	TL
On the preview screen, tap the preview thumbnail .	على شاشة المعاينة، اضغط على الصورة المصغرة
	للمعاينة.
Procedure	
Sentence	Term
Literal translation	Paraphrasing

Table 13. Excerpt 17

The term (**Thumbnail**) in Collins dictionary refers to "a small image which can be expanded." «صورة صغيرة يمكن تمديدها»* .In the example above we notice that the translator used paraphrasing to convey the meaning of the term by translating it to (الصورة المصغرة), and once again the pattern seem to be translated literally.

SL	TL	
To close the notification panel , swipe upwards on	لغلق لوحة الأشعارات مرر بيدك الى أعلى على الشاشة.	
the screen.		
Procedure		
Sentence	Term	
Literal translation	Claque	

Table 14. Excerpt 18

This pattern was translated literally, The translator used calque to render (Notification panel) into (الوحة الأشعارات). According to Samsung support site, the term refers to "a panel hidden in the screen but can be accessed by swiping from the top of the screen to the bottom to access notifications, quick settings buttons, menu or application."

*«لوحة مخفية في الشاشة من الممكن الوصول إليها عن طريق التمرير من أعلى الشاشة إلى أسفل للوصول إلى الإسعارات أو أزرار الإعدادات السريعة. القائمة أو التطبيقات»

Pattern 19

SL	TL	
The available capacity may change when you	قد تتغير السعة المتاحة عندما تقوم بتحديث الجهاز.	
update the device.		
Procedure		
Sentence	Term	
Literal translation	Correspondent	

Table 15. Excerpt 19

Both correspondent and transposition was used to translate the example above, The term (**Update**) was translated to (تحدیث), it refers to make something more modern or up to date. This method was appropriate to convey the meaning of the notion directly to TL.

SL	TL	
The screensaver will be displayed when the	سيتم عرض شاشة التوقف عند شحن الجهاز.	
device is charging.		
Procedure		
Sentence Term		
Literal translation	Paraphrasing	

Table 16. Excerpt 20

In the above sentence was translated literarly, the translator opted for translating the term (Screensaver) to (شاشة التوقف) using paraphrasing which considered as an appropriate translation strategy used in this context, the term screensaver in Collins dictionary refers to A "a picture which appears or is put on a computer or phone screen when the computer or phone is not used for a while."

*«صورة تظهر أو يتم وضعها على جهاز كمبيوتر أو شاشة هاتف عندما لا يتم استخدام الكمبيوتر أو الهاتف لفترة من الوقت»

Pattern 21

SL	TL
Format the memory card on the device.	قم بتهيئة بطاقة الذاكرة على الجهاز.
Procedure	
Sentence	Term
Literal translation	Correspondent

Table 17. Excerpt 21

The term in this pattern (**Format**) refers to preparing a disk, drive or a device for writing and reading. « إعداد قرص أو محرك أو جهاز الكتابة والقراءة »*. Apparently the translator translated the term using the correspondent procedure to (تهيئة). The sentence above was rendered literally since there was no change in the meaning nor the structure and the effect was properly conveyed from the SL to the TL.

SL	TL
Set the device to vibrate and play a ringtone	اضبط الجهاز بحيث يهتز ويشغل نغمة رنين للمكالمات
for incoming calls.	الواردة
Procedure	
Sentence	Term
Literal translation	Paraphrasing

Table 18. Excerpt 22

The above example presents another use of literal translation, the translator kept the structure and the meaning of the source text using word-for-word rendering. The term (Ringtone) refers to "a sound made by a mobile phone when an incoming call is received" «صوت يتم إصداره من قبل هاتف محمول عند تلقي مكالمة واردة»*. It was rendered into Arabic language using paraphrasing to (نغمة رنين). In this case literal translation seem to an appropriate translation method.

Pattern 23

SL	TL
Delete unnecessary data, such as cache .	يجب حذف البيانات غير الضرورية، مثل بيانات الذاكرة المؤقتة.
Procedure	
Sentence	Term
Literal translation	Paraphrasing

Table 19. Excerpt 23

The technique used in the example above is paraphrasing and literal translation. The term (Cache) was translated to (بيانات الذاكرة الموقة), it refers to the cached data which could be files, images, scripts and other media files stored on devices by websites or applications. This translation is convenient when there is no proper equivalent available, therefor it is suitable.

Pattern 24

SL	TL
Indicator icons appear on the status bar at the	تظهر رموز المؤشرات على شريط الحالة الموجود في الجزء
top of the screen.	العلوي من الشاشة.
Procedure	
Sentence	Term
Literal translation	Calque

Table 20. Excerpt 24

The example shows the use of literal translation, the translator transferred the expression (Status bar) to (شریط الحالة) using calque procedure, the term in the dictionary refers to "horizontal bar, usually at the top of the screen on smartphones, showing notifications or icons about applications that are running."

*«شريط أفقي ، عادةً في الجزء العلوي من الشاشة في الهواتف الذكية ، يعرض إشعارات أو رموز عن تطبيقات قيد التشغيل.»

Pattern 25

SL	TL
Change the wallpaper settings for the Home	تغيير ضبط خلفية الشاشة الرئيسية.
screen.	
Procedure	
Sentence	Term
Literal translation	Correspondent

Table 21. Excerpt 25

This pattern was translated literally, the translator preserved the same effect and wording of the source text. The term (Wallpaper) translated into Arabic to (الخافية) using its correspondent, it is an appropriate rendering since it denotes the same meaning of the expression. In Collins dictionary "a wallpaper is the background on a computer or phone screen."

^{* «}خلفية الشاشة هي الخلفية على الكمبيوتر أو شاشة الهاتف»

SL	TL
You can switch the device to emergency mode	يمكنك تبديل الجهاز إلى وضع الطوارئ لتقليل
to reduce battery consumption.	استهلاك طاقة البطارية.
Procedure	
Sentence	Term
Literal translation	Calque

Table 22. Excerpt 26

In this pattern the translator opted for a word-for-word translation, the expression (Emergency mode) was translated using calque to (وضع الطوارئ). According to Samsung support "emergency mode: a feature that enables the user to extend the device standby time when in an emergency situation by conserving power for as long as possible."

*«ميزة تمكن المستخدم من تمديد وقت الانتظار للجهاز عندما يكون في حالة الطوارئ عن طريق الحفاظ على الطاقة لأطول فترة ممكنة»

Pattern 27

SL	TL
Activate the Wi-Fi feature to connect to a Wi-Fi	قم بتنشيط ميزة Wi-Fi للاتصال بشبكة Wi-Fi
network and access the Internet or other	واتصل بالإنترنت أو بأجهزة شبكات أخرى.
network devices.	
Procedure	
Sentence	Term
Literal translation	Borrowing

Table 23. Excerpt 27

The translator used borrowing to render the term (**Internet**) to (الإثنينة) and literal translation to transfer the sentence from SL into TL. Preserving the content of the message and the same structure of the sentence, the translator produced a dependable.

Pattern 28

SL	TL
Use the mobile hotspot to share the device's	استخدم نقطة اتصال الهواتف المحمولة لمشاركة اتصال
mobile data connection with computers or other	بيانات المحمول الخاصة بالجهاز مع أجهزة كمبيوتر أو
devices.	أجهزة أخرى.
Procedure	
Sentence	Term
Literal translation	Paraphrasing

Table 24. Excerpt 28

The sentence was translated literally and paraphrasing procedure was used to translate (Mobile hotspot) to (نقطة اتصال الهواتف المحمولة), in the dictionary the term refers to "a public access point where a wireless signal is made available so that the Internet can be accessed."

Therefore, this translator is suitable since there is no direct equivalent to the term in the TL.

Pattern 29

SL	TL
When you connect an Ethernet adaptor, you	عند توصيل مهايئ إيثرنت، يمكنك استخدام الشبكة السلكية
can use a wired network and configure network settings.	وتهيئة إعدادات الشبكة.
Procedure	
Sentence	Term
Literal translation	Borrowing

Table 25. Excerpt 29

In the example above the translator used borrowing to render the term (**Ethernet**) to (ایثرنت) and the rest of the text was transferred to the TL using word-for-word translation. These methods were acceptable since there is no equivalent to the term and direct translation was enough to convey the substance of the ST.

SL	TL
Take selfies that focus on your face by	التقط صورا ذاتية تركز على وجهمك من خلال إضفاؤ
blurring the background.	ضبابية على الخلفية
Procedure	
Sentence	Term
Literal translation	Paraphrasing

Table 26. Excerpt 30

Paraphrasing was used once again to translate the term (**Selfie**) to (صورة ذاتية), this term refers in the dictionary to "A photograph that one has taken of oneself, typically one taken with a smartphone or webcam and shared via social media."

So here the translator tends to explain the meaning by using different words, and as we previously mentioned that this method is suitable when no proper equivalent is yet coined to recently created notions.

III.5 Results

This section of the study is focusing on determining the translation procedures that the translator adopted during translating technical texts of the Samsung Galaxy S9 user's manual from English into Arabic. By analysing the collected data, seven translation procedures have been identified:

1- Correspondent 4-Paraphrasing 7-Literal translation

2- Calque 5-Transpostion

3- Borrowing 6-Translation by addition

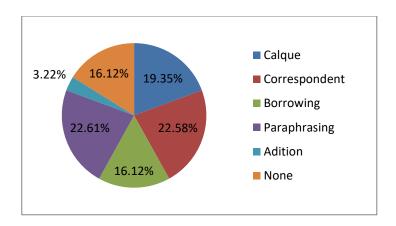


Figure 1: Procedures used on the level of terms

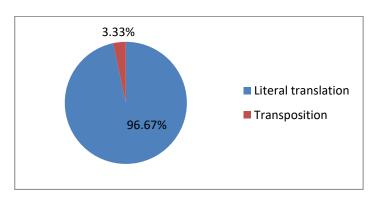


Figure 2: Procedures used on the level of sentences

III.6 Conclusion

This chapter was presented in order to answer some questions raised by this study, concerning the procedures used in translating English technical texts into Arabic language. To sum up, this analysis indicates that the technical professional translators used direct translation considering that technical texts uses simple words and concise expressions and literal translation is often associated with scientific, technical, technological or legal texts. On the other hand, oblique Translation procedures are utilized when the structural or conceptual components of the source language can't be straightforwardly rendered without changing the meaning or disturbing the syntactic and stylistics components of the target language.

General conclusion

This study attempt to investigate procedures used in translating technical texts from English to Arabic language. Being one of the main types of scientific texts, technical texts are characterized by their distinctive features which are clarity, accuracy, comprehensiveness and format as well to other attributes. We attempted to discuss technical texts and their elements, related notions and to highlight some difficulties of translating them into Arabic language.

The practical part of this research aims at identifying the procedures used in translating a technical document which is in this case a smartphone (Samsung Galaxy s9) user's manual. On one hand the results of this study indicated that technical translators used direct translation as a main strategy since technical texts should be concise and clear, never wordy as in many literary texts, following a strict procedures where no place is allowed for personal interpretations, aiming at achieving the effectiveness of technical writing and respecting the criteria of precision. On the other hand, oblique or free translation utilized when the structural or conceptual components of the source language can't be straightforwardly rendered without changing the meaning or disturbing the syntactic and stylistics components of the target language

Most general technical writings are made in English language and due the inability of the Arabic language to keep up-to-date with current advancements in technological fields and industry, translators around the arabe world should introduce and coin new technical terms through the proficiency of relevant terminology, intelligence and a good mastery of the two languages.

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ملخص البحث:

المقدمة:

تعد الترجمة وسيلة تواصل بين الشعوب والحضارات و تهدف الى نقل و تبادل المعارف بين المجتمعات التي لا تتبادل نفس اللغة, الثقافات, و العلوم. فبفضل التطور التكنولوجي الحاصل أصبح من السهل أن تتواصل فيما بينها هاته الأخيرة. نتيجة لذلك إزداد الطلب على المعلومات في المجالات التكنولوجية نظرا لفائدتها أو توسع نطاق إستعمالها في حياتنا اليومية وزادت معه الحاجة الى نقل هاته المعارف و التكنولوجيات الحديثة الى العالم العربي، ففي الوقت الراهن يفرض العالم ذو الثقافات المتعددة الذي نعيش فيه تحديات جديدة للمترجم، مما يتيح له العديد من الاحتمالات لتقديم ترجمة موثوقة.

كما يجب أن يدرك المترجمون أن معظم الكتابات التقنية العامة مهيئة باللغة الإنجليزية وبسبب عجز اللغة العربية عن مواكبة التطورات الحالية في المجالات التكنولوجية والصناعية، أصبحت الترجمات التقنية أمرا ضروريا لإطلاق ونقل هذه المعرفة الجديدة إلى العالم العربي، وتعد هذه الأخيرة من أكثر الخدمات الترجمية طلبا في الوقت الحالي، وتعتبر بمثابة حل لمشكلة الاتصال لأنها تتعامل مع التكنولوجيا والنصوص المتخصصة.

في هاته الدراسة، نحاول إستقصاء الأساليب المستخدمة في ترجمة النصوص التقنية من خلال إلقاء الضوء على طبيعتها والمميزات المتعلقة بها وكذلك بعض الصعوبات التي قد تنشأ في محاولة المترجم لنقلها من الإنجليزية إلى العربية من خلال التحليل والمقارنة بين دليل إستخدام الهاتف الذكي سامسونج جالاكسي اس 9 بنسختيه الأنجليزية والعربية.

إشكالية البحث:

تسعى هاته الدراسة الى معرفة أساسيات النصوص التقنية و إستقصاء أساليب الترجمة المتبعة في عملية نقلها من اللغة الأنجليزية الى اللغة العربية.

أهداف الدراسة:

أولا: دراسة الأساليب المستخدمة في ترجمة النصوص التقنية من اللغة الأنجليزية الى اللغة العربية.

ثانيا: فهم وتعيين الجوانب الرئيسية للتحرير التقني.

ثالثا: تسهيل عمل المترجم أثناء ترجمته للنصوص التقنية

تساؤلات البحث:

تهدف الدراسة للإجابة على التساؤل التالي:

ما هي الأساليب المتبعة في ترجمة النصوص التقنية؟

يندرج تحت هذا السؤال أسئلة فرعية أخرى هي:

ما هو التحرير التقني؟ وما هي الجوانب الرئيسية للتحرير التقني؟

ماهي الصعوبات الأساسية التي قد يواجهها المترجمون خلال ترجمة النصوص التقنية؟

الفرضيات:

للإجابة على الساؤلات السابقة تم إقتراح الفرضيات التالية:

تستخدم النصوص التقنية لغة ومصطلحات متخصصة وهي في توسع مستمر. لذلك، يتبع المترجمون استراتيجيات و أساليب مختلفة لتقديم ترجمات مخلصة ودقيقة.

تتماثل النصوص التقنية و النصوص العلمية حيث أن كلاهما يتناول مواضيع ذات صلة.

الترجمة الحرفية هي الترجمة الأنسب لنقل النصوص التقنية لأنها تحافظ على البنية الأصلية للنص المصدر.

خطة البحث:

تتكون هذه الدراسة من جزأين رئيسيين (الجزء النظري والجزء العملي) وثلاثة فصول. في الفصل الأول سنحاول تسليط الضوء على الجوانب الرئيسية المتعلقة بالتحرير التقني والنصوص التقنية والترجمة التقنية وبعض المفاهيم ذات الصلة وكذلك بعض الصعوبات الأساسية في ترجمة النصوص التقنية. ينقسم الفصل الثاني إلى جزأين، يتناول الجزء الأول استراتيجيات فيناي وداربانت للترجمة ، وهي الترجمة المباشرة و غير المباشرة، والثاني يصف طرق لترجمة المصطلحات التقنية للدكتور غزالة. وخصص الفصل الثالث وهو الجزء العملي للدراسة من أجل وصف وتفسير وتحليل البيانات التي تم جمعها.

الجزء النظري

الفصل الأول:

التحرير التقنى:

هو نوع من أنواع التحرير يستخدم لإنتاج مواصفات التصاميم، كتيبات التشغيل، الإجراءات أو التعليمات حول كيفية تشغيل جهاز ما. يتعلق الأمر بإيصال المفاهيم التقنية إلى الأشخاص الذين قد يكون لديهم ميل الى التكنولوجيا أو الذين ليس لديهم أهتمام بها أو إطلاع عليها. يختلف التحرير التقني عن أنواع الكتابة الأخرى. فهو يتميز بالدقة ويركز بشكل أساسي على الموضوع ، والذي يتم شرحه بأكثر الطرق إقناعًا. البيانات تكون غالبا موجزة واللغة المستخدمة تكون عادة واضحة. ومن أنواعه نذكر : التقارير ، المقالات و الكتيبات التقنية.

خصائصه:

أولا: الوضوح و الأسلوب المباشر من خلال استخدام كلمات بسيطة وتعابير موجزة ومن المهم استخدام الكلمات الصحيحة التي تخدم وتنقل الرسالة المحددة.

ثانيا: الدقة في إستخدام الكاتب لنظام اللغة الصحيح ، بما في ذلك استخدام القواعد والمفاهيم والمفردات.

ثالثا: الشمولية في توفر الورقة التقنية على جميع المعلومات التي يحتاجها القراء. بحيث يصف المعلومات حتى يمكن للقراء الغير مطلعين بالموضوع فهمها.

رابعا: الشكل. ينظم المحريرين مستناداتهم وتفاصيلهم باستخدام هياكل نصية مختلفة. تتكون معظم النصوص التقنية من فقرات صغيرة مستقلة وجمل قصيرة.

الفرق بين النصوص العلمية و التقنية:

تشترك النصوص العلمية والتقنية في العديد من العناصر الأساسية منها منها: طريقة السرد، اختيار الكلمات وترتيبها واستخدام الرموز. يعتمد النص العلمي على استخدام اللغة العلمية، حيث يتم تحرير هذا النوع من النص بشكل عام لشرح موضوع علمي. أما من جهة أخرى يقدم النص التقني معلومات مفصلة حول موضوع معين أو كيفية أداء مهمة محددة، الغرض منه هو تعليم القارئ أشياء جديدة حول موضوع ما ومساعدته في تعلم مهارات وأفكار حديثة .

صعوبات ترجمة النصوص التقنية:

أولا: المصطلحات الحديثة:

نظرا للتطور الحاصل في القطاع التكنولوجي في العالم وظهور مصطلحات جديدة باستمرار، فإن إحدى المشكلات الرئيسية في ترجمة النصوص التقنية هي العثور على مصطلحات مماثلة ومقابلة في اللغة الهدف لتلك التي تم إنشاؤها مؤخرا في اللغة المصدر.

ثانيا: الأختصارات:

يمكن أن تشكل ترجمة الاختصارات عائق لدى المترجم. استخدامها شائع في النصوص التقني وهناك الكثير من الصعوبات التي تنشأ عند ترجمة الكلمات التقنية الجديدة ؛ وأبرزها من لغة أجنبية ، والتي لم صياغتها في اللغة العربية حتى الآن.

رابعا: صيغة المبني للمجهول:

تشكل صيغة المبني للمجهول في اللغة الأنجليزية عائق أخر أمام المترجمين بحيث أن اللغة العربية تحبذ استعمال صيغة المبنى للمعلوم

خامسا: حجم النص:

عادة ما تقوم عملية الترجمة بإنشاء نص أطول من النص الأصلي أو الأمر بشكل عكسي، ويمكن أن يؤثر توسيع النصوص على عدد الصفحات وفواصل الصفحات. وهذا قد يغير الترابط بين النصوص و توضيحاتها.

الترجمة التقنية:

تعد الترجمة التقنية من أحدى أنواع الترجمة المتخصصة و تتضمن ترجمة النصوص التي أعدها كتاب تقنيون مثل دليل الأستخدام أو مخططات المنتجات والتي تدخل في حيز النصوص التي تتعلق بمجالات التكنولوجيا أو النصوص التي تتعامل مع التطبيق العملي للمعلومات التقنية و العلمية.

تشمل خصائص الترجمة التقنية الأساسية الى الحاجة إلى وصف دقيق للعمليات التكنولوجية ، وترجمة متمكنة للمصطلحات المختصة وكذالك مراعاة الشكل و الأسلوب المناسب للغة المصدر.

اللغة المتخصصة:

لا يوجد حتى الآن تعريف واحد وثابت لمفهوم "اللغة المتخصصة" ، وقد حدده ثلاثة علماء على النحو التالي: «نظام فرعي لغوي ، يجمع بين الخصائص اللغوية لمجال معين.» ج.دوبوا و اخرون

«مجموعة من الرموز الفرعية (التي تتداخل جزئيا مع الرموز الفرعية للغة العامة) ، والتي يمكن وصف كل منها "بالتحديد" ببعض التفاصيل مثل الحقل الدلالي لموضوع ما» م. كابري

«يمكننا تعريفها على أنها استخدام للغة طبيعية للتعبير عن المعرفة التقنية المتخصصة» ب. ليرات.

الفصل الثاني:

إستراتجيات الترجمة:

تشير استراتيجيات الترجمة إلى الإجراءات و الأساليب التي يطبقها المترجمون عندما يواجهون مشاكل في عملية نقل لغة مصدر الى لغة هدف حيث يتوصلون إلى طرق لإيجاد حلول للترجمة المناسبة على أساس طرق وتقنيات الترجمة.

يصف ج.مندي كيف حدد كلا من فيناي وداربانت استراتيجيتين رئيسيتين للترجمة ، أطلقوا عليها الترجمة المباشرة والترجمة الغير المباشرة. تستند الاستراتيجيتان إلى سبعة إجراءات وتقنيات تُستخدم كأدوات لحل المشكلات النحوية والمعجمية والأسلوبية في الترجمة بين اللغات. كذلك سنتطرق الى طرق لترجمة المصطلحات التقنية للدكتور غزالة.

إستراتيجيات فيناي وداربلنت للترجمة:

أولا: إستراتجيات الترجمة المباشرة:

وفقا له فيناي و وداربلنت، تكون الترجمة المباشرة مقبولة فقط إذا احتفظ النص المترجم بنفس بناء الجملة ونفس المعنى ونمط النص الأصلى ، تم تصنيف تقنياتها الى ثلاث وهي على النحو التالي:

الإقتراض:

هي تقنية ترجمة تتضمن استخدام نفس الكلمة أو التعبير من النص المصدر الى النص الهدف من خلال تكرار التعبير من لغته الأصلية الى اللغة المترجم أليها.

النسخ:

هي ترجمة كلمة بكلمة من لغة إلى أخرى ، وغالبا ما تستعمل هذه التقنية في المجالات المتخصصة وهي نوع من أنواع الإقتراض .

الترجمة الحرفية:

تتضمن ترجمة وحدات لغوية من اللغة المصدر إلى اللغة الهدف مع الحفاظ على نفس التأثير وصياغة النص المصدر و نفس المعنى و أسلوب النص الأصلى.

ثانيا: إستراتجيات الترجمة الغير مباشرة:

أشار فيناي وداربلنت إلى أن دور الترجمة الغير مباشرة يأتي عندما عدم أمكانية ترجمة العناصر الهيكلية أو المفاهيمية للغة المصدر مباشرة دون إحداث تغيير بالمعنى أو العناصر النحوية والأسلوبية للغة الهدف. وهي على النحو التالى:

الترجمة بالأبدال:

يتضمن الانتقال من فئة نحوية إلى أخرى دون تغيير معنى النص مع إحداث تغييرات في ترتيب أجزاء النص عند الترجمة.

الترجمة بالتحوير:

تتضمن تغيير شكل النص من منظور والبنية الدلالية للغة المصدر لتلائم اللغة المستهدفة دون التأثير على المعنى. الترجمة بالتكييف:

تستعمل هاته التقنية عندما يكون المرجع الثقافي في اللغة المصدر غير وارد في اللغة الهدف أو عند عدم تقبلها لثقافة اللغة المصدر.

الترجمة بالمكافئ:

يحدث ذلك عندما يتم التعبير عن شيء خاص بثقافة لغة معينة بطريقة مختلفة ومألوفة أو مناسبة لثقافة لغة أخرى.

اليات غزالة لترجمة المصطلحات التقنية:

وفقا لوجهة نظر غزالة، هناك عدة طرق لترجمة المصطلحات التقنية الإنجليزية إلى العربية:

النسخ الصوتى:

كتابة المصطلحات التقنية الإنجليزية بحروف عربية من خلال رسمها اللفظي وتستعمل في حالة تعذر المترجم على العثور على مقابل للمصطلح في اللغة الهدف.

التطبيع:

يتضمن التطبيع إضافة السوابق للمصطلاحات مع الأبقاء على جذورها كما هي لتعديل صرف المصطلحات الى اللغة العربية.

النقش/السك:

تهدف هاته العملية إلى تقديم مصطلحات جديدة في اللغة العربية من خلال ثلاث طرق رئيسية:

أولا: الإحياء:

هو استخدام الكلمات التي تم استعمالها قديما ولكن اختفت مع الوقت من خلال تيعين معاني لهم مختلفة وأسنادهم الى مصطلحات جديدة.

ثانيا: الإشتقاق:

تهدف إلى استخدام بعض الأوزان الصرفية الموجودة في اللغة العربية لاستخلاص مصطلحات جديدة.

ثالثا: المستجدات:

تقديم مصطلحات ومفاهيم جديدة إلى اللغة العربية من خلال ترجمة المعنى لمواكبة التطور السريع في المجالات العلمية والتكنولوجية.

الجزء التطبيقى:

الفصل الثالث:

يمثل هذا الفصل الجزء العملي من الدراسة. حيث يحاول الباحث إستقصاء الأساليب المستخدمة في ترجمة النصوص التقنية من اللغة الأنجليزية الى اللغة العربية من خلال وصف وتفسير وتحليل عينات نصية تم جمعها من كلا نسختى الأنجليزية و العربية لدليل إستخدام الهاتف الذكي سامسونج جالاكسى اس 9.

تعريف النماذج:

أولا:

دليل مستخدم الهاتف الذكي سامسونج جالاكسي اس 9. كتيب يحتوي على جميع أنواع المعلومات المتعلقة بالهاتف الذكي، بما في ذلك الإرشادات الكاملة حول كيفية استخدام الجهاز. تم إصدار النسخة العالمية من الدليل في فبراير 2018ء باللغة الأنجليزية من قبل شركة سامسونج للألكترونيات وتم ترجمته إلى عدة لغات مختلفة حسب البلد والمنطقة.

ثانیا:

نفس دليل المستخدم المترجم إلى اللغة العربية، الصادر في 3 مارس 2018.

المنهجية والعينة:

تم جمع البيانات في هذا الفصل من النسخة العالمية من دليل إستخدام الهاتف الذكي المشار اليه مسبقا، حيث تتكون بيانات هذه الدراسة من ثلاثين مثال وترجمتها من النسخة العربية وتم أعتماد منهج البحث النوعي من خلال الوصف والمقارنة في محاولتنا إكتشاف إساليب الترجمة المتبعة في ترجمة دليل المستخدم من اللغة الأنجليزية الى العربية .

النتائج:

من خلال تحليل البيانات التي تم جمعها ، تبين لنا أنه تم أعتماد سبعة أساليب للترجمة ألا وهي:

1- الترجمة الحرفية 4- الترجمة بإعادة الصياغة 7-الترجمة بالمطابق

2- النسخ 5- الأبدال

3− الأقتراض 6− الترجمة بالإضافة

خلاصة:

يشير هذا التحليل إلى أن المترجمين المحترفين التقنيين إستخدمو أساليب الترجمة المباشرة بإعتبار أن النصوص التقنية تستعمل كلمات بسيطة و تعابير موجزة ترتبط في الغالب بالنصوص العلمية أو التقنية أو التكنولوجية أو القانونية.

من ناحية أخرى، تم استخدام إستراتجية الترجمة الغير المباشرة بمختلف أساليبها عند تعذر نقل العناصر البنيوية أو المفاهيمية للغة المصدر بشكل مباشر دون إحداث تغيير في المعنى أو تعديل المكونات النحوية والصرفية للغة الهدف.

خاتمة:

تتميز النصوص التقنية بخصائص تميزها عن نصوص أخرى من بينها الوضوح والدقة والشمولية والشكل بالإضافة إلى مميزات أخرى بإعتبارها نوعا من أنواع النصوص العلمية. حاولنا في هاته الدراسة تسليط الضوء على بعض الصعوبات في ترجمتها من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية بالإضافة إلى سعينا إلى دراسة أنوع الأساليب المتبعة في ترجمتها. معظم المستندات التقنية العامة تحرر باللغة الإنجليزية وبسبب عجز اللغة العربية عن مواكبة التطورات الحالية في المجالات التكنولوجية والصناعية ، ينبغي على المترجمين من جميع أنحاء العالم العربي البحث ومحاولة تقديم مصطلحات جديدة من خلال إتقان اللغة و المصطلحات المتخصصة في شتى الميادين العلمية. كما يجب على المترجمين النظر في الاختلافات والفوارق اللغوية بين اللغات، ومن المستحسن صياغة مصطلحات من اللغات الأخرى تكون مناسبة للبنية النحوية والصرفية للغة العربية من أجل الحفاض على هويتها وقيمها.



وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي



جامعة قاصدي مرباح _ ورقلة

كلية الآداب و اللغات

قسم الآداب واللغة الإنجليزية

الميدان: آداب ولغات أجنبية

إختصاص: الترجمة وعلم الترجمة

مذكرة

ماستر أكاديمى

من إعداد: وايل عبد السلام

بعنوان:

إستقصاء الأساليب المستعملة في ترجمة النصوص التقنية: دليل مستخدم الهاتف الذكي (Samsung Galaxy s9) أنموذجا

مذكرة مقدمة لإستكمال متطلبات نيل شهادة الماستر في الترجمة

نوقشت علنيا

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Abstract

The present research aims to investigate the procedures used in translating technical texts from English language into Arabic. This study conducted one of the most commonly used documents which is the user guide manual, namely; the galaxy s9 user's manual. The researcher tried in the theoretical part to highlight the main aspects concerning technical writing, technical texts, technical translation and some related concepts as well as to the major difficulties of translating technical texts. And in the practical part, he tried to analyse and compare between 30 patterns and their translation from the source text (English version) to the target text (Arabic version). He arrived at identifying that technical translators used direct translation as a main strategy since technical texts should be concise and clear, never wordy as in many literary texts and oblique translation when the source language can't be straightforwardly rendered to the target language without altering its stylistics and syntactic features.

Key words: technical translation, translation procedures, user manual, smartphone.

ملخص :

تهدف هاته الدراسة الى إستقصاء أساليب الترجمة المستخدمة في ترجمة النصوص النقنية من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى العربية من خلال دليل أستخدام نموذجا لهذا البحث ألا وهو دليل إستخدام الهاتف الذكي جالاكسي اس 9. حاول الباحث في الجزء النظري تسليط الضوء على الجوانب الرئيسية المتعلقة بالتحرير النقي، النصوص التقنية، الترجمة النقنية وبعض المفاهيم ذات الصلة، وكذلك بعض الصعوبات التي قد تواجه المترجم في محاولتها لنقلها من اللغة الأنجليزية الى اللغة العربية). و توصل العربية و في الجزء النطبيقي تم تحليل ومقارنة بين 30 مثال وترجمتها من النص المصدر (النسخة الإنجليزية) إلى النص المستهدف (النسخة العربية). و توصل الباحث إلى إكتشاف أن المترجمين التقنيين إستخدمو الترجمة المباشرة كإستراتجية رئيسية بموجب أن النصوص التقنية يجب أن تكون موجزة وواضحة، ولا تحوي على التعابير الأصطلاحية كما هو الحال في العديد من النصوص الأدبية. وإستعملت الترجمة الغير مباشرة عند عدم إمكانية نقل لغة المصدر بشكل مباشر إلى اللغة المستهدفة دون تغيير أسلوبها وميزاتها النحوية .

الكلمات المفتاحية: الترجمة التقنية, أساليب الترجمة, دليل المستخدم, الهاتف الذكي .

Résumé:

Cette étude vise à examiner les procédures utilisées pour traduire les textes techniques de la langue anglaise en arabe, à travers un manuel d'utilisateur de Samsung Galaxy s9 (version anglaise) comme étude de cas. On a tenté dans le partie théorique a d'aborder les principaux aspects de la rédaction technique, les textes techniques, la traduction technique et certains concepts connexes, ainsi que les difficultés majeures liées à la traduction de textes techniques. Et dans la partie pratique, on a essayé d'analyser et de comparer 30 example et leur traduction arabe. Et pour conclure, nous avons noté que les traducteurs techniques utilisaient principalement la traduction directe comme une stratégie principale puisque les textes techniques doivent être concis et clairs, jamais trop verbeux comme les textes littéraires et traduction oblique lorsque la langue source ne peut pas être directement rendue à la langue cible sans en modifier les caractéristiques stylistiques et syntaxiques.

Mots clés: traduction technique, procédures de traduction, manuel d'utilisation, smartphone.