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Title

**Difficulties in Translating Compound Nouns in
HSE Manuals from English into Arabic:
“ OFM Operations and HSE Manual ”**

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Dedication

First and foremost, we thank Allah the most graceful for giving us the strength and patience to undertake and complete this dissertation. This work is humbly dedicated to all our valuable treasures in life;

- *To our beloved parents, we could never have achieved this without their love, faith and consistent support;*
- *To our honourable husbands for their help, encouragement and care;*
- *To our grandmothers for being our first teacher;*
- *To our respective families, friends and any person who helped us to achieve this work;*

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List of abbreviations

CA: contrastive analysis

CN: compound nouns

HSE: Health, Safety, Environment

OFMC: Oasis Facilities Management Catering

SL: source language

ST: source text

TL: target language

TT: target text

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Abstract

The present study analyzes the difficulties encountered when translating compound nouns in HSE manuals from English into Arabic. It seeks to investigate difficulties and draw attention to the role of adopting appropriate techniques that would help produce a high quality translation. The study is descriptive qualitative research oriented towards translation as a process and a product. Adopting a corpus based approach; we selected randomly the third of the translated terms done by an official professional translator. The translated Arabic terms were compared with their corresponding English ones according to CA model, and then the results are discussed in terms of translation techniques mainly based on Schlodager classification.

Keywords: contrastive analysis, translation techniques, compound nouns, HSE, technical translation.

ملخص

تحلّل هذه الدراسة الصعوبات التي يواجهها المترجم أثناء ترجمة الأسماء المركّبة في دليل الوقاية والسلامة و البيئة من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى العربية. و تهدف إلى تقصي هذه الصعوبات و جلب الانتباه إلى الدور الذي يلعبه انتقاء التقنيات المناسبة التي من شأنها أن تساعد في إنجاز ترجمة ذات نوعية جيدة، و تعتبر هذه الدراسة بمثابة بحث وصفي كيفي يعنى بالترجمة كعملية و منتج. و نظرا لاعتمادنا على المدونة في استغلال مجموعة من الوثائق، انتقينا بطريقة عشوائية ثلث العبارات المترجمة من طرف مترجم محترف، و قمنا بمقارنة العبارات المترجمة إلى العربية مع ما يقابلها من عبارات في اللغة الإنجليزية وفقا لنموذج التحليل التقابلي، و بعدها ناقشنا النتائج فيما يخص تقنيات الترجمة بالاعتماد خصوصا على تصنيف شولداجر.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التحليل التقابلي- تقنيات الترجمة- الأسماء المركّبة – الوقاية و السلامة و البيئة - الترجمة التقنية

Résumé :

Cette étude vise à analyser les difficultés en matière de traduction des noms composés parvenus dans un manuel d'hygiène, de sécurité et d'environnement, à partir de l'anglais vers l'arabe. Son principal objectif consiste à définir les difficultés et à démontrer l'importance des techniques choisies pour la reproduction d'une traduction de haute qualité. A cet effet; la méthode descriptive qualitative a été adoptée en mettant l'accent sur la traduction en tant que produit et processus. Le choix d'un tiers du corpus traduit par un traducteur professionnel a été effectué de manière aléatoire. Les termes anglais ont été donc, comparés à leurs équivalents en langue arabe à travers l'analyse contrastive. Et enfin, les résultats discutés se rapportent aux techniques de traductions appliquées et classées d'après Scholdager.

Mots clés : analyse contrastive- techniques de traduction- noms composés- HSE- traduction technique

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Introduction

1. Statement of the Problem

Translation has always served as a communication bridge between different people in the world, but now, it goes beyond this traditional role to play an instrumental role in the diffusion of information and in transfer of sciences and technologies, especially from English as a global language, into other languages to enable all humanity to contribute to global progress. Therefore, the growing demand of scientific and technical translation due to the growth of exchange of information, globalization of markets, internationalization of sciences and the greater sophistication of industrial products, requires a high quality translation. Technical translation as it is the case of HSE manuals, needs, indeed, some criteria to meet textual features such as clarity, objectivity and correctness. In addition to the use of technical terms like compound nouns which are highly creative and innovative in English as a derivative language opting for a wide range of techniques of word formation. In contrast, although Arabic is a derivational language, it does not possess the similar system of forming compound nouns as an integral linguistic mechanism. Consequently, the study is concerned with investigating the difficulties that may face the translator when translating compound nouns in HSE manuals from English into Arabic and suggesting techniques to overcome such obstacles of technical translation so that the source language is approached from a specific register since it is a language for specific purposes (LSP).

2. Purpose of the study

This study attempts to investigate difficulties when translating compound nouns in OFM HSE manual from English into Arabic, analyze the techniques and procedures used in translation of such technical texts to overcome the obstacles that may encounter the translator and check for their reliability to ensure that translation of the compound nouns would provide an added value to HSE Arabic terminology.

3. Research Questions

This study tries to answer the following questions:

To what extent does the translator succeed in rendering compound nouns in Arabic in terms of clarity, correctness and accuracy?

The main question is divided into two sub questions as follows:

a-What are the major challenges that may face the translator in connection with compound nouns in HSE manual?

b- What are the adopted techniques to overcome challenges that may encounter the technical translator?

4- Significance of the study

This study is of significance to introduce a specific type of HSE jargon which is relatively a new field into Arabic as a derivational language characterized by its flexibility to cope with modernization and technical development.

6- Limitation of the study

Our study investigates difficulties encountered when translating compound nouns in HSE manuals from English into Arabic. Regarding time limitation, these difficulties are tackled at the structural level only disregarding the other potential levels such as the functional and the pragmatic levels. Our research would be more effective if an interview was conducted with the translator so as to triangulate the data with our analysis and sort out more reliable results. Furthermore, being conditioned by time of thesis submission, we have opted for the analysis of compound nouns as being the most frequent in the manual (confirmed by other researches).

7.Methodology

The study is a mainly qualitative: i.e it both describes analysis and quantifies the English compound nouns. Thus, this study is mainly corpus-based with particular focus on compound nouns as the major linguistic features of the corpus under study. It aims at investigating translation difficulties through contrastive analysis, which involves comparison of English compound nouns with their Arabic equivalents.

9. Structure of the study

The study contains two chapters that interrelate to answer the research questions and to achieve its aim .Chapter one is a theoretical debate that reviews the relevant literature about translation, technical translation, equivalence, and other related concepts. Chapter Two is practical in nature that tackles the model

of CA for CN and tries to explain the difficulties emerging from the differences between both languages so that to uncover the main translation techniques used to overcome those difficulties. Finally a general conclusion is drawn.

Chapter One

Scientific and Technical translation: definition and basic concepts

Introduction

Scientific and technical translation is considered as a primary means of disseminating knowledge since the dawn of time. Nowadays, the field of science and technology is par excellence, the area of translation work. Therefore, the need for high-quality technical translation is growing in the context of globalization and tremendous technological development. Thus, this chapter gives a brief definition of translation in general, definition of scientific and technical translation and its basic concepts, as it shows the importance of technical translation and the main features of technical texts, especially HSE manual text. Then, it deals with compound nouns.

1.1 Definition of translation

Defining translation has always been a problematic issue in the sense that one finds more than one definition; each one reflects a different perspective and theoretical basis in which scholars seek the same goal namely, equivalence. Some scholars' definition of translation focuses on the approach of preserving the original or source text effect; whereas others such as Nida and Taber (1969) argue that translation consists in reformulating the message of the source text into the closest equivalence of the target language.

They give priority to meaning preservation as much as possible, then focusing on style. However, Catford (1965), views that translation is to substitute a piece of writing in one language by its corresponding piece of writing in another language. As for Ghazzala (1995), translation is any process that results in

transferring the meaning from one language into another. For him, the main goal is to deliver meaning of the source language by using equivalents available in the target language. Hatim and Munday (2004) define translation from two different perspectives: first as a process where translation is an act of taking a text from one language and transforming it into another. In this sense, Hatim and Munday(*ibid*) focus on the part of the translator. Second as a product, translation focuses on the result achieved by the translator, the concrete product of translation.

1.2. Definition of scientific translation

Scientific translation is mainly about translating terms in the field of science and technology of all kinds such as: medicine, chemistry, mathematics, computer science etc., from one language to another (Ghazzala, 1995). In the same context, Nida (1964) adds that it is not easy at all to translate scientific terms that emerged in Western developed countries languages into a language of third world countries that are still having financial and social problems.

1.3. Aim of scientific translation

Byrne (2006) claims that scientific translation's primary goal is to deliver scientific information; it aims at presenting well-expressed information that may be used easily, properly and effectively. He referred to scientific translation as a communicative service that offers new information for new audience. He adds that it is much more than just rendering source text language and style. Its main

concern is to ensure delivering information accurately and correctly in a way that the reader may use this information easily.

1.4 Definition of technical translation

Technical translation is a type of specialized translation dealing with documents produced by technical writers as owner's manuals, user's guides and texts related to practical application of science and technological information. In other words, " technical translation covers the translation of many kinds of specialized texts and requires a high level of subject knowledge and mastery of the relevant terminology and writing convention " (William and Chesterman, 2006: p.299). Therefore, it is characterized by the use of terminology as Newmark (1988, p.151) observes " Technical translation is primarily distinguished from other forms of translation by terminology, although terminology usually only makes up about 5-10 % of a text ".

Furthermore, Byrne (2006) states that technical translation does not rely only on specialized terminology, but a text's style, register, content, communicative function, usability and so on should be taken into account in order to guaranty clarity, concision and correctness. Consequently, accurate technical translation needs not only understanding grammar, syntax and vocabulary. However, it requires in-depth understanding of tone, context and cultural sensitivities in the target language too. Since both theoretical and practical aspects of technical translation are closely interrelated, it is very important to investigate the concept of equivalence in this kind of translation.

1.5. Equivalence based translation

Munday (2009, p.185) claims " Equivalence based translation is a concept which dictates that TT must be the equivalent of ST, but in another language ". The concept of equivalence even if is regarded an integral part of translation studies, it is a controversial issue since the beginning of theorizing on translation. Some translation scholars admit the relevance of the concept of equivalence, while others deny such criterion in a way that Schjoldager (2008) states that translators do not pay attention to the fact that they have really produced perfect equivalents of the STs. This ambiguity is due to the difficulty of defining the equivalence in which level (Munday, 2012). Some believe that equivalence should have the same effect in the TT. Furthermore, others think that an equivalent must also, take into consideration words and phrases. Consequently, the concept of equivalence plays a pivotal role in translation studies.

In this study, we focus on the following type of equivalence:

Functional equivalence: not all the variables in translation are relevant in every situation, and thus translators must decide which of the variables should be given priority (Newmark, 1994).

Baker (1992) offers fundamental and comprehensible look at the classification of equivalence, as it is set out below:

1. Equivalence at word level: aspect of word as a unit in different languages.

2. Equivalence above word level: collocations, idioms and fixed expressions.
3. Grammatical equivalence: grammatical versus lexical categories.
4. Textual equivalence (cohesion): reference, substitution and ellipsis, conjunctions and lexical cohesion.
5. Pragmatic equivalence (coherence): pragmatic is the study of utterance meaning, sentences that are used in communication and the study of meaning in language interaction between speaker and hearer.

Pragmatic equivalence refers to words having the same effect on the readers in both languages.

1.6. Skopos theory

This theory is considered to be very influential in the field of translation studies. It was coined in the 1970s by Hans J. Vermeer (Schjoldager, 2008). Skopos is the Greek word for "aim" or "purpose ". The meaning of his word is fundamental in a way that it emphasizes the purpose of translation (Byrne, 2012). In other words, it refers to the purpose of the target text...

Translation according to Skopos theory has to take into account many purposes as entertainment, information, instruction, reflection and so on when producing the target text. Hence, it is important to determine the way in which translation shall occur to be able to find the best approach (Schjoldager, 2008) .

As it is said above, "an equivalence –based approach to translation, in which the TT may not vary largely from the ST, used to be the norm, " (ibid, p.90).

Although, Skopos theory explains the action of translation from new angle and allows the translator to think of it in broader terms and in several ways, means that a translator who adopts this approach cannot proceed by word for word (Nord, 1997). Vermeer (2004) observes that even if the Skopos of the TT and ST are the same, the translator cannot simply transfer words from one language into another because the TT is directed at an intended audience.

1.6.1. General rules of Skopos theory

This theory is mainly governed by the three following rules:

1.6.1.1. The Skopos rule

The TT is determined by its Skopos, which is usually referred to as the "Skopos rule". This term means always the purpose of the target text (Nord, 2001). From this perspective, each text is produced to serve a given purpose.

1.6.1.2. The rule of coherence

This rule focuses on criterion of coherence stating that translation must be adequately coherent to allow the receivers to comprehend it, and provide them with circumstances and knowledge. Consequently, the receiver should be able to understand the TT and the TT has to be at least meaningful (Munday, 2008).

1.6.1.3. The rule of fidelity

This rule stresses the intertextual coherence that should exist between source and target language because the ST is not crucial in Skopos theory. Therefore, its form depends on the translator's interpretation of the ST and of the translation Skopos (Nord, 2001).

1.7. Background and development of scientific and technical translation

Due to pressing need to blur the boundaries between nations to exchange Knowledge and to open new horizons for international business enterprises, translation is coming to play a crucial role as a tool of knowledge exchange where English plays a dominant role in the technical field. New terminologies have been imported by other nations together with the products themselves. It has also been noticed that non-English speakers prefer English as a means of communication, especially in the field of technology.

Axiela (2004) traces the historical development of technical and scientific translation. He concluded that the concern with this type of translation started in 1950's when English started to be viewed as a lingua franca; hence, technical translation is mainly used to satisfy the market need. At the beginning, technical translation was limited to find out mechanical solutions for terminological problems. Then, the interest in technical translation has witnessed a clear growth as an independent discipline to be studied in depth by translation scholars and practitioners.

Along the same line, Newmark (2003) considers translation as an integral part for expansion of service industries; thus, translation in general is gaining more effective impact and becoming globalized.

As far as translation into Arabic is concerned, researchers have noticed the big gap that translators have to try to bridge when translating from English.

With regard to this problem, Mohammad (2010) says: " our mother language is able to embrace the technical texts and the scientific work in any innovative way". Hence, Arabic is a language that has sufficient word generation process that would protect against any lapses in coping with modernity.

1.8.Importance of technical and scientific translation

The importance of the scientific discourse is due to the accentuated increase in the use of language for specific purposes (LSP) in the academic field, and the growing interest in the terminology in connection with the specialised fields which have developed the understanding and awareness of the intricacy and organisation of scientific texts (Aixela, 2004).

Pinchuck (1977, p.13) claims " Scientific and technical translation is part of the process of disseminating information on an international scale, which is indispensable for the functioning of our modern society".

This kind of translation is regarded as driving force of modern society. It guaranties the exchange of ideas, expertise, values and other information between different cultures and societies. It collaborates in scientific and technological advancement. In today's information age, technical translation has

played a crucial role in facilitating the most significant scientific advances achieved during the last decades and have transformed our daily life in a way that the world around us becomes virtually unrecognizable from twenty years ago, as regards education, shopping, travelling etc.

Such inventions and advances are mainly due to scientific and technical translation as a channel for disseminating knowledge.

1.9. The technical text

To fulfil the task of technical translation, it is crucial for the translator to know the nature of the specialized text and its main features in order to determine the way of translating.

Technical style is characterized by the use of terms, objectivity, accuracy and expertise (Mistik, 1970), as well as the use of the constructions of the gerund and participle as language means for the purpose of condensation and precision (Missiková, 2003).

The main feature of such style is the logical sequence of utterance with clear indication of interrelations and interdependencies (Missiková, 2003), in addition to another distinctive feature, which is the use of terms specific to a given technical field, or what, is called terminology. Such, criterion is the most noticeable feature of technical text. In this regard, Byrne argues that terminology is perhaps the most noticeable aspect of a technical text and indeed, it gives the text " the fuel" it needs to convey the information. Furthermore, Yowell and Laiwish (2000) pointed out that terminology is considered to have a

very crucial part in English-Arabic translation. Accordingly, the system of terminology is not closed and it is in constant development as new disciplines emerge and develop.

Such text is also characterized by impersonality which can be achieved by means of: (Turner, 1973): using passive constructions, using general pronoun, using mostly a third- person, using compound nouns as it is the case of user manual.

As a conclusion, the general feature of the technical style is characterized by the following features according to Knittlovà (2005):

- Strictly logical syntax and sentence ordering
- Explicitness
- Objectiveness
- Impersonality
- Lack of emotional load condensation

Such texts are also, distinguished by pragmatic aspect or pragmatic potential of the text as Komisarov (1990, p.209) has noticed " ability of a text to make a particular communicative effect, evoke pragmatic relations to the content of communication, in other words, to make pragmatic effect on the addressee ". The main goal of this text is to be understood by a reader. The main pragmatic functions of this text type are as follows:

- **Informational function:** emphasizes understanding and processing information consisting in extra linguistic and objective reality.
- **Cognitive function:** focuses on the fact that inventor or developer is not only concerned with making some discoveries, but to inform about accomplishments and put research results into practice.
- **Persuasive function:** in text of technical orientation, the most important task according to Aznaurova (1987) is to prove the validity of facts through using a number of logical verbal actions.
- **Explanatory function:** the main examples of this function are instructions, guidelines and descriptions. It may be fulfilled through non-linguistic material as pictures, diagrams, graphs, schemes etc. Its main purpose is to demonstrate or explain a specific phenomenon of technical orientation.
- **Referential function:** such function focuses specially on reference books to provide receiver with background information.
- **Communicative function:** it is noticeable that there is information exchange through technical text between specialists of different fields. Consequently, such function establishes the communication process between participants of technical communication.
- **Didactic function:** technical texts provide society with information in terms of technical communication.

As it is said above, the process of communication is closely connected with pragmatic aspect.

Among technical texts, we have chosen to deal with HSE manual belonging to the said category.

1.10. Overview about HSE management system

The HSE system has been developed in accordance with the requirement of international standards; OHSAS 18001 (Occupational Health and safety Assessment series) and ISO 14001 (International Organization for Standardization).

The HSE management system comprises hierarchical structure of processes and documentation to determine, plan and manage activities by adopting an integrated approach to the management of health, safety and environment by focusing on people, processes, systems, technology, facilities and sustainability of the environment. This is done through identification of internal and external issues, impacts, risks and the appropriate control measures that are instituted or recommended.

HSE management system is characterized by its strong commitment for top management. Further creating a general awareness amongst all staff members in the organization and imposing a share of responsibility on HSE matters to achieve successful management.

1.11. HSE Manual

The user manual contains all essential information for the user to make full use of the information system. It includes a description of the system functions, capabilities, contingencies, alternate modes of operation and step-by-step procedures for system access and use. As it may contain graphics. This study focuses on HSE manuals.

1.11.1 .Definition of HSE manual

HSE manual is a primary document required for health, safety and environmental health management system certification, which is addressing the requirements of ISO 14001:2004 and OHSAS 18001: 2007 standards.

HSE manual is a very useful guide to implement HSE system and achieving quick HSE certification, which gives an edge to the organization over its competitors.

The HSE manual aims at promoting a safe handling and people handling culture to reflect current best practice and legislation. The purposes of HSE policy are to provide guidance to staff managers to reduce the risks to staff and service users associated with manual handling and people handling activities in order to:

- Providing the highest quality of patient care;
- Ensuring compliance with relevant statutory requirements, standards and guidelines.

1.11.2. Characteristics of HSE manuals

HSE manuals are documents containing instructions for installation, operation, use, maintenance, parts list, support and training requirements for the effective commissioning of equipment, machine, process or a system.

As a genre of technical writings (texts), HSE manuals main features listed according to Knittlovà (2005) are as follows:

- Strictly logical syntax and sentence ordering;
- Explicitness;
- Objectiveness;
- Impersonality;
- Lack of emotional load;
- Condensation;
- Compounding.

The last feature, in other words compounding will be discussed below in detail.

1.12. Compound nouns

Compound nouns have received a great deal of attention in recent years due to challenges, they pose for natural language processing systems. One reason for this is that the semantic relation between the constituents of a compound not explicitly expressed and must be retrieved from other sources of linguistics and word knowledge.

1.12.1. Definition of CN

There are definitions of English compounds, Quirk, et al. in a Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language (1985) give the following definition: " a compound word is a lexical unit consisting of more one than one base and functioning both grammatically and semantically as a single word".

Plag, in word formation in English (2002), defines compounds as a word consisting of two elements of which one element can contain more than one word. These definitions explain the relation to concepts, the function as a lexical unit and the grammatical construction of compound nouns.

1.12.2. Types of CN

Compound nouns may be:

A hyphenated compound also called unit modifier, it is simply a combination of words joined by a hyphen or hyphens. The hyphen is a mark of punctuation that not only units but separates the component words, thus it helps understanding and readability and ensures correct pronunciation.

Words are hyphenated mainly to express the idea of a unit and to avoid ambiguity, e.g. memory-jogging, re-assemble.

An open compound: is a combination of words so closely associated that they convey the idea of a single concept but are spelled as unconnected words.

e.g.: chemical spills, head chef, hazard analysis.

A solid (closed) compound: combines two or more words into one solid.

e.g.: firefighting, dishwashers and counterweighted.

Reasoning about compound meaning involves working with at least two levels of semantics: lexical and relational.

Reasoning at the lexical level involves processing information about the meanings of constituent words and comparing them to the constituent of other known compounds.

The relational level involves knowledge about how particular kinds of entities tend to interact in the word and which semantic relations tend to be expressed in language (Diarmuid O Séaghdha, 2008).

New words in English are invented almost daily, and in great part of these words tend to be compound.

According to Jakobson (1992), compound nouns are usually written as one word with or without a hyphen and also can be written closed.

To illustrate what is said above, we refer to the following examples:

- Noun + noun = fire plan
- Verb + noun = control measures
- Adjective + noun = full training
- Noun + verb = food manufacturing
- Verb + preposition = lock out
- Noun + prepositional phrase + baking on units
- Preposition + noun = in sink
- Noun + adjective = blade regulator

This creates some intriguing issues when it comes to translation, as the more complicated compound nouns will typically require particular changes when they are translated.

One of the main problems when translating compound nouns from English into Arabic is that compound nouns often have different meanings when they are combined for example the word cupboard is a compound word which consists of two words: cup and board, when cup and board are combined together they generate a different meaning not related to cup and board, i.e.:

Cup = كوب، فنجان، كأس

Board = هيئة، إدارة، مجلس، لوح

Cupboard = دولاب، خزانة

According to Stefanovski (2006), there are in English, from semantic point of view, endocentric and exocentric compound nouns. In the endocentric compounds, one or both of the rules are the head of the compound, that is, either one of the roots modifies the other or both of the rules are used to form the meaning of the compound. In this context, Plag (2002) in word formation in English says that these compounds have their semantic head inside the compound, e.g.: head chef, food containers and smoke detector etc.

The exocentric compounds, neither of the roots are the head of the compound and its meaning is beyond the meaning of the parts of the compound, or what Plag (2002) says, their semantic head is outside the compound e.g.: tailgate meeting, memory jogging etc.

Such elements are displayed as an introduction to the practical part in which they will be analysed and contrasted both in English and in Arabic.

1.13. Contrastive analysis

1.1. Contrastive analysis is a relatively modern discipline of applied linguistics. This concept was first introduced by Charles Fries in (1952) and described in detail by Robert Lado in his book: *Linguistics across cultures*. It is a linguistic study of two languages aiming at identifying similarities and differences in general or in specific area as it is the case of this study, which attempts to investigate the difficulties when translating compound nouns in HSE manual from English into Arabic via contrasting such terms.

Difficulties of Technical Translation

Technical translation is an umbrella term that includes translation of many kinds of specialized texts in science, technology, and also in other disciplines such as economics and medicine, (Williams and Chesterman, 2002). These texts are referred to as technical texts. The translation of technical texts needs a high level of subject knowledge, and a mastery of the relevant terminology, (ibid).

However, many others believe that additional competences are required for a technical translator, (Kastberg 2009 and Stolze, 2009).

Furthermore, Hatim and Mason, (1996) draw attention to similarities between literary translation and technical translation as having the common focus and serving the main purpose that is communication. In addition, knowing that discourse, science, genres and writing techniques are formed in a cultural and historical context, (Stolze, 2009) implies that translating technical texts in the professional environment or in scientific communication is more than handling terminology.

Even at the level of terminology, serious problems exist in technical texts for translation. Both Kastberg (2009) and Stolze (2009) insist that internationally standardized terminology is very much in the minority as a given term can be translated in different ways more or less appropriate to the situation.

More importantly, not only a mastery of terminology is required but also a high level of mastery in the source language. That is, translation is connected with the problem of understanding the source text. Understanding the source text is the first step in the process of translating and this step could only be taken by mastery in the source language and mastery in the subject domain. Mastery in the subject domain itself is vast and needs checking the cultural context which itself includes the relevant discourse field.

Technical translation from English into Arabic presents many obstacles besides the ones supra cited. Al-Hassnawi (2010) qualifies it as being as a real

scholarly cognitive challenge. The reason is that. Arabic lacks vocabulary that covers the fields of science and technology

Technical translators, then, may face issues related to their mastery of the field subject to translation. Furthermore, Translators' insufficient background knowledge in both languages of ST and TT may result in problems when translating. In addition, the non standardisation of terminology in different fields makes it difficult to cope with the range of possible meanings that a term might have. Finally, cultural divergences existing between ST and TT might lead to misleading translations.

1.14. Difficulties of Technical Translation

Technical translation is an umbrella term that includes translation of many kinds of specialized texts in science, technology, and also in other disciplines such as economics and medicine, (Williams and Chesterman, 2002). These texts are referred to as technical texts. The translation of technical texts needs a high level of subject knowledge, and a mastery of the relevant terminology, (ibid). However, many others believe that additional competences are required for a technical translator, (Kastberg 2009 and Stolze, 2009).

Furthermore, Hatim and Mason, (1996) draw attention to similarities between literary translation and technical translation as having the common focus and serving the main purpose that is communication. In addition, knowing that discourse, science, genres and writing techniques are formed in a cultural and historical context, (Stolze, 2009) implies that translating technical texts in

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might have. Finally, cultural divergences existing between ST and TT might lead to misleading translations.

Conclusion

Throughout the review of the literature we have introduced the discipline of translation and particularly scientific and technical translation as it is the field under study. Further, we focused on the notion of equivalence as being appropriate to the research. In addition, HSE manuals are described so as to clarify the specificities of these manuals. Finally, we dealt with the notion of compounding in English and more precisely compound nouns. The literature review is constructed bottom-up starting from general to specific

Practical part

Chapter two: Translation difficulties of compound nouns

Introduction

After accounting for the theoretical framework of the present study, we shall attempt to implement the core theoretical background in our HSE context. To do so, we have to opt for the appropriate research design that tackles translation of compound nouns in technical texts based on a number of methods and tools.

2.1 Research design

With regard to the field of research in humanities, we have opted for such data to reach reliability.

2.1.1. Research method

Since this study aims at exploring the difficulties encountered by an official translator when rendering compound nouns from English into Arabic, it is a mainly qualitative and quantitative study: i.e it both describes analysis and quantifies the English compound nouns.

2.1.2. Research tools

The studies' data is collected via the corpus. Thus, this study is mainly corpus-based with particular focus on compound nouns as the major linguistic features of the corpus under study. It aims at investigating translation difficulties through contrastive analysis, which involves comparison of English compound nouns with their Arabic equivalents.

2.1.3. Sampling

Our source is **Oasis Facilities Management Algeria (O.F.M)** a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Algeria, in 2007 under the name of OFM (Oasis Facilities Management) then on June 17th, 2013 it become OFMC (Oasis Facilities Management Catering), having its headquarters in Ouargla, Route 24 février, BP 774, Hassi Messoud, Algeria. The company's purpose consists in the provision of catering and hotel management services for oil and gas field companies. OFMC is certified under ISO 22000, Quality ISO 9001, Environment 14001, Health and Safety OHSAS 180001 as it is mentioned on the company's web paper named OFM safety induction pdf. (see appendix C).

The HSE manual under study contains 154 compound nouns. Regarding the approach of the study which is corpus based approach and time limitations, we have opted for a random sampling procedure out of which resulted in 51 compound nouns. This implies that any single item could be under study.

2.1.3.1. The Corpus

The corpus based approach in translation began with the work of Baker who observed the necessity for the development of, as mentioned by Meta (1998), " Coherent Corpus Methodology " (p.1) so as to distinguish the different characteristics and structures of the language of translation.

The corpus based approach may cover several topics in linguistics: lexical studies, grammar, pragmatics and discourse analysis, sociolinguistics,

stylistics and text linguistics, dialectology, variation studies and psycholinguistics (Olohan, 2002).

As far as translation is concerned, recent years have witnessed the birth of a compilation of Corpora of translation having for aim the study of language and features of translation. Such study is possible thanks to a comparison of translation.

Our corpus is in the form of a manual, characterized by the use of compound nouns made up either of two or three compound words. Therefore, we have selected 1/3rd of such compounds to perform our study.

The corpus is retrieved from OFM Operations and HSE manual that embraces nine (09) main contents respectively: Accident and Incident Reporting and Investigation, Assured Safe Catering, Document Change note, Fire Plan, Food Transport, Kitchen Equipment-Cleaning, Kitchen Equipment- Operating, Safety Meetings and Tail Gate Meetings.

The main feature of HSE manual entails the use of typical structures that describe the purpose of the facility or its functioning system. So, each machine or utensil is labelled with reference to its major use or function. Consequently, almost facilities are expressed in terms of compounds that constitute appropriate technique of word formation in technical text namely HSE manual. It is obvious that translator when dealing with such expressions has to take into account their procedural operation for more contextualized

equivalent translation of compound nouns that might not occur in the target language. Therefore, they constitute difficulties in translation.

Before dealing with such problematic issue, it is worthy to note that compound nouns are the most common in English according to Burlin and they belong to two main categories: primary and secondary compounds.

Primary compounds:

In primary compounds, no derivational affix is involved and the two parts are joined together. Most of them are combined from a large number of Greek and Latin base (Hale, 1992). The meaning of such compounds can be generally, understood from the meaning of its constituents. So, it is known as an endocentric compound from semantic point of view e.g.: inter-operation

In secondary compounds, no derivational affix is involved and the constituents are juxtaposed. They are formed in different ways (Hale, 1992). The meaning of the secondary compound does not depend on fragmentation of its elements and decoding meaning of its parts. This type of compounds is considered as being semantically exocentric compounds. Most of the selected compound nouns in this corpus under study are exocentric as it will be shown in the table below where such compound nouns are classified and compared in order to proceed to our analysis via contrastive analysis.

We try to examine the linguistic problems of the Arabic translator by making the contrastive study about the structure of compound nouns in both languages, English and Arabic. In other words, through comparison, the

researcher will be more familiar with the structure of both languages and the areas of difficulties at the morphological level, so that he can be able to predict the difficulties of translation that he will encounter and look for techniques to overcome such difficulties. Practically speaking, it is worth analysing structural differences between both languages.

2.1.4. Corpus-based analysis

Results are shown in the table below

Table 2.1. Contrastive analysis of compound nouns

<i>Source language</i>	<i>Structural relation</i>	<i>Semantic relations</i>	<i>Target language</i>
1. Incident reporting	Noun + noun	Purpose	الإبلاغ عن الحوادث
2. Fire-fighting	Noun + noun	Purpose	مكافحة الحرائق
3. Hazard analysis	Noun + noun	Purpose	تحليل الأخطار
4. Site manager	Noun + noun	Position (with reference to the job)	مسؤول الموقع
5. Team leader	Noun + noun	Position	رئيس الفريق
5. Food poisoning	Noun + noun	Pathology	التسمم الغذائي
6. Flow chart	Noun + noun	Purpose	مخطط تسلسل العمليات
7. Chopping boards	Noun + noun	Instrument	ألواح التقطيع
8. Fire awareness	Noun + noun	Purpose	التوعية ضد الحرائق
9. Fire extinguishers	Noun + noun	Instrument	مطافئ
10. Foodstuff items	Noun + noun	Object	المواد الغذائية
11. Smoke detector	Noun + noun	Instrument	كاشف الدخان
12. Truck deliveries	Noun + noun	Operation	عمليات التوصيل بالشاحنة

13. Head count	Noun + noun	Operation	تعداد العمال
14. Oven range	Noun+ noun	Operation	ضبط الفرن
15. Fire drills	Noun + noun	Purpose	تدريبات مكافحة الحرائق
16. Brat pan	Noun + noun	Instrument	مقلاة متعددة الأغراض
17. Full training	Adjective + noun	Purpose	تكوين شامل
18. Machine mains	Noun + noun	Instrument	أنابيب توصيل الآلة
19. Drain valves	Noun + noun	Instrument	صمامات التصريف
20. Inspection hatch	Noun + noun	Instrument	فتحة المعاينة
21. Strainer baskets	Noun + noun	Instrument	غرابيل المصفاة
22. Drain tap	Noun + noun	Instrument	صنبور التصريف
23. Clutch lever	Noun + noun	Instrument	دواسة القابض
24. Blade motor	Noun + noun	Instrument	محرك الشفرة
25. Meat pusher	Noun + noun	Instrument	أداة دفع اللحم
26. Hinge lid	Noun + noun	Instrument	غطاء المفصلة
27. Pouring arc	Noun + noun	Instrument	مقبض للصب
28. Discharge point	Noun + noun	Location	نقطة التفريغ
29. Safety meetings	Noun + noun	Purpose	الاجتماعات الأمنية
30. Memory jogging	Noun + noun	Purpose	تحفيز الذاكرة
31. Tailgate meetings	Noun + noun	Purpose	الاجتماعات الأمنية بمواقع العمل
32. Fire plan	Noun + noun	Purpose	مخطط الوقاية من الحرائق
33. Safety notice boards	Noun + noun + noun	Instrument	ألواح الإعلانات الأمنية
34. Fire assembly point	Noun + noun + noun	Location	مكان تجمع إثر إعلان الحريق
35. Delivery receipt note	Noun + noun + noun	Instrument	وصل استلام

36.	Vegetable <i>preparation machine</i>	<i>Noun + noun + noun</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	آلة تحضير الخضر
37.	Food safety problems	<i>Noun + noun + noun</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	مشاكل سلامة الأغذية
38.	Document control controller	<i>Noun + noun + noun</i>	<i>Position</i>	مراقب الوثائق
39.	Document change note	<i>Noun + noun + noun</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	مذكرة لتغيير الوثائق
40.	Bowel extension rings	<i>Noun + noun + noun</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	حلقات منع التسرب
41.	Floor drainage channels	<i>Noun + noun + noun</i>	<i>Location</i>	قنوات الصرف الأرضي
42.	Camp electrical installation	<i>Noun + adjective + noun.</i>	<i>Location</i>	الشبكة الكهربائية للقاعدة
43.	Critical control point	<i>Adjective + noun + noun</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	التحكم في النقاط الحرجة
44.	Environmental health officer	<i>Adjective + noun + noun</i>	<i>Position (job)</i>	مسؤول السلامة البيئية
45.	Deep fat fryers	<i>Adjective + adjective + noun</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	المقالي العميقة
46.	Near misses	<i>Adjective + noun</i>	<i>Description</i>	حوادث وشيكة الوقوع
47.	Occupational illness	<i>Adjective + noun</i>	<i>Description</i>	مرض مهني
48.	Potential hazard	<i>Adjective + noun</i>	<i>Description</i>	خطر محتمل
49.	Strain injuries	<i>Adjective + noun</i>	<i>Description</i>	الإجهاد المتكرر

50.	Detachable	Adjective+ noun	Instrument	الشحاذة المنفصلة
	sharpener			
50.	Sound	gas	Adjective + noun + noun	Operation
	installation			التركيب السليم لمنشآت الغاز

After selecting the English compound nouns and displaying them with their Arabic equivalents, we will try to identify similarities and differences, in order to be able to predict the difficulties encountered by the translator when translating such category of compounds. Therefore, we have divided the English compound nouns contained in the table above, according to the way in which the Arabic equivalent has occurred.

2.1.4.1. Structural modification (Noun + prepositional phrase)

While the compound "**incident reporting**" is made up of two elements, the Arabic rendering الإبلاغ عن الحوادث uses three parts: a noun + a prepositional phrase (preposition + noun). This is indicative about the different ways of the formation of compounding or combining words. In this case, the two elements of the English compound are juxtaposed, whereas the preposition عن is introduced in the Arabic equivalent to achieve cohesion. In this respect, the English compound: critical control point is translated into Arabic by التحكم في النقاط الحرجة, in the same way as the previous compound, via introducing an another preposition known in Arabic as حرف الجرّ في. As well as the case for the

compound noun: camp electrical installation translated into Arabic by: الشبكة الكهربائية via introducing the preposition ل.

2.1.4.2. Word order and gender assignment

The following compound nouns are rendered into Arabic by using the same number of elements, occurring in English with the typical difference only in word order according to the normal Arabic word order.

- Fire fighting = مكافحة الحرائق
- Hazard analysis = تحليل الأخطار
- Site manager = مسؤول الموقع
- Team leader = رئيس الفريق
- Oven range = ضبط الفرن
- Smoke detector = كاشف الدخان
- Chopping boards = ألواح التقطيع
- Vegetable preparation machine = آلة تقطيع الخضر
- Potential hazard = الخطر المحتمل
- Food safety problems = مشاكل السلامة الغذائية
- Safety notice boards = ألواح الإعلانات الأمنية
- Food poisoning = التسمم الغذائي
- Full training = التكوين الشامل
- Inspection hatch = فتحة المعاينة
- Drain tap: صنبور التصريف
- Strainer baskets: غرابيل المصفاة

- Occupational illness: مرض مهني
- Detachable sharpener = الشحاذة المنفصلة
- Detachable sharpener = الشحاذة المنفصلة
- Blade motor : محرك الشفرة
- Hinge lid : غطاء المفصلة
- Discharge point : نقطة التفريغ
- Safety meetings : الاجتماعات الأمنية
- Memory jogging : تحفيز الذاكرة

Floor drainage channels = قنوات التصريف الأرضي

As regards the most compound nouns of such category, the difference goes beyond word order. The gender is also, taken into account when translating because Arabic has masculine and feminine nouns, as it is shown in the two last compounds of this category: تحفيز الذاكرة و قنوات الصرف الصحي. It is worthy to note that sometimes, problems emerge from the misuse of gender.

2.1.4.3. Addition

The English compound noun "**fire plan**" rendered into Arabic by **مخطط الوقاية من الحرائق**, is made up of two constituents. However an extra element which is prevention i.e. الوقاية is added to the source language to interpret the compound, in addition to the use of preposition to create cohesion between the two elements. Indeed, this element has played a crucial role in terms of clarity and accuracy. The Arabic rendition is made via a phrase.

The same can be said in the following cases:

- **Truck deliveries** = عمليات التوصيل بالشاحنة (prepositional phrase)
- **Machine mains**= أنابيب التوصيل في الآلة (prepositional phrase)
- **Sound gas installations** = التركيب السليم لمنشآت الغاز (prepositional phrase)
- **Fire assembly point** = مكان التجمع إثر إعلان الحريق (adverbial phrase)

Likewise, we notice in the Arabic equivalents to such English compounds respectively:

- **Flow chart** = مخطط تسلسل العمليات
- **Meat pusher** = أداة دفع اللحم
- **Fire drills** = تدريبات مكافحة الحرائق , an added extra element which is necessary for the clarity of the meaning to achieve comprehensibility. In such cases, the addition is limited to the noun.

2.1.4.4. Omission

The omission of the element fat in the target language does not affect the meaning of the compound and makes it fully understood. In this case, the Arabic equivalent has produced the same effect as in the source language even if the word number is not the same. Furthermore, such way of proceeding is illustrated through the following examples:

- **Deep fat fryers** = المقالي العميقة
- **Document control controller** = مراقب وثائق
- **Delivery receipt note** = وصل استلام
- **Fire extinguishers** = مطافئ

It is worthy to note that the Arabic word **مطافئ** is the plural of the word **مطفأة** that may replace **قارورة إطفاء النار**

2.1.4.5. Explanation

The English compound **near misses** rendered into Arabic by **حوادث وشيكة**, is made up of two constituents. However, it is translated as a unit regardless of the class of the compound components, via explanation in more extensive way. The focus, in this case, should be on the overall meaning of the unit according to the context where it occurs. So, it is rendered via noun + phrase (المسند بالإضافة).

The Arabic equivalent **الاجتماعات الأمنية في مواقع العمل** is more longer than the English compound **tailgate meetings**. This phenomenon is due to the lack of such word formation denoting technical meaning in the target language, as it is also shown in the following example: **fire awareness which is translated by** **التوعية ضد أخطار الحرائق**, that is to say, compound nouns should be avoided to reproduce the same effect in the target language.

2.1.4.6. Functional equivalent

The Arabic equivalent: **مقبض للصب** to the English compound **pouring arc** occurs according to the normal Arabic word order. The element arc is translated into Arabic by **مقبض** instead of **قوس** because it is more appropriate to such technical context, as it is the case for the following compounds:

- **Environmental health officer** where the element health is translated by **مسؤول السلامة البيئية** instead of **الصحة** to reproduce **السلامة**

- **Head count** which is translated by **تعداد العمال** through opting for **عمال** instead of **رأس** for the sake of accuracy. Thus, the context is very important in selecting the suitable word that may serve best the purpose of such compounds as it is determined via semantic relations in the table above.

Furthermore, the same can be said for the example: “**Strain injuries**” which is rendered in Arabic by **الإجهاد المتكرر**. The word “injuries” is translated by **إجهاد** instead of **جروح** because when associated to the other part strain, it acquires a special meaning. Thus, it is more appropriate to opt for this choice to achieve comprehensibility and accuracy.

Bowl extension rings = حلقات منع التسرب

The word number in the compound **Bowl extension rings** is the same in both source and target text. While English compound focuses on the description of the object, Arabic translation emphasizes the function and the purpose of such object in the absence of direct equivalent. .

2.2. Discussion of the findings

After analyzing our corpus, which is translated by a professional translator, and investigating differences between English compound nouns and their Arabic equivalents, we have deduced that translation is generally accurate and obeys to the Arabic characteristics and rules.

Furthermore, such analysis allows us to explore the main difficulties encountered by the translator when rendering such compound nouns related to the HSE field into Arabic. In fact, the contrastive analysis reveals the main difficulties in translating such type of compounds, mainly consisting in:

- Linguistic differences between the two languages that are not belonging to the same family, lead to some problems at morphological, structural and semantic level.
- English compound nouns are challenging because they function as one unit. Therefore, it is inappropriate to guess their meaning through their constituents. In this regard, the focus should be on the whole meaning to ensure clarity and comprehensibility according to Skopos theory. The following English compound: **strain injuries** illustrates obviously, such situation, i.e. the meaning of strain or injuries will not help in rendering the full meaning of this compound.
- English and Arabic compound nouns are asymmetric due to the absence or the lack of similar word formation. Such main point gives rise to difficulties varying from formal to complex ones. In other words, the formal difficulties are related to the word order and gender assignment in the target language, as it is shown in what follows:
 - **Site manager** : مسؤول الموقع
 - **Team leader** : مسؤول الفريق

- **Smoke detector:** كاشف الدخان
- **Vegetable preparation machine:** آلة تحضير الخضار
- **Safety notice boards:** ألواح الإعلانات الأمنية

In this case, the translator has adopted, according to Scholdager (2008), straightforward translation because such compound nouns are translated more or less directly into compound nouns in the target language. In other words, the form is kept with little adjustment. However, another difficulty emerges within the same category related to technical terms in HSE field requiring high level of subject knowledge and mastery of the relevant terminology, as it is the case for the following compound nouns:

- Head count: تعداد العمال
- Inspection hatch: فتحة المعاينة
- Clutch lever: دواسة القابض
- Hinge lid : غطاء المفصلة
- Strain injuries: الإجهاد المتكرر

As well, the translator resorts to explicitation by making the compound nouns more clear in the target language and providing the reader with information about their function.

As regards structural modification in some compound nouns such as:

- **Incident reporting :** الإبلاغ عن الحوادث
- **Critical point control:** التحكم في النقاط الحرجة

The translator has proceeded via the transposition technique, that is to say, he replaced compounding by using another grammatical class which is prepositional phrase in order to reproduce the same effect in the target language and to promote comprehensibility.

The same technique i.e. transposition is also applied to the following compound nouns:

- **Pouring arc** = مقبض للصب
- **Environmental health officer** = مسؤول السلامة البيئية
- **Head count** = تعداد العمال

In such cases, the focus is on the function or the purpose as it is mentioned in the table above to reproduce the same effect in the target language.

The rational addition when adopted by the translator enables him to overcome the problem of ambiguity in meaning through introducing relevant information to bring clarity and accuracy as it is illustrated in the following example: **fire plan** = مخطط الوقاية من الحرائق. If we omit the extra-added element الوقاية, the appropriate meaning of such compound will be negatively altered. Thus, such addition is very important to grasp the full meaning in the target language to comply with the Arabic language criteria as a redundant language.

Whereas the omission is understood as units that are absent in the target language without affecting the core meaning. Therefore, the translator has opted for such technique in the following occurrences:

- **Deep fat fryers** = المقالي العميقة

- **Document control controller** = مراقب وثائق

- **Delivery receipt note** = وصل استلام

To ensure concision in technical context via removing words that would not alter the information content but strengthen the meaning.

The two said techniques, i.e. addition and omission enable the translator to make compound nouns more useful in HSE manual through reinforcing users' comprehensibility.

To bridge the gap between English and Arabic due to the absence of direct technical equivalents, the translator has made recourse to rewording technique, which is a restatement and reformulating of the English compound nouns in the target language to achieve greater clarity through explanation, as it is shown in the following examples:

Near misses = حوادث وشيكة الوقوع

Tailgate meetings = الاجتماعات الأمنية في مواقع العمل

Fire awareness = التوعية ضد أخطار الحرائق

Consequently, rewording makes translation more comprehensible and accurate. That is why it is very important, for the translator, to take care of the way of reformulating source texts by choosing the suitable words that may serve the purpose best. Therefore, it is not matter of just amplifying information in the target texts, but how to provide manual users with comprehensible technical terms.

Decompounding according to Scholdager is the technique of replacing the English compound noun by another word in the target language that does not belong to the category of compound nouns as it is the case for the following occurrence: **Fire extinguishers** = مطافئ

After analyzing the numerous difficulties occurring when translating compound nouns into Arabic, and distributing them by different techniques that the translator has applied to overcome such difficulties going from straightforward translation or simple transfer to wording and decompounding, we explain briefly the said techniques according to Anne Scholdager.

2.2.1 Translation techniques

<i>Technique</i>	Explanation
Straightforward translation	The CN is translated more or less directly into a CN in the TT.
Explicitation	Rendering implicit information in the ST explicit in the TT.
Rewording	Is the explanation of the CN in the TT.
Addition	Is adding a relevant extra element in the TT.
Omission	Is removing a unit of translation in the TT.
Decompounding	Is replacing the CN in TT by another word, which does not belong to the CN category.

Sometimes, the translator may use several techniques in the same case such as explicitation and rewording to achieve comprehensibility, correctness and accuracy.

Conclusion

This chapter is based both on translation as product and process. The product is related to the equivalents produced in the target text according to either the oriented source text, or the oriented target text. In our case, the focus is more on the functional and pragmatic equivalents that rely on the purpose or the function of the compound noun due to the technical nature of our study.

With regard to process, we deal with the translator's choices in adopting some appropriate techniques to overcome the difficulties described above when rendering compound nouns of HSE field into Arabic.

Conclusion

Conclusion

This study has attempted to explore the differences in compound nouns between English and Arabic, and tries to investigate the difficulties of their translation from English into Arabic.

The choice of CN has emerged from both structural and translation practical motives regarding the intricate features of CN. In deed, compounding is by far a common but highly complex process of word formation across languages. Not surprisingly, the morphology of native English poses serious comprehension problems to non-native speakers of English.

On the other hand, difficulty lies again in the type of register where CN under investigation occur.i.e a highly technical register that contains different potential uses of translation techniques to render the CN into Arabic with an appropriate equivalent which does not necessarily occur in TL.

To delve into technical translation, one gets involved into a number of inherent complicated facets of the act of translation and contrastive analysis.

Hence the study tries to answer the following questions :

To what extent does the translator succeed in rendering compound nouns in into Arabic in terms of correctness, clarity and objectivity?

This main question is divided into three sub questions as follows:

- What are the major challenges that may face the translator in connection with compound nouns?
- What are the reasons behind confusion when translating technical terminology?.

What are the adopted techniques to overcome challenges that may encounter the technical translator?

Scholarly research shows that translating CN exhibit additional complications when they are projected in technical texts due to the different language systems, and they get even more sophisticated when the translator is non-native speaker.

To locate this study in its theoretical framework, and to investigate the issue of CN technical translation, the relevant literature has been reviewed (Skopos theory and contrastive analysis model) .

Research methodology and tools centre around an appropriate design that suits the aim of the study, thus, this study is qualitative that describes, analyses, and compares CN in SL and TL. So, the present study is corpus-based that traces the morphological differences of CN in SL and TL and examines the difficulties in translating CN emerging from such differences. Ultimately, we

have looked for the techniques that the translator has opted for to overcome translation challenges.

Being qualitative in nature, the data were subjected to selection, analysis, and comparison to embark on the main structural and semantic features of compounding in both SL and TL.

Findings show:

At the level of structures, the translator has used structural modification, word order and gender assignment, addition, omission, explanation, and functional equivalent as the main techniques of rendering CN structures. In parallel, the translator has applied different techniques to overcome such translating difficulties going from straightforward translation or simple transfer to wording and decompounding, we state briefly the said techniques according to Anne Scholdager: straightforward translation, explicitation, rewording, addition, omission, and decompounding. Sometimes, the translator may use several techniques in the same case such as explicitation and rewording to achieve comprehensibility, correctness and accuracy.

Hints from the results lead us list to some suggestions for future research in specialized translation that still represent challenges for Arab translators. One may suggest the following:

- The cooperation between the translator and ESP practitioner to keep abreast to the newest findings in HSE and other fields.

- Translators' training in specialized translation as field that uses the findings of ESP in their texts.
- Favours technical text translation that adopts techniques going above the sentence i.e. techniques situated in discourse which can improve translation techniques that lead to produce appropriate and accurate manuals for non native speakers and which would have an impact on the economical achievement of the companies and countries.

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Appendices

Appendix A: the corpus

Incident reporting	الإبلاغ عن الحوادث
Chemical spills	التسربات الكيميائية
Fire fighting	مكافحة الحرائق
Near misses	الحوادث الوشيكة الوقوع
Head chef	رئيس مطبخ
HSE	الصحة و السلامة و البيئة
Occupational illness	مرض مهني
Assured safe cleaning	التنظيف السليم
Hazard Analysis	تحليل الأخطار
Site manager	مسؤول الموقع
Food poisoning	التسمم الغذائي
Food safety problem	مشكلة سلامة الأغذية
Food manufacturing	صنع الأغذية
Critical control point HACCP	نظام تحليل المخاطر و نقاط التحكم الحرجة
Salmonella in chicken	في الدجاج السلمونيليا
Team leader	رئيس الفريق
Flow chart	مخطط تسلسل العمليات
Chopping boards	لوحة تقطيع اللحم أو الخضروات، من الخشب أو البلاستيك
Environmental health officer	مسؤول الصحة البيئية
Over production	فائض الإنتاج
Document control controller	مراقب الوثائق
Document change note	مذكرة تغيير الوثيقة
Fire plan	مخطط الوقاية من الحرائق
Camp services managers	مسؤولي فواعد الحياة
Fire awareness	السلامة من الحرائق
Sleeping accommodations	مرافق النوم
A sound electrical system	نظام كهربائي محكم
Camp electrical installation	الشبكة الكهربائية للقاعدة
Electrical appliances	الأجهزة الكهربائية
Fire extinguishers	قارورات إطفاء النار
Fire drills	تدريبات مكافحة الحرائق
Sound gas installations	تركيبات الغاز السليمة
Smoke detector	كاشف الدخان
Safety notice boards	لوح الإعلانات الأمنية
Assistant Coordinator	مساعد منسق
Fire assembly point	مكان التجمع إثر إعلان الحريق
Head count	تعداد الموظفين (قاموس المعاني)
Fire fighters	مكافحي الحرائق
Food transport	نقل الغذاء
Food items	عناصر الغذاء
Inter-operation shipments	الشحن فيما بين العمليات
Truck deliveries	عمليات التوصيل بالشاحنة
Delivery receipt note	إشعار استلام
Foodstuff items	المواد الغذائية (قاموس المعاني)

Kitchen equipment	تجهيزات المطبخ
Cleaning kitchen equipment	أدوات تنظيف المطبخ
Deep fat fryers	المقلاة العميقة (قاموس المعاني)
Oven range	ضبط الفرن
Mixing machine	آلة الخلط
Vegetable preparation machine	آلة تحضير الخضار
Food slice	شرائح الطعام
Bain marie	حمام مائي ساخن
Brat pan	مقلاة متعددة الأغراض (وجدنا في قاموس المعاني " قلاية قلاية" إرتأينا " Proz-com "اختيار مقلاة متعددة الأغراض حسب منتدى
Bronze tin opener	مفتاح علب برونزي
Project managers	مدراء المشاريع
Chef supervisor	مشرف المطبخ
Catering crew	طاقم الإطعام
Full training	تكوين تام
Job card	بطاقات عمل
Faulty equipment	التجهيزات المعطلة
A lock out tag out system	"Proz-com" وضع قفل و علامة تحذير لمنع التشغيل حسب منتدى
Document change procedure	طريقة تعديل الوثائق
Camp services manager	مسؤول مصالح القاعدة
Off position	وضع إيقاف التشغيل
Mains on/off switches	زر التشغيل و التوقف
Removable parts	القطع القابلة للإزالة
Excess debris	الحطام الزائد
Moveable parts	الأجزاء المتحركة
Caustic soda	محلول الصودا الكاوية (هيدروكسيد الصوديوم)
Drain off	يجفف شيئا
In sink	مغسل الأواني
Outlet pipe	مخرج التصريف
Drain valve	صنبور التصريف
Scotchbrite pad	جلخ التشطيب سكوتش برايت
Electrical switches	الماخذ الكهربائية
Pan supports	دعامات الأواني (قاموس المعاني)
Cleaning foam	رغوة التنظيف
Drip trays	صينيات التقطير (قاموس المعاني).
Slicing blades	شفرات التقطيع
Closed position	وضع الإغلاق
Cupboard	الخزانة
Mixing machine	آلة الخلط
Running water	الماء الجاري
Rotating plate	الطبق الدوّار (قاموس المعاني)
Re-assemble	يعيد التركيب
Stripped down	تفصل
Blade regulator	معدّل الشفرات
Manufacturer's instruction	تعليمات المصنّع
Safety guards	الاحتياطات الأمنية
Food containers	حاويات الغذاء

Baking on units	لاجتئاب تخمر بقايا الطعام في الأواني
Door runners	مزالج الأبواب – قاموس المعاني
Antibacterial detergent solutions	المحاليل المضادة للبكتيريا
Tank heating switches	مأخذ المسخنة
Machine mains	أنابيب توصيل الآلة
Drain valves	صمامات التصريف
Inspection hatch	فتحة المعاينة
Strainer baskets	غرابيل المصفاة
Food particles	جزيئات الطعام
Cross contamination	انتشار التلوث (قاموس المعاني)
Kitchen equipment operating	تشغيل تجهيزات المطبخ
Faulty equipment	التجهيزات المعطلة
Out of use equipment	التجهيزات الموضوعه خارج الاستعمال
Document change procedure	طريقة تعديل الوثائق
Potential hazard	خطر محتمل (وشيك)
Overloading	الإفراط في الشحن
Greasy floors	الأرضيات الملوثة بالشحم
Drain tap	صنبور التصريف
Load line	خط الملء
Top up	ملء
Correct shelf position	موضع الرف الصحيح
Hinged doors	الأبواب المفصلية
Meat joints	قطع اللحم
Faulty switches	أزرار معطلة
Faulty door switches	أزرار الباب المعطلة
Bowel extension rings	حلقة منع التسرب
Mixing bowl	وعاء الخلط
Strain injuries	الإجهاد المتكرر (قاموس المعاني)
Clutch lever	دواسة القابض (قاموس المعاني)
Blade motor	محرك الشفرة
Thumb guard	واقى الأصابع
Blade carrier	حامل الشفرات
Slice device	أداة القطع
Meat pusher	أداة دفع اللحم
Detachable sharpener	الشحادة المنفصلة
Feed slicers	قطاعات التلقيم
Metal carriage	مقبض معدني
Drip off	إيقاف تشغيل التقطير
Lifting device	أداة الرفع
Drain valves	صمامات التصريف
Drainage point	نقطة التصريف
Drain tap	صنبور التصريف
Dishwashers	غسالة الأواني
Side panels	الصفائح الجانبية
Broken crockery	الأنية الفخارية المكسورة
Protective gloves	القفازات الواقية
Chemical detergents	مواد التنظيف الكيميائية
Hinge lid	غطاء المفصلة

Counterweighted	موازنة
Operator's arms	أيدي العامل
Water dripping	تسرّب الماء
Lid drainage tap	غطاء صنوبر التصريف
Pouring arc	مقبض صب
Slipping hazard	LGDT خطر الانزلاق
Floor drainage channels	قنوات الصرف الأرضي
Discharge point	نقطة التفريغ
Safety meetings	الاجتماعات الأمنية
Memory jogging	تحفيز الذاكرة
Potential hazards	الأخطار المحتملة
Familiar operation	العمليات المألوفة
Risk control methods	مناهج مراقبة الأخطار
Tailgate meetings	الاجتماعات الأمنية بمواقع العمل
Risk control methods (including PPE- Personal Protective Equipment).	مناهج مراقبة الأخطار (بما في ذلك تجهيزات الحماية الفردية).

Appendix B: OFM ISO Certification

Appendix B : OFM ISO Certification





التعريف بالشركة



إن شركة OFMC رائدة و نموذجية في مجال خدمات الاطعام ، وعن أجل مزيد من التقدم قامت الشركة بإنشاء نظام الإدارة المتكاملة لشهادات :

الجودة (ISO 9001)

حماية البيئة (ISO 14001)

و الصحة و السلامة في مجال العمل

(OHSAS 18001)

و التي من شأنها أن:

- تلبية متطلبات العملاء و الأطراف المعنية و المتطلبات القانونية.
- تجنب جميع أخطار التلوث و الأضرار على البيئة.
- حماية صحة و سلامة موظفيها و المتعاملين معها.
- التحسين المستمر لنظام الإدارة المتكامل و تقييم أدائها.
- زيادة أسهمها في السوق.



ملخص الدراسة

المقدمة

لعبت الترجمة منذ الأزل دورا هاما في مد جسور التواصل و التعارف بين مختلف شعوب العالم إلا أن الترجمة اليوم تجاوزت دورها التقليدي لترتقي إلى أدوار جديدة من خلال اقتحام مجال نشر و توليد المعرفة و التكنولوجيا للمساهمة في التــــطور الإنساني العالمي العلمي

إشكالية البحث

نظرا لتزايد الطلب على الترجمة العلمية و التقنية في ظل تبادل الكم الهائل من المعلومات و انفتاح الاقتصاد العالمي، بات من الضروري العمل على إنتاج ترجمة ذات جودة عالية بالاعتماد على معايير الوضوح و الدقة و الموضوعية كما هو الشأن بالنسبة لدليل المستعمل الذي انتقناه في مجال السلامة و الوقاية و البيئة المتميز باستعمال المصطلحات التقنية كالأسماء المركبة القابلة لتوليد مصطلحات جديدة باعتبار اللغة الانجليزية لغة اشتقاقية مرنة و بالمقابل تعد اللغة العربية لغة اشتقاقية أيضا بامتياز إلا أنهما يختلفان في نظام صياغة الكلمات، و عليه تهتم دراستنا بتحديد صعوبات التي قد تواجه المترجم أثناء ترجمته للأسماء المركبة الواردة في دليل المستعمل الخاص بالسلامة و الوقاية و البيئة من اللغة الانجليزية إلى اللغة العربية و كيفية مواجهة صعوبات الترجمة التقنية من منظور لغة الاختصاص.

أسئلة البحث

نحاول من خلال هذه الدراسة الإجابة على السؤال الرئيسي التالي:

إلى أي مدى التزم المترجم في ترجمته للأسماء المركبة من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية بالدقة و الصحة و الموضوعية في إنتاج المكافئ؟

و ينقسم هذا السؤال

إلى سؤالين فرعيين على النحو التالي:

أ- ما هي أهم الصعوبات التي تعترض المترجم أثناء ترجمته للأسماء المركبة من الإنجليزية إلى العربية؟

ب- ما هي التقنيات التي تبناها المترجم للتغلب على صعوبات ترجمة الأسماء المركبة ترجمة تقنية؟

أهمية الدراسة:

تكمن أهمية هذه الدراسة في محاولة إظهار مدى ثراء اللغة العربية و قدرتها على مسايرة التــــطور و العصرية و التعامل مع المصطلحات التقنية في مجال السلامة و الوقاية و البيئة باعتباره ميدانا تقنيا حديثا نسبيا وان كان نظامها اللغوي في تكوين الكلمات يختلف كثيرا عن اللغة

الانجليزية التي قطعت شوطا كبيرا في هذا المجال. بالإضافة إلى تزويد المترجمين بتوجيهات قد تمكنهم من أداء ترجمة دقيقة و سليمة و موضوعية.

هدف الدراسة

تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى إبراز الصعوبات التي تواجه المترجم أثناء ترجمة الأسماء المركبة من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية الناجمة عن الفروقات بين النظامين اللغويين من خلال دراسة تقابلية تركز أساسا على مقارنة الأسماء المركبة الإنجليزية ومايكافئها في اللغة العربية مع تحديد أوجه الاختلاف للتمكن من تخطي الصعوبات و العقبات التي تعترض المترجم أثناء عملية الترجمة، بالإضافة إلى تحليل التقنيات المختلفة التي تبناها المترجم لتأمين عملية المرور السليم من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية و إنتاج مكافئ يخضع لمعايير النص التقني القائم على الوضوح و الدقة و الموضوعية في إطار الترجمة التقنية.

تنقسم هذه الدراسة إلى فصلين: فصل نظري و فصل تطبيقي.

يتناول الفصل النظري تعريف الترجمة بصورة عامة مع الإشارة إلى عدم اتفاق علماء و منظري الترجمة على تعريف موحد و شامل، ففريق منهم يميل إلى التركيز على إحداث نفس أثر لغة المصدر في لغة الوصول ، في حين يميل البعض الآخر من أمثال المنظّر غزالة (1995) إلى اعتبار الترجمة بمثابة كل عملية نقل للمعنى من لغة إلى لغة أخرى باستعمال المكافئات المتاحة في اللغة الهدف. ثم يتطرق إلى تعريف الترجمة العلمية (نفس المرجع) على أنها ترجمة المصطلحات في مجال العلوم و التكنولوجيا بكل أنواعها كالطب و الرياضيات و الكيمياء و الإعلام الآلي، من لغة إلى لغة أخرى. و تكمن أهمية هذا النوع من الترجمة حسب رأي بارن (2006) في إيصال المعلومة بدقة و بطريقة صحيحة تمكّن المتلقي من استغلال هذه المعلومة بكل سهولة.

و نظرا لطبيعة هذه الدراسة المتصلة بالترجمة التقنية، ارتأينا أنه من الضروري تعريف الترجمة التقنية على أنها عبارة عن نوع من الترجمة المتخصصة للنصوص التي ينتجها المحررون التقنيون مثل: دليل الصانع و دليل المستعمل و نصوص أخرى مرتبطة بتطبيقات العلوم و التكنولوجيا كما يعرفها (ويليام و شاسترمان، 2006، ص.299) " تشمل الترجمة التقنية ترجمة العديد من أنواع النصوص المتخصصة و التي تقتضي إطلاعا و اسعا في هذا المجال بالإضافة إلى التحكّم في المصطلحات التقنية و تقنيات التحرير المتعارف عليها". فالترجمة التقنية لا تقتصر على الاهتمام بالمصطلحات التقنية فقط و إنما تهتم أيضا بالأسلوب و مستوى اللغة و الوظيفة التواصلية و المضمون و قابلية الاستخدام من أجل ضمان معايير الوضوح و الدقة و الصحّة، من خلال إيجاد المكافئ المناسب، لذا بات من الضروري تعريف مفهوم المكافئ في مجال الترجمة التقنية وفقا لرأي مونداي (2009) الذي يرى أنه يجب أن يكون النص المستهدف مكافئا للنص الأصلي، في حين يرى منظّرون آخرون مثل شولداجر (2008)، أن

الترجمين لا يولون أهمية إذا ما أنتجوا مكافئاً مطابقاً للنص الأصلي، و بالتالي فإن هذا الاختلاف في تعريف المكافئ يرجع إلى عدم القدرة على تحديد نوع المكافئ المراد الوصول إليه خلال عملية الترجمة. وبالرغم من عدم تحديد تعريف موحد لمفهوم المكافئ، فإن هذا الأخير يكتسي أهمية بالغة في مجال الدراسات الترجمية، كما يتضح ذلك من خلال التصنيف التالي لبايكر (1992):

1- المكافئ على مستوى الكلمة

2- المكافئ على مستوى ما فوق الكلمة

3- المكافئ النحوي

4- المكافئ النصي (الاتساق)

5- المكافئ البراغماتي (التسلسل المنطقي)

بالإضافة إلى الاعتماد على مفهوم المكافئ في الدراسات الترجمية، نرى أنه من الضروري التطرق إلى نظرية "سكوبوس" التي ظهرت في السبعينيات على يد هانس و فيرمير، إذ تعني كلمة سكوبوس الإغريقية "الهدف" سيما وأن هذه النظرية تركز على الهدف في لغة الهدف حسب ما أشار إليه بيرن (2012).

تركز الترجمة من منظور هذه النظرية على الغاية من الترجمة لأنها موجّهة للمتلقين المستهدفين كما هو الشأن بالنسبة لدليل المستعمل قيد الدراسة، وهي تقوم على ثلاثة قواعد، ألا وهي: قاعدة سكوبوس و قاعدة التسلسل المنطقي و قاعدة الوفاء للنص.

و انتقلنا بعد تعريف المكافئ و التطرق إلى نظرية سكوبوس إلى نشأة و تطور الترجمة العلمية و التقنية التي ظهرت في الخمسينات عند أصبحت اللغة الإنجليزية هي اللغة السائدة و اقتصر في بدايتها على إيجاد الحلول لمشاكل المصطلحات التقنية ثم عرفت تطورا مدهلا لتصبح محل اهتمام منطري علم الترجمة و المترسين.

و يعتبر بنتشوك (1977) أن للترجمة دور هام في نشر المعلومة على المستوى الدولي لضمان تقدم المجتمع المعاصر و بالتالي فهي تساهم في تبادل الأفكار و الخبرات و القيم و معلومات أخرى بين الثقافات و المجتمعات المختلفة و كذا في تحقيق التقدم العلمي و التكنولوجي الذي يشهده عصر الرقمنة.

كما تجر الإشارة إلى أهم الصعوبات و العقبات التي تعترض مجال الترجمة التقنية و العلمية و التي تتمثل أساسا في عدم الإلمام و التحكم بشكل جيد في المصطلحات التقنية عند نقلها من الإنجليزية إلى العربية و نقص المصطلحات التقنية في اللغة العربية و عدم توحيد المصطلحات التقنية في اللغة العربية، بالإضافة إلى الاختلافات الثقافية التي قد تؤدي إلى ترجمة خاطئة.

و في هذا الصدد بات من الضروري ذكر طبيعة و مميزات النص التقني للخوض في غمار الترجمة التقنية و تحديد الطريقة المناسبة للترجمة، إذ يرى ميستريك (1970) أن الأسلوب التقني يتميز

باستعمال المصطلحات و بالموضوعية و الدقة، بالإضافة إلى طابعه البراغماتي الهادف إلى تحقيق الفهم لدى المتلقي و عليه نستخلص الوظائف البراغماتية المرتبطة بالنص التقني على النحو التالي::

- الوظيفة الإخبارية: تركز على الفهم و على معالجة المعلومات خارج الإطار اللغوي بكل موضوعية
- الوظيفة المعرفية: تهتم بالإعلام عن الإنجازات و تطبيق نتائج البحث على أرض الواقع
- وظيفة الإقناع: تركز على إثبات صحة الوقائع باستعمال عدد من الألفاظ المنطقية
- الوظيفة التوضيحية: يرتبط هذا النوع من الوظائف بالتعليمات و الإرشادات و الوصف.
- الوظيفة المرجعية: تركز أساسا على الكتب المرجعية لتزويد المتلقي بالمعلومات الأساسية.
- الوظيفة التواصلية: تنشأ عن هذه الوظيفة عملية التواصل بين المشاركين في نشاط التواصل التقني
- الوظيفة التعليمية: تزود النصوص التقنية بالمعلومات في مجال التواصل التقني.

و من بين النصوص التقنية انتقينا دليل المستعمل في مجال السلامة و الوقاية و البيئة المتميز بالطابع البراغماتي الموجه إلى المستعمل أو ما يعرف بالمتلقي. و لقد تم تطوير نظام السلامة و الوقاية و البيئة طبقا للمعايير الدولية: OHSAS18001 (طب العمل و تقييم السلامة) و ISO14001 (المنظمة الدولية للمعايرة)، أما بالنسبة لدليل المستعمل في مجال السلامة و الوقاية و البيئة فهو عبارة نوع من أنواع التحرير التقني يتضمن التعليمات و الإرشادات الخاصة بالتركيب و التشغيل و الاستعمال و الصيانة و أسماء أجزاء القطع و الدعم و شروط التكوين للتشغيل السليم للعتاد أو الآلة أو النظام و يتميز عموما بما يلي:

- استعمال ترتيب منطقي بين الجمل

- الوضوح

- الموضوعية

- عدم وجود الشحنة العاطفية

- الإيجاز

- استعمال الأسماء المركبة

تعتبر الأسماء المركبة السمة الغالبة على دليل المستعمل لملائمة هذه الفئة من الكلمات مع طبيعة النص التقني، سيما و أنها ذات مدلول خاص يختلف عن معنى أجزائها و قد عرفها كوريك و آخرون (1985) على أنها وحدة معجمية تتكون من جزأين أو أكثر يفهم معناها من خلال الوحدة ككل. و يرى جاكبسون (1992) أن الأسماء المركبة تكتب في شكل كلمة واحدة أو تجمع الكلمات بواسطة مطة أو تكون كلمات منفصلة بجانب بعضها البعض على النحو التالي:

- اسم + اسم مثل **Fire plan**

- صفة + اسم مثل **Full training**

- اسم + فعل مثل **Food manufacturing**

- اسم + شبه جملة مثل **Baking on units**

- حرف + اسم مثل **In sink**

- اسم + صفة مثل **Blade regulator**

و تصنف الأسماء المركبة من حيث دلالتها إلى صنفين : صنف يمكن فهمه من خلال الرجوع إلى أحد مكوناته و هو ما يعرف ب: **endocentric** في اللغة الإنجليزية و صنف آخر يفهم معناه بالرجوع إلى الاسم المركب كوحدة غير منفصلة و هو ما يعرف بالإنجليزية ب: **exocentric**.

يتطرق الفصل التطبيقي إلى مقارنة الأسماء المركبة الإنجليزية مع ما يكافئها في اللغة العربية بالاعتماد على دراسة تحليلية تقابلية من أجل إبراز الصعوبات التي قد تعترض المترجم المحترف أثناء ترجمتها إلى اللغة العربية من خلال تبني المنهج النوع مع وصف و تحليل الأسماء المركبة في اللغة الإنجليزية .

تم جمع معطيات الدراسة من خلال وثائق التحليل المتمثلة في مدونة الدراسة المميزة باستعمال الأسماء المركبة كسمة غالبية، بالإضافة إلى المكافئات العربية للأسماء المركبة الإنجليزية التي أنتجها مترجم محترف.

تعتمد المدونة في نظر بيكر (1998) كمنهج متناسق لإظهار مميزات و تراكيب اللغة في الترجمة و يمكن أن تشمل المدونة مجالات مختلفة في اللسانيات تتمثل في دراسة مفردات اللغة والقواعد و تحليل الخطاب و اللسانيات الاجتماعية و الأسلوبية و دراسات مختلفة (أولهان، 2002).

جاءت المدونة المنتقاة في هذه الدراسة في شكل دليل المستعمل يميزها استعمال الأسماء المركبة كسمة غالبية، و عليه انتقينا ثلث 3/1 الأسماء المركبة الواردة في المدونة التي تم اختيارها من دليل المستعمل الخاص بعمليات و نظام السلامة و الوقاية و البيئة بشركة واسيز فاسيليتيز مانايجمنت المعروفة اختصاراً ب: **OFMC** و هي شركة مختصة في خدمات الإطعام و تسيير خدمات الفنادق بالنسبة للشركات الغاز و النفط، متحصلة على شهادات الإيزو 22000 و إيزو للجودة 9001

تتميز المدونة بتبني تراكيب لغوية تصف دواعي استعمال الجهاز أو نظام تشغيل، بالإضافة إلى تحديد كيفية استعمال أو تشغيل كل الأدوات والآلات، و بالتالي تم التعبير عن مجمل المنشآت و التجهيزات بواسطة الأسماء المركبة التي تعتبر سمة واسعة الاستعمال في المدونة فد تشكل صعوبة في ترجمتها إلى اللغة العربية خصوصاً و انه لا يمكن فهم معانيها من خلال الرجوع إلى معنى أجزائها.

و لقد حاولنا مقارنة و مقابلة الأسماء المركبة بين اللغتين لتحديد أوجه الاختلاف و الصعوبات التي تعترض المترجم في ظل اختلاف النظاميين اللغويين و النقيات التي استعملها للتغلب على مقل هذه الصعوبات.

بعد اختيار الأسماء المركبة و مقارنتها بما يكافئها في اللغة العربية، قمنا بتقسيمها حسب المكافئات المتاحة غي لغة الهدف.

و نستعرض فيما يلي أهم الفروقات في الأسماء المركبة المستنبطة من التحليل التقابلي للغتين

1 تعديل البنية: الاسم + المسند إليه (شبه جملة)

مثال: الإبلاغ عن الحوادث = *Incident reporting*

2- ترتيب الكلمات و إظهار الجنس:

مثال: تحليل الأخطار = *Hazard analysis*

مكافحة الحرائق = *Fire fighting*

مشاكل السلامة الغذائية = *Food safety problems*

3- الإضافة : إضافة كلمة و حرف جر في صيغة المكافئ لضمان الاتساق ما بين أجزاء الاسم

المركب.

مثال: مخطط الوقاية من الحرائق = *Fire plan*

مكان التجمع إثر إعلان الحريق = *Fire assembly point*

حيث تمت إضافة شبع جملة في محل ظرف.

4. الحذف: هو حذف عنصر من تركيبية المكافئ في لغة الهدف دون المساس بالمعنى

مثال : المقالي العميقة = *Deep fat fryers*

المطافئ = *Fire extinguishers*

5. الشرح:: ترجم الاسم المركب *Near misses* إلى العربية بحوادث وشيكة الوقوع بشرح

إضافي للمركب بالتركيز في هذه الحالة على المعنى العام للوحدة وفقا للسياق.

6. المكافئ الوظيفي للاسم المركب *Pouring arc* هو مقبض للصب عوض قوس لأنه أكثر

ملائمة للسياق التقني كما هو الشأن بالنسبة ل: *Environmental health officer* حيث ترجمت

كلمة *health* إلى السلامة عوض الصحة للحصول على مسؤول السلامة البيئية في اللغة العربية

و ترجم *Head count* بتعداد العمال عن طريق اختيار العمال بدلا من رأس. من أجل تحقيق

الدقة و الفهم.

أسفرت النتائج عن أعم الصعوبات التي واجهت المترجم أثناء ترجمته للكلمات المركبة في مجال السلامة

و الوقاية و البيئة و التي استنتجناها من التحليل التقابلي.

و لتجاوز هذه الصعوبات اعتمد المترجم بعض التقنيات وفقا لتصنيف شولدجار (2008) على النحو

التالي:

1- الترجمة المباشرة

مثال : مسؤول الموقع = *Site manager*

ألواح الإعلانات الأمنية = *Safety notice boards*

2- إعادة الصياغة

مثال : الاجتماعات الأمنية غي مواقع العمل: *Tailgate meetings*

التوعية ضد أخطار الحرائق: *Fire awareness*

3- تفكيك التركيب بتعويض الاسم المركب بكلمة أخرى في لغة الهدف لا تنتمي إلى فئة الأسماء المركبة

مثل ترجمة *Fire extinguishers* إلى **مطافئ** .

4- التوضيح: هو إضفاء الوضوح على ما هو غامض مثل : فترجمة *Near misses* بالحوادث

الوشيجة الوقوع تضيضي وضوحا أكثر في لغة الهدف.

5- الإضافة:

مثل ترجمة *Truck deliveries* بعملية التوصيل بالشاحنة

6- الحذف:

مثل ترجمة *Delivery receipt note* بوصول استلام.

الخاتمة:

ركزت هذه الدراسة على الفروقات في الأسماء المركبة بين الإنجليزية و العربية و ما ينجم عنها من صعوبات في ترجمتها، و بعد تحليل النتائج توصلنا إلى التقنيات التي استعملها المترجم للتغلب على مثل هذه الصعوبات.

صب الاهتمام في هذه الدراسة على الترجمة كمنتوج بالتركيز على المكافئات التداولية المعتمدة على وظيفة الاسم المركب أو الغرض منه نتيجة للطبيعة التقنية للنص و كإجراء أو عملية بتحليل اختيارات المترجم للتقنيات الملائمة في إيجاد المكافئات المناسبة في المجال التقني.

و يشكل نقص المصطلحات المتخصصة عائقا هاما في الترجمة التقنية مما يدفع المترجم العربي إلى اللجوء إلى إعادة الصياغة نظرا لانعدام توحيد المصطلحات التقنية في اللغة العربية.

و من جهة أخرى كان استعمال تقنية التفكيك المركب قليلا جدا نظرا لاختلاف طبيعة اللغتين.



جامعة قاصدي مرباح ورقلة
كلية الآداب واللغات
قسم الآداب و اللغة الانكليزية



مذكرة

ماستر أكاديمي

ميدان: الآداب واللغات الأجنبية

اختصاص: الترجمة

من إعداد و تقديم:

بلوطي حسينة

جلال ننادية

بعضوان

صعوبات ترجمة الأسماء المركبة في دليل الوقاية
و السلامة و البيئة من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية :
« دليل الوقاية و السلامة و البيئة و عمليات شركة وازيس
فاسيليتيز مانيجمنت»

15 جوان 2019

أمام اللجنة المكونة من:

- ✓ الدكتورة سعدون فريدة رئيسا ،جامعة قاصدي مرباح – ورقلة
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