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Title

***Investigating French interference on English style of writing in
translating administrative documents in Algeria
(Miscellaneous)***

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الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة قاصدي مرباح ورقلة
كلية الآداب واللغات والفنون
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Dedication

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

To my parents

أمي جنتي وأبي الحنون

I just wanted to say thank you for all the sacrifices you have made. All your support you have given me. All the guidance you gave when I needed it.

*I love you with all my heart and I am proud to be your son ...
My dear sisters and brothers you have always been my source of joy and happiness.*

Aissa

Dedication

*First and foremost, a deepest gratitude to the most gracious
and the most merciful for his blessing and guidance*

*To hopes , Prioritizing me in the first place , I dedicate it to
myself for enduring the past five years with growth , strength
and perseverance , and all time and efforts I devoted to
complete this work wandering through sleepless nights .*

*To the roots that held me firm while I reached for the sky
my parents.*

*To the one who didn't clip my wings but taught me how to fly
_ daddy (S) _*

*To the bridge through which I see my path to heaven, to the
one from whom I inherited beauty, strength and courage, my
beloved, kind and pretty
_mommy (Z) _*

*To those whom God has blessed me with their existence, the
source of my strength and sense of security. My sister (R) and
my brothers (S.M).*

*To the companions of my journey and the cherished friends of
a lifetime (D,N,Y,SH,KH,L,H,W)*

*To my beloved kitty I can not deny that she also stayed up at
night with me (semy)*

*A strange feeling overwhelms me as I write these words, I can
say that I really studied hard and not just to pass the years.
The five-year tape flashes before my eyes, reminding me how
difficult the journey has been but it was worth every step.*

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I moved from one city to another, away from my family and my
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in order to take the first step on my path toward success.
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have accomplished even half of this.*

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List of Abbreviations

ST: Source Text.

SL: Source Language.

TT: Target Text.

TL: Target Language.

EN: English.

FR: French.

US: United States.

HMD: Hassi Messaoud.

VS: Versus.

e.g: example.

SVO: Subject Verb Object.

LU: Linguistic Untranslatability.

CU: Cultural Untranslatability.

TD: Travaux Dirige

TP: Travaux Pratique

BJSP: Backer Service Puits

ENSP: Entreprise National Service Puits

PCO: Petroleum Club Ouargla.

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Abstract

The historical dominance of French language stemmed in Algerian administration due to the colonial heritage and cultural prestige. Nowadays, the translation of business and administration documents had become a key focus due to various factors. The multinational companies operating in the oilfields on one hand, and the need to enhance the quality of higher education in Algeria on the other hand. However, translators encounter challenges when translating specialized administrative and legal terminology notably when dealing with nomenclature originated from francophone administrative system, which leads to the interference between the two languages at lexical level or in style of writing. The present study is intended to shed light on the sources of the faulty French-English translation caused by linguistic and syntactic interference in the translated administrative documents in Algeria. Additionally, it shows some comparative stylistics between the two languages, then providing suggested translations to the errors.

Key words: *French interference, administrative documents, nomenclature, translation quality, terminology, comparative stylistics.*

Résumé

La dominance historique de la langue française dans l'administration algérienne est due à l'héritage colonial et au prestige culturel. La traduction des documents commerciaux et administratifs est désormais un sujet principal pour plusieurs raisons. Les entreprises étrangères opérant dans le domaine pétrolier, d'une part, et la nécessité d'améliorer la qualité d'enseignement supérieur en Algérie, d'une autre part. Cependant, les traducteurs rencontrent des difficultés lors de l'opération de traduction de la terminologie administrative et juridique spécialisée, notamment lorsqu'ils traitent avec la nomenclature à l'origine du système administrative francophone, ce qui entraîne des interférences entre les deux langues au niveau lexical ou bien au niveau de style d'écriture. . En conséquence, cette étude a pour objet de viser les sources des erreurs de traductions français-anglais causées par l'interférence linguistique et syntaxique dans les documents administratifs traduits en Algérie. Cette étude présente également quelques comparatives stylistiques entre les deux langues, puis proposer des traductions pour les erreurs.

Mots-clés : *l'interférence de la langue française, les documents administratifs, la nomenclature, la qualité de la traduction, la terminologie, comparative stylistique.*

المخلص

تجذرت الهيمنة التاريخية للغة الفرنسية في الإدارة الجزائرية بسبب الإرث الاستعماري والسمعة الثقافية. تحظى ترجمة الوثائق التجارية والإدارية باهتمام بالغ في الوقت الحاضر لعدة أسباب أبرزها

الشركات الاجنبية العاملة في قطاع النفط من جهة وكذلك توجه قطاع التعليم العالي إلى استخدام اللغة الانجليزية بغية تحسين جودة التعليم من جهة أخرى. في حين يواجه المترجمون تحديات وصعوبات أثناء ترجمة المفردات الادارية والقانونية المتخصصة لاسيما عند التعامل مع التسميات لبعض الوثائق الادارية ذات الاصول النظام الاداري الفرنكفوني مما يؤدي إلى تداخل بين اللغتين. تسلط هذه الدراسة الضوء حول مصادر الترجمات الخاطئة من اللغة الفرنسية إلى اللغة الانجليزية الناجمة عن تداخل لغوي أو تداخل تركيب في الوثائق الادارية المترجمة في الجزائر. كما تظهر هذه الدراسة بعض المقارنات الأسلوبية بين اللغتين وتهدف أيضا إلى اقتراح ترجمات مناسبة للأخطاء.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تداخل اللغة الفرنسية، الوثائق الادارية، التسميات، الجودة في الترجمة، المفردة،

مقاربات أسلوبية

INTRODUCTION

Statement of the problem

Algeria endured French colonial rule for over 132 years, a period that left a lasting imprint on the country's administrative and linguistic system. To this day, French remains the dominant language of official communication in many Algerian economic institutions. However, the rising status of English as the global lingua franca has made the translation of administrative documents from French into English increasingly necessary—particularly for companies operating in industrial hubs like Hassi Messaoud and for Algerian universities following the recent ministerial directive promoting the use of English in higher education.

Despite this growing need, the quality of translation remains a significant concern due to frequent interference from French. This interference is especially evident in writing style and the use of administrative terminology, where French linguistic patterns are often directly transferred into English texts. As a result, the present study seeks to examine the types and sources of French interference in English translations of administrative documents produced in Algeria, with a particular focus on stylistic and terminological errors.

The aims of the study

This study aims to:

1. Analyze examples of French interference in English writing style in Algerian administrative translations.
2. Identify common stylistic patterns and recurring errors resulting from this interference.

3. Contribute in a way or another to the improvement of translation quality and accuracy in the context of administrative documentation.

Rationale

English is widely recognized as the primary global language for business and academic communication. Although French continues to hold the status of a second language in Francophone countries like Algeria, English is steadily gaining ground in various sectors of Algerian society. Based on our professional experience in the oil and gas sector, we have encountered numerous translation errors in administrative documents—most of which stem from French interference. Similarly, our review of several Algerian university websites revealed frequent terminological mistakes in English content, again attributable to the negative influence of French.

This phenomenon can be largely attributed to negative language transfer and the overgeneralization of grammatical rules between the two languages. These recurring issues have motivated this research, which aims to shed lights on the linguistic sources of French interference and propose appropriate, contextually accurate alternatives in English translation.

Literature review

The topic of linguistic interference in translation—particularly from French to English—has received limited scholarly attention. Few studies have explored this phenomenon in depth, despite its practical implications in multilingual contexts such as Algeria. Among the more notable contributions is Peter Newmark's (1991) work, where he identifies various linguistic levels affected by interference and introduces the concept of “translationese”—a term used to describe unnatural or awkward language resulting from poor translation practices.

In the specific context of French-English and Arabic-English translation, relevant research includes Goui's article "An Overview on Interference in Translation". Goui offers a foundational discussion of the phenomenon, addressing its definition, classifications, and linguistic manifestations. He emphasizes the importance of recognizing interference at both lexical and syntactic levels, particularly when translators unconsciously transfer patterns from the source language into the target language without adequate adaptation.

Among the few relevant works on the topic, Abderrazak Lanez's article titled "Linguistic Interference in the Algerian Press Translated into English: A Case Study of Echourouk Newspaper" identifies the key causes of linguistic interference in journalistic contexts. His findings reveal how linguistic transfer from French into English can compromise the clarity and professionalism of translated news articles.

In the domain of oil and gas, Laid Chouchani's dissertation entitled "Translation in Operational Institutions: The Case of the Petroleum Company Sonatrach" examines the quality of document translation from Arabic into English, highlighting how institutional practices influence translation standards and outcomes. Drawing from these works, the current study focuses more narrowly on identifying the sources of French interference in the translation of administrative documents into English, particularly within oilfield companies and official Algerian.

Research question

This dissertation seeks to answer the following central question:

To what extent does French interference affect English writing style and the quality of administrative document translation in Algeria?

To explore this central question, the study also addresses two subsidiary questions:

1. How does cross-linguistic influence affect sentence structure during translation from French into English in Algeria, and what are the typical sources of errors—especially regarding specialized terminology?
2. What are the main stylistic points that hinder the production of high-quality translations of administrative documents ?

Research hypotheses

This study is based on two primary hypotheses:

The enduring influence of French, rooted in Algeria's colonial history, negatively affects English writing style due to limited linguistic awareness and structural similarities between the two languages.

The core stylistic criteria that determine the quality of administrative translations include accuracy, fluency, and readability.

Methodology

To investigate the phenomenon of French interference and its impact on translation quality, this study adopts an analytical methodology. A total of 21 translated administrative documents—originally rendered from French into English—were collected and examined for linguistic and stylistic errors. In addition to, a face-to-face and online interviews were conducted with 10 administrative staff members working in joint venture companies in the oil and gas sector. These interviews aimed to identify the recurring problems translators face when dealing with business-related terminology and document formatting.

Structure of the study

This dissertation is divided into two main sections; a theoretical part and a practical part.

The theoretical part consists of two chapters. The first chapter introduces the core concepts related to linguistic interference, with particular attention to the types and sources of French influence on English translations in Algeria. The second chapter presents a review of key terminology, stylistic features, and theoretical frameworks related to administrative translation.

The practical part, represented by the third chapter, includes an in-depth analysis of selected translated documents, the interview findings, and proposed strategies to minimize linguistic interference and improve translation quality in institutional settings.

The first chapter of the study explores the origins and sources of linguistic interference, emphasizing the historical and ongoing dominance of the French language in Algerian administration. It examines the types of errors commonly found in the translation of administrative documents and their underlying causes. The second chapter discusses the criteria that define quality in administrative translation, highlighting key stylistic differences between French and English that often result in interference. Special attention is given to the comparative features of both languages that may lead to misinterpretation or stylistic inconsistencies in translation.

The practical part of the study is presented in a single empirical chapter. This chapter includes the analysis of 21 translated samples of administrative documents sourced from various Algerian university websites and from companies operating in the oil and gas sector in Hassi Messaoud. Throughout the analysis, the study proposes more accurate and context-appropriate translations for the problematic terms identified. These suggestions aim to support

future translators in avoiding both linguistic and lexical interference, particularly in rendering specialized terminology.

Limitation of the study

This research faced several challenges during its implementation. One of the main limitations was restricted access to authentic administrative documents due to company policies that prohibit the release of internal materials for confidentiality reasons. Additionally, examining linguistic interference in administrative translation requires extensive time for thorough data collection and analysis.

Another obstacle was the scarcity of English-language administrative documents in Algerian universities. Despite efforts to integrate English into higher education, students are still required to submit certified translations when applying for scholarships or studying abroad, which limits the availability of direct university-issued English documents. As a result, the findings of this study cannot be universally applied to all administrative texts in Algeria. However, they offer valuable insight into the recurring translation issues influenced by French interference and point toward practical solutions for improved translation practices in institutional settings.

Theoretical part

Chapter I

Cross-linguistic influence and language transfer

I.1 Introduction

Every language plays a significant role in shaping the cultural and national identity of a nation especially in multilingual societies like Algeria, where different languages converge. This is often referred to as linguistic influence and transition, which can be attributed to the country's colonial history under French rule. French colonialism left profound mark on Algeria, notably through its language, policies and administrative practices. This chapter explores the processes of linguistic imperialism in Algeria as it relates to the French language's continued presence in the country's administrative framework, not to mention the new ideas presented relative to what constitutes administrative documents and the distinction between types of translational interference and error. Ultimately, this investigation examines the nature and sources of errors due to French intervention in an effort to reveal the nuances of linguistic exchange and the subsequent realities of communication.

I.2 Background to the impact of French language & culture in Algeria

As the country history reveals and according to Mostari (2004), there were two main spoken languages in Algeria before the French invasion in 1830, Arabic language which is used by the majority of the population and the Tamazight which is used by Berber groups. Additionally, he points out that French colonization from 1830 to 1962 was the greatest event in Algeria and represented a significant turning point in its linguistic history. French had planned to occupy Algeria and to destroy its Islamo-Arabic identity by closing the Koranic Schools and build French ones to acculturate the Algerian population.

Similarly, Brinis (2018) alludes that France had considered Algeria as unseparated part of France (*l'Algerie Française*). A deep influence of French civilization, culture, and language after the independence is considerable since then. French language was the first language of school and administration and the Arabic language was considered as a foreign language. Furthermore, Maamri (2005) states that for over 132 years (from 1830 to 1962) French colonialism had a major impact on Algeria's culture, language, and identity.

The French promoted their language among the educated elite and weakened local customs and identities, which disrupted traditional Algerian society. Even after Algeria emerged as an independent in 1962, the influence of French culture is still strong. Many Algerians continue to speak French and enjoy its literature, music, and arts. This has created a cultural conflict as efforts to promote Arabic in education and society coexist with the ongoing respect for French culture.

After that, the president of Algeria Ahmed Ben Bella declared and promised in 1962 that Arabic language is the national and official language of the country. Accordingly, it can be said that the influence of colonialism was strong in an attempt to erase the Arabic language, which led to the dominance of the French language in the Algerian administration.

I.3 The dominance of French in Algerian administration

From Boudene (2016) perspective, French language has dominated Algerian administration despite efforts to promote Arabic. However, the Algerian government has taken steps to reduce the use of French in official transactions and to introduce Arabic in correspondence and government documents. Nevertheless, French remains widely used in administrative sectors, despite numerous attempts to arabize the administration since independence.

This is the case in colonized nations where French is still predominantly used, even though the government tried to reduce French use in official settings. This indicates that post-colonial efforts in changing linguistic habits that have been second nature for over centuries have not yet taken full effect.

I.4 Anglophonization in Algeria

Both Silhali (2022) and Dhahbu (2020) point out that, the Arab countries have promoted English as a step to give up with modernizations. They mentioned the process of shifting from French into English in the medium of instruction and universities in Algeria. In 90's, Algeria attempted to do a political move towards replacing French by English in the 4th grade of the primary school.

Unfortunately, the project had failed due to the majority of parents of pupils had favored French over English language. After that in 2020, the Algerian ex-minister of higher education, Chams Eddine Chittour, recommended to replace French by English as step to cope up with modern technologies. Therefore, the students of scientific majors find themselves in need of translating their assignments into English, which led them to face a double challenge, studying in French after a several years of Arabized schooling, then the shift from French into English.

In this regard, Hoffman (2009) claims that the language shift can have a wider societal implication. In other words, the dominance of some languages over others may lead to imply consequences to prevent the linguistic diversity and the cultural knowledge related to minority languages.

Nowadays, the Algerian youths are more familiar with English due to social media such as **Facebook**, **Instagram**, and due to modern technologies like **Podcasts** and **E-learning** web sites as well.

I.5 Definition of administrative documents

Dunsire (1973) defines administration as a process of managing and directing public affairs, emphasizing the distinction between politics and administration. He claims that administration should be viewed as an autonomous function, separate from political influence, focusing on efficient execution of policies and management practices.

This perspective aligns with the traditional view of public administration, which emphasizes bureaucratic structures and processes to ensure effective governance and service delivery.

I.6 Definition of administrative translation

Administration means the steps needed to run a company or business. Therefore, administration translation is changing these steps or documents into another language to make sure everyone follows the same process. For companies that have workers in different countries, it is important that their way of doing things stay the same everywhere.

If the translation is wrong, it can cause big problems and cost a lot of money, especially if the mistake is not found and fixed quickly. (RS BUSINESS SERVICE, 2024)

Hence, administrative translation refers to the translation of administrative documents used in the daily administration of different domains.

I.7 The definition of interference

It is explained and defined according to Scholars in various ways, yet the meaning remains the same. What is known as interference, occurs when one language impact the use of another language. Basically, it happened when someone whether in speaking or writing in a second language uses patterns from their original language. This might be detected in grammar, word choice, syntax or even pronunciation leading to language errors. Weinreich (1953) defines it as **“Interference is those instances of deviation from the norms of either language which occur in the speech of bilinguals as a result of their familiarity with more than one language”** (p. 17).

However, interference in translation is an expression used to describe how the source language text affects the translated text. Which might lead to inaccurate or strange production.

I.8 Types of Interference

According to Scholars. There are several types of interference observed across bilingual and multilingual contexts. However, in connection with translation, we distinguish the following major types of interference, and each one can significantly affect the quality of the translated text in translation, these types of interference are connected and may occur simultaneously, especially when the source and target languages are culturally different.

I.8.1 Morphological interference

Morphological interference happens when one language affects how words are formed and structured in another language. This usually occurs when the two languages have things in common, like using the same alphabet—for example, French and English. Algerian students

learning English often have a strong background in French, so they tend to apply French spelling and language rules when dealing with English.

As a result, they may write "**phonitique system**" instead of "phonitic system," or "**directeur**" instead of "director," thinking that the French spelling is also correct in English. These errors demonstrate how closely the two languages are intertwined, and how difficult it is for learners to separate their grammars (Zeinab Ali Hussain Othman, 2017).

That is to say, morphological interference occurs when the word formation and structure of one language affect how someone uses another language. It often happens when the two languages share similarities; this can cause mistakes like using wrong spelling or word form.

I.8.2 Phonological interference

Phonological interference refers to the impact that a learner's first or second language has on their pronunciation of another language. For example, Arab learners often struggle with the /P/ plosive phoneme because it is absent in the Arabic phonetic system. Similarly, Algerian students learning English as a third foreign language often show negative influences from the French sound system, which causes them to pronounce many English sounds in a way similar to French.(Leech.2004)

In simple words this types refers to the way someone who learns a new language (third language) can be affected by their first language or the second language. It can cause mistakes in their pronunciation or can have an accent because they unknowingly use sounds rules of the language they already speak.

I.8.3 Lexical interference

Lexical interference happens when the words from one language affect how someone uses another language, often causing mistakes because the languages have different word systems. Each language has its own words that may not have the same meaning in another language. For example, an English word might not mean the same thing in French, even though both languages are related. This is common for learners moving between French and English.

For instance, Algerian students learning English might say, "I want to assist with you" instead of the correct phrase, "I want to attend with you." This happens because the word "assist" exists in both languages, but with different meanings. Said (Augustin.2009).

In other words, lexical interference happens when words from one language are used incorrectly in another language because their meanings are different. For example, for instance the use of the verb "to assist" instead of the right verb "to attend".

I.8.4 Semantic interference

This type of interference stems from differences in how languages convey meaning. Although different languages can express the same ideas, learners sometimes fail to recognize subtle distinctions, resulting in semantic interference.

If we take the the example of the French adjective (*fameuse*) carries both literal and metaphorical connotations, however the English equivalent «famous» has a more neutral and positive meaning. If "a famous woman" directly translated as "*femme fameuse*" in French, without considering semantic nuances, may produce an awkward or unintended meaning. The

accurate translation would be " *une femme connue* " (a known woman). As it is claimed by (Zeinab Ali Hussain Othman, 2017)

Simply, this type means the inappropriate transfer of meaning from one language to another.

I.8.5 Syntactic interference

This types simply indicates that the sentence structure of a foreign language is influenced by the first language. As it is known that grammar includes all of the "seven parts of speech." Grammar deals as well with the order of words in a sentence (e.g., verbs, adjectives, adverbs, articles, direct and indirect speech, passive and active voices, sentence structure etc.). (Felix.1980)

Syntactic interference occurs when the speaker's native language affects the sentence structure in the second language, leading to grammatical errors indicates reflection of their first language.

I.8.6 Cultural Interference

Regarding cultural interferences, according to (Zeinab .2017). Both Arabic and English language differ fundamentally in their linguistic structure and cultural context, as they originate from different language families. Each of both languages are spoken by multiple nations around the world, however they lack common religious, social, and cultural ties. The differences in thought patterns and linguistic features between the two languages are considered to be a major factor that contribute to the challenges faced when translating from English to Arabic and vice versa.

Arabic and English language are very different since they come from different language families and cultures, which affects how people speak and think. These differences make it hard to translate between the two languages accurately. At cultural level, it can be said as well and noted that the English language consists of 26 letters and is written from left to right, with uppercase and lowercase letters.

The sentence structure in English typically follows the **subject-verb-object (SVO)** order. In addition, spoken English differs from written English in terms of style and gender. The number of vowel sounds in English is approximately three times that of Arabic. As an Indo-European language, English is the official language of more than six countries, notably the United Kingdom and the United States.

I.9 Definition of error

An error is seen as a clear deviation that reflects a learner's competence. This definition aligns with the idea that errors reflect the learner's current understanding or their level of language knowledge or background. In second language acquisition, an error is viewed as repeated mistake of the rules of the target language, indicating that the learner has not yet mastered these rules. Unlike mistakes that a learner can correct by himself or herself, errors are hard to fix without further development. This shows that errors are normal parts of the learning process. (Larsen, et.al, 1992)

I.10 Definition of translation error

A translation error can be defined as a mistake that occurs when a non-native speaker of a target language produces incorrect output, whether in spoken or written communication. These errors arise because of a lack of complete understanding or insufficient knowledge of the grammatical, syntactical, or semantic rules governing the target language. When someone

attempts to speak or translate in a language, they do not fully know, they migrate mistakes. These mistakes happen because they do not fully understand the rules or culture of that language. (Deliana Dewi, 2017)

I.11 Types and causes of errors

As mentioned by Touchie (1986) in the field of applied linguistics, generally there are two types of errors performance errors and competence errors. Costa et al. (2015) classified them into five main types, as it is shown in Figure 1 below.

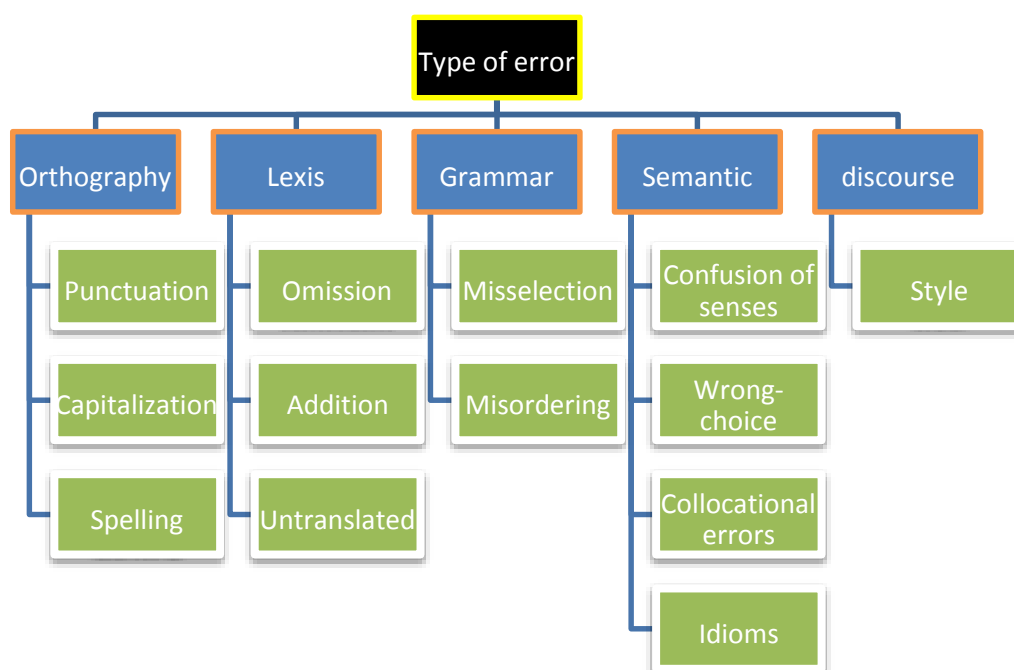


Figure 01: the taxonomy of errors (Costa et al.,2015)

I.12 Sources of errors due to French interference when rendering texts from French into English

The errors resulting from French interference during translation texts from French into English are due several sources such as:

I.12.1 Overgeneralization

The mentioned concept refers to the learner's broad use and application of grammatical rules. It is a common process in both first and second language learning. For example, in writing many words require double letters that directly transfer from French language to English (*attribuer* and attribute), (*attacher* and attach).

On this basis, learners tend to generalize it to all words, which undoubtedly leads to interference. Given the fact that some words require double letters only in French not English (*littérature*= literature). However, others require double letters in English only (*marriage*= marriage) . (Richards et al. 1989)

One can assert that, the overgeneralization occurs when learners use a language rule too much. For example, they may think all French and English words follow the same spelling pattern, which obviously can lead to mistakes.

I.12.2 False friends

Or (*les faux amis*), it can be defined as, two words of two different languages that might look or sound the same but they are distinct in meaning due to their separate linguistic and cultural development. Most notable examples are, (*Actuellement* in French means currently while, actually in English, which means in fact). In addition to, (library in English that refers to the place where books are kept. while, *librarie* in French means a bookstore). As defined by (J. Vinay and J. Darbelnet, 1995)

False friends are words in two languages that look or sound similar but have different meanings. Such words may cause confusion when their meaning incorrectly assumed to be the same based on their similarities.

Scholars have studied this phenomenon from different aspects including:

I.12.2.1 The semantic dimension

False friends are distinguished by their differences in meaning.

For example:

FR	EN
<i>Actuel</i>	Present
<i>Reel</i>	Actual
<i>Éventuellement</i>	if need be
<i>par la suite</i>	Eventually

Table 3 False friends FR vs EN

EN	FR
Delay	<i>Retard</i>
the time needed for something	<i>Délai</i>

Table 4 False friends EN vs FR

I.12.2.2 The stylistic dimension

Here the difference lies in the stylistic connotations regardless similarities in meaning of the words. The difference might basically be related to emotional weight of the word where positive, negative or neutral as well as the context used. For instance, French word (*condoléance*) cannot be translated to (condolence) in English however the correct translation is (expressing sympathy) in personal context.

Additionally, the expression (*consommer le divorce*) in French, is translated to (to go through with divorce) and not (to consummate the divorce), since it is stylistically incorrect . Most importantly here is to understand the nuances in order to achieve an effective communication. According to (J. Vinay and J. Darbelnet, 1995).

The stylistic aspect simply highlights how words with similar meanings can have different emotional tones or stylistic uses when using the language, focusing on the importance of context and nuance to achieve an accurate translation.

I.12.3 Negative transfer

Negative transfer refers to, using the first language wrongly when you write in English. Zhu (1999) said that this might cause mistakes. It happens when people try to write in English; however, they use the rules from their language.

It means that, they might choose the wrong word or write sentences in the wrong way, or even organize their ideas badly. Zhu (1999) studies shows how people commit it and it can be seen as a problem, especially with grammar and words that sound like they come from Chinese.

For example a Francophone learner of English translate the sentence ”*Je suis ici depuis le vendredi* ” into ”I am here since Friday ” instead of ”I have been here since Friday” due of transfer of French pattern.

Additionally in the writing of the date:

The 10 december 2024

Problem is that Students use article “**the**” when writing the date. Students transfer the structure of writing the date directly from French. However, the article **le** (the) is included.

Another example is designate decimals **14,75** → **14,75** (instead of **14.75**). Students use a comma instead of a period to designate decimals.

I.13 Conclusion

This chapter concluded that the French has a significant impact on Algerian society. It spreads widely in the Algerian Administration. In spite, the efforts to Arabize the administrative official papers, but it still used by the old generation employers especially the bilingual stuff. Additionally, we have classified and explained the types of interference and errors as well. By the end of this chapter, we have investigated the causes that led to the French interference when rendering text or document from French into English. To sum up with, the negative transfer is due to the lack on the knowledge of the target text’s rules and due to the effect of the mother tongue as well, which led to the cross-linguistic.

Chapter II

Quality and style of administrative document translation.

II.1 Introduction

The underlying aim behind any translation process is to produce a good translation quality. In addition, the criteria to assess the quality of translation are an essential aspect to consider. This chapter sheds light on comparative study between French style of writing and English style of writing.

It clarifies the main demanded standards to assess the quality of translation of administrative documents, and the significant impact of the technical terminology of translating official documents and administrative documents from French into English, which may lead to negative transfer. In addition to the discussion will address challenges of untranslatability that the translator would face during a language shift.

II.2 Definition of Peter Newmark of translation

According to (Newmark, 2001), translation is the process of conveying the meaning of text into another language by preserving the original intent of the author. Therefore, the focus of the translation should start with detailed analysis of a text.

That means rendering the meaning and convey it from ST into TT without paying attention to word for word translation.

II.3 Definition of quality

Quality refers to the degree of excellence, superiority of something along with its similar kind. It is a measure of how well a product service, or process meets or exceeds customer expectations and requirements. Quality is assessed based on various factors including: performance, reliability, functionality, and customer satisfaction. (according to Oxford English dictionary).

Quality therefore is explained to be how good something is compared to others based on certain standards. However, in connection to translation it refers to the accuracy and consistency as well as effectiveness of translation in conveying the original text.

II.4 Definition of Translation Quality

As it is presented in the article "Defining Translation Quality" by (Koby, Geoffrey S, et al. 2014) there are two contrasting definitions of translation quality which is broad and narrow in spite of the lack of consensus on defining the jargon.

II.4.1 Broad Definition

According to this perspective. A quality translation shows clearly the accuracy and fluency required for the audience and purpose and fits with all negotiable standards established between the requester and provider with taking into consideration the demands of the end-user.

That means the translation provide certain degree of fluency and accuracy required by the audience and purpose .that is to say emphasizing the need for negotiation between the requester and provider, as well as the demands of end-user.

II.4.2 Narrow Definition

According to this perspective. A high-quality translation occurs when message of the ST is rendered entirely into the TT, and the TT should be grammatically and stylistically correct, to produce text culturally relevant that can be read as if a native speaker of the TL wrote it for readers in the target culture.

In other words, the focus here lies on conveying the meaning of the source text completely and faithfully not to mention ensuring that the translation reads is naturally and appropriately in the target language text.

II.5 Standards of good/poor quality in translation

In Translation Quality Assessment. The TT is compared to the ST in order to check whether the TT is accurate, correct, faithful, or the ST is reproduced professionally.

As it is stated by (McDonald, S.V, 2020), a quality of translation means a translation that has three characteristics, including accuracy, readability, and acceptability.

II.5.1 Accuracy

Accuracy means that a quality translation is a translation that conveys meaning or messages from SL in correct, precise, and honest way to be compliant with the intention of the SL author. The information conveyed should leave nothing behind, the addition or the editing are not allowed. Readers of the translation can easily understand the TT and in accordance with the message included therein, it can be said as well that the aim behind translation is to convey the meaning accurately.

A translator must not neglect, add, remove or minimize the meaning contained in SL, if he wants to achieve a good quality translation, just because it is influenced by the formal form of TL. Translation does not intend to compose new works or new writings, but translation intends to build a link between SL authors and TL readers.

In other words, accuracy in translation is the faithful representation of the source text meaning in the target text language. Additionally, a translator does not summarize a text into a new article but rather the translator must facilitates the communication to convey messages appropriately from SL into TL.

II.5.2 Readability

Readability refers to the degree of how can a piece of writing be read and understood its meaning easily. It is clearly indicates that a translated text is of high readability when the reader of the text finds it easy to read and understand the primary message conveyed in the text without minding whether it is consistent with the primary message contained in the SL text.

Readability can be described as how easily a piece of writing can be read and understood. A translated text is considered to have high readability when readers find it easy capture the primary message.

On the other hand, the reader constitutes a category that decides if a certain piece of text is readable or not. It includes:

II.5.3 Acceptability

According to McDonald's principles, acceptance consists of the importance and normality of translated text within a language of target audience. The target audience needs to grasp the idea that is being conveyed within the text. Which means that the audience will comprehend the embedded ideas in the sentences that form the translated text, and place them in the relevant situation of the text.

Acceptability has been defined as the degree of conformity of a translation to the linguistic rule and normality of the TL. The translation is considered adequate if the standards to be adhered to originate from the source culture and language, whereas, it will be considered acceptable if the standards are from the target language and culture.

Acceptability therefore refers to the extent to which a translation is appropriate to the language and culture of the target audience. A translation is considered to be acceptable if it sounds natural and follows the rules of the target language.

(Maryamu.D, 2017) mentions that the good translation should be accurate, clear, and natural. Clarity and naturalness is explained as follows:

II.5.4 Clarity

The translation should be clear and understandable. The message would be clear enough if the words of the translator are understandable, and the readers understand the original intended meaning of the author. Simply means that the translation should be easy to read and comprehend.

II.5.5 Naturalness

Naturalness in translation refers to how the translated text reads as it was written in target language, through ensuring proper vocabulary, idiomatic expression and so on. When dealing with idiomatic expressions in the language, the translator should look for natural translation. There might be more than one expression to describe one idea.

The translator should choose the easiest and the most understandable one. As it is mentioned as well that the fundamental measures of high-quality translation are numerous. The most important ones are; fluency, consistency, and cultural appropriateness. According (Verbolabs, 2023)

II.5.6. Fluency

Fluency refers to how the translated text is read smoothly. It includes the syntax, and the use of appropriate grammar rules in the TT. It is the ability of a translated text to fit the norms and the rules of TL.

II.5.7 Consistency

Consistency in translation to the uniform using of language, vocabulary, and style of writing of all through the translated text.

(Yi-Chiao, 2014) states that the consistency exists in the use of translation procedures. The consistency degree is affected by the average level of difficulty that means there is a negative correlation between them.

Therefore, it means using the same words and style all through the translation process. So it is clear and easy to comprehend .

II.5.8 Cultural appropriateness

Precisely and concisely. Cultural appropriateness in translation is ensuring that the translation respects and aligns with the cultural context of the target audience.

II.6 Terminology use

Terminology is described as the collection of specialized terms associated with specific fields such as science, art, and so on.

A specialized language is used to enable clear communication in certain field of knowledge based on vocabulary and special use of language in that field. It differs from the general language by specialized expressions and terminologies, whereas a general language is that the one used in everyday life. It can be formal and informal. (Pavel and Nolet, 2001)

Terminology are specific words or expressions related to a particular field or domain like science, mathematics, physics, and different other fields.

II.7 Terminology as source of difficulty in translating administrative and legal documents

Concerning of the business translation, (Baker & Saldanha, 2009) claim that the difficulty of classifying of business translation activity, the translation studies as academic discipline has paid a little attention to business translation.

The administrative and the legal documents are full of specialized terminologies, that are why the translator should find the appropriate equivalent of these terms as they were in the source text. Despite this, the translator may face a stumbling block, which is terminology.

The translators who work on business and administrative documents must be familiar with the legal and field-specific terminology used in the documents. Moreover, the language of business and law is different from the language spoken by common people on the street. Documents are full of specific terms, each one with a clear and distinct meaning; a simple change in a word's context could have disastrous results.

When these words are translated from language to language, it is of paramount importance to know the unique legal language of the target country and jurisdiction in order not to distort the message. This becomes even more critical when dealing with patents and specialized fields. (R.Stitt, 2016)

In other word, translating administrative documents is challenging due to specialized terminology that often lacks direct equivalents in other language. Administrative terminology is the most visible and striking linguistic feature of administrative language as a technical language, and it is considered as one of the major sources of difficulty in translating administrative documents.

II.8 French vs English style of writing

Although French and English are Latin languages with their own characteristics and particular form (genius of the language); they have many vocabularies in common especially in legal and business context as well as grammatical similarities such as the use of article and sentence structure (**SVO**) , due to the historical relation that unites them.

The francophone students transfer their knowledge directly into English, because the two languages are notably similar. Due to the similarity of several words between French and English, francophone students make a negative transfer when rendering these words into English because they have a different meaning. (Alberta Learning, 2001)

Francophone students often confuse between similar words in French and English. Especially during translation, these words can look alike but definitely have different meanings, which lead them to commit mistakes. In order to avoid such problem, students need to check the meaning of each word in context not just by their appearance.

French differs from English in several noticeable aspects such as pronunciation, punctuation and sentence structure.

II.8.1 Contractions

According (Alberta Learning, 2001) French differs from English in the process of how contractions form. French conventionally uses the apostrophe to mark the omission of letters at the end of the first word of an elision.

- The apostrophe in French is used to designate letters left out at the end of the first word.

For example: *l'agent d'intervention* .

- The apostrophe in English is used to represent letters omitted at the beginning or the mid of the second word. It is optional for daily conversation or in letters, while it is not acceptable when it comes to academic writing.

For example: you **aren't** my type. → You are **not** my type.

II.8.2 Punctuation

Regarding punctuation there are some differences between both languages. According to (Alberta Learning, 2001).

II.8.2.1 Full stop (UK) or period (US)

Period is called a **point** in French. The period in English is frequently placed inside the quotation marks. Whereas in French, it is placed outside the quotation marks.

In decimal number, the **period** is used as decimal mark in English for instance (28.5). however the **comma** is used as decimal mark in French (28,5).

II.8.2.2 Quotation marks (“ ”)

English language uses the quotation marks (“ ”) to signify a direct quote which means the exact words of someone that has said or written, and to indicate a dialogue as well.

In French quotation marks which are called (**guillemets** (« »)), are used to show a dialogue or to indicate a direct quote of text that has been written by someone else.

It is a noticeable difference.

II.8.2.3 Colon (:

The greeting of a business letter in French frequently requires a comma, while English requires a colon in it.

For example:

In a formal email was written in English, Dear Mr. Mohammed. We regret to inform you that ... Nevertheless, in French we use a comma in the greeting, Mr. Mohammed, We regret to inform you that ...

II.8.2.4 Comma (,)

In French language, the comma is not inserted before the last element however a series of parallel items. For example, (*J'ai acheté un marteau, un tournant vis et une chaussure de sécurité*). In contrast, for the U.S English style, For example, I have brought a humor, screwdriver, and safety shoe.

II.8.3 Sentence structure

The complexity and the length of sentences is one of the most important syntactic features in legal English. Complexity comes from the extensive usage of complex syntactic structure like passive voice, subordinate clauses, and conditional sentences.

In legal and business context, French prefers the use of the present tense to the future tense. In other hand, legal English favors the future tense and prefers the passive voice to emphasize objectivity. For example :

In French : *L'agence n'est pas responsable des objets perdus.*

In English: the agency will not be responsible for lost items.

Note: Another stylistic difference between the two languages is the English noun is not gendered, whereas In French the noun is gendered (*masculine or feminine*) which has an impact on pronoun and adjectives. (Rylance, 1994)

II.8.4 Prepositions

There is similarity between English and French regarding the notion and the function parts of speech (subject, verb, object, and preposition). Each language has specific prepositions. For example, In French: *Selma va à l'école*. The translation of this sentence into English will be (Selma went to school instead of Selma went at school).

II.8.5 Abbreviation

English and French use the abbreviation to indicate the shortened form of the word or an expression.

According to (Alberta Learning, 2001), American English prefers placing period in the abbreviation, which include the first letters of a single word, whereas the rule differs in French. For example: In American English: **Mr. Aissa, Mrs. Amel, Dr. Yacine**. However, In French language would be, **Mr Aissa, Mrs Amel, Dr Yacine**.

II.8.6 Capital letters

Regarding capitalization in academic writing, there are some differences between the two languages. (Alberta Learning, 2001) :

- The days of the week and the month of the year are capitalized in English. And vice versa when it comes to French.

For example:

In English: I was born on **October 8th, 2000**.

In French : *Le **dimanche** je ne fais rien. (Sunday)*

- In French, generic nouns in a holiday are not capitalized, while in English the capital letter is necessary for generic noun in holidays.

For example:

In English: **New Year's Day**.

In French: *le jour de l'An* (New Year's day)

- The capitalization is not necessary in French for generic nouns in a geographic name or address.

For example:

In English: Mediterranean Sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean. In

French: *La mer Méditerranée est connectée avec l'océan Atlantique.*

(Mediterranean sea is connected to the Atlantic ocean)

- In French, name of a language does not need a capitalization and vice versa in English

For example:

In English: the influence of French on English syntax.

In French: *l'influence du français sur la syntaxe de l'anglais.*

II.8.7 The format of the date

In French, the date is usually written in the following format:

The definite article *le* (the) + cardinal number + month + year.

For example:

Le 30 decembre 2024 (le+ day/month/year)

In contrast, English do not use the definite article.

For example:

December 30th 2024 (month/day/year).

II.8.8 Currency symbol

Both countries French and English use the same symbol for euro and dollar. However, in English, the currency symbol comes before the numeral, and it comes after the number in French.

For example:

In English: \$120 / €80

In French: 120 \$/ 80 €

II.8.9 Expansion of French text

The French language is considered as a verbose language, which requires extra words to complete the sentence, compared to the English language. (Lingarch, 2022)

II.9 Definition of untranslatability in administrative documents

Catford defines and categorizes the untranslatability, **“Translation fails or untranslatability occurs when it is impossible to build functionally relevant features of the situation into the contextual meaning of the TL text...Those where the difficulty is linguistic, and those where it is cultural.”** (Catford, 1965, p.52)

According to his definition, untranslatability arises when the impossibility of generating situational feature functionally relevant into the TL text.

Therefore, untranslatability is the lack of equivalent or the lack of finding an equivalent of a word or an expression from the source language to be translated to the target language.

Alternatively, the inability to convey a meaning or a message from one language to another. Scholars however state that, it is not completely impossible to translate but rather the product or the translated text might lose some elements of the original text. It might use its value especially for the reader.

II.10 Types of Untranslatability

The linguist Catford categorizes the untranslatability into two types, linguistic and cultural untranslatability.

II.10.1 Linguistic Untranslatability

LU means collocation untranslatability happens due to the absence of lexical or syntactical alternative in the target language for a source language text. In other word, LU appears when the expressions in SL cannot be accurately replaced by TL equivalents. According to (Catford, 1965).

Linguistic untranslatability occurs when a word or grammatical expression in one language has no direct equivalent in another language. Across translation studies, many words or expressions in language appeared to lack direct equivalent in the other language, in case of French and English language for example there is the word (overwhelmed) in English however in French, the closest meaning or translation is (*submergé*) or (*accablé*), it doesn't fully captures the exact meaning but rather a close one.

II.10.2 Cultural Untranslatability

(Catford, 1965) states that CU arises when the entire absence of a situational feature, functionally relevant for the SL text from the culture of which the TL is part. In other words, cultural untranslatability refers to the difficulties resulting from the cultural gap between the SL and the TL. The example of French word *bon vivant* (person who enjoys life) is considered as cultural untranslatability, which there is no direct equivalent to that word.

Moreover, it can be stated as well that CU refers to or happens when a word, term or expression is deeply rooted or related to a particular source culture that does not exist in the target culture. For example, in French culture (*la rentrée*) which means in English (the beginning of the year when school starts) has no direct equivalent word to express it.

II.11 Challenges of translating administrative documents in Algeria

French is still used and widely spread as a language of Administration and Education in Algeria due to the historical background of French dominance, however the Algerian Government have tended to initiate a radical change by the language shift from French into English due to the motivation of social, economic and political factors.

This language shift has encountered many difficulties notably in translating some administrative documents which are full of specialized terms and jargons of the francophone's administrative system such as the words: (*reliquat, titre de congé, ordre de mission, les oeuvres social*, and *prix social*,) and so on.

These terminological gaps result from linguistic and cultural barriers known as cultural and linguistic untranslatability, which led to the difficulty of expressing these specialized terms in English because they have no effect in the TT.

II.12 Conclusion

This chapter has discussed the main stylistic points that hinder having a good translation quality. Furthermore, these stylistic differences between French and English can generate challenges in translation quality, notably when attempting to keep the original style of writing. Good translation quality appears when we have an accurate, fluent, and clear reproduction of the source text. Also, since this study is concerned with administrative documents, particularly

the source of errors that causes the French interference while dealing with terminology. Additionally, this chapter has briefly highlighted the challenge of untranslatability of some French technical terms that has no direct equivalent in the target language. it has also been explained how these errors occurs due to negative transfer.

PRACTICAL PART

**Investigating translation errors & language interference in
administrative documents through document analysis and
interviews**

III.1 Introduction

The Higher education sector in Algeria aims to **digitalize** its operations to achieve the "**zero paper**" goal. In this regard, universities of Algeria have started publishing their announcements and administrative documents on digital platforms for the benefit of employees and students. Similarly, the oilfield sector plays a vital role in the Algerian economy, with **Sonatrach** collaborating with multinational companies. This has made the use of English in administrative communications inevitable. The following chapter of this research seeks to provide empirical evidence on the extent to which the French influences English style of writing used in Algerian Administration with focus on the Algerian University website along with oilfield companies in **Hassi Messaoud**.

III.2 Corpus of the study

The corpus is compromised of various sets of administrative data used as follows; Universities of Algeria, namely the University of **Kasdi Merbah Ouaragla** website, University of **Tizi Ouezou** website, University of **Biskra**, and University of **Sidi Belabes** website taking samples from a number of faculties (evidences). As well as, documents of some companies working in Hassi **Messaoud** such as, **Halliburton**, **BJSP** and **Sonatrach Ourhoud**.

III.3 Methodology of analysis

This section of the study shall investigate the interference of French on Algerian administrative English translations. To develop a better understanding of this phenomenon , a qualitative case study is used , it relies on two different types of data in order to explore syntactic, lexical and cultural interferences, it involves taking samples of translated

administrative documents especially nomenclature from French(source text) to English (target text) in order to gather meaningful insights .

Moreover, conducting interview with translators of **BJSP** Company and other companies in **HMD** for the sake of collecting appropriate answers to appropriate Questions will provide as well firsthand perspective on the challenges caused by French influence in translating administrative documents.

III.4 The interview

The interview contains a set of semi-structured questions in both languages Arabic and English. It is tailored to professional translators of **BJSP** Company and other joint-venture companies operating in **HMD**, it seeks to explore obstacles encountered by translators in rendering formal administrative documents from French into English for the sake of identifying the linguistic, syntactic, and terminology issues resulting from the French interference.

Furthermore, it examine the main strategies used by translators in order to overcome these challenges and maintain accuracy. In the end, the interviewer gathered suggestions and potential solutions to enhance translation quality.

The interview begins with general questions for the translator, and then it delves to further details related to the study.

III.5 The analysis of the interview

Some interviews were face to face others took a place online basically on March 8th. The translators' answers were quit predictable as thy closely aligned with the ideas discussed in the preceding two chapters. It can be said that the main problem that is considered to be a cause for the interference is the sentence structure, and in order to make the translation of documents clearer and smoother, the translators suggested breaking up long sentences, using

the active voice instead of the passive voice, and rearranging adjectives to match English grammar.

Furthermore, they emphasized that the most important aspect of translation is the focus on accuracy and expertise in the process. They as well emphasized the importance of understanding the subject and keeping up with the latest developments. He also highlighted the grammatical differences between French and English, and therefore translations must be adapted to sound clear and precise. Finally, systematic training can be crucial that help translators overcome linguistic obstacles and produce outstanding translation.

III.6 Patterns analysis

An analytical approach is adopted in this section to **21 patterns** from miscellaneous Algerian Administrations.

Pattern 01:

Web site of University of Ouargla

The website of the University (**www.univ-ouargla.dz**) is an official platform for posting the announcements and news. And it is used to share the student life activities as well, and all what matters either the stuff or the professors news. It consists three languages namely Arabic, French, and English.

The translation in this website is made by the network service.



Figure 02: Screenshot from website of Ouargla's University

The translation of the expression **PV de la délibération** into **(PV of deliberations)** is considered an erroneous translation due to a negative transfer from the French word **proces-verbal** which means in Arabic (محضر), another negative transfer is seen in the translation of the term **délibération** (المداولات) into deliberation accordingly, the French interference is shown in the target text. The correct translation of that expression is **minute of results**.

Pattern 02:

Website of University of Ouargla



Figure 03: Screenshot from Ouargla's University Website

Another French interference is shown in the figure 03 where the translation of the expression **oeuvres sociales** (الخدمات الاجتماعية) is inaccurate. The type of the error is negative transfer, which leads to lexical interference.

The appropriate translation for the expression **les oeuvres sociales** is social services.

Pattern 03:

Website of University of Ouargla



Figure 04: Screenshot from Ouargla's University Website

The translation of the expression **formation** into the expression in English (**formation EN**), as mentioned in the figure 04, is considered a lexical error due to French interference. Furthermore, the translation of the expression **organes faculties, instituts** into the expression **bodies of the institution** is lexical error due to cultural interference.

The suggested translation of the first pattern is **English training** instead of **formation EN**. And, **the institution, faculties structure** for the second one.

Pattern 04:

Payslip of the Schlumberger Company

The payslip is a document or note given to the employee, it gives a details of the amount of the the pay given. It includes taxes, gains, and deductions.

The payslip in the Schlumberger Company is basically written in two languages French and English.

CONFIDENTIEL

BULLETIN DE PAIE

Schlumberger

Période		01.08.2014 AU 31.08.2014		Nom et adresse		GIN:	
Salaire mensuel				Field Specialist Trainee			
Régime de Travail		4X4		Base MD2 P.O.Box 16 Hassi Messaoud			
Org. Unit		GSS Mud Logging DZ Algeria		SS EMPLOYEUR N°:			
Location		ODZC - Hassi Messaoud Operations COPS					
Pays		Algeria					
Centre de Coût							
Grade		G07					

Date	Designation	Jours	Gains / Déductions		Gains	Déductions	Cumul
			Base	Taux			
01 Aug	Salaire de Base	31,00					
01 Aug	Don Social						
01 Aug	Rappel IFRI ZR Field	6,00					
01 Aug	Indemnité de zone	20,00		2 393,00			
01 Aug	Prime d'ancienneté	31,00		2,00			
01 Aug	Prime de Nuisance	31,00					
01 Aug	Retenu IRG barème	31,00				2 661,88	
01 Aug	Cotisation Sécurité Sociale Employé	31,00		9,00		3 020,40	
01 Aug	Net à payer						
Message:					Total Gains	Total Déductions	

Sommaire du Congé	Ancienne Balance	Période courante		Nouvelle balance	Coefficient moyen	Net à payer	Net à reporter
		Cumulé	Pris				
Jours Congé							
Jours Congé(non payés)							
C. récupération							
Congé de recuperation							

Paiement par:	BANK	Monnaie:	DZD
Compte N°:		Taux de change:	

Figure 05: Payslip in French of SLB employee

01 Aug	Social Gifts	
01 Aug	ZR Field	6.00
01 Aug	Geographical Allowance	20.00
01 Aug	Length of Service Premium	31.00
01 Aug	Nuisance Premium	31.00
01 Aug	Variable Income Tax	31.00
01 Aug	Pension	31.00
01 Aug	Net Pay	

Message:

Leave Summary	Brought Forward	Cumulative Earned
Days Vacation		
Days Vacation (No Pay)		

Figure 06: Screenshot from payslip English version

Negative transfers are shown when rendering some expression of the payslip from French into English. The French word *nuisance* means in Arabic (منحة الضرر), the accurate translation of this expression is hardship allowance instead of nuisance premium. Moreover, the translation of the term *Prime* into premium is considered a French interference due to false friend. And the suggested translation of the term *Prime* is allowance.

As shown in the figure 4 and 5, the French expression *non-payés* is translated into **no pay**, where it is considered a French interference due to generalization and lack of knowledge. Whereas, the accurate one is the word **unpaid days**.

Pattern 05:

Certificate of employment of Schlumberger Company

The certificate of employment is an official document that contains the personal information of the employee, job history, the position, the period of service, and the termination date.

The certificate of employment in Schlumberger Company is written in two languages French and English.

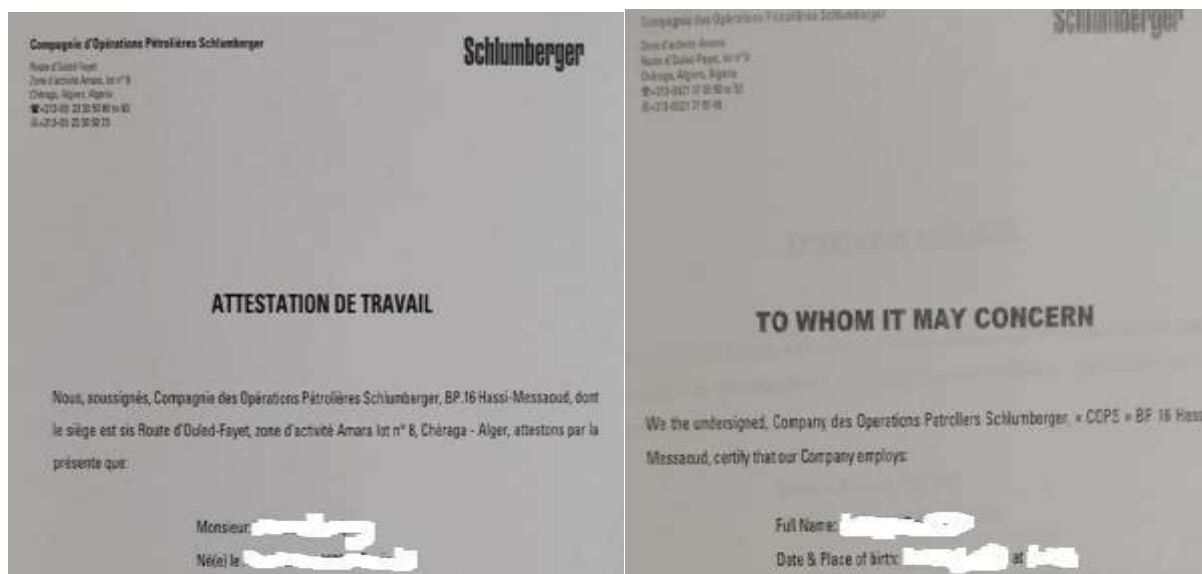


Figure 07: Certificate of employment of Schlumberger's employee

As it is shown in the figure 07, there is a French interference in the style of writing of the target text. The source text (French version) has translated into the target text (English version), but the translator kept the French style of writing in the target text. In addition, the term **par la présente** has been omitted.

The accurate translation will be as follows:

“Company Schlumberger, BP.16 Hassi Messaoud **hereby** certify that Mr. ... born on ... In... was working at our company in the capacity of from ...until ...” Where the appropriate equivalent for the term **par la présente** is the term **hereby** or **hereunder**.

Pattern 06:

Travel order / engagement order of company Halliburton

Travel order (**ordre de mission**) which is in Arabic (تكاليف مهمة), is an official document that permits an employee to travel towards his/her destination. It protects the two parties the employer and the employee during the mission.

It includes the personal information of the employee, the itinerary, and the purpose of the mission.

HALLIBURTON
SECURITY DEPARTMENT
HALLIBURTON CAMP

ORDRE DE MISSION

HASSI-MESSAOUD, LE: 25-Nov-15

VALID POUR
Valid for 30 JOURS (MAXIMUM 30) from 25-Nov-15 JUSQU'A 15-Dec-15
Days (maximum 30) from to

NOM
Surname : SEGGAR

PRENOM
Name : AISSA

DATE DE NAISSANCE
Date of birth :

NATIONALITE
Nationality : ALGERIENNE

No. DE PERMIS DE CONDUIRE
ET VALID JUSQU'AU
Driving Licence N/ expiry date :

CATEGORIES
CLASS :

DESTINATION
DESTINATION : CONOCO PHILIPS - OURHOUD

ITINERAIRE ROUTE EXACT
ITINERARY EXACT ROUT : HES BASE-CONOCO PHILIPS - OURHOUD - HES BASE

No(s). D'IMMATRICULATION
Licence plate no(s) : TOUT VEHICULES HES

Figure 08: Travel order of Halliburton company

The nomenclature **ordre de mission** is used generally in the francophone countries. Hence, **mission order** was written in French, then translated to English. This borrowing of the nomenclature lead to French interference.

The suggested translation to the nomenclature **ordre de mission** is the expression **travel order**.

Pattern 07:

Leave title of the company Halliburton

Leave title (بيان عطة) is an official document for the employee to identify the need for and the duration of the leave. It includes some details concerning the reason for the leave and the duration. It guaranties the reimbursement of the travel expenses for the employees.

The notification of leave (leave title) was written originally in French because it is used in the francophone administration, and then translated into English because the Company is American.

Figure 09: Leave authorization of Halliburton company

The translator kept the same nomenclature of this document, as it is mentioned in the figure 09, which considered as a linguistic interference. Additionally, the form of the dates is another sign of French interference in English style of writing.

The suggested translation of the nomenclature *le titre de congé* is the expression **leave title** or **leave entitlement**. The expression **leave notification form** is acceptable as well.

Pattern 08 :

Travel reimbursement request of Halliburton company

Travel reimbursement request is an official document to justify the reimbursement of the travel expenses.

MILLIBURTON

Travel Reimbursement Request

Employee Name: **CHAUHAN ADESA** Division: **CTU** Approved By: **[Signature]**

Job Title: **CTU** Approved By: **[Signature]**

Purpose of Trip: ☒ International Leave ☐ Annual Leave ☐ Mission

NOTE: ***Order de Conge** must be attached to support expenses.
 ***Titre de Conge** is a must for Rotational and Annual leave.
 ***Ordre de Mission** is required for Missions Only.

Date	Travel From	Travel To	Amount	Amount Due
01-Mar	INDIA New	INDIA		
01-Apr	CHARTER	INDIA		
01-May	CHARTER	INDIA		
01-Jun	INDIA New	INDIA		
01-Jul				
01-Aug				
01-Sep				
01-Oct				
01-Nov				
01-Dec				
01-Jan				

Total Amount: **0.00**

Figure 10: Travel reimbursement request

Another sign of French interference has been noted in the figure 10, notably in the translation of the both nomenclatures **titre de conge** and **ordre de mission**.

As mentioned before the suggested translated of the two nomenclature will be as follows: **leave title**, **leave notification** form or **leave authorization**, and for the translation of the expression **ordre de mission** is the equivalent expressions: **mission order** or **travel order**.

Pattern 09:

Travel order of Schlumberger Company

As mentioned before, the mission order is an official document given to the employee for reason related to work for a limited duration.

Schlumberger Offshore Services Ltd.
 Room 4031, 8278
 Westside
 Tel. 213-26-7360292
 Fax. 213-26-737945

Schlumberger

ORDRE DE MISSION

Full Name: [REDACTED]
 Date of birth: [REDACTED]
 Position: [REDACTED]
 Destination: Services technique Schlumberger, Le Palain 1, c
 Triangle, 92936 Paris La defense cedex.
 Purpose: Training course
 Departure date: 05/10/2014
 Return date: 25/10/2014
 Product line: [REDACTED]
 Date: 30 juillet 2014

Figure 11: Travel order of Schlumberger Company

The date, the departure date, and the return date are written in the French form which considered as French interference .where the French form includes day/month/year, whereas, the English one includes month/day/year. Accordingly, the appropriate form of the day (American form) will be as follows:

Departure date: **October 05th, 2014** or **10/05/2014**.

Return date: **October 25th, 2014** or **10/25/2014**.

Date: **july 30th, 2014** or **07/30/2014**.

Pattern 10:

Timetable of the faculty of hydrocarbon of Kasdi Merbah University, Ouargla

Schedule is a detailed chart showing timing of events, in other word; it shows at what time an event takes place. Timetable includes the times and the rooms involved.

 Kasdi Merbah University Ouargla Faculty of Hydrocarbons, Renewable Energies and Earth and Universe Sciences 2nd year License Academic Year 2023-2024 Department of Renewable Energies						
	8:00 - 9:30 8.00	9:40 - 11:10 9.40	11:20 - 12:50 11.20	13:10 - 14:40 13.10	14:50 - 16:20 14.50	16:30 - 18:00 16.30
Saturday		C/ Electronics and Electric Engineering Pr. Benmouh Room 21	DW/ Electronics and Electrical Engineering Pr. Benmouh Group 1 Room 21	DW/ Electronics and Electrical Engineering Pr. Benmouh Group 1 Room 21		
Sunday	C/ Solar and Wind Energy Pr. Kourachi Room 21	DW/ Solar and Wind Energy Pr. Kourachi Group 1 Room 21 PW/ Power Electronics Pr. Benmouh Group 1	PW/ Power Electronics Pr. Benmouh Group 1 DW/ Solar and Wind Energy Pr. Kourachi Group 2 Room 21			
Monday	C/ HSE Industrial installations Pr. Zouchi Room 21		PW/ Thermal Transfers Pr. Naciri Lab 08 Group 2	PW/ Thermal Transfers Pr. Naciri Lab 08 Group 2		

Figure 12: Schedule of department of renewable energies.

The schedule was originally written in French after that it was translated into English. The rendering of the expressions **TD (travaux dirigé)** and **TP (travaux pratique)** which means in Arabic (أعمال تطبيقية , أعمال موجهة) , into English equivalent **DW** directional work ,and **PW** practical work are considered as French interference due to literal translation.

The accurate translation of the term **TD** is **tutorial class**, and practical lab session for the term **TP**.

Pattern 11:

Progress platform

Progress is a digital platform has created by the Ministry of Higher Education of Algeria to enhance the services for the benefit of the both sides University and students.

Exam Grades			
Semestre 3		Semestre 4	
REGULAR SESSION		RESITE SESSION	
Module	Coef	Grade	
Arabe	2		
Traductologie	3	14	

Figure 13: Screenshot from progres

The platform Progres is made in three languages Arabic, French , and English. The translation noted in the figure 13 is considered linguistic interference. Where, the words **Arabe** and **traductology** are French interference.

The appropriate translation is **Arabic** for the French word *Arabe* and **translation studies** for the French word *traductologie*.

Pattern 12:

Website of University of Biskra

The University website of Biskra (www.univ-biskra.dz) like the other sites of the Algerian Universities is an official site. It is an official document. It is written in three languages Arabic, French, and English.



Figure 14: Screenshot from website of University of Biskra

As it is noted in the figure 14, there is French interference in the translation of the word *doléance* into English.

The accurate translation is **grievance** or **complaint**.

Pattern 13:

Web site of University of Tizi-Ouzou

The website of University of Tizi-Ouzou (www.ummtto.dz) consists three languages French, English , and Arabic. The most posts in the site is written in French.



Figure 15: Screenshot from website of University of Tizi-Ouzou

As mentioned in the figure number 15, the translation of the expression ***mot du vice-recteur*** into English is considered a French interference.

The suggested translation of this expression is the following expression: **a word from vice-rector.**

Pattern 14:

Website if University of Sidi Bel-Abbes

The website of University of Sidi Bel-Abbes (www.univ-sba.dz) is considered an official document as well. It contains three languages Arabic, French, and English.



Figure 16: Screenshot from website of University of Sidi Bel-Abbes

The translation shown in the figure 16 is a literal translation of the French expression *règlement interne de l'université* into the expression internal regulations of the university, which leads to French interference.

The accurate translation from French into English of the term *règlement interne* would be the term **bylaws** of the University.

Pattern 15:

Website of University of Ouargla

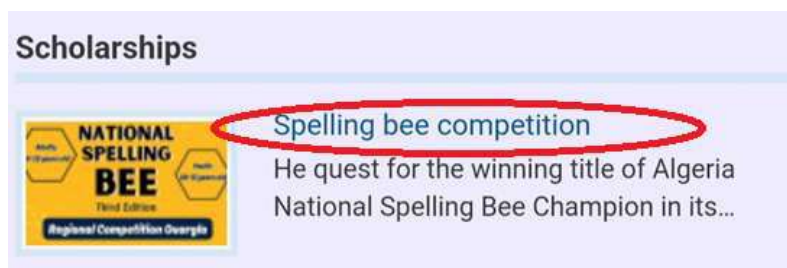


Figure 17: Screenshot form website of University of Ouargla

Lexical error is seen in the figure 17 while the translation of the expression *compétition de Spelling Bee* into the expression **spelling bee competition**. The error comes from the French interference. The suggested translation is **spelling bee contest**, where the appropriate equivalent of the term *compétition* in English is the term contest.

Pattern 16:

Announcement of scientific club of the faculty of hydrocarbon

PCO stands for Petroleum Club Ouargla, is the scientific club of the hydrocarbons faculty. They participated recently in several international contests. That is why their posts are translated from French into English.

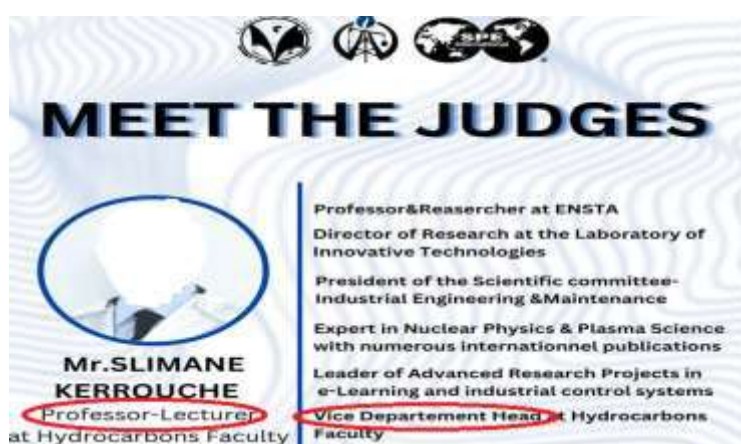


Figure 18: Announcement of scientific club PCO

As mentioned in the figure 18, there is a French interference when translation the position of the lecturer. The translator was thinking in French when translating the position of the lecturer from the French term *enseignant lecteur* and *chef département adjoint* into **professor-lecturer** and **vice department head**, respectively.

The suggested translation of this position is **full professor** for the rank and **vice head of department** for the position.

Pattern 17:

Baccalaureate Diploma

The Secondary School programs in Algeria are three years, then passing a national exam to gain the Baccalaureate Diploma. Baccalaureate holders whom want to pursue their studies abroad are obliged to translate their documents into a foreign language either French or English.



Figure 19: Baccalaureate diploma (translated into English).

The translator translated the expression **vu le décret N°63/495** into the following English expression (**in view of the decree N°63/495**) which considered as linguistic interference due to generalization.

Another sign of French interference is evident in the writing of the name, where the translator started with the last name before the first name. In addition, the translation of the French expression **le PV du Jury de délibération** into **Jury's Deliberation minute** is considered a linguistic interference due to false friend.

The accurate translation will be as follows:

For the expression **vu le décret** will be translated into English as fellows **by virtue of the decree N.**

For the expression **le PV du Jury de délibération** will be translated into English as fellows **according to the minute of results.**

For the name, the correct form in English style of writing is **the placement** of the first name before the family name.

Pattern 18:

Invitation to participate in event hold by ENSP Company

ENSP stands for *Entreprise Nationale aux Services Puits*, is an Algerian oil and gas services company. It has three working languages Arabic when dealing with local administration, French when dealing with the customer **Sonatrach** or with its employees, and English when dealing with **multinational company**.



Figure 20: Email about invitation to participation.

French interference in the English style of writing of the invitation is mentioned in the figure 20. The sender of the email translate the French word *base de vie* into **living base** which considered a lexical interference. Then, as known as, French is language of solicitation. The sender wrote the closing of the email in French style.

The modification would be as follows:

For the closing: it is better to use these fixed expressions **best regards** or **respectfully yours**.

The accurate translation for the term *Base de vie* is **compound**.

Pattern 19:

Examination paper of faculty of hydrocarbons

It is a printed sheet containing a set of questions or tasks in order to evaluate the students knowledge. The mark of the end-term examination is out of 20. The exam was originally written in French then, it was translated into English.

University of Kasdi Merbah Ouargla, Faculty of H.E.R. STU on 04/30/2024
Hydrocarbon Production Department
Level: 1st year Master's Degree in Professional and Academic Production

Name and surname: Gr:

Typical answer to the Exam of the first semester

Module: Applied Numerical Methods 2 Duration: 1h30mn

Exercise 1: (7.5 points)
Solve the following Cauchy problem using modified Euler method of order (4):

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dt} = y^2 + t^2, & t \in [0, 0.4] \\ y(0) = 1, & h = 0.1, \quad \varepsilon = 10^{-3} \end{cases}$$

i	t _i	y _i	F(t _i , y _i)	Y _{calc}
0	0	1	1.000	1.100
1	0.1	1.111	1.244	1.235
2	0.2	1.252	1.606	1.412
3	0.3	1.436	2.152	1.651
4	0.4	1.688		

Exercise 2: (05 points)
Find the solution of the following system by the Taylor method:

$$t \, dv$$

Figure 21: Model answer of first term examination

The translation of the model answer (الإجابة النموذجية), which shown in figure 20, from French into English is effected by French interference either in style of writing or in term of lexical.

Firstly, the translation of the expression **le nom et le prénom** into name and surname is considered French interference in English style of writing. In addition, the translation of the word **la durée** into duration is a literal translation. Secondly, the translation of the expression **le corrigé type** into typical answer is a lexical French interference due to false friend. Another statement of French interference is mentioned in the translation of the expression of **l'examen du premier semestre** into the exam of the first semester.

The suggested translations will be as follow:

Le nom et le prénom = student's full name

La durée = allotted time / timing

Le corrigé type = model answer

L'examen du premier semestre = first-term examination.

Pattern 20:

Website of University of Biskra

As we explained above, the website is written in three languages which are Arabic, French, and English. During our review of the quality of translation, we noticed a linguistic interference due to false friend.

In the figure 22, the translation of the French term *proces verbal* into English expression verbal proceeding is erroneous because of the negative transfer, which led to linguistic interference.

The suggested translation is the term minute.



Figure 22: Screenshot from Biskra University

Pattern 21:

Official email from professor to student

The official email is type of formal email sent or directed to the reciever which demands a professional reply.



Figure 23: Screenshot taken from an official email sent by professor

We noticed in the figure 23 through this email a linguistic and morphological interference resulting from the French style of writing. Accordingly, the expression well received comes from the French version *bien reçu*. Instead of saying well received, we say receipt acknowledged.

III.7 Conclusion

In this section, we tried to investigate the different types of French interference in English style of writing in a limited number of administration documents, even though there are many more in Algeria in order to have a clear view on the causes of French interference and the suitable strategies used to solve untranslatability issue in the administration documents particularly in terms of the terminology. Based on the analysis of the patterns we may conclude that the francophone nomenclature jargons pose a stumbling block to the translators, notably if they have lack of knowledge or due to the generalization; they may succeed in using borrowing, or may even fail to coin an appropriate equivalent. Therefore, the understanding of the context

should be first, then looking for the equivalent in the target text with regards to the culture of the target text then, the rendering from the source text into the target text should always be accurate to avoid the overlaps by using especially direct techniques of translation not to mention taking into account English style of writing.

CONCLUSION

In Algeria, the French language has had a strong influence for many years. It is used in education, government, and many companies—especially in fields like oil and gas. Due to this long history, many Algerians speak both French and Arabic in daily life. When they try to use English, they often mix it with French, sometimes without knowing it. This makes their English sound strange or incorrect, especially in written texts.

As known as, translation is tool of communication; it plays a vital role in business world. The translating of administration documents is very complex due to specialized terminology, sufficient knowledge of linguistic system of the source and target text, and the need of accuracy.

The main objective to this study was to investigate the impact of French as first language in Algeria in the quality of the translation of business and administrative documentation in Algeria and to contribute in way or another in enhancement of the quality of translating of some evidences taken form miscellaneous Algerian administrations notably the universities.

The first chapter describes and outlines the theoretical framework related to the main topic, including historical background of French language in the Algerian administration, identifying different types of interference, which are found in translated administrative documents, and mentioning the sources of the errors due to the French interference.

The interference in translation classified into main types such as lexical, grammatical, syntactical, linguistic, and semantic. The morphological interference pertains to the influence of one language on another in terms of word formation and structure. Therefore, the lexical interference occurs when the vocabulary of one language influences the use of another, and the

semantic interference arises from differences in how languages convey meaning. Additionally, syntactic interference means the second language syntax affected by first language.

The French interference occurs when the translator translate their French concept into English or when borrow some words or grammatical structure from their mother tongue or from their first language (French) without adequately paying attention to the grammar rules of the TT.

The second chapter focus on the standards of good quality of translation, where the translation of administrative documents demands clarity, precision, and accuracy. Additionally, translation of official administrative or business documents necessitates not only awareness to the terminology but also a clear understanding of sentence structure, grammar rules, and syntactic patterns because of the high accuracy is essential when dealing with official documents at legal level.

The contrastive analysis between French and English is conducted in the second chapter to avoid French interference during translating the administrative documents. Furthermore, in the second chapter we shed light on untranslatability in translating administrative documents. Untranslatability divided into two main types linguistic untranslatability, which happens due to the absence of lexical or syntactical alternative in the target language for a source language text, and cultural untranslatability, which occurs resulting from the cultural gap between the SL and the TL.

In the practical part, we have examined 21 patterns from miscellaneous Algerian administrative documents. The results showed that the French interference occurs due to the translator's lack of knowledge and awareness in the both language. For this regards, the administrative documents cannot be translated in correct form only if the translator has the

professional competencies in legal translation and knowledge of business jargons, terminology, and lexicology of the both languages.

Moreover, our interview with translators and some administrative staff highlighted the techniques that they used to minimize French interference when rendering the official documents. Additionally, the translators provided in our interview the main factors that enhance the translation quality which are deep comprehension of the vocabulary, grammar of the ST and TT, and syntax. Furthermore, subject-matter expertise, notably in the technical fields. In addition to, cultural awareness to ensure that the target audience fully understood the translation.

In this dissertation, we saw that many employees in companies and in administration write in English using French grammar or French-style expressions. They believe they are writing in good English, but actually, the influence of French is very clear. This kind of interference creates a new form of English that is not fully correct or professional.

This situation is not just a problem of translation—it is a deeper problem of language learning and language habits. It shows us that many Algerians did not learn English in a complete or correct way. It also shows that people are not always aware of how much French is affecting their English. This can cause confusion, misunderstandings, and even problems in communication with international partners.

To solve this issue, we need to improve English teaching in schools and universities. We also need to help workers and professionals use better English in their jobs. Companies should invest in training and professional translation services. More importantly, we need to raise awareness about language mixing. When people understand the problem, they can work to fix it.

All in all, this dissertation highlights the importance of studying how languages interact in Algeria. French, Arabic, and English all play important roles and understanding how they influence each other can help us improve communication, education, and professional work in the country. By working on this issue, Algerians can present a stronger and more professional image to the world, especially in business and international cooperation.

Recommendations

Before outlining these particular recommendations, it is crucial to consider the pivotal factors behind this research and tacking into consideration the existing circumstances, and data at hand. The following recommendations attempts to provide a course of action to effectively point out the identified needs:

1. Encourage English Language Training Companies and workers should receive proper training in real English. This will help them use correct words and grammar, not just mix French and English.
2. Hire Professional Translators For important documents, like reports or letters, it's better to use professional translators. They know how to write clearly and correctly in English.
3. Create Clear Language Policies in Companies Companies can set simple language rules. For example, they can decide when to use French and when to use English, so people don't mix the two in the wrong way.
4. Use Standard English in Administrative Texts Government offices and companies should use standard English in their documents, especially when they talk to international partners. This shows professionalism and avoids confusion.

5. **Raise Awareness About Language Mixing** many Algerians don't know they are using French structures when they speak or write in English. Schools, universities, and workplaces can help by explaining these language problems.
6. **Encourage Academic Studies on Language** use more research about how people use French and English in Algeria can help us understand the problem better. It can also help teachers and workers improve their language skills.

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<https://www.rsb.org.uk/>

Appendix

وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Kasdi Merbah University Ouargla
Faculty of Letters and
Department of Letters and



جامعة قاصدي مرباح ورقلة
كلية الآداب و اللغات

قسم الآداب و اللغة الانجليزية Languages

English Languages

2025/13 ع 1

رئيس قسم الآداب و اللغة الإنجليزية

الموضوع: تقديم التسهيلات



في إطار التعاون بين الجامعات و المؤسسات الوطنية، تقوم كلية الآداب و اللغات، بتدريب طلابها علميا و عمليا على انجاز البحوث و الدراسات الميدانية، وذلك بهدف إعدادهم و تكوينهم لخدمة قضايا البحث العلمي و تحقيق اهداف منظومة التعليم العالي في بلادنا.

و من اجل ذلك تسعدنا مشاركتكم ايانا في تحقيق هذه الاهداف و ذلك بتقديم تسهيلات للطالبة

اللقب والاسم: صقر عيسى

رقم التسجيل: 20129042078

التخصص: ترجمة

المؤسسة المستقبلة:

Halliburton/ AISIF/BJSP/Schlumberger/SONATRACH OURHOUD

أثناء تقديمها الى مؤسستكم و منحها جميع المعطيات و البيانات اللازمة التي تهمها في اعداد مذكرة الماستر بعنوان

Investigating the French interference in English style of writing in translating administrative documents in Ageria

تحت اشراف الأستاذ الدكتور: قوي جمال

نحن على يقين بانكم ستبذلون الجهد الكافي في اطار ما يسمح به القانون لتقديم التسهيلات الضرورية للطالبة و ذلك في الفترة الممتدة

من 01 جانفي 2025 الى 30 مارس 2025

تقبلوا منا فائق التقدير و الاحترام.



HALLIBURTON

Liaison Office: Sheraton Hotel B.P. 62, Staoueli - Algiers, DZ - 42000, Algeria
Tel: 213 21.37.72.40 / 213 21.37.77.77 / Fax: 213 21.37.72.48
Halliburton Camp: Route de Rhouda El Baguel, B.P. 421 - DZ - 30500, Hassi Messaoud, Algeria
Tel: 213 29.73.92.05 -09 / Fax: 213 29.73.92.38

"TITRE DE CONGE"

Name: SAGGARAISSA

Employed #: HALLIBURTON

Department: CTU Rotation system: 4X4

Departure Date: 19-03-2014

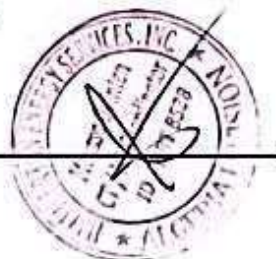
Destination: OUARGLA

Return Date: 15-04-2014

Approval Date (*): _____

Approved by:

Signature



HALLIBURTON

Travel Reimbursement Request

Date:

Employee Name: **SAGGAR AISSA**

Name of PI Dept:

Cost center: **CTU**
5006110017

Received By: Printed Name:

Signature:

Approved By: Printed Name:

Signature:



Purpose of Trip: Rotational Leave

☒

Annual Leave

☐

Mission

☐

NOTE:

- *Original receipts must be attached to support expenses
- *Titre de Congo is a must for Rotational and Annual leaves
- *Ordre de Mission is required for Missions Fund

Date	Travel From	Travel To	Mileage Calculation	Amount Due
19-Mar	HMD Base	HMD Station		
	OUARGLA			
15-Apr	OUARGLA	HMD Station		
	HMD Base			
				Total Due

Travel Approval

10:25 PM | 4.0KB/s



AUG2014 (1)



Paiement par: BANK Compte N°: POST ALGERIE Algeria Poste, Algiers, ALGERIA		Monnaie: DZD Taux de change:	
Notice of Disclaimer: It is your responsibility to protect the confidentiality of your personal information by properly logging off the Salary Statement Web site, and by promptly taking with you any personal information that could have been printed.			

Date du rapport: 24/08/2014 05:02:47

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

PAYSIP

Schlumberger

Payroll Period 01.08.2014 TO 31.08.2014 Payroll Currency DZD Monthly Salary Work Schedule 4X4 Org. Unit GSS Mud Logging DZ Algeria Personnel Area Country Algeria Cost Center Grade G07				Name and Address GIN: Field Specialist Trainee COPS Base MD2 P.O.Box 16 Hassi Messaoud	
--	--	--	--	--	--

Date	Description	Days	Earnings/Deductions		Earnings	Deductions	Year to date	
			Base	Rate				
01 Aug	Basic Salary	31.00						
01 Aug	Social Gifts							
01 Aug	ZR Field	5.00						
01 Aug	Geographical Allowance	20.00						2393.00
01 Aug	Length of Service Premium	31.00						2.00
01 Aug	Nuisance Premium	31.00						
01 Aug	Variable Income Tax	31.00						2,661.88
01 Aug	Pension	31.00						9.00
01 Aug	Net Pay							
Message:					Total Earnings	Total Deductions		

Leave Summary	Brought Forward	Current Pay Period		Carried Forward	Average Coefficient	NET PAY	NET TO CARRY OVER
		Earned	Taken				
Days Vacation							
Days Vacation (No Pay)							

Interviewee: LAHRECHE

Interviewee's company :...

Interviewer : Aissa Seggar

Date : ..05./03./2025

Topic : investigating Free
translating administrative

1* how long have you been working for this company And how much
experience do you have in the field of translation?

.....21 years (25 years in translation, having...
.....begun translation before working for this
.....company.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2* how do you ensure professionalism in your translation work ?

.....Giving an exact image of the original text.
.....
.....
.....

3* compared to other types of translation how can you explain the complexity
of administrative documents ? and what are the common challenges you face
during the translation process?

.....Documents vary in complexity but administrative
.....documents are the easiest to translate....
.....Compared to technical ones.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

4* have you ever noticed any overlap of syntactic or structural issues caused by French interference ? does it impact your translation ?

....No.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

5* do you use any techniques purposely in order to minimize French interference ? if so , what are them ?

....when translating you have to think in the.....
....language you are translating to.....
.....
.....

6* do you think work experience ^{and} professional training could be essential in dealing with language interference ?

....Yes.....
.....
.....
.....

7* from your perspective, what do think the main factors that contribute to enhance translation quality ?

....Mastery of vocabulary and diversity.....
.....

Interviewee: Souici Samir

Interviewee's company : G.A.F.T.

Interviewer : Aissa Seggar , Amel Hadji

Date : 06/10/2025

Topic : investigating French interference on English style of writing in translating administrative documents in Algeria

1* how long have you been working for this company And how much experience do you have in the field of translation?

About 15 years (working)
on request (translation)
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2* how do you ensure professionalism in your translation work ?

Actually my tasks do not include translation
However sometimes the translation was the
key to solve many issues
.....

3* compared to other types of translation how can you explain the complexity of administrative documents ? and what are the common challenges you face during the translation process?

The translation of administrative documents
is complex because it is precise and concise
and takes a long time and a huge effort
to make the content understandable and does not
have confusion or other interpretations or
explanations
.....
.....

Interviewee: ANSUR ABLEHANE

Interviewee's company : G.T.F.T.

Interviewer : Aissa Seggar , Amel Hadji

Date : 04/03/2025

Topic : investigating French interference on English style of writing in translating administrative documents in Algeria

1* how long have you been working for this company And how much experience do you have in the field of translation?

I have been working for this company
for 22 years and I am would pretty much
say I have a decent experience

2* how do you ensure professionalism in your translation work ?

I ensure professionalism by making sure that
the terminology I am using is coherent
and accurate in the sense that it is intended for

3* compared to other types of translation how can you explain the complexity of administrative documents ? and what are the common challenges you face during the translation process?

Sometimes I encounter problems such as misconceptions
of the intended meaning being translated word by
word without paying attention to the context
as a whole

4* have you ever noticed any overlap of syntactic or structural issues caused by French interference ? does it impact your translation ?

....No.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

5* do you use any techniques purposely in order to minimize French interference ? if so , what are them ?

....when translating you have to think in the.....
....language you are translating to.....
.....
.....

6* do you think work experience ^{and} professional training could be essential in dealing with language interference ?

....Yes.....
.....
.....
.....

7* from your perspective, what do think the main factors that contribute to enhance translation quality ?

....Mastery of vocabulary and diversity.....
.....

4* have you ever noticed any overlap of syntactic or structural issues caused by French interference ? does it impact your translation ?

....No.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

5* do you use any techniques purposely in order to minimize French interference ? if so , what are them ?

....when translating you have to think in the.....
....language you are translating to.....
.....
.....

6* do you think work experience ^{and} professional training could be essential in dealing with language interference ?

....Yes.....
.....
.....
.....

7* from your perspective, what do think the main factors that contribute to enhance translation quality ?

....Mastery of vocabulary and diversity.....
.....

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Le contenu de ce document est la traduction officielle et authentique de son original libellé en langue arabe. Il tient lieu de document authentique conformément à l'article 97 de l'ordonnance 95-13 du 11 Mai 1995, portant organisation et conditions d'exercice de la profession de traducteur interprète officiel.

Valable Uniquement
à l'Etranger

REPUBLIQUE ALGERIENNE DEMOCRATIQUE ET POPULAIRE
MINISTERE DE L'EDUCATION NATIONALE
OFFICE NATIONALE DES EXAMENS ET CONCOURS

DIPLOME DU BACCALAUREAT

7089/53

- Vu le décret N° 63/495 du 31 décembre 1963 portant institution du Diplôme du Baccalauréat de l'Enseignement Secondaire
- Vu le décret N° 68/46 du 08 février 1968 portant institution du Baccalauréat de l'Enseignement Technique

Le ministre de l'éducation nationale

N° : 2009710

- Vu le PV du jury de délibération de la session de : **JUIN 2003** --- Filière : **GESTION ET ECONOMIE** ---
Décernent le Diplôme du :

BACCALAUREAT DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE

Mention : **Passable**

- A. M. : [REDACTED] Né(e) le : [REDACTED] Wilaya de [REDACTED]

Caté le : **28 NOV. 2011**

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LE DIRECTEUR DE L'OFFICE NATIONAL DES
EXAMENS ET CONCOURS

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Circulaire portant en caractères arabes

MINISTRE DE L'EDUCATION NATIONALE OFFICE NATIONAL DES
EXAMENS ET CONCOURS

ALGER le : **27 Septembre 2009**

*8 * ما هي الحالات التي تستوجب منكم ترجمة الوثائق الادارية (اعلانات. ملفات. عقود. وثائق
(الخ)

.....
.....
.....

*9 ما هي التحديات التي تواجهها أثناء ترجمة الوثائق الادارية في ظل تعامل الادارة الجزائرية باللغة العربية و تعامل مع الشركة الزيون سوناطراك مثلا ؟

.....
.....
.....

Copy of pay slip FR / EN.

Copy of contract FR/EN.

Copy of titre de conge FR/EN.

Copy of attestation de travail FR/EN.

Copy of attestation de stage FR/EN.

Copy of notifications (les notes administrative)

Copy of order de mission

Copy of emails with costumer le client / third party .

FR ----- EN

Rappel --- ...^{Arrears} Les œuvres sociales --- ^{Social welfare}
Prime de travail poste --- ^{Position allowance} Feuille de route --- ^{Work plan}
Prime de nuisance --- ^{Nuisance allowance} Permis de circuler --- ^{Movement permit}
Titre de conge --- ^{Leave Permit} Order de mission --- ^{Mission Order}
PV d installation --- Demande de mutation --- ^{transfer request}
Accident de travail ---
On Job accident



Schlumberger Oilfield Services NAG
Base MD1 BP76
Kass-Meknessed
Tel. 213-29-730902/07
Fax. 213-29-737045

Schlumberger

ORDRE DE MISSION

Full Name: Boudjema BENZOUKH
Position: Mud Logging Analyst
Destination: Ndjamina | TCHAD.
Purpose: Technical Intervention for Schlumberger Unit
Departure date: 27 April 2018
Return date: 31 July 2018
Product line: D&M – GSS " MUDLOGGING "

Mohamed Reda Ladja
D&M-GSS Operation Support Engineer
Compagnie

