

Specialised Translation

We can distinguish different types of translation according to the principles underlying the classification of translations

1. **According to the form of expression of the message we can** distinguish:

- Written translation;
- Oral translation or interpretation of conferences (consecutive, simultaneous).

1.1.Oral Translation

The consecutive translation is done orally when the interpreter intervenes alternately after the speaker. It operates on regular sound sequences expressing well-defined ideas. Interpretation takes place after the speaker has spoken. Sitting among the participants, the interpreter listens to the intervention and retransmits it, at the end, in another language, usually with the help of notes.

Simultaneous translation is done synchronously when the speaker is speaking. It can only be done in places specially designed for it, being equipped with technologies suitable for this activity (a booth, headsets, microphones, a control station).

The interpreter works in a soundproof booth, with at least one colleague. In the room, the speaker uses a microphone; the interpreter receives the sound through a headset and renders the message almost instantly through a microphone. Each participant selects the channel corresponding to the language in which he wishes to listen to the interpretation.

1.2. Written Translation

Written translation includes written texts of all kinds. The translator transfers a text from one language to another language under favourable conditions. He can consult other translators and specialists on the topic to be translated, and use dictionaries, encyclopaedias, etc. It often happens that the translator corrects and improves his written translation before the final version. But that doesn't mean that written translation is simple and easy intellectual work. The author of the original text also benefits from all these favourable conditions. Of course, the author of the original text does not use the dictionary and the encyclopaedia as often as the

translator does; it is the author himself who forms the original text in his thought and the translator must interpret this thought clearly and accurately. Unlike the creativity of the author of the original texts, the creativity of the translator is not the same in different kinds of written translations. This is why we distinguish two main types of written translation: Literary translation or the translation of the literary text and the non-literary translation.

2. According to language, we can distinguish:

- Version - translation into the mother tongue (translation from foreign language to native language);
- Theme - translation into the foreign language (retroversion: translation from native language to foreign one).

3. According to the degree of respect for the meaning of the original message, we can distinguish:

According to Larson, there are two kinds of translation, **form-based translation** that follows the form and the grammatical structure of the source text, it is known as literal translation. While **meaning-based translation** or idiomatic translation is a translation that focuses on giving the same meaning from the source language to target language apart of the sentence form.

3.1. Literal translation

Literal translation is a method to render the text from one language to another by following closely the form of the source language. Definitely different from mechanical translation (word for word translation), literal translation shall provide fluent and accurate translation that is easily comprehended by the readers of the target language.

3.2. Free translation

Free translation is a method to deliver the intended meaning of the source text without paying attention to details such as syntax and style of the original text. Free translation is suitable in case the translation is difficult to be understood or accepted by readers or the translation does not seem as attractive or powerful as the original text by approach of literal translation.

4. According to text genre, we can distinguish:

University of Mohammed Boudiaf – Msila
Faculty of letters and languages
Department of English
Module: Methodology of Specialized Translation
Level Master 2
Lecturer Dr. ABADOU

- Literary translation or rather the translation of literary works
- Specialized or terminological translation

4.1. **Literary Translation** is the translation of literature that comprises the world of the mind and the imagination; literature is (a) poetry, which covers lyrical, dramatic and epic poetry; (b) fiction, which covers short stories and novels; and (c) drama, which covers (1) tragedy, plays about life and death, (2) comedy, plays about normal life, and (3) farce, plays that exaggerate the broad humour of life. It derives from the realm of word dictionaries, the general lower case words. Literature is written both to be spoken and 'sonorised', i.e. read out to oneself and consciously heard in the ear, in natural speech-rhythms, with a word-order that only deviates in order to foreground (emphasise) or 'background' (understate) a segment of a text.

Since literary translation is regarded as an art, it must reflect the imaginative, intellectual and intuitive writing of the author. However, it is claimed that literary translation cannot be expected to be too faithful or too free from the original. If the translation is too faithful, it suffers in readability and aesthetic appeal, and if it is too free, it ceases to be translation at all and becomes adaptation. Moreover, a creative translator is one that does not destroy the identity of the original; he does not produce something that sounds different from other works of art in the receptor's language.

Literary translation is regarded as one of the main ways of communication across cultures. It requires various characteristics that the translator has to pay attention to, reflecting all the source text literary features such as, sound effects, morphophonemic selection of words, figures of speech and style. Belhaag summarizes these features as following:

- Expressive, connotative and symbolic
- Focusing on both form and content
- Subjective
- Allowing multiple interpretation
- Timeless and universal
- Using special services to 'heighten' communicative effect

University of Mohammed Boudiaf – Msila
Faculty of letters and languages
Department of English
Module: Methodology of Specialized Translation
Level Master 2
Lecturer Dr. ABADOU

- Tendency to deviate from the language norms.

4.2.Non-literary (specialised) Translation: or the translation of professional texts, unlike literary translation, concerns the translation of specialized texts belonging to technical fields. The translation of technical texts concerns documents such as manuals, minutes, financial reports, and other documents intended for a limited audience (that is directly affected by the document) and often requires specialized knowledge in a particular field.

4.2.1. Translation of Medical Texts

Medical translation concerns a number of subject areas, including pharmacology, medical rescue system, surgery, obstetrics, paediatrics, psychiatry, internal medicine, oncology, cardiology and other fields of specialty, as well as other disciplines, such as law or administration. Translation is a crucial factor in disseminating knowledge and new discoveries in the medical field globally. Medical translation does not concern a single genre or a homogenous discourse. The translated texts include popularizations, such as textbooks for medical students, popular science book on medicine, but also research papers, conference proceedings, case studies, case histories, discharge summaries, reports and relatively simple texts for patients: information leaflets, consent forms, brochures.

Medical texts are very different in nature and can adopt countless forms: prescriptions, product inserts, instructions for use of medical devices, clinical trial protocols, papers in medical journals, publicity ads of OTC drugs, informed consents for patients, medical records, specialized textbooks, *software* and installation guides for hospital equipment, patents, and so on. The tone and style used in each case are different depending on the text type and the audience it addresses. The style used in a television for a painkiller will not be the same as the style used in the package insert for the very same analgesic; similarly, the tone used in the informed consent form intended for the patients participating in a clinical trial will not be the same as the tone used in the protocol of the same clinical trial, this time intended for healthcare professionals.

In spite of the different kinds of texts, the three main common features of medical writing — and, by extension, medical translation— are veracity, accuracy and clarity. Medical texts present extremely specialized subjects with the only aim of informing, and this is why they

University of Mohammed Boudiaf – Msila
Faculty of letters and languages
Department of English
Module: Methodology of Specialized Translation
Level Master 2
Lecturer Dr. ABADOU

must be impersonal, objective and clear. These texts use the so called «scientific language», in which there is no room for feelings or personal opinions, and which are characterized by a total absence of subjectivity and connotation. As science requires extreme objectivity, scientific texts must use a language that avoids any possible ambiguity.

4.2.2. Translation of Legal Texts

Legal translation is the translation of documents that regulate legal relationships. It involves translation of legal documents necessary for bringing various types of international relations into practice as well as translation of legal texts for the sake of exchanging information and experience among law specialists of different countries. This type of translation is considered to be one of the most difficult as it does not only require for the translator to have sound language skills, he/she also needs to have excellent knowledge in law, various legislations and international standards. For this reason it is necessary for the translated text to be adequate from the legal point of view in order to attain a precise and professional result.⁸ Translation of legal documents includes such spheres of jurisprudence as constitutional, administrative, civil, and commercial, tax, criminal, international law as well as other types of legal relationships.

The specific character of legal relationships lies in the fact that any error or impreciseness in the documents can cause serious legal consequences. An innocent typing error or a minor inadequacy can have an effect of, say, non-registration of a transaction and also may not preclude the possibility of property damages and claims lodged at court. For this reason, translation of legal documents requires certain qualification - legal translations are performed by professional translators who have either substantial work experience in the sphere or additional education in law.

- What makes legal translation different?

It is often said that legal translation is difficult and complex. In essence, the nature of law and legal language contributes to the complexity and difficulty in legal translation. This is compounded by complications arising from crossing two languages and legal systems in translation. Accordingly, sources of legal translation difficulty include the systemic differences in law, linguistic as well as cultural differences. All these are closely related.

Law and legal language are system bound, that is, they reflect the history, evolution and culture, and above all, the law of a specific legal system. Each society has different cultural, social and linguistic structures developed separately according to its own conditioning. Legal concepts, legal norms and application of laws differ in each individual society reflecting the differences in that society. Legal translation involves translation from one legal system into another. 9

Linguistic difficulties also arise in translation from the differences found in the different legal cultures and legal systems. Each legal language is the product of a special history and culture. A basic linguistic difficulty in legal translation is the absence of equivalent terminology across different languages. This requires constant comparison between the legal systems of the source language and the target language. In terms of legal style, legal language is a highly specialised language use with its own style.

4.2.3. Translation of Economic and Financial Texts

Economic translation is an interdisciplinary area of research and professional practice that draws chiefly on translation studies (TS), economics, linguistics and communication studies. It is related to economics and underlying overlapping concepts – business, economy, trade and commerce – that lend their name to it. It is an academic discipline that tends to research formal and informal communication within business organisations and with the outside world, with the practical goal of improving its effectiveness and efficiency.

Economic translation is a multistage complex process of cross cultural bilingual communication. It is a process of rendering written texts of different functional styles and genres with a high degree of equivalence under sufficient time circumstances. Besides the peculiarities inherent in translation, economic translation has its own specificity. It is an interdisciplinary area of research and professional practice; it covers various areas of activity: business, economy, trade and commerce. It is regarded as business translation, commercial translation, financial translation and economic translation. Analysis shows, business translation is more frequently used than others. This is due to the fact that translator's activity is closely connected with rendering business papers such as contracts, agreements, financial reports and invoices, as well as different types of correspondence (informative letters and advertising letters). It should be taken into account that the term "economic translation" is

much wider. It implies the process of rendering texts in official business style (commercial documents and correspondence), newspaper style (newspaper articles) and scientific style (reports, articles and monographs).

Types of documents:

- Financial press releases.
- Balance sheets, income statements, business plans.
- Operations notes, issue of shares.
- Financial products, documentation and financial product sheets.
- Minutes of meetings, general assemblies, management reports...

Practice

Task one: Arabic – English translation

Question: translate the following texts into English

النص الأول:

من بيان وزاري

إن بلدنا يجتاز أزمة من العبث أن نحاول سترها. و ثمة حركة في الرأي العام من جراء الركود الاقتصادي المتفاقم. وبعض الأشخاص لا يترددون في اتهام نظام الدولة نفسه بإحداث ذلك الضيق. فعليكم أيها السادة أن تُقيموا البرهان اليوم على براءة هذا النظام. و على مجلسكم الذي لا مندوحة عن استمرار معاونته في تطبيق الإصلاح المطلوب في برنامجنا أن يَؤْمِنَ سبيل النهضة التي تنتظرها البلاد. و لو كانت الحكومة الحاضرة لا تعتقد اعتقادا وطيدا أنه يمكن النجاح في إجراء الإصلاح، و لو لم يكن لها إيمان راسخ بمستقبل الوطن، لما رضيت بتحمل العبء الذي وُضِعَ على عاتقها في ظروف حرجة دقيقة. ثم لو كان الأمر منحصرًا في مجازفة لا تضمن نتائجها، لما وقفت أمام مجلسكم لتضعه تجاه مسؤوليته.

النص الثاني:

أعمال لجنة التحقيق في قضايا الكسب غير المشروع

تواصل لجنة التحقيق في الإثراء غير المشروع التي شكّلها السيد رئيس الجمهورية بموجب المرسوم التشريعي رقم 60 و أعلن عنها في خطابه أمام مجلس الشعب، بنشاط مكثّف، التحقيق في مجموعة من القضايا المتعلقة بالكسب غير المشروع و استغلال الوظيفة و الرشوة.

و جاء في صحيفة "تشرين" أن اللجنة المذكورة قد أصدرت مذكرات توقيف بالنسبة لعدد من المتهمين في مجموعة من

القضايا التي باشرت التحقيق فيها. و قد بلغ عدد الموقوفين للتحقيق معهم في القضايا أمام لجنة التحقيق و لجان التحقيق الفرعية التي شكلتها 28 شخصا.

النص الثالث:

قرض كويتي للبحرين

منح بنك الإنماء الاقتصادي العربي بالكويت إمارة البحرين قَرْضَيْنِ بِلغ مجموعهما مليون دينار. و قد وُقِع الاتفاق الخاص بالقرضين اليوم السيد عبد الرحمان العتيقي، وزير المالية و البترول الكويتي ، و رئيس مجلس إدارة الصندوق الكويتي للتنمية الاقتصادية العربية، و السيد يوسف أحمد الشراوي، رئيس مصلحة التنمية في البحرين. و سيستخدم القرض الأول ، البالغة قيمته خمسمائة ألف دينار، في تنمية المطاحن بالبحرين، و قد أُعطي لمدة 12 سنة بفائدة 3.5 بالمائة، و سيسدد على 30 قسطا اعتبارا من تموز (يوليو) 1973. و سيستخدم القرض الثاني و قدره نصف مليون دينار في تمويل لإقامة جسر بين "المنامة" عاصمة البحرين و مدينة "المحرق"، و هو مشروع بدأ العمل فيه سنة 1967. و سيتم تسديد هذا القرض على 24 قسطا نصف سنوي لمدة 15 سنة اعتبارا من كانون الثاني (يناير) 1974 و بفائدة 2.5 بالمائة.

النص الرابع:

تسطير ضبوط تموينية

صَرَح معاون مدير التموين و التجارة الداخلية بأنه تمَّ أمس تسطير سبعة عشر ضبط مخالفة بعدم الإعلان عن الأسعار و البيع بزيادة عن التسعيرة، و قد أُحيلت هذه الضبوط إلى القضاء العسكري. كما أُخذت خمس عشرة عينة من الخبز و الحليب للاشتباه فيها و أُحيلت إلى المخبر التمويني لتحليلها و معرفة ما إذا كانت مغشوشة لإحالة أصحابها إلى القضاء. و أضافت أن الرقابة التموينية قد تُشددت على الأسواق للقضاء على الغش و التلاعب بالأسعار و قمع الاحتكار الذي يهدف ممارسوه إلى استغلال المواطنين.

النص الخامس:

القانون الدستوري

الحرية الشخصية حق طبيعي و هي مصونة لا تمس، و فيما عدا حالة التلبس، لا يجوز القبض على أحد أو تفتيشه أو حبسه أو تقييد حريته بأي قيد أو منعه من التنقل إلا بأمر تستلزمه ضرورة التحقيق و صيانة أمن المجتمع، و يصدر هذا الامر من القاضي المختص أو النيابة العامة ، و ذلك وفقا لأحكام القانون.

عقود التأمين

عقد التأمين هو عملية يحصل بمقتضاها أحد الطرفين ، و هو المستأمن، نظير مقابل يدفعه و هو القسط، على تعهد الطرف الآخر و هو المؤمن بدفع مبلغ لصالح المستأمن له أو للغير عند تحقق خطر معين، و يتحمل المؤمن على عاتقه مجموعة من المخاطر و تجري المناقصة بينهما وفقا لقوانين الإحصاء.

العقد و الاتفاق

العقد هو مجمل الالتزام القانوني الذي ينشأ عن اتفاق الأطراف وفقا للقانون التجاري الواحد و أية قوانين ملحقة له واجبة التطبيق. الاتفاق هو معاملة بين الأطراف في الواقع يستدل عليها من لغة التعامل بينهم أو من الحالات الأخرى بما في ذلك سياق المعاملات القائمة أو سياق المعاملات السابقة أو سياق العادات التجارية على النحو المنصوص عليه.

University of Mohammed Boudiaf – Msila
Faculty of letters and languages
Department of English
Module: Methodology of Specialized Translation
Level Master 2
Lecturer Dr. ABADOU

Task 02: French-English translation

Text 01:

Plus de 40 millions de personnes sont infectées par le virus de sida dans le monde, et on estime que chaque heure qui s'écoule apporte 600 nouveaux cas d'infection par le VIH(1). Les pays les plus touchés par l'épidémie sont ceux en développement qui ont peu accès aux traitements antirétroviraux. Et plus de son impact sur la santé et l'avenir des personnes, le sida devient un frein majeur au développement dans de nombreux pays d'Afrique sub-saharienne. Dans certaines régions, près de 30% des femmes enceintes consultant dans des maternités sont affectées par le VIH. L'épidémie s'accroît aussi rapidement en Asie, où les pays les plus touchés sont L'Inde et la Thaïlande.

Le vaccin est le seul moyen possible pour parvenir à enrayer l'épidémie. La recherche d'un vaccin préventif contre le sida est une priorité.

De nombreuses équipes dans le monde sont engagées depuis le milieu des années quatre-vingt dans la recherche d'un vaccin contre le sida et plusieurs pistes sont explorées, dont certaines sont aujourd'hui prometteuses. La participation de la France à la recherche d'un vaccin contre le sida est plus importante au monde après celle des États-Unis. L'ANRS(2) est l'organisme public français qui organise et finance cette recherche. Aujourd'hui, nous franchissons une nouvelle étape. Nous lançons de nouveaux essais de

University of Mohammed Boudiaf – Msila
Faculty of letters and languages
Department of English
Module: Methodology of Specialized Translation
Level Master 2
Lecturer Dr. ABADOU

vaccins dont le premier débutera au premier semestre 2007. pour les mener, nous avons besoin de votre concours.

En répondant à l'opération 'volontaires pour un vaccin', l'ANRS vous invite à rejoindre les 724 personnes qui sont engagées dans le réseau des 'volontaires' de l'ANRS. Plus que jamais, pour réussir, la mobilisation de tous est indispensable : les scientifiques, les médecins et les volontaires du réseau. Tous ensemble il faut y croire.

Pr. Jean-François Delfraissy, Directeur de l'ANRS. 2006

- (1) VIH : Virus de l'immunodéficience humaine
- (2) ANRS : Agence Nationale de Recherche sur le Sida

Text 2 :
Le Monde Diplomatique
Mercredi 3 octobre 2007

EADS, délit d'initié?

Selon le Figaro du 03 octobre, l'autorité des marchés financiers (AMF) vient de transmettre au parquet de Paris une « note préliminaire » concluant que les principaux dirigeants du groupe European Aeronautic Defense and Space (EADS) auraient commis un délit d'initiés massif entre novembre 2005 et mars 2006. Tout l'état-major du groupe serait impliqué, y compris les deux gros actionnaires d'EADS que sont MM. Arnaud Lagardère, patron du groupe Lagardère, et Manfred Bischoff, patron de Daimler Chrysler.

En mars 2006, quelques jours après des prévisions de retard à la livraison d'avion Airbus, le ministère des finances, alors occupé par M. Thierry Breton, autorisa Daimler Chrysler et Lagardère à vendre leurs titres. L'action s'échangeait entre 31 et 35 euros. Le 14 juin 2006, le titre, qui avait déjà perdu 4% le 05 avril, chutait de 26%, ne valant plus que 18,73 euros. La bonne affaire pour MM. Lagardère, Bischoff et leurs amis fut beaucoup moins bonne pour les États allemand et français qui, indirectement, ont hérité des actions dévaluées... M. Breton, qui a souvent protesté contre les gâchis d'argent public et le président Nicolas Sarkozy, qui n'a cessé de fustiger les « patrons voyous » et de réclamer qu'on travaille plus

University of Mohammed Boudiaf – Msila
Faculty of letters and languages
Department of English
Module: Methodology of Specialized Translation
Level Master 2
Lecturer Dr. ABADOU

pour gagner plus, ne manqueront certainement pas, si les accusations portées par l'AMF sont confirmées, de faire savoir ce qu'ils pensent du comportement de leur « ami » Arnaud Lagardère.

Quant aux médias qui appartiennent au groupe Lagardère (1)(Paris Match, Le Journal du dimanche, Europe1, etc.), ils vont assurément donner de nouvelles preuves de leur indépendance en se montrant aussi prompte à enquêter et à dénoncer cette fraude de grande ampleur qu'ils le sont à pourfendre les « faux malades » et les « faux chômeurs ».

(1) Le figaro n'appartient pas au groupe Lagardère, mais au groupe présidé par un autre fabricant d'aéronautique, M. Serge Dassault.

Text 03 :

Le succès des cafés où l'on discute

Paris, 18h 30. Au premier étage d'un café du XI^{ème} arrondissement, un petit groupe de gens s'installe autour des tables. Certaines personnes se connaissent, d'autres non, mais tous se disent bonjour chaleureusement. Elles sont de tous les âges, de tous les milieux : trois femmes élégantes, deux jeunes, des hommes de cinquante ans et quelques retraités... ce soir comme chaque semaine, le bistrot est réservé aux participants d'une réunion un peu particulière.

Au début, il y a déjà dix ans, personne n'y croyait vraiment. Accueillir des gens dans un café, pour parler de littérature, de politique, de philosophie ou simplement des petits soucis de la vie quotidienne, l'idée semblait tellement bizarre! Et pourtant, aujourd'hui, ces rendez-vous sont devenus célèbres et de plus en plus de Parisiens participent à ses réunions. Autour d'un verre, chaque personne présente ses idées et écoute celles des autres. Un animateur est choisi parmi tous et c'est lui qui organise la discussion. « à quoi set la culture? », « qu'est –ce

University of Mohammed Boudiaf – Msila
Faculty of letters and languages
Department of English
Module: Methodology of Specialized Translation
Level Master 2
Lecturer Dr. ABADOU

qu'éduquer? », « comment mieux vivre une période de chômage? », etc. tous ces thèmes attirent une clientèle nombreuse.

Devant le succès de ces cafés où l'on discute, certains patrons ont eu l'idée de créer d'autres lieux, d'un style un peu différent, mais en gardant la même ambiance de convivialité. Samedi prochain, par exemple, le café Zanzibar devrait ouvrir ses portes dans le XX^{ème} arrondissement : chacun pourra y parler de ses problèmes en demandant conseil à un médecin. Moins sérieux mais aussi utile, le Bricolo Café vous permet d'apprendre à bricoler. Deux fois par jour, à 12h30 et 16h00, un vendeur très aimable vient vous montrer comment changer les fenêtres de votre appartement, refaire les peintures, etc. grâce à ces petits cours, le bricolage n'aura plus de secret pour vous!

Et de semaine en semaine, de café en café, les gens se cherchent et se retrouvent. Le café, lieu de rencontres et de discussion, devient alors un lieu de vie indispensable.

Infos Matin, 27 mars 2003

References

Peter Newmark, 'Non-literary in the Light of Literary Translation', *The Journal of Specialised Translation*. (Issue 1 January 2004), University of Surrey

Houaria Chaal, 'literary translation difficulties: cultural barriers, literary translation from translation to creativity', *Series: knowledge*

Karwacka Wioleta, *Medical Translation*, Ł. Bogucki, S. Goźdz-Roszkowski, P. Stalmaszczyk (eds.)
Ways to Translation (Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, 2015), 271-298.

Cristina Ponte, *Quality Controller at Nóvalo, An introduction to medical translation*,
<https://novalo.com/fr/introduction-medical-translation/> 10.10.2014

Deborah Cao, *Legal Translation* (Griffith University),
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/275330987>, January 2010

University of Mohammed Boudiaf – Msila
Faculty of letters and languages
Department of English
Module: Methodology of Specialized Translation
Level Master 2
Lecturer Dr. ABADOU

Catherine Nickerson, *Business communication*, In. V. Bhatia & S. Bremner (Eds.), (London: The
Routledge handbook of language and professional communication, 2014), 50–67