An Assessment Of Translating Abstracts In Administrative And Economic Researches

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A B S T R A C T

This research deals with the problems of translating a number of administrative and economic abstracts taken from the conference of the collage of Administration and Economics that was held in the college. The use of an nonequivalent vocabulary in the translation of these texts and their impact on the intended meaning (translated text). Where the hypothesis is that there is no equivalent in the use of scientific terms (administrative and economic). And there are problems on the semantic and syntactic levels in the translation and transfer of scientific terms at the level of the word and sentence. The research aims to show these linguistic errors at the semantic and syntactic levels of word and sentence in the translation of these abstracts from Arabic to Englishnd recognize these errors. The researcher's assessment of the translation of these abstracts is based on House's model of translation quality assessment according to the type of data chosen (the technical and scientific terms) which depends on the notion of "equivalence", the equivalence relation equals the relation between the original text (ST) and its translation. The analysis of this research also refers to what information is being conveyed and what the relationship is between sender And   and receiver. The research concludes that most of thesetranslations were inappropriate and did not match the original text. There is no equivalence in word level and sentence level.Scientific and technical terms (administrative and economic) have been translated literally. A situation that affects the general meaning of these abstracts and gives them a different and literal meaning of the word in the sentence or text used. Hence there is a loss of meaning of these abstracts.© 2019 JTUH, College of Education for Human Sciences, Tikrit University

تقييم ترجمة لملخصات البحوث الإدارية والاقتصادية

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الخلاصة:

تتناول هذه الدراسة مشكلة ترجمة عدد من الملخصات الإدارية والاقتصادية المأخوذة من مؤتمر

كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد الذي عقد في الكلية. وتهدف الدراسة إلى إظهار الأخطاء اللغوية على المستوى الدلالي والنحوي وعلى مستوى الكلمة والجملة في ترجمة هذه الملخصات من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الانكليزية، والتعرف على هذه الأخطاء. وتقوم الفرضية على انه لايوجد " تكافؤ" في استخدام المصطلحات العلمية (الإدارية والاقتصادية)، وهنالك مشاكل (دلالية و بناء الجملة) في ترجمة ونقل المصطلحات العلمية على مستوى الكلمة والجملة. ويعتمد تقييمنا لترجمة هذه الملخصات إلى نموذج جوليان هاوس في تقييم جودة الترجمة على مفهوم "التكافؤ" الذي يعادل علاقة التكافؤ بين النص الأصلي (ST) وترجمته، وفقًا لنوع البيانات المختارة (المصطلحات التقنية والعلمية) التي تربط السمات اللغوية بسياق النص الأصلي (المصدر) وترجمته إلى النص الهدف.

وخلصت الدراسة إلى أن معظم هذه الترجمات المستخدمة كانت غير ملائمة وغير متطابقة مع النص الأصلي. ولا يوجد تكافؤ في مستوى الكلمة ومستوى الجملة. وتمت ترجمة المصطلحات العلمية والتقنية (الإدارية والاقتصادية) حرفيًا. وهي حالة تؤثر على المعنى العام لهذه الملخصات وإعطائها معنى حرفي للكلمة في الجملة أو النص المستخدم. وبالتالي هنالك خسارة وفقدان في معنى هذه الملخصات.

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1- Statement of the Problem

The quality of translation is the heart of any theory of translation, the crucial question of the nature of the translation or the relationship between a source text and its translation. The translation equivalence affects the meaning and structure of the technical and scientific terms.

The two levels under consideration are not separated; instead, a great overlap occurs between them. The problems are: the semantic and syntactic system of Arabic which is more complex and differs from that of English. This creates many obstacles in the process of translating. The comparative study of theses abstracts in Arabic and English is very beneficial since it reveals the point of resemblance and difference between the two languages with respect to this linguistic area.

2- Aims of the study

The aim of this study is to identify, describe, explain, and discuss some of the errors made by the researches in the abstracts.

1- The assessment of the quality of the translation, highlighting mismatches or errors of the source language and target language. This analysis is through lexical, syntactic and textual means.

2- Highlighting the previous theoretical studies in the field of translation theories and their models. Any of these models is consistence with the study presented, especially the question of equivalence in technical and scientific texts. (equivalence of terminologies).

3- Dealing with the problems encountered on the semantic and syntactic level as far as the translation of abstracts of the researches in Arabic and English is concerned.

3- Showing how the translation equivalence affects the meaning and structure of the technical and scientific words (terms) of these abstracts.

4- Check whether the term has any word in the target language that can predict the meaning of the same in the source language.

5- Proposing alternative translation for the technical and scientific terms under discussion if the renderings do not coincide with the linguistic functions of the given data.

7- Identifying through the analysis on the validity of the hypotheses of the study.

3- Hypotheses of the study

The study seeks to prove that there is no equivalence of translation between the source language texts (terms) and the target language texts (technical and scientific terms).

1- There are problems (semantic and syntactic problems) in the translating and rendering the technical and scientific terms at the word and sentence levels.

2-There is a literal translation used in translating SL texts. No target equivalent is a perfect equivalent of a source terms.

3- An effective rendering can be given if and only if transference of meaning is used.

4-Procedure and Data Collection

The Procedure used in the current study can be summarized as follows:

1- Using Arabic texts and English texts (abstracts) as a sample of the study.

2- A theoretical framework and the previous studies of the translation theories studies and the models of translation, and using House's model in the study.

3- Analyses of the (SL texts) and their rendering are provided regarding their semantic and syntactic structure including semantic and syntactic functions in addition to types of translation by discussion.

4- Providing solutions (proposed translation) for theses texts showing which equivalent is suitable for them according to the equivalence translation

5- A thoroughly analyses of the (SL texts) and their renderings in terms of SL texts (meaning and syntax) of the word and sentence. The researcher used a proposed translation for the (TL texts).

5-Scope of the study

The core of the present study is confined to the semantic and syntactic analysis of the abstracts ordering in Arabic and English since the study aims at showing how word and the sentence ordering are realized in English from difference books of Arabic and English meaning and grammar with their rendering. They study limits itself to one-direction of translation: from Arabic into English.

6- The Model Adopted: In this study, House's (1977) model is adopted. Selecting this model fits in with the type of data chosen, (the administrative and economic abstracts). House's theory of equivalence in translation seems to be much more flexible. She relates linguistic features to the context of both source and target text. This data is unique in terms of word level and sentence level, the meaning and structure of the words and sentences. Concentration here is going to be on the level of meaning rather than on the other levels of language. Since House used the notion of equivalence in her model, it seems to be the most suitable model to adopt in analyzing the data.

7- Value of the study

This work is an attempt to study the translation quality assessment and the theories of translation studies and their models according to the (SL Texts) the scientific and technical texts and their renderings into English. The study has both a theoretical and practical values to Arabic and English readers who wish to grasp these texts, the study can be a guideline for both the constructivists and translators since it specifies both the comparative semantic and syntactic aspects in Arabic and English and the most effective in ways translating these texts from Arabic into English.

Introduction:

Translation is the operation of replacing an original text (source text) with a substitute one (target text), replacing a text in one language by an equivalent text in another. It is an act through which the content of a text transferred from the source language into the target language. Hence, the translator needs to have a good knowledge of both the source and the target language. In addition to a high sensitivity as he/she should transmit the writer's intention, original thoughts and opinions in the translated version as precisely and faithfully as possible.

1. Definition of Translation:

Translation is a form of communication and that is the reason it is very important to establish equivalence between the source text and the target text. Nida defines translation as "reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." (Nida, 1982, 12).

According to (Darwish, 2001) "translation is a central issue in the translation profession and one of the most controversial topics in translation studies today". Translation quality is the direct result of the translation process, therefore the translator is the principal actor in the translation process then the translator competence. However, translation researchers and educator have treated the quality of the translation product, the translation process and the translator competence as separate entities. Business translation is the expression of the meaning of a word or text in a foreign language for communication in administration and economics. Some people figure that the analysis of business translation needs should be decided by the translators. The requirements that should be available in a translator of scientific and technical texts or terms namely good scientific knowledge and elaborate linguistic knowledge (Ibid.).

The selection of a translator should be based on the idea of the availability of both linguistic knowledge, in order to have material that are syntactically proper and acceptable, and scientific knowledge as scientific facts need to be rendered into a different language.

House (1976) defines translation as the process of preservation of meaning across two languages. She introduces three types of meaning (semantic, pragmatic, and textual).

2. Types of Translation

The world of translation is a vast and varied one. There are different translation techniques, and eight different translation services types, including technical translation.

2.1. Technical Translation

The term "technical translation" can be understood in two ways:

1- In its broadest sense, it is about translating user manuals, instructions leaflets, administrative terms, financial reports, medical translation and internal notes in general, and so on. These documents share the distinction of being for a specific and limited target audience and usually have a limited shelf-life.

2- In its most limited sense, technical translation refers to "technical" documentation such as engineering, IT, electronics, mechanics, and industrial texts in general. Technical translation requires a knowledge of specialized terminology used in the sector originating the text.

2.2 Scientific Translation

It is a sub-group of technical translation, as its name indicates, scientific translation deals with documents in the domain of science: articles, theses, papers, congress booklets, presentations, study reports, etc.

(www.culturesconnection.com)

In scientific work, subject matter over style of the linguistic medium, which aims at expressing fact, experiments, hypotheses, etc. The reader of scientific works like the administrative and economic differs from the reader of other works. The reader of scientific works seeks after the information it contains, it means that is required in fact is of the verbal accuracy and lucidity of the expression that is applicable to the translator's language. The translator of scientific text has to possess knowledge of subject matter that undertakes to translate. The words in scientific terms are usually used with a precise signification, well-defined meaning which is not ambiguous, and the scientific vocabulary is specialized. The scientific works do not lose much of its content or may be lose very little. There is a gap between the scientific standards of both languages, the translation will not be straightforward one because of the lack of technical terminology, the grammatical rules of the other language.

Scientific texts depend mainly on the content and aim at conveying information to the reader. The content is expressed has a minor importance. The meaning of the texts consists basically of sense and reference. The main difficulty is of terminology, this can a serious problem. In the scientific language, there are two misconception:- one related to the linguistic nature of a scientific term (the translator must be looking for "an exact" English equivalent of Arabic term or replacing a well-established term by a new one, and the other concerning the nature of the language itself. In translating scientific terms the translator is required to search thoroughly the vocabulary of the language before he is allowed to coin a new term. It is hardly necessary to state that the main characteristic of a scientific term is that should have only one sense. Synonymy in scientific terms is misleading and results in confusion, no two terms should mean the same thing or refer to the same object. (Aziz & Lataiwish; 2000:102-4).

In learning the scientific language, translators need to learn not only a specialized vocabulary but how words go together and when to use this way of communicating.

According to (Darwish, 2001: 2) he states that every ten to fifteen years, the world experiences an upsurge in translation activity. In the last decade or so however, there has been a marked increase in the demand for translation and interpreting services correlating to four major changes and event in the business world namely, internationalization, ISO certification, the millennium bug and more recently globalization. Translation must happen more quickly, at lower cost and more efficiently, but without any loss of quality (Ibid.)

Ilyas (1989: 109) who describes the nature of scientific texts as follows:

" In scientific works, subject-matter takes priority over the style of the linguistic medium which aims at expressing facts, experiments, hypothesis, etc. The reader of such scientific works does not read it for any sensuous pleasure which a reader of literary work usually seeks, but he is after the information it contains. All that is required in fact is that of verbal accuracy and lucidity of expression. This is applicable to the translator's language as well. Scientific words differ from ordinary and literary words since they do not accumulate emotional associations and implications. This explains why the translation of a scientific work is supposed to be more direct, freer from alternatives, and much less artistic than the other kinds of prose. The language of scientific and technical language is characterized by impersonal style, simpler syntax, use of acronyms, and clarity".

Scientific and technical translation has always played a pivotal role in disseminating knowledge. Nowadays, the domain of science and technology is the main area of translation work. Nevertheless, there is still a discrepancy between the growing need for high-quality technical translations and the short supply of competent technical translators to produce them, a situation which may be due in part to the recent neglect of the equivalence concept in the theoretical/descriptive and applied branches of translation studies (TS) (Krein-Kühle, 2003: 18)

Technical translation is concerned with translating content related to a specific field, subject, profession or business. Technical documents include user manuals, technical specifications and specialized brochure. If a technical text is not understood properly, there is no way it can be translated adequately. (Alaoui, 2015: 1)

Newmark points out to technical translation. He defines it as " one part of specialized translation, institutional translation, the area of politics, commerce, finance, government, etc., is the other (Newmark, 1988: 151). He adds that technical translation is primarily distinguished from other forms of translation by terminology, although terminology usually only makes up about 5-10years of a text. Its characteristics and grammatical features merge with order varieties of language. (Ibid)

"Scientific translation" and "technical translation" are often used interchangeably. In fact, they are quite distinct. Scientific texts deal with knowledge obtained through experimentation and observation of various phenomena, technical texts relate to the application of such knowledge.

Broadly speaking, technical translation is the translation of materials dealing with scientific and technical subjects and using the specialized terminology of the scientific or technical field involved. Technical translation is translation that requires the use of a technical translator—one with a good understanding of the subject matter and knowledge of the specialized terms (The central problem of translation practice is that of finding TL translation equivalents). We also have to emphasize that in scientific texts there will be no motive on the translator's side to create additional impressionistic or aesthetic effects beyond that of simple information transmission (Al-Hassnawi, nd.).

The central difficulty in technical translation is usually the new terminology. To translate a text you do not have to be an expert in its technology or its topic, but have to understand that text and temporarily know the vocabulary it used (Newmark,1988:152).

Shuttleworth and Moira (1997: 166) define terminology as " a term used to refer to vast bodies of specialist vocabulary which is found in the discourse relating to any technical domain".

3. What is equivalence?

Translation is a complex phenomenon which is hard to define. It helps to pass the meaning and form from one language to another and very often equivalence becomes that measure which helps to define the success of this process. A lot of specialists stress on the important role of the equivalence for the translation. The concept of equivalence can be said to hold a central position in translation studies.

A central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence. The central problem of translation practice is that of finding TL translation equivalents. (Catford 1965:21)

Mastná (2010: 30) confirms that, Baker (1992) offers fundamental and comprehensive look at the classification of equivalence. She says that "equivlance at word level is aspect of word as a unit in different languages" (for further reading see also Hatim & Mason 1990, 180).

Translation equivalence is an important concept of translation theory. Finding translation equivalents is one of the core problems of the translation process. It centers on the process interacting between the source text(ST) and the translated text (TT). The notion of equivalence is related to the preservation of "meaning" across two different lingua-cultures. In the theory of translation the term equivalence is used in its general meaning because it is hard to find absolutely identical words and notions in different languages. This study reviews questions of equivalence in translation from Arabic into English. The equivalence of a single word means that target language has no direct equivalence for word which occurs in the source text.

3.1 Types of equivalence

It is important to understand the meaning of the term equivalence. In English language it may be used as a technical term, which describes scientific notions.

Equivalence is a complex term which describes phenomena from different spheres of human knowledge in the field of translation. It first appeared in the middle of the last century and since then has become an important indicator of the translation process. Most translation theorists and researchers pay attention to the equivalence in translation, despite the fact that their opinions on this phenomenon may differ. Some specialists believe that the equivalence may be regarded as a synonyms of the translation process, others believe that the equivalence should not cause the loss of main message of the text. Despite different approaches, the equivalence is an important notion in translation process and it helps to approach the meaning and the value of the translation process in general.

Equivalence is a core concept in the theory of translation and the conceptual basis of translation quality assessment (House: 2015, 5-9). Translation scholars see equivalence as an important concept, for example Jacobson(1966) sees the importance of "equivalence in difference", Nida (1964) with his suggestions of "different kinds of equivalence", Catford (1965); House (1977, 1997, 2015); Neubert(1970, 1985); Pym (2010) suggested two basic types of equivalence: natural equivalence and directional equivalence; and Koller (1995, 2011) distinguished five frames of reference to define translation equivalence: denotative

equivalence, connotative equivalence, text-normative equivalence, pragmatic equivalence and formal-aesthetic equivalence.(Ibid)

House explains the equivalence relation. She says that the equivalence relation equals the relation between a source text (ST) and its translation text (TT), which is an important aim of linguistic-textual approaches. (House: 1997; 24)

The Analysis of the study:

The study starts at the simplest possible level to the more complex level.

One of the problematic obstacles that hinders the success and promotion of such efforts is the differences between Arabic and English language from the lexical, grammatical and structural problems and errors. The lexical problem implies the difficulty in finding an appropriate translation equivalent for the administrative and economic terms. For example: on the word level.

The correct word	Translating word (error word)	SL Arabic Words	
Entrepreneurship	leadership	الريادة	
Registration, research and borrowing	Registration, research and metaphor	تسجيل البحوث والبحث والاستعارة	
This will enrich the researchers and beneficiaries of these researches from the index	This system will sing researchers and beneficiaries of these research from the paper scout	انه سيغني الباحثين والمستفيدين من هذه البحوث عن الكشاف الورقي	
cost	expense	الكلفة	
Private banks	Civilian banks	المصارف الاهلية	
Under the IT Environment	In the IT Environment	في ظل البيئة المعلوماتية	
Directorate of the Traffic of Nineveh governorate	Directorate of the passage of Nineveh Province	مديرية مرور محافظة نينوى	
Their orientations	Their approach	توجهاتهم	
In achieving the excellence	In the pursuit of excellence	في تحقيق التميز	
External auditor	Private auditor	المدقق الخارجي	

The distribution of (55) questionnaires among the employees	The distribution of (55) documents among the employees	تم توزيع (٥٥)استمارة على الموظفين
The skillful reinforcement	The skillful construction	التعزيز المهاري
The purpose of the search is the study and evaluation the actual reality for the financial management in the sample of the research	The purpose of the search chasm study and evaluation the (a dverb actuality) for the financial management in the eyeball of Iraqi firms	الغرض من هذا البحث هو دراسة وتقييم واقع حال الادارة المالية في عينة البحث
In order to achieve the entrepreneurship in business	In order to accomplish pioneering business	لتحقيق الريادة في الاعمال
For the purpose of Accounting measurement of the human descents	For the purpose of Accounting measurement of the human assets	لاغراض القياس المحاسبي للاصول البشرية
The banks offer to their customers	In the banks offer the quests	تقدمها المصارف الى زبائنها
Because of what these trees have from the pharmaceutical and therapeutic compounds	Because of its these trees from vehicles pharmaceutical and therapeutic multiple	لما تمتلكه هذه الاشجار من مركبات دوائية وعلاجية

There are problems appear in translating the words like:
(الريادة – الاستعارة – الكشاف الورقي – الكلفة – المصارف الاهلية – في ظل البيئة – مرور محافظة – توجهاتهم – في تحقيق التميز)

The researchers of these abstracts give inappropriate and incorrect equivalence translation (meaning) for these terms that affect the whole meaning of the technical and scientific text, these terms render literally. They used a literal translation of these words (idioms). The researcher of the study presents proposals of translations (correct translation) for these terms instead of the wrong translations.

Equivalence of the texts. It is important to link a sentence to allow information to flow through the text in the preferred manner. The linear arrangement of linguistic elements (word order) plays a role in organizing massages at the text level. Thus, the researcher deals with word order (the grammatical features) and points the grammatical & structural problems imply the difficulty in finding an appropriate a correct syntactical constructions according to the S.L. texts(Arabic) for the administrative and economic abstracts. For example:

The correct sentence	Translating sentence syntactic error)	S.L. Arabic	
The presence of the <u>controlling and accounting tools</u>	The presence of <u>surveillance tools, accounting</u>	وجود <u>ادوات المراقبة والمحاسبية</u>	1
In the <u>industrial and service organizations</u>	of <u>many organizations industrial and service</u>	في <u>المنظمات الصناعية والخدمية</u>	2
Proposal model	<u>Model proposal</u>	<u>النظام المقترح</u>	3
The idea of the research depends on <u>the direct interdependence</u> between governance and <u>entrepreneurship</u> and <u>creativity</u>	The research <u>sheds light on coherence covariant</u> between the governance, <u>technology (or leadership-Reada)</u>	تعتمد فكرة البحث <u>على الترابط الطردي بين</u> الحوكمة والريادة والابداع	4
Covers all the requirements <u>of under-graduate researches of the colleges of Mosul University</u>	Covers all <u>requirement of graduation research phase ended the facilities</u> of the university of Mosul	يغطي كل <u>متطلبات بحوث التخرج للمرحلة المنتهية</u> لكليات جامعة الموصل	5
Analysis of the <u>financial performance</u>	<u>Analysis performance financial</u>	<u>تحليل الاداء المالي</u>	٦
<u>This model bases</u> on a proposal	<u>Environment model, is based</u> on a proposal	<u>يستند هذا النموذج الى مقترح</u>	٧
<u>Managerial accounting</u>	<u>Management accounting</u>	المحاسبة الادارية	٨
By using <u>some of the Statistical methods</u>	By using <u>of some statistics means</u>	باستخدام بعض <u>الاساليب الاحصائية</u>	٩
In achieving the Comprehensive Total Quality	To the <u>Realization of Comprehensive Quality Fitness</u>	في <u>تحقيق الجودة الشاملة</u>	١٠

In these sentences there is no equivalence in the use of grammatical structures. Hence, this is a loss of meaning of the (ST).

CONCLUSION

This study deals with various levels of translation equivalence including single word, grammar, text equivalence.

The researcher distinguishes between equivalence of single word since the first element to be taken into consideration by the researcher. Whereby, the researcher starts analyzing the Source Text (ST) by looking at the word as a single unit in order to find a direct (equivalent) term in the Target Text (TT). However, the single word can sometimes be assigned different meanings in different languages and

might be regarded as being a more complex unit or (morpheme). Since grammatical categories a cross language, it is evident through the analyses that grammatical rules may vary a cross languages and this may create some problems in terms of finding a direct correspondence in the (TT). Whereby, different grammatical structure in the (ST) and (TT) cause remarkable changes in the meaning is carried across.

The study concludes that most of these translations are translating literally. These are problems and obstacles in translating and rendering the technical and scientific terms (administrative and economic terms). There is no equivalence in the word level and sentence level. So, there is loss of meaning and structure of the source language terms in the sentence.

The study concludes that most of these translations used were inappropriate since most of words of the administrative and economic terms have been rendered literally; a case that affects the general meaning of these abstracts.

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