

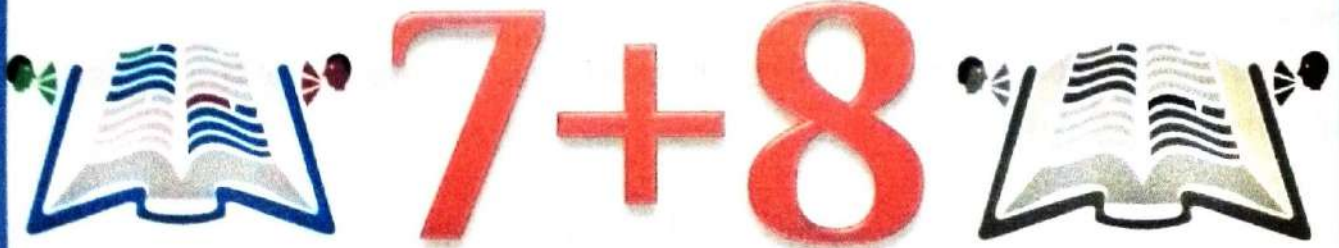
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The Last Lecture

Dictionaries

T2 2025

أ. حلا يوسف



Dictionaries 2. 7+8 Last

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LECTURE NO. 7

HELLO EVERYONE!

Today, we will start talking about **Specialized Dictionaries**.

Specialized dictionaries and academic disciplines

It is obvious that a translator is supposed to be familiar with specialized terminology and the specifics and details related to the academic discipline they are dealing with. Concerning the main features of specialized translation, they should be as accurate and clear as possible in delivering the intended message.

What do we mean by a specialized dictionary?

A **specialized dictionary** is a dictionary that contains words from a specific field (not general English words).

In relation to the most important features of specialized translation, especially scientific translation what is the most important thing to pay attention to when you are translating a scientific text?

We mostly care about being accurate and being clear to deliver the intended message.

Let us see an example from the legal field:

Following is an example from the legal field:

"..... a field withdrawn from the jurisdiction of international law."

The word **field** is generally taken for granted to be translated as "حقل". However, in this particular context, the appropriate translation is "مجال".

The same applies to the term **withdraw** which normally means "سحب" in general contexts. Here, in order to be translated appropriately, it should be "لا يخضع". The term **'jurisdiction'** is even more problematic. This term, with its two parts, is usually translated to "سلطة القضاء" or

"سلطة القانون" but surely, using a word such as "سلطة" or "قوة" will not give the actual meaning.

الجملة السابقة على قصرها فيها ثلاث كلمات (problematic) هي (field) و (withdraw) و (jurisdiction)، عندما نرى كلمة (field) يخطر ببالنا كلمة (حقل) فوراً ولكن في هذا السياق الترجمة الأنسب هي (مجال)؛ وعندما نرى كلمة (withdraw) يخطر ببالنا كلمة (سحب/يسحب) فوراً ولكن في هذا السياق الترجمة الأنسب هي (لا يخضع)، ومعنى كلمة (jurisdiction) هو (سلطة القضاء/سلطة القانون) والـ (problem) في كلمة

(jurisdiction) هو أنها لا تترجم إلى كلمة واحدة أي لا يمكننا أن نترجمها إلى (قوة) أو (سلطة) فقط، فالمشكلة في (jurisdiction) ليس أن لها أكثر من معنى وإنما (it has no equivalent in Arabic with in word).

- Field: مجال
- Withdraw: لا يخضع
- Jurisdiction: سلطة القضاء/سلطة القانون
- A field withdrawn from the jurisdiction of international law:
مجال غير خاضع لسلطة القانون الدولي.

Now, let us talk about the **process of compiling a dictionary:**

The process of compiling an ordinary dictionary of any kind involves different techniques and steps such as observing or examining texts from different contexts, recording the new, most frequent terms and presenting them systematically in the dictionary. The same process can be applied when producing specialized dictionaries but they will also lack a lot of specialized terms related to the investigated discipline. Taking the field of linguistics as an example, a specialized dictionary in this field will surely include words such as "morphology" and "structuralism" because they are frequently used. However, less frequent terms or terms that are not encountered for example by students of linguistics at the early stages of their study may not be presented because they are less likely to cause any problems. Moreover, terms such as "alphabet" may also not be included in a dictionary that is specialized in linguistics because they are normally present and can be found in any general dictionary. For sure, specialized dictionaries do not include items from other fields or disciplines unless the term has a special sense or meaning related to the field of interest (linguistics in our example).

How do people who make/write general dictionaries what words to include and what words not to include?

They go and collect authentic written and spoken texts from the language and they see what are the words that are most frequently used, and they include these words in the dictionary, so the process based on how much this word is used in the language.

These steps are also applied to specialized dictionaries.

ولكن الفرق في الـ (specialized dictionaries) هو أن الـ (texts) تكون مأخوذة

من (field) معين، وهنا يجب أن ننتبه إلى نقطة كم هي (wide) هذه الـ (specialized dictionaries) وما الأشياء التي يجب أن تكون موجودة فيها.

الـ (specialized dictionary) العادي فيه الكلمات التي (mostly used in one field) أو فيه كلمات لها معاني أخرى ولكن لها معنى معين في هذا الـ (field)، وعادة لا يكون فيه الكلمات الصعبة جدًا التي تحتاج إلى شخص متخصص تخصص دقيق لأن هذا الشخص سيعرف معاني هذه الكلمات إذا كان هو من يترجم، وكذلك الأمر الكلمات السهلة جدًا لا تكون موجودة، وفي الـ (file) أعطونا مثال عن (dictionary) متخصص بالـ (linguistics) وقولوا إنه من الممكن أن نجد فيه كلمات مثل (morphology) ومثل (structuralism) وذلك لأن هذه الكلمات (frequent) كثيرًا في مجال الـ (linguistics)، وأما الكلمات الصعبة جدًا والتخصصية جدًا فلا نجدها، وكلمات مثل (alphabet) تدخل ضمن مجال الـ (linguistics) لكنها كلمة بسيطة جدًا إلى درجة أننا لا نعدها (specialized) حتى.

وعندما نجد معنى كلمة في (specialized dictionary) يجب أن نتذكر أن هذا المعنى ليس المعنى العام للكلمة وإنما هو معنى الكلمة في هذا الـ (field) بالتحديد، وهذا يعني أن معنى الكلمة (restricted to this field).

قد يسأل أحدكم إذا كنا نترجم نص قانوني أو طبي أو علمي هل يكفي أن نستخدم (specialized dictionary)؟ والجواب هو (it depends)، ففي النهاية هذا الـ (specialized dictionary) يحتوي فقط على الـ (specialized words) وأما للبحث عن (general words) فنحن بحاجة إلى (general dictionary).

Now, let us talk about dictionaries and non-standard language:

Dictionaries and non-standard language

Non-standard language: non-standard language is the informal version of language. It can change depending on the area where it is spoken.

Arabic and English have their standard form which is the form used officially. They also have non-standard forms that vary from one English or Arabic speaking country or area to another including different forms of slang. In general, slang terms have roots in the standard form of the language but some terms are completely new.

What is the non-standard language?

Student: slang language.

Instructor:

الـ (slang) هي جزء من الـ (non-standard language).

The slang language is mostly used by a specific group of people.

في الحقيقة الـ (non-standard language) هي الـ (informal language).

- Non-standard language: informal version of language

هذا يعني أنها لغة لا يمكن أن نستخدمها في معاملات الدولة والدوائر الحكومية مثلًا.
والـ (non-standard language) تختلف (from one area to another).

واللغة الإنكليزية مثلها مثل اللغة العربية لها (standard form) و (non-standard form)، ولكن من أين يأتي الـ (non-standard form)؟

In a lot of cases (but not always), the non-standard form is derived from the standard language.

في بعض الأحيان تكون الـ (non-standard language) غير مستندة إلى الـ (standard language) وغير مشتقة منها أبدًا، فمثلًا الأكل قبل الوجبة الرئيسية يسمى بلهجتنا (تئننة) وهذه الكلمة (isn't derived for the standard language) بكل تأكيد.

Ordinary dictionaries don't always include the different varieties of non-standard language or slang with their terms. Therefore, when translators encounter such terms, they are advised to use dictionaries specialized in slang or colloquial language. Examples of such dictionaries in English are: Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang and The Dictionary of Contemporary Slang. Such dictionaries specify where, by whom and sometimes the history of slang terms.

Do we find this non-standard language in the ordinary dictionaries?
No, it's not necessarily.

وخصوصًا إذا كانت (specific to a certain region)، فنحن يمكن أن نجد الـ (non-standard language) العامة في الـ (ordinary dictionaries).
إذا مر مع المترجم كلمة أو جملة من الـ (non-standard language) أو كلمة (slang) مستخدمة في (specific region) ماذا على هذا المترجم أن يفعل؟

There are specific dictionaries that are specialized with slang language or with non-standard language to help us in such cases.

Some slang terms could be considered more or less self-explanatory such as the term "no picnic" that is used in the UK. However, some other terms are not self-explanatory and if a term is made up of more than one word, none of them may be related to the meaning of the term. An example of such terms is "to have one's back teeth afloat". This term means "to be very drunk". It is obvious though, that none of its words is related to being drunk.

Slang words are usually derived from the standard language, so in

this case we can guess the meaning of such slang words. In some cases, slang words are **self-explanatory** (تشرح نفسها بنفسها).

For example,

- No picnic (used in the UK): something that is difficult

In other cases, slang terms are **not self-explanatory**, for example,

- To have one's back teeth afloat: to be very drunk

كَمَا تلاحظون لا يوجد أي رابط ولا أي علاقة بين الـ (term) ومعناه.

- Afloat: طاف

The Librarian

'Please. You have to be careful.'

The woman had arrived seemingly from nowhere. Smartly dressed, with short grey hair and a turtle-green polo neck jumper. About sixty, if Nora had to pin it down.

'Who are you?'

But before she had finished the question, she realised she already knew the answer.

'I'm the librarian,' the woman said, cooly. 'That is who.'

Her face was one of kind but stern wisdom. She had the same neat cropped grey hair she'd always had, with a face that looked precisely as it always did in Nora's mind.

For there, right in front of her, was her old school librarian.

'Mrs Elm.'

Mrs Elm smiled, thinly. 'Perhaps.'

Nora remembered those rainy afternoons, playing chess.

She remembered the day her father died, when Mrs Elm gently broke the news to her in the library. Her father had died suddenly of a heart attack while on the rugby field of the boys' boarding school where he taught. She was numb for about half an hour, and had stared blankly at the unfinished game of chess. The reality was simply too big to absorb at first, but then it had hit her hard and sideways, taking her off the track she'd known. She had hugged Mrs Elm so close, crying into her polo neck until her face was raw from the fusion of tears and acrylic.

Let us see the first word:

cooly: adverb

Meaning: in a way that is shy, or that is pretending to be shy and innocent,

especially about love or sex, and sometimes in order to make people more interested in you

The adjective is (coy).

stern: adjective + noun

Meaning: serious and often showing that you do not approve of somebody/something; expecting somebody to obey you

Syllables: /stɜ:n/ (one syllable)

(Stern) is a noun and an adjective at the same time. There is also another noun which is (sternness) and it is (uncountable).

precisely: adverb

Meaning: exactly, accurately

Syllables: /pɹɪ'saɪs-li/ (three syllables)

Stress: /pɹɪ'saɪsli/ (second syllable)

numb: adjective + verb

Pronunciation: /nʌm/ ('p' is silent)

Meaning: 1. if a part of your body is numb, you cannot feel anything in it, for example because of cold 2. unable to feel, think or react in the normal way

Syllables: /nʌm/ (one syllable)

Adverb: numbly

Noun: numbness (uncountable)

الـ (numb) يمكن أن يحدث بسبب الـ (cold) أو بسبب الـ (sitting for long time) أو بسبب مخدر، وبالعربي نقول (منمّل/خدر).

fusion: noun (uncountable, singular)

Meaning: the process or result of joining two or more things together to form one

Syllables: /'fju:-ʒn/ (two syllables)

Stress: /'fju:ʒn/ (first syllable)

It is used either as (uncountable noun) or as (singular noun).
هذا يعني إذا استخدمت كـ (countable) فهي تكون (singular)، على سبيل المثال (fish).
عبارة عن (uncountable noun) وعندما نتحدث عن الـ (types of 'fish') نقول (fishes).

Thank you

LECTURE NO. 8

THE LAST LECTURE

HELLO EVERYONE!

What are the problems that you face when you are translating?

Student: using the dictionary a lot and taking into consideration just the first meaning of the word.

Instructor: ok.

Using the dictionary a lot is a problem, but it's not a serious problem. The problem of using the dictionary a lot is that it makes you lose a lot of time, so it's better to guess the meaning of words depending on the context.

Focusing only on the first meaning given in the dictionary is a serious problem. This is a problem simply because it makes you not aware of the context of the text you are translating.

Dictionaries Lookup Strategies

Although dictionaries are of paramount importance in academic translation course, they are always thought of as a double-edged sword. There are several pitfalls in the translations of translation students due to a number of factors including addiction to dictionaries, lack of comprehension of the Source Language (SL) text, first meaning selection, scant attention to the examples provided by dictionaries, prioritizing scanning over skimming, a total disregard for collocations, idioms and proverbs, and failure to grasp the contextualised meaning. Some dictionary lookup strategies may help the student translator do the job as quickly and effectively as possible.

Now, let us see the problems:

Factors that result in problems in translations:

1. Addiction to Dictionaries

Dictionary consultations are important for student translators but excessive use of dictionaries unknowing what to look up is viewed as stumbling-block rather than a merit.

Whenever we find a word that we don't know, we immediately

resort to a dictionary without trying to guess the meaning from context. In fact, consulting a dictionary is, of course, important, but you should try to guess the meaning from the context, and if you don't know the meaning, you can consult a dictionary.

المشكلة ليس في استخدام القاموس وإنما في الـ (excessive use) له.

- Stumbling-block: حجر عثرة/عائق

أي أن القاموس يصبح (a waste of time) إذا توقفتنا عن الترجمة بين اللحظة والأخرى كي نبحث عن معنى كلمة جديدة فيه.

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2. Lack of Comprehension of the SL Text

We may perhaps assume that initial translator training should start at honing translation students' skills to better comprehension of the SL text before actual translation takes place. "In principle, a translational analysis of the SL text based on its comprehension is the first stage of translation" (Newmark, 1988: 17). When the meaning for a SL word is sought in a dictionary, the translation student should be able to negotiate different meanings taking the SL text into full consideration, and eventually recourse to the most appropriate one.

- SL: source language (اللغة المصدر)

وبعيداً عن المحاضرة في الـ (linguistics) أحياناً يقصدون الـ (second language) بقولهم (SL).

In a lot of cases, whenever you get the text you are supposed to translate; you immediately start translating. Basically, there are a lot of steps before you start translating any text. First of all, you should comprehend the text, so you should start reading the text. You should skim and scan the text.

في البداية يجب أن ينسى المترجم أنه مترجم ويقرأ النص ويفهمه، وهذه الخطوة ضرورية جداً، فلو بدأ المترجم بعملية الترجمة مباشرة ربما يصادف أشياء في النص تجعله يغير ترجمته التي كان قد بدأ بها.

If you start translating the text immediately before reading it, you probably don't get the actual intended message, so this is the problem.

*

3. First Meaning Selection

Sometimes students or translators do not study all the meanings provided in the dictionary for a certain word and they simply choose the first given meaning which may not be suitable for the context.

This is the biggest problem to be honest.

الـ (dictionary) يعطينا الـ (common meanings) ولكن لا شيء يضمن أن المعنى المناسب الذي نريده موجود ضمن هذه المعاني.

That's why you should read all the given meanings.

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4. Scant Attention to the Examples Provided by Dictionaries

Corpus-based dictionaries highlight examples for any word because the more examples, the more the task for translation becomes easy. The examples provided by a dictionary are intended to illustrate the definitions of a word.

- Scant: not enough (ضئيل/قليل)

- Scant Attention to: قلة الاهتمام بـ

- Corpus-based dictionaries:

هذه القواميس تعتمد على الـ (usage of languages).

قراءة الأمثلة مهمة جدًا لأنها تسهل علينا عملية الترجمة، فكل مثال هو عبارة عن (context) تستخدم فيه الكلمة التي نبحث عن معناها، وبذلك نعرف إن كان (context) الـ (example) مشابه لـ (context) النص الذي نترجمه أم لا.

Reading the examples help you understand the definition of the word and figure out if this meaning is suitable for your context or not.

الـ (definition) قد لا يعطينا فكرة عن السياق الذي تستخدم فيه الكلمة، وأما الـ (example) فمن المؤكد أنه سيوضح لنا الأمور أكثر.

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5. Prioritising Scanning over Skimming

Scanning is looking through written material "quickly in order to find important or interesting information". In contrast, skimming a piece of writing is to "read through it quickly". Scanning is important for dictionary use but it should be accompanied by skimming to understand the context of the source text.

- Prioritising: إعطاء الأولوية

What is (scanning)? What is (skimming)?

- **Scanning:** a strategy for reading a text quickly in order to find specific information or some details.

For example, you search for keywords, you search for numbers, searching for a diagram (مخطط/رسم بياني) etc.

- **Skimming:** a strategy for reading a text quickly in order to get the general idea of the text (without focusing on details).

What is the problem that we fall in? The problem is that we prioritize scanning over skimming.

هذا يعني أننا نقرأ الـ (keywords) مثلاً كي نفهم الفكرة العامة ونغرق في التفاصيل على حساب فهم الفكرة العامة للنص وهذه هي المشكلة.

By the way, there is an idiom in English related to this. They say 'can't see the wood for the trees', which means focusing on details, so you don't see the whole picture.

Actually, we should do both skimming and scanning.

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6. Disregard for Collocations, Idioms and Proverbs

One of the problematic areas in translation, particularly in languages of little linguistic and cultural affinity as is the case in Arabic and English, is translating collocations, idioms and proverbs. The source of difficulty in translating collocations is attributable to the fact that each language appears to have its own collocation patterns and the use of appropriate word combinations shows awareness of the idiomatic nature of language.

Disregard: ignoring (تجاهل)

هذه المشكلة تحدث عندما يكون ليس هناك (similarities) بين اللغتين كما هو الحال في اللغتين العربية والإنكليزية.

In a lot of cases, we would find that an actual idiom that has a meaning in Arabic, and we might find a very similar idiom in English but with a completely different meaning.

هذه هي المشكلة التي نقع بها، فقد نجد (idioms) في اللغتين (practically) من نفس الكلمات ولكن (they mean something different)، في مثل هذه الحالات أنت تقرأ الـ (idiom) أو الـ (proverb) الإنكليزي وأنت تضع في بالك المقابل الذي يشبهه في اللغة العربية حتى لو أن المعنيين مختلفين بين العربي والإنكليزي، فما الحل لتفادي هذه المشكلة؟

You need to pay attention to the cultural connotation.

الـ (collocations) هي (المتلازمات اللفظية) أي الكلمات التي تأتي مع بعضها، على سبيل المثال نقول بالعربي (خدودو حمر) ولكن بالإنكليزي لا يقولون (red cheeks) وإنما يقولون (rosy cheeks)، وهذا هو الـ (collocation) الصحيح في كل من اللغتين العربية والإنكليزية، وإذا ترجمت (rosy cheeks) حرفيًا أي (خدودو وردية) هذا الكلام مقبول ولكنه يعد (odd) بالعربي لأننا اعتدنا أن نقول (خدودو حمر).

بالعربي نقول (متوقد الذهن) ولكن بالإنكليزي من غير الصحيح أن نترجم حرفيًا ونقول (glowing mind)، فالـ (collocation) بالعربي يختلف عن الـ (collocation) بالإنكليزي، بالإنكليزي نقول (deliver a speech) وأما بالعربي فنقول (يلقي خطابًا) وليس (يسلم خطابًا) وقس على ذلك.

في الـ (collocations) لا ننظر إلى الـ (word level) وإنما ننظر إلى الـ (structure) ككل.

In order to overcome the previous problems, we have some strategies:

Lookup Strategies

1- Lookup strategies may start at bilingual dictionaries moving towards monolingual dictionaries with varying degrees of success, relying on students' mastery of a foreign language. Categorically, 'bilingual dictionaries first monolingual dictionaries follow' is perhaps a good lookup strategy, very much encouraged in translator training settings.

إحدى الـ (suggested strategies) هي أن نبحث عن معنى الكلمة في (bilingual dictionary) كي نفهم معنى هذه الكلمة ثم البحث عن معناها في (monolingual dictionary) كي نعرف الـ (context) كي نعرف إن كانت هذه الكلمة هي المقصودة أم لا.

Usually student translators are not competent enough in the TL; therefore, consulting monolingual dictionaries turns out to be important because many monolingual dictionaries are corpus-based. Needless to say, looking up discrete words in a dictionary is doomed to failure.

Let us see the example:

Example 1:

SL:

كما أن العلاقات الاقتصادية الجوهريّة فيما بين الدول العربية كمشروع السوق العربية المشتركة وحرية انتقال الأموال... لم يتطرق إليها المجلس الاقتصادي التابع للجامعة العربية.

TL:

Furthermore, the economic ties among the Arab countries (e.g. the Arab Union Market, freedom of moving monies) were all not addressed in Arab League-run Economic Council.

What do you think about translating (حرية انتقال الأموال) to (freedom of moving monies)? Let us see:

Dictionary consultation should also be concomitant with 'text analysis'. Closer scrutiny of the highlighted SL phrase حرية انتقال الأموال shows awkward translation, i.e. 'freedom of moving monies'. 'Monies' "is used to refer to several separate sums of money that form part of a larger amount that is received or spent" whereas 'capital' "is a large sum of money which you use to start a business, or which you invest in order to make more money". A suggested translation may be something like "Moreover, the economic ties among the Arab countries (e.g., the Arab Union Market, freedom of capitals...",

فالترجمة الصحيحة لـ (الأموال) هنا هي (capitals) وعرفنا أن هذه هي الترجمة المناسبة اعتمادًا على الـ (context)، فـ (الأموال) هنا مقصود بها هنا (رؤوس الأموال)، ولو اعتمدنا في البداية على (monolingual dictionary) لما وصلنا إلى المعنى الصحيح.

هنا بحثنا في (bilingual dictionary) ورأينا كل المعاني الممكنة للكلمة ثم عدنا إلى الـ (monolingual dictionary) واخترنا المعنى المناسب بحسب السياق الذي بين يدينا.

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Let us see the second strategy:

2- It is also important to fully understand the source text in order to be able to choose the suitable terms and words to be used in the translation.

In some cases, the word that you need is not the first word and is not very common.

-- This is illustrated in the following example:

Example 2:

SL:

For weeks police were puzzled by repeated thefts from suitcases firmly locked inside the luggage compartment of a coach travelling between Girona Airport and Barcelona.

TL:

وكانت الشرطة في حيرة من أمرها جراء السرقات المتكررة من حقائب محكمة الإغلاق.

لمدرّب/2. لمدرّس/3. لحافّة/4. عربّة تجرّها الخيول من مطار خيرونا إلى مدينة برشلونة.

- Luggage compartment: مقصورة الأمتعة/صندوق الأمتعة

What's the correct choice?

Student: مدرّب

فالمدرّب هو الذي يكون لديه (luggage compartment).

Instructor:

لماذا من المفترض أن يكون للمدرّب المسافر من خيرونا إلى برشلونة (luggage compartment)؟ هذا الخيار غير منطقي، والمنطقي هو أننا نتحدث عن (coach) الذي هو فعليًا (bus) هنا.

The context in Example 2 above plays a crucial role in determining the intended meaning. It is posited that the SL text reads smoothly, and it should be so in the translation. The dictionary helps the translation student to look for a suitable meaning, typically one among several. Example 2 above seems to be challenging as it translates into 1: مدرّب (trainer), 2: مدرّس (tutor), 3: حافّة (bus) and 4: عربّة تجرّها

الخيول ('horse-drawn cart') respectively. Happily, only one out of these renderings does the trick namely, i.e. لحافّة (bus), whereas the others are not suitable for the context and using any of them will not result in providing correct translations.

3- In relation to the previous point, it is also crucial to study all the different meanings of a word as well as the examples provided then choose the most suitable one. This is clearly seen in the example shown above. Table 1 shows a number of meanings offered for 'coach' in order.

يعني يجب أن نفهم النص أولاً ثم يجب علينا فهم المعاني التي يقدمها القاموس بمعنى أنه ليس علينا أن نستخدم أول كلمة نراها في القاموس دون تفكير فقد تكون الكلمة المناسبة هي الكلمة الأخيرة، وغالبًا القاموس يرتب المعاني بحسب الاستخدام.

علينا دائمًا أن نقرأ كل المعاني المقترحة ثم نختار الكلمة الأنسب للنص وللسياق، في مثال الـ (coach) المعنى واضح لكن في حالات أخرى قد يكون لدينا مشكلة في فهم الـ (source text) أصلًا ثم تأتي مشكلة تقارب المعاني الموجودة في القاموس بشكل كبير وهنا حقًا نكون أمام مشكلة معقدة.

Let us see the different meanings of the word (coach):

Order of meanings	Acceptability
(1) A coach is someone who trains a person or <u>team</u> of people in a particular sport.	No
(2) When someone coaches a person or a team, they help them to become better at a particular <u>sport</u> .	No
(3) A coach is a person who is in charge of a <u>sports</u> team.	No
(4) In <u>baseball</u> a coach is a member of a team who stands near the first or third base, and gives signals to other members of the team who are on bases and are trying to score.	No
(5) A coach is someone who gives people special <u>teaching</u> in a particular subject, especially in order to prepare them for an examination.	No
(6) If you coach someone, you give them special teaching in a particular subject, especially in order to prepare them for an <u>examination</u> .	No
(7) A coach is a large, comfortable <u>bus</u> that carries passengers on long journeys.	Yes
(8) A coach is one of the separate sections of a <u>train</u> that carries passengers.	Yes
(9) A coach is an enclosed vehicle with four wheels which is pulled by <u>horses</u> , and in which people used to travel. Coaches are still used for ceremonial events in some countries, such as Britain.	No

Table 1 the meanings offered by CCALED for 'coach' in order

من كل المعاني التسعة وجدنا معنيين ممكنين في هذا السياق وهذين المعنيين هما (7) الذي يتحدث عن الـ (bus) و(8) الذي يتحدث عن الـ (train)، وكيف لنا أن نعرف هل المعنى هو (7) أم (8)؟ كي نتأكد من المعنى الدقيق هنا (we need to read the rest of the text).

It is obvious that choosing the 1st meaning offered for the word 'coach' will result in providing an incorrect and meaningless translation.

Let us see the last strategy:

4- Another important point to be aware of is the collocations and idioms that are specific to each language and avoid literal translation when dealing with them.

هذه المادة هي مادة نظرية لذلك سأسالكم عن أشياء مثل الـ (collocations) والـ (idioms) أسئلة نظرية، وأما إذا أردت أن أسالكم أسئلة عملية عنها يمكن أن أعطيككم جملة جزء من نص وأضع لكم خطأ تحت كلمة معينة وأقول لكم الكلمة الفلانية ما المعنى المناسب لها؟ وهنا أكون اخترت كلمة لها الكثير من المعاني، هذه هي الحالة الوحيدة التي يمكن أن أسالكم فيها سؤال عملي وعدا ذلك تكون الأسئلة نظرية بهذا الخصوص.
وإذا أردت أن أسالكم سؤال نظري عن هذه المحاضرة أقول لكم مثلاً:

- One problem is Prioritising Skimming over Scanning
 - One problem is Prioritising meaning over meaning
- فهل هذا الكلام (true) أم (false)؟
وقد أقول لكم:
- One of the problems that a translator does is:
 - a. overusing dictionaries
 - b. not using dictionaries enough

Thank you

Wish you all the best



Page:

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