



3
السنة



Scientific Texts

1st Semester – 6th Lecture

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2020-2019

Political Terms Reading & comprehension
Consecutive Translation phonetics
Culture Scientific Texts & Idioms **Essay**
Contrastive Analysis Dictionaries عربي
GRAMMAR Semantics & Syntax Translation
Speaking & Listening
Literary Texts Interpretation
Science of Translation Discourse Analysis

• موجز المحاضرة رقم 6:

- ترجمت الدكتوراة نص علمي بعنوان (علم الفلك) وركزت على المصطلحات العلمية التي يتضمنها النص كما أعطت ملاحظات هامة بخصوص الأحرف الكبيرة في بداية كل كلمة في العنوان ماعدا الأدوات كما ركزت على الكلمات التي من المفضل إبقائها بحرف كبير داخل النص لأهميتها ضمن النص العلمي الذي يتمحور حولها.
- انتقلت الدكتوراة لدراسة المصطلحات العلمية. **LINGUISTIC TERMS & EXPRESSIONS.** وترجمتها باللغتين الإنكليزية والعربية مع إعطاء بعض الأمثلة عن كل مصطلح وهي الوحدة الموجودة في صفحة 83 في الكتاب ويأتي منها في أسئلة الدورات بشكل متكرر.

Hello Everybody,

Today, WE ARE GOING TO START WITH CHAPTER V.

ARABIC TEXTS TO BE TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

ما هو علم الفلك

هو العلم الذي يهتم بدراسة الكون المحيط بنا، كما أنه يهتم بدراسة الأرض كواحدة من الكواكب، غير أنه لا يختص بدراسة الطقس حيث إنها مهمة علم الأرصاد الجوية، ولكنه يدرس طبقات الغلاف الجوي لفهم الحياة على الأرض ومقارنتها بالكواكب الأخرى.

كما أنه يقوم بدراسة الأجرام السماوية والنجوم والمجرات ومادة ما بين النجوم وذلك من حيث تركيبها وحركتها وأبعادها وكل ما يهمنا من معلومات (إذن فهو علم دراسة المادة في الكون).

Who would like to start?

ما هو علم الفلك؟

What is Astronomy?

Astronomy: the branch of science that deals with celestial objects, space, and the physical universe as a whole.

Astrology: علم التنجيم

Astrology: the study of the movements and relative positions of celestial bodies interpreted as having an influence on human affairs and the natural world.

Some people are specialized in astrology.

Signs=Horoscopes=zodiacs = الأبراج
Universe = الكون

Please don't forget that every word in the title has to be capitalized except conjunction, preposition, articles.

If you want to make your title catchy you can either make it a question or put an exclamation mark = علامة تعجب

Do you remember the most important thing for writers? You must take into your consideration your idioms.

In the scientific texts, I am sure that the reader will understand everything 100%, so I do not need an exclamation mark.

Can you tell me how many lines in the first sentence? Three lines.

In English, we do not need to leave it three lines.

هو العلم الذي يهتم بدراسة الكون المحيط بنا، كما أنه يهتم بدراسة الأرض كواحدة من الكواكب، غير أنه لا يختص بدراسة الطقس حيث إنها مهمة علم الأرصاد الجوية، ولكنه يدرس طبقات الغلاف الجوي لفهم الحياة على الأرض ومقارنتها بالكواكب الأخرى.

Student: It is the science who cares about the study of the universe surrounding us.

Instructor: the problem here is using of "who" you can use either **which** or **that** but the difference between them is that in formal Academic texts 'which' is stronger.

Here, we are going to join two sentences by using 'and'.

هو العلم الذي يهتم بدراسة الكون المحيط بنا، كما أنه يهتم بدراسة الأرض كواحدة من الكواكب،

Student: It is the science which deals with studying of the universe around us; also it concerns in studying of Earth as one of the planets.

Instructor: Can we use 'also' at the beginning of the clause?

We cannot begin the sentence using also. 'Also' has one position before the main verbs; after an auxiliary verb.

I will give you mine and please don't use contractions in your writing.

It is the scientific study of the universe surrounding us, and it is concerned with the study of the Earth as one of the planets.

You can write earth in capital letter or small letter

We have two clauses connected with 'and', so it's a compound sentence.

غير أنه لا يختص بدراسة الطقس حيث إنها مهمة علم الأرصاد الجوية، ولكنه يدرس طبقات الغلاف الجوي لفهم الحياة على الأرض ومقارنتها بالكواكب الأخرى.

Meteorology علم الأرصاد الجوية:

In translating this sentence, you cannot say however 'it' you have to say however 'astronomy' because you must to focus on the field.

Student: It is not specialized in studying the weather as it is the task of Meteorology but it is a study to the layers of the atmosphere in order to understand life on the earth and to compare it with that on the other planets.

Instructor: in this case, the better way is to use complex sentence, what is complex sentence?

A complex sentence is a sentence that contains an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. An independent clause can stand alone as a sentence, but a dependent clause even though it has a subject and a verb cannot stand alone.

By the way, you can write 'astronomy' in capital letter or small letter, **but I prefer to write it in capital letter because it's the same of the field.**

Although Astronomy doesn't study climate since it is the concern/ the mission of Meteorology, it studies the layers of atmosphere to understand the life on Earth and compare it to other planets.

مهمة: **Task/mission**

What's the difference between **weather** and **climate**?

Whereas **weather** refers to short-term changes in the atmosphere, **climate** describes **what** the **weather** is like over a long period of time in a specific area.

كما أنه يقوم بدراسة الأجرام السماوية والنجوم والمجرات ومادة ما بين النجوم وذلك من حيث تركيبها وحركتها وأبعادها وكل ما يهمنا من معلومات (إذن فهو علم دراسة المادة في الكون).

Astronomy also studies celestial bodies/ objects, stars, galaxies and matter Interstellar matter in terms of structure, movement, dimensions all the information we want

الأجرام السماوية: **Celestial objects/bodies**

مجرات: **Galaxies**

مادة ما بين النجوم: **Interstellar matter**

The translation:

What is Astronomy?

It is the scientific study of the universe surrounding us, and it is concerned with the study of the Earth as one of the planets.

Although Astronomy doesn't study climate since it is the concern/ the mission of Meteorology, it studies the layers of atmosphere to understand the life on Earth and compare it to other planets.

Astronomy also studies celestial bodies/ objects, stars, galaxies and matter Interstellar matter in terms of structure, movement, dimensions all the information we want. (Thus, Astronomy is the science of studying matter in the universe).

Now, we going to start with **chapter VI** and we are going to talk about **LINGUSITIC TERMS & EXPRESSIONS**.

Please, open your books on p.83.

Before we talk about (**LINGUSITIC TERMS & EXPRESSIONS**), what do we mean by (LINGUSITIC)?

It is everything that's related to a language and its structure and how it is interpreted or how it is used to represent ideas. So, it is not only the study of sound, not only the study of the grammar; "**LINGUSITIC**" is the study of language in general and of particular languages, their structure, grammar and history.

Linguistic terms and expressions = مصطلحات وتعابير لغوية

How many fields do we have in Linguistics in general?

We have the two main branches/ disciplines:

1 - Linguistics:

Syntax, semantics, affixation and morphology, etc.

2 - Applied Linguistics علم اللغة التطبيقي

In this field, we have Linguistics with other disciplines; we have sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, etc.

Go to p.85:

Following is a brief glossary of some famous linguistic terms.

Try to find their equivalents in Arabic. Having done this, translate the whole definition:

The first one is (affix)

AFFIX:

A morphological element added to a word as a bound morpheme.

What is a (morpheme)?

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language.

There is one morpheme in the word *happy* and this morpheme is a free morpheme.

Morphemes can be (bound) or (free).

-A Free morpheme has a meaning itself like (happy).

Free morpheme can stand by itself and it has a meaning.

-A Bound morpheme like (-ness) in (happiness) doesn't have a meaning itself.

Unhappy has two morphemes: 'un' is bound morpheme and 'happy' is the root and it is free morphine

-Affix "اللاحقة بشكل عام" التي تتصل بالكلمة من البداية أو النهاية:

The affix is:

EITHER:

A prefix: an element placed or added at the beginning of the stem/ root/ word. E.g.: -able, -ize, -er, -s, -al.....

Unhappy 'un' is prefix

Happiness 'ness' is suffix.

Affix: is a morphological element= عنصر صرفي

It changes the part of speech and sometimes it gives the word another meaning. We can say also:

Affix is an additional element placed at the beginning or at the end of a word/ stem/ root/ in order to change the meaning.

When we add affixes (suffixes/ prefixes), we have a change in meaning.

اللاحقة: عنصر صرفي يُضاف للكلمة وتُعد وحدة لغوية محدودة.

Go on:

APPLIED LINGUISTICS:

An area of inquiry which seeks to establish the relevance of theoretical studies of language to everyday problems in which language is implicated.

اللغويات التطبيقية: **Applied linguistics**

Linguistics is "a branch of knowledge or field of research where the characteristics of languages are concerned (i.e. the study of human language: how the language is structured and how it is used to communicate etc.).

Now, 'applied linguistics' is a sub-branch of this knowledge'; it studies how language is applied.

اللغويات التطبيقية: هي مجال (الاستقصاء) الذي يسعى إلى إثبات صلة الدراسات النظرية للغة بالمشكلات اليومية التي تقتحم اللغة/ المشكلات في اكتساب اللغة.

Let us continue:

ALLOPHONE:

The version of phoneme as actually realized phonetically in speech.

-What is (allophone)?

It is the different realization of a phoneme.

-What's the difference between **phoneme** and **morpheme**?

Morphemes are the smallest meaningful elements of a language.

Phonemes are the basic units of speech of a language that are used to create morphemes and words.

التباين اللفظي / الصوت غير الوظيفي: Allophone
التباين اللفظي / الصوت غير الوظيفي: صيغة الصوت اللغوي كما يخرج صوتياً في الكلام.

Go on:

COMPETENCE:

Knowledge of the grammar of a language as a formal abstraction and distinct from the behavior of actual use.

المقدرة / الكفاءة اللغوية: معرفة قواعد اللغة كفكرة مجردة رسمية ومميزة / متباعدة تماماً عن الاستخدام الفعلي.
-Competence (الكفاءة) أو المقدرة اللغوية:

We can say (competence) is the unconscious knowledge of grammar; you have the rule-the grammar- unconsciously.

Go on:

CONSTITUENT:

A unit of grammatical structure, e.g. the sentence (My friend passed away). (First constituent: noun phrase (my friend), second constituent: verb phrase (passed away))

وحدة التركيب اللغوي: **Constituent**

'Constituent' refers to the 'parts' or the 'components' or the 'elements' of the sentence.

المكون اللغوي: هي وحدة التركيب / البنية القواعدية.
passed away = مات

What is the difference between *died* and *passed away*?

'passed away' is more polite than 'died'; this is called **euphemism**.

-Kicked the bucket=died. (very informal) ***

Continue please:

DIACHRONIC:

Concerned with the process of language development over time.

-Diachronic: تعاقبي/تزامني:

متسلسل زمنياً: مهتم بدراسة التطور الزمني للغات.

It is the scientific study of language change or development over time.

**

DUALITY:

The way meaningless elements of language at one level (sounds and letters) combine to form meaningful units (words) at another level.

الازدواجية: Duality

Meaningless: having no meaning or significance.

وهي الطريقة أو الوسيلة التي من خلالها تجتمع عناصر لغوية لا معنى لها مثل الأصوات والحروف لتشكل وحدات لها معنى مثل الكلمات.

LAD(Language Acquisition Device):

The innate mental mechanism designed uniquely for the acquisition of language.

Student: Do we say (LAD) as a one word or (L, A, D).

Instructor: We pronounce it as one word (LAD).

أداة أو وسيلة: -Device

أداة أو وسيلة اكتساب اللغة: -Language Acquisition Device

الآلية الذهنية الفطرية: -Innate mental mechanism

It means:

وسيلة اكتساب اللغة: الآلية الذهنية الفطرية المصممة بشكل فريد من أجل اكتساب اللغة.

INFLECTION:

The morphological process which adjusts words by grammatical modification. In the sentence "George played with his toys". Played is inflected for past tense and toys for plural.

انعكاس: -Inflection

وهذا هو المعنى العام لكلمة (Inflection).

وأما المعنى اللغوي فهو:

التصريف: -Inflection

التصريف: العملية الصرفية التي تعدل الكلمات من خلال التعديل القواعدي.

For example: played: is in inflected for past tense.

(played is derived from the verb "play" by adding the suffix '-ed'. We have two morphemes: 'play' is a free morpheme and 'ed' is a bound morpheme

Toys: inflected for plural.

("toys" is derived from the singular noun 'toy' by adding the suffix 'plural -s').

-Happy / happiness

-Play / players

-Move / movements

-Adjust / adjustment

Inflection: a change in the form of the word, usually the addition of endings in order to make such distinction like a tense, plural, noun, verb, adverb, adjective etc.

LANGUE:

The abstract linguistics system which is common social knowledge and which underlies individual uses of language.

البناء النحوي/ البناء اللغوي: langue
البناء اللغوي: نظام اللغويات المجردة للمعرفة الاجتماعية المشتركة والتي تقوم عليها الاستخدامات الفردية للغة.

PAROLE:

The actual behavior of individual language users, as distinct from the abstract language system.

الكلام الشفوي = speaking = Parole-
الكلام الشفوي: السلوك الفعلي لمستخدمي اللغة بشكل يتميز عن نظام اللغة المجردة.
It is the written and the spoken language as experience in everyday life i.e. it is the use of the language.

PERFORMANCE:

The actual language behavior as distinct from the knowledge that underlies it.
الأداء: Performance-

Noam Chomsky was a linguist; he talked about both (**competence**) and (**Performance**). **Performance**, for him, is **competence**.
الأداء: السلوك الفعلي للغة الذي يخلف عن المعرفة التي يقوم عليها.

PITCH: Voice level produced by varying tension in the vocal cords.

طبقة النغمة الصوتية/ حدة النبرة الصوتية: **PITCH**
الحبال الصوتية: **Vocal cords/ vocal folds**
طبقة الصوت: مستوى الصوت الناتج عن اختلاف الشدة في الحبال الصوتية

Proposition:

What is talked about in an utterance. That part of speech act which has to do with reference.

دلالة / اقتراح / افتراض: **Proposition**
ولكن هنا "قضية استقصائية"

Synchronic: concerned with the state of a language at any one time.

متزامن / أني: **Synchronic**

Neologism: a newly coined word or expression.

What's the difference between Synchronic and diachronic?

Synchronic linguistics aims at describing a language at a specific point of time, usually the present.

By contrast, a diachronic approach considers the development and evolution of a language through history. Historical linguistic is typically a diachronic study.

فريق Academists

عنوان مكتبة الكمال: ((كلية الآداب – داخل الحرم الجامعي – بناء الصحافة/ جانب المدرج السابع))

The end ♥