



3
السنة



Scientific Texts

1st Semester – 1st & 2nd Lecture

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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 2+1:

- ستكون المحاضرات من كتابكم وستكون أسئلة الامتحان من ضمن الكتاب أيضاً.
- بدأت الدكتورة بتعريف المصطلحات **Idioms** وكيفية استخدامها، وأوردت الكثير من الأمثلة الجميلة.
- نوهت الدكتورة لأهمية التمييز بين ترجمة النصوص العلمية والترجمات الأخرى كالأدبية، حيث إن ترجمة النصوص العلمية ليست بحاجة لمصطلحات عامة ولا لصف حكي أو تكرار مفردات وإنما بحاجة لشرح المعلومة نفسها بشكل موجز وواضح وصريح كونها مادة علمية على عكس الترجمة الأدبية التي تتطلب لمسة المترجم وإضافاته التي قد تغنيها وتزيد من جماليتها..

Hello everyone, how are you today?

I want to introduce myself for you, I'm Enas Attieh, and I will be the instructor of this course.

In this term, I will teach you Scientific Texts, the nature of this subject is something that is related to your understanding and ability to translate.

The translating here is not related to general English but to scientific English.

General translation maybe easy for you, but the idea of our book is a specialized translation in certain fields such as medical, economic, etc... However, the aim of your book is to make you able to translate even if you are not a professional in this field because translation is practice.

We have two kinds of idioms; either academic idioms or idioms related to spoken language. Who can give me an example?

Student: A piece of cake.

Instructor: How can I translate a piece of cake?

Student: Easy.

Instructor: When I ask someone how did it go? And answer me “**Easy peasy lemon squeezy**”. Peasy: doesn't have a meaning, and “Easy peasy lemon squeezy”. In Arabic means “عضة كوساية”. We can't say a “**bite of a zucchini**” because in that culture, we don't have a bite of zucchini but we have **lemon squeezy**.

In translation, we have to take into consideration the culture which contains specific words, specific vocabs, specific idioms, etc....

Sometimes idioms don't have meanings, but we can figure out the meaning especially from the context. Examples:

-**I was over the moon.** It means **I was very happy**

-**I was happy as larry.** Who is **larry**? We don't know, but it's said when you want to talk about **extreme happiness**.

-**I have a whale of time.** It means **happy time; to enjoy yourself very much**.

It depends also on the place that the idiom comes from because English idioms are completely different from Welsh idioms or the Scotland ones. They are also completely different from the American idioms.

Sometimes when you mum gives you instructions, she says, you have to do 1...2...3....

When she finishes giving the instruction, she says,

“**Bob your uncle!**”. Which means **something easy to do**.

In **general English**, when I say **battery**; it is used as a **source of power**. But in **criminal law**, **battery** means a **specific crime** which is to **hit someone severely**. **الضرب المبرح**

What's the meaning of “**First impression**”? It means the **first opinion of something or someone**. “**Impression**” in **dentistry** means when you **take the shape of the teeth**. **طبعة**

You have to be familiar with the topic that you are going to tackle and scrutinize it. What do we mean by saying “A sound mind in a sound body”?

Student: العقل السليم في الجسم السليم

Instructor: good.

Your book contains eight chapters; in each chapter, we have specific issues: either

• **ABOUT THE EXAM**

The exam will be 50 multiple choice question (MCQs), nothing is going to be from outside the book.

idioms or medical texts or something related to linguistics.

Instructor: Is there a difference between I used to and I get used to?!

Students: 😞

Instructor: I used to: to talk about the habits in the past but nowadays we don't have them “I used to smoke”. عادة في الماضي

Get used to/ be used to: not to talk about anything related to the past but to talk about something new: I get used to driving/ I am used to driving. بدأت أعتاد على / اعتدت على فعل كذا

Instructor: Now, what's the difference between **hear, listen, overhear, eavesdrop**?

Overhear: her accidentally or secretly.

Eavesdrop: secretly listen to a conversation. Therefore eavesdropping must be deliberate and done without the speaker's knowledge (unless they catch you of course :D).

Hear: the action of a sound coming to our ears.

“**Hearing**” is one of the five senses. We sense a sound; our ears physically detect the sound. We don't have a choice. When we hear something, we are inactive; we are not trying to do something. So, no real effort is required to hear something.

Listen: is when we are concentrating on a sound, we are active, we are paying attention to the sound.

Some words have a negative connotation and other words have a positive connotation. What do we mean by **connotation**?

The hidden meaning, the meaning between the lines.

Let's take an example:

“**Bug**” in general English means ‘insect’ but between secret Agents “**Bug** means a **device to eavesdrop = listen to something secretly** 😊

Look at this example; **Generous** = كريم ‘positive adjective’, but if someone spends so much money, we call him/her ‘extravagant’ = مسرف “negative adjective”.

Generous كريم# stingy بخيل

We will learn a lot of vocabulary through synonyms and antonyms and use the word within a specific context. There are words which have the same meaning but cannot be used in the same context. For example, we have “**discover, explore and find out,**” when we talk in the geographical areas it is better to say ‘**explore**’.

Now let's start with our book (INTRODUCING SCIENTIFIC TEXTS & IDIOMS)

In general, all writings are the same, but when we talk about scientific writing, we talk about something specific, so we have a specific technique to follow and in this case, we reach the writing that we want.

As introduction to scientific writing, we have certain questions to be answered.

- How do we write scientific writing?

Student: A sentence should have only one idea.

Instructor: Ok. What else?

Student: A sentence should not be short or long.

Instructor: Sentences in scientific writing should be short sentences.

Actually, there are many strategies to be followed in scientific writing: (4 items)

- 1- The sentence should be **simple, clear and short** as possible, i.e. you have to go exactly to the core **إلى الصميم**
In Arabic we say ‘The butter of something’: **زبدة الشيء** and this is what we call “**the core**” in English.
- 2- The sentence should be **concise, direct and specific** without showing off in your writing.
- 3- Whenever you write, it’s always advisable to resort to the **simplest, shortest, and most direct way of expressing your idea and meanings**. Everyone is supposed to make a draft first; once the first draft is composed, review it and condense it by omitting redundant words. The latter are those words that are not essential to the meaning. These words can be eliminated but one has to make sure that such omission doesn’t omit any aspect of the meaning intended.
- 4- When it comes to scientific writing, **clarity and conciseness are the main concerns**. These can be achieved by presenting the work as **few words** as possible while being **clear** about the **meaning**. Short words are to be used, not long ones when the short words do the job. The aim is to make our idea clear and easily understood.

When we are talking about something related to the scientific section, we have idioms related to that field. What do we call these idioms?

Jargons (المصطلحات التخصصية): special words or expressions that are used by a particular profession or group and they are difficult for others to understand.

- You should avoid using “jargons” because your task is to **pave a way= to make something easier or to facilitate**.

Jargons which are complicated scientific expression are to be avoided when simple words can do the job and explain the intended meaning.

- You have to avoid “redundancy”. What does ‘redundancy’ mean?

“**Redundancy**” means “**repetition**”. The state of being not or no longer needed these words. You can get the meaning without these words. For example, instead of using “**at this point in time**” in scientific writing it is better to use “**now**” because this will save time and space. Another example: You can omit words like “**both**” and “**different**”. Don’t say: (there are six **different** ways” but say; “there are six ways”.

More on redundancy:

As we said above, redundancy is to be avoided in scientific writing. Another example that shows redundancy is the word “**both**” in an expression like the following “**both** adults and larvae are predatory” and in other expressions so omit it and save space.

Predatory is the opposite of **prey**; when we talk about the tiger and the rabbit, the **tiger is predatory** and the **rabbit is the prey**.

In scientific writing, we use phase instead of stage.

As I told you, **in scientific translation, we don't use a lot of words, because we want to attract the attention to the information itself; we don't want to confuse the reader, so we follow a direct style and use less words.**

But when we are talking about something related to the **literary field, you can show off to make it more beautiful**= to **crystallize**= جعل الكلام منمقاً so we can add our touch.

Scientific writing is different from literary writing where, in the latter, style, form and manner of expression are important. In scientific writing we want the meaning and only the meaning. For example, using expressions like “**on a daily basis**”, “**on a monthly basis**”, “**on an annual basis**”= **yearly**, “**on a weekly basis**” can be **good in literary writing** but it's **hot air (don't come close to it) in scientific writing** and should be written instead as **daily, monthly, annually, and weekly** or **respectively**. Instead of “**on a biweekly basis**” just write “**fortnightly**” if you mean once every two weeks, and if you mean “**twice a week**” then write “**twice a week.**” 😊

Another redundant word is “**presently**” look at the sentences you wrote if you mean “**now**”, you can probably omit the word “**presently**” with no loss of meaning although in a very small percentage of uses you will have to write “**now**” (not presently).

Another example, the use of the phrase “**the majority**”. Do not write the **majority** write instead “**most were**” why? because the latter expression is shorter.

Another example, don't write “**utilize/utilized/utilization**”, write instead “**use**”. would you write “Sam **utilized** bottle opener to open his beer”, don't use those words in scientific writing – write instead “**use/used/using**”.

Also, do not write “**I feel like cold**” but instead write “**I feel cold**”.

The use of “**off of**” usually when we say “**off of**” we are talking about “**from**”. For example, **I use off of something = I use from something**. It's informal and sometimes it's Academic especially in the scientific field.

The use of 'rate of speed'

How often have you read in a newspaper a statement from the police charging, that a person was ‘**driving at a high rate of speed**’? It seems almost to be standard police jargons , but it is unnecessary in scientific writing because speed is implicitly a rate.

The simplest way of saying it is that the person was “**driving at high speed**”.

The use of 'significant'

Significant means (**important, essential, necessary, basic, fundamental, main, major**).

To the general public, this word is a synonym of (**important, remarkable, and notable**).

However, it has a special meaning in the statistic. Therefore, it's better in any manuscript that includes a result of the statistical tests **not** to use the word **significant** in the general sense, use one of the synonyms instead like **important...etc.**

The use of 'there are'

Take care when you use this expression! Avoid writing such sentences as “**there are numerous books that already do this**” why? It uses too many words and could be rewritten as “**many books already do this**”.

In scientific writing when you use “**there are/ there is**”, you in some way or another, generalize the issue.

Also, in speaking, if you want to say anything related to the scientific field, always try to be concise= precise= accurate= exact.

In scientific translation, the main concern is the **information itself**. In literary translation, the main concern is the **style, the form, the expressions** etc.....

What are idioms?

An idiom is an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of the constituent, i.e.

It is an expression whose meaning can't be inferred from the meaning of the words that make it up.

-A piece of cake= easy

-Over the moon = extremely pleased and happy

-Someone in your shoes= in the same situation as someone else.

It is formal especially when the interviewer talks to an interviewee so he/she says, “if I'll be in your shoes”

-Kick the bucket= die ‘neutral’ = passed away ‘polite’

-An arm and a leg: the phrase “cost an arm leg” is used to describe anything that is considered to be extremely expensive

-It rains cats and dogs= heavy rain

You have many examples about idioms in your book.

Now, read the idioms and give me your translation of the sentences.

-Across the board including everyone or everything.

The computer company decided to give the workers an **across-the-board** increase in their salary

Student: قررت شركة الحواسيب زيادة رواتب جميع الموظفين

Instructor: we cannot say this translation is wrong as long as it conveys the meaning itself and does not add anything.

Student: قررت شركة الحاسب الآلي منح كافة العاملين زيادة /علاوة في الراتب

-At a loss: بخسارة = sell something and lose money

We were forced to sell the computers at a **big loss**.

Student: لقد أجبرنا على بيع الحواسيب بخسارة

Instructor: لا يمكن قول أجبرنا فيعاً ضعف حيث لا يوجد من أجبرنا

Student: اضطررنا لبيع الحواسيب بخسارة فادحة/كبيرة

-Bail a company out= help or rescue a company with financial problems

The government decided to **bail out** the failing bank in order to maintain stability in the economy.

Student: قررت الحكومة دعم البنك المفلس بغية المحافظة/ الحفاظ على الاقتصاد

Instructor: نتحدث هنا عن انقاذ البنك وليس دعم البنك

Student: قررت الحكومة انقاذ البنك المنهار و ذلك للحفاظ على استقرار الاقتصاد

Instructor: نستطيع قول البنك المنهار/ المفلس / الفاشل و غالباً ما تستخدم في الاقتصاد

-Banker's hours= short or limited work hours

My sister's husband own his own company and he is able to work **Banker's hours** most days

Student: لدى زوج أختي شركته الخاصة مما يمكنه من العمل لساعاتٍ قليلةٍ معظم الأيام:

-Bean-counter = accountant

We asked the **bean-counters** to look over the figures in the new budget

Student: طلبنا من المحاسبين أن يدقوا/إعادة النظر في الأرقام في الميزانية الجديدة:

-Big wheel= an important person, a leader/ Big gun= an important person, a leader

The new director was a **big wheel** in his previous company but is not so important now.

Student: كان مديرنا ذو شأن في شركته السابقة ولكنه ليس بهذه الأهمية الآن:

Now let's move to the page number 22 idioms quizzes.

- After the fire, the company was forced to sell most of their merchandise (and lost much money) = **at a big loss.**
- The price of oil (reached its lowest point) in July and began to raise soon after = **bottomed out.**
- The computer company had much trouble having the new operating system (make a successful start) = **get off the ground**
- The price of computer chips (collapsed) after the sales of personal computers began to decrease = **took a nosedive.**
- The automobile dealer has no trucks (available to sell) so we had to wait for two months to buy one= **in stock.**
- The large drug company (took control of) the small drugstore chain= **took over.**
- There was a chance to make much money during the summer so we decided to (take advantage of the opportunity) and work hard= **strike while the iron was hot.**
- Our plans for marketing the new computer product are still in (preparation)= **in the works.**
- The insurance company (cancelled) the debts from the flood damage= **wrote off.**
- The construction company (hired) hundreds of workers last week= **took on.**

*Idioms are usually manner of speaking that is natural to native speakers of a language but not to foreigners.

*In idioms or vocabulary that are characteristic of a specific group of people are usually noticed.

فريق Academists

عنوان مكتبة الكمال: ((كَلْبِيَّة الآداب – داخل الحرم الجامعيّ –بناء الصحافة/ جانب المدرّج السّابع))

The end ♥