

A COMMENTED TERMINOLOGY FILE
OF BASIC TERMS USED IN TRANSLATION STUDIES
(ENGLISH and FRENCH)

by

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Translation



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I. Introduction

1. Purpose of the study

1.1. Compilation of the basic terms used in translation studies.

The primary purpose of this study is to compile the basic terms used in translation studies. It is designed for translation students or readers who would like to acquire a general knowledge of the subject. The definitions, contexts and examples express the most discussed issues among translation theorists and professionals. The notes incorporated in the term records make it clear, as Newmark (1991, p.105) states it, that:

Translation is for discussion, it is a natural for a plurality of views , for an eclectic approach, rather than for a single sweeping theory...

The secondary purpose of this work is to compare the behaviour of translation terms with that of scientific and technical terms (ST).

1.2. Examination of translation terminology as part of non-ST terminology

Examination of the term records collected here strongly suggests that translation terms do not fit into the terminological models applied by terminologists to scientific and technical terms. This is a postulate that the present study tries modestly to advance and substantiate by examining the characteristics of translation terms, and their definitions and contexts, as part of non-ST terminology.

2. Review of the literature

So far no major work has been done in this area. This is a serious gap that needs to be filled since nowadays any specialized

field needs the support of unilingual and bilingual dictionaries. The first contributions seem to have been made by a German professor, F.G. Konigs, who published some articles in the German periodical *Lebende Sprachen*. It is important to mention the two articles written by Dr. Roda Roberts in *Meta* (30:4, 1985) and *L'actualité terminologique* (21:1, 1988), where she drew attention to the confusion and problems raised by polysemy and synonymy in translation terminology.

One thing which is quite surprising is that this research has aroused the interest of translation students rather than professionals. Indeed, two M.A. theses have been written at the University of Montreal, School of Translators. The first one, entitled, *Dictionnaire des théories de la traduction (domaine français)*, by Anne Bienjonetti, 1986, is a unilingual dictionary which lists the definitions of French terms used in translation theory together with some notes providing more information about the terms. The second thesis, *Terminologie des études sur la traduction*, by Mopoho Raymond, 1987, is a run-on commentary on the most important points raised by translation theorists. It incorporates a number of terms, their English equivalents, and their definitions whenever possible.

As to the study of translation terms as part of non-ST terminology, little work has been done to investigate the particular difficulties of such terms. Apart from an article by Wayne D. Cole in *Meta*, 36:1, 1991, all theoretical studies on terminology, as will be explained later, deal only with ST subject areas, thus giving the impression that the tenets of these studies are universally applicable.

II. The subject field of Translation

1. Etymology and definition

The modern English term *translation* can be traced back to the

fourteenth century Middle English word *translacioun* to designate the act or process of transforming from one language into another. The Middle English word was borrowed from Old French *translation*, but probably at first from the Latin term *translationem* (nominative *translatio*), meaning *transference* and from *translatus*, the past participle of the verb *transferre* (Barnhart, 1988, p.1160).

In French *traduire* replaced the old French *translater* which was maintained in English to *translate*. Does this imply that *translation* was used in French to mean *traduction*? According to Bolch and Von Wartburg (Peraldi, 1978, p.110):

La translation en 1330 était un terme juridique signifiant l'action de faire passer des personnes dans une autre situation. Au XVIIe siècle ce mot signifie encore "transport d'un corps". Il a signifié aussi au XIIe siècle et jusqu'au XVIe siècle : "traduction".

The origin of the term *traduction* is the Latin *traductio*, the verb being *traducere*. Peraldi (1978, p.110) notes that *traductio* does not mean translation in Latin:

...les deux derniers [mots] traductor, traductio n'ont pas le sens du français; ils ont été pris comme substantifs de traducere pour servir de noms d'agent et d'action à traduire.

In Arabic, *tarjama* (translation) is directly linked to the old term *turjumaan*, meaning interpreter/translator. Strangely enough, this usage of *turjumaan* is still common among the general public but ignored by most writers about translation, who still tend to use the term *mutarjim* to refer to both translators and interpreters. Nevertheless, the new tendency among scholars now is to use *mutarjim* for translator and *turjumaan* for interpreter.

Turjumaan seems a good choice in modern Arabic to label the job of the oral translator. The same term was borrowed in the Middle Ages from Arabic by European languages, as *dragoman* or

drogoman (English), drogman (French) and dragomanno (Italian), to refer to:

a man who acts as guide and interpreter in countries where Arabic, Turkish or Persian is spoken (OED, 1971, p.635).

Later on, the term was orthographically modified to truchman (English but not longer used) and truchement (French).

Whether in English, French or Arabic, the big question is how to define translation. The problem, as Newmark (1991, p.105) puts it, is that:

Translation, ... is a fractured subject which is peculiarly unsuitable for a single integrated theory, a dogma, a blanket statement...

Hence, it is extremely difficult to cover in one statement all the intricacies involved in translation. Some definitions tend to focus on one or two aspects of it while disregarding other aspects deemed insignificant by their authors. For the purpose of this study, the definitions chosen are, in most cases, general and rarely reflect the opinion of a specific translation theorist.

Translation, simply put, is:

the transfer of text from a source langue into a text in target language, the objective being a perfect equivalence of meaning between them (VANS, 1983, p.33.).

or

convergence linguistique permettant de passer un message d'une langue de départ (LD) ou langue-SOURCE dans une langue d'arrivée LA) ou Langue-CIBLE (Ladmiral, 1975, p.2.).

In Arabic tarjama has two separate meanings: biography and translation. For the purpose of this study, attention will be paid only to the second meaning, which should be defined in relation to the meaning of a neighboring term, ta'rib (Arabization). The term

tarjama is defined as "the transfer of a text or a technical term from a foreign language into Arabic". The equivalent of the foreign technical term must be, in the case of *tarjama*, a word that already exists in the Arabic language or a word form which is derived from an existing Arabic word. Arabization, particularly in the Eastern part of the Arab world (Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, etc.), means borrowing scientific and technical terms from a foreign language into Arabic and making some slight modifications so that the loan words fit within Arabic pronunciation patterns, such as *tilifuun* (telephone). In the Western part of the Arab world, (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia), Arabization means using Arabic, instead of French, in all sectors of education, administration, law, science and technology.

In general, the terms *translation*, *traduction* and *tarjama* refer to the process of translation as well as to the product of that process, though it is also possible to find in the literature of translation the English term *translating* as a designator for the act of translation (Nida (1964), Finlay (1971), and Bell (1991)). To clarify the French terminology, the expressions *activité traduisante* and *opération traduisante* are widely used to refer to the process.

Besides, in the three languages, the terms commonly refer to both written translation and oral translation; though at the academic and professional levels, a distinction is made between translation (written) and interpreting (oral).

In this paper, translation is used as a blanket term covering written translation, oral translation and machine translation. To embrace all these subfields, the designatum of the term *translation* has to be stretched to its limits and spills over into other fields -- which eventually represents an insidious threat to the distinctness and entity of the emerging discipline.

2. Subject field

Translation was traditionally studied until the middle of this century as literature, more particularly comparative literature. The focus was on how to make of a translated text a creative piece of art that would be integrated into the target-language culture as a legitimate offspring. A number of literary paradigms have been applied in order to substantiate this approach. However, by and large, the closest discipline to translation remains linguistics, since the object under study is before all else a phenomenon of language. The tools used to investigate the difficulties involved in translation, as will be explained later, are often derived from linguistic theories. Studies in the theory of communication have shed more light on the communication process between participants in the act of translation. The surge of machine translation, computational linguistics and computer science have opened up new areas for translation. Holmes (1988, p.68) points out that due to the ever increasing importance of translation since the aftermath of the Second World War:

... more and more scholars have moved into the field, particularly from the adjacent fields of linguistics, linguistic philosophy, and literary studies, but also from such seemingly more remote disciplines as information theory, logic, and mathematics, each of them carrying with him paradigms, quasi-paradigms, models, and methodologies that he felt could be brought to bear on this new problem.

The challenge is how to represent the dependencies between translation and other fields? It is common to represent the relation of a given field to other fields hierarchically, one field leading down to another. But in the case of translation it is difficult to find a hierarchical connection between translation and literature, translation and communication science and translation and computer science. The only direct hierarchical relation that can be established is between translation studies and applied

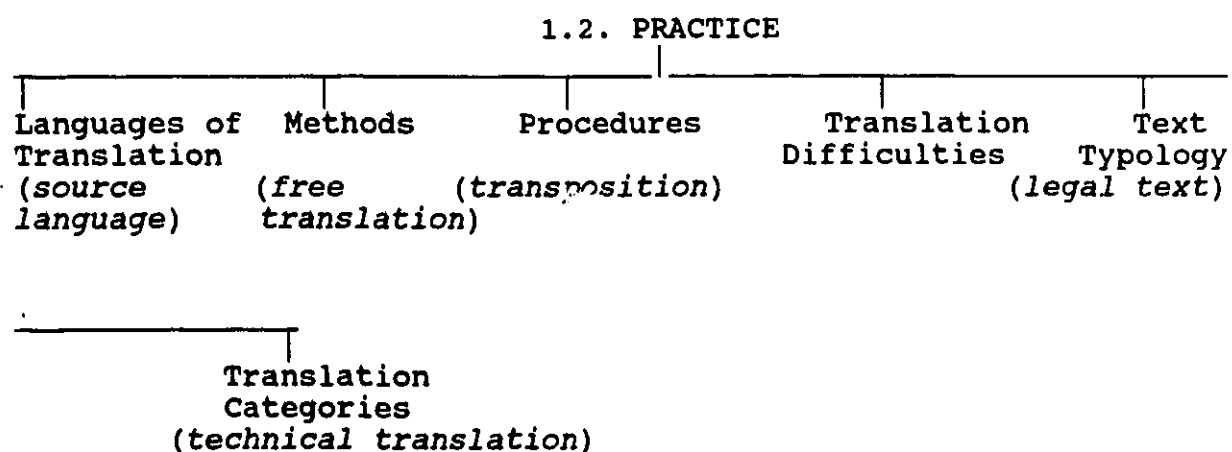
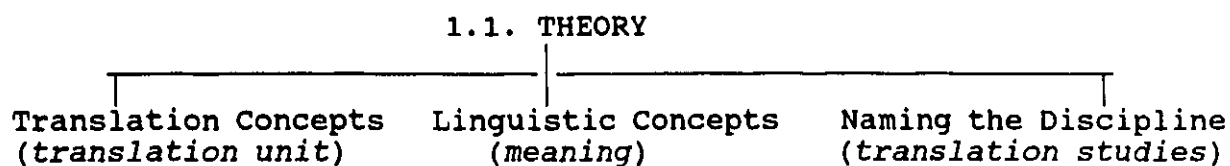
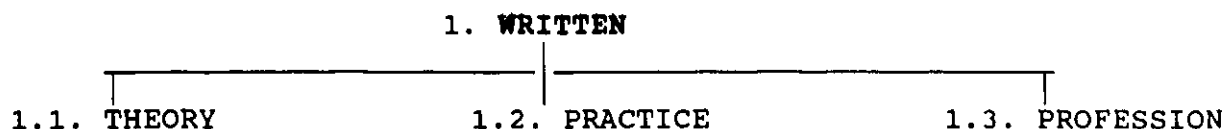
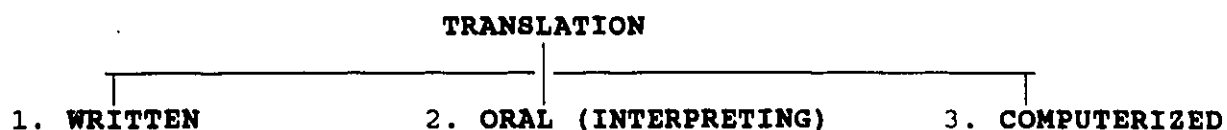
linguistics, which is in its turn an offspring of language studies in general.

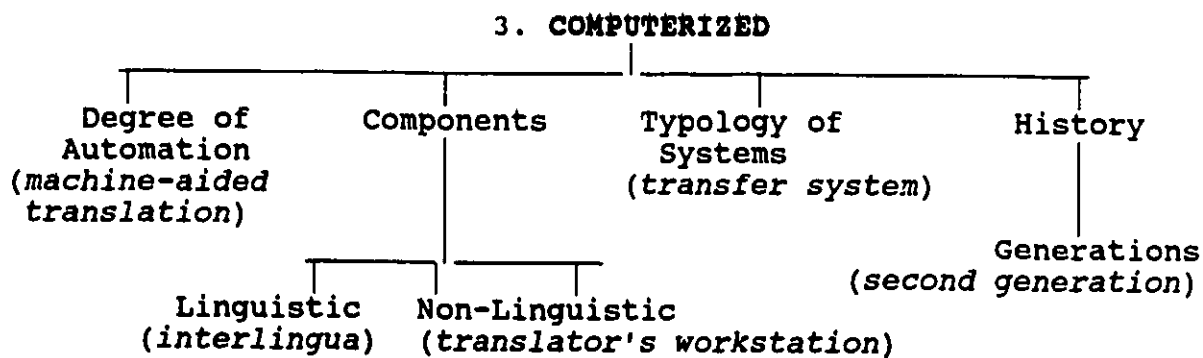
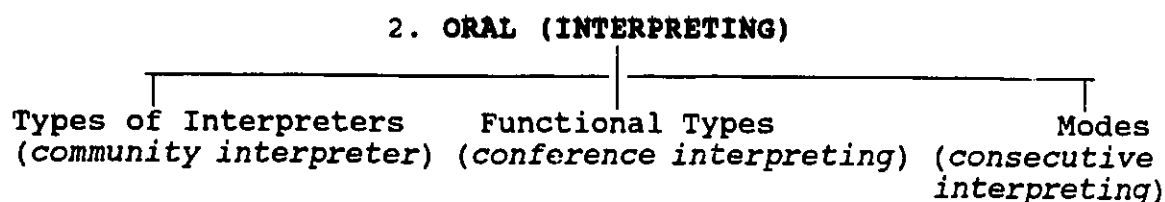
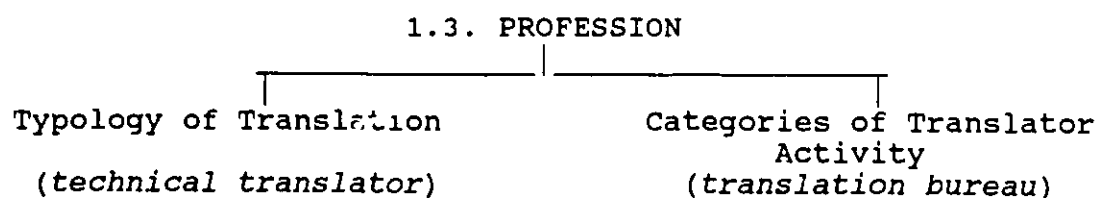
Amid the entangled branches, is it possible to single out the trunk of the discipline of translation? Whatever resemblance translation has with other disciplines, it is unique in that it is the sole discipline that deals directly with linguistic transfer. (Semiotics may do so in a more diffuse or abstract way.) It is the linguistic conversion that constitutes the essence and the *raison d'être* of translation. One may go even further and say that any definition of translation that does not mention the concept of *transfer* is totally inadequate. It is worth noting in this respect that an Arabic synonym of *tarjama* is *naql*, the basic meaning of which is 'transport'.

The emphasis on the idea of transfer means that translation studies is basically a practice-oriented discipline based on theoretical principles. To see how this idea is structured and sub-structured, it is necessary to provide a field tree.

3. Field tree

The field tree presented below is not exhaustive and is not intended to cover all the terms in the field of translation studies. It is constructed with a view to representing only the basic terms collected in this research. To help the reader understand the structure of the field, each subfield in the field tree is provided with an example.





III. Research methods

Given the fractured nature of the subject field of translation, research on translation terminology lends itself to a diversity of opinions and approaches. This necessarily means that the present research can be handled from different perspectives according to the objectives of the study, and the approach and point of view adopted by the researcher. In all cases, and whatever the stated premises are, research should be based on a sound, consistent and plausible approach. The first crucial step in the terminology research process is the selection of documentation.

1. Documentation

1.1. Selection of documentation

In line with the objectives set in this study, the selected documentation is of a general nature. It is at a general level and deals with the main topics raised in translation studies; namely, translation theory, translation practice and the profession of translator. Though this general documentation contains the writings of experts, the degree of technicality of the subject matter and the terminology used for it require no expert knowledge to grasp the content. Among the sources that serve this purpose well are the journals, magazines and bulletins *Circuit*, *Traduire*, *The ATA Chronicle*, *The Incorporated Linguist*, etc. The only flaw of this method is that the general documentation may not always contain appropriate contexts or definitions. In such cases, the help of more specialized documentation is sought. This does not undermine the purpose of the study, since all terms are first selected from the general documentation, and only then are their definitions or contexts collected, whenever necessary, from sources where their concepts are dealt with in depth.

The availability of bilingual documentation in English and French should not pose a problem since documentation on translation studies

has increased considerably in recent years. However, in some subfields, such as machine translation, the English documentation is considerably more extensive and elaborate than the French.

Once the documentation is selected and assessed for its reliability, the next step in the research process is to extract the pertinent terms.

2. Scanning

Scanning the documentation about translation reveals that its terminology covers a broad range of concepts from (natural) *language* to (computer) *algorithm*. We can see even from these two examples that it also embraces terms from related fields other than translation proper. Hence, it is imperative in the first place to determine the scope of translation terminology and situate it in relation to that of other disciplines.

2.1. The scope of translation terminology

A cursory glance at translation terminology shows that three conceptual categories of terms can be distinguished: those which are exclusive to the field of translation, those which originally belonged to the field of linguistics, and those which are a product of encroachment on or by other fields.

2.1.1. "Pure" translation terms

In this category, we are dealing with terms that translation theorists have coined to designate concepts that belong exclusively to the field of translation. For instance, to designate the language from which a text is translated and the language to which the transfer is effected, Vinay and Darbelnet coined the terms *langue de départ* and *langue d'arrivée*. To designate the dichotomy of literal translation and free translation, Mounin uses the terms *verres colorés* and *verres transparents*. The same dichotomous relation is termed by Nida as

formal correspondence and *dynamic equivalence*. Such terms form the backbone of translation terminology, and are the legitimate offspring of the discipline. However, by and large, the bulk of translation terminology is made up of terms that originate from the field of linguistics.

2.1.2. Linguistic terms

Linguistics is the closest discipline to translation studies. Different translation issues have been investigated from various linguistic perspectives. As Catford (1965, p.vii) points out clearly:

Since translation has to do with language, the analysis and description of translation-processes must make considerable use of categories set up for the description of language. It must, in other words, draw upon a theory of language - a general linguistic theory.

Thus, a large number of terms have been borrowed from linguistics to explain translation problems and present different approaches to them. For instance, the term *transformation* comes from the terminology of transformational-generative grammar, yet it is used by Nida to explore the possibility of transferring the message on the kernel level. It would be unreasonable to exclude such a key term from the lexicon of translation, but it would equally be exaggerated to include all linguistic terms. One criterion for determining whether a particular linguistic term is relevant to translation terminology is the frequency of its occurrence in translation documentation. Consequently, scanning translation documentation reveals that linguistic terms such as *signifié* and *signifiant* should be included whereas terms such as *morpheme* and *phoneme* should be disregarded.

2.1.3. Pluri-disciplinarity of translation

The indeterminate conceptual boundaries of translation derive

from the fact that translation theory is fundamentally pluri-disciplinary. Since the end of the Second World War, translation has drawn the interest of many researchers who have undertaken to investigate the problems arising from the phenomenon and solve translation difficulties. Some of these scholars, as Holmes (1988, p.68) remarks, have come from remote fields:

[as remote as] information theory, logic, and mathematics, each of them carrying with him paradigms, quasi-paradigms, models, and methodologies [that had proved to be fruitful in his own field and] that he felt could be brought to bear on this new problem.

A huge influx of terms has thus been introduced into the discourse about translation. Terms such as *norm*, *cross-cultural* and *algorithm* have found their way into translation documentation. According to Holmes (*ibid.*, p.68), the apparent outcome is:

great confusion, with no consensus regarding the types of models to be tested, the kinds of methods to be applied, the varieties of terminology to be used.

But how is it possible to tell that a term, whether it belongs to the first, second or third category presented above, is in fact part of the basic general lexicon of translation?

2.2. Selection of terms

To answer that question, the criterion of frequency has been applied. It is a statistical measure of the occurrence of a particular term, which proves that such a term is pertinent to the terminology or to a category of terminology under study. Because the texts used for this thesis are not readily available in machine-readable form, it involves a time consuming process which consists in noting down the occurrence of a term each time it is identified in a given context. If

the frequency of a term reaches a certain threshold number, the term is then retained; otherwise, it is disregarded. Unfortunately, due to a computer 'crash', the raw data from the experiment was lost. Nevertheless, the word list for the terminology that follows in the present thesis was compiled by this method.

3. Theoretical approach

3.1. In search of a more flexible approach to the study of non-ST terminology

Many of the theoretical principles of terminology have been established on the basis of the examination of terms used in ST fields, where concepts and the conceptual relations between terms are fairly clearly defined. However, restricting data to scientific and technical fields results in the neglect of other subject areas whose data should be used to complete and refine the theory of terminology. Moreover, as Cole (1991, p.16) observes, the tendency to indiscriminately extend principles derived from data which is collected from specific disciplines, to all areas of terminology ignores the fact that in other fields there is an evident conceptual confusion:

Theorizing on the basis of data from a single subdivision of a discipline may lead to generalizations which prove, in the end, to apply not to the discipline as a whole, but only to that area from which the data first arose.

Broadening the scope of terminology data to include any specialized area of human activity or study as a subject field inevitably gives rise to a host of theoretical difficulties concerning the proper delimitation of the subject field, the nature of concepts and the adequacy of various types of definitions.

Translation is one of the non-scientific fields in which the conceptual networks of terms are murky, and the definitions, nebulous

as they are, are sometimes left to the discretion of the reader. This is an area, as will be explained later, where a single term may take different conceptual shapes and be subject to different interpretations according to the translation theory framework it is used in. In most cases, the choice of terms and their meanings reflect the attitude, angle of approach and background of the writer. There is no consensus whatsoever among experts in the field on the exact nature and characteristics of many concepts.

In such situations, all that descriptive terminology should do, according to Cole (1991, p.19), is mirror the actual state of affairs and draw attention to the possibility of equivocation and to the fact that individual terms are constantly used to designate more than one concept. This approach may be valid for unilingual terminology research, where the aim, once the terms have been identified, is to explicate their concepts by listing their definitions in a given language and culture. On the other hand, as will be illustrated later, it is hardly applicable in contrastive terminology, where the focus is not only on how terms are used in a given subject field, but also on their *equivalents* in one or more other languages.

Another objection to the purely descriptive approach is that contexts, where terms are recorded in concrete, individual utterances, are often confusing and misleading. It is very frequent in translation documentation to find terms not being used in their proper meaning. Would it be suffice for terminological research to reflect the shaky actual state of affairs by exposing the user to terminological confusion and ambiguity? To illustrate this point, three contexts containing the terms *translation agency* and *agence de traduction* will be considered.

Context E.1:

It is usual for a translator to offer two scales of charges: one for direct contact with the client; the other for commissions through an agency. **Translation agencies** operate as intermediaries between the client

and the translator. Agency costs are normally shared between client and translator. The client might pay less by direct contact, the translator might earn more. But each of would sacrifice potential benefits (Kettle-Williams, 29:6, 1990, p.214).

Context E.2:

Translation agencies work with full time staffs of translators, editors, proofers and typesetters depending on the size of the company. Almost all use freelance translators or consultants on a part time basis. Only permanent employees have fringe benefits... (Klein, 27:4, 1981, p.237).

Context E.3:

Let me say to the purists that I am using the word "**agency**" as a generic, encompassing bureaus and other intermediaries or "agents" in the translation business (Greiss, 1990, p.1).

It is abundantly clear that in Context E.1, *translation agency* means "a firm acting as an intermediary between the client and the translator for commission or a service fee." In Context E.2, it is taken to mean "a business establishment or company that provides in-house translation, terminology, revision or copywriting services to the public, at a fixed rate." In Context E.3, the term is used explicitly as a generic. All this can be tabulated as follows:

Translation agency	Type of activity	Staff	Charge
Context E.1	intermediary	freelancers	commission or service fee
Context E.2	in-house translation + subcontracting	full-time translators editors proofers + freelancers	fixed rate
Context E.3	generic		

Besides, the concept designated by *translation agency* in Context E.2 is also found under the label *translation bureau*, as in the following

context:

Context E.a

when a larger volume of translation work is required,...a company can utilize the services of many different types of translator...:

a) **Translation bureaux**. The major part of all work is entrusted to **translation bureaux**. A bureau usually consists of an office with a principal (usually a master translator), translators, revisers, typists and an affiliated group of free-lance translators. Usually, an established bureau will undertake translations in most languages covering most subjects. What they cannot do in the office they commission from their pool of free-lance translators (Peck, 1963, p.21.).

Sometimes, *translation bureau* is used, as a generic similar to *translation agency* in Context E.3, as can be inferred from the following context:

Context E.b

If all **bureaus** paid professional rates on time with reasonable deadlines, freelancers would be in hog heaven. There are many...members who fall into the good translator and/or good **bureau** categories. ATA should employ this talent to reduce the number of bad translators and bad **bureaus** by:

- presenting a model of the good translator and good **bureau**...
- teaching bad translators and **bureaus** how to be good...
- teaching freelancers how to find direct clients so they don't have to work for **bureaus** if they don't want to
- teaching **bureaus** better marketing skills (**bureaus** "forced" to exist on low-bid government contracts and to pay freelancers correspondingly are bad **bureaus**; showing them how to find better clients could make them good... (Greiss, 1990, p.2).

Moreover, the generic that the terms *translation agency* in Context E.3 and *translation bureau* in Context E.c denote is often referred to as *translation company*, as in the following context:

Context E.c

From a buyer's point of view, the most convenient solution is to place translation work in the hands of a **translation company**... There are large **translation companies**, and there are small **translation companies**... Most **translation companies** make widespread use of freelances in addition to the staff, and it would be naive to expect to see armies of translators beavering away before your eyes, but at least you can form some idea of whether the company is in position to do checking, processing and project management in-house... Learn to appreciate frankness, and distrust specious assurance; to distinguish between the company which is open about the way it works, and is anxious for your collaboration, and the company which is obviously anxious for you to go away and let it get on with the translation in its own secretive way (which usually simply means "envelope-changing") (Sedon-Strutt, 1991, p.9.).

Hence, according to the actual state of affairs *translation agency*, and *translation bureau* are synonyms in Contexts E.2 and E.a. Together with *translation company*, the two terms are also synonymous in Contexts E.3, E.b and E.c. Yet they are not synonyms according to Contexts E.1 and E.a and E.b.

Scanning the French documentation produces occurrences of *agence de traduction* in the following contexts:

Context F.1

Tout comme, dans les autres secteurs de l'activité économique, l'agence sert essentiellement d'intermédiaire (agence de voyages, de placement, de location), l'**agence de traduction** est une "firme qui fait fonction d'intermédiaire entre clients et pigistes ou traducteurs indépendants". Contrairement au cabinet, l'agence n'effectue pas elle-même les travaux de ses clients (Cossette, 1988, p.24).

Context F.2

...comment les jeunes traducteurs japonais n'ayant ni un diplôme spécialisé, ni une personnalité influente pour les parrainer, obtiennent-ils du travail? La réponse est simple: en se tournant vers les **agences de traduction**. Le nombre de celles-ci est difficile à déterminer avec précision... On peut toutefois

estimer qu'il existe quelque 250 à 300 agences au Japon, qui outre les travaux de traduction dont elles se chargent, organisent des séminaires internationaux et participent à d'autres activités culturelles. La taille de ces entreprises est très variable, et...il suffit de disposer d'une pièce avec un bureau pour se présenter comme **agence de traduction**. Un ordre de grandeur des tarifs pratiqués par ces agences est indiqué au tableau 1; on notera que la commission prélevée est importante, et peut atteindre 50% (Fujii, 1988, p.40).

The apparent result is that in Context F.1 *agence de traduction* means "firme qui fait fonction d'intermédiaire entre clients et pigistes ou traducteurs indépendants."; whereas in Context F.2, it is used as a generic. This can be tabulated as follows:

Agence de traduction	Type of activity	Staff	Charge	Size
Context F.1	intermédiaire n'effectue pas les travaux de ses clients	pigistes ou traducteurs indépendants	---	---
Context F.2	travaux de traduction + séminaires internationaux activités culturelles	---	---	très variable

On the other hand, the generic *agence de traduction* in Context F.2 is termed *bureau de traduction* in the following context:

Context F.a

Les **bureaux de traduction** (cabinet, agence, etc.) ont en général une mauvaise image: réputation de qualité moyenne sinon médiocre, de cherté, de "boîte aux lettres" sans autre responsabilité que de distribuer des travaux et d'en tirer le profit... (Gambier, 21, 1988, p.18.).

...l'examen des pages publicitaires de l'annuaire du téléphone permet de dénombrer environ 70 **bureaux de traduction** à Montréal et environ 50 à Toronto...

Quant au nombre de traducteurs employés par ces maisons, il ne peut être évalué que par des approximations très vagues. Par exemple, certains bureaux n'occupent même pas un seul traducteur permanent et font plutôt office de courtiers en traduction, leur tâche se limitant à transmettre à leurs clients les traductions qu'ils ont fait exécuter par un de leurs pigistes. Plusieurs autres bureaux sont ceux d'un traducteur "solitaire" travaillant à son compte (Boivineau, 1984, p.6).

Furthermore, *agence de traduction* and *bureau de traduction* are closely related to *cabinet de traduction* which means "établissement ou entreprise où l'on se charge de répondre aux besoins de traduction, de terminologie, de révision ou de rédaction de tierces parties moyennant rétribution," as can be inferred from the following context:

Context F.b

En termes simples, le cabinet, c'est l'"entreprise" d'un membre d'une profession libérale. Même si elle ne jouit pas, hélas! du prestige de ce type de profession, la traduction y est assimilée, et on trouve, à côté des cabinets d'avocats et d'architectes, des "~~cabinets de traduction~~". Si le cabinet peut être constitué d'un seul professionnel, on a tendance à réserver le terme aux entreprises d'une certaine taille comptant plusieurs professionnels regroupés ou associés, ou encore salariés, l'opposant ainsi au traducteur "solitaire", indépendant ou pigiste (Cossette, 21, 1988, p.25.).

So far, it has been painstakingly possible to represent the actual state of affairs in both languages and point out the equivocation of terms as used in different contexts; collecting more contexts will probably result in even more complex conceptual networks. But what about establishing conceptual matches and term equivalences between the sets of terms in the two languages? In fact, there are some similarities found in the definitions and contexts noted above, which make it possible to establish the following concept correspondences:

Translation agency: English to French

Context E.1 ---> Context F.1 *agence de traduction*

Context E.2 ---> Context F.b *cabinet de traduction*

Context E.3 / Context F.2 *agence de traduction*
 /
 --- Context F.a *bureau de traduction*

Agence de traduction: French to English

Context F.1 ---> Context E.1 *translation agency*

Context F.2 / Context E.3 *translation agency*
 /
 --- Context E.b *translation bureau*
 \ Context E.c *translation company*

Translation bureau: English to French

Context E.a ---> Context F.b *cabinet de traduction*

Context E.b / Context F.2 *agence de traduction*
 /
 --- Context F.a *bureau de traduction*

Bureau de traduction: French to English

Context F.a / Context E.3 *translation agency*
 /
 --- Context E.b *translation bureau*
 \ Context E.c *translation company*

The examples presented above show that in order to establish a conceptual match and a term equivalence, one has to determine, first, which concept among several potential concepts a term designates in a given context and in a given language. The next step is to single out, from a cluster of concepts in the other language and according to the context used in the latter, the matching concept, which may be named

by more than one term. This operation, while representing the actual state of affairs, is so intricate and complex that it baffles the terminology users' minds. This does not mean that we hold adamantly to the utopian principle of terminology where a term designates only one concept and, therefore, corresponds only to one equivalent in another language. Linguistic reality is that polysemy and synonymy are inevitable problems that terminology has to come to terms with.

However, it is clear that the actual state of affairs, as presented above, violates the main objectives for which the theory of terminology was created, i.e unambiguity, clarity, and above all, the systematization of terminology. In fact, the relation between concepts seems to be in an uncontrolled state of flux, and so are the conceptual matches. The structure of knowledge that concepts refer to is indeterminate, unstable and context-dependent. Hence, the transparency of terms, which constitutes one of the pillars of terminology is seriously undermined.

The conclusion to be drawn from the discussion presented above is that the tenets of terminology which are based on the examination of ST terms have led to a model which is inappropriate and too rigid to be applied to non-ST fields (Cole, 1991, p.21). The descriptive method does not help much in systematizing translation terminology mainly, as will be explained later, because terms in the subject field of translation are erratic in their behavior and do not fit into the conventional patterns of ST terms. Therefore, it is imperative upon descriptive terminology as Cole (1991, p.19) states:

*to recognize the actual natures of various fields
and attempt to provide a coherent account of them,
rather than suggesting that modifications be made to
them in order that they may conform to an essentially
extraneous standard.*

One alternative for terminology is to lean towards prescription and influence usage. The research process in terminology starts from the examination of usage, i.e from concrete and individual utterances,

in order to build up its theoretical structures (Anne-Marie Loffler-Laurian, 1984, p.175):

*[c'est] l'observation des réalités de langage
performé qui fournit la matière à la description des
lois du fonctionnement.*

But, in non-ST fields, the descriptive findings of the terminological research are rarely absolute truths, for there are chances that usage can be incorrect and misleading. In such situations, the product of research should be modified in order to guide users. To do that, terminologists have to seek the assistance of subject-field experts, on whose shoulders should lie the responsibility of resolving terminological difficulties and reaching the necessary resolutions of conceptual matters (Cole, 1991, p.19). How to proceed with these resolutions differs from one subject field to another according to the type of terminology under examination and the type of users the terminological research is targeted to.

In the field of translation, subject-field experts must realize that the terminology is not an indivisible package; it involves a variety of sets of terms which should be handled separately. The terminologist's main task is to caution users against terminological pitfalls, and set standards for correct usage by pinpointing the behavior and function of each set of terms.

To have a comprehensive understanding of the problems presented above, it is necessary to scrutinize translation terminology in depth and see what makes it so particular in comparison with ST terms.

IV. Characteristic features of translation terminology

1. Contexts

As we have said before, contexts are the starting point of every terminological research. The quality and type of contexts greatly influence its findings. Our scanning of translation documentation has

revealed some characteristics of contexts which are peculiar to non-ST areas.

1.1. Contradictory contexts

In ST fields, the validity of usage and contexts is taken for granted since ST terms label unambiguous context-independent concepts that are universally applicable. Given the controversial nature of the field of translation, contexts in this field should be handled with care. A term may appear in a context with certain characteristics and appear in another context with totally contradictory features. For example, in the following two contexts the term *translation theory* is illustrated in two conflicting surroundings:

Context 1

Translation theory's main concern is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts or text-categories. Further, it provides a framework of principles, restricted rules and hints for translating texts and criticizing translation, a background for problem-solving (Newmark, 1988, p.19).

Context 2

The purpose of translation theory, then, is to reach an understanding of the processes undertaken in the act of translation and, not ...to provide a set of norms for effecting the perfect translation (Bassnett-McGuire, 1980, p.37).

Both contexts are concerned with one main aspect of the concept designated by the term *translation theory*, namely the purpose of the such. But the other features of the concept clash so sharply in the two contexts that we are left wondering whether we are not dealing with totally different concepts. The first context stresses the view that translation theory is a prescriptive theory whose goal is to set up norms, rules and guidelines for the production of translation. The second context, however, explicitly denies any prescriptive orientation, and implies that the theory is a descriptive study of the

act of translation. But it is doubtful whether these two opposite orientations exist as totally independent branches in the field of translation.

1.2. Committed and Non-committed contexts

By committed contexts is meant contexts that formulate a personal opinion or individual interpretation regarding a concept. Here is an example of a committed context:

Context 1

Pour illustrer le caractère cognitif de la traduction, [il faut ramener]le processus... de la traduction à trois opérations:

- 1) La *compréhension*, qui consiste en une démarche sémasiologique de décodage des signes linguistiques par référence au système de la langue (analyse intralinguistique) et de saisie du vouloir-dire...
- 2) La *reformulation*, qui consiste à procéder par raisonnement analogique, c'est-à-dire par associations d'idées et déductions logiques...
- 3) La *justification* représente une interprétation « à rebours », de nature onomasiologique, qui pour but de vérifier l'exactitude de la traduction provisoirement retenue (Larose, 1989, p.173).

The concept of translation expressed in this context is committed to a particular school of translation theory. It formulates in an explicit way the theoretical constituents of the act of translation. It stands in sharp contrast with the non-committed context which is a general neutral statement about a translation concept.

The following context is a case of point:

Context 2

la traduction est un cas particulier de convergence linguistique..., permettant de transmettre l'information entre locuteurs de langues différentes. La traduction fait passer un message d'une langue de départ (LD) ou langue-SOURCE dans une langue d'arrivée ou Langue-CIBLE (Ladmiral, 1975, p.2).

The distinction between the two contexts is crucial when stating

the definition of the concept translation. In a term record where Context 1 is chosen, the definition should be in line with the theoretical framework expressed in that context; otherwise, the context and the definition will be in conflict. Context 2, on the other hand allows a broad cover definition.

2. Concepts

Concepts are formed by grouping common characteristics of a set of objects. They are used "to structure the knowledge and perception of the surrounding world" (Sager, 1990, p.23). The objects of the world that concepts classify involve all fields of knowledge and human activity with all their diverse properties and qualities. It is normal that the nature of the knowledge structure of a given field should shape the body of concepts of that field.

In the field of translation, concepts are distinguished by certain characteristics which, in order to highlight, we will contrast with concepts in ST fields. The first of these characteristics is that they are open to interpretation.

2.1. The interpretative element

The rigorous scientific methods supposedly applied in ST fields should provide a clearly delineated concept network which makes it easy, as Sager (1990, p.24) notes, to identify individual concepts and distinguish them from neighboring concepts:

The scientific process provides a systematic approach to the selection of characteristics and concept formation. In chemistry, for example, new entities are named according to their constituent substances which are also the differentiating criteria for the characteristics. In engineering, products may be differentiated by sizes and shapes...

In other words, terms in ST fields are defined according to their intrinsic and inherent characteristics and properties. The conceptual

limits of a term are actually set by concrete and observable entities and processes. A telescope is, thus, defined according to its shape, constituent parts and purpose. Besides the physical entities, the scientific methods of analysis and description and the ST processes that ST concepts refer to are the same everywhere and universally applicable.

Most translation concepts, on the other hand, do not point to physical objects or observable processes. Instead, they denote a very abstract knowledge structure whose boundaries are set by individual perception of less rigidly fixed properties. Hence it becomes very difficult, in most cases, to draw a dividing line between a concept and its referent since the non-linguistic world of experience, which constitutes the substance of the referent, is immaterial.

Consider, for example, the concept of *literal translation*, which generally means "a translation which stays as close and faithful as possible to the original text". Note that "as close and faithful as possible" lacks firm and distinct limits, which makes the concept loose, flexible and open to individual interpretation.

It is important to mention, in this regard, a study done by Roda Roberts (1988) on the different concepts attached to the term *literal translation*. After collecting some significant contexts drawn from modern works on translation, she establishes four definitions of the term *literal translation* based on the analysis of key descriptive elements or characteristics found in the contexts.

The four definitions are presented below:

Definition 1:

Literal translation, in the narrow sense, is an approach to translation, or the product of such an approach, in which the translator attempts to be faithful to the source text and the original author by concentrating on the words of the original, reproducing the grammatical features of the source text, and rendering lexical items out of context by the highest probability lexical equivalents; this results in a target text which is often ungrammatical, generally unidiomatic, lacks clarity, contains meaning distortions and is non-equivalent in function to the source text.

Definition 2:

Literal translation, in the narrow sense, is an approach to translation, or the product of such an approach, in which the translator attempts to be faithful to the source text and the original author by concentrating on groups of words or clauses, rendering the lexical items of the source text generally out of context by the highest probability lexical equivalents, but respecting the syntactic structures of the target language; this results in a target text which is grammatical, but not necessarily idiomatic, totally clear, or equivalent in meaning or function to the source text.

Definition 3:

Literal translation, in the narrow sense, is an approach to translation, or the product of such an approach, in which the translator attempts to be faithful to the source text and the original author by concentrating on the smaller units of the source text and by staying as close as possible to the style and primary meanings of the source text while ensuring the functional equivalence of the target text; this results in a target text which is grammatical, generally idiomatic and overall equivalent in meaning and function to the source text.

Definition 4:

Literal translation, in the broad sense, is an approach to translation, or the product of such an approach, in which the translator attempts to be faithful to the source text and the original author by staying close to the source language forms and their primary meaning. The closeness can vary from reproduction of all the grammatical features of the source text and the automatic transfer of the primary sense of each lexical item at one extreme to the modification of grammar and word order in conformity with the target language and even to the rendering of lexical items in such a way as to improve communication, at the other extreme. The resultant text can thus range from ungrammatical, unidiomatic and non-equivalent in meaning to grammatical, idiomatic and overall equivalent in meaning and function to the source text.

Though all the definitions presented above agree that *literal*

translation is basically a translation which renders faithfully and closely the source text, they differ, as Roberts remarks (1988, p.12), in terms of the degree of closeness and faithfulness to be applied:

literal translation signifies different things not only to different people, but also to the same person in different situations. At times it is used as a generic term, designating a translation approach favoring, or translation product exhibiting, varying degrees of closeness to the original text. At other times it is used as a specific term, designating a given level of closeness to the source text. Sometimes, the closeness affects only the form of the target text, sometimes only the meaning, but in the majority of cases both form and meaning.

Besides, each position expressed in the definitions implies a value judgement on the part of a subject-field expert or writer. We conclude that this interpretative feature must be seen as an intrinsic feature of translation terminology rather than an accidental one.

The big question for the terminologist, however, is whether the interpretive element actually results in the split of the concept covered by the term *literal translation* into four different and separate concepts. It is not easy to argue that we are dealing here with a classic case of polysemy, where a single word has totally different senses. Instead, it is much easier to postulate that the case in hand concerns an abstract referent seen from different angles. This can be illustrated as follows:

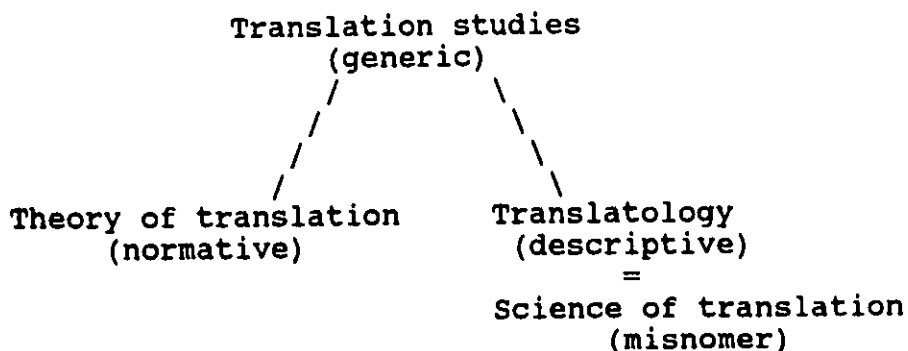
	/	point of view 1 (Definition 1)	\	
one referent	--	point of view 2 (Definition 2)	--	one designation
	--	point of view 3 (Definition 3)	--	
	\	point of view 4 (Definition 4)	/	

Additionally, each one of the above definitions can be opposed to the term *free translation*, all functioning, thus, as one concept. This is

an appropriate method used in terminology because to arrive at an adequate understanding of a particular concept and its different aspects, the contrastive relations between it and the other neighbouring concepts in a given field must be understood.

2.2. Concept relationships

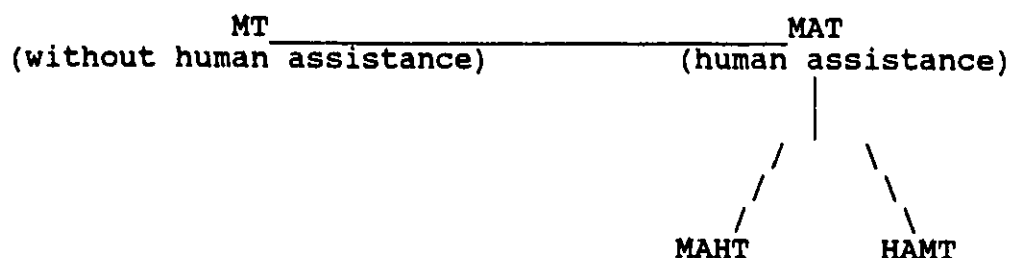
Concepts do not exist in isolation; they are closely related to each other by various relationships. However, one of the requirements of terminology is that any concept in a given field be neatly distinguished from other neighboring concepts in the same field. In the field of translation, poorly defined concepts, and discordant translation theories as well as individual interpretations scarcely help in distinguishing concepts from one another. It is extremely difficult, if the actual state of affairs is observed, to pinpoint the exact relation holding between the terms *theory of translation*, *science of translation*, *translatology* and *translation studies*. Though everybody seems to agree on the usefulness of conceptual relationships in a network, they question whether they are important in clarifying individual concepts in a given field. But would not it be beneficial, for the sake of structuring conceptual networks in the field of translation, to come up with the following ordering regarding these terms?



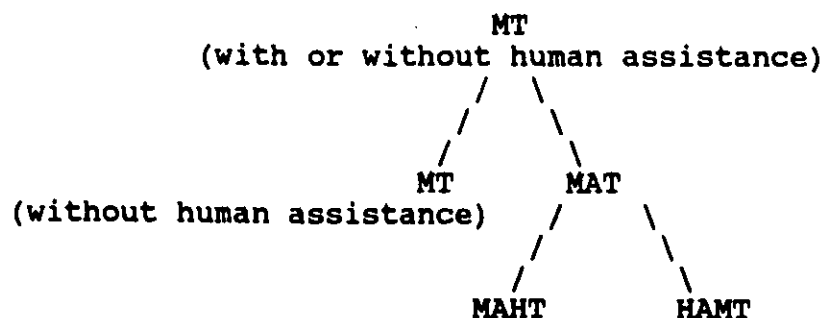
As Sager (1990, p.29) explains:

The fact...that we can now model relatively complex systems and their internal relationships on the computer has influenced theory to the extent that the number of relationships between concepts admitted as being useful for structuring conceptual fields has increased considerably.

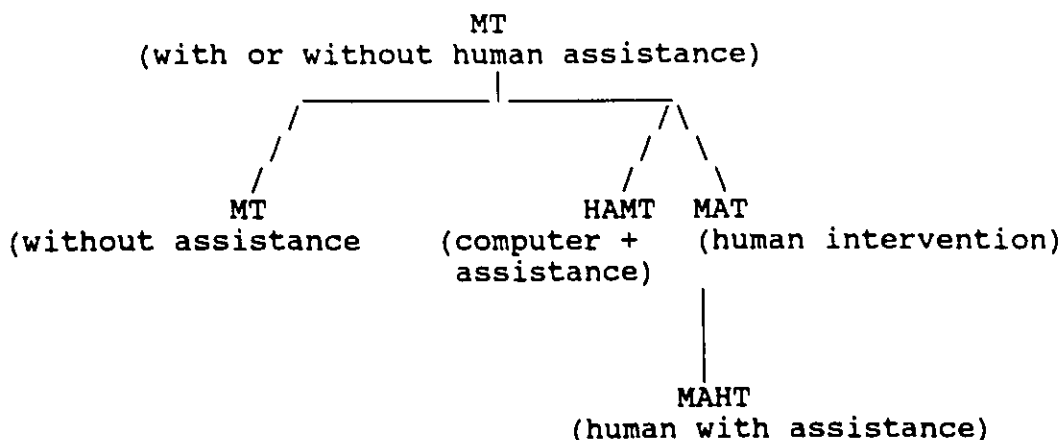
Furthermore, our previous examination of the terms used in the business of translation has revealed that the relations between concepts in that subfield are in a state of flux due to the indeterminacy of the concepts themselves. The same remark can be made about the terms used in the subfield of Machine Translation. Indeed, examination of the various definitions given for the terms *machine translation*, *machine-aided translation*, *human-aided machine translation* and *machine-aided human translation*, as manifested in the current literature, makes it possible to establish different relationship structures.



OR



OR



3. Definition

Many translation writers do not seem to take the trouble to define the terms they use in their investigation of translation issues and difficulties. Even when they do, their definitions are often inadequate, and do not help much in delimiting concepts and distinguishing them from neighbouring ones. Take, for instance, a simple term, such as *traduction professionnelle*, and see how it is defined by some authors.

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1968, p.24), *traduction professionnelle* means "traduction [qui] a pour but de faire connaître à d'autres ce qui a été dit ou écrit dans la langue étrangère." It is true that the authors want to draw a line between *traduction professionnelle* and another type of translation, i.e. *traduction scolaire* (the purpose of which is quite different), but one cannot help noting that their definition can be taken as a definition of translation in general. For this reason, and for the sake of adequacy, it is incumbent to modify the definitions taken from the documentation, add more distinguishing characteristics to them, or create new ones by combining two or more definitions of the same term.

To adopt a prescriptivist approach means that one has to select from a variety of definitions that one definition which unequivocally states the characteristics of a given concept. This is no easy task since, as we have seen, definitions in the field of translation frequently differ from one author to another. Therefore, on what basis should one make one's choices of definitions? There is no definite answer to that question simply because translation terminology is marked by diversity. It is a divisible package in which each term should be dealt with individually. Each term has a story behind it that has shaped its meaning along the course of its existence.

Some terms have been influenced by history and technological innovations (*machine translation*); others belong to particular scholars (*signifié/signifiant*), but they have been extended by usage beyond their original meaning. Other terms like *technical translation* cover a wide range of concepts, but authors tend to narrow them down to one single concept. Besides, one has to bear in mind that we are dealing here with two different linguistic traditions (English and French). Consequently, some term definitions may have a language-specific component. To classify these terms and others in one methodological category means to ignore their distinctiveness, which may eventually lead to erroneous conclusions.

Hence, terms in our term records are sometimes defined according to the way they were originally used. In other cases, their definitions take into account the general perception that people now have of their concepts. In a few cases, the definition of a term is traced back to an author who is considered an authority in the subject. Moreover, definitions in our records are supported, whenever possible, with notes that shed more light on the terms, and draw attention to their polysemous nature.

Apart from definitions and concept relationships, another area that terminological research deals with, in order to structure the

terminology of a given field, is the semantic relations that hold between terms.

4. Semantic relations between translation terms

Most terminologists seem to focus on two main semantic relations holding between terms: synonymy and polysemy. But, a close look at the terms used in the field of translation will reveal that one of the most striking sense relations between translation terms is opposition.

4.1. Opposition in translation

Here, the term *opposition* is used to designate the general category of oppositeness of meaning. The term *antonymy* is reserved to designate just one of the various subcategories. Given the type of corpus under examination, the most appropriate classification of opposition to adopt and to be applied is Lyons' (1969). Lyons identifies three different kinds of opposition: complementarity, antonymy and converseness. For reasons that will be explained later, Lyons' subcategory of converseness is replaced by the subcategory of reverse pairs.

4.1.2. Classification of translation opposite pairs

4.1.2.1. Complementary

This sense relation holds between pairs of opposites which divide the discourse of translation into two complementary sides, so that what does not fall into one of the sides must necessarily fall into the other. This is an either/or relation; there is no neutral zone, no possibility of a third term lying between them. It covers pairs such as *source language:target language* and *plan de l'entendement:plan du réel*.

Complementaries can be recognized by the fact that the assertion of one complementary implies the denial of the other, and conversely

the denial of one implies the assertion of the other. Thus, Text A is the source text implies that text A is not the target text, and Text A is not the source text implies Text A is the target text.

4.1.2.2. Antonymy

This relation appears whenever the items of a pair can be compared in terms of their possession of a certain property. The concepts that such pairs represent involve a degree of evaluation and value judgement concerning the quality, the type and the nature of the items. Pairs of antonyms in translation include: *literal translation:free translation, traduction générale:traduction spécialisée* and *human translation:machine translation* (meaning fully automatic translation).

Antonyms are considered to be opposites *par excellence*. They share the following characteristics.

- a. The assertion of one antonym implies the denial of the other, but the denial of one does not imply the assertion of the other. Thus, if A is a human translation, it is not a machine translation, but, if A is not a human translation, one cannot conclude that it is a *machine translation*. This pair of antonyms does not strictly bisect a domain; it represents two extremes situated symmetrically around a neutral zone which is not referred to by either member of the pair, and which is called *machine-aided translation*.
- b. There are some pairs of antonyms which also represent two extremes, but the neutral zone between them is not designated by any specific term. As in the case of most antonyms, these pairs are gradable, i.e., they may be seen in terms of degrees of the quality involved. For example, it is possible to speak about a translation as being more literal or less free.
- c. A second type of gradable antonym pairs in translation is the type whose neutral zone is made up of a combination of the properties of the two extremes. Thus, a translation can be *générale, spécialisée*

or a combination of the two.

4.1.2.3. Reverse pairs

This section might have been entitled "converseness" instead of "reverse pairs", since Lyons' third subcategory of opposition is termed "converseness". This sense relation holds between pairs of words which exhibit the reversal of a relationship between items, such as *buy:sell*, *offer:accept*, *lend:borrow*. This relation does not involve negation at all but a permutation of associated individuals. For example, John bought a book from Mary implies and is implied by Mary sold John a book. In such a case, the lexical substitution of one term for the corresponding converse is associated with a syntactic transformation which permutes the noun phrases and involves other automatic changes in the selection of the appropriate preposition. However, translation terminology contains almost no pairs that fit into this subcategory. Instead, I prefer Ogden's subcategory of "reverse pairs" (Ogden 1967) to cover pairs like *intralingual translation:interlingual translation*, *dépouillement:étoffement*, *dilution:concentration*, etc. In this relation, one member of the pair reverses or denies the properties of the other member but (unlike in the complementary relation) there is a third possibility, for example *intersemiotic translation* is an alternative to both *intralingual* and *interlingual*.

The above presentation and analysis of opposite pairs in translation terminology give rise to the following comments: the most dominant subcategories are antonyms and reverse pairs. The abundance of antonyms is accounted for by the fact that statements made about translation often tend to evaluate and compare the quality of a translation, describe a property of a language or test the effectiveness of a procedure. Whenever these items are compared or evaluated, they are situated in terms of their degree on a scale or continuum.

Reverse pairs are frequent because the essence of translating is

making choices. The translator always finds himself in a situation where he has to pick out from a variety of options the one which seems most appropriate. Frequently, the choice is made between two items opposite in property and character.

Opposition, as a sense relation, is helpful for the clarification of conceptual networks in the field of translation. It serves as a means for determining the function of terms within the subject-field system. Other sense relations, namely synonymy and polysemy, may play a different role in the comprehension of the literature of translation.

4.2. **Synonymous translation terms: two faces of the same coin?**

It is no easy task to discuss the phenomenon of synonymy in a field where terms are poorly defined and the relations holding between them are, most of the time, erratic. Therefore, it would be wrong to generalize about the subject, for what holds true for one set of synonymous pairs cannot necessarily be applied to another set.

Synonymous pairs such as *langue de départ: langue-source*, *deceptive cognate: false friend* cause no problem since these are simply doublets in which one member has a native derivation whereas the other is a calque from a foreign language; the referent remains, however, identical (compare *tilifuun* and *haatif* in Arabic, where *tilifuun* is a borrowing of *telephone* and *haatif* is from a native Arabic root). In other cases, synonymous pairs are accounted for by the fact that, in order to distinguish their theories or approaches, translation scholars prefer to create their own terms though the concepts they are dealing with are already covered by existing ones. Compare, for example, the definitions of the synonymous terms *dynamic equivalence* and *communicative translation*.

dynamic equivalence:

quality of a translation in which the message of the original text has been so transported into the receptor language that the response of the receptor is

essentially like that of the original receptors (Nada & Taber, 1982, p.200).

communicative translation: [translation] which attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original (Newmark, 1988, p.38).

The resemblance between the two definitions is striking; yet, the two terms are by no means interchangeable, and not because they involve a change either in cognitive or emotive import (Lyons, 1996, p.448). Many people would not even think of such terms as synonyms, mainly because they are terms associated with particular scholars and theories. Using *dynamic equivalence* instead of *communicative translation* implies that one identifies it with a particular translation theoretical framework. Using both terms in the same context would give an impression of inconsistency and carelessness.

There is another category of terms which, though they differ in perspective, basically but less obviously cover the same concept. At face value, the terms *unité de traduction* and *connotateur* may not look synonyms; their definitions seem to point in different directions.

unité de traduction: le plus petit segment de l'énoncé dont la cohésion des signes est telle qu'ils ne doivent pas être traduits séparément (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1958, p.16).

Connotateur: unité sémiotique de fonctionnement d'un texte, non isomorphe aux unités linguistiques dénotative, qui fait jouer la significations à un niveau différent, le plus souvent "supra-linguistique" (une connotation argotique, par exemple), mais qui peut être aussi "infralinguistique" (Ladmiral, 1979, pp.108, 188).

But in fact, both terms are basically dealing with one concept, i.e., the source language unit which can be recreated in the target language without having to add other meaning elements from the source text. The difference between the terms is that they represent a perception of

the reference which takes place from different points of view. This can be illustrated as follows:

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referent / viewpoint 1 ---> designation 1
         \
          \ viewpoint 2 ---> designation 2

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It would be more appropriate to call such pairs *referential synonyms* (see Newmark 1988, p.167) for though they have different functions in the translation discourse, they basically denote the same concept. Ladmiral (1978, p.285) seems to support this suggestion:

La sémantique des signifiés de langue débouche sur autre chose qu'elle même, en l'occurrence sur une sémiotique des connotateurs comme unité de fonctionnement sémantique des textes, mettant en oeuvre les signifiés de la langue, au deuxième degré. Et nous pensons que des U.T. ne sont pas autres choses que des connotateurs, précisément.

Another sense relation which is abundant in translation terminology is polysemy.

4.3. Polysemy of translation terms: a blessing or a curse?

It is a common phenomenon that once terms in use in one discipline are borrowed by another discipline for certain purposes, they undergo an extension or restriction of the original meaning. Of course, the basic notion they designate remains intact, but their features are adapted to cover a wider or narrower area of reference in harmony with the theoretical framework they are used in. It happens sometimes that the concept a term designates is so broad that it is possible to break it up into several fractions. For example, the term *context* designates:

*tous les moyens - linguistiques, ou
extra-linguistiques, - d'expression (mots, gestes,*

etc.), et aussi la situation toute entière qui entoure un mot et qui en détermine le sens (Germain, 1973, p.40)

But Catford (1965, p.31) uses the term *context* to mean only:

those elements of the extra-textual situation which are related to the text as being linguistically relevant.

For the immediate linguistic environment he uses *co-text*. Yet other scholars use *context* to refer to the grammatical setting in which a term is used and reserve the term *situation* to designate the extra-textual environment.

As we have seen in the example of the four different definitions of the term *literal translation*, a translation term is usually polysemic not because it has figurative or non-direct senses, but because the concept that the term denotes is seen from different points of view. Whether the individual interpretation of a given concept results in the break-up of that concept into two or three different ones is very debatable. That too depends on one's point of view.

On the whole, polysemy is an intrinsic feature of translation terminology, and though it may cause some confusion if the terminology of a given scholar is misconstrued or misapplied, it does enrich the translation discourse and explore the different sides of translation topics. This is contrary to the utopian view often expressed about ST terminology, according to which a term should designate only one concept.

V. TERM RECORDS

The records that follow are not presented in alphabetical order; instead they are organized according to conceptual relationships (see field tree). Each record covers one concept but includes, whenever deemed necessary, a note that draws attention to another usage of the term and other pertinent information. A note can be presented as a direct quotation from a source or just as a paraphrase. Sometimes it is listed as a remark made after examining different occurrences of a given term. It should be noted that if a definition of a term is followed by the abbreviation (mod.), it means that the definition has been modified by the author of the thesis. Additionally, each record may include synonyms, variants and condensed forms that designate the same concept of the entry term. To determine that X term will be considered the principal term and Y term its variant or synonym, the criteria of frequency and acceptability have been applied. For instance, *traductologie* is considered the principal term because examining the occurrences of the term shows that this form is more frequent than *traductiologie*. Likewise, *Interlingua* is the standard term used by experts but *pivot language* is also found, possibly under French influence *langue pivot*.

Additionally, we decided to assign the acceptability rating (standard, common, or rare) to each term. Terms that are well established and approved by almost all translation scholars to designate certain concepts are rated *standard*; for example, *langue de départ* and *langue d'arrivée*. Terms whose usage is less frequent and are used merely as synonyms are rated *common*; for instance, *langue-source* and *langue-cible*. Terms that are rarely used or are coined by translation scholars but, for some reasons, did not catch on and, therefore, are not well established in the language are rated *rare*.

The reader may notice certain lexical gaps in the term records. For instance, despite the extensive search in the French documentation, the equivalents of terms such as *interlingual system* and *transfer system* could not be found. Moreover, in some cases, certain categories such as *CONTEXT* have not been filled simply because

no context has been found to support the term. For example, we have some difficulties finding the English equivalent of *traduction scolaire*. In his book *The Art of Translation*, Savory (1968) has a whole chapter entitled 'Educational Translation' but unfortunately there is no mention whatsoever of the term throughout the whole text.

In these term records, an English compound noun is a noun whose components consist of two or more parts but these parts form one semantic unit. Thus, a compound noun can be noun-noun, noun-adjective, or a noun phrase. But in French a compound noun is a noun composed of two nouns forming one semantic unit. If the noun is composed of a noun, article, proposition or adjective or all together, it is called *syntagme nominale* (noun phrase).

TERM: **translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION: transfer of text from a source language into a text in target language, the objective being a perfect equivalence of meaning between them.

SOURCE: VANS, 1983, p.33.

CONTEXT: ... **translation** quite frequently involves rewriting the original text in an attempt to reproduce in the target language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message. Above all, it must be remembered that **translation** of all kinds is a creative, intellectual process and not a mere mechanical transfer of words.

SOURCE: MAS, 1979, p.28.

NOTE: The term translation can refer to three distinguishable meanings:

- (1) translating: the process (the activity rather than the tangible object);
- (2) a translation: the product of the process of translating (i.e. the translated text);
- (3) translation: the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the product of that process (BELL, 1991, p.13).

TERM: **traduction**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION: convergence linguistique permettant de passer un message d'une langue de départ (LD) ou langue-SOURCE dans une langue d'arrivée (LD) ou Langue-CIBLE. (mod.)

SOURCE: LAD, 1975, p.2.

CONTEXT: La **traduction** consistant dans la transposition d'un texte d'une langue, dite langue de départ, en une langue, dite langue d'arrivée - qui sera conçue ici comme étant la langue maternelle du traducteur - l'analyse est nécessairement amené à distinguer non pas deux, mais trois phases essentielles dans le processus. Nous appellerons ces phases : 1) phase d'assimilation, 2) phase de confrontation, 3) phase de restitution.

SOURCE: SCHUM, 1973, p.308.

NOTE: La "traduction" désigne à la fois la pratique traduisante, l'activité du traducteur (sens dynamique) et le résultat de cette activité, le texte-cible lui-même (sens statique) (LAD, 1979, p.11).

TERM: **translation theory**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATE: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Naming the Discipline)

DEFINITION: the determination of appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts or text-categories by providing a framework of principles, restricted rules and hints for translating texts and criticizing translations.
(mod.)

SOURCE: NEWM, 1988, p.19.

CONTEXT: The essential orientation of **translation theory**, in the English-speaking world in particular, is still towards the evaluation of translation as product (i.e. as the translated text) and, by means of such evaluation, towards the discovery or creation of a set of normative maxims for the production of the ideal translation.

SOURCE: BELL, 1987, p.403.

NOTE: There are many translation scholars like Bassne-McGuire who think that translation theory is a descriptive study whose purpose is restricted to the understanding of the processes undertaken in the act of translation : "the purpose of translation theory, then, is to reach an understanding of the processes undertaken in the act of translation and, not ...to provide a set of norms for effecting the perfect translation (BAS, 1980, p.37).

TERM: **théorie de la traduction**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase (sn.), fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATE: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Naming the Discipline)

DEFINITION: rassemblement dans une construction organique et systématique de tout ce que l'on sait sur la traduction pour décrire de manière ordonnée, classer et expliquer un ensemble de problèmes et de difficultés relatifs à la traduction. (mod.)

SOURCE: MOUN, 1971, p. 6170.

CONTEXT: Tant qu'elle est descriptive- c'est-à-dire tant qu'elle prend acte simplement des opérations qui s'enchaînent dans la traduction- **la théorie de la traduction** peut se passer d'une théorie de la langue: mais dès qu'elle veut devenir explicative- par exemple si elle veut justifier pourquoi la traduction par transcodage n'aboutit pas vraiment à une traduction- **la théorie de la traduction** est obligée de faire appel à des concepts qui relèvent de la théorie de la langue.

SOURCE: PER, 1981, p.262.

TERM: **science of translation**

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: rare

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Naming the Discipline)

DEFINITION: scientific description of the processes involved in translation and their product.

SOURCE: ZR

CONTEXT: The nature of the **science of translation** as interlingual performance linguistics gives rise to the following methodological considerations: The science is neither a nomologically nor a nomothetically sealed science but rather a cognitive/hermeneutic/associative one which captures linguistic utterances in a dynamic way; it seeks answers to the question of the possibilities and limits of the transferability of texts and of the similarity of the effect produced by the source language text (SLT) and that produced by the target language text (TLT). It does not possess the stability of a cybernetic system with its claims to absoluteness in methodology. It can only satisfy to a limited degree the demands for objectivity and value-free procedural methods made by the modern theory of science following the pattern of its model, the natural sciences.

SOURCE: WIL, 1982, p.13.

NOTE: One of the first to use a parallel-sounding term in English was Eugene Nida, who in 1964 chose to entitle his theoretical handbook *Towards a Science of Translating*. It should be noted, though, that Nida did not intend the phrase as a name for the entire field of study, but only for one aspect of the process of translating as such. Others, most of them not native speakers of English, have been more bold, advocating the

term "science of translation"...as the appropriate designation for this emerging discipline as a whole (HOL, 1988, pp.71-72). Wilss used the term *science of translation* as an equivalent to the German term *Übersetzungswissenschaft*; he even entitled his book on translation as *The Science of Translation: Problems and Methods*. However, Newmark concluded in *Approaches to Translation* that "there is no such thing as a science of translation, and never will be." (NEWM, 1981:113). For, Bassnett-McGuire, even the debate about the existence of a science of translation is now out of date (BAS, 1980:37). Both authors are barking up the wrong tree, however, for nobody has yet claimed that the discipline of translation is 'a branch of systematized knowledge' like mathematics, chemistry or biology. The problem is that the designation *science of translation*, which refers in Wilss to 'the academic discipline concerned with translating and translation' is a calque. It is misleading because *science* in English is usually associated with natural, exact sciences.

TERM: **traductologie**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Naming the Discipline)

DEFINITION: réflexions méthodiques relatives aux questions de la traduction comme processus d'une part, et comme produit fini d'autre part. (mod.)

SOURCE: BERM, 1989, p.676.

CONTEXT: C'est en effet le terme *traductologie* qui nous paraît constituer, en français, le meilleur équivalent de l'allemand *Übersetzungswissenschaft*, dont la traduction littérale serait *science de la traduction*.

SOURCE: BERM, 1989, p.676.

VARIANT: **traductiologie**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.,

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: rare

CONTEXT: Si d'aucuns ont pu affirmer que la linguistique ne cesse de remettre ses fondements en questions, la **traductiologie** ... semblait s'enliser depuis de longues années... Pierre à pierre, la linguistique construit les fondements théoriques sur lesquels devra s'appuyer la **traductiologie** pour sortir de l'impasse.

SOURCE: ÉQUI, 2-3, 1973, pp.2-27.

TERM: **translatology**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: rare

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Naming the Discipline)

DEFINITION: the empirical, objective study of the act of translation or its product. (mod.)

SOURCE: HAR, 1977, p.90.

CONTEXT: The time seems ripe in both French and English to introduce a word meaning "the scientific study of translation"... "**translatology**" in English...

SOURCE: HAR, 1977, pp.90-93.

NOTE: "**Translatology**" is the term proposed by Brian Harris in a 1972 lecture to designate not the "the act of translation (l'opération traduisante) nor its product (le texte en langue cible), but the objective study of these phenomena." In a more recent paper he has expressed regret that it has not been used as he originally intended. (see TTR, 1988, pp.91-96)

TERM: traductologie

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Naming the Discipline)

DEFINITION: réflexions méthodiques relative aux questions de la traduction comme processus d'une part, et comme produit fini d'autre part. (mod.)

SOURCE: BERM, 1989, p.676.

CONTEXT: Nous conservons traduction pour l'opération que pratique le traducteur. Cependant, si on ne fait pas la traduction, mais par contre on en parle, lorsqu'on analyse en tant que linguiste ce qu'est la traduction..., nous adopterons traductologie.

SOURCE: HAR, 1977, p.92.

NOTE: B. Harris propose d'introduire le terme translatology en français "traductologie" pour désigner cette science de traduction, et nous retiendrons ce terme. Harris fait remarquer que la traductologie ne doit pas être confondue avec les techniques et les normes apprises par ceux qui deviennent traducteurs professionnels (pas plus qu'on ne confond la linguistique avec les techniques normatives de rédaction). La linguistique et la traductologie sont essentiellement descriptives plutôt que normatives (CHEV, 1981, p.37). La désignation la plus répandue aujourd'hui en français est sans doute "traductologie" que l'usage a préféré à "traductiologie" (LARO, 1989, p.xxi).

TERM: **translation studies**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp. always plural

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Naming the Discipline)

DEFINITION: the discipline that concerns itself with the problems raised by the production and description of translations.

SOURCE: LEF, 1976, p.234.

CONTEXT: **Translation studies** is to be understood as a collective and inclusive designation for all research activities taking the phenomena of translation as their basis or focus.

SOURCE: HOL, 1988, p.70.

NOTE: *studies* is used in English in the naming of new disciplines in the humanities and social sciences rather than the 'hard' sciences: indeed in the humanities the word would seem to be almost as productive in English as *Wissenschaft* is in German. One need only think of *Slavic studies*, *women's studies* and so on. True, the word raises a few new complications, among them the fact that it is difficult to derive an adjectival form. Nevertheless, the designation *translation studies* would seem to be the most appropriate of all those available in English, and its adoption as the standard term for the discipline as a whole would remove a fair amount of confusion and misunderstanding (HOL, 1988, p.71).

TERM: **traductologie**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Naming the Discipline)

DEFINITION: discipline qui étudie tous les discours sur la traduction.

SOURCE: BERM, 1989, p.679.

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Naming the Discipline)

CONTEXT: ... un terme compréhensible de tous, tel celui de **traductologie**, déjà employé par des auteurs belges et canadiens, et, par-là même, susceptible d'être admis dans toute la francophonie.

SOURCE: HAR, 1977, p.92.

VARIANT: **traductiologie**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: rare

CONTEXT: James Holmes écrit en revanche: "various arguments can be advanced in favour of the term 'translation studies'". En français, on pourrait suggérer "études de la traduction", ou bien lancer le néologisme "**traductiologie**".

SOURCE: GOF, 1973, p.20.

TERM: *langue*

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Linguistic Concepts)

DEFINITION: language SYSTEM shared by a community of speakers, and is usually contrasted with parole.

SOURCE: CRY, 1985, p.174.

CONTEXT: Language in isolation, *langue* as defined by Saussure, is an abstract system or code. The operation which puts down language corresponding to another language, should be called transcoding since it deals only with the language codes, with meaning codified in each language.

SOURCE: SELES, 1988, p.86.

NOTE: *Langue* and *Parole* were translated as *langue* and *speech* by Malinowski ('The Dilemma of contemporary linguistics', *Nature* 140. pp.172-3, 1937), and as *language* and *speaking* by Wade Baskin in his English version of Saussure's *Cours de linguistique générale*, 1959. Nonetheless, the French terms continue to be borrowed.

TERM: langue

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Linguistic Concepts)

DEFINITION: système ou l'organisation qui structure la
 « parole ».

SOURCE: GACO, 1976, p.306.

CONTEXT: Saussure indique d'ailleurs lui-même une série
 de critères assez différents:

1. La **langue** se définit comme un code, en entendant par là la mise en correspondance entre des « images auditives » et des « concepts ». La parole, c'est l'utilisation, la mise en oeuvre de ce code par les sujets parlants.

...a) Le code linguistique consiste seulement en une multitude de signes isolés (mots, morphèmes), dont chacun associe un son particulier à un sens articulé...

TERM: *parole*

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Linguistic Concepts)

DEFINITION: the use of the system of language by a given
 individual in a given case. (mod.)

SOURCE: PEGAY, 1954, p.160.

CONTEXT: [Saussure] makes a distinction between *langue*
 (roughly, the system of language) and *parole*
 (roughly, the individual, concrete use of the
 system of language for purposes of
 communication)...

SOURCE: ROB, 1985, p.348.

TERM: **parole**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Linguistic Components)

DEFINITION: manifestation individuelle et occasionnelle de
 la langue.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.12.

CONTEXT: On doit distinguer de la « langue », qui est un
 fait « supra-individuel », mieux encore: un
 fait « interindividuel », l'énoncé particulier
 et individuel, qui est un acte de « **parole** »...

SOURCE: GAU, 1970, pp.150-151.

TERM: **context**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

Field: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Linguistic Concepts)

DEFINITION: the total setting in which a word is used.
 (mod.)

SOURCE: NITA, 1982, p.199.

CONTEXT: How a word is to be understood... depends
 entirely upon each particular **context**.

SOURCE: NITA, 1982 , p.38.

NOTE: The definition of context given here is
 general and designates both the linguistic and
 extra-linguistic elements. In fact, we can
 distinguish between two types of context:
 linguistic context (words or phrases preceding
 and following a particular linguistic item in an
 utterance or text) and situation (those features
 of the external world in relation to which an
 utterance or text has meaning).

TERM: **contexte**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Linguistic Components)

DEFINITION: terme qui désigne tous les moyens -
 linguistiques, ou extra-linguistiques, -
 d'expression (mots, gestes, etc.), et aussi la
 situation toute entière qui entoure un mot et
 qui en détermine le sens.

SOURCE: GER, 1973, p.40.

CONTEXT: Mieux que toute analyse intralinguale, la
 traduction permet de constater que, dans le
 discours, un mot peut revêtir une toute autre
 acception que celle qu'on lui reconnaît
 normalement hors **contexte**.

SOURCE: DEL, 1984, p.63.

TERM: **meaning**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFILED: Theory (Linguistic Concepts)

DEFINITION: the mental image formed in the consciousness of the hearer of an utterance, or of the reader of a written word or phrase.

SOURCE: PEGAY, 1954, p.133.

CONTEXT: The translation theorist is concerned from start to finish with **meaning**... First, the translator must assess whether the whole or a part of the text is 'straight' (means what it says), ironical (slightly or entirely opposite in meaning) ...

SOURCE: NEWM, 1988, p.23.

SYNONYM: ~~sense~~ (see the quotation from Meta in the record for **MESSAGE**)

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

NOTE: Newmark argues that meaning is "complicated, many-levelled, a 'network of relations' as devious as the channels of thought in the brain". Meaning is found in "that process of internalized or interiorized language one engages in when one thinks, but for which no language appears to have a word". There are countless varieties of general meaning. But in an act of communication, one deals with meaning "at its narrowest, sharpest, most concise..." (NEWM, 1988, pp.51-52)

TERM: **sens**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Linguistic Concepts)

DEFINITION: l'ensemble des représentations susceptibles d'être suggérées par l'énoncé d'un mot.

SOURCE: GACO, 1976, p.489.

CONTEXT: Le **sens** est ce que la traducteur traduit. Voilà la meilleure définition du **sens**. C'est au moment de traduire que la réalité du sens acquiert des contours biens nets. La traducteur, en principe, ne traduit que le **sens**, il ne traduit pas les signifiés des mots dont, pourtant, le **sens** se nourrit...

SOURCE: GARC, 1981, p.125.

SYNONYM: **signification**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

DEFINITION: relation de présupposition réciproque et de solidarité entre le signifiant et le signifié d'un signe, qui fait que l'une des faces du signe est inconcevable sans l'autre.

SOURCE: GACO, 1976, p.500.

CONTEXT: La **signification** est identique au signifié, en traduction littérale, elle s'en écarte en traduction oblique.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.14.

NOTE: Il convient de préciser que certains courants linguistiques (structuralistes) analysent les

termes *signification* et *sens* à deux niveaux: celui de la langue et celui de la parole. Nous dirons que la *signification* d'un mot est ce à quoi il renvoie dans le système abstrait de la langue. Tout mot peut avoir plus d'une signification. Ces diverses « acceptions » sont perceptibles hors contexte, c'est-à-dire indépendamment de toute énonciation concrète... Les signes peuvent aussi être investis d'un *sens*. Le sens est ce à quoi un signe renvoi lorsqu'il s'insère dans un énoncé concret, dans une séquence linguistique issue d'un acte individuel de parole... La signification est donnée par la langue, tandis que le sens doit toujours être construit à partir des significations linguistiques auxquelles s'ajoutent les paramètres non linguistiques. (DAL, 1984, pp.58-59)

TERM: **signifier**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Linguistic Concepts)

DEFINITION: the sound-image or linguistic symbol which
 stands for an object or concept in the common
 mind of the speaking community.

SOURCE: PEI, 1954, p.249.

CONTEXT: Normally a bilingual person does not refer to
 a **signifier** and signified in his native language
 in order to arrive at a **signifier** and signified
 in his second language. He uses different means
 of expression for each language and he accesses
 them directly. In the act of translation, on the
 other hand, concepts are necessarily apprehended
 through the **signifier**/signified of the original
 language-the very nature of translation requires
 it.

SOURCE: DEL, 1988, p.22.

TERM: **signifiant**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.,

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Linguistic Concepts)

DEFINITION: face sonore ou image acoustique d'un signe linguistique.

SOURCE: GACO, 1976, p.499.

CONTEXT: Hors texte, les **signifiants** désignent des concepts mais, dans une situation donnée, par exemple dans la bouche d'un locuteur s'adressant à quelqu'un, les sons désignent une réalité. C'est cette réalité que le traducteur doit réexprimer...

SOURCE: TRA, 1992, p.4.

TERM: **signified**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Linguistic Concepts)

DEFINITION: the concept or object which is phonetically symbolized by the spoken word and hence by the latter's written representation. (mod).

SOURCE: PEI, 1954, p.249.

CONTEXT: [He] clearly distinguishes between the levels of language and of text; with Saussure, he speaks of *signifier* for language sounds and of *signified* for language meanings but he adds that, at text level, language sounds and language meanings are *signifiers*, while in a discourse it is sense...which is the *signified*, i.e. that which is conveyed.

SOURCE: SELES, 1988, p.87.

TERM: **signifié**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Linguistic Concepts)

DEFINITION: le concept ou la face non directement perceptible du signe.

SOURCE: GACO, 1976, p.501.

CONTEXT: Selon une conception naïve de la traduction, traduire consiste à dissocier la combinaison signifiant/**signifié** d'une langue pour rejeter le signifiant, conserver le **signifié** et l'associer à un signifiant idoine dans l'autre langue. C'est ainsi que *vin* deviendrait *wine* ou *Wein*; le signifiant change, le signifié est transmis intact par cette substitution de forme, sonore ou graphique selon que la traduction en a été réalisée oralement ou par écrit.

SOURCE: TRA, 1992, p.4

TERM: **message**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Linguistic Concepts)

DEFINITION: the total meaning or content of a discourse;
 the concepts and feelings which the author
 intends the reader to understand and receive.

SOURCE: NITA, 1982, p.203.

CONTEXT: ...in our sense of the **message** there will be
 more than sense involved. For **message** contains
 not only sense, or meaning, but also reflects
 the context, situation, and tone in which a
 given idea is expressed.

SOURCE: SIM, 1975, p.256.

NOTE: According to Newmark, the message is only a
 part of a complete meaning. It is that fragment
 of meaning used in a precise act of
 communication.

TERM: **message**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Linguistic Concepts)

DEFINITION: ensemble d'idées, de faits ou d'émotions
communiqués par la langue. (mod.)

SOURCE: NAM, 1979, p.49.

CONTEXT: ...on peut exprimer rigoureusement la même
idée par plus d'un énoncé, et les différences
dans les champs sémantiques des mots ou dans
les structures linguistiques employées, que ce
soit dans une même langue ou deux langues
différentes, n'impliquent pas une différence
dans le **message**.

SOURCE: FIL, 1986, p.136.

TERM: **intralingual translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: interpretation of verbal signs by means of
other signs of the same language.

SOURCE: JAKO, 1966, p.233.

CONTEXT: ...the **intralingual translation** of a word uses
either another, more or less synonymous, word
or resorts to a circumlocution.

SOURCE: *ibid.*

TERM: **traduction intralinguale**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase (sn.), fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: interprétation des signes linguistiques au moyen d'autre signes de la même langue.

SOURCE: ZR

CONTEXT: ...la métaphore, à l'instar d'autre figures de rhétorique, apparaît comme une manoeuvre interne de **traduction «intralinguale»**.

SOURCE: POU, 1986, p.155.

VARIANT: **traduction intra-linguistique**

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: La traduction "authentique", la traduction inter-linguistique, c'est-à-dire effectuée entre deux langues naturelles, se compose toujours au moins de deux **traductions intra-linguistiques**.

SOURCE: MELCU, 1978, p.297.

NOTE: The 'translation' which Mel'cuk is talking about here is between the surface text and the meaning (as described in his Meaning-Text model.)

VARIANT: **traduction intralinguistique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: Même s'il est vrai que, pour traduire, il faut comprendre..., il est périlleux de dire que "comprendre, c'est déjà traduire"- car on

reste alors dans le domaine de la **traduction intralinguistique**, chère à Jakobson.

SOURCE: MOUN, 1971, p.6171.

TERM: **interlingual translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language.

SOURCE: JAKO, 1966, p.233.

CONTEXT: Likewise, on the level of **interlingual translation**, there is ordinarily no full equivalence between code-units, while messages may serve as adequate interpretations of alien code-units or messages.

SOURCE: *ibid.*

TERM: **traduction interlinguale**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase (sn.), fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: interprétation des signes linguistiques au moyen d'une autre langue.

SOURCE: ZR

CONTEXT: Pourra-t-on affirmer, au contraire, que seule la **traduction "interlinguale"** mérite d'entrer dans l'étude de la "science de la traduction"?

SOURCE: PER, 1978, p.4.

VARIANT: **traduction inter-linguistique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: La traduction "authentique", la **traduction inter-linguistique**, c'est-à-dire effectuée entre deux langues naturelles, se compose toujours au moins de deux traductions intra-linguistiques.

SOURCE: MELCU, 1978, p.297.

VARIANT: **traduction interlinguistique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: Même s'il est vrai que, pour traduire, il faut comprendre..., il est périlleux de dire que "comprendre, c'est déjà traduire"...Il faut en sortir pour réaliser la **traduction interlinguistique**, avec d'autres moyens.

SOURCE: MOUN, 1971, p.6171.

TERM: **translatability**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFILED: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: possibility of translation due to conceptual
equivalence. (mod.)

SOURCE: FRA, 1985. p.313.

CONTEXT: ... the **translatability** of a text is guaranteed
by the existence of universal categories in
syntax, semantics, and the logic of
experience... Translation is in principle
possible, thanks to the relative comparability
of the extralinguistic experience of mankind
and the empirically proven commensurability of
languages.

SOURCE: TEICH, 1989, p.121.

TERM: **traduisibilité**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FILED: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: caractère de ce qui est traduisible.

SOURCE: ROB, 1985, p.408.

CONTEXT: ...la **traduisibilité** ne trouve ses limites que
là où commence l'ignorance des choses.

SOURCE: DAR, 1970, p.26.

TERM: **untranslatability**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: impossibility of rendering certain features, nuances and shades of meaning of the source language text. (mod.)

SOURCE: SOR, 1989, p.8.

CONTEXT: If **untranslatability** did not exist, translating itself would be an entirely uninteresting and superfluous activity. However, if **untranslatability** were a general and absolute quality, translating would be unthinkable activity. One must then conclude that this quality is a relative value used to describe various degrees of difficulty inherent in the rendering of certain highly specific meaning... But as Georges Mounin demonstrated some time ago, the terms which defy translational covering are in fact very rare, and are usually conveyed through various modalities of explanatory phrase.

SOURCE: PYM, 1987, p.9.

TERM: **intraduisibilité**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: difficulté de trouver des équivalents adéquats dans la langue cible, faute de moyens structuraux, stylistiques ou métalinguistiques. (mod).

SOURCE: LANDH, 1989, p.33.
VIDA, 1958, p.12.

CONTEXT: De toute façon, ce qui rend la question d'**intraduisibilité** un faux problème, c'est la possibilité qu'ont les langues de combler adéquatement leurs lacunes relatives, bref de s'attaquer aux différences de structures linguistiques, de visions du monde, de faits de culture...

SOURCE: SIM, 1978, p.120.

TERM: **untranslatable**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: adj.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: not capable of being put into another language.

SOURCE: WEB, 1966, p.2513.

CONTEXT: Culture-bound words are frequently quoted as **untranslatable**. As a matter of fact, these words are fully understood only by persons who are familiar with the relevant culture, and in other languages only partial correspondence may exist.

SOURCE: TEICH, 1989, p.122.

TERM: **intraduisible**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: adj.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: qui ne peut pas être traduit.

SOURCE: GRALA, 1971, p.6173.

CONTEXT: Je ne mets pas en doute que l'absence de
 formation à la technique de la traduction ne
 représente un handicap: perte de temps à
 chercher, longtemps parfois, l'expression
 adéquate d'une formule **intraduisible** telle
 quelle, et que le recours à plusieurs
 dictionnaires n'arrive pas à élucider.

SOURCE: MARI, 1968, p.121.

TERM: unit of translation

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: the smallest segment of an SL text which can be translated as a whole, in isolation from others.

SOURCE: PICK, 1989, p.285.

CONTEXT: The concept '**unit of translation**' (UT) normally refers to the source-language unit which can be recreated in the target language without addition of other meaning elements from the source language.

SOURCE: NEWM, 1988, p.140.

ABBREVIATION: UT

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

CONTEXT: the argument about the length of the UT, which has been put succinctly by W. Haas, 'as short as is possible, as long as is necessary', is a concrete reflection of the age-old conflict between free and literal-- the freer the translation, the longer the UT; the more literal the translation, the shorter the UT, ...

SOURCE: PICK, 1989, p.54.

COMPOUND: translation unit

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

CONTEXT: There can be no valid comprehensive theory of translation, and no general agreement on the

element of invariance, the ideal **translation unit**, the degree of translatability, and the concepts of equivalent-effect and congruence in translation.

SOURCE: NEWM, 1988, p.

TERM: **unité de traduction**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase (sn.), fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: le plus petit segment de l'énoncé dont la cohésion des signes est telle qu'ils ne doivent pas être traduits séparément.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.16.

CONTEXT: L'**unité de traduction** est un contexte restreint, c'est un syntagme dont l'un des éléments détermine la traduction de l'autre: "régime" se traduit par "fall" dans "régime des pluies".

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.42.

TERM: **translation equivalence**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: relatedness of a SL and a TL text or item, at least to some of, or to the same relevant features of the context and situation. (mod.)

SOURCE: VANDEB, 1976, p.38.

CONTEXT: ...for **translation equivalence** to occur, both texts must be relatable only to functionally relevant features of the communicative situation... This specification entails that translation equivalence may be conceived of as equivalence of the communicative functions of source and target text with respect to the situation in which they operate.

SOURCE: *ibid.*

REDUCTION: **equivalence**

CONTEXT: Theorists of translation unanimously agree that a translation "corresponds to" or "matches" its original in relevant respects. They often disagree, however, when it comes to giving a name to this sort of correspondence, however basic it may be for the relationship between an original text and its translation in a foreign language. Many different labels have been put forward so far...: *similarity, analogy, adequacy, invariance, congruence* -- all these are key terms by which the standard relationship between original and translation has been referred to. For reasons I hope to make more obvious, most contemporary theoretical discussions use the term **equivalence**.

SOURCE: VANDEB, 1976, p.30.

TERM: **équivalence en traduction**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase (sn.), fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: concordance sémantique entre deux énoncés qui s'établit par référence à une situation de communication à travers un contexte linguistique. (mod.)

SOURCE: DEL, 1984, pp.61-63.

CONTEXT: Répétons-le: équivalence n'est pas identité. L'**équivalence en traduction** est une équivalence fonctionnelle plutôt qu'une équivalence totale et parfaite... Il ne fait cependant pas de doute que, pourvu que le traducteur, conscient des paramètres situationnels, garde intacte la fonction principale du texte originale, il peut obtenir un degré d'équivalence qui, bien que n'atteignant jamais l'identité, mérite pleinement le nom d'équivalence.

SOURCE: ROPER, 1987, p.329.

REDUCTION: **équivalence**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

CONTEXT: ...c'est qu'il est de plus en plus reconnu que la traduction n'est pas la recherche d'équivalence statiques au niveau des signes et de leurs signifiés..., mais qu'il s'agit d'un phénomène pragmatique mettant en jeu des facteurs extra-linguistiques dynamiques. La traduction vise à fournir des **équivalences** non à des signes considérés comme tels, mais à des signes insérés dans des situations spécifiques.

SOURCE: ROPER, 1987, p.392.

TERM: **fidelity**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: proper observance of the original work in the translator's re-creation of the subject and its narrative features.

SOURCE: KIRK, 1988, p.229.

CONTEXT: In this sense, the concept "**fidelity**" is of a quantitative character, because it concerns the preservation of a number of semantic units which are in the original, but, of course, the quantitative immediately turns into one or another quality of the translation.

SOURCE: KIRK, 1988, p.229.

VARIANT: **faithfulness**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Europe, the philological orientation in translating focused on the issue of "**faithfulness**", usually bound closely to the history of interpretation of the text, something which was especially crucial in the case of Bible translation.

SOURCE: NID, 1991, pp. 21-22.

TERM: **fidélité**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: l'attachement à la culture et au ton
stylistique (= la lettre et l'esprit) du texte
qu'on reproduit. (mod.)

SOURCE: HURT, 1990, p.18.

CONTEXT: ...le plus grand éloge qu'on puisse faire à une
traduction n'est pas qu'elle soit lue comme un
texte qui aurait été rédigé au départ dans la
langue d'arrivée, mais bien au contraire que
"ce que signifie la **fidélité** dont la caution
est la littéralité, c'est que l'ouvrage puisse
exprimer la grande nostalgie d'un complément
apporté à son langage. La vraie traduction est
transparente, elle ne cache pas l'original...

SOURCE: HURT, 1990, p.22.

NOTE: la fidélité apparaît tout au long de
l'histoire comme la notion-clé des réflexions
sur la traduction... Le débat date de 2000 ans;
les réponses oscillent entre l'attachement aux
formes linguistiques de l'original et
l'adaptation libre.
Le terme reste flou et l'appellation de
"fidélité" recouvre différentes formules et
conceptions (HURT, 1990, p.10).

TERM: **dynamic equivalence**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: quality of a translation in which the message of the original text has been so transported into the receptor language that the response of the receptor is essentially like that of the original receptors.

SOURCE: NITA, 1982, p.200.

CONTEXT: **"Dynamic equivalence"** is prior to formal correspondence, which is to say that a translation must not only provide information which people can understand but must present the message in such a way that people can feel its relevance (the expressive element) and can then correspond to it in an action...

SOURCE: VANDEB, 1988, pp.135-136.

TERM: **équivalence dynamique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase (sn.), fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: traduction qui vise à produire le même effet
que l'original.

SOURCE: LARO, 1989, p.78.

CONTEXT: Le but de la traduction biblique, telle qu'elle
est conçue par Nida, est de remplir une fonction
performative, c'est-à-dire de faire de la Bible
un instrument d'évangélisation. L'auteur prône
l'**équivalence dynamique**...orienté vers la
réaction du récepteur...

SOURCE: LARO, 1989, p.78.

TERM: **formal correspondence**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: quality of a translation in which the features
 of the form of the source text have been
 mechanically reproduced in the receptor
 language.

SOURCE: NITA, 1982, p.201.

CONTEXT: Typically, **formal correspondence** distorts the
 grammatical and stylistic patterns of the
 receptor language, and hence distorts the
 message, so as to cause the receptor to
 misunderstand or to labor unduly hard.

SOURCE: NITA, 1982, p.201.

TERM: **équivalence formelle**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase (sn.), fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: type de traduction qui tend à démarquer d'aussi près que possible le texte-source, culturellement et linguistiquement, quitte à n'être plus directement intelligible sans un appareil de notes en bas de page.

SOURCE: ZR

CONTEXT: ... à y regarder de plus près, lorsque Nida oppose à l'**équivalence formelle** (F-E oriented translation) l'équivalence dynamique (D-E oriented translation), il ne fait que reprendre sous une nouvelle formulation l'opposition entre le mot-à-mot sous toutes ses formes et la vieille notion de traduction visant à produire la même réaction que l'oeuvre originale.

SOURCE: LARO, 1989, p.78.

2) PRACTICE

TERM: **original text**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Text Type)

DEFINITION: the text to be translated.

SOURCE: ZB

CONTEXT: To a greater extent than in other fields, the translator of legal materials must assimilate the ideas of the **original text** and, rather than "translate" it, rewrite the text in the target language.

SOURCE: SCHWA, 1977, p.117.

SYNONYM: **source text**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Text Type)

DEFINITION: the original text

SOURCE: ZR

CONTEXT: Since the original text (**source text**) and the translated text (target text) will also be simultaneously be displayed at the top and bottom of the screen, one can easily see how each part was translated.

SOURCE: NAGA, 1985, p.235.

TERM: **texte original**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Text Type)

DEFINITION: texte initialement rédigé dans une langue de départ.

SOURCE: VANT, 1985, p.1666.

CONTEXT: Traduire c'est travailler sur les détails, sur les mots, les phrases...il faut faire dans la langue d'arrivée quelque chose qui correspond aux intentions profondes de l'ensemble de l'oeuvre. Pour trouver ces intentions, il faut interpréter le **texte original**.

SOURCE: SCHEF, 1977, p.68.

SYNONYM: **texte de départ**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Text Type)

DEFINITION: texte à traduire.

SOURCE: GOUA, 1989, p.XV.

CONTEXT: La quasi-transparence du texte technique a enfin pour conséquence que le traducteur peut court-circuiter le **texte de départ**, là où il le trouve obscur, en faveur des textes non verbaux, -équations, schémas, etc- qui l'accompagnent.

SOURCE: BR, 1982, p.73.

SYNONYM: **texte-source**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: ...[certains] affirment, en effet, que
 naturaliser le texte, prétendre de la traduction
 qu'elle se lise comme un original, c'est nier
 l'altérité aussi bien du texte que de la culture
 qui l'a produit. On n'annexe le **texte-source** à
 la culture d'arrivée qu'en gommant des
 différences qui sont tout de même importantes et
 significatives.

SOURCE: BR, 1982, p.76.

TERM: **target text**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Text Type)

DEFINITION: the translated text.

CONTEXT: in *hermeneutic translation*, the usually subterranean work of interpretation surfaces quite explicitly in the **target text**, which thus functions as a gloss, making the message more readily available to the target-language reader than it was to start with the source text.

SOURCE: FOL, 1990, p.37.

TERM: **texte d'arrivée**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Text Type)

DEFINITION: texte produit par le traducteur.

SOURCE: GOUA, 1989, p.XV.

CONTEXT: l'un des poncifs de ... "l'idéologie
traductionnelle du pareil au même" s'incarne
dans des prononcements du type: "le **texte**
d'arrivée doit se lire comme s'il avait été
rédigé directement dans la langue d'arrivée" ou
"il ne faut pas que le texte d'arrivée sente la
traduction".

SOURCE: BR, 1982, p.75.

SYNONYM: **texte-cible**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: normalement une traduction adéquate exige
a) une grande fidélité au texte-source et
b) l'acceptabilité du **texte-cible**.

SOURCE: LANDH, 1989, p.41.

TERM: **source language**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Languages of Translation)

DEFINITION: the language in which the original author of a message formulated it, and point of departure for translation.

SOURCE: NITA, 1982, p.206.

CONTEXT: Translation is a process by which a text originally produced in one written language is rendered into a second written language. The original language is generally referred to as the "**source**" language.

SOURCE: LAB, 1991, p.1.

VARIANT: **source-language**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

CONEXT: In other words, linguistic translation consists in the expression by means of one language (the target-language, TL) of thoughts originally expressed by means of another language (the **source-language**, SL).

SOURCE: BAB, 1969, p.3.

ABBREVIATION: **SL**

CONTEXT: In other words, linguistic translation consists in the expression by means of one language (the target language, TL) of thoughts originally expressed by means of another language (the source-language, **SL**).

SOURCE: BAB, 1969, p.3.

TERM: **langue de départ**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Languages of Translation)

DEFINITION: langue dans laquelle un texte est présenté à l'origine en vue de le faire traduire.

SOURCE: STQ, 1991, p.15.

CONTEXT: Écrivant en français pour des lecteurs en majorité francophones, nous serons naturellement portés à partir de l'anglais pour aboutir au français. Mais nous estimons cependant que la comparaison des deux langues doit se faire dans les deux sens. C'est pourquoi les expressions dont nous nous servons: LD, **langue de départ** et LA, **langue d'arrivée**, s'appliqueront indifféremment à l'anglais et au français.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.27.

ABBREVIATION: LD

CONTEXT: Voir contexte ci-dessus

SYNONYM: **langue-source**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: Classique, le texte original est respecté dans sa lettre, jusque dans le détail de ses signifiants, ... De même, il semblerait donc que ce texte doit être traduit «à la lettre», en s'attachant au signifiant de la **langue-source**.

SOURCE: LAD, 1990, p.108.

TERM: **target language**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Languages of Translation)

DEFINITION: the language into which a translation of an original is to be or has been prepared.

SOURCE: PICK, 1983, p.235.

CONTEXT: Thus the translation process appears to be not a direct conversion of the linguistic meaning of the source language to the **target language**, but a conversion of the source language to sense, and then an expression of sense in the **target language**.

SOURCE: SELES, 1977, p.28.

VARIANT: **target-language**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

CONTEXT: Working into a **target-language** which will not have the same resources for rendering the same culture-specific situation, he must try to transform into a **target-language** text the source text's system of textual components in its organic interdependency of inner- and extra-linguistic factors as well as of linguistic and non-linguistic elements.

SOURCE: SCH, 1982, p.97.

ABBREVIATION: **TL**

CONTEXT: In other words, linguistic translation consists in the expression by means of one language (the target language, **TL**) of thoughts originally expressed by means of another language (the source language, **SL**).

SOURCE: BAB, 1969, p.3.

TERM: **langue d'arrivée**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Languages of Translation)

DEFINITION: langue dans laquelle un texte est livré une fois traduit.

SOURCE: STQ, 1991, p.15.

CONTEXT: ...dire que le texte d'arrivée ne doit pas sentir la traduction revient à affirmer qu'il doit être transparent, dans la mesure où son langage ne doit pas détourner l'attention par son manque de conformité avec la norme ou l'usage de la **langue d'arrivée**.

SOURCE: BR, 1982, p.57.

ABBREVIATION: **LA**

CONTEXT: Écrivant en français pour des lecteurs en majorité francophones, nous serons naturellement portés à partir de l'anglais pour aboutir au français. Mais nous estimons cependant que la comparaison des deux langues doit se faire dans les deux sens.
C'est pourquoi les expressions dont nous servons: LD, langue de départ et **LA**, **langue d'arrivée**, s'appliqueront indifféremment à l'anglais et au français.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.27.

SYNONYM: **langue-cible**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: ...les "ciblistes" entendent respecter le

signifié (ou, plus exactement, le sens et la "valeur") d'une parole qui doit advenir dans la **langue-cible**.

SOURCE: LAD, 1979, p.33.

TERM: **process of translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp. uncount.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice

DEFINITION: activity involved in the transition from a source language text to a target language text.
(mod.)

SOURCE: WIL, 198, p.86.

CONTEXT: In spite of the danger of simplifying its methodological approach, the modern science of translation first devoted its attention to the development of a valid theory for analyzing the **process of translation**... It thus developed a series of models to describe the **process of translation**; these were oriented partly toward linguistics and partly toward the science of communication.

SOURCE: WIL, 1982, p.14.

COMPOUND: **translation process**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

CONTEXT: ... this need has engendered intensive efforts in the science of translation to work under cover the science of communication and modern, heavily theory-oriented linguistics to offset its (alleged) theoretical deficit and develop models of the **translation process** which do more than provide an inductive generalization of empirical facts.

SOURCE: WIL, 1982, p.83.

SYNONYM: **translating**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: ...[there is a] need to recognize and act upon the distinction between translation as (a) process (**translating**), as (b) product (translated text) and as (c) concept (the overall notion which subsumes both the activity and the entity.

SOURCE: BELL, 1991, p.14.

TERM: processus de traduction

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice

DEFINITION: ce qui se passe entre le texte de départ et la traduction du texte d'arrivée.

SOURCE: KÖN, 1986, p.127.

CONTEXT: Le processus de traduction engage une substitution (visible) de formes linguistiques recouvrant et générant une substitution (moins visible) de modes et schémas de pensée, de modes d'organisation des documents, de systèmes de valeurs, de modalités d'analyse et de représentation des objets, des concepts, et des processus.

SOURCE: GOUA, 1989, p.4.

SYNONYM: opération traduisante

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

CONTEXT: L'opération traduisante consiste à prendre le mot correspondant dans l'autre langue lorsqu'il existe ou, quand cela n'est pas le cas à faire une périphrase ou à donner une explication.

SOURCE: SELES, 1975, p.31.

SYNONYM: activité traduisante

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

CONTEXT: Les points de départ et d'arrivée de l'activité

traduisante sont linguistiques. Aussi, plus la maîtrise des langues est grande, plus faibles sont les risques d'incompréhensions et d'interférences au moment de la reformulation du sens d'un message.

SOURCE: DEL, 1984, p.41.

TERM: **borrowing**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Practice (Procedures)

DEFINITION: the carry-over of lexical items from the source language to the target language, normally without formal or semantic modification.

SOURCE: BELL, 1991, p.70.

CONTEXT: **Borrowing**, that is bringing a source language word unchanged into the target language, is justified when introducing new concepts for which no word or suitable expression exists in the target language. We have already seen that English psychiatric usage borrowed French *deja vu* to describe a certain morbid state.

SOURCE: SPIL, 1968, p.18.

NOTE: The term *borrowing* is used for the process. Words that have been incorporated into a language from another language are called *loanwords*.

TERM: **emprunt**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD:, Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Practice (Procedures)

DEFINITION: mot qu'une langue emprunte à une autre sans le traduire.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.8.

CONTEXT: ...pour introduire une couleur locale, on se servira de termes étrangers, on parlera de "verstes" et de "puds" en Russie, de "dollar" et de "party" en Amérique, de "tequila" et de "tortillas" au Mexique, etc. Une phrase telle que: "the coroner spoke" se traduit mieux par un **emprunt** : "Le coroner prit parole", que par la recherche plus ou moins heureuse d'un titre équivalent parmi les magistrats français.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, 47.

TERM: **calque**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Procedures)

DEFINITION: the modelling of a TT expression on the grammatical structure of the corresponding ST expression.

SOURCE: HEIA, 1992, p.247.

CONTEXT: The inclusion of *emprunt* in the classification system would seem out of place, since a direct borrowing which has been lexically adapted to a TL, at least in terms of spelling and pronunciation, cannot be called a translation procedure in the narrower sense of the word, even if more liberal standards are applied; *calque*, likewise, belongs in this system only if translation is taken to include substitution processes below the level of the sentence.

SOURCE: WIL, 1982, p.100.

TERM: **calque**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Methods)

DEFINITION: emprunt d'un syntagme étranger avec traduction
 littérale de ses éléments.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.6.

CONTEXT: On confond parfois **calque**, qui est une
 reproduction littérale, et traduction qui
 exprime le message. Les **calques** relèvent du
 domaine de l'inconscient et épousent la
 structure et le vocabulaire du substrat ("Je
 suis pleine", disait une charmante Américaine
 après un succulent repas); ils résultent aussi
 fréquemment du fait que, voulant exprimer ce
 qu'il n'a pas encore appris à dire dans l'autre
 langue, l'étudiant ne peut que se servir des
 mots dont il se sert dans sa langue.

SOURCE: ROY, 1985, p.15.

TERM: **modulation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Practice (Procedures)

DEFINITION: change in the angle from which something is
seen [in the vocabulary for it]. (mod.)

SOURCE: WIL, 1982, p.99.

CONTEXT: Presumably, the best way to do justice to shifts
in semantic expression is to think of
modulation as a relatively undifferentiated
generic term which can be broken down into a
number of subclasses of translation procedures.

SOURCE: WIL, 1982, p.102.

TERM: **modulation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Procedures)

DEFINITION: variation obtenue en changeant de point de vue, d'éclairage et très souvent de catégorie de pensée.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.11.

CONTEXT: La **modulation** est une variation dans le message, obtenue en changeant de point de vue, d'éclairage. Elle se justifie quand on s'aperçoit que la traduction littérale* ou même transposée aboutit à un énoncé grammaticalement correct, mais qui se heurte au génie de LA.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.51.

TERM: **transposition**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Practice (Procedures)

DEFINITION: the rendering of a source language element by
 target language elements which are semantically,
 but not formally equivalent.

SOURCE: BELL, 1991, p.70.

CONTEXT: His decision to exclude *transposition*, the
 first of the four non-literal translation
 procedures, from consideration as well, since it
 deals only with formal shifts of expression, can
 be countered by pointing out that
 transposition, like any transfer procedure,
 requires semantic TE between SLT and TLT.

SOURCE: WIL, 1982, p.101.

TERM: **transposition**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Practice (Procedures)

DEFINITION: procédé par lequel un *signifié* change de
catégorie grammaticale.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.16

CONTEXT: Nous appelons ainsi le procédé qui consiste à
remplacer une partie du discours par une autre,
sans changer le sens du message. Ce procédé peut
aussi bien s'appliquer à l'intérieur d'une
langue qu'au cas particulier de la traduction.
"Il a annoncé qu'il reviendrait" devient par
transposition du verbe subordonné en substantif:
"Il a annoncé son retour".

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.50.

TERM: **adaptation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Terms)

DEFINITION: translation (mainly of literary texts, plays...) which involves the conversion of SL cultural elements into the TL culture for accessibility to a particular category of the reading public. (mod.)

SOURCE: JOHN, 1984, p.421.
NEWM, 1988, p.46.

CONTEXT: **Adaptation** is... an interlingual rendering of a source text by procedures which obscure, distort or eliminate the relationship between form and content of that source text.

SOURCE: BRO, 1984, p.170.

NOTE: Adaptation is sometimes restricted to rewording, that is text simplification for accessibility to a particular category of the reading public or refashioning of texts of a distant past for modern consumers. Following Jakobson's examples, this exercise may be referred to as intralingual adaptation. Adaptation may also be interlingual, that is involving transposition from a source language into a target language. However, most adaptations have to do with transformation from one format or genre into another, otherwise known as intersemiotic translation. A common example is adapting a novel for the stage, or for a television performance or for a movie (JOHN, 1984, p.421.).

TERM: **adaptation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Theory (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: restitution d'une situation inconnue dans la langue cible par référence à une situation analogue.

SOURCE: VANS, 1981, p.31.

CONTEXT: Dans quelle mesure le lecteur tient-il à être dépaycé, à sentir qu'il n'est pas chez lui? Préfère-t-il au contraire que l'**adaptation** soit complète pour que rien ne lui rappelle l'identité "culturelle" de l'original? Faut-il, pour prendre un exemple banal, convertir en milles les kilomètres dont il est question dans un roman français? Chacun décide suivant sa doctrine en matière d'adaptation, mais la tendance de l'époque est de mettre de la couleur locale partout où il se peut.

SOURCE: DAR, 1970, pp.93-92.

TERM: **false friend**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Practice (Linguistic Difficulties)

DEFINITION: words which have an almost complete orthographical identity in two languages but differ in semantic content.

SOURCE: DOL, 1982, p.165.

CONTEXT: There are many words, especially in the Romance languages, the spelling of which so closely resembles that of certain English words that one may be tempted to translate them literally. Although similar in form, these words are frequently different in meaning, and the chances are against any passage being correctly translatable by simply substituting the apparent- but false-cognate. This is an important pitfall to avoid, and such "**false friends**," as professional translators call them, should never be taken at face value.

SOURCE: FISC, 1971, p.81.

SYNONYM: **deceptive cognate**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: rare

CONTEXT: ... a SL word that has the same or similar form but another meaning in the TL; therefore a **deceptive cognate**.

SOURCE: NEWM, 1988, p.283.

TERM: faux ami

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written/Oral

SUBFIELD: Practice (Linguistic Difficulties)

DEFINITION: mots qui se correspondent d'une langue à l'autre par l'étymologie et par la forme, mais qui ayant évolué au sein de deux langues et, partant, de deux civilisations différentes, ont pris des sens différents.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.71.

CONTEXT: Les faux-amis peuvent relever de la sémantique. Ex.: "actual: réel", ou de la stylistique, ex.: (de l'anglais au français) "populace:foule"; (en sens inverse) "populace: rabble".

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.71.

TERM: **back-translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount/count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Methods)

DEFINITION: translating a stretch or lexical unit of TL text back into the SL, for purposes of comparison and correction.

SOURCE: NEWM, 1988, p.282.

CONTEXT: Indeed, I would go so far as to assert that there are two large categories of back-translation. The first is what we generally think of as back-translation. This is **back-translation** used in exemplification and verification, e.g., in Bible translation and language transcription..., accuracy and completeness assessment..., and pedagogy... This category of back-translation has us translate back to the source language to assure integrity of message. The second category, the one I shall delimit in this forum, has us translate back to the source language to assure integrity of form as well.

SOURCE: ROSE, 1985, p.6.

TERM: **retraduction**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Methods)

DEFINITION: procédé de vérification qui part de LA pour
 retrouver LD.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.13.

CONTEXT: ...la **retraduction** permet de constater les cas
 de traduction défectueuse, y compris ceux de
 surtraduction.

SOURCE: VIDA, 1958, p.197.

TERM: **literal translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Methods)

DEFINITION: an approach to translation, or the product of such an approach, in which the translator attempts to be faithful to the source text and the original author by concentrating on the smaller units of the source text and by staying as close as possible to the style and primary meanings of the source text while ensuring the functional equivalence of the target text.

SOURCE: ROB, 1988, p.17.

CONTEXT: Translating (lexical) word for (lexical) word, making adjustments of grammatical words and other syntactic features if necessary, This is usually what is meant by "**literal translation**".

SOURCE: WEST, 1983, p.208.

TERM: **traduction littérale**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Methods)

DEFINITION: traduction de tous les mots de la langue source sans tenir compte du contexte, mais en respectant la structure syntaxique de la langue cible.

SOURCE: VANS, 1981, p.33.

CONTEXT: La traduction "littérale" est parfois possible: c'est le cas limite, optimiste, où la traduction tend à se confondre avec un transcodage, mais cette traduction idéale est l'exception.

SOURCE LAD, 1979, p.20.

NOTE: Certains auteurs (Vinay et Darbelnet, Ladmiral) emploient indistinctement les expressions "traduction littérale" et "traduction mot-à-mot" suggérant ainsi qu'elles sont synonymes.

TERM: word-for-word translation

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Methods)

DEFINITION: translation which follows the syntactic structures of the SL, while preserving semantic TE between the SL segments and TL segments.

SOURCE: WIL, 1982, p.88.

CONTEXT: **Word-for-word translation** is the method of formal lexical equivalence (at the level of either the individual word or a group of words). It disregards the collocational meaning of words, the syntagmatic relations between them which normally determine how individual words will be rendered in a given context...while "dans le domaine du droit pénal" would be translated word for word as "in the field of criminal law", this would be usually become simply "in criminal law" if translated using the method of functional equivalence.

SOURCE: WEST, 1983, p.208.

TERM: traduction mot-à-mot

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Methods)

DEFINITION: transposition littérale de tous les éléments linguistiques formels de l'original.

SOURCE: LJUD, 1969, p.21.

CONTEXT: La traduction mot-à-mot... était pratiquée dans l'antiquité où la traduction était un phénomène relativement rare... Ce type de traduction, pratiqué surtout dans le domaine des textes religieux, exigeait une fidélité qui consistait dans une coïncidence absolue des éléments linguistiques du texte original et de la traduction. C'était le mot-à-mot absolu qui, d'après la conviction profonde du traducteur de cet âge, était le seul moyen de ne pas perdre ou altérer la parole divine.

SOURCE: GLAUS, 1976, p.1.

TERM: **free translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Methods)

DEFINITION: translation which renders the content of the source text loosely and at a high level of elegance in the target language.

SOURCE: VANS, 1983, p.36.

CONTEXT: In general, one can say that *literal translation* refers to the translation approach and translation product that stays close to the original text--in opposition to *free translation*, which designates the translation approach and resultant product that does not adhere closely to the source text...

SOURCE: ROB, 1988, p.11.

NOTE: From a historical viewpoint, *free translation* refers to the type of translation which attempts to conform to the current translation norms prevailing at a period and within a society, and does not intend to represent the look back to the SL text (NEWM, 1991, p.52).

TERM: **traduction libre**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Methods)

DEFINITION: traduction qui vise à restituer le sens de l'original en ce plaçant à un haut niveau d'élégance de la langue cible sans tenir compte des traits stylistiques et sociaux du texte de départ. (mod.)

SOURCE: VANS, 1981, p.33.
LJUD, 1969, P.21.

CONTEXT: Tout au long de l'histoire, la manière de traduire a été dictée en fonction de deux pôles conflictuels: le premier opposant la traduction littérale, donc fidèle, à la **traduction libre**, ou aux "belles infidèle", et le second, la primauté du fond à celle de la forme.

SOURCE: LARO, 1989, p.4.

NOTE: La *traduction libre*, au sens restreint du terme, est un type historique de traduction qui s'est répandu au début de 17ème siècle premièrement en France pour des raisons sociales et esthétiques. Ce type de traduction ne voit pas son but dans la transmission de l'original à tel qu'il est, mais dans le rapprochement de cet original à une norme abstraite du beau, conçue en dehors du temps et de l'espace, régnante dans l'époque et la société donnée (LJUD, 1969, p.23).

TERM: **faithful translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Methods)

DEFINITION: translation which attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

SOURCE: NITA, 1982, p.201.

CONTEXT: By it I mean any mental servitude to the surface form of the original text or any ideological commitment to a certain notion of "**faithful translation**".

SOURCE: TAB, 1980, p.425.

TERM: **traduction fidèle**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Concepts)

DEFINITION: traduction qui établit le sens avec le maximum de précision possible et le rend dans la langue d'arrivée en respectant le génie.

CONTEXT: MC, 1978, p.2.

SOURCE: Ce triple rapport de fidélité - au vouloir dire de l'auteur, à la langue d'arrivée et au destinataire de la traduction - est indissociable.
Si l'on ne reste fidèle qu'à un seul de ces paramètres et qu'on trahit les autres, on ne sera pas fidèle au sens. Une traduction qui n'est pas claire pour son destinataire ou qui présente des erreurs de langues n'est pas une **traduction fidèle** au sens.

SOURCE: HUIT, 1990, p.118.

TERM: **educational translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: rare

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Training

DEFINITION: translation which is intended to help the student acquire the rudiments of a language or, at a more advanced level, to perfect his style.

SOURCE: DEL, 1988, p.26.

CONTEXT:

SYNONYM: **academic translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: rare

CONTEXT: In order to set specific goals for the introductory course, we must clearly differentiate between professional translation and **academic translation**.

SOURCE: DEL, 1988, p.25.

TERM: **traduction scolaire**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Training

DEFINITION: méthode destinée à faciliter l'acquisition d'une langue étrangère ou, pratiquée à un niveau supérieur, à perfectionner le style.

SOURCE: DEL, 1984, p.41.

CONTEXT: Ce serait une erreur de confondre les objectifs de la **traduction scolaire** et ceux de la traduction professionnelle. L'objet de cette dernière étant la transmission du sens d'un texte, celui de la pédagogie de la traduction est, tout naturellement, *l'apprentissage du maniement du langage porteur du sens en situation.*

SOURCE: DEL, 1984, p.43.

TERM: **general translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count or uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: translation of texts which may be concerned with any subject field and which are written by one or more persons who are not expert in that subject field for readers who are also not skilled in that subject.

SOURCE: PICK, 1983, p.230.

CONTEXT: There are, however, many translators who do not work within a specialized subject, but have great skill and experience in **general translation**, handling often highly idiomatic language in texts covering a wide range of applications.

SOURCE: MEU, 1978, p.84.

TERM: **traduction générale**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: traduction qui regroupe un éventail de sujets avec pour communs dénominateurs le grand public comme destinataire, la langue écrite contemporaine comme source et l'apprentissage de la traduction professionnelle comme objectif.

SOURCE: MARE, 1988, p.258.

CONTEXT: Cela veut dire qu'il est libre de rendre un passif par un actif, de changer l'ordre des mots, d'allonger ou de raccourcir les phrases, du moment qu'il rend exactement le sens de l'original. C'est cette idée qui devrait être au centre d'un cours de **traduction générale** dans lequel on apprend à utiliser les ressources de la langue d'arrivée sans forcer son génie.

SOURCE: DAR, 1966, p.156.

TERM: **general text**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Text Type)

DEFINITION: a text which may be concerned with any subject
field and which is written by non-specialist
writers for the general reader. (mod.)

SOURCE: MEU, 1978, p.84
PICK, 1983, p.230.

CONTEXT:

SOURCE:

term: **texte générale**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Text Type)

DEFINITION: texte portant sur la connaissance et des
notions relatives à un ensemble des domaines
non spécialisés.

SOURCE: ZR

CONTEXT: Ces écrits regroupent, à titre d'exemple, les
articles de presse, la correspondance générale,
les brochures explicatives non techniques, la
documentation touristique, les rapports et
documents officiels, bref, tout **texte générale**
traitant de pollution, santé physique,
consommation, économie, sports et autre
domaines d'activités analogues.

SOURCE: DEL, 1984, p.24.

TERM: **specialized translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count or uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: translation of texts dealing with specific
subject fields.

SOURCE: PICK, 1983, p.233.

CONTEXT: **Specialized translation** in my context is
equivalent to non-literary translation, as
opposed to literary translation.

SOURCE: BAB, 1978, p.24.

TERM: **traduction spécialisée**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: traduction de textes spécialisés, c'est-à-dire relevant d'un domaine de spécialisation ou d'une branche d'activité particulière.

SOURCE: MARE, 1988, p.258.

CONTEXT Lorsqu'on analyse la description des cours de **traduction spécialisée** dans les annuaires universitaires, on apprend que la **traduction spécialisée** consiste en la traduction de textes administratifs, commerciaux, juridiques, sociologiques, économiques, politiques ou autres.

SOURCE: MARE, 1988, p.258.

TERM: **specialized text**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Text Type)

DEFINITION: text which is concerned with a specific subject field and which is written by one or more experts in that subject field for readers who are also skilled in that subject field.

SOURCE: PICK, 1983, p.233.

CONTEXT: For the purposes of this article, "legal translation" means translation from French to English of **specialized texts** of a legal nature.

SOURCE: MERE, 1979, p.54.

TERM: texte spécialisé

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Text Type)

DEFINITION: texte qui traite d'un sujet précis, à l'intérieur d'un champ de spécialisation donné, et se caractérise par un vocabulaire et un phraséologie propres.

SOURCE: MARE, 1988, p.258.

CONTEXT: La traduction d'un **texte spécialisé** comporte donc deux dimensions essentielles: d'une part, l'objet du texte ou son contenu et, d'autre part, la langue du texte ou sa forme.

SOURCE: MARE, 1988, p.258.

TERM: literary translation

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count or uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: a genre of literary creativity in which a work written in one language is re-created in another.

SOURCE: GSOEN, 1970, p.710.

CONTEXT: Perhaps the most common argument against grouping literary translation together with other forms of translation derives from the view that literature itself is quite different from other forms or uses of language, and therefore the translation of it would also be different.

SOURCE: FOUL, 1989, p.26.

TERM: **traduction littéraire**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: traduction des oeuvres littéraires caractérisée par la surcharge esthétique s'ajoutant au contenu purement référentiel des oeuvres. (mod.)

SOURCE: DEL, 1984, p.33.

CONTEXT: La **traduction littéraire** se heurte toujours justement aux problèmes de la métatraduction; ...La **traduction littéraire** est en outre toujours la transposition non seulement d'une information tout court mais encore d'une information visant à produire un effet, d'une information "esthétisée".

SOURCE: SÖL, 1971, p.29.

TERM: **literary text**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Text Type)

DEFINITION: type of text that encompasses fiction, plays, essays, poetry and the like - in short, belles-lettres.

SOURCE: FISC, 1985, p.135.

CONTEXT: ... the field of **literary texts** presents special problems for translation; ... in literary translation... there is a predominance of syntactic, connotative elements of expression, which are often distributed differently in SL and TL context and demand of the translator that he creatively reshape an artistic statement of the text's level of content and level of expression.

SOURCE: WIL, 1982, p.27.

TERM: **texte littéraire**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Text Type)

DEFINITION: texte qui traite de littérature et répond à ses exigences esthétiques.

SOURCE: ZR

CONTEXT: Il faut les distinguer des **textes littéraires**, dont le souci majeur, ou l'un des principaux, est de toucher affectivement le lecteur, et dont la traduction doit respecter aussi bien le caractère esthétique de la forme que le contenu notionnel...

SOURCE: HER, 1982, p.340.

TERM: translation of poetry

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: type of translation in which the most important task is to re-create in another language the elusive soul of the poetry which is embodied in the content as well as in the form of a poem. (mod).

SOURCE: GONT, 1985, p.144.

CONTEXT: The translation of poetry must surely be par excellence in which the old saying "traduttori, traditori" applies. Few things are more difficult, if at all possible, in this world than the effective translation of poetry into poetry. Even if we consider words alone, they have at least three qualities, namely sense, sound and emotional quality, only the first of which is normally separable from the whole and can find a suitable equivalent in another language. Further elements in a poem are metre, rhyme and probably a greater figures of speech than in normal prose. To expect to be able to transfer these as well in a translation, without loss, ... is a task fraught with virtually insuperable difficulties...

SOURCE: FIN, 1969, p.86.

TERM: traduction poétique

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: traduction des vers dont les difficultés fondamentales résident dans la nécessité de restituer les liaisons sémantiques qui apparaissent aux niveaux phonique et syntaxique, et les connexions extra-textuelles. (mod.)

SOURCE: LOT, 1973, pp.14-18.

CONTEXT: Si le goût des lettres, une bonne connaissance des deux langues et, évidemment, la possession d'un certain niveau de culture peuvent suffire à faire un excellent traducteur d'oeuvres en prose, à celui qui veut s'attaquer à la **traduction poétique** on est en droit de demander qu'il ajoute, à celle-ci, d'autres qualités, telles le sens du rythme, de la valeur presque sacrée de chaque mot--et souvent à la place qu'il occupe--la capacité de revivre en lui-même les émotions, l'état de grâce de l'auteur. En un mot, on exige que le traducteur soit aussi poète.

SOURCE: MON, 1977, p.10.

TERM: scientific translation

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count or uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: rare

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: translation of material pertaining to science,
more particularly natural science.

SOURCE: BUZ, 1969, p.141.

CONTEXT: The ETC publishes monthly the *World Index of Scientific Translation*, incorporating sources of translations listed and a list of translations notified to the ETC during the relevant period.

SOURCE: SYK, 1971, p.140.

TERM: **traduction scientifique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: traduction des textes portant sur les sciences pures.

SOURCE: *ibid.*

CONTEXT: Certains s'étonneront peut-être du choix de l'adjectif *scientifique* dans le titre du présent article: la plupart des auteurs qui écrivent sur la traduction et particulièrement sur la pédagogie de la traduction - préfèrent parler de traduction technique plus tôt que de **traduction scientifique**, ce dernier adjectif semblant en général réservé à la traduction de textes portant sur les sciences pures...

SOURCE: DEM, 1988, p.200.

TERM: technical translation

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count or uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: translation of texts dealing with applied sciences or engineering.

SOURCE: PICK, 1983, p.222.

CONTEXT: **Technical translation** is one part of specialized translation...[it] is primarily distinguished from other forms of translation by terminology...Its characteristic format...is the technical report, but it also includes instructions, manuals, notices...

SOURCE: NEWM, 1988, p.151.

NOTE: Although **technical** may be taken to mean any field of specialized activity, it is most often used of fields which might better be termed **technological**, that is, the fields of applied science (Cole, 1991, p.17).

TERM: **traduction technique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: traduction de textes portant sur les applications de la science théorique.

SOURCE: DEM, 1988, p.200.

CONTEXT: La spécialisation en **traduction technique** est une question délicate lorsqu'on l'envisage d'un point de vue pratique, car il faut tenir compte de plusieurs facteurs dont certains sont inconnus. Il y a d'abord la demande: il serait dangereux de se spécialiser dans une branche. Ensuite, la spécialisation ne doit pas être trop restreinte, sans quoi on risque de ne travailler qu'un mois par an ou d'attendre pendant dix ans le poste pour lequel on s'est préparé.

SOURCE: HOR, 1966, p.17

NOTE: Selon certains théoriciens de la traduction le terme même de **traduction technique** est "trop vague car il recouvre des réalités différentes. La technique n'existe pas comme un domaine bien délimité, il y a les techniques et elles sont innombrables ... la traduction d'une revue automobile touche à la mécanique, l'électricité, la métallurgie, le traitement des surfaces, l'aérodynamique, le système routier, les prescriptions légales concernant l'équipement et la circulation routière, la statistique et la médecine légale, peut-être aussi la publicité et la psychologie de vente" (TRA, 76, 1973, p.14.). Selon l'acception donnée par le Petit Robert à l'adjectif technique, "ce qui appartient à un domaine particulier, spécialisé de l'activité humaine.", le terme **traduction technique** prend "une extension très vaste et peut s'appliquer,

par exemple, autant au domaine du cinéma ou de la mécanique automobile qu'à celui de la foresterie ou du génie civil (DEM, 1988, p.200.).

TERM: scientific and technical translation

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count or uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: translation of texts relating to the natural sciences and their applications in industry, engineering, medicine and agriculture.

SOURCE: JUM, 1963, p.268.

CONTEXT: Scientific and technological progress, the growth of scientific, technical, commercial, cultural and other relations, the desire of nations and governments to develop cooperation and coordinate their efforts in promoting civilisation are all factors resulting in the steadily increasing demand for **scientific and technical translation**.

SOURCE: MAR, 1984, p.93.

ABBREVIATION: **sci-tech translation**

CONTEXT: A lot of **sci-tech translation**, whether commissioned by an agency or directly by the customer is urgent. So much so that an increasing proportion of it is required by time for negotiating a contract.

SOURCE: OSE, 1988, P.286.

TERM: **traduction scientifique et technique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: traduction des textes portant sur les sciences naturelles et les sciences appliquées.

SOURCE: LAV, 1974, p.17.

CONTEXT: Dire par exemple que la **traduction scientifique et technique** ne pose que des problèmes de terminologie...pourrait passer pour une injure gratuite à l'adresse de ceux qui pratiquent ce genre de traduction et révèle en tout cas une méconnaissance complète de leur activité spécifique de la part de l'auteur de cette affirmation.

SOURCE: MAI, 1981, p.123.

TERM: **legal translation**

GRAMMATICLA INFORMATION: noun, comp., count or uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: translation of written instruments, such as statutes, contracts, agreements, court judgements, which are usually concerned with the imposition of obligations and the conferring of rights. (mod.)

SOURCE: EMER, 1989, p.1.

CONTEXT: The most important general characteristic of any **legal translation** is, rather, that an unusually large proportion of the text is *culture-specific*. In such translation, the basic translation difficulty of overcoming conceptual differences between languages becomes particularly acute: the translator has to render concepts into TL which differ from those familiar to its speakers not just in minor denotational (referential, cognitive) attributes or in connotation but primarily for cultural and, more specifically, institutional reasons.

SOURCE: WEST, 1983, p.207.

TERM: **traduction juridique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: traduction de textes à caractère souvent contraignant, qui couvrent les domaines des législations nationale et internationale, les contrats privés, les décisions des tribunaux, etc. (mod.)

SOURCE: GÉM, 1988, p.305.

CONTEXT: Cinq critères principaux, formant une typologie non exhaustive, constituent le fondement épistémologique de la **traduction juridique**. Ce sont, dans l'ordre d'importance que nous leur reconnaissons, le caractère normatif (ou contraignant) du texte juridique, le discours (ou langage) du droit, la diversité sociopolitique des systèmes juridiques, tous éléments conditionnant le problème de la documentation juridique auquel il faut lier la nécessité d'une approche pluridisciplinaire du droit et, partant, de son enseignement.

SOURCE: GÉM, 1979, p.38.

TERM: **legal text**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Text Type)

DEFINITION: the recording in a written form of legal activities such as defining entities (e.g. an organization, a federation), setting out fundamental principles and objectives (e.g. in a constitution), and laying down rights and obligations (e.g. of citizens, contracting parties).

SOURCE: EMER, 1989, p.2.

CONTEXT: All too often the translation of **legal texts** from French to English, while not necessary inaccurate, is cumbersome, and cluttered with all manner of inappropriate construction and archaic expression.

SOURCE: MERE, 1979, p.54.

TERM **texte juridique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Text Type)

DEFINITION: texte des lois, règlements, jugements des tribunaux, contrats, qui est le plus souvent porteur d'effets susceptibles de mettre en oeuvre une responsabilité quelconque, une obligation de faire ou de ne pas faire. (mod.)

SOURCE: GÉM, 1988, p.305.

CONTEXT: Il s'ensuit qu'enseigner à traduire des **textes juridiques** revient, pour l'essentiel, à apprendre à interpréter...correctement le sens d'un texte, non seulement à trouver le sens des mots, ... mais encore et surtout à retrouver le sens que l'auteur (législateur, juge, rédacteur en général..) a réellement voulu donner à son texte.

SOURCE: GÉM, 1988, p.306.

TERM: **business translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count or uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELDS: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: translation of commercial material
-- correspondence, reports, advertising matter,
simple sales contracts and the like. The fields
of terminology covered are broadly those of
trade, finance and business administration.

SOURCE: COX, 1990, p.11.

CONTEXT: Montreal offers a strong and growing market for
suppliers of high-quality French to English
business translation, estimated at 15% to 25% of
the overall commercial market in Québec.
Major corporations, particularly in the
financial services, transportation,
telecommunication and energy sectors, are the
primary source of commercial translation
contracts.

SOURCE: COX, 1990, p.11.

SYNONYM: **commercial translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count. or uncount.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: rare

CONTEXT: For **commercial translations**, a knowledge of
commercial principles and practice, finance,
banking, economics, tariffs and customs;
regulations, insurance procedures and the like
is important as a background.

SOURCE: FIN, 1971, p.44.

TERM: **traduction commerciale**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: traduction de différents types de lettres d'affaires et de textes portant sur les principaux domaines de l'activité commerciale.

SOURCE: HOR, 1990, p.6.

CONTEXT: Selon les professeurs consultés, un cours de **traduction commerciale** axé sur le marché du travail devrait privilégier les sous-domaines suivants:
Protocole épistolaire et principaux documents commerciaux
L'entreprise (types de sociétés ; organigrammes états financiers et rapport annuel ...
L'activité commerciale de (Bourse et placements; banque; publicité).

SOURCE: HOR, 1990, p.6.

TERM: **publicity translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count or uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: translation of advertisements and similar
commercial material.

SOURCE: ZR

CONTEXT: Compared with the criteria that must be applied
in literary or **publicity translations**, a general
definition of quality in scientific work will
not seem to be difficult.

SOURCE: SIN, 1963, p.317.

ERM: traduction publicitaire

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Traduction, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: traduction des textes dont le but est de convaincre les consommateurs, de les persuader des qualités exemplaires des biens ou des services offerts. (mod.)

SOURCE: KEI, 1972, p.16.

CONTEXT: En dépit de ces difficultés, la traduction publicitaire reste un levier de grande puissance pour mettre des mots en circulation: cuisinière, etc, ... Elle pourrait devenir un agent de propagation d'une véritable terminologie française.

SOURCE: ROSS, 1969, p.70.

TERM: **dubbing**

GRMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice(Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: replacing the original speech by a spoken translation by recording lip-synchronized dialogue against existing film picture.

SOURCE: BCD, 1989, p.67.

CONTEXT: In standard **dubbing** the obvious constraint is the need to synchronize sound and lip movements in close-ups. Failure to do so causes a sense of uneasiness in most spectators whilst also disturbing the unity of attention in the spectator.

source: FAW, 1983, p.186.

TERM: **doublage**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: enregistrement d'un dialogue traduit en le substituant au dialogue original en respectant deux servitudes principales: le nombre de syllabes et la correspondance des consonnes labiales.

SOURCE: NOËL, 1970, p.3.

CONTEXT: Je vais essayer de décrire brièvement les différentes étapes du **doublage** tel qu'il se pratique actuellement...un homme (ou une femme) appelé "détecteur" inscrit le texte original au crayon(.) sur une pellicule (.) en notant au fur et à mesure diverses indications techniques concernant les plans, les voix-off, les grandes ouvertures de bouche, etc. Cette première opération terminée, le dialoguiste inscrit à son tour sur la même bande, au-dessus ou au-dessous de texte original, et toujours au crayon, le texte français correspondant, en respectant, bien entendu la longueur des phrases, les grandes articulations, le rythme du discours... Vient alors le stade de ce que l'on nomme la "vérification". On utilise à cet effet une machine appelée "mauritone" qui projette l'image cependant que la bande où est porté le texte passe au même rythme que l'image. Cette machine a ceci de particulier que le dialoguiste peut à tout moment interrompre la projection (et, par conséquent, le déroulement de la bande), revenir en arrière, effacer et corriger ce qu'il a écrit en fonction de ce qu'il voit, de ce qu'il entend et de ce qu'il lit.

SOURCE: NOËL, 1970, p.4.

SYNONYM: **synchronisation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.,

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: ...une des raisons pour lesquelles les
 producteurs de films préfèrent la
 synchronisation au sous-titrage, c'est:
 "...qu'ils savent très bien qu'un film rapporte
 plus d'argent en version doublée qu'en version
 sous-titrée".

SOURCE: VOI, 1989, p.5.

TERM: **subtitling**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation , Written

SUBFIELD: Practice(Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: translation, appearing near the bottom of the projected image, into a language or languages other than that spoken by the actors in the film.

SOURCE: GLOF, 1985, p.84.

CONTEXT: The constraints of **subtitling** pose three problems:
(i) the subtitler has to be a master of precis whilst still producing acceptable language;
(ii) in theory, since **subtitling** is a written mode, the translator has latitude to overcome some cultural problems, but within severe restrictions ... (iii) the fact that **subtitling** is written creates an insidious problem of shift of medium which often has adverse effects on the end product.

SOURCE: FAW, 1983, p.186.

TERM: **sous-titrage**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc., comp.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice (Translation Categories)

DEFINITION: traduction aussi fidèlement que possible d'un dialogue exprimé dans une langue plus ou moins ignorée du public. La traduction s'effectue au moyen d'une brève apparition à l'écran d'une inscription lumineuse rédigée dans la langue du pays.

SOURCE: JEAN, 1991, p.2.

CONTEXT: Ils sont nombreux les articles qui s'opposent au doublage et qui réclament le **sous-titrage** afin que ne soit pas trahi un aspect important du film: les dialogues, rendus par d'excellents comédiens. Les sous-titres permettent ainsi de goûter toutes les nuances du jeu d'une Meryl Streep ou d'une Glenda Jackson; il suffit de lire le texte qui apparaît au bas de l'écran et d'écouter leur voix.

SOURCE: DESC, 1984, p.8.

TERM: **subtitle**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice

DEFINITION: translated words shown at the bottom of the picture which approximate the dialogue being spoken at the moment.

SOURCE: GLOF, 1985, p.84.

CONTEXT: the use of **subtitles** is an alternative to voice dubbing.

SOURCE: *ibid.*

TERM: **sous-titre**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc., comp.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Practice

DEFINITION: mots ou phrases surimpressionnés au bas de l'image qui traduisent dans une ou plusieurs autres langues, les paroles dites par les acteurs.

SOURCE: GLOF, 1985, p.84.

CONTEXT: Contrairement à ce qui se passe dans certains pays d'Europe, très peu de films sont présentés en version originale sous-titrée sur nos écrans. L'habitude manquant, les **sous-titres** ne demeurent donc avant tout, pour bon nombre d'entre nous, qu'une succession de courts dialogues qui nous demandent un effort soutenu de concentration et nous font perdre l'essence même du film.

SOURCE: JEAN, 1991, p.2.

c) PROFESSION**TERM: training session****GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION:** noun, comp., count**ACCEPTABILITY RATING:** common**FIELD:** Translation**SUBFIELD:** Training

DEFINITION: a unit of work done by an advanced university student that involves practical application of previously studied theory.

SOURCE: WEB, 1966, p.2424,

CONTEXT: ...those involved in the planning and implementation of any **training session** for would be translators must bear in mind that the goal or objective of such an endeavour is the practical application of the theoretical basis acquired thus far through academic channels. The student now needs to see and to experience, not just hear about and read about, or just imagine, what happens in the workplace.

SOURCE: BOE, 1982, p.110.

SYNONYM: practicum**GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION:** noun, count**ACCEPTABILITY RATING:** common

CONTEXT: ... a series of practical translation courses is not enough to turn a translation student into a working translator... Hence, for years now, translation programmes have been looking for ways to provide students with more genuine practical experience during their training; in other words, we have been trying to organize **practicums** that go beyond what any practical course provides.

SOURCE: ROB, 1982, pp.13-14.

NOTE: Further synonyms are often found in university departments other than translation, notably *in-service training* (University of Toronto, Faculty of Pharmacy Calendar, 1990), and *placement* (Carleton University Calendar, 1992, possibly under British influence). *In-service training* has been used in at least one translation school, namely the Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters, Buea, University Centre, Cameroon, 1988.

TERM: **stage**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation

SUBFIELD: Training

DEFINITION: période d'épreuve et d'initiation pratique imposée à ceux qui se destinent à certaines professions libérales ou publiques avant qu'ils aient le droit de les exercer à titre définitif ou d'être titularisés dans leur emploi.

SOURCE: GRALA, p.5690.

CONTEXT: Selon elle, seuls les étudiants qui ont eu la chance de suivre un **stage** peuvent s'adapter facilement aux conditions de travail.

SOURCE: COH, 1986, p.3.

TERM: **professional translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Profession

DEFINITION: the work done by persons who are able to produce translated texts of such a quality that other people are willing to buy them - these other people being first publishers, in a broad sense, but ultimately general readers.

SOURCE: SUZ, 1980. p.19.

CONTEXT: **Professional translation**, then, is not primarily a linguistic act, it is rather a commercial act in which some linguistic abilities play a certain, but not overwhelming rôle.

SOURCE: *ibid.*

TERM: **traduction professionnelle**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Profession

DEFINITION: traduction qui restitue complètement et avec précision le contenu de l'original étranger, et qui est organisée conformément aux normes, aux règles courantes et aux instructions.

SOURCE: VANS, 1981, p.32.

CONTEXT: Le traducteur de métier ne traduit pas des mots ou des phrases *in abstracto*, mais toujours des textes réels destinés à un public défini. Ces messages sont "circonstanciés" et se plient à des contraintes multiples découlant, non plus de l'institution pédagogique, mais, cette fois, du rédacteur, de la nature du texte et des destinataires. La **traduction professionnelle** exige donc du traducteur qu'il comprenne avant de traduire, car la raison d'être de toute traduction est de faire comprendre.

SOURCE: DEL, 1984, p.42.

TERM: **translator**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Profession

DEFINITION: person who, having at least the command of two languages, undertakes the activity of translation.

SOURCE: ZR

CONTEXT: The source language (SL), that is, the language of the document to be translated, is normally one that the **translator** has learned deliberately - whether in formal education... or by self-tuition. It is rare, and not necessary, for the translator to have a native knowledge of the SL.

SOURCE: SYK, 1983, p.41.

TERM: traducteur

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Profession

DEFINITION: personne qui place sa connaissance d'au moins
 de deux langues au service d'un rédacteur et
 d'un lecteur qu'elle met en communication par
 l'intermédiaire d'un texte écrit. (mod.)

SOURCE: DEL, 1984, p.36.

CONTEXT: ... le traducteur n'élabore jamais spontanément
 une pensée personnelle et n'émet pas d'idées qui
 lui sont propres; il n'a pas la liberté
 d'articuler à sa guise les pensées qui lui sont
 livrées sous une forme écrite; il n'est pas
 maître de leur présentation ni l'ordonnancement
 d'une argumentation.

SOURCE: DEL, 1984, p.36.

TERM: **literary translator**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: term used to describe translators of all types of fiction and covers such categories as novels, plays, poetry, film scripts and the like, as well as, in many cases, biographies, travel books and similar basically non-technical types of non-fiction.

SOURCE: FIN, p.45, 1971.

CONTEXT: Whereas the technical translator must be clear, precise and unambiguous, the **literary translator** may be working with an original text in which the *intention* is to create a vague sense of mystery, and this is what must be conveyed in the English version.

SOURCE: FIN, 1988, p.166.

TERM: **traducteur littéraire**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: celui qui traduit des oeuvres littéraires, soit des romans, des poèmes, etc.

SOURCE: ZR

CONTEXT: Toute les réponses obtenues se sont révélées concordantes: un **traducteur littéraire** exerçant à plein temps gagne en moyenne - même et surtout quand il fournit un travail de haute qualité, même et surtout quand ce travail est couronné par un prix de traduction - bien au-dessous de ce que gagne une dactylo débutante, voire un balayeur de rue.

SOURCE: NO L, 1977, p.214.

TERM: **technical translator**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: translator who has specialist knowledge of technical subjects in addition to his linguistic capabilities.

SOURCE: SYK, 1971, p.ix.

CONTEXT: A **technical translator**, says the UNESCO report on scientific and technical translation, must be

1. Versed in and able to reason about the subject matter of the translation.
2. Well versed in the author's language so as to apprehend the author's intended meaning even if this is badly expressed and
3. able to translate "in lucid, terse and euphonious English prose".

SOURCE: MET, 1969, p.18.

TERM: **traducteur technique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: spécialiste de la profession dont la tâche est d'assimiler un texte scientifique ou technique écrit dans une langue étrangère... et de le réécrire de façon que le spécialiste auquel il est destiné ait l'impression qu'il a été écrit dans son propre pays.

SOURCE: HOR, 1966, p.16.

CONTEXT: Pour accomplir cette tâche avec succès, le traducteur technique doit avoir reçu une double formation, l'une générale, l'autre spécialisée. Comme tout traducteur, le **traducteur technique** doit avoir une connaissance approfondie de la langue de départ et de la langue d'arrivée... La second condition requise est la connaissance de la terminologie particulière des sciences et des techniques...

SOURCE: *ibid.*

TERM: **legal translator**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: translator of specialized texts of a legal nature.

SOURCE: MC, 1978, p.15.

CONTEXT: The translation of legal documents is actually comparative law, as we have already seen. Is it therefore necessary that **legal translators** are lawyers? In my opinion this is not necessary, but **legal translators** do need to have insight into the structure of the legal systems their translations are concerned with as well as a good feeling for the problems of comparative law that can arise.

SOURCE: DEGR, 1988, p.407.

TERM: **traducteur juridique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: traducteur ayant une connaissance suffisante du Droit de la langue de départ et de celui de la langue d'arrivée, ce qui lui permet de faire passer le texte d'un système juridique à un autre. (mod.)

SOURCE: KOU, 1990, p.227.

CONTEXT: **Le traducteur juridique** fait régulièrement le droit comparé. Il ne suffit pas de connaître les langues, il faut également une initiation aux systèmes de droit qui coexistent au Canada.

SOURCE: DAN, 1982, p.12.

TERM: **dubber**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: one that substitutes dialogue in a foreign language.

SOURCE: WEB, 1966, p.698.

CONTEXT: An illuminating example comes from Thomas Rowe, who describes with approval how a **dubber** turning an Italian war film into English took the invective "*Faccia di mierda*" hurled by a prisoner of war into the face of a Gestapo interrogator and turned it into "*Beer-drinking bastard*".

SOURCE: FWA, 1983, p.186.

TERM: **adaptateur**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: celui qui traduit les dialogues d'une bande sonore originale d'un film en une langue différente.

SOURCE: ZR

CONTEXT: L'**adaptateur** doit reconnaître et exploiter l'absence de parfait synchronisme entre mouvement des lèvres et phonèmes.

source: JEAN, 1991, p.3.

SYNONYM: **synchronisateur**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: rare

CONTEXT: Un **synchronisateur** compétent est généralement capable de trouver pour son travail de version les synonymes les mieux adaptés phonétiquement. Pourtant il n'existe quelquefois aucun synonyme et le seul mot correct ne s'adapte pas phonétiquement au texte original. Dans pareils cas le traducteur le plus habile sera contraint de faire des concessions dans un sens ou dans un autre.

SOURCE: VOI, 1989, p.6

NOTE: le doubleur, en jargon de métier, c'est l'entrepreneur de doublages.

TERM: **subtitler**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: one who translates foreign language dialogues that are to be printed and shown near the bottom of the screen of a motion picture.

SOURCE: WEB, 1966, p.2281

CONTEXT: The fact that **subtitlers**, like all other translators, can also make simple, straightforward errors of comprehension is illustrated from the same film by the translation of "*c'était mon mort*" by "*It was my death*" (when the sentence really means, in the context, "*It was my own private corpse*") and "*Ils habitent un F3*" by "*They live on their motor bikes*" (F3 is a category of apartment and not a bike).

SOURCE: FAW, 1983, p.188.

TERM: **sous-titreur**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: personne qui traduit les paroles dites par les auteurs par des mots ou phrases surimpressionnées au bas de l'image.

SOURCE: GLOF, 1985, p.84.

CONTEXT: Imaginez la scène: un **sous-titreur** est assis à sa table de travail. Il revoit pour la deuxième fois le film... et, en particulier, la scène dans laquelle un livreur de poulet dit... : "Pis, oubliez pas, hein? Si vous avez besoin de coq-chose, hein, coq-chose, c'est marqué devant.» Comment rendre ce calembour, se dit-il? Rien ne lui vient à l'esprit. Une nuit sans sommeil s'annonce. Il doit remettre le travail dans peu de temps et cette séquence n'est pas encore sous-titrée. Soudain, un éclair de génie. Et si l'on disait tout simplement : "And remember. If you need henything, henything at all..", le jeu de mots serait tout aussi réussi en anglais.

SOURCE: JEAN, 1991, p.2.

TERM: **client**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION: an individual or legal entity that requests translation, terminology, revision or copywriting services for that client's own purposes or for another party.

SOURCE: STQ, 1991, p.13.

CONTEXT: Some translators have complained that bureaus charge **clients** two or three times what they pay their translators. This is both true and not true...what must be understood is that there is no direct relation between what is paid to the translator and what is charged to the client. A series of other steps take place after the original translation and before the final document is sent to the **client**.

SOURCE: TUB, 1991, p.30.

TERM: **donneur d'ouvrage**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION: personne physique ou morale qui requiert des services de traduction, de terminologie, de révision ou de rédaction, pour elle-même ou pour le compte de tiers.

SOURCE: STQ, 1991, p.14.

CONTEXT: Le **donneur d'ouvrage**, c'est le client, alors que le donneur d'ordres est celui qui donne des travaux en sous-traitance. Gardons-nous de confondre les deux notions ; ce n'est qu'en situation de sous-traitance que la même personne, physique ou morale, peut être à la fois l'un et l'autre.

SOURCE: COS, 1988, p.25.

TERM: **user**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION: final recipient of the translation, terminology
or copywriting services.

SOURCE: STQ, 1991, p.16.

CONTEXT: The client is the one that requests that a job
be done without necessarily being the end **user**.

SOURCE: STQ, 1991, p.13.

TERM: **utilisateur**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION: destinataire ultime des services de traduction,
 de terminologie ou de rédaction.

SOURCE: STQ, 1991, p.17.

CONTEXT: Il est important de transmettre au fournisseur
 les corrections et, le cas échéant, la note
 attribuée de même que les commentaires de
 l'**utilisateur** ultime.

SOURCE: STQ, 1991, p.11.

TERM: **free-lance translator**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: translator who often has a regular job, but whose services are also available to the public in general in return for a fixed rate for each job, per word, per line, per page, per document, per hour or per day.

SOURCE: STQ, 1991, p.13.

CONTEXT: When a company finds a competent **free-lance translator** specializing in one of their required languages or subjects they should try and establish a permanent relationship for their mutual benefit. For various reasons this is seldom possible as most **free-lance translators** are employed on other work during normal office hours and do their translations at night and during week-ends... **Free-lance translators** normally work at home and their only facilities are typewriters and dictionaries.

SOURCE: PEC, 1963, p.21.

VARIANT: **freelance translator**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., common

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: Last year's survey showed that **freelance translators** are generally not earning high incomes. Of course, many of the survey respondents work freelance in addition to a full-time job.

SOURCE: SNY, 1990, p.3.

VARIANT: **free lance**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: ... many of the high earners are living and working abroad or, in the case of **free lances**, relying to a great extent on work from abroad.

SOURCE: ALV, 1980, p.83.

VARIANT: **free-lance**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: It is inevitable that a company translation department will need outside help in one way or another on a regular basis. Its overloads have to be put out, and all the work in languages not covered by the section. Should this work be sent to agencies or free-lance translators? It may seem to be more economical to send it to **free-lances** but, as with the department itself, cost is not always the first consideration.

SOURCE: PEC, 1972, p.51.

VARIANT: **free-lancer**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: To be a successful **free-lancer**, you must be willing to spend a reasonable amount of time marketing your services...

SOURCE: TUB, 1991, p.1.

VARIANT: **freelancer**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: The **freelancer** ... works better alone, and pick and choose jobs.

SOURCE: TUB, 1991, p.2.

NOTE: In English the term *free-lance* generally means 'one who pursues a profession or occupation, usually in the arts, under no long-term contractual commitments to any one employer or company' (WTI). This overall definition is too restrictive to cover many of the circumstances of employment which exist in the translation market. Those to whom Webster's definition, with its 'no commitment to any one employer', does apply in the strict interpretation are what Canadian usage terms *independent translators*, i.e. those who, while not receiving a salary, use translation as the sole means of earning their daily bread. The others - forming undoubtedly the bulk of the present-day *free-lance-translator* population - to whom we can refer as *free-lances*, are librarians, teachers, lecturers, information officers, retired civil servants, chemists, engineers, doctors, or who, having knowledge of a foreign language, turn to translation as a means of adding to an income from some other source. In the U.K and the U.S, though this distinction is maintained, the same label *free-lance translator* applies to both categories (Cf. SYK, 1971, p.42.)

TERM: **pigiste**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Transltion, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: salarié qui occupe un emploi permanent (pas nécessairement de langagier), mais accepte, à titre privé, des travaux de traduction qu'il effectue en dehors de ses heures normales de travail.

SOURCE: COS, 1988, p.24.

CONTEXT: Un **pigiste** est un salarié qui accepte à l'occasion des travaux contractuels à exécuter hors des heures normales de travail.

SOURCE: APR, 1985, p.7.

TERM: **independent translator**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: a translator who works for his own account and who is not employed or in partnership.

SOURCE: PICK, 1983, p.255.

CONTEXT: The strength of an **independent translator** lies in concentration and personal services. Working in just a few subject areas and for a small number of clients, the independent can devote close attention to your documents.... The independent can save you money. Some bureaus charge two or three times as much as independents.

SOURCE: CECA, 1990, p.12.

TERM: **traducteur indépendant**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINTION: traducteur non salarié qui tire, sinon la totalité, du moins la majeure partie de son revenu de l'exercice privé de sa profession et n'ayant aucun lien de subordination juridique avec un employeur.

SOURCE: CIR, 21, 1988, p.2.

CONTEXT: ... quand on s'adresse au client, ne jamais faire allusion aux obligations familiales ou personnelles. Le **traducteur indépendant** doit être sans famille et sans attache, entièrement voué à son travail. Et ne jamais laisser entendre qu'on part en vacances, qu'on prend quelques jours de repos ou tout simplement qu'on est malade. Ce serait de la plus haute maladresse et jugé inacceptable puisque ce qui fait le charme et l'utilité de l'indépendant, c'est d'être toujours à portée de la voix en cas d'urgence, en cas de panne.

SOURCE: CHAR, 1985, p.4.

TERM: **staff translator**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, com., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: monthly-paid translator holding a permanent position in a company, organization, etc. (mod.)

SOURCE: PEC, 1990, p.2.

CONTEXT: Being a **staff translator** offers a lot of benefits to the young translator, fresh out of school. There is no financial risk. A paycheck comes at the end of each month no matter what. Since most companies will have your work reviewed by more experienced translators, it is a good way to gain professional experience. For those who want to specialize in a specific field, do only translations, and do not want to have anything to do with marketing or worrying about where the work is coming from, being a staff translator is probably the solution.

SOURCE: TUB, 1991, p.1.

SYNONYM: **salaried translator**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

CONTEXT: It would be pleasing to see employers take note of IV, 10 of the Nairobi Recommendation on the legal protection of translators and translations and the practical means to improve the status of translators, namely "**salaried translators** should be treated on the same basis as other salaried professional staff..."

SOURCE: KING, 1980, p.88.

SYNONYM: **in-house translator**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: The advantages to the **in-house translator** are that he is employed full time and enjoys all the benefits (leave and retirement, for example) that are offered to other full-time employees in the organization. In addition, he has available to him better reference facilities than his free-lance counterparts.

SOURCE: NRC, 1967, p.2

TERM: **traducteur salarié**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Category of Translators

DEFINITION: traducteur employé comme membre du personnel
par l'État ou une entreprise moyennant un
salaire mensuel.

SOURCE: COS, 1988, p.24.

CONTEXT: Depuis quelques années, en effet, un virage
s'est amorcé: les **traducteurs salariés** de l'État
ou d'entreprises, largement majoritaires jusque
là menacent d'être mis en minorité au sein de la
profession par la montée en flèche du nombre des
pigistes et le développement des cabinets de
traduction qui s'accompagnent d'une cure
d'amaigrissement des services internes de
traduction.

SOURCE: DUB, 1988, p.13.

TERM: **revision**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION: the process of examining a translation and making corrections and improvements by a person or persons other than the translator for the purpose of ensuring that the translation satisfies specified requirements.

SOURCE: PICK, 1983, pp.232-233.

CONTEXT: We know... that **revision** takes 10 to 30 per cent of the time taken for the original translation, and this is confirmed by my own experience and translation administrators to whom I have spoken. **Revision** then would add something like a factor of 20 % to translation cost, x being the coefficient of higher (or lower) salary which a reviser may command in comparison to the translator.

SOURCE: LANIN, 1990, p.28.

TERM: **révision**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION examen systématique global d'un document, avec
comparaison du document dans la langue de
départ.

SOURCE: STQ, 1991, p.17.

CONTEXT: Règle générale, la **révision** commence par une
lecture parallèle des textes de départ et
d'arrivée. Le réviseur procède ensuite aux
corrections, après avoir vérifié la terminologie
au besoin, et relit le texte dans la langue
d'arrivée une dernière fois pour vérifier
l'impression générale qui s'en dégage.

SOURCE: OUE, 1984, p.5.

TERM: **reviser**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Profession

DEFINITION: a person who undertakes the second reading and correction of the translated texts, in order to refine their quality.

SOURCE: PICK, 1983, p.232.
VANS, 1983, p.80.

CONTEXT: **Revisers**, the article decided, should have similar training to that of a translator, but they needed at least four years' experience. Not all translators, by any means, make good revisers as a somewhat different mentality was required.

SOURCE: LANIN, 1990, p.28.

TERM: **réviseur**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: sn., masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Written

SUBFIELD: Profession

DEFINITION: spécialiste qui assure l'exactitude technique ou stylistique du texte d'arrivée, en vue d'en affiner la qualité.

SOURCE: MC, 1978, pp. 26-27.

CONTEXT: Nous nous sommes d'abord demandé qui exerce, dans les faits, la fonction de révision. les réponses... révèlent qu'il s'agit des **réviseurs** attitrés dans 50% de cas, de **traducteurs d'expérience** dans 25% des cas et tout simplement de traducteurs dans 15% de cas. Ce sont les chefs de service ou des experts...qui jouent le rôle de réviseurs dans les autres cas (10%)... La première préoccupation du **réviseur** consiste à s'assurer de la fidélité de la traduction au texte original sur le plan du fond: c'est l'objectif de la lecture parallèle. Ensuite vient la formulation idiomatique, ou la correction de la langue: il s'agit de contrôler la forme...La dernière étape consiste à justifier et expliquer au traducteur les corrections apportées à son texte.

SOURCE: OUE, 1984, p.4.

TERM: **translation agency**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Typology of Translation Activity

DEFINITION: firm acting as an intermediary between the client and the translator.

SOURCE: KET, 1990, p.214.

CONTEXT: It is usual for a translator to offer two scales of charges: one for direct contact with the client; the other for commissions through an agency. **Translation agencies** operate as intermediaries between the client and the translator. Agency costs are normally shared between client and translator. The client might pay less by direct contact, the translator might earn more. But each of them would sacrifice potential benefits.

SOURCE: KET, 1990, p.214.

NOTE: *Translation agency* is not always used in the sense of agency acting merely as a post office. The term is also used in the sense of a bureau which operates with full-time staffs of translators, editors, proofreaders and typesetters. In other contexts, agency is used as 'a generic, encompassing bureaus and other intermediaries or agents' in the translation business.

TERM: **agence de traduction**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Typology of Translation Activity

DEFINITION: firme qui fait fonction d'intermédiaire entre clients et pigistes ou traducteurs indépendants.

SOURCE: COS, 1988, p.25.

CONTEXT: Tout comme, dans les autres secteurs de l'activité économique, l'agence sert essentiellement d'intermédiaire (agence de voyages, de placement, de location), l'**agence de traduction** est "firme qui fait fonction d'intermédiaire entre clients et pigistes ou traducteurs indépendants. Contrairement au cabinet, l'agence n'effectue pas elle-même les travaux de ses clients."

SOURCE: COS, 1988, p.24.

TERM: **translation bureau**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count., pl. x or s

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Typolpgy of Translation Activity

DEFINTION: a business establishment or company that provides in-house translation, terminology, revision or copywriting services to the public, at a fixed rate.

SOURCE: STQ, 1991, p.13.

CONTEXT: When a larger volume of translation work is required,... a company can utilize the services of many different types of translator...:
a) **Translation bureaux**. The major part of all work is entrusted to translation bureaux. A bureau usually consists of an office with a principal (usually a master translator), translators, revisers, typists and an affiliated group of free-lance translators. Usually, an established bureau will undertake translations in most languages covering most subjects. What they cannot do in the office they commission from their pool of free-lance translators.

SOURCE: PEC, 1963, p.21.

TERM: **cabinet de traduction**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Typology of Translation Activity

DEFINITION: établissement ou entreprise où l'on se charge de répondre aux besoins de traduction, de terminologie, de révision ou de rédaction de tierces parties moyennant rétribution.

SOURCE: STQ, 1991, p.13

CONTEXT: En termes simples, le cabinet, c'est l'"entreprise" d'un membre d'une profession libérale. Même si elle ne jouit pas, hélas ! du prestige de ce type de profession, la traduction y est assimilée, et on trouve, à côté des cabinets d'avocats et d'architectes, des **cabinets de traduction**. Si le cabinet peut être constitué d'un seul professionnel, on a tendance à réserver le terme aux entreprises d'une certaine taille comptant plusieurs professionnels regroupés ou associés, ou encore salariés, l'opposant ainsi au traducteur "solitaire", indépendant ou pigiste.

SOURCE: COS, 1988, p.25.

TERM: **translation company**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Typology of Translation Activity

DEFINITION: a business establishment or company that provides translation, terminology, revision or copywriting services to the public, at a fixed rate.

SOURCE: STQ, 1991, p.13.

CONTEXT 1: The strength of a **translation company** is diversity: by contracting its translation work to a large number of translators, it can cover a far wider range of languages and subject specialties than any single individual. If your translation requirements involve many languages or a very wide range of subjects, a good translation company is more likely to meet your needs. **Translation companies** may charge more than individual translators. But remember that they also do more: coordinating work flow for large projects; editing and proofreading; preparing and updating glossaries; and sometimes typesetting and other graphics services.

SOURCE: CECA, 1990, p.11.

CONTEXT 2: There has been a tendency for **translation companies** to become larger, either by growth or amalgamation...One of the obstacles to implementing machine translation in **translation companies** in the past has been that work received is so diverse, in format, application and subject matter, as well as in language combinations; but all **translation companies**, large and small, confirm the same trend: jobs are getting bigger, and jobs usually involve some other process or processes in addition to translation... It should be mentioned that in

the past freelance translation rates paid by translation companies, especially for the common language combinations, have been in most countries... very low.

SOURCE: AMT, 1989, p.61.

TERM: **bureau de traduction**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation , Profession

SUBFIELD: Typology of Translation Activity

DEFINITION: tout établissement ou toute entreprise qui se charge de répondre aux besoins de traduction.

SOURCE: ZR

CONTEXT: Les **bureaux de traduction** (cabinet, agence, etc.) ont en général une mauvaise image: réputation de qualité moyenne sinon médiocre, de cherté, de "boîte aux lettres" sans autre responsabilité que de distribuer des travaux et d'en tirer profit...

SOURCE: GAM, 21, 1988, p.18.

TERM: **translation service**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Transaltion, Profession

SUBFIELD: Typology of Translation Activity

DEFINITION: a function or a department established within an institution whether academic, research or industrial organization to solve technical linguistic difficulties by supplying translations and make the institution self sufficient in the matter of foreign literature. (mod.)

SOURCE: KAL, 1963, p.354.
PICK, 1983, p.226.

CONTEXT: The increasing demand for technical translation creates the necessity of establishing **Translation Services** in every type of scientific institution whether academic, research or industrial organization. In a modern scientific set-up, the **Translation Service** should form a natural corollary of specialized libraries and, to be functional, it should aim not only at solving technical linguistic difficulties by supplying translations, but at making the scientific organization self sufficient in the matter of foreign literature.

SOURCE: KAL, 1963, pp.353-354.

TERM: **service linguistique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Profession

SUBFIELD: Typology of Translation Activity

DEFINITION: service interne qui effectue la traduction, la recherche terminologique et la rédaction des documents pour le seul compte de l'organisme (entreprise, société, ministère, ...) qui les a créés en son sein.

SOURCE: GOUA, 1989, p.13.

CONTEXT: On remarque que dans l'entreprise, les services qui s'occupent de traduction s'appellent souvent **services linguistiques**. Cette désignation tient compte du fait qu'ils ne font pas que de la traduction.

SOURCE: DAR, 1980, p.399.

SYNONYM: **service de traduction**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

CONTEXT: M. Deschamps a ensuite signalé une réalité bien connue dans les **services de traduction**, mais dont on ne parle que très peu : l'existence d'un plan de carrière pour le traducteur. Celui-ci, en effet, a très peu de chances d'avancement dans l'entreprise. Dans la plupart des cas, tout ce qu'il peut espérer, c'est accéder au poste de réviseur.

SOURCE: MARC, 1977, p.97.

II. TRANSLATION : ORAL (INTERPRETING)

TERM: **sight translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Modes

DEFINITION: the transfer of a text written in one language into a text delivered orally in another language.

SOURCE: ZR

CONTEXT: ... **sight translation** could be called an intermediary technique between interpreting and translating. The advantages of sight translation are, among others: the development of improved mental agility; of memory; of assimilation; of sentence visualization; of rapid and coherent syntactical structure; of punctuation; of the ability to synthesize; of the use of synonyms; of detecting false cognates; of speed of thought and language and of the constant level of concentration.

SOURCE: LAM, p.1.

TERM: **traduction à vue**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Interpreting --> Modes

DEFINITION: passage d'un texte écrit à sa forme orale étrangère.

SOURCE: MOUN, 1976, p.89.

CONTEXT: Pour lutter contre la lenteur et les autres vices de l'activité traductrice, il est bon de soumettre le futur traducteur à un entraînement spécial: lecture, rappel, improvisation rapides. Or, l'enseignement de la traduction à vue fournit une excellente occasion de réussir la synthèse de ces trois opérations.

SOURCE: SPIL, 1966, p.43.

TERM: *interpreting*

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATE: common

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION: oral transposition of an orally delivered message.

CONTEXT: WEBE, 1984, p.3.

CONTEXT: ...*interpreting* is usually used to refer to the transfer of oral messages, either consecutively or simultaneously...

SOURCE: GEN, 1991, p.346.

VARIANT: *interpretation*

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount.

ACCEPTABILITY RATE: common

CONTEXT: *interpretation* is not an analytical process but a synthetic one; we interpret as we understand each other normally by combining perceptions of language with relevant knowledge.

SOURCE: SOR, 1989, p.63.

NOTE: *Interpreting* is sometimes preferred to *interpretation* because the latter has another more frequent meaning, namely the understanding or explanation of what something means. *Interpretation* has also the meaning of 'the profession of interpreter' = French *interprétariat* - see note below.

TERM: **interprétation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION: transposition d'un discours prononcé dans une langue quelconque, soit simultanément, c'est-à-dire avec une ou deux phrases de retard sur l'orateur, soit consécutivement à la fin de l'intervention.

SOURCE: DUSS, 1981, p.2.

CONTEXT: Dans la terminologie de la vie internationale moderne, on réserve généralement les mots traducteurs et traduction pour le travail qui aboutit à un texte écrit, les mots interprète et **interprétation** pour celui qui aboutit à un exposé oral.

SOURCE: HERB, 1980, p.1.

NOTE: "Faut-il dire interprétation ou interprétariat? La question est souvent posée...Le terme *interprétation* existe depuis fort longtemps en français puisque le Petit Robert en fait remonter la première apparition à l'an 1160. Il lui donne le sens de "*action d'expliquer, de donner une explication claire à une chose obscure*". Y a-t-il une chose plus obscure qu'un discours en une langue inconnue, peut-on lui donner une signification plus claire qu'en le restituant dans une langue connue? Les interprètes de conférence qui fondèrent leur association internationale en 1953 ne s'y trompèrent pas: il ne fut jamais question pour eux de désigner leur activité d'un autre terme que celui d'*interprétation* (SELES, 1985).

TERM: **interpreter**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Profession

DEFINITION: a person who undertakes oral translation to facilitate communication between parties who have no common language.

SOURCE: SOR, 1989, p.
PICK, 1983, p.227.

CONTEXT: The task of the **interpreter** is therefore to convey a message, the message of the original sender in real time without loss of information.

SOURCE: BÜH, 1985, P.49.

TERM: **interprète**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Profession

DEFINITION: personne qui transpose oralement une langue dans une autre et sert d'intermédiaire dans une conversation entre des personnes parlant des langues différentes.

SOURCE: GRALA, p.2765.

CONTEXT: La compétence linguistique...est pour les **interprètes** préalable à toutes les autres. La parfaite maîtrise des langues de travail est la condition sine qua non. La connaissance active d'au moins deux langues doit être servie par une bonne mémoire, une grande rapidité de réflexes et le sens de l'à-propos: l'art de la formule juste doit devenir un automatisme. Il faut encore un esprit curieux, formé à la discipline universitaire et ayant atteint un certain niveau de maturité.

SOURCE: LEN, 1973, p.15.

TERM: conference interpreting

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Functional Types

DEFINITION: oral rendering into one of the conference languages of speeches made by delegates or participants in meetings, either after each of them has finished speaking (consecutive interpreting) or while they are actually making the speech, over a microphone (simultaneous interpreting).

SOURCE: DEN, 1968, p.83.

CONTEXT: Conference interpreting is not merely a question of repeating words or phrases in another language, a question of code switching, but rather a question of understanding and making oneself understood, of assuming responsibility for the success of the communication process as a second sender in a communication channel that is interrupted because original sender and receiver use different codes.

SOURCE: BÜH, 1985, p.49.

TERM: **interprétation de conférence**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIEDL: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Functional Types

DEFINITION: type d'interprétation fait aux congrès,
conférences, négociations et autres réunions.
(mod.)

SOURCE: KEI, 1973, p.5.

CONTEXT: L'**interprétation de conférence**, et notamment
l'interprétation simultanée, est une activité
intellectuelle intense qui implique la
conduite de trois efforts- effort d'écoute et
d'analyse, effort de mémoire à court terme ou de
prise de notes, et effort de production du
discours- ainsi qu'un délicat réglage du partage
de l'attention entre ces efforts.

SOURCE: GIL, 1989, p.654.

TERM: **conference interpreter**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Types of Interpreters

DEFINITION: interpreter who translate orally the speech of participants in meetings conducted in two or more languages. His office may be performed simultaneously or consecutively, in the participants' presence. (mod.)

SOURCE: KEI, 1973, p.14.

CONTEXT: Much has been written about what it takes to become a **conference interpreter**... A short list of some of these personal qualities and elements of knowledge might read as follows:
... Perfect mastery of the active language(s); fully adequate understanding of the passive language(s); solid general background - university training or equivalent professional experience.
... The faculty of "analysis and synthesis", together with the ability to intuit meaning; the capacity to adapt immediately to subject matter, speakers, public, and conference situations; the ability to concentrate; good short - and long-term memory; a gift for public speaking and a pleasant voice; intellectual curiosity and intellectual probity; tact and diplomacy; above average physical endurance and good "nerves".

SOURCE: KEI, 1973, p.17.

TERM: **interprète de conférence**

GRAMMATICLA INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Types of Interpreters

DEFINITION: interprète chargé, dans les réunions, lorsqu'un discours a été fait dans une langue, de le répéter immédiatement, soit au fur et à mesure, soit aussitôt terminé, dans une autre langue.
(mod.)

SOURCE: HERB, 1980, p.1.

CONTEXT: Aussi l'**interprète de conférence** est-il un grand voyageur. Fonctionnaire ou indépendant, il suit son organisation, son congrès, aux quatre coins du monde... Il est au premier chef un spécialiste des négociations internationales, expert en la technique parlementaire, versé dans l'art oratoire, familiarisé avec la psychologie qui caractérise les hommes en groupe... On attend donc de l'interprète de conférence qu'il soit à l'aise dans la rigueur scientifique comme dans l'imprécision diplomatique, dans la rigueur scientifique comme dans le jargon des réunions internationales.

SOURCE: VAHO, 1962, p.32.

NOTE: L'interprète de conférence est le dernier-né de la grande famille des interprètes. Naguère, on l'appelait aussi *interprète parlementaire* ou *diplomatique*. Depuis la deuxième guerre mondiale, sous l'influence de l'anglais *conference interpreter*, le terme interprète de conférence est devenu le plus courant. (VAHO, 1962, p.31)

TERM: liaison interpreting

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Functional Types

DEFINITION: type of interpreting done when accompanying visitors, diplomats and businessmen to meetings and negotiations.

SOURCE: HAR, 1982, p.5.

CONTEXT: "Ad hoc and **liaison interpreting**" are the terms used for interpreting other than in a conference. Apart from that done on a casual basis by non-interpreters, much ad-hoc interpreting is carried out by freelances, who may also undertake written translation. It can be broadly divided into business oriented and community oriented.

SOURCE: LING, 29:3, 1990, P.94.

SYNONYM: **ad hoc interpreting**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount, British

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

CONTEXT: This ... was a striking illustration of the validity of his point that translators who were reasonably fluent in the languages concerned, in fact, adapt their knowledge to **ad hoc interpreting** without specific training...most **ad hoc interpreting** was done either by professional translators, or by a member of the staff of an industrial or commercial firm who had sufficient knowledge of the languages concerned to take on that work for the benefit of visitors from abroad.

SOURCE: PIL, 1962, p.62.

SYNONYM: **escort interpreting**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: The term "**escort**" **interpreting** has been used widely and may be defined as "mixed mode" interpreting, in applications other than court interpreting.

SOURCE: REP, 1991, p.596.

TERM: *interprétation de liaison*

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Functional Types

DEFINITION: type d'interprétation qui sert de trait d'union entre délégués en marge des réunions, banquets, visites commentées en autocar, ou visites d'usines, etc.

SOURCE: RAP, 1958, p.6.

CONTEXT: *Interprétation de liaison ... est celle qui sert de trait d'union entre deux ou plusieurs hommes d'affaires incapables de s'exprimer dans une langue commune.*

SOURCE: VAHO, 1962, p.24.

NOTE: Selon Van Hoof, le terme *interprétation de liaison* désigne seulement une forme d'interprétation principalement réservée aux négociations d'ordre commercial.

TERM: **court interpreting**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Functional Types

DEFINITION: type of interpreting done in the courtroom either for the judge, accused, attorney or witness to ensure that justice is done to the various sections of society that do not speak the language of the court. (mod.)

SOURCE: BEN, 1981, p.11.

CONTEXT: **Court interpreting**, apart from Conference Interpreting, ranks as the most demanding aspect of interpreting work. It requires superior linguistic skills - but they alone are not sufficient... the court interpreter has to have a sound knowledge of the legal system, as well as an awareness of the procedures and terminologies used in the courts.

SOURCE: ROB, 1981, p.8.

TERM: interprétation auprès des tribunaux

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Functional Types

DEFINITION: type d'interprétation fait dans une cour ou tribunal principalement au bénéfice d'un accusé qui ne parle pas la langue du procès. (mod.)

SOURCE: LAUZ, 1981, p.165.

CONTEXT: L'objectif idéal de l'interprétation auprès des tribunaux consiste à placer le justiciable étranger dans les mêmes conditions que l'autochtone. Pour ce faire l'interprète dispose des techniques traditionnelles de l'interprétation de conférence, consécutive et simultanée.

SOURCE: LED, 1990, p.243.

SYNONYM: interprétation judiciaire

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

CONTEXT: Pour la commodité du lecteur, nous avons jugé utile de reproduire, à la suite des actes du colloque, des extraits de la législation canadienne pertinente au thème de l'interprétation judiciaire.

SOURCE: *ibid.*

TERM: court interpreter

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Type of Interpreters

DEFINITION: one who interprets in the courtroom for the judge and the attorney when a witness testifies in a foreign language or helps the defendant hear and follow the colloquy among witnesses or facilitates the defendant's communication with counsel. (mod.)

SOURCE: SCHW, 1989, p.718.

CONTEXT: As a rule, conference interpreters work with earphones and a microphone in a sound-proof cabin in teams of two, who relay each other every twenty minutes or so. However **court interpreters** work with no such equipment and are very visible. They never work in teams. Their role is far more visual and their presence is felt far more during the verbal exchange... Firstly and usually, [the interpreter] is requested to stand between the attorney and the witness and translate consecutively on one hand the question which is given in English, into French, and on the other hand the answer which is given in French, into English.

This back and forth conversation is carried on until the attorney has finished his/her examination-in-chief... Secondly, and this occurs less frequently, the interpreter is requested to sit in the accused's box beside the accused and translate simultaneously in a whisper to the accused every single word that is uttered in the court room, be it by the attorneys, the judge, the court clerk, the witness, etc.

SOURCE: MADE, p.19

TERM: interprète auprès des tribunaux

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Types of Interpreters

DEFINITION: interprète qui assure la traduction des débats au cours de procès médiatisés.

SOURCE: HAM, 1989, p.57.

CONTEXT: De fait, l'interprète auprès des tribunaux remplit le double rôle d'interprète au cours des débats et de traducteur de pièces officielles...

SOURCE: VAHO, 1962, p.27.

SYNONYM: interprète judiciaire

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: L'abîme socio-culturel existant entre tribunal et justiciable étranger fait que celui-ci est rarement en mesure d'adapter son discours à son auditoire, de faire passer dans son message tout son vouloir dire, en anticipant pour mieux y remédier, sur l'insuffisance du bagage cognitif de son auditoire. Or, il est fréquent et naturel que le tribunal n'ait nullement conscience de cette insuffisance... Doit-il se sentir responsable de la chaîne de communication dans sa totalité, allant de l'implicite du message à l'appréciation correcte de celui-ci par les destinataires? La réflexion éthique de l'interprète judiciaire balance constamment entre ces deux extrêmes.

SOURCE: LED, 1990, p.252.

TERM: community interpreting

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Functional Types

DEFINITION: type of interpreting done to assist those immigrants who are not native speakers of the language to gain full and equal access to statutory services (legal, health, education, local government, social services)

SOURCE: COL, 1989, p.81.

CONTEXT: The additional dimensions which characterize **community interpreting** include:

- (a) Familiarity with a wider range of registers and codes than are usually expected.
- (b) [community interpreters] rarely have the time or opportunity to prepare for an assignment.
- (c) They have to work with people who are not used to working with interpreters and who may be under personal stress at the time.
- (d) They have to work both ways. The transfer techniques used most commonly are short consecutive and whispered simultaneous (obviously they do not work in booths).

SOURCE: COR, 1988, p.18.

TERM: interprétation communautaire

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase , fem

ACCEPTABILITY RATING:

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Functional types

DEFINITION:

SOURCE:

CONTEXT:

SOURCE:

TERM: **community interpreter**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Types of Interpreters

DEFINITION: interpreter who assists those in the community who are not native speakers of the language to function in a society and have access to social services.

SOURCE: COL, 1989, p.81.

CONTEXT: Unlike conference interpreters, **community interpreters** usually have little advance warning of when they might be needed and of the context in which they will be required to interpret. Secondly, **community interpreters** are usually working in the physical presence of the two parties wishing to communicate. In other words, they often find themselves in an atmosphere of extreme tension, anxiety and even crisis. They are not isolated in an interpreting booth. As a result they can often find themselves being drawn towards 'taking sides'.

SOURCE: COL, 1989, p.82

NOTE: A *community interpreter* is also called *cultural interpreter*.

TERM: interprète communautaire

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING:

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Type of interpreters

DEFINITION:

SOURCE:

CONTEXT:

SOURCE:

TERM: **consecutive interpreting**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Modes

DEFINITION: type of interpreting in which the interpreter gives his interpretation after the speaker has finished his speech, which may last anywhere from a few seconds to several minutes.

SOURCE: SELES, 1978, p.3

CONTEXT: Simultaneous interpreting is by no means the only technique employed at conferences. For many years, **consecutive interpreting** was used, and it is only recently that it has been supplanted, at least in part, by simultaneous interpretation. Consecutive interpretation is a somewhat different technique. The interpreter listens to the speech and takes notes on it, after which he stands up and delivers in another language a summary of the speech which is about 2/3 as long as the speech itself. There is a reason for this. If the translation is as long as the speech, for psychological reasons, it appears longer to the listener.

SOURCE: HAN, 1958, p.37.

VARIANT: **consecutive interpretation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: In **consecutive interpretation** the interpreter sits in the conference room and takes notes of what is being said. At the end of each statement he gives the translation with the help of his notes.

SOURCE: UAI, 1966, 1966, p.6.

TERM: **interprétation consécutive**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Modes

DEFINITION: mode d'interprétation où l'interprète attend que l'orateur ait terminé pour donner la version entière de l'exposé, ou il rend celui-ci paragraphe par paragraphe, l'orateur s'interrompant chaque fois pour lui permettre d'intervenir. L'expression "paragraphe par paragraphe" désigne des parties du discours. (mod.)

SOURCE: VAHO, 1962, p.36.

CONTEXT: L'**interprétation consécutive** offre les avantages d'une précision et d'une élégance plus grandes, ... Par contre, elle multiplie les heures de séance par le nombre de langues dans lesquelles l'interprétation s'impose. C'est pourquoi on conseille de réserver l'**interprétation consécutive** aux petits groupes, aux questions et réponses, aux interventions brèves, ainsi qu'aux improvisations.

SOURCE: VAHO, 1962, p.36.

TERM: **simultaneous interpreting**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Modes

DEFINITION: oral re-expression in one language of a message delivered orally in another language at the same time as it is being delivered. (mod.)

SOURCE: KEI, 1973, p.26.

CONTEXT: My purpose here is to show that good **simultaneous interpreting** cannot rely on words alone. A great deal more is involved: knowledge of the speaker's cultural background, intentions and motivations; knowledge of the subject matter of the conference; knowledge of the listeners' cultural background, intentions and motivations, to name but a few elements.

SOURCE: NAM, 1977, p.25.

VARIANT: **simultaneous interpretation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: Should **simultaneous interpretation** be based on the practice of "décalage" or rather that of "anticipation"?

SOURCE: KEI, 1973, p.22.

TERM: **interprétation simultanée**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Modes

DEFINITION: mode d'interprétation où l'interprète reçoit le discours original par l'intermédiaire d'écouteurs et le transmet [dans un microphone] dans une autre langue pratiquement au même temps qu'il est prononcé. (mod.)

SOURCE: FRA, 1955, p.8.
SELES, 1983, p.28.

CONTEXT: La qualité de l'**interprétation simultanée** n'atteint cependant pas tout à fait celle de la consécutive, parce que l'interprète, irrémédiablement enchaîné à l'orateur qu'il suit presque mot à mot, n'a pas la possibilité d'embrasser l'ensemble d'une période, d'une idée ou d'un argument.

SOURCE: HAHO, 1962, p.39.

TERM: **simultaneous interpreter**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Type of Interpreters

DEFINITION: interpreter who works in special booths and listens through earphones to a speaker in the conference room, translating orally into the other language of the conference at the same time as the speaker's statement proceeds.

SOURCE: KEI, 1973, p.15

CONTEXT: The work of **simultaneous interpreters** deserves a more profound analysis as it is work immensely deserving in social respect contributing to the exchange of expert knowledge and professional experience and to a better mutual understanding among people and states.

SOURCE: SOR, 1989, p.64.

TERM: **interprète simultané**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Interpreting

SUBFIELD: Type of Interpreters

DEFINTION: interprète qui transmet le message dans l'autre langue pratiquement en même temps qu'il est prononcé dans la langue originale.

SOURCE: SELES, 1983, p.28.

CONTEXT: Au contraire, il n'est possible d'obtenir un bon résultat que dans la mesure où l'on réagit à l'automatisme des mots pour ne suivre qu'une règle: celle qui consiste à ne prendre appui que sur la pensée de l'orateur, sur l'idée qui est exprimée, et - c'est là la part de l'instinct dont doit être doué l'**interprète simultané** - sur l'idée qui sera exprimée.

SOURCE: ROZ, 1958, p.19.

III. TRANSLATION: COMPUTERIZED

TERM: **machine aids for translators**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp.,

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION all the diverse forms of electronic and
 electromechanical equipment which may be of
 assistance to translators in the exercise of
 their professional activity.

SOURCE: PICK, 1983, p.22.

CONTEXT: "Machine-aided translation...is again
 automatic translation, but always with human
 assistance; it is not used, as it sometimes is
 elsewhere, to mean **machine aids for**
 translators...

SOURCE: VER, 1982, p.5.

TERM: **traductique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

FIELD: Translation , Computerized

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION: la technologie informatique mise au service de la traduction, et l'on pourrait y inclure aussi tous les moyens bureautiques courants.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, pp.4-5.

CONTEXT: Sans abolir le débouché traditionnel de la traduction « manuelle », la **traductique** va créer toutes sortes de nouveaux emplois, certains offrent d'excellentes perspectives de développement professionnel (post-éditeur sénior, préanalyste, conseiller en rédaction préventive, développeur...), tandis que d'autres, routiniers (post-éditeur junior, codeur, interacteur...), auront du moins le mérite d'aider les jeunes traducteurs sans expérience à entrer dans l'industrie de la traduction.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.5.

TERM: **machine translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION: the application of computers to the translation of texts from one natural language into another, with or without human assistance.

SOURCE: HUT, 1986, p.17.

CONTEXT: **Machine translation...** is a technique in which the source-language text for translation is recorded on a machine-readable medium (magnetic tape, for example). The text undergoes computer processing in order to produce the target-language text on a screen or on paper.

SOURCE: VANS, 1983, pp.113-114.

ABBREVIATION: **MT**

CONTEXT: Indeed the majority of **MT** applications require a human intervention which, depending on the systems, can take place at different stages of the translation process.

SOURCE: VANS, 1983, p.14

NOTE: *Machine translation* is the generic name for any system which uses a computer to translate a text in one natural language into a more or less acceptable text in another language, with or without human assistance (Cf. Hutchins, 1986, p.18). The term, generally speaking, is ill-defined, and consequently gives rise to some confusion. According to the historical usage at the inception of the technique, *machine translation* meant translation generated by the

computer without human assistance. It did not include machine translation systems which were dependent on human translators for the performance of essential editing and revising functions (Cf, PICK, 1983, p.229.). But the development of an MT program capable of producing translations of such a quality that they would be useful to the reader without requiring the intervention of a translator anywhere in the process proved to be a far-fetched goal. Though most MT researchers have come to terms with this reality and advanced a varied typology of machine translation, the long-established term *machine translation* has been retained as a cover term to designate 'automatic translation, done by a computer with or without assistance.' Purists, however, think that the original definition still holds, and the term *machine translation* should be applied only to fully automatic translation. Earlier terms such as *mechanical translation* (Cf. the journal *Mechanical Translation* which was published in the 1960s and 1970s) and *automatic translation* are now rarely; the latter is sometimes found as a calque from *traduction automatique*.

TERM: **traduction automatique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD:

DEFINITION: application de l'informatique à la traduction des textes d'une langue naturelle à une autre.

SOURCE: PLAS, 1989. p.5.

CONTEXT: La **traduction automatique** a un peu plus de quarante ans d'histoire. On considère classiquement que, durant cette période, deux générations de systèmes de traduction automatique se sont succédés. Certains chercheurs ont même été jusqu'à parler de troisième génération.

SOURCE: LEP, 1990, p.40.

ABBREVIATION: **TA**

CONTEXT: La traduction automatique (**TA**) ... est un sujet qui a connu des fortunes diverses; si son histoire est courte, elle est aussi passablement mouvementée. D'abord entraînée pendant ses 10 première années par un élan d'enthousiasme et d'optimisme prometteurs, la **TA** a été sérieusement attaquée principalement aux Etats-Unis en 1966-67.

SOURCE: VAUQ, 1975, p.9.

NOTE: Certains experts préfèrent employer le terme **traduction automatique** seulement lorsqu'un texte entier est traité par ordinateur sans intervention humaine. Pour eux, il n'est pas question de parler de TA lorsque "la machine ne fournit pour chaque segment linguistique que des propositions de traductions parmi lesquelles le

traducteur, posté devant dans son écran, doit choisir, ou du moins auxquelles il doit réagir." (CUR, 1990, p.143.)

TERM: **pre-editing**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Degree of Automation

DEFINITION: human intervention which consists in rewriting the source text [in minor ways] to simplify it and/or to remove a number of ambiguities before inputting it into the machine.

SOURCE: VANS, 1983, p.114.

CONTEXT: There are those who favor extensive **pre-editing**, including segmentation of the sentences into easily handled grammatical groups, disambiguation of potentially ambiguous words, and other similar procedures.

SOURCE: HMT, 1979, p.94.

TERM: **préédition**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Degree of Automation

DEFINITION: changements apportés à un texte afin d'en faciliter la traduction automatique.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.26.

CONTEXT: L'étape suivante est celle de la **préédition**. On corrige d'abord, par des recherches-replacements multiples, les coquilles découvertes dans le texte lors de l'analyse de corpus. On peut aussi aplanir certaines difficultés qu'il serait trop difficile de résoudre autrement.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.13.

ORTHO. VARIANT: **pré-édition**

CONTEXT: Déjà, dès le début des études en T.A., on s'était posé la question de l'utilité ou de la nécessité de la **pré-édition**. Cette dernière a été rejetée, peut-être à tort, parce que l'on pensait parvenir à de brillants résultats à partir de n'importe quel texte.

SOURCE: VAUQ, 1975, p.154.

TERM: **post-editing**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Degree of Automation

DEFINITION: human intervention to correct the machine's mistakes after completion of machine translation in order to provide a text of a quality similar to that of a human translation.

SOURCE: VANS, 1983, p.115.

CONTEXT: He described three different approaches to **post-editing**: *partial*, or *minimal*, *post-editing* for information purposes, where an output of 20 pages an hour and more could be achieved to eliminate errors liable to convey incorrect meanings; *rapid post-editing*, to correct all formal errors of syntax and terminology, but not errors of style; and *full post-editing*, to create translation of high quality.

SOURCE: NEO, 1990, p.23.

TERM: **postédition**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Degree of Automation

DEFINITION: révision humaine d'une traduction machine.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.26.

CONTEXT: [Pour l'amélioration de la sortie machine] la
postédition, c'est le moyen le plus
couramment utilisé à l'heure actuelle.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.26.

TERM: **machine-aided translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation , Computerized

SUBFIELD: Degree of Automation

DEFINITION: any type of automatic translation that requires human intervention at some stage of the process.

SOURCE: WAR, 1987, p.30.

CONTEXT: "Machine-aided translation" (at least in the conference papers I have seen) is again automatic translation, but with human assistance.

SOURCE: VER, 1982, p.5.

SYNONYM: **machine-assisted translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: **Machine-assisted translation** (MAT) is what is usually meant when talking about computer translation; all current systems require human intervention at some stage of the process.

SOURCE: WAR, 1987, p.30.

ABBREVIATION: **MAT**

CONTEXT: A system in which the translation is generated [entirely] automatically should not be called machine-aided or machine-assisted translation (**MAT**).

SOURCE: AT, 1988, p.232.

SYNONYM: **computer-assisted translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: Terms used somewhat interchangeably in the MT industry include: machine-assisted translation (MAT); **computer-assisted** (or computer-aided) **translation**.

SOURCE: WAR, 1987, p.30.

NOTE: MAT can be subdivided into Human-Aided Machine Translation and Machine-Aided Human Translation.

TERM: **traduction assistée par ordinateur**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Degree of Automation

DEFINITION: système où le processus de traduction ne peut se dérouler sans intervention humaine.

SOURCE: PLAS, 1981, p.6.

CONTEXT: Il ne sera pas question ici de **traduction assistée par ordinateur (TAO)** mais uniquement de traduction automatique au sens le plus strict du terme... en **TAO** la machine ne fournit pour chaque segment linguistique que des propositions de traductions parmi lesquelles le traducteur, posté devant son écran, doit choisir, ou du moins auxquelles il doit réagir.

SOURCE: CUR, 1990, p.143.

ABBREVIATION: **TAO**

CONTEXT: Voir contexte ci-dessus.

SOURCE: RR, 1988, p.53.

TERM: **Human-Aided Machine Translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Degree of Automation

DEFINITION: a system wherein the computer is responsible for producing a translation with human assistance intervening at various levels and at various stages of the translation process.

SOURCE: SLOC, 1988, p.5.

CONTEXT: The boundaries between Machine-Aided Human Translation (MAHT) and **Human-Aided Machine Translation** (HAMT) are often uncertain and the term Computer-Aided (or Computer-Assisted) Translation (both CAT) can sometimes cover both.

SOURCE: HUTSOM, 1992, p.3.

SYNONYM: **Human-Assisted Machine Translation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: MAT systems fall into two primary subgroups: **Human-Assisted Machine Translation** (HAMT) and Machine-Assisted Human Translation (These occupy successively lower ranges on the scale of computer translation ambition. HAMT refers to a system wherein the computer is responsible for producing the translation per se, but may interact with a human monitor at many stages along the way - for example, asking the human to disambiguate a word's part of speech or meaning, or to indicate where to attach a phrase, or to choose a translation for a word or phrase from among several candidates discovered in the system's dictionary.

SOURCE: SLOC, 1988, p.5.

ABBREVIATION: **HAMT**

CONTEXT: In the case of **HAMT** the human translator supplies limited information to "fill out" the machine translation. After being supplied with the necessary data by the translator, the machine completes the translation, producing a raw output suitable for human revision.

SOURCE: LEHR, 1988, p.7.

TERM: **traduction par ordinateur assistée par l'homme**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING:

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Degree of Automation

DEFINITION: système de traduction dans lequel la machine assure le travail principal et l'homme peut intervenir avant, pendant ou après ce travail.

SOURCE: NAGA, 1983, p.1539.

CONTEXT: En attendant que les efforts de recherche en traduction automatique et en linguistique ne débouche sur la mise au point des systèmes mixtes: **traduction par ordinateur assistée par l'homme** ou traduction humaine assistée par ordinateur, qui ont surtout été développés jusqu'à un stade opérationnel.

SOURCE: NAGA, 1983, p.1538.

TERM: Machine-Aided Human Translation

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Degree of Automation

DEFINITION: a system wherein the human is responsible for producing the translation per se (on-line), but may interact with the system in certain prescribed situations.

SOURCE: SLOC, 1988, p.4.

CONTEXT: ...two types of machine translation are treated --**Machine-Aided Human Translation (MAHT)** and **Human-Assisted Machine Translation (HAMT)**. Tools for MAHT in the form of text processing equipment, term banks and documentary data bases are already available, and they are being employed by an increasing number of companies, organizations and free-lance translators.

SOURCE: CT, 1989, p.

SYNONYM: Machine-Assisted Human Translation

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: See context **Human-Assisted Machine Translation**

ABBREVIATION: MAHT

CONTEXT: See above context

TERM: traduction humaine assistée par ordinateur

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING:

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Degree of Automation

DEFINITION: traduction humaine avec assistance terminologique.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.26

CONTEXT: La formule la plus répandue est d'ailleurs la **traduction humaine assistée par ordinateur**, (ou M.A.H.T. pour Machine Aided Human Translation). Lorsqu'un homme effectue un travail de traduction, il consacre en effet une bonne partie de son temps à rechercher dans le dictionnaire des mots du vocabulaire technique ou terminologique. D'où l'intérêt d'entrer dans l'ordinateur le contenu du (ou des) dictionnaire(s) et de pouvoir en extraire rapidement les informations utiles.

SOURCE: NAGA, 1983, p.1538.

SYNONYM: Traduction humaine assistée par la machine

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING:

CONTEXT: ...**Traduction humaine assistée par la machine** concerne les outils ou environnements d'aides au traducteur ou au réviseur.

SOURCE: BOIT, 1992, p.3.

TERM: artificial intelligence

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Non-Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: the ability of a machine, such as a computer, to perform functions that are normally concerned with human intelligence such as problem solving, decision making, learning, reasoning, and self-correction. (mod.)

SOURCE: SIP, 1985, p.20.
CHRI, 1984.

CONTEXT: The problem for MT systems is that it is at present impossible in practice to code and incorporate all the potential (real world) knowledge that might be required to resolve all possible ambiguities in a particular system, even in systems restricted to relatively narrow ranges of contexts and applications. Despite advances in Artificial Intelligence and in computing technology, the situation is unlikely to improve in the near future: the sheer complexity and intractability of real world knowledge are the principal impediments to quick solutions.

SOURCE: HUTSOM, 1992, p.93.

ABBREVIATION: AI

CONTEXT: ...AI work generally does not concern itself with the problems of MT,... The difference between AI and standard MT philosophy is that AI has a strong emphasis on the role of world knowledge in understanding whereas MT is based on 'pure' linguistics.

SOURCE: SHA, 1987, p.75.

TERM: **intelligence artificielle**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Non-Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: ensemble des techniques utilisées pour essayer de réaliser des automates ayant une démarche proche de la pensée humaine. (mod.)

SOURCE: MORV, 1981, p.160.

CONTEXT: L'**intelligence artificielle**... vise à faire effectuer par une machine des tâches qui sont réputées exiger une certaine intelligence de la part d'un humain. De façon générale, il s'agit des tâches dont l'exécution repose crucialement sur la capacité:

- d'accéder à une base de connaissances décrivant le monde extérieur à la machine.
- de raisonner à partir de ces connaissances pour résoudre des problèmes.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.5.

TERM: **parsing**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Computerized --> Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: a feature of the computational aspect of MT in the form of a computer program which takes as data a grammar and a lexicon, as input a text (e.g. a sentence) and produces as output a [grammatical] analysis of the structure of the text. (mod.)

SOURCE: HUTSOM, 1992, p.56.

CONTEXT: Many automatic parsing systems are theory-oriented: their aim is to apply, verify, or otherwise deal with, a formal model of language, such as, for instance, a particular variety of phrase-structure grammars... The Fulcrum approach, on the other hand, is translation-oriented. Its aim is primarily to produce as correct a translation as possible. Clearly, for this purpose, the identification of all conceivable parsings of a given sentence is of no great interest. Rather, it is desirable for the algorithm to produce, at all times, if not the correct **parsing**, at least the most likely **parsing** of each sentence, to serve as the basis for its translation from Russian into English.

SOURCE: GAR, 1972, p.98.

SYNONYM: **syntactic analysis**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: A sentence is thus conceived of, not as a simple succession of linear components, but as a

compound chain of fused units of different orders of complexity variously encapsulated in each other. **Syntactic analysis**, including the automatic analysis which an MT syntax routine must perform, then has as its objective the identification of this encapsulation of fused units by ascertaining their boundaries and functions.

SOURCE: GAR, 1972, p.84.

TERM: **analyse syntaxique**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: la reconnaissance de la fonction grammaticale de chaque mot ou groupe de mots de la phrase à traduire.

SOURCE: VANS, 1981, p.100.

CONTEXT: L'**analyse syntaxique** de la phrase "je ferme la porte" permet de reconnaître le mot "porte" comme complément d'objet direct, ce qui est en fait un nom commun, à traduire en anglais par "door" et non un verbe, à traduire par "to carry".

SOURCE: *ibid.*

TERM: **sublanguage**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: a set of language units, [their characteristics] and relations in texts of homogeneous themes. (mod.)

SOURCE: MOSK, p.191.

CONTEXT: The translation quality of MT systems may be improved... by imposing certain restrictions on the input. The system may be designed, for example, to deal with texts limited to the **sublanguage** (vocabulary and grammar) of a particular subject field (e.g polymer chemistry) and/or document type (e.g. patents).

SOURCE: HUTSOM, 1992, p.4.

TERM: **sous-langage**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: langage particulier et restreint dans lequel
sont écrits certains textes stéréotypés:
bulletins météo, recettes de cuisine, etc.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.27.

CONTEXT: Le succès des systèmes MÉTÉO s'explique par
l'utilisation de techniques deuxième génération,
et aussi par la nature du texte: le langage des
bulletins météorologiques constitue un
sous-langage restreint qui se prête au
développement d'un système *ad hoc* très
performant.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.4.

TERM: **analysis**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIEL: Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: a technique used by some MT systems to identify morphological paradigms, and more important, phrase and clause relationships within source-text sentences. (mod.)

SOURCE: HUT, 1986, pp.41-44.

CONTEXT: The ability of a machine to translate texts depends on its ability to analyze them syntactically and semantically. Without **analysis** there can only be word for word substitution, which is of little value.

SOURCE: LEHR, 1988, p.8.

CONTEXT: The first step of **analysis** in any MT system is, however, the identification of the words in the SL text... The next step...is therefore the establishment of syntagmas, such as noun phrases (nouns and modifiers, compound nouns, etc.), verbal complexes (e.g. auxiliaries and modals in conjunction with infinitives or participle forms), and coordinate structures.

SOURCE: HUT, 1986, p.45.

TERM: **analyse**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: l'identification lexicale des mots du texte, et la compréhension de la structure syntaxique en langue source.

SOURCE: SIDO, 1989, p.22.

CONTEXT: Pour traduire une phrase, il faut d'abord la comprendre, donc l'analyser. Dans l'état actuel de la technologie, l'**analyse** de la machine consiste essentiellement à reconstituer le puzzle syntaxique de la phrase.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.7.

TERM transfer

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: a stage in the transfer-oriented machine translation systems which finds target language correlates for lexical units and syntactic constructions of the source language.

SOURCE: SER, 1992, p.224.

CONTEXT: ... this processing comprises...: **transfer**: this stage comprises in particular the replacement of the words of the text in the source language by the corresponding words in the target language and the replacement of the grammatical structures appropriate to the source language by the structures appropriate to the target language.

SOURCE: VANS, 1983, p.114.

TERM: **transfert**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: opération intermédiaire entre l'analyse et la génération, qui consiste à substituer les termes LA aux termes LD et à changer au besoin la structure de la phrase en fonction de la LA.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.26.

CONTEXT: Entre la phase d'analyse et celle de génération, tout système de T.A. doit insérer la phase du **transfert** qui fait intervenir à la fois la langue source et la langue objet.

SOURCE : VAUQ, 1975, p.105.

TERM: **generation** (1)

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: production of TL texts by rearranging the words of TL texts according to the characteristics of the target language, adding or suppressing articles and selecting the correct conjugation and declension endings.

SOURCE: VANS, 1983, p.114.

CONTEXT: The goal of the generation module...is to produce target language sentences from the interlingua text (ILT) frames that are produced by the analysis module... There are three main steps in **generation**...

SOURCE: NIR, 1989, p.149.

SYNONYM: **synthesis**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: The production of output text in the target language is based on the information provided from dictionaries and from the results of analysis. In general the **synthesis** of TL sentences is less complex than the analysis of SL input. The process involves nearly always the derivation of correct morphological forms for TL words (unless the dictionaries contain only full TL forms).

SOURCE: HUT, 1986, p.53.

TERM: **génération** (1)

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: restitution dans la langue cible de ce qui a été compris par l'analyse de la phrase source.

SOURCE: SIDO, 1988, p.22.

CONTEXT: La **génération** a pour tâche de décomposer l'arbre d'entrée pour arriver à une chaîne de mots, syntaxiquement bien formée, en donnant, à la phrase morphologique du français, toute l'information dont elle a besoin.

SOURCE: GROUP, 1988, p.286.

SYNONYM: **synthèse**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: rare

CONTEXT: Elle comporte un corps principal constitué d'une **synthèse** proprement dite, déterminant le cas, le genre, le nombre, le temps, etc., des différents termes...

SOURCE: GROUP, 1988, p.22.

TERM: **generation** (2)

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: History (Generations)

DEFINITION: an informal system of classifying translation systems as advances have been made in electronic technology, software and [computer science].
(mod.)

SOURCE: ILLI, 1986, p.161.

CONTEXT: In computer science it is common practice to refer to **generations** of computers... There has been an inclination among MT researchers to refer also to **generations** of systems. For some the first generation is represented by the simple word-for-word systems, the second generation added syntactic analysis and the third incorporated semantics of some kind...

SOURCE: HUT, 1986, p.334.

TERM: **génération** (2)

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: History (Generations)

DEFINITION: terme imaginé pour caractériser les étapes
 successives de l'évolution technique des
 systèmes de traduction.

SOURCE: GILA, 1973, p.76.

CONTEXT: On a coutume de découper l'évolution de la TA en
 trois étapes fondamentales qu'on appelle
 "génération".

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.4.

TERM: **first generation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: History (Generations)

DEFINITION: a generation of machine translation systems based on the simple word-for-word translation approach.

SOURCE:

CONTEXT: The **first generation** system, in the period prior to 1962 "which was based neither on linguistic theories nor on theories of formal languages compilation (for obvious reasons, since the latter had not yet been formulated). It uses, often with considerable skill, a pragmatic and heuristic approach in which the most interesting linguistic phenomena in a language pair are counted and these phenomena codified in the form of dictionaries and programs.

SOURCE: VANS, 1983, p.115.

TERM: **première génération**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: History, (Generations)

DEFINITION: une génération des systèmes de la traduction automatique fondée sur l'idée de consigner un lexique en mémoire et de lui adjoindre un logiciel de corrélation qui permette de retrouver dans ce fonds les correspondances d'un texte-source en langue-cible.

SOURCE: RE, 1981, p.3.

CONTEXT: Le système de **première génération** se distingue par une vue assez simpliste du processus de traduction: l'ordinateur parcourt la phrase en consultant un gigantesque dictionnaire et tranche les ambiguïtés en regardant les quelques mots qui encadrent le mot courant et en appliquant des règles de compatibilité syntaxique.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.4.

TERM: **second generation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: History (Generations)

DEFINITION: a generation of machine translation systems requiring an analysis of the text in the source language, without interference from the target language, followed by a transfer phase and finally a reconstruction of the text in the target language.

SOURCE: VANS, 1983, p.115.

CONTEXT: The **second generation** [is] syntactic based (translation based on a morphological analysis of each word and a parsing of the sentence to be translated).

SOURCE: VANS, 1983, p.115.

TERM: **deuxième génération**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: History (Generations)

DEFINITION: une génération des systèmes de la traduction automatique qui exige la reconnaissance de la structure du texte d'entrée en termes de spécificateurs structuraux, le transfert de ces spécificateurs en spécificateurs structuraux de la langue cible et la construction du texte de sortie dans cette langue.

SOURCE: VAUQ, 1975, p.31.

CONTEXT: Le système de **deuxième génération** possède trois caractéristiques fondamentales.
Il est programmé dans un langage de haut niveau utilisable directement par le linguiste.
Il effectue une analyse complète de chaque phrase, basée sur un modèle linguistique, au lieu d'une analyse très localisée reposant souvent sur des tables statistiques.
La traduction se fait en trois étapes: l'analyse du texte de départ, le transfert des structures de phrase en langue d'arrivée et la génération du texte traduit.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.4.

TERM: **third generation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: History (Generations)

DEFINITION: a generation of machine translation which relies on Artificial Intelligence, i.e. the knowledge of the world to resolve ambiguities.

SOURCE: VANS, 1983, pp.115-116.

CONTEXT: For others, the first generation is represented by the 'direct translation' systems, the second by the 'indirect' systems and the third by systems based on AI approaches. As a result Systran, for example, is sometimes classified as a '**third generation**' system because it incorporates some semantic analysis.

SOURCE: HUT, 1986, p.334.

NOTE: This quotation from Hutchins shows that the experts do not agree on the definitions of the three generations, and that there is some confusion between 'artificial intelligence' and 'semantics'.

TERM: **troisième génération**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: History (Generations)

DEFINITION: une génération des systèmes de la traduction automatique qui utilise les techniques de l'intelligence artificielle (IA), c'est à dire l'accès à une base de connaissances décrivant le monde extérieur et le raisonnement à partir de ces connaissances pour résoudre des problèmes.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, pp.4-5.

CONTEXT: mais les systèmes de deuxième génération sont incapables de résoudre certaines ambiguïtés, qui relèvent de l'interprétation du sens de la phrase. C'est à ce défi que s'attaquent les systèmes de **troisième génération**, en utilisant les techniques de l'intelligence artificielle (IA). Toutefois, ces systèmes ne sont encore que des vœux de l'esprit, et il faudra de nombreuses années encore pour qu'ils puissent s'aventurer hors du laboratoire.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.4.

TERM: **direct translation system**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Typology of Systems

DEFINITION: a machine translation system designed in all details specifically for one particular pair of languages, and based on a bilingual dictionary to perform the translation of SL lexical items and structural features into TL equivalents, with minimal or no grammatical analysis.

SOURCE: HUT, 1988, p.9.

CONTEXT: The direct translation strategy passes each sentence of the text to be translated through a series of principal stages, in which the output of each stage is the input to the next. A **direct translation system** is designed, from its outset, for a specific source and target language pair. No general linguistic theory or parsing principles are necessarily present for direct translation to work; the systems depend instead on well-developed dictionaries...and text processing software to gain credible translations of the source text into a series of reasonably equivalent words and phrases in the target language.

SOURCE: WAR, 1987, pp.22-23.

TERM: **système directe**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING:

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Typology of Systems

DEFINITION: système de la traduction automatique fondé sur
 un simple dictionnaire bilingue permettant
 d'établir des équivalences terme à terme,
 existant dans une paire de langues. (mod.)

SOURCE: PLAS, 1989, p.7.

CONTEXT:

SOURCE:

TERM: **transfer system**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Typology of Systems

DEFINITION: a machine translation system in which the translation goes through a three-stage process: analysis of texts into source language representations, transfer into target language representation, and synthesis of texts in the target language.

SOURCE: HUT, 1982, p.29.

CONTEXT: **Transfer systems** perform a deeper analysis of the source language before the translation step proper towards the target language is taken, and they take this step at a more abstract level, in some analyzed, labelled, tagged or otherwise decorated representation. Transfer systems require more effort in analysis and synthesis, but in return they allow for multilingual translation.

SOURCE: SCH, p.132.

NOTE: There is some overlap between the concepts of 'transfer' and 'interlingua' because an interlingual system can be regarded as a type of transfer system.

TERM:

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION:

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Typology of Systems

DEFINITION: système de la traduction automatique qui exige
 une analyse du texte dans la langue source, puis
 une phase de transfert [entre les structures des
 deux langues] et enfin une construction du texte
 en langue cible.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.26.

CONTEXT:

SOURCE:

TERM: **interlingual system**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., masc., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Typology of Systems

DEFINITION a machine translation system in which the
 'meaning' of a source language text is
 represented in an autonomous intermediate form,
 i.e. a language-independent formal language, and
 this same representation is used to synthesize
 the target text using the lexical units and
 syntactic constructions of the target language.
 (mod.)

SOURCE: NIR, 1989, p.6.

CONTEXT: In **interlingual systems** translation from SL to
 TL is in two distinct and independent stages: in
 the first stage SL texts are fully analyzed into
 interlingual representations, and in the second
 stage interlingual forms are the sources for
 producing (synthesising) TL.

SOURCE: HUT, 1986, p.55.

TERM:

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION:

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Typology of Systems

DEFINITION: système de la traduction automatique qui peut
 exprimer le "sens" du texte LD dans une langue-
 pivot et peut générer à partir de cette
 représentation la traduction dans plusieurs LA.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.26.

CONTEXT:

SOURCE:

TERM: **interlingua**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, uncount

ACCEPTABILITY RATE: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: a representation of conceptual relations of a text, for example, by a universal, language-independent formal language, or a set of the most frequent common features in languages under consideration. (mod.)

SOURCE: HUT, 1986, p.171.

CONTEXT: An alternative to the transfer approach is to develop a universal, language-independent representation for text, known as *interlingua*.

SOURCE: WAR, 1987, p.24.

SYNONYM: **pivot language**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., uncount.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: rare

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

CONTEXT: The resulting set of structured strings is therefore a language which stands between the source and target languages. It is pivotal in the translation system: instead of source sentences being converted directly into their target language equivalents, they are first expressed in this **pivot language** and then mapped into the target language.

SOURCE: LEHR, 1988, p.30.

TERM: **langue pivot**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: élément commun auquel peuvent [en principe] se réduire toutes les langues, soit sous forme d'un langage logique artificiel, soit d'une langue naturelle auxiliaire comme l'espéranto, soit d'un vocabulaire universel ou d'un ensemble de primitives sémantiques communes à toutes les langues et donnant la possibilité de convertir un texte source en représentation sémantico-syntaxiques communes à plus d'une langue. (mod.)

SOURCE: PLAS, 1989, p.8.

CONTEXT: On peut soit travailler sur un couple de langues, soit viser la traduction multilingue et passer par une «**langue pivot**» (langage artificiel).

SOURCE: GDEL, 1982, p.10340.

TERM: **interactive system**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Typology of Systems

DEFINITION: a translation system in which the computer asks the user a series of questions about ambiguous areas in analyzing a given sentence. These questions might include choices about homograph resolution, problems of word numeration, choice of preposition translations, and so forth.

SOURCE: RUF, 1984, p.18.

CONTEXT: The attractiveness of 'interactive' machine translation lies precisely in making the best use of both human translators and computers in fruitful collaboration...**Interactive systems** offer the realistic possibilities of high-quality translation - a prospect which is still distant in fully automatic systems.

SOURCE: HUT, 1982, p.32.

TERM: **traduction interactive**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, fem.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Typology of Systems

DEFINITION: mode de traduction automatique dans lequel la machine formule la traduction, mais avec l'aide constante du traducteur qui lui donne des éclaircissements en cours de traitement.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.4.

CONTEXT: La **traduction interactive** est un outil plus souple, qui convient donc mieux pour les textes moins commodes. Le traducteur peut influencer de diverses façons sur le travail de la machine (ce qui manque un peu dans le travail du postéditeur de traduction par lots). Au fil de la traduction, il choisit parmi les équivalents proposés par le dictionnaire; il peut aussi modifier le dictionnaire-- et même prééditer telle ou telle phrase du texte de départ s'il juge la chose plus rapide que de retravailler la phrase traduite.

SOURCE: BED, 1987, p.126.

TERM: **translator's workstation**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp., count

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Non-Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: a position for a translator which is equipped with all of the facilities required (word processing, terminology management,) to perform his task. (mod.)

SOURCE: ILLI, 1986, p.412.

CONTEXT: The basic component of a **translator's workstation** is, of course, a word processing package... Beyond word processing, there are four components which are now available: lexical data management, text analysis, document retrieval, and telecommunications.

SOURCE: MEL, 1989, p.14.

VARIANT: **workstation for translators**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun, comp.,

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: common

CONTEXT: We describe a **workstation for translators** that is assembled on a PC/AT using DESQview as an integrator for a number of commercially available software packages.

SOURCE: *ibid.*

TERM: **poste de travail du traducteur**

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION: noun phrase, masc.

ACCEPTABILITY RATING: standard

FIELD: Translation, Computerized

SUBFIELD: Non-Linguistic Components

DEFINITION: matériel qui permet de rassembler sur un même micro-ordinateur différentes fonctions (traitement de texte, fichier terminologique, etc.) de manière à les rendre accessibles simultanément au traducteur. (mod.)

SOURCE: BED, 1990, p.Q8.

CONTEXT: L'idée du **poste de travail du traducteur (PTT)** s'appuie sur un constat simple: il apparaît plus directement rentable, surtout avec le formidable poussée que connaît la bureautique depuis dix ans, d'automatiser les fonctions annexes au travail du traducteur, que de s'attaquer à la partie "noble" de l'acte de traduire.

SOURCE: *ibid.*

ABBREVIATION: **PTT**

CONTEXT: see above context

VI. SOURCE CODES AND REFERENCE WORKS

ENGLISH

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VII. APPENDICES

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