

Establishing Norms for Standardization of Translated

Arabic Terms

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الملخص:

يسلط هذا البحث الضوء على أهمية المصطلحات في الترجمة، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على الترجمة الطبية من الإنجليزية إلى العربية. وهو يدرس استراتيجيات الترجمة المختلفة ويؤكد على أهمية التعاون مع خبراء الموضوع للحصول على مصطلحات دقيقة. علاوة على ذلك، يناقش دور نظرية سكوبوس في توجيه خيارات الترجمة ويقترح معايير لتوحيد المصطلحات العربية المترجمة عبر الدول العربية لضمان الاتساق والوضوح. ويختتم البحث بإلقاء الضوء على الدور الحاسم للمترجم في فهم اللغة والثقافة الهدف لإنتاج ترجمات دقيقة وحساسة ثقافياً. يناقش هذا البحث أهمية المصطلحات في الترجمة، مع التركيز على الترجمة الطبية الإنجليزية-العربية. ويبدأ بتسليط الضوء على أهمية المصطلحات الدقيقة للتواصل الدقيق، كما أكد متخصصون في مجال الترجمة مثل يوجين نيدا وكاتارينا ريس. ثم يستكشف هذا البحث الاستراتيجيات المختلفة المستخدمة في الترجمة الطبية الإنجليزية-العربية. ويشدد أيضاً على الحاجة إلى التعاون مع الخبراء في الموضوع ويسلط الضوء على أهمية التحكم في المصطلحات من أجل الدقة. ويناقش هذا البحث أيضاً دور نظرية سكوبوس في توجيه اختيارات المصطلحات بناءً على غرض الترجمة ووظيفتها. علاوة على ذلك، فإنه يتطرق إلى أهمية توحيد المصطلحات في المجالات المتخصصة مثل الطب.

الكلمات المفتاحية: مصطلحات، ترجمة، طبي، سكوبوس، لغة، ثقافة، متخصص، توحيد، دقة،

بحث، استراتيجية

Abstract:

This research introduces the significance of terminology in translation, specifically focusing on English–Arabic medical translation. It examines various translation strategies and emphasizes the importance of collaboration with subject matter experts for precise terminology. Furthermore, it discusses the role of Skopos theory in guiding translation choices and proposes norms for standardization of translated Arabic terms across Arab countries to ensure consistency and clarity. The research concludes by highlighting the translator's crucial role in understanding target language and culture to produce accurate and culturally sensitive translations. This research discusses the significance of terminology in translation, focusing on English–Arabic medical translation. It begins by highlighting the importance of precise terminology for accurate communication, as emphasized by translation theorists like Eugene Nida and Katharina Reiss. This research then explores various strategies used in English–Arabic medical translation, including calquing, functional equivalence, and considering cultural sensitivities. It also stresses the need for collaboration with subject matter experts and highlights the importance of terminological control for precision. This research also discusses the role of Skopos theory in guiding terminology choices based on the translation's purpose and function. Furthermore, it touches upon the importance of terminology standardization in specialized domains like medicine.

Key words: Terminology, translation, medical, Scopus, language, culture, specialist, standardization, characteristic, research, strategy

Introduction

Standardization of translated Arabic terms across Arab countries is crucial to eliminate multiplicity, promote consistency, and enhance clarity, accuracy, and directness in translated materials. This essay proposes the establishment of norms for standardization to achieve uniformity in terminology and prevent unnecessary interference. In cases where multiple synonyms exist for a single term, the most commonly used term should be chosen to form a standardized equivalent. This approach aims to enhance comprehension, facilitate cross-border communication, and foster a unified language ecosystem.

Standardization of translated Arabic terms across Arab countries is a crucial step towards achieving clarity, accuracy, and directness in communication. This essay aims to propose norms for the standardization of translated Arabic terms across Arab countries to eliminate multiplicity and ensure consistency. The objective is to enhance understanding, prevent interference, and establish a unified and standardized equivalent for each term. In cases where multiple synonyms exist, the most common term should be selected to form a standardized equivalent, promoting coherence and harmonization across translations.

To ensure clarity, accuracy, and consistency in translated Arabic terms, it is essential to establish norms for standardization at the regional level across all Arab countries. This essay discusses the importance of eliminating multiplicity and achieving standardization, focusing on clarity, accuracy, and directness while preventing interference. Additionally, it suggests that in cases of

multiple synonyms for a single term, the most commonly used term should be chosen to form a standardized equivalent.

Establishing norms for standardizing Arabic terms translated across Arab countries is essential for achieving clarity, accuracy, and directness in communication. By eliminating multiplicity, preventing interference, and selecting the most common term when multiple synonyms exist, a standardized equivalent can be formed. This contributes to effective communication, facilitates cross-border collaboration, and enhances the integrity of the Arabic language. Collaborative efforts, expert committees, comparative analysis, and comprehensive language resources are key in establishing and maintaining these norms for the benefit of the translation community and Arabic-speaking audiences across various domains.

Crossing from one language to another in translation indeed relies heavily on the translator's knowledge and understanding of the target language and its associated culture. This knowledge serves as a protective measure, allowing the translator to navigate potential complications that may arise during the translation process. Furthermore, it enables the translator to establish standards and guidelines for selecting appropriate terminology.

The translator's knowledge level and understanding of the target culture contribute to conveying the essence and nuances of the converted culture. Each subject matter requires recognition and comprehension from the translator to produce a suitable output that resonates with the intended audience. Additionally, the translator should remain mindful of various aspects during the translation process, such as considering physical and mental disabilities, as well

as sexual and gender expressions. These considerations are crucial in ensuring that the translated text is inclusive and culturally sensitive.

Moreover, the translator should be aware that using harsh or direct terms might result in audience dissatisfaction and decreased engagement. Adapting the language and tone of the translation to suit the preferences and sensibilities of the target audience is important for maintaining positive reception and morale.

In conclusion, the translator's knowledge and understanding of the target language and culture play a vital role in successful translation. By considering cultural nuances, inclusivity, and the preferences of the target audience, translators can produce translations that are accurate, culturally appropriate, and well-received.

Promote Standardization and Consistency

Standardization and consistency play a pivotal role in facilitating effective communication and knowledge transfer in the medical field. Developing standardized guidelines and glossaries for translating medical terms is paramount. This promotes uniformity and helps avoid confusion arising from multiple translations for the same term. Translation scholars emphasize the need for ongoing collaboration to refine and update these guidelines to reflect evolving medical advancements and linguistic changes.

•Consistency and Standardization

Consistency in terminology is vital for accurate and effective communication. Translator and scholar Margaret Rogers emphasizes the importance of consistency within a specialized domain (Rogers, 1995). Ensure that the chosen Arabic term aligns with existing terminological conventions and standards within the field. This

promotes clarity, precision, and uniformity in the translated materials.

•Standardization and Consistency

PIL templates offer a standardized structure for presenting medication information. They provide a consistent layout that enables patients to easily locate and comprehend the key details of their medication. Standardization ensures that essential sections, such as indications, dosage instructions, potential side effects, contraindications, and storage recommendations, are consistently covered in every PIL. This uniformity allows patients to become familiar with the structure, facilitating quick and efficient access to relevant information.

•Standardization of Translated Arabic Terms

In the field of translation, standardization plays a crucial role in ensuring consistency and accuracy in the translated texts. This essay explores the significance of standardization in translating Arabic terms, focusing on the importance of standardized Arabic terminology in various domains. By establishing consistent and widely accepted translated terms, standardization enhances communication, facilitates knowledge transfer, and promotes clarity in Arabic translations. Standardization is essential in translation to maintain uniformity and avoid ambiguity in the translated texts. In the context of Arabic translation, standardization of terms becomes particularly significant due to the linguistic diversity and variations across different Arabic-speaking regions. Standardization ensures that

translated terms are widely understood and accepted by the target audience, regardless of their geographic location.

In the realm of translation, standardization plays a crucial role in ensuring consistency, accuracy, and clarity of translated terms. This essay examines the significance of standardization in translating Arabic terms, particularly in the context of medical and technical translations. It highlights the challenges involved in achieving standardization and explores the benefits of adopting standardized Arabic terms in various domains.

•Standardization and Terminology Management

Standardization and terminology management are crucial aspects of building terminology in scientific and medical translation. Hendrik J. Kockaert highlights the significance of standardization in promoting consistent and coherent terminology. He states, "Terminology work... involves establishing, applying, and managing a standard terminology in a specific field" (Kockaert, 2002). Standardization enhances clarity, reduces ambiguity, and facilitates seamless communication among experts in the scientific and medical domains.

The localization of medical Arabic terms and terminology requires a comprehensive approach that aligns with the recommendations of translation theorists and scholars. By combining thorough research, contextual understanding, collaboration, standardization, adaptation, validation, and technology integration, accurate and culturally relevant medical translations can be achieved, ensuring effective communication, and improving healthcare outcomes for Arabic-speaking populations.

Firstly, translators should prioritize terminological consistency. Following the principle of terminological integrity, consistent and standardized translations of medical terms should be used across different texts and contexts. This can be achieved by establishing and adhering to a comprehensive medical glossary or terminology database that encompasses a wide range of medical specialties. Consistency not only aids comprehension but also facilitates the development of a unified Arabic medical language.

Secondly, translators should consider the cultural and linguistic context when localizing medical terms. Arabic-speaking communities often have distinct cultural perspectives and healthcare practices, which may differ from those in Western societies. It is essential to bridge the cultural gap by selecting equivalent Arabic terms that align with patients' cultural beliefs and practices. Collaborating with healthcare professionals and subject matter experts from the target culture can provide valuable insights and ensure culturally appropriate translations.

Furthermore, translators should be aware of the importance of linguistic simplicity and clarity in medical translations. Medical texts often contain complex and specialized terminology, which can be challenging for patients to comprehend. Translators should strive to convey medical information in a clear and accessible manner by using plain language and avoiding unnecessary technical jargon. Adapting translations to suit the educational background and language proficiency of the target audience is also crucial in facilitating patient understanding.

Additionally, incorporating patient-centered language into medical translations can contribute to effective localization. By adopting a patient-centered approach, translators can prioritize patients' needs, preferences, and perspectives. This involves using inclusive language that respects patients' dignity, maintaining a compassionate tone, and addressing patients directly. Patient-centered translations empower individuals, enhance their comprehension and engagement, and ultimately improve healthcare outcomes.

Lastly, translators should embrace technological advancements and utilize specialized translation tools and resources. Translation memory software and machine translation can assist in streamlining the localization process, increasing productivity, and ensuring consistency. However, it is important to note that human intervention and expertise are still crucial in producing accurate and contextually appropriate translations, particularly in the sensitive field of medicine.

Translating Patient Information Leaflets (PILs) plays a crucial role in ensuring effective healthcare communication and promoting patient autonomy and well-being. However, translating PILs into Arabic presents unique challenges due to linguistic, cultural, and technical factors. In this essay, we will delve into these challenges, examining the complexities involved in translating PILs into Arabic, and drawing on the insights of translation scholars to shed light on the issue.

The Arabic Language and Cultural Context: Arabic is a rich and complex language, known for its diverse dialects and distinct cultural nuances. Translating PILs into Arabic requires a deep understanding

of these intricacies to convey accurate information while maintaining cultural relevance. As explained by Mona Baker, "The translator must strive to preserve the cultural specificity of the source text in order to render it accessible and meaningful to readers of the target text."

Arabic Medical Terminology: One of the major challenges in translating PILs into Arabic lies in the medical terminology. Medical terms are often highly specialized and culture-bound, making it difficult to find exact equivalents in Arabic. Furthermore, the Arabic language lacks a standardized medical vocabulary, leading to inconsistencies and variations in terminology across different Arabic-speaking regions. As stated by Hatem Abu Shawish, "Translating medical texts requires a balance between linguistic accuracy and cultural appropriateness, especially when dealing with specific medical terminologies."

Cultural Sensitivity and Health Beliefs: Effective healthcare communication depends on cultural sensitivity and awareness of patients' health beliefs. Translating PILs into Arabic necessitates adapting the content to align with the cultural context, religious considerations, and patients' health beliefs. Translating from languages such as English to Arabic often poses challenges due to differences in grammar, sentence structure, and word order. Arabic is a Semitic language with a complex morphology and a unique right-to-left writing system. Consequently, translating PILs into Arabic often requires text expansion, which can be problematic when space limitations exist in the original format. Anthony Pym highlights, "Text expansion is a common issue in translation, and

translators must find creative solutions to maintain accuracy while adapting to linguistic differences."

Legal and Regulatory Considerations: Translating PILs also involves legal and regulatory implications. The accuracy and precision of translated information are of utmost importance to ensure patient safety. Translators must navigate legal terminology, comply with local regulations, and ensure the translated content meets the required standards. Kirsten Malmkjær emphasizes, "Translators of legal texts bear the responsibility of transferring meaning accurately, while also considering the legal systems and cultural specificities of the target language."

Quality Assurance and Professional Standards: Maintaining quality and adhering to professional translation standards are vital in translating PILs into Arabic. Collaborations between translators, healthcare professionals, and linguists are necessary to achieve accurate translations. Amparo Hurtado Albir argues, "Translation quality can be ensured through a collaborative and iterative process, involving multiple professionals who contribute their expertise to improve the accuracy, readability, and cultural appropriateness of the translated PILs."

Translating PILs into Arabic poses significant challenges due to the complexities of the Arabic language, cultural considerations, medical terminology, and legal requirements. Translation scholars stress the importance of cultural sensitivity, linguistic accuracy, and adherence to professional standards in overcoming these challenges. To ensure effective healthcare communication, it is crucial to foster collaboration between translators, healthcare professionals, and linguists while continuously striving for accurate and culturally

appropriate translations of PILs into Arabic. By addressing these challenges, we can enhance patient understanding, autonomy, and overall healthcare outcomes in Arabic-speaking communities.

Ernst-August Gutt, a translation theorist, highlights the significance of functional equivalence in term creation. Gutt argues that functional equivalence allows translators to convey the same propositional content as the source text (Gutt, 1991). This approach can be applied in medical translation to create terms that emphasize the purpose or action of a concept. For example, "endoscopy" can be translated as "فحص منطاري" (faḥṣ manẓārī) in Arabic, emphasizing the diagnostic examination performed using an endoscope.

Eugene Nida emphasizes the significance of terminology, stating, "If the terms are not precisely equivalent, the translator will not be able to communicate his meaning accurately" (Nida, 2001). This highlights the importance of creating terms that accurately convey the intended meaning from the source language to the target language. When it comes to term creation, Katharina Reiss suggests that translators should aim for conceptual equivalence. She asserts, "It is essential to choose terms that convey the same conceptual field as the source text" (Reiss, 2014). This principle ensures that the essence and core meaning of the term are preserved in the target language.

In English-Arabic translation, term creation often involves calquing, which entails borrowing foreign terms while preserving their phonetic and semantic aspects. For instance, the English term "cardiology" is calqued as "قلبية" in Arabic. Similarly, "dermatology" becomes "أمراض الجلد" (Arabic examples). Mona Baker suggests creating terms through conceptual expansion, where new terms are generated

by combining existing elements. This approach ensures clarity and consistency in specialized domains. For example, "radiology" can be rendered as "أشعة تشخيصية" in Arabic, combining "أشعة" for "radiation" and "تشخيصية" for "diagnostic."

Another strategy is to create terms based on functional equivalence, where the purpose or action of a concept is emphasized. Ernst-August Gutt argues that this approach allows translators to "render the same propositional content as the source text" (Gutt, 1991). For instance, "endoscopy" can be expressed as "فحص منطاري" (faḥṣ manzārī) in Arabic, highlighting the diagnostic examination using an endoscope. Translators must also consider cultural and religious sensitivities when creating medical terms. As Venuti suggests, they should be aware of "the ideological, religious, and aesthetic values" of the target culture (Venuti, 1995). For example, when translating reproductive health terms, translators may use expressions like "الصحة الإنجابية" to ensure cultural appropriateness.

Skopos theory, developed by Hans J. Vermeer, emphasizes the importance of the translation's purpose and function in guiding the translation process. When it comes to terminology, the focus is on the intended function of the target text within its specific communicative context. Vermeer highlights the need for functional equivalence in terminology creation, stating, "Translators should aim for functional equivalence, not linguistic or formal equivalence" (Vermeer, 1989). This means that terms should be adapted and created to fulfill the intended communicative purpose and meet the needs of the target audience, rather than adhering strictly to linguistic or formal equivalence.

In English–Arabic medical translation, the process of creating terms should consider the function of the translation within the medical context. The goal is to ensure effective communication between healthcare professionals and patients. For example, in the Skopos of patient education, where the purpose is to convey medical information to non–specialist readers, terms should be simplified and adapted to suit the target audience's level of understanding. As J. C. Sager suggests, "simplification may be necessary to produce a functional target text" (Sager, 1990). In this case, medical terms can be explained using simpler language or supplemented with additional clarifications to facilitate comprehension.

Terminology standardization

Terminology standardization is particularly crucial in domains such as science, technology, and medicine, where accuracy and precision are paramount. Consistent terminology usage helps build a reliable foundation for understanding and communication, allowing experts and practitioners to share knowledge seamlessly across linguistic borders. The creation of terminology in Arabic translation is a delicate process that requires translators to navigate the intricacies of the language while maintaining fidelity to the source text. To shed light on the significance of this endeavor, we turn to the insights of esteemed translation scholars who have dedicated their careers to unraveling the complexities of language transfer.

Another significant theory in the realm of terminology creation is "Skopos theory" introduced by Hans J. Vermeer. Skopos theory emphasizes the importance of considering the communicative purpose or function of a translation. Vermeer argues that translators

should align their translation strategies and terminology choices with the intended function and target audience of the translated text. Applying this theory to Arabic translation, terminological choices must consider the specific communicative goals of the translation, whether it is for educational, technical, or legal purposes, to ensure optimal reception and comprehension by the target readers.

Terminology is a cornerstone of any translation project, encompassing specialized vocabulary and terms specific to various domains such as medicine, law, engineering, technology, and more. It serves as a bridge between different languages, allowing for the accurate transmission of concepts and ideas. In the context of Arabic translation, the creation and adaptation of terminology necessitate a deep understanding of the language's linguistic nuances, cultural context, and the evolving needs of contemporary society. To shed light on the significance of terminology creation in Arabic translation, we turn to the insights and theories put forth by renowned translation scholars who have made significant contributions to this field.

Newmark emphasizes the importance of precise terminology in conveying meaning effectively. In his book "Translation and Language: Linguistic Theories Explained," Newmark asserts that "the choice of terminology in translation is vital since each term embodies a considerable number of components." This statement underscores the multifaceted nature of terminology and highlights the need for translators to consider the various linguistic, cultural, and conceptual aspects that a term encompasses. It underscores the importance of meticulous terminological choices in ensuring accurate and appropriate communication.

Mona Baker, another influential figure in translation studies, discusses the creation of new terminology in the face of linguistic gaps. In her book "In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation," Baker argues that "creating new terminology is often necessary in translation, especially when the source language lacks an equivalent term." Arabic, with its unique linguistic structure, may pose challenges in finding direct equivalents for specialized terms from other languages. Therefore, the creation of new terminology becomes an essential tool in bridging the linguistic gap and facilitating accurate communication. This process demands translators to possess a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as expertise in the subject matter.

One of the fundamental theories in translation studies is functional equivalence, proposed by Eugene Nida. Nida asserts that "equivalence in translation consists not in the reproduction of the same form in the receptor language, but in the functional adequacy of the message in the receptor language." This theory emphasizes that creating terminology in Arabic translation is not merely a matter of finding word-for-word equivalents, but rather ensuring that the message, intent, and functionality of the source text are effectively conveyed in the target language.

Furthermore, the concept of cultural equivalence, as advocated by Mona Baker, sheds light on the importance of cultural adaptation in terminology creation. Baker posits that "translating a text means creating a text in another language that is not only equivalent to the source text in terms of meaning but also culturally appropriate." In the context of Arabic translation, this theory highlights the

significance of considering cultural nuances and specific linguistic expressions when creating terminology. It underscores the importance of adapting terms to the target culture to ensure effective communication and resonance with the intended audience.

In conclusion, the art of terminology creation in Arabic translation holds immense significance in empowering patient communication. Peter Newmark and Mona Baker emphasize the importance of precise terminology selection and the creation of new terms when necessary. The application of equivalence theories in translation further assists translators in ensuring accurate and effective communication. Examples of translated Arabic patient information leaflets demonstrate the impact of precise terminology in providing Arabic-speaking patients with comprehensive and accessible medical information. By mastering the art of terminology creation, translators contribute to bridging language barriers, promoting patient-centered care, and enhancing healthcare outcomes for Arabic-speaking individuals.

Patient Information Leaflets and translation

As mentioned above, the many studies conducted have concluded that a large number of PILs are not user-friendly, but many of the studies fail to realize or at least explicitly state that the analysed PIL is in fact a translation. The English PIL is most often the source text as even Arabic pharmaceutical companies elaborate an English source text prior to translating it into Arabic. Thus, non-English language EU PILs are translations as it is stipulated in the EU Directive (Article 63(2) of EU Directive 2001/82/EC) that the PIL must be available in all the languages of the Member States in which the medicinal product is marketed.

As seen in the following Figure, when a pharmaceutical company has developed a new medical product, an English-language Summary of Product Characteristics is produced which subsequently forms the basis for the English-language original PIL intended for lay people. Finally, the PIL is translated into the other relevant Member State languages. An Arabic language PIL is therefore a product of both interlingual and intralingual translation.

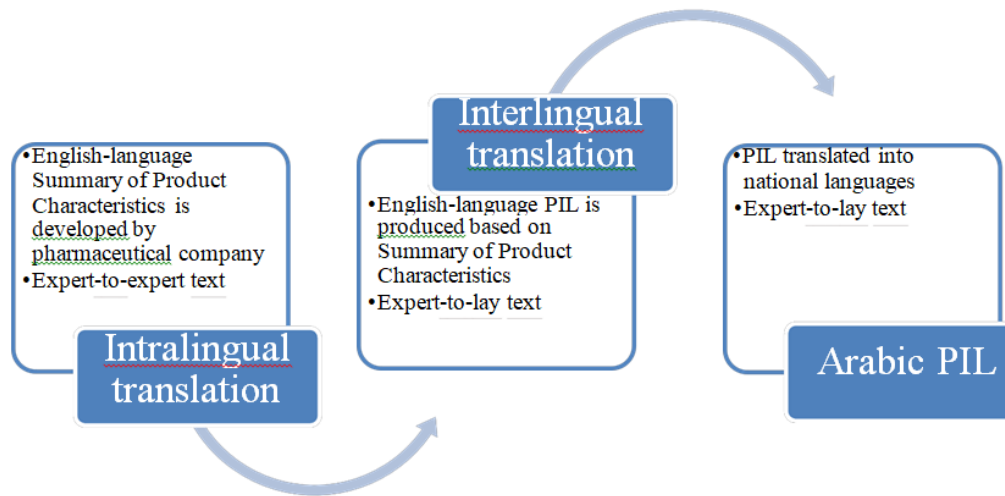


Figure 01: Production process of patient information leaflets

Translation of PILs and the challenges it poses to user-friendliness

Due to the challenges discussed above, such as the template and the knowledge asymmetry between producer and receiver, producing an optimally user-friendly target text can be difficult. Another challenge is that an optimally user-friendly text might not be the only function of the translation. Research has found that there might be other competing functions, such as ensuring quick and

smooth marketing authorization (Askehave & Zethsen 2002: 28) which means that the translators stay very close to the source text and the provided templates. It seems that EMEA's main focus when assessing the PIL is accuracy (Askehave & Zethsen 2002: 26), yet, accuracy is different from user-friendliness, and it could be detrimental to user-friendliness to transfer source text items very directly. Therefore, This PhD aspires to fill this gap but attempting to uncover whether the increase in complexity and decrease in user-friendliness is linked to the nature of the translators and their translation competences in relation to the production of user-friendly texts.

Specialty Languages

When the question is posed as to what a specialized language is, a first observation is the fact that it is extremely difficult to define what a "language" is. "The" language does not exist; what we commonly call *language*, for example "the" English or "the" Arabic is really an abstraction that ignores a very large number of differences in the way people communicate by linguistic means. A language is characterized, on the structural level, by a vocabulary, a grammar, a phonetics, phonology, but the characterization of a language also includes a political dimension, because a language is traditionally linked to a nation, with all the institutions (education, literature, media, academies) that this presupposes. Hence the well-known quip, attributed to the linguist Max Weinreich, who claims that a language is basically nothing but a "dialect with its own army".

This does not prevent that within what is usually called a language, for example the English, we observe variation on a large number of axes: geographic (dialects), sociological (sociolects),

professional (specialty languages). Sources of variation additional ones exist, for example stylistic variation, but it is not generally accepted that these de ne sub-languages in their own right. The areas in which sub-languages differ from the general language are not the same for all. Thus a sociolect or a dialect most often has particular phonetic characteristics, but this is not generally the case for specialized languages. We will see later where the peculiarities of the latter are located.

Specialty language and general language

The notion of specialty language is defined in opposition to a so-called “general” language. But this last notion is problematic, because what is general language? We cannot say that everyone in France speaks exactly the same language: there are differences in pronunciation between regions; such words are used only by certain age groups or in certain situations... Is the general language the language as it is taught in schools, or the language of a particular group within a country, or even the language of a single person of authority?

To try to avoid this difficult question, one could choose to dispense entirely with the notion of general language. Instead, there would be an infinite number of language varieties: dialects, sociolects, technolects, etc. Martin (1988:94) classifies the varieties of language – including the general language – according to their relative position on 5 axes: temporal, regional, social, referential, and communicative. He then defines the general language of a given period (where the “period” actually represents the position on the temporal axis) as being the variety of language which is:

- ✓ Supraregional;
- ✓ Spoken by a socio-economic elite but understood throughout the community linguistics;
- ✓ Usable in a large number of communicative situations;
- ✓ usable for a large number of conversational topics/specialty areas.

Linguistic and Cultural Expertise

Translators bring their linguistic and cultural expertise to the collaboration. They have a deep understanding of the source and target languages, as well as the cultural nuances and sensitivities related to the target audience. By working closely with healthcare providers, translators can ensure that the translations are linguistically accurate, culturally sensitive, and accessible to the intended audience.

Consistent terminology is vital in healthcare translations to avoid confusion and ensure accuracy. Healthcare providers and translators should collaborate on creating and maintaining a comprehensive medical glossary that includes commonly used terms and their preferred translations. Regular communication and feedback help refine and update the glossary to maintain consistency across translations.

Review and Quality Assurance

Collaboration should include a review process where healthcare providers carefully examine the translated materials. They can provide feedback, suggest revisions, and ensure the accuracy and relevance of the translated content. Translators, in turn, can incorporate the feedback into the final versions of the PILs, ensuring

that they meet the specific requirements and expectations of healthcare providers.

Cultural factors in creating a term in English–Arabic medical translation

When creating terms in English–Arabic medical translation, cultural factors play a crucial role in ensuring accurate and culturally appropriate communication. Translation theorists and scholars have emphasized the significance of considering cultural aspects in term creation. Let us explore this topic.

Lawrence Venuti highlights the importance of cultural intervention in translation. He states, "Translation always involves a series of cultural interventions that mediate between languages and between cultures" (Venuti, 2008). This perspective underscores the need for translators to be aware of and consider cultural factors when creating terms in medical translation. Similarly, Mona Baker emphasizes the cultural embeddedness of language. She states, "Language is culturally embedded and hence reflects and helps reproduce a particular way of life and a particular set of values" (Baker, 1992). This insight emphasizes the role of culture in shaping language and the need to consider cultural nuances when creating terms in medical translation.

In English–Arabic medical translation, cultural factors can influence the choice of terms to ensure what they resonate with the target audience. For example, when translating the term "palliative care," it is crucial to consider the cultural perception of end-of-life care in the Arabic-speaking context. The term "رعاية تخفيفية" captures the concept of providing comfort and support to patients with serious

illnesses, considering the cultural sensitivities surrounding end-of-life care. Another example is the term "mental health." Cultural factors may influence the perception and understanding of mental health in different societies. In Arabic, the term "صحة نفسية" is commonly used, which encompasses the concept of psychological well-being while reflecting cultural understandings of mental health. To create culturally appropriate terms, translators must engage with the target culture and consult experts in the medical field. Collaboration with healthcare professionals familiar with both languages and cultures helps ensure that the translated terms align with cultural expectations and sensitivities.

In medical translation, the concept of cultural competence is relevant. Baker highlights the importance of cultural competence in term creation, stating, "Cultural competence ... involves understanding not only the language but also the culture of the source and target languages" (Baker, 2011). Translators should strive to acquire cultural knowledge to create terms that effectively convey medical concepts within the target culture.

For example, when translating medical terms related to reproductive health, cultural factors become crucial. The term "contraception" in English needs to be carefully adapted to Arabic, considering cultural sensitivities and religious beliefs. Katharina Reiss emphasizes this aspect, stating, "The translator's knowledge of the target culture is of prime importance ... terms referring to delicate subjects often require special attention" (Reiss, 2000).

Additionally, collaboration with healthcare professionals from the target culture is invaluable. Their expertise helps in understanding culturally specific medical practices, beliefs, and

terminologies. As Christiane Nord suggests, "Specialists, such as doctors and medical staff, must be actively involved in the process of creating medical terminology in translation" (Nord, 1997). This collaboration ensures that the translated terms accurately reflect the target culture's medical context.

Additionally, the concept of Skopos, as advocated by Hans J. Vermeer, underscores the importance of considering the purpose and function of the translation. Vermeer states, "The purpose of a translation determines the translation methods." Translators should align their term creation choices with the intended function and purpose of the medical text, considering the cultural expectations and communication norms of the target language.

Venuti emphasizes the role of culture in translation, stating, "Translation should strive to domesticize the foreign text so that it resonates with the target readers' cultural expectations" (Venuti, 1995). This notion applies to medical translation as well, where terms should be adapted to the target culture to ensure comprehension and acceptance. Katharina Reiss highlights the significance of cultural adaptation in term creation. She states, "In cases where it is necessary to replace an ST [source text] term by a corresponding TL [target language] term, the translator must bear in mind the cultural connotations of the terms" (Reiss, 2004). Translators must consider the cultural connotations attached to medical terms and select appropriate equivalents that align with the target culture's understanding. Venuti states, "Foreignization ... makes visible the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text" (Venuti, 1995). By considering the cultural context, translators can ensure that the

target terms align with the target audience's cultural expectations and understanding.

In conclusion, cultural factors play a vital role in creating terms in English–Arabic medical translation. Translation theorists emphasize the need to consider cultural interventions and the embeddedness of language in culture. By acknowledging cultural nuances, consulting experts, and engaging with the target culture, translators can create terms that accurately convey medical concepts while being culturally appropriate and understandable to the intended audience.

Specialty language, which presents a great denominative variety as languages specialized languages, special languages, specialized languages by theme, languages for specific purposes, sublanguages, language of science and technology, languages specialized languages, specialized languages or technolects is a frequent object of study from an interdisciplinary point of view: applied linguistics, lexicography, terminology, and translation studies, among others. This denominative diversity of special or specialized languages means that easy to offer a canonical definition of this type of language. The problem lies, in the first instance, in the necessary distinction between common language and specialized language, as well as in the elements that give the latter such condition of "specialized", which is a controversial and diffuse question (Baker, 1992: 53).

Being a native speaker of a language does not automatically mean that the translator can assess the acceptability or typicality of register-specific collocations. This is largely why courses in specialized and technical language form an important component of translation training syllabuses.

In this way, Baker (1992) proposes that specialized languages are defined as the subset composed of both features and elements of the common language as well as others used in communication during specific situations. In this sense, it is understood that specialized languages and the common language do not behave as watertight compartments and continually suffer transfers of units terminology and linguistic conventions.

Conclusion

This research also discusses strategies for terminology creation in Arabic translation, including the use of existing lexical resources, collaboration among translators, and the importance of cultural and linguistic understanding. Various translation scholars emphasize the need for precision, fidelity, and cultural appropriateness in creating terminology. Furthermore, this research explores the functional approach to language, which focuses on the functions that language serves in communication. It discusses Roman Jakobson's model of language functions and applies it to specialized languages, highlighting the importance of clear and explicit communication in professional contexts. Overall, this research addresses the complexities of translating PILs, the significance of creating terminology in Arabic translation, and the functional approach to language in specialized contexts.

It delves into the challenges of translating Patient Information Leaflets (PILs) and the significance of terminology creation in Arabic translation. It points out that many PILs lack user-friendliness, particularly in translations where the source text is often English, leading to potential issues in translated versions. Despite EU requirements for PILs to be available in multiple languages, they are usually tested in only one language, which can affect user-friendliness.

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