

Difficulties in Translating Technical Terminology from English into Kurdish

Abstract

This study investigates what translation techniques have been adopted in translating a scientific manual from English language into the Kurdish language. In addition, this study aims to determine whether the translation of scientific manual and terminological terms is meaningful. Regarding translation approaches, this study adopts the two approaches which are defined by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/2000); direct translation and oblique translation. The qualitative research method has been used to analyze a scientific manual (source text) and compare it with the translated text. The findings reveal that all translation techniques, except for the adaptation technique, have been employed in translating the scientific terms. In addition, the researchers have found out that most translations of terminological terms and translation texts are not meaningful, except for some translations in which transposition translation technique has been applied.

Keywords: translation technique, specialized translation, source text, target text, terminology, term

1. Introduction

Translation is the process through which meaning is rendered or transferred from a source language into a target language as accurate as possible (Ghazala, Hasan, 2006). Similarly, Nida (2002) sees translation as that process that reproduces a close equivalence from the source language in the

target language. According to Catford (1965), translation is “a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another language text in the target language text”.

Catford (1965) bases his definition of translation on the notion of “equivalence” which explains translation as the process of replacing the content of texts in one language by what is equivalent for it in the target language. Consequently, the main issue which confronts translators, according to Catford (1965), is searching and finding equivalents.. In this regard, Catford (1965) identifies two types of translations: “Full Translation” and “Partial Translation” (Catford, 1965). The first refers to having a fully equivalent target language translation while the latter denotes an incomplete equivalence between the target language and the source language.

Similarly, Newmark (1981) mentioned translation as an operation that attempts to replace a written message and/or a statement in one language by using the same message and/or statement in another language (p.7). Nonetheless, Newmark (1988) indicates that translating is to render a textual meaning into another language in the same way that the author would have done or wanted. Newmark (1981) argue that translation entails more than enhancing and developing both the language and culture of the target language, and that it refers to more than just being a way to express and analyze the relationship between languages with each other; it is a gate for having a universal language.

However, translators do not manage all the time to convey what the source language expresses or contains in the same way it does among its native speakers. This problem is apparent since languages do not have general sets of concepts or terms; each language has its way of expressing its ways of understanding the world. In this context, Culler (1976, pp. 21-2) holds the perspective that when looking at languages collectively, it can be said that they are special in how they name or refer to different things in different fields or different aspects in life. Therefore, conceptualization differs hugely between languages. Hence, Culler (1976) mentions that one inherent problem in translation is the diversity and differentiation among languages. Therefore, the bigger the gap between the source language and the target language, the more difficult it will be to convey and transfer meaning between them.

1.1. Research Problem

Kurdish translators usually face problems in translating scientific texts from English into their mother tongue, especially in scientific terms and on the syntactic structure level due to linguistic and cultural differences between the two languages. Meanwhile, they need to produce a proper translation that the reader can understand well. Therefore, translators have to have considerable cultural and linguistic knowledge of both languages. Apart from this Bryne (2014) and Gouadec (2007) state that a specialized text requires knowledge of the field it conveys.

1.2. Research Aims

The present research aims at investigating what translation techniques have been used in translating a scientific manual from English language into Kurdish language. In addition, this study aims to determine whether the translation of scientific manual and terminological terms are meaningful.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Translational Techniques

Translation units are not individual words; they are in fact, the ideas and emotions in different texts in contrast to having them in isolated or specific words (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1958). Vinay and Darbelnet (1958; as cited in Hatim & Munday, 2004, p.18) define a translation unit as the “the smallest segment of the utterance whose signs are linked in such a way that they should not be translated individually”. This view conforms to what has been mentioned regarding the translation unit as not being in individual words. Based on this view, Hatim and Munday (2004) explained that the unit of translation as a TL piece of language plays the same role in the TL system as an SL piece of language plays in the SL system. Similarly, Scott (2009) mentioned that:

“Units of translation depend on the text itself, i.e. to what point can I understand the meaning. Both the word and the sentence, the period and the paragraph must be subject to analysis and interpretation in context; when it comes time to translate, we work with an organic semantic whole, the text, which is articulated through subunits of meaning. Therefore, the unit of translation is the entire text.”

Two main translation approaches are pinpointed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/2000) in their classification of translation procedures employed to tackle the mismatch between the source language and the target language structure-s. The first approach is to translate directly, primarily a matter of making a word-for-word equation from the source text to the target text. In this context, direct translation includes techniques like literal *translation*, *calque* and *borrowing*. In contrast, the second approach is utilizing oblique translation when the translator will employ transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation translation techniques. This is when interpreting, elaborating, and summarizing the direct meanings and implications of the source text. This technique can be used in three different linguistic strati: the word level, the grammatical string level and finally at some higher textual components such as specific contexts or circumstances which transcend the sentence or the paragraph level.

2.2. Direct Translation Technique

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/2000), because of having some gaps between the structures and properties of two different languages, translators, could beat such mismatches, between the source language and the target language, by transferring the message in the SL word by word or by one element after another to the TL. In other words, in many instances, when the interpreter observes having a mismatch in the TL, he/she can use equalize a category or a concept in the target language to deliver the message of the source text. To find an equal category or concept, translators can resort to some direct translation procedures.

2.3. Borrowing

Borrowing is regarded to be the most uncomplicated and most straightforward of all direct translation procedures. Borrowing occurs when language forms are “taken over by one language or dialect from another” (Crystal, 1985, p.36). Nordquist (2014) points out that borrowing occurs when one language adopts and uses a word, concepts or terms found in the source language without conveying them to the target language. This occurs for the most part when two languages interact in different social, cultural, economic or political situations.

The main non-linguistic cause of this mismatch is the advancement in modern technology. When it comes to borrowing from English, some special diacritics are needed because of the differences between the English writing system and the Kurdish one. For example, the English word *modern* is rendered into “*modern*” in Kurdish.

As an illustration, the common term “laptop” and the term “speaker” are widely used in Kurdish as direct borrowing from English. One of the motives for employing borrowing is that “the concept discussed in the source text is relatively unknown to the target audience” (Walinski, 2015, p.58). For example, the term “ideology” is borrowed directly from English and used in Kurdish as “äydyoloji”. Another reason for the employment of borrowing is to create a stylistic effect of introducing the sense of the target culture (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1958, 2000). For instance, in Kurdish, there’s the word “show” which is directly rendered from English as “shoo” for the same purposes and functions of the English word. Another example is the Arabic word “ya’ni” (meaning ‘I mean’) used all the time among the Kurds. Some English terms used in Kurdish include “Biology” or “Geography”. Some more examples include:

English word	Kurdish word	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet
Bus	پاس	Pas
Censor	سانسۆر	Sansor
Cacao	کاکاو	Kakaw

Café	کافی	Kafe
Candidate	کاندید	Kandid
Clip	کلیپ	Klip
Code	کۆد	Kod

(From Azeez and Awla, 2015, pp:21-28)

2.4. Calque

The term calque is defined by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) as being a “special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements” (p.32). Similarly, it can also be explained as a translation technique that contains “an expression that consists of TL words and respects TL syntax, [which] is modelled on the structure of an SL expression” (Dickins et al. 2002, p.31). On the other hand, Newmark refers to the term as a “through-translation” (1988, p.84) since such a reference is a more direct reference to calque, which implies the verbatim translation of some well-known “collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds” (ibid).

Moreover, there exist two different types of calques: Structural vs. Lexical Calques (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.32). With lexical calques, the structure of the source language is kept while new vocabularies are used to substitute the ones of the source language as in *international relations* which is rendered in Kurdish as “په‌یوه‌ندییه نێوده‌وله‌تییه‌کان” /Paywandiya Newdawlatiyakan/. On the other hand, with structural calques, a new structure is inserted into the target language as in saying *a three-day trip* which is transformed in Kurdish by saying “گه‌شتێکی سێ رۆژه” /Gashteki Se Roja/.

As a matter of fact, calques as a translation technique works in both ways when translating technical or everyday language or with those structures which carry a cultural connotation as in *Arab Spring* which is translated as “به‌هاری عه‌ره‌یی” /Bahari Arabi/. In general, the term specialized translation refers to the translation pertaining to some texts which requires translators to have some knowledge when dealing with them. In contrast, the term is usually contrasted with General

Translation which refers to translating texts that do not require specialized knowledge. In other words, “general translation deals with general language, specialized translation tackles a wide array of specialized languages, e.g. the language of computer science, the language of law, the language of medicine, etc.” (Postolea, 2016, p.55). Similarly, Gouadec (2007) points out that general translation is related to translating texts that are not the restriction of particular type or field of knowledge and that they “do not belong to any particular type, do not entail a specific translation process or the use of equipment beyond an ordinary computer and word processor” (p.27) Some other examples include:

Lexical Calque	Kurdish Rendering	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet
anti-terrorism law	یاسای دژه تیرۆر	Yasay dija terror
cease-fire	ئاگر بهست	Agerbast
foreign policy	سیاسهتی دهرهوه	Siyaseti Darawa
rule of law	سهروهری یاسا	Sarwary Yasa
starting point	خالی دهستیپک	Xali Dastpek
Long-term	دریژخایین	Drej Xayan
come to fruition	هاتنه دی	Hatena di
ion’s share	بهشی ئایۆن	Bashy ayon
Structural Calque	Kurdish Rendering	Kurdish words in Latin Alphabet
It will have consequences not only for Sudan, but also for [...] the world.	ئهمه نهک تهنها دهره نجامی ده بئیت بو سوودان بهلکو بو جیهانیش.	Ama tanha daranjami dabet bo Sudan balku bo jihanish
not only but also	نهک تهنها ... بهلکو	Nak tanha ...balku

Rasul, 2015, pp:109-110.

2.5. Literal Translation

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), *literal translation* is “the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translator’s task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL” (p.33). In addition, Newmark (1988) sees literal translation as step number-one in translation, and “a good translator abandons a literal version only when it is plainly inexact” (p.6). Therefore, it can be said that literal translation is simply doing a word-for-word translation with a heavy dependence upon direct transforming of source language texts into grammatical but comprehensible texts in the target language.

Because of concentrating on word to word translation, the translator has to focus on the target language rules. However, not all languages can be literally translated or transferred; the source language and target language have to belong to the same language family and the same culture. This technique is heavily employed when translators want to preserve the verbatim meaning of the source text while neglecting the style. Such cases include the translation of legal texts (Walinski, 2015, p.60). A trait of literal translation is that it could be reversed since the final product of literal translation is an exact replica of the source text.

2.6. Oblique Translation Procedures

Because of the syntactic differences and also some differences beyond the linguistic level between the two languages, it will not be easy to attain some style-related characteristics without distorting the word or syntactic ordering in the target language (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1958/2000). In this situation, it would be better to use complicated approaches to deliver the source text's intended message. In this regard, oblique translation procedures give translators the chance to have a rigid control concerning the usability or practicality of what they translate even though the aforementioned translation procedures could appear to be somehow complex or very unnatural.

2.7. Transposition

Among the oblique translation procedures, one can mention what is known as transposition, which pertains to transforming the grammatical category of a word with another one while keeping the same meaning found in the source text. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), transposition is a translation technique that involves changing the word class of the word being translated while keeping its meaning. Moreover, Newmark (1988) defines the term saying that it is a translation technique that pertains to “a change in the grammar from SL to TL” (p.85). He says that this translation procedure is all about grammar and that the vast majority of translators use transposition without even noticing it. Furthermore, Newmark (1988) distinguishes five different types of transpositions as follows:

- 1) Substituting a virtual word mismatch by a syntactic structure: the first type is employed at the time when a vocabulary or a phrase in the source language can solely be rendered by a group of words or a syntactic structure in the target language. As an illustration, in Kurdish, the prefix pro- does not have lexical equivalence and it is translated instead as “in support of” as in ‘pro-humanitarian’ “لایهنگری مروفدۆستانه”/Layangiri Mrovdostana/.
- 2) Changing the part of the speech: According to Newmark (1988), such a technique can be mandatory when it is possible to carry out when verbatim translation can be rendered grammatically but the final result might not be compatible with the intended practical uses in the target language (p.86). On the other hand, he noted that this technique is not obligatory at the time when the term under translation is tolerant to both the verbatim (literal) or the transposed translation as in ‘constitutional clauses’ “برگه دهستوورییهکان”/Birga Dasturiyakan/.
- 3) Singular to plural change: the most commonly used technique in situations when the noun type in the source language has no match in terms of type in the target language as in having a countable noun in the source language but an uncountable noun in the target language as in the translation of news coverage > “گهیانندی ههوارهکان”/Gayandini Hawalakan/.
- 4) Changing the grammatical structure: This technique is used when a specific source language structure has no existence in the target language; however, different other structures can be used as in the translation of “nevertheless” or “having said that”.
- 5) Changing adjective position: in the case of English-to-Kurdish translation, the translator will all the time face the issue of having the adjective in different positions because of having the adjective before the noun in English while it follows the noun in Kurdish as in “خویندکاری زیرهک” /Xwendkari Zirak / [Intelligent student].

The table below contains some more examples regarding transposition:

Lexical Calque	Kurdish Rendering	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet
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<p>Should the Assad regime fall, a political arrangement [...] would give the Kurds a real place at the table.</p>	<p>ئەگەر رژیمی ئەسەد برووخیت، ریکخستنیکی سیاسی لەسەر بنەمای دابەشکردنی هیز [...] باریکی راستەقینە دەدات بە کوردەکان لە دیالۆگەکاندا.</p>	<p>Agar rjemi Asad broxet, rekestineki siyasi lasar binamay dabashkirdini hez [...] barezki rastaqina dada tba Kurdakan la diyalog.</p>
<p>“Should Iraq be dismembered, I can say that it won’t be the Kurds who will be the agents of division,” Mr. Salih said.</p>	<p>بەریز سالیح ئاشکرایکرد: “ئەگەر عێراق لەتکرتیت، دەتوانم بڵێم کە کوردەکان هۆکار و نامرازی ئەو لەتیبۆنە نابن.”</p>	<p>Barez Saleh ashkray kird “agr Iraq latkret datwanim blem ka Kurdakan hokar u amrazi aw latbuna nabin”</p>
<p>"We were not politicians. We were just people with requests," Mr Kamal said</p>	<p>کاروان کەمال دەلێت: ئێمە سیاسەتوان نەبوون، ئێمە تەنها کۆمەڵێک خەڵک بووین کە داواکاریمان هەبوو.</p>	<p>Karwan Kamal dalet: Ema siyatwan nabun, ema tanha komalek xalik buyn ka dawakariman habu.</p>

(Rasul, 2015, pp:112-113)

2.8. Modulation

According to Walinski (2015) “modulation involves changing the form of the message through a change in perspective. An alteration of this kind may be required in contexts where a literal or transposed translation still sounds unidiomatic or awkward in the TL, despite being a grammatically correct utterance” (p.62). To Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), a modulation is an alternative form of the message which is attained through a point-of-view alteration (p.36).

Similarly, Newmark (1988) pointed out that modulation is an alternation which is attained “through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought” (p.88). Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) mentioned that modulation is employed when a literal or transposed translation produces a grammatically correct translation but is regarded as being not usable or cannot be rendered as idiomatic or strange in the target language (p.36).

There are two different types of modulation: optional or free modulation in contrast to obligatory modulation (ibid). When it comes to the first type, it occurs when, for example, a transitive verb has no transitive counterpart in the target language or vice versa; as in the translation of [the school is built by the government], which is rendered in Kurdish as “حکومت قوتابخانەکەمی دروستکردوو” /Hukumat qutabxanakay drustkirduwa/which literally means [The government builds the school].

When it comes to free or optional modulation, it occurs when the translator prefers a specific point of view or style as in [it is impossible to come around] which is rendered in Kurdish as “ئەو رستەیه چەندین” /Aw ristaya chandin manay haya/ which literally means [it’s easy to come around]. As a matter of fact, since modulation encompasses much more than what has been mentioned, ten sub-types can be found (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, pp:249-255).

For example, *Abstract <> Concrete Modulation* is when the translator uses a word that denotes an abstract meaning with another word that has a concrete meaning or vice versa e.g. substituting the word *house* to *home* or vice versa as in saying [His house is quite big] which is rendered as “مالهکەى” /Malakay zor gawraya / [His home is quite big]. The second type is known as *Explicative modulation* which is a matter of *effect <> cause* as in translating [*She is strong*] > “ئەو زۆر بەهێزە” /Aw zor baheza/ [She trains a lot].

Thirdly, there is the *Part <> Whole* modulation which pertains to changing a noun from being inclusive to being singular in reference, as in: *the team has won the game* > “تیمەکه یاریبەکەى بردەوه” /Timaka yariyakay birdawa/[The players have won the game]. In number four, there is the *Part <> another part* modulation as in, e.g. from head to toe > “له خوارى تا سەرى” /La xware ta sare/[From top to bottom]. When it comes to *Reversal of terms* modulation, we have the following example e.g. the company owns the team > “کۆمپانیاکە خاوەنى تیمەکەى” /Komapanyaka xawany timakaya/ the team is the company’s possession (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, pp: 249-255).

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) also listed *Negation of the opposite* modulation as in saying *the response was not incomprehensible* > “و ئەلامەکه ئالۆز نەبوو” /Walamaka aloz nabu/ [the response was comprehensible]. Active <> passive modulation is basically changing an active voice sentence to passive voice sentence or vice versa, as in: The student did the homework > “خوێندکارەکه ئەرکى مالهوهى” /Xwendkaraka arki malaway anjam da/ [The homework was done by the student].

2.9. Adaptation

Walinski (2015) defined adaptation as a translation technique which is used “when the type of situation referred to by the SL message does not function in the TL culture. In such cases, the translator must recreate a situation that can be regarded as more or less equivalent” (p. 63). In this respect, adaptation is a particular type of context equivalence. For example, Vinay & Darbelnet (1958/2000) mentioned the example of an Englishman who kisses his daughter on the mouth upon returning from a very long journey which is going to sound and appear awkward to a French reader (p.91). Similarly, such an anecdote will sound strange to a Kurdish person; therefore, translators are required to perform context adaptation. Walinski (2015) mentioned that:

“Translators are often reluctant to make use of adaptation, as it invariably affects not only the syntactic structure, but also the development and representation of ideas within the paragraph, chapter, or the text as a whole. In extreme scenarios, a particular adaptation can affect extra-textual contexts” (p. 64).

Rasul (2015) pointed that adaptation is used when there is a significant gap culturally speaking between the source language and the target language (p.51). In other words, cultural differences between languages make it not easy for translators to guarantee having a complete transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language. In this regard, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) said that adaptation is a particular sort of equivalence or a situational equivalence (p.39).

To Newmark (1988), adaptation is ‘cultural equivalent’ (p.83) – to use his term – where the translator is required to translate cultural approximation when there is a mismatch between the cultural elements of the source language and that of the target. On the other hand, Dickins et al. (2002) use the term “cultural transplantation” (p.32) instead of adaptation, and they describe it as a dramatic.

2.10. Equivalence

The last translation technique that will be discussed in this paper is “Equivalence” which is also known as reformulation. The above translation techniques mostly “stem from the notion of ‘equivalence’, which is one of the most controversial issues that emerged in the modern history of translation studies” (Rasul, 2015, p.68). By using equivalence, the translator seeks to produce “an equivalent text in the target language by using completely different stylistic and structural methods” (Walinski, 2015, p. 62). Equivalence is used to translate exclamations or expletives; for example, in English, most speakers will react to a painful experience by saying “Ouch!” while in Kurdish it is the expression of “أخ” /Ax/. To Fawcett (1977), equivalence is a highly controversial term which is taking up the volume and number of many publications in translation studies.

While some scholars regard it as useful without any theoretical implications, there are those who take the perspective that it is highly essential not only in practice, but also in theory. For instance, Chesterman (1997) argues that equivalence is the scare-crow of translation theory “more argued about than any other single idea” (p.9). Similarly, among those who reject the concept is Snell-Hornby (1988) saying that it is an inaccurate term and that it is not defined well, which renders it “unsuitable as a basic concept in translation theory” (p.22).

All in all, equivalence is a highly important translation strategy, since it acts as a measuring tool to evaluate and equate the message and meaning of the source language text with that of the target language. A couple of translation scholars have pointed the significance of equivalence when translating and when the final translation is attained. In this regard, Catford (1965) stresses the fact that the main issue of translation as a practice is that of “finding TL equivalents. A central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence” (p.21).

There are two main types of equivalence: Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence. According to Nida (1964), formal equivalence is that translation strategy which “concentrates on the message per se in “form and content” (p.159) which pertains to content and meaning in the target language being a match as close as they could be to the source language (ibid). Even though literal

translation could be similar to formal equivalence, the former is more practical in the sense that literal translation keeps the formal characteristics of the text, while such features are preserved when employing formal equivalence if they carry “contextual values that become part of overall text meaning” (Hatim and Munday 2004, p. 41).

While formal equivalence is concerned with the formal properties of the two texts, dynamic equivalence, as proposed by Nida (1964), is concerned with linking the interaction of the message in the source language and target language according to “the principle of equivalent effect” (Nida, 1964, p.159). In dynamic equivalence, the translator keeps in mind a third factor: the reader. In Nida’s words, the link or interaction between the receiver of the message has to be in essence similar to that “which existed between the original receptors and the message” (ibid). For example, the very famous Kurdish story of لاس و غمزال [las u ghazal] is rendered in English as *Romeo and Juliet*.

2.11. Specialized Translation and the Problem of Terminology

Postolea (2016) points to the fact that “technical translation is often taken to include translations performed in such diverse fields as law, business, religion, politics, etc. “(p. 54). The author continued saying that technical translation and specialized translation are “sometimes treated as synonymous” (ibid). In this regard, Aguado de Cea & Álvarez de Mon y Rego (2004) define specialized translation as “technical translation refers to the process of translating those texts belonging to what are called specialized languages and is usually classified along with other varieties such as legal translation, scientific translation or the translation of medical texts” (p.289).

The term “specialized” is understood in two different ways depending on what we are referring to: the text or the translator. In fact, some translators are only specialized in one field of knowledge; thus, we refer to them as “specialists” in, for example, the translation of legal texts or the translation of medical texts. Furthermore, such specialist could translate specialized texts and those which are not. On the other hand, a specialized text is that which requires knowledge of the field it conveys. (Byrne, 2014; Gouadec, 2007).

Therefore, translators need to understand and decipher the terminological terms found in specialized texts to be able to translate them (Postolea, 2016). However, many translators do not possess that level of understanding, allowing them to understand specialized texts. Therefore, even those with a high level of experience in translation will find themselves in need of consulting related-field specialists (Postolea, 2016). Postolea (2016) points to the fact that many students choose majoring in literary translation while “most would-be translators will spend their professional life working almost exclusively with non-literary texts” (p.52).

Translators’ understanding of technical or specialized texts is vital since translation is not only a matter of replacing words in one language with words in another (Postolea, 2016). They have to make sure that their translated texts more or less reflect the meaning encoded in the source language. However, when they don’t understand the texts they are dealing with, they will fall short of conveying the words as they should convey (Postolea, 2016).

As a matter of fact, Kingscott (quoted in Byrne, 2014:6) made the estimation that both scientific and technical translation make up for nearly 90% of what is translated in the world in an annual pace. According to Byrne (2014), even though such estimates are a bit blown-up, the available data points out that such estimates are actually true, generally speaking in translation. In other words, the figure of non-literary texts outnumbers that of literary texts in the world; however, many translators focus on specializing in literary translation, which leads to terminological issues.

Byrne (2006) points out that technical or specialized translation has always been looked at as “the ugly duckling of translation, especially in academic circles. Not particularly exciting or attractive and definitely lacking in the glamour and cachet of other types of translation, technical translation is often relegated to the bottom division of translation activity and regarded as little more than an exercise in specialized terminology and subject knowledge” (p.1).

Some other issue, which Byrne talks about are the widespread misunderstandings regarding technical or specialized translation. For example, he mentioned that many translators believe that specialized translation only deals with law, business or economics and that it is all about terminology

without caring for style. Some other issues he mentioned were that such translation is deprived of creativity, relies on just simply reproducing the text and that it requires experts in a highly specialized field to come around it (Byrne, 2006, p:2-7).

3. Research Methodology

This research aimed to identify what translation techniques employed by the translator in translating an English scientific manual and determine whether the translation of scientific manual and terminological terms is meaningful. The qualitative research method has been adopted to analyze the scientific manual (source text) and compare it with the translation text. The researchers have taken the data from the Operators Service/Maintenance Manual (source text) of a foreign company, which has been translated into Kurdish language (target text).

Regarding the reliability of research, McNeil (cited in Walsh 2001) says that “if a method of collecting evidence is reliable, it means that anybody else using this method, or the same person using it at another time, would come up with the same findings”. Therefore, the researchers attempt to take essential, several examples (parts) of the manual. Concerning validity, Walsh (2001:15) defines validity which “refers to the issue of whether the data collected is a ‘true’ picture of what’s being studied”. For this study, validity has been taken into consideration. The manual of the foreign company is a written copy, and it is authentic. Because of the research ethics the names of company, the translator and the institution, which the manual has been translated to, are not mentioned in this study. It is essential to note that the manual has been translated to layman people.

3.1 Data Collection

A number of essential parts of the manual were selected respectively. The sections of the source text and Kurdish translations were read carefully. The source text consists of 33 pages while the target text includes 38 pages. Not all sentences or parts of both texts were taken because they are

manual documents; some parts are instructions, and some other pages are only tables with codes or numbers. Besides, generally most of the terms are repeated throughout the manual.

4. Analysis and Discussion

Translation Techniques

4.1. Borrowing

Concerning translation techniques, borrowing has been employed for translating terminologies. Also, as it can be seen in Table 1, the translations are meaningful because they are quite common and understood by layman people. For example, the words “lithium”, “Teflon”, “silicone” and “magnum” are chemical elements. They have not been rendered into Kurdish by applying another technique like literal translation or calque. In addition, the words like “ton”, “Oz”, and “micro inch” are measurements; they have not been translated literally because Kurdish language does not have equivalent words for these measuring units.

Moreover, the words like “axle”, “grease”, “gear”, “shaft”, “signal”, “protocol”, “voltage”, “code”, “concrete”, “tube”, “washer”, “conductor” and “platform” are comprehensible not only by specialists of this field, but also by layman people. The rest of the other words in Table 1 are extremely used daily. It is vital to mention that words like “trailer kit”, “bushing”, “flange”, “sensor”, “punch”, “step driver” and “crank handle” have been adopted in the Kurdish text. Although it seems meaningless words or their meaning are not clear, the reader can understand it by looking its picture in the manual and detailed instructions of installing these tools.

The translator directly adopted these terminological terms from English language into Kurdish because of cultural and linguistic differences between the two languages. As Nordquist (2014) indicates, borrowing is employed when one language adopts and uses a word, concepts, or terms found in the source language without conveying them to the target language. This occurs for the most part when two languages interact in different social, cultural, economic or political situations (Nordquist, 2014).

English text	Kurdish text	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet	English text	Kurdish text	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet
Signal	سیگنال	Signal	Block	بلۆک	Blok
Code	کۆد	Kod	Disc	دیسک	Disk
Terminal	تیرمینال	Terminal	Electronic	ئەلێکترۆنی	Elektroni
Mechanical	میکانیکێ	Mikaniki	catalog	کەتەلۆگ	Katalog
Concrete	کۆنکریت	Konkrit	Tube	تیوب	Tiyob
Magnet	ماگنیت	Magnet	Micro inch	مایکروئینچی	Maykro ench
Silicone	سلیکۆن	Slikon	Technology	تەکنەلۆجیا	Teknoloji
Washer	واشێر	Washar	Battery	باتێری	Patri
Oz	ئۆز	Oz	Conductor	کۆنداکتەر	Kondakter
Trailer kit	کیتێ تریلە	Kiti Trela	Bushing	بۆشینگ	Bashing
Ton	تەن	Tan	Magnum	ماگنۆم	Magnum
Model	مۆدێل	Model	Standard	ستاندەرد	Standard
Mechanism	میکانیزم	Mikanizm	Truck-lite	تراک-لایت	Trak layit
Cable	کابیل	Kebil	Lamp	لامپ	Lamp
System	سیستەم	Sistam	Quality	کوالیتێ	Quality
Axle	ئاکسڵ	Aksil	Voltage	فۆلت	Volt
Tractor	تراکتۆر	Tractor	Function	فەنکشن	Fankshin
Tire	تایە	Taya	Plastic	پلاستیک	Plastic
Light	لایت	Layit	Signal	سیگنال	Signal
Flash	فلاش	Flash	Channel	کەنال	Chanal
Gear	گێر	Ger	Wire	وایەر	Wayar
Grease	گریس	Griz	Computer	کۆمپیوتەر	Komputer
Lithium	لیتیۆم	Lityom	Protocol	پروتۆکۆل	Protocol
Moly	مۆلی	Maoli	Design	دیزاین	Dizayin
Teflon	تێفلۆن	Tiflon	Platform	پلاتفۆرم	Platform

English text	Kurdish text	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet	English text	Kurdish text	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet
Sha					
Lens Spring	لینز سپرینگ	Spring	Brake	بریک	Rim Brek
English text	Kurdish text	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet	English text	Kurdish text	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet
Lens Solenoid	سولینوئید هاوینه	Hawena	Salanow	ویل (بهشی) دهرهوهی ویل	Wil (basheki pin daraway wil)
Slack adjuster Socket	ریکخههری سلاک شوین پلاک	Shwen Plak	Rekxary slak Spindle	آرماتور مله بۆر بهرین	نارمیچەر Mla borbarin
Tolerance Flasher	تولیرانس کتاوت	Katawit	Tolerans Feeler	رۆلەر قیرتاو (قیر)	رۆلەر Qirtaw (Qir)
Solenoid	کلافه لوولهی کارهباپی	Kalafay lulayi karaba	Pin	پیم	Pin

Table 1
Samples

of Meaningful Translations

Table 2 Samples of Meaningless Translations

However, there are some other terminologies whose translations are not meaningful (See Table 2). These terms are not described with pictures in the manual. Therefore, meaning of these borrowed words is not precise or apparent to the reader, even to the automotive technicians.

Therefore, the researchers have checked these terms on the internet, they have found pictures from which they can be rendered using the dictionary and employing equivalence translation techniques. Also, the researchers have shown the pictures to professional automotive technicians and asked about the meaning of these terminologies. Thus, their meanings in Kurdish are mentioned in Table 3.

Slack adjuster	راستکەر موهی خاو (سست)	Rastkaraway xaw (Sest)	Armature	پاریزهری موگناتیستی	Parezary mignatisi
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Table 3 Suggested Translations of Terminologies

4.2. Calque

Calque, as a translation technique, has been used for translating some terminological terms. The table below (Table 4) gives a list of terms with its translations. Their meanings are logical by readers. The terms are items and tools which are used for trailer and tractor. Also, another technique like transposition or borrowing was not used for rendering these words. If another translation technique, except calque, were applied for this process, the translations would be unclear or proper.

Considering the two different types of calques, Structural and Lexical Calques, which have been defined by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p.32), it has been found out that the translator has employed both types of calques. However, the lexical calque translation technique has been used for translating all words in the table below (Table 4), except the word “two-speed”. This implies that structural calque was used for rendering the

English text	Kurdish text	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet	English text	Kurdish text	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet
Clearance light	لایتی سافکردن	Layiti Saf kirdin	Cross shaft	شەفتی خاچ	Shafti khach
Identification light	لایتی ناسینهوه	Layiti nasinawa	Thrust washer	واشهری گوشار	Washari gusher
Hazard warning light	لایتی هوشداری ماترسی	Layiti hoshdari matirsi	Spacer washer	واشهری جوداکار	Washari judakar
Side marker light	لایتی دیاریکهری تەنیشت	Layiti diyarikirdini tanisht	Grease seal	دژمگری گریس	Dijagri gris
Front spring hanger	هەلگری سپرینگی پێشەوه	Halgiri springi peshawa	Air control (service) line	هێلی (خزمەتگوزاری) کۆنترۆلی هەوا	Heli (xizmatguzari) kontrolî hawa
High and low gear	گێری بەرز و نزم	Geri barz u nzm	Self-locking	قفلی خۆکار	Qifli xudkar
Groove pin	دەرزێ درزدار	Darzi drzdar	Two-speed	دوو خێرای	Du xerayi

word “two-speed”.

Table 4 Samples of Meaningful Translation

It is vital to mention that there are some other terminologies whose translations are not meaningful (See Table 5). These terms are not described with pictures in the manual. Although this translation technique has

English text	Kurdish text	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet	English text	Kurdish text	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet
Fifth wheel	چەرخێ پێنجەم	Charxi penjam	Output cluster shaft	شەفتی چەرخێ دەرچوو	Shafti charxi darchu
gooseneck	مەلقاز	Milqaz	Roll pin	دەرزێ لۆول	Darzi lul
Stop lights	لایتی وەستان	Layiti wistan	Outer housing	خانۆچکەهێ دەرەکی	Xanuchkay daraki

been adopted, the meaning of the terms is not precise or clear in the target text to the reader or even to the automotive technicians.

Nevertheless, some terms in table 5 are described with pictures in the source text, but their translations in the target text are not proper. This is because the words have been translated into Kurdish which their meanings not related to the scientific field; for example, the meanings of terms like “fifth wheel”, “fifth wheel release handle”, “cap plug”, “output cluster shaft”, “roll pin”, “outer housing”, and “inner leg assembly” are vague. Readers get confused when they read these kinds of translation texts.

English text	Kurdish text	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet	English text	Kurdish text	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet
Frame side rail Fifth wheel	ترنله ی پینج تابه (بیل) / عاره بانه ی گه پۆک پینج چوار چێره تابه	Trelay peni taya Narday tanisht (wili) / arabanay chwar chawa garoki penj taya	Outer Jumper cable housing	قهباغی ده بۆ ده پارچه (دههکی)	Qapaghi darawa Rebi bazda (daraki)
Fifth wheel release handle Gooseneck	دهسکی نازادکردنی چاره خێنه پینجه عاره مبانه یان قلاک	Daski azadkirdini Arabana yan flat charxi penjam	Spinning Jumper leg assembly	پێکهوه سه ستانواوه پارچه مانی (لاقه مانی) ناوه وه	Pekawa bastani Charxi suraw parchakani (laqakani) nawawa
Internal Stop lights components	پێکهاته مانی چوار و ههکس	Pekhatakay Chwar flash nawari	Brake shoes Jumper cable	پیناوه مانی پێکه	Pelawakani brek Chata
Cap nut Lamp plate	لایتی سههه دا پینجه عرقه باغی	Dayti caputi	Spinning	ویلی رستن	Wili ristin

Table 5 Samples of Meaningless Translations

Accordingly, by checking pictures of these terms on the internet and consulting the meaning of the terms with automotive technicians and using dictionaries, the researchers have found out that the terminologies can be rendered by employing equivalence translation technique. Besides, adaptation translation technique can be applied mainly for the terms like “gooseneck”, “outer housing”, “jumper cable”, and “brake shoes”. Thus, their meanings in Kurdish are mentioned in Table 6

light	ئوتومبیل	jimaray otombel	wheel		
Frame side rail	هێلی لایهکانی چوارچێوه	Heli layakani chwarchewa	Brake shoes	تاسهکانی بریک	Tasakani brek
Fifth wheel release handle	دهسکی جیاکهروهی تریلهی پینج تابه (ویل) له تراکتور	Daski jiyakaraway trelay penj taya (wil) la tractor	Cap plug	قهپاغی پلاک	Qapaxi plak
Output cluster shaft	ئهو بۆریانهی (شهفت) که له دواوه (دوره) ده دهردهچیت	Aw boryanay (shaft) ka la dwawa (darawa) dardachet	Roll pin	دهرزی چهماوه	Darzi chamawa

Table 6 Suggested Translations of Terminologies

4.3. Transposition

This translation technique has also been applied in translating the manual. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) define transposition as “changing word class” and Newmark (1988) states that this technique is “a change in the grammar from SL to TL”. Hence, the translator has employed the transposition technique by changing the word class and grammatical structure from the source language to target language. Also, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) also state that this technique is applied when the meaning is kept. Therefore, it has been found out that by adopting this translation technique, the translator has kept the meaning while rendering the term and parts of the manual from the source text to the target text. Some examples are written below:

- same goals → /amanji yaksan/ نامانجی یهکسان
- serious or fatal injury can occur → /Agari ئهگهری ئهمهه که تووشی برینداربوونی قورس یان کوشنده بیت. away haya ka tushi brindarbuni qurs yan kushinda bet/
- proper procedures → /Rekara drustakan/ ریکاره دروستهکان
- specific and individual needs → /Pewisti taybat u kasi/ پیویستی تایبتهت و کاسی
- normal design → /Dizayni asayi/ دیزاینی ئاسایی

- Legal Width → بهرینایی یاسایی /barinayi yasayi/
- compressed air → هوای پستاو /Haway pastaw/
- approaching driver → شوڤیری سهیارههک که نزیکه دهیتتهوه /Shoferi sayarayek ka nziki dabetawa/
- proper footing → قاچهکان بهشویازی گونجاو /Qachakan ba shewazi gunjaw/
- while still in low gear → له کاتیکدا که گیر لهحالهتی نزم دایه /La katekda ka ger la halati nizim daya/
- switch to high gear → داسکی کرانک ببهه سهه حالهتی گیری بهرز /Daski krang bbara sar halati geri barz/
- These procedures must be performed, as needed depending upon application but at least every 3 months.

ئهم ریکارانه پینویسته بهینی کار بهرنامه و بهلانی کهم هر 3 مانگ جار یک ئه انجام بدریت.

/am rekarana pewista ba pey karbarnama u balani kam har 3 mang jarek anjam bidret/

- then using high gear extend 6-8 turns. → پاشان له سهه حالهتی گیری بهرز 6-8 جار بیهولینه تا دریز بینهوه

/Pashan lasar halati geri barz 6-8 jar bixulena ta drej bbetawa/

- Repair or replace any broken or damaged parts of the landing gear

ئهو بهشانهی لاقی نیشتن که خهرا بوون یان زیانیان بهرکهوتوه چاک بکههوه یان بگوره.

/Aw bashanay laqi nishtin ka xarabun yan zyanyan barkawtuwa chak bikarawa yan bigora/

- Check for proper crank shaft engagement in both high and low gear.

لهههردوو حالهتی گیری بهرز و نزم دا چاودیری شهفتی کرانک بکه چاک له سهه جینی خوی دامهز رابیت.

/La hardu halati geri barz u nzmda chawderi shafty krank bika chak lasar jey xoy damazrabet/

- Using a square, check that both landing gear legs are square with the trailer and parallel with each other as shown.

ههروهک له خوارموهدا نیشان دراوه، دهتوانی ئامرازێکی چوارگۆشه بهکار بهینی بو پشکنینی ئهوهی که ئایا ههردوو قاچی لاقی نیشتن لهگهڵ ترێلهکه راسته و لهگهڵ بهکتر هاوتهریین یاخود نا.

/Harwak la xwarawada Nishan drawa, datwani amrazeki chwargosha bakarbhēni bo pshkinini away ka
aya hardu qachi laqi nishtin lāgal trelaka rasta u lāgal yektr hawtaribin yaxud na/

4.4. Modulation

It has been found out that modulation as a translation technique has been employed in translating the manual from English language into Kurdish language. The researchers have found only one example that the first type of modulation, abstract <> concrete, has been used: lamps → گۆپهکان /Glopakan/

Obviously, the second type and seventh type of explicative modulation (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995) have not been applied in the translation process because the manual, as the source text, contains only definitions, instructions, tables and informative statements. It does not consist of effects <> causes and active <> passive statements. Besides, the other types of modulation, which have been described by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), have not been employed in translating this manual. This is probably due to linguistic and cultural differences between the two languages.

4.5. Adaptation

Further analysis shows that adaptation translation technique has not been employed in translating the manual. However, the researchers have found out some terminologies that their translations are meaningless. They have been translated without considering the target language culture and context.

English text	Kurdish text	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet	Suggested Translations	Kurdish in Latin Alphabet
Gooseneck	ملقاز	Mlqaz	عارمبانه/ فلات	Arabana/flat

According to Walinski (2015: 63) adaptation is “when the type of situation referred to by the SL message does not function in the TL culture. In such cases, the translator must recreate a situation that can be regarded as more or less equivalent”. Therefore, by searching pictures of these terms on the internet and using dictionaries and consulting with professional automotive technicians, the researchers have found out that these terminologies can be translated by using the adaptation translation technique. It is noteworthy that the researchers have taken the target language culture and context into consideration.

Vacuum	بۆشایی	Boshayi	پاوهری ئیستۆپ/ کۆندێسهی ئیستاپ	Pawar estop/kondesay estap
Trailer tongue	زمانه‌ی تریله	Zmanay trela	کیش/قورسای	Kesh/ qursayi
Landing gear	لاقی نیشن	Laqi nishtin	جهگ	Jag
Outer housing	خانوچکهی دهره‌کی	Xanochkay daraki	قه‌پاغی دهره‌وه (دهره‌کی)	Qapaxi darawa (daraki)
jumper cable	کێبلی بازدر	Kebli bazdar	چەتال	Chatal
Brake shoes	پنلاوه‌کانی بریک	Pelawakani brek	تاسه‌کانی بریک	Tasakani brek
Inner leg assembly	کۆکراوه‌ی قاچی ناوه‌وه	Kokraway qachi nawawa	پنکه‌وه‌به‌ستانه‌ی پارچه‌کانی ناوه‌وه	Pekawabastani parchakani nawawa

Table 7 Samples of Meaningless Translations and Suggested Translations

4.6. Equivalence

This research reveals that equivalence, as a translation technique, has been adopted in rendering the source text. However, the researchers have discovered that sentences in English language have been translated into Kurdish language by using the formal equivalence method. This method focuses on the approximate similarity between the source text message and target text message (Nida, 1964).

-Trailer Kit: A trailer which is fabricated and delivered in complete but unassembled form and which is designed to be assembled without special machinery or tools.

کیتی تریله: تریله‌یه‌که به شیوه‌ی ته‌واو به‌لام کۆنه‌کراوه، که وه‌ها دیزاین کراوه به‌ی بکاره‌ینانی ئامیز و کهرسته‌ی تایبعت کۆبکرته‌وه.

/Kiti Trela: Trelayeka ba sheway tawaw balam konakrawa, ka waha dizayin krawa ba be bakarhenani amer u karastay taybat kobkretawa/

-Trailer Tongue: Considered to begin where the frame side rails begin to angle inward toward the trailer centerline.

زمانه‌ی ترێله: وا دادهنریت لهو شوینه‌را دهستپێدهکات که نه‌رده‌ی ته‌نیشتی چوارچێوه به‌ره‌و ژووروی هینلی ناوه‌راستی ترێله لارده‌بێته‌وه.

/Zmanay Trela: Wa dadanret law shwenara dastpedakat ka narday tanishti chwarchewa baraw juruy heli nawarasti trela lardabetawa /

- **Gusset:** A plate or bracket for strengthening an angle in framework. Usually a diamond shaped or triangular insert in its seam to provide expansion or reinforcement.

خشته‌ک: قاپ یان کهوانیک بو به‌هیزکردنی گۆشه‌یه‌ک له چوارچێوه. له زۆربه‌ی کاتدا به‌وێنه‌ی ئه‌لماس یان سیگۆشه‌یه‌ که له‌ناو درزکه‌ی ده‌خه‌ریت بو مه‌به‌ستی فراوانبوون یان به‌هیزکردن.

/Xishtak: Qapyan kawanek bo bahezkiirdini goshayek la chwarchewa. La zorbay katda ba wenay almas yan segoshaya ka lanaw drzaka daxret bo mabasti frawanbun yan bahezkiirdin /

- **Hand Winches:** A device, operated by hand, with one or more drums on which to coil a rope, cable, or chain for hauling or hoisting.

به‌رزکه‌وه‌ی ده‌ستی: نامێریکی ده‌ستیه‌ که پێکهاته‌وه له یه‌ک یان چه‌ند چه‌رخ که ده‌کریت له‌سه‌ری په‌ت، کێیل، یان زنجیر بو مه‌به‌ستی راکێشان یان به‌رزکردنه‌وه سوار به‌هێننی.

/Barzkaraway Dasti: Amereki dastiya ka pekhatuwa la yek yan chand charx ka dakret lasari pat, kebil, yan znjir bo mabasti rakeshan yan barzkiirdinawa swar bhaleni /

- **Head Lights** - Lights used to provide general illumination ahead of a motor vehicle.

لايته‌کانی پێشه‌وه: نه‌و لایته‌نه‌ن که بو دا‌بین‌کردنی ڕووناکی گشتی له پێشه‌وه‌ی ئۆتۆمبێله‌که به‌کارده‌هێنرین.

/Layitakani peshawa: aw layitanan ka bo dabinkirdini rukani gshti la peshaway otombelaka

bakardahendren/

Nevertheless, Given the English examples and translation examples above, it is obvious that “the reader” as a third factor has not been taken into account. This factor has been emphasized by Nida (1964) in the dynamic equivalence method. Nida (1964) concentrates on “equivalent effect” in this method that the interaction between the reader and message of the target text should be in essence similar to the receiver and message of the source text. When readers read the translations; they do not

see equivalent effect in Kurdish as it was received in the English text. Thus, we have attempted to use dynamic equivalence method in translating the sentences.

-Trailer Kit: A trailer which is fabricated and delivered in complete but unassembled form and which is designed to be assembled without special machinery or tools.

عاره‌بانه‌ی تریله: تریله‌یه‌که ته‌واو دروست‌کراوه به‌لام پارچه‌یه و به‌یه‌که‌وه نه‌به‌ستر او ته‌وه. به شیوه‌یه‌که دیزاین کراوه به‌یی به‌کاره‌ینانی ئامیر یان مه‌کینه‌ی تاییه‌تی تر دروست بکریت.

/Arabanay Trela: Trelayeka tawaw drustkrawa balam parchaya u ba yekawa nabastrawatawa. Ba shewayek dizayin krawa ba be bakarhenani amer yan makinay taybati tr drust bikret/

-Trailer Tongue: Considered to begin where the frame side rails begin to angle inward toward the trailer centerline.

کیش (قورسای) تریله: وا داده‌نریت که شوینی به‌یه‌که گه‌یانندی هێله‌کانی تغیش‌ت چوارچنوه بیت به‌رو ناوه‌وه‌ی هێلی ناوه‌راستی تریله.

/Kesh (Qursayi) Trela: Wa dadanret ka shweni bayek gayandini helakani tanisht chwarchewa bet baraw nawaway heli nawarasti trela/

-Gusset: A plate or bracket for strengthening an angle in framework. Usually a diamond shaped or triangular insert in its seam to provide expansion or reinforcement.

گۆنیا یان گۆشه‌ی راگرتن: پارچه پلنتیکه یان کهوانیکه بو به‌هیزکردنی گۆشه‌ی چوارچنوه به‌کار دیت. له زۆربه‌ی کاتدا شیوه‌ی وه‌که ئه‌لماس یان سینگۆشه‌یه که له‌ناو درزه‌که‌ی ده‌خریت بو مه‌به‌ستی فراوانبوون یان به‌هیزکردنی گۆشه‌ی چوارچنوه.

/Gonya yan Goshay Ragrtin: Parcha pletaka yan kawaneka bo bahezkiirdini goshay chwarchewa bakardet. La zorbay katda sheway wak almas yan segoshaya ka lanaw drzakay daxret bo mabasti frawanbun yan bahezkiirdini goshay chwarchewa/

-Hand Winches: A device, operated by hand, with one or more drums on which to coil a rope, cable, or chain for hauling or hoisting.

خلوکه: ئامیریکی ده‌ستیه که پیکهاتوه له یه‌که یان چه‌ند پارچه پلنتی باز نه‌یی، ده‌کریت له‌سه‌ری په‌ت، کئیل، یان زنجیر هه‌لبکریته‌وه بو مه‌به‌ستی راکێشان یان به‌رزکردنه‌وه‌ی شتیک.

/Xiloka: Amereki dastiya ka pekhatuwa la yek yan chand parcha pleteki baznayi, dakret lasary pat, kebil, yan zinjir halbikretawa bo mabasti rakeshan yan barzkirdinaway shtek/

-Head Lights: Lights used to provide general illumination ahead of a motor vehicle.

لايتهکانی سەرەوه: ئەو لایتانهن بۆ دابینکردنی ڕووناکی گشتی بەکار دەهێنرێن بە مەبەستی ڕووناکردنەوهی پیش ئۆتۆمبیل.

/Laytakani Sarawa: Aw laytanan bo dabinkirdini runaki gshti bakardahendren ba mabasti runakirdinaway pesh otombel/

Thus, the findings show that all translation techniques, except for adaptation technique, have been used to translate the manual of the foreign company from English language into the Kurdish language. In addition, the researchers have found out that most translations of terminological terms and translation texts are not meaningful, except for some translations in which transposition translation technique has been applied. Therefore, the researchers have taken efforts to give suggested translations by using dictionaries and searching pictures of the items and consulting with professional automotive technicians.

Hence, results are consistent with what Byrne (2014) and Gouadec (2007) state about the specialized text, which requires knowledge of the field it conveys. Also, our research results confirm what Postolea (2016) has highlighted that translators' understanding of terminological terms in specialized texts and translators' understanding of technical texts. Also, Postolea (2016) states that translators have to be certain about their translation texts which they need to reflect the meaning in the source text approximately.

5. Conclusions

Our work has led us to conclude that:

As stated in the introduction, our research aim was to investigate what translation techniques employed by the translator in translating an English scientific text, manual of a foreign company (heavy equipment trailer manufacturing), which has been translated into Kurdish language (target

text). Also, it aimed to determine whether the translation of scientific manual and terminological terms and text is meaningful.

Understanding specialized texts and terminological terms is quite important for the process of translation. Translation is highly tight to the culture of the source language. However, there are some translation techniques that translators have to keep in mind to achieve translation texts that resemble approximate meanings of the source text.

Excepting adaptation translation technique, other translation techniques such as borrowing, calque, transposition, modulation, and equivalence have been applied to translate the manual from English language into the Kurdish language. Meanwhile, several translated texts and terminological terms are meaningless. It implies that such kind of texts requires good understanding and knowledge of the field. Nevertheless, some translations are meaningful in which transposition translation technique has been employed.

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