

قرارات وتوصيات ندوة « توحيد تعريب المصطلح الطبي »

المعقد (المتكون من أكثر من كلمتين) حتى لو كان المصطلح الأعجمي مركبا أو معقداً، وذلك لتسهيل الاشتقاق من المصطلح العربي الموضوع.

6 - التوسع في وضع المصطلح الطبي باستخدام الصيغ الاشتقاقية الممكنة وعدم الاقتصار على الصيغ الشائعة الآن.

7 - التوسع في استخدام المجاز في وضع المصطلح الطبي توفيراً للدقة والخصوصية في المصطلح الطبي.

8 - يحسن استعمال المصطلحات الطبية الواردة في المصادر الطبية الحديثة، وفي مصادر التراث الطبي واللغوي العربي عامة كلما أمكن ذلك، إلا إذا كان المصطلح التراثي قد فقد دقته العلمية.

9 - يجوز ترجمة السوابق واللواحق الأعجمية بأكثر من ترجمة عربية واحدة بحسب المعاني التي تؤديها، على أن يتفق على معانيها وطرق ترجمتها اتفاقاً مسبقاً طلباً لتوحيد المناهج وتجنباً للاضطراب، مع الاحتفاظ بالمعنى العلمي الدقيق.

10 - تخضع المعربات للذوق العربي وقواعد اللغة العربية حتى تصبح معربة لا دخيلة، ومن ذلك تجنب التقاء الساكنين، والمصطلحات المطولة.

11 - يكتب اسم العلم الأعجمي بالصورة التي يكتب بها في لغته الأصلية، مع إضافة الاسم مكتوباً بالحروف اللاتينية، وذكر تاريخ ولادته ووفاته إن أمكن.

ب - التوصيات :

يوصي المشاركون في الندوة بما يلي :

بدعوة من اتحاد المجامع اللغوية العربية انعقدت بيت الحكمة - قرطاج - بتونس من 3 إلى 5 ماي 1992 ندوة حول موضوع «توحيد تعريب المصطلح الطبي» شارك فيها العديد من الأساتذة والمهتمين بالموضوع.

قد صدرت عن الندوة عدة قرارات وتوصيات جاءت كالتالي :

أ - القرارات :

1 - اتباع الطرق المعروفة في وضع المصطلح من ترجمة وتعريب ونحت على أن تكون الترجمة الطريقة المثلى. ويكون التعريب الطريقة الثانية عندما تقتضي الضرورة ذلك (مثل تعريب المركبات الكيماوية). أما النحت فلا يلجأ إليه إلا عند الضرورة القصوى.

2 - تجنب الاشتراك الدلالي، فلا يشترك مصطلح عربي واحد في ترجمة أكثر من مصطلح أعجمي واحد.

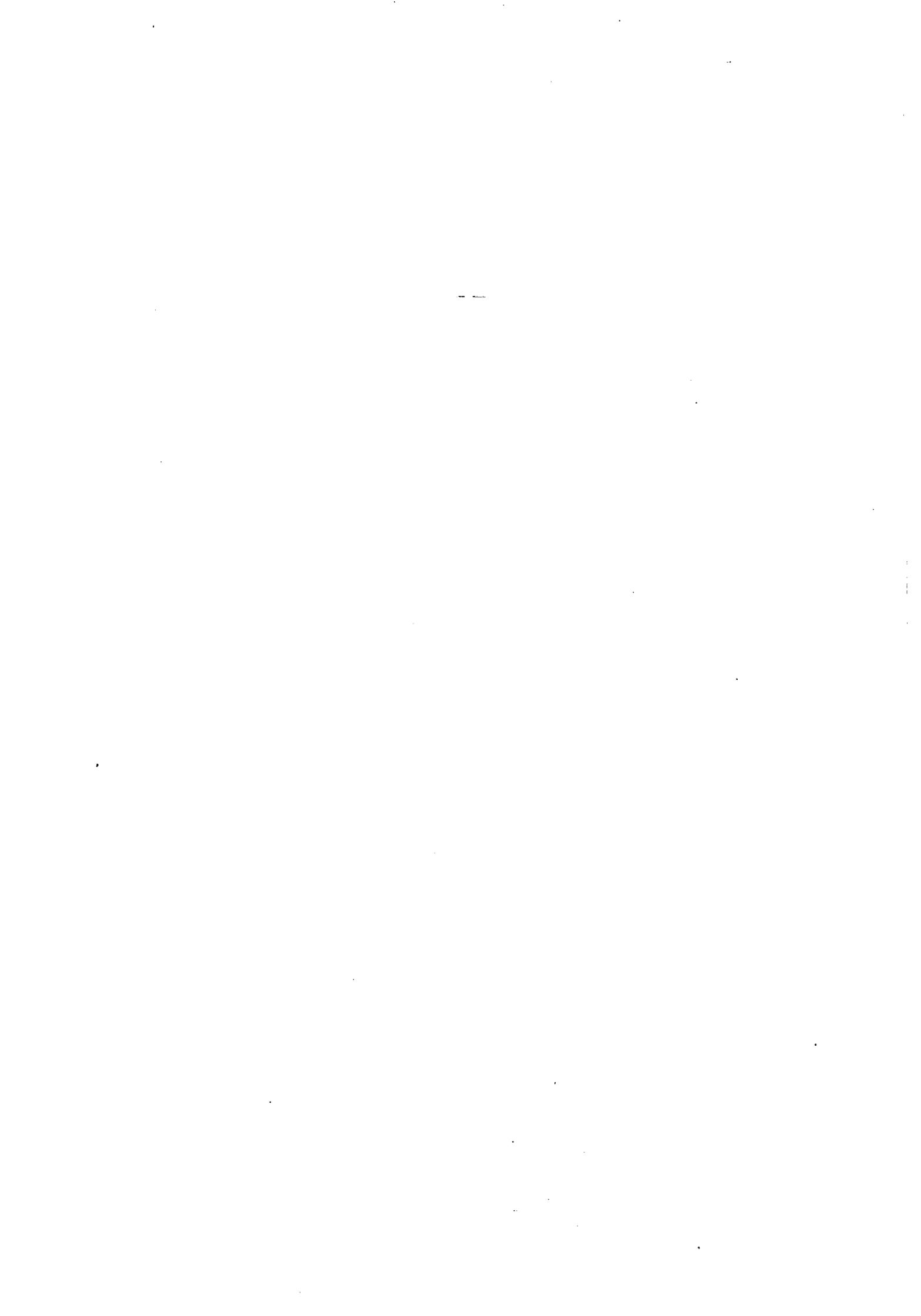
3 - تجنب الترادف الدلالي، فلا يوضع أكثر من مصطلح عربي واحد لترجمة المصطلح الأعجمي إلا إذا كان المصطلح الأعجمي له أكثر من دلالة واحدة، فعندئذ يوضع مصطلح عربي واحد لكل دلالة مع بيان المبحث الذي ينتمي إليه أمام المصطلح بين قوسين.

4 - ضرورة إكساب المصطلح العربي الدقة والخصوصية العلميتين، وذلك بتجنب المصطلحات المبتذلة التي أفقدها الشيوخ دقتها العلمية.

5 - يفضل في الترجمة المصطلح البسيط (لفظ واحد) على اللفظ المركب (المتكون من لفظين) أو

- 1 - ضرورة أن يكون المعجم ثلاثي اللغة بالعربية والفرنسية والانجليزية.
- 2 - ترتب مداخل المعجم الأصلية (في المتن) حسب حروف الهجاء الأجنبية، مع إضافة مسردين أحدهما للمصطلحات العربية وثانيهما للغة الأجنبية الثانية.
- 3 - يراعى ذكر صيغة الجمع للمصطلح العربي.
- 4 - يلتزم بضبط المصطلحات العربية بالشكل.
- 5 - تذكر تفاصيل المنهجية المعتمدة في وضع المعجم، في مقدمته.
- 6 - يلتزم بوضع تعريف علمي دقيق وواضح لكل مصطلح عربي في المعجم.
- 7 - يحسن ذكر مصادر بعض المصطلحات التي يرى واضعوا المعجم أنها تحتاج إلى تحقيق ومراجعة.
- 8 - استخدام الحاسوب لمسح كل ما صدر من مصطلحات طبية في العصر الحديث تمهيدا لتوحيد المصطلح باختيار الأصلح ولتكوين معجم موسوعي شامل، يعتمد مرجعا أساسيا لكل العاملين في حقل التعريب.
- 9 - وضع معجم وجيز وآخر وسيط في المصطلحات الطبيّة لتلبية حاجات دارسي الطب.
- 10 - يوضع معجم لكل مبحث أو فرع من مباحث الاختصاصيات الطبية وفروعها.
- 11 - إيصال هذه القرارات والتوصيات إلى جميع الجامعات العربية والهيئات والمؤسسات القائمة على تعريب الطب في البلاد العربية عامة.
- 12 - استمرار المراسلات والاتصالات بين الهيئات المعنية بتوحيد التعريب واتحاد الجامعات تمهيدا لعقد اجتماعات دورية وتيسيرا لعمل تلك الاجتماعات.





NOTES

- (1) Ahmad Nu'man, *Madkhal ila wahdat al luga wa wahdat al Ummah*, Chapter I, published in *Asharq Al-Awsat*, n° 4256, Tuesday, 24 July 1990.
- (2) Randolph Quirk, *Style and communication in the English language*, Edward Arnold, 1982.
- (3) Pierre Burney, *Les langues internationales*, collection « Que sais-je », Presse Universitaire de France, 1966.
- (4) *Ibid.*
« A universal language easy to learn, to pronounce and to write and, mainly, which help in sound judgement and makes it almost impossible to make mistakes as things would be clearly stated ».
- (5) For example : Adriana, interlingua, mundolingue, orba, panskrit, perfect, simplo, viva, expresso, etc.
- (6) V.I.A. Richards, *Basic English and its uses*, New York, V.W. Notron and Co, 1943 and *Basic English*, H.W. Wilson Co, New York, 1944.
- (7) *Language International*, vol. 2, issue 1 (1990).
- (8) Many languages and backgrounds will exist in a Unified Europe. In view of the importance of translation, a Directorate-General for Translation Services has been created in the Commission of the European Communities with nearly 1,200 linguists and 550 supporting staff.
La Maison de l'Europe (House of Europe) in Cluny (France) is supposed to play an important linguistic role. 14 languages are planned to be thought with advanced audio-visual methods.
- (9) « L'anglais n'est-il pas un véritable 'métis' ? », Pierre Burney, *op. cit.*
- (10) Randolph Quirk, *op. cit.*
- (11) *Ibid.*
- (12) *Ibid.*
- (13) *Ibid.*
- (14) *Ibid.*
- (15) Albert H. Mackwart, *American English*, Oxford University Press, 1980.
- (16) Simon Potter, *Our language*, Penguin Books, 1976.
- (17) *Ibid.*
- (18) *Ibid.*
- (19) *The Sunday Telegraph*, 16 December 1967.
- (20) To the extend that « parentheses were placed not only around words but also around parts of words » plus « the frequent use of suffix-'ality', which is tacked on to many words, usually adjectives but sometimes nouns, such as postcoloniality, positionality, ideality, internationality, temporality, globality, marginality, circumstantiality, potentiality, institutionality, paradoxicality, conditionality and traditionality. For more details see Richard Bernstein, (Post modern Lit Crit Positionality, Herald Tribune, 30 July 1990.
- (21) Message of Mr. Léopold Sédar SENGHOR, ex-President of Senegal, to the International Colloquium on French in International Organizations, Paris, 29 June - 1 July 1989.
- (22) A Working Group has been established for the follow-up of the Colloquium and is meeting regularly. For more information on the French language see, for example, Albert Salon, *Situation de la langue française par pays*, in *Une Langue : Le Français aujourd'hui dans le monde*, Marc Blancpain (éd.) Hachette, 1976. *Haut Conseil de la Francophonie, Etat de la Francophonie dans le Monde*, La Documentation Française, Paris, 1989 and Stélio Farandjis, *Francophonie et humanisme*, Editions Tougui, Paris, 1989.
- (23) Michel Amyot, *Langue de publication des chercheurs québécois, le français selon les données de l'Institute for Scientific Information, 1974-1980 in Bulletin de l'afcas*, Hivers 1982, vol. 3, n° 3.
- (24) *Ibid.*
- (25) New English terms are used in French. For example, the *Cahier de termes nouveaux*, containing new terms, which is published by the *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Institut de la Langue Française* and *Centre de Terminologie et de Néologie*, includes a number of those terms.
- (26) Some eminent poets, such as Abu Alâ al Maarri, in his *Al Fusul wal gaiat*, have in fact tried but their work is clearly a parody.
- (27) For more information, see for example, Bernard Coorie, *Major World's Languages*, Croom Helm, London, 1987.
- (28) Pierre Burney, *op. cit.*
« Classical Arabic is still a scholarly and literary language... This underlines linguistic unity of the Arab Block and favours the rapprochement between the Arab intelligentsia ».
- (29) Randolph Quirk, *op. cit.*
- (30) *Ibid.*
- (31) Robert Burchfield, *The English Language*, Oxford University Press, 1985.
- (32) Mehdi Elmandjra, *Fusion of Science and Culture, Key to the 21st century, FUTURES*, April 1990.
- (33) *Ibid.*
- (34) *Ibid.*
- (35) Pierre Burney, *op. cit.*
- (36) Abu Otman Al Jahiz, *Kitab al Hayawan* (the book of animals).
- (37) Marie-Josée Jastrab de Saint-Robert, *Le rapport langue-culture dans les organisations internationales : pour une sociologie des organisations internationales*, sixième conférence annuelle du Centre de recherche et de documentation sur les problèmes linguistiques mondiaux (CROPLM), New York, 11 décembre 1978.
- (38) *Ibid.*

As for the Spanish language, « Not only do the Spanish-speaking republics across the Atlantic have academies matching that of Spain, but in the face of the natural tendency towards some separate linguistic development in the different countries (sometimes encouraged and exploited for nationalistic ends), all these academies have joined forces in a federation. This has been in operation since 1951 »⁽²⁹⁾ and « the model and standard are seen as remaining firmly in the historical mother country »⁽³⁰⁾.

It may be objected that Spanish is not so standardized, that its dialects are numerous and that certain forces tend to split Spanish into a family of many languages instead of a single one⁽³¹⁾.

Chinese needs a unique linguistic referential authority, for better standardization.

Last but not least, the Russian language has the standardization advantage of a single centralizing linguistic authority.

In conclusion, UN languages, with English at a lesser extent, suffer from common problems at translational level: terminology standardization, neology, subject and translation specialization, etc. However, each language has specific problems attributable to its peculiar situation, as indicated above.

Plurilingualism and translation

Multiplicity of languages and cultures is undoubtedly a source of mutual enrichment in the United Nations. This amalgam will have a special significance in the XXth century, which « will call for more socioculturally determined paradigm which can no longer live under the illusion of the 'universality' and 'neutrality' of science and technology »⁽³²⁾. Also, « the problem of diversity which biological and ecological models are currently emphasizing is equally important at the cultural level⁽³³⁾.

The world is progressing towards a necessary « cultural peace » for the « expansion of the mind and of the heart ; of knowledge and love ; and of humility, modesty and humour which help prevent us from taking ourselves so seriously as to forget what our purpose is on this planet »⁽³⁴⁾.

One of the means to attain such a cultural peace is to teach children two or three or more languages at an early age, preferably between 6 and 7 years⁽³⁵⁾. But this

has proven to be costly and necessitates a huge number of housemaids and teachers. This kind of teaching, if well-utilized, is not expected to have a negative impact on the mother tongue. Children of diplomats and international civil servants have normally the opportunity to undergo such experience, sometimes at the expense of their own language. They speak fluently three languages at least.

However, when two languages are brought together, one of them prevails over the other⁽³⁶⁾. This is not a real problem as far as a broad-minded cultural perception is there.

The output of such a scheme would be a good reservoir for future states-men with international profile and for future translators and interpreters, better equipped in the linguistic field and capable of rendering the meaning in different languages and subjects, and in a better position to trans-gress linguistic obstacles.

It is recognized that most of the disputes submitted to the United Nations are due to misinterpretation in view of the diversity of cultures and ideologies⁽³⁷⁾, which can never be accommodated by a single homogenous language.

It is also of interest to undertake a sociological study of language-culture relation in the UN system⁽³⁸⁾ for a better world comprehension and to improve the international communication endeavour.

Conclusion

Promoting translation and simultaneous interpretation may be the solution, as the one-language dream may be beyond our reach for the time-being, and may remain as such for a very long time to come and may be for eternity. It may even not be necessary, as men would be deprived of the richness of diversity.

As communication (of the meaning) is the very essence of international multilingual gatherings, it is necessary to determine ways of improving the understanding process through translation, mainly through the standardization of terms and concepts especially as regards neologisms.

Interaction between the UN experience and emerging translation theories would be greatly beneficial for a systematic approach to translation activity as translators are doomed to play a paramount role in the world of tomorrow in view of linguistic intricacies.

This kind of English deserves special attention as it is the language of the great majority of UN documentation. The same language is used by non-native translators and interpreters, when English is a target-language in their linguistic combination. Usually translation and interpretation from Arabic is seldom undertaken by non-Arabs. This is a contravention to the UN rule stipulating that a translation or interpretation is normally done in the mother tongue.

Editing is of extreme importance and should be promoted in order to facilitate translators' work, in view of the required daily productivity level, and as most of the documents are originally in English.

A certain beneficial elitism is evident, in the case of the French language, because of the well-structured and rigid educational system and the unabated battle waged by conservatives cherishing the language. While this may not encourage the dissemination of the language, non-French speakers generally master the French language as it is obvious in some African countries with particular reference to North Africa. Also, the French language still conserves the clarity of expression and rigour of logic which are the traits of Latin and Greek⁽²¹⁾. French and German use may be enhanced in a united Europe.

Many efforts are being made to boost the French language at the international level, i.e. the International colloquium on French in the International Organizations, Paris, 29 June - 1 July 1987⁽²²⁾, and many institutions have been established, such as the Haut Conseil de la *Francophonie* which is placed under direct supervision of the French President.

Francophony has taken a new turn after the « sommet de la Francophonie » (Summit of French-speaking countries, mainly from Africa) held lately in Dakar, which decided to encourage plurilingualism and to develop African languages. The new concept is based on « partnership, solidarity and pluralism ». It has a new cultural dimension which is not merely French-speaking and encompasses cooperation and inter-cultural links. Francophony is supposed to be a communication gateway in an overall context and an outlet to the outside world for French-speaking countries.

However, « le français ne serait donc plus la première langue de publication des chercheurs français »⁽²³⁾ and the use of French in scientific publications has therefore declined in the period 1974-1980, from 69.6% to 48.6%⁽²⁴⁾.

French is actually suffering from the lack of updated scientific terminology⁽²⁵⁾. French scientists are not duly recognized, even in France, unless quoted in English in an authoritative American scientific publication.

Arabic has been safeguarded by the Quran, which is considered to be first of all a linguistic miracle surpassing the Arab verbal ability. The Arabs, known for their predilection for rhetorical feats and poetical inclinations, have never been able to match it⁽²⁶⁾.

It is a well-structured language, with a well-elaborated grammar⁽²⁷⁾. However, it has been marred by the fact that the text has served as a pivot for the Arab thought, for historical reasons, mainly to interpret the Quran and Hadith (sayings of the Prophet Mohammed). The musicality of the language, which is an asset, has made the text an end *per se*. It has become a hindrance, aggravated by the synonymical confusion generated by the decadence of the Arab Empire. However, this situation has now been redressed to a great extent. But Arabic is still suffering from the lack of terminological coordination in the scientific field, particularly as regards neologisms.

In general, the potential of Arabic is neither fully nor properly utilized. Even Arab figures, which are universally accepted and used, are still resisted for unknown reasons by some Arabs, using not-to-convincing so-called Indian figures, which may lead to errors, as zero is a simple dot ! A zero is therefore written in full letters to avoid mistakes in statistical and other tables.

Arabic in the United Nations has proven to be an effective communication tool, thanks to highly qualified translators, and documents are published in Arabic in different spheres of knowledge, even in extremely complex subjects of highly technical character.

Also, the Arabic language is enduring an imbalanced bilingualism and the imperatives of science and education arabization, which pose certain problems. Sciences are gradually arabized in the Maghreb countries, while the Syrian experience is pioneering in this regard. A good solution would be to introduce translation courses and bilingual or multilingual scientific terminology at the secondary and university levels, and to provide adequate reference material in Arabic and competent teachers. This would open up new horizons, while preserving the national language.

Anyway, « L'arabe classique est resté partout la langue savante et littéraire... Cela souligne l'unité linguistique du bloc arabe et favorise le rapprochement des élites »⁽²⁸⁾.

However, even if by a miracle all people on earth start at a certain time using a common language, their unavoidable diversity, cultural and other, will inevitably diversify and that language will ramify into a legion of sub-languages, as realities and needs differ from a place to another. Difference is inescapable. But within a controlled babelism, understanding is possible with an insight into other cultures and knowledge of other languages and the existence of competent translators and interpreters⁽⁸⁾ who serve as a link.

The United Nations is a case in point where six official languages coexist and where translation and interpretation are playing a key role in inter-communication.

While these languages contribute to international understanding, through translation, which plays a fundamental role in linguistic interaction and knowledge transfer, they embody specific features which may obstruct the conveying of the message.

The United Nations : a controlled babelism

What are those peculiar problems ? The United Nations Organization is a cultural cross-road and a forum where people of different races, colours and cultures meet, discuss, concert and try to understand each others and to cooperate in the political and scientific realm. The six official languages, i.e. Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, represent specific cultural groups.

Classical English is undeniably ranking among the world's majore languages at the top of the ladder.

However, modern English is a linguistic mixture⁽⁹⁾ with a high adaptation possibility. It is characterized by the absence of an authoritative grammar based on spoken and written British English since 1945. It has been reduced to a few rules to render it more easy. Revolutionary new methods of sparsing have swept into prominence in the last twenty years or so⁽¹⁰⁾.

Also, « the divergence between one country's English and another's is seen to be in danger of growing much more seriously wide »⁽¹¹⁾ and « yet the facts are unquestionably dawnting »⁽¹²⁾.

Distinctive types of English have emerged because of the dispersal of that language in the West Indies, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and elsewhere and « with relatively minor exceptions these versions of English have become distinctive without any major feedback to the mother country... »⁽¹³⁾. The English language may be

roughly divided into four categories : British, American, English of previous colonial territories and international English.

Moreover, a « nuclear English that would constitute a nuclear medium for international use »⁽¹⁴⁾ has been contemplated by Randolf Quirk. That kind of English would be easier to learn than natural English and expressive with the possibility of extension. Also « the future possibility of further separation than now exists between varieties of English – at least the well-known British and American varieties – seems even greater than in the past. Ability to 'speak English' will less and less guarantee perfect communication with others who use the same language, even fluently »⁽¹⁵⁾.

A British Academy was established in the year 1902, but it « has never attempted to give authoritative advice on any linguistic questions ». Also, the Philological Society was reorganized in 1842 but « does not lay claim to any authoritative or any supervisory powers »⁽¹⁶⁾. The English Association, created to uphold the standard of English writing and speech, « never seek or hold any kind of literary or linguistic authority », as « usage is hailed as the criterion in theory »⁽¹⁷⁾.

Generally speaking, « there tends to be a note of superior scorn in Anglo-Saxon attitude to national academies, though the achievement of such institutions as the *Académie Française* and the *Academia Española* are far greater that we generally recognize »⁽¹⁸⁾.

This has led to a certain discord in the assessment of text quality, to the extent that for T.S. Eliot the New Testament of the New English Bible (1961) was not even a work of distinguished mediocrity !⁽¹⁹⁾.

The English language is undergoing a rapid metamorphosis⁽²⁰⁾. It is a necessity of modern life dictated by economic and other factors, especially because of the scientific and technological advances in the United States.

International English is the version used by non-native speakers for international communication, in order to reach a large audience.

The emerging international English in the UN System is mainly written by non-native consultants, experts or other staff members and the mentality underlying the text is alien to the English language. The problem raised here is the lack of authority to determine the quality standard for this « special » English, particularly when the message is clearly conveyed, which seems to be the main purpose.