

**Terminological Definition for Translation Purposes:
A Corpus- Based Study Tools in the Service of the Translator**

التعريف المصطلحي لأغراض الترجمة: وسائل المدونات اللغوية في خدمة المترجم

Hafidha BELILA

Université Alger2 – Institut de traduction,

Laboratoire Traduction et Didactique des Langues – TRADIL

Université de Montréal, Québec, (Canada), hafida.belila@univ-alger2.dz

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Abstract:

Our research analyzes the various types of definitions and their formulation methods. To achieve this objective, we analyze a series of definition patterns in the Legal Terms Dictionary. Our study examines the characteristics of terminological definition, its formulation principles, and fundamental models. Practitioners of terminological writing should create a well-structured methodology for composing definitions, which is emphasized in this article. In the methodology of translating terminological definitions, we utilized a combination of textual analysis and Corpus- Based Study tools to analyze source language term texts and obtain a comprehensive understanding of their various meanings. In order to achieve this goal, we have used "Sketch Engine" software, a reliable translation tool that facilitates the creation of specialized dictionaries and databases. By utilizing this tool, we are able to provide accurate and reliable term translations, thereby significantly enhancing the quality of translation and ensuring accuracy in various fields.

Keywords: Terminological Definition; Legal Terms Dictionary; Definition Methodology; Corpus- Based Study; Database.

ملخص:

تتناول هذه الدراسة أنواع التعريف ومنهجية صياغته، ثم ترجمته من الفرنسية إلى العربية في معجم المصطلحات القانونية من خلال وصف وتحليل عينة نماذج تعريفية في المعجم. تركز هذه الورقة البحثية على ماهية التعريف المصطلحي وأسس صياغته وأنماطه الأساسية. كما تستعين في منهجية ترجمة التعريف المصطلحي بالدراسات النصية ونظرية المعنى من أجل تحليل النصوص الخاصة بالمصطلح في اللغة المصدر وفهم معانيها المختلفة. نعتد من خلال هذه الدراسة على وسائل التكنولوجيا الحديثة "Sketch Engine" والذي يعد أداة مساعدة فعالة في عملية الترجمة وإنشاء قواعد البيانات والمعاجم المتخصصة. تسمح الاستفادة من هذه الأداة بتوفير ترجمة دقيقة وموثوقة للمصطلحات، ومنه تحسين جودة الترجمة وتوفير الترجمة الدقيقة في المجالات المختلفة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التعريف المصطلحي؛ معجم المصطلحات القانونية؛ منهجية التعريف؛ الدراسات النصية؛ قاعدة البيانات.

1. Introduction

Translation has been a significant form of communication, serving as a gateway to other worlds. It reflects a society's technological and cultural progress. Recent technological and economic changes have profoundly transformed our social structures. The significance of communication and information sharing has made the concept of community pivotal. Thus, standardization and terminology hold even greater importance.

Terminology has undergone a significant linguistic transformation in recent years. Presently, the focus is on the usage of terms within discourse rather than their denotative meanings. Consequently, translating technical terms involves the transfer of concepts and terminology into the target language with precision and comprehensiveness to ensure their effective communication among speakers and specialists.

However, the process of transferring necessitates familiarity with usage, environment, and user requirements. Considering the significance of comprehending the recipient's requirements and the target language's needs, alongside the objective of the definition translation process, it leads us to inquire: What comprises the foundation of a definition? If the objective of creating specialized dictionaries is to boost the linguistic standing in a community, what standards could be helpful in identifying or translating terms? In Algeria, the government has implemented a policy of Arabicization post-independence, which includes the translation of legal documents directed towards administrative or judicial authorities. Consequently, specialized dictionaries that translate technical terms from French to Arabic have been published. These resources assist translators in clarifying and interpreting specialized concepts encountered during the terminological research phase. Are specialized terms utilized within a formal framework to ensure their dissemination and standardization among translators? Is it possible to transfer all concepts from the source language? Are there equivalent terms established? If so, what translation strategies are being employed? On the other hand, if the process of terminology development involves defining, elucidating, and interpreting concepts, what is the method for defining them? Are specific equivalents readily accessible?

The purpose of this study is to elucidate the methodology employed in translating and establishing legal terminological definition and the use of objective equivalents in the field. To attain this aim and generate credible outcomes, we will undertake a critical, descriptive analysis of a selection of legal terms taken from Muhammad al-Taher Yaqoubi's *French-Arabic Dictionary of Legal Terms*. However, it is necessary to elucidate certain pertinent theoretical concepts that will aid in analyzing the examples and achieving concrete outcomes.

2. The Semiotic Triad in Terminology

The triad in terminology consists of three primary elements: concept, object, and designation. This framework is derived from the Wüsterian triangle of concept-term-object, which serves as a foundation for the communicative theory of terminology (Cabr  2003). A term comprises a linguistic component, referred to as a designation, and a conceptual component, which involves the conceptualization of thought, commonly termed a concept. " Un objet est structur  en propri t s ; un concept en caract res ; un signifi  en s mes " (Depecker, 2002, p.54). Moreover, in terminology, an object is a tangible entity that can be manipulated. It possesses intrinsic and extrinsic properties. Additionally, technical terms will be explained upon their first use. Intrinsic properties refer to an object's composition, constituent elements, and function. Extrinsic properties, conversely, arise from our voluntary assimilation, like an object's price or marketing strategy. (ISO 1087: 2019)

On the basis of its constituent elements, terminology can be defined as the scientific study of technical vocabulary. Its aim is to examine and analyze the definition or designation of concepts within various fields of human activity. Terminology studies, systematically, terms within their context to categorize them and enhance their usage. It can be defined as a collection of terms that designate a distinct field of expertise, as it is an autonomous field whose fundamental principle is based on the concept. According to Depecker (2002, p.32), « l'id e de la terminologie comme objet scientifique repose sur un postulat : l'unit  sur laquelle on travaille en terminologie, c'est le concept. Cette simple d claration r volutionne la d marche. »

Terminology involves the definition, coordination, and classification of terms in dictionaries and databases, making it the practical aspect of lexicography. However, it is important to differentiate between terminological and lexical definitions before delving into the methodology used for creating terminological definitions.

3. The Terminological Definition

The definition serves as an identification card for a term in a terminological set that belongs to a particular field. It is a product of specialized lexicon experts and acts as a connection between a term's name and its conceptual meaning.

The purpose of a definition, whether in terminology or vocabulary, is to clarify a specific meaning. However, the process of defining terms in terminology differs from that in lexicography due to differing motivations, subjects, and methods utilized in creating dictionaries.

3.1. The Difference between Terminological and Lexicographical Definitions

It is evident that terminology involves the examination of the correlation between scientific concepts and their corresponding linguistic terms. Furthermore, the

advancement of information technology has significantly enhanced the growth and effectiveness of terminology. As a result, terminology repositories have been developed to store, document, search, and retrieve terms in both monolingual and bilingual lexicons. Thus, terminology shares common features with lexicography, such as developing a linguistic project, selecting a corpus, examining texts by identifying terms and units of meaning, compiling nomenclatures, devising a definition and a list of synonyms, and other shared aspects. Despite these similarities, terminology distinguishes itself from lexicology with regard to its object, objectives, and methodology. As noted by Duduc (1997, p. 93), lexicography pertains to general language vocabulary, while terminology refers to scientific and technical vocabulary.

In addition, Sager (1990) suggests that terminology comprises a range of activities involving the collection, description, processing, and representation of terms. Terminological theory aims to address the issues arising from this practice. Unlike lexicography, terminology distinguishes itself by its unique approach to defining terms. Whereas terminology aims to describe concepts in relation to other concepts in a particular field of study, lexicography aims to define one or more meanings for units of meaning. De Bessé (1990: 253) asserts that: “Ce qui permet le mieux de distinguer la lexicographie de la terminologie, c’est sans doute la différence de démarche. L’optique de la terminologie ... onomasiologique, allant du concept au signe. Le point de vue de la lexicographie est quant à lui sémasiologique.”

Definition in terminology takes a non-verbal or “onomasiological” approach, starting from the concept and moving towards the term. Conversely, lexicographic definition begins with the form and moves towards the “semasiological” concept. To distinguish between these two types of definition, a broader perspective on terminological definition and formulation is necessary.

During our literature search on types of definitions, we have observed that some types have arisen based on the author's goals. Blanchon (1997) details three main methods for understanding definition types:

The first: linguistic, encyclopedic and terminological definitions:

The second: related to the logical content of the terminological definition, and we distinguish: comprehension definition , extension definition, general or partial definition.

The third: related to the structure of the definition: synonymic, paraphrastic, metalinguistic, analytical.

Two additional typologies have been identified in past research:

The first typology differentiates between word definitions and object definitions depending on the nature of the identifier, i.e., the nature of the definite article.

The second typology categorizes definitions according to their role and distinguishes between descriptive, prescriptive, and creative concepts.

What is noticeable is that these categories, including their dimensions, were not focused on “the function,” although comprehending definition is a key aspect, in spite

of its intricacies. Despite the various definitions proposed by linguists, lexicographers, or terminologists, it is challenging to rely on them alone to create a complete and coherent theory of definition that considers various contexts and to comprehend the features and characteristics of definition functions in terminology.

A definition may be formulated by various criteria, such as form or function, or a combination of both. Generally, regardless of the method used to define these types, we base the model analysis below on the types provided in ISO 1087 (2019) on terminological work and the science of terminology, which can be represented as follows:

1. Definition by intention: Conveys a concept's intention by indicating its immediate generic concept and distinctive feature(s).

2. Definition by extension: Lists all of a parent concept's subordinate concepts according to a subdivision criterion..

3. Generic definition: Definition by comprehension that consists of an including that corresponds to a near or distant gender.

4. Partitive definition: based on a partitive relation and establishes a relation between a part and a whole or a whole and a part.

The semantic features used in each category are based on stereotypical characteristics, which are qualitative associations. These associations facilitate the examination of concepts and may result in the modification of a definition or a variation when expressing a term in the target language during translation, as exemplified in our corpus samples.

3.2. Elements of a Terminological Definition

The purpose of comprehending the methodology for developing definitions in two different languages is to establish a procedure that enables the formation of an equivalent term in the targeted language. This can be expressed as follows.

$$A \text{ ----- } B1 \text{ -- ---- } B2$$

A=Term in the source language; B1=Definition in the target language; B2= The equivalent term in the target language.

According to the Office Québécois de la Langue Française (OQLF, 2009), a content analysis of a definition reveals:

- A domain is typically distinct from other elements defined.
- The initial definer: whether it is a true or a false including, may be a gender that is either imminent or remote.
- One or more characteristics that are necessary should also be included.

Determining the specialization area is essential in defining and describing the concept and should be regarded as an integral part of the definition itself. This information is typically mentioned separately from the definition, as shown in the legal

terms dictionary included in the research, which we will explore in the following section.

4. The analysis of the Examples

4.1. Presentation of the Corpus

Dictionary of Legal Terms is a bilingual French-Arabic dictionary that comprises terminology from law and politics, the constitution, economics, finance, statistics, and administration. It was authored by Professor Muhammad T. Yaqoubi, former director of the “Journaux Officiels”. The dictionary contains a preface by its owner, written in both Arabic and French, where he explains the reasons and factors that drove him to create a binary dictionary in this field. He was among the founders of the “Journal Officiel” in Arabic in 1964 and considers it the main source for the Arabicization of the Algerian administration. The author presents the dictionary as a result of thirty years of diligent research and investigation into finding accurate and fitting terminology. The glossary contains French terms and their corresponding Arabic equivalents, encompassing equivalent terms or definitions of the French term in Arabic, and at times including other instances of the term with different expressions or verbal combinations. Then, two lists are presented containing both international and national acronyms. The first list features commonly used international acronyms, while the second outlines the most frequently used national acronyms in Algerian legislation.

Dictionary of Legal Terms is organized alphabetically (A-Z) over 377 pages and is targeted towards law students, translators, judges, and other professionals within the field.. The author compiled and distributed this working tool with the intention of aiding those in the legal profession. It serves as a practical resource for finding accurate legal terminology and promoting consistent usage.

4.2. Reasons for Selection of the Corpus

We have selected this dictionary due to our personal experience working in the official translation office. Furthermore, we believe that it is not only relevant to ourselves, but also to other professionals who may encounter similar situations. In fact, it serves as the primary tool used for terminology research during the translation of legal documents, such as contracts and judgments in French. Thus, the dictionary's objective has been partially attained.

However, sometimes we do not find an Arabic equivalent for the French term, but rather a definition of the terminology that clarifies its underlying concepts. This study aims to analyze and examine the proposed definitions' nature as translators, frequently, assume the role of a terminologist and generate new terms, particularly, when those terms are unavailable in the general or specialized bilingual dictionaries. Therefore, the translator delves deeper into this topic and must formulate an appropriate term in the target language, aided by his comprehension of the term's concept from the

original text's context or his familiarity with the concept due to consulting specialized monolingual dictionaries' definitions.

5. Working Methodology

The market for specialized translation and software web localization services worldwide has seen rapid growth (Esselink, 2000). We believe that the methodology used to analyze the models must adhere to a single and unified standard based on our own perception. To achieve this, we follow a set of steps that aid our understanding of the selected corpus. This enables us to gain an in-depth understanding of a terminological definition and to grasp its subtleties:

1. Identification of the term: first identify the term whose definition is given, making sure to understand the term in the specific context in which it is used.
2. Nature of the definition: examine the type of definition used.
3. Analysis of terms used in the definition: understanding their precise meaning and relationship to the defined term.
5. Comparison with other definitions: If possible, compare the definition given with other definitions of the same term from reliable sources. This will help confirm or qualify your understanding of the term. To do this, we have used the definitions presented by the Centre National de Ressources Textuelles et Lexicales, which are presented in the Tools section below.
6. Contextualization: It is important to consider the specific context of the terminology when using the term in a translation. To this end, we utilized a corpus management tool called Sketch Engine, which enables us to contextualize terms and find authentic examples.

6. Tools

The purpose of examining legal term definitions as part of research is twofold: to identify the definition type and to investigate the specialized context in which it is used in the target language. This also involves exploring the possibility of an equivalent term in Arabic that captures the same concepts as the original language, as well as determining how to apply it within the field.

Professional Arabic translators are, currently, encountering fresh challenges in their translation activities, particularly in the domain of terminology research. They confront the predicament of needing to render terms corresponding to new concepts instantly, without aid from Arabic language academies in the different Arab nations. Due to the multiple applications of translation and automatic language processing, a hopeful field of research is emerging: automatic corpus processing. Corpus analysis and the contrastive study of languages are proving to be of great interest to translators, terminologists, and all those who work with language.

Given the objective of our research, which is to explain the translation method used for legal terms in the corpus, our approach has involved utilizing large, specialized,

and aligned bilingual corpora. This particular approach aims to develop Arabic translation aids to meet terminological needs in the Arabic language. Finding the Arabic equivalent using IT tools requires a corpus-based study. To achieve concrete results in the translation of the definitions in our corpus, we will be employing the following tools.

6.1. The National Center for Textual and Lexical Resources

The CNTRL is a French organization “Centre National des Ressources Textuelles et Lexicales” that provides linguistic data online. Created in 1969 by CNRS, the CNRTL is now affiliated with the University of Nancy and functions as a reference portal for linguistics and lexicography research. It provides free access to superior digital resources. The CNRTL is recognized for its online dictionary, the *Trésor de la Langue Française* informatisé (TLFi), indispensable for linguistic and literary studies. This dictionary provides precise definitions, usage examples, quotations from authors, and etymological and phonetic information for all French words dating from the Middle Ages to the present day.

This tool is crucially linked to research. Therefore, when analyzing the definitions in the Arabic corpus, it is necessary to compare the definition provided for a given term and study the initial definitions of both, including the nature of distinguishing features, such as the type of definition and translation methodology. The answer to the question posed in the introduction is related to the transfer of all inherent concepts from the source language to the definition in the target language.

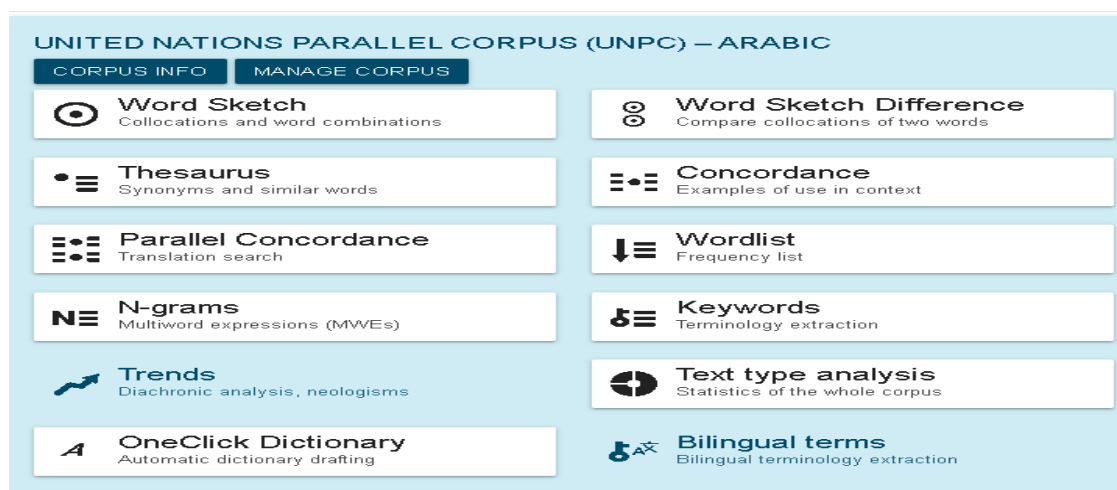
Since terminology heavily relies on the definition of terms, translating them requires a compilation of necessary tools to achieve the desired translation outcome. As a result, specialized translators prioritize the lexicon, while their research mainly centers on discovering the correct equivalents in the target language. We decided to search for a corpus using the term “in real life” to find the Arabic equivalent with Sketch Engine's software, which we will define in the next point.

6.2. Sketch Engine

This is a corpus manager and a text analysis software developed by Lexical Computing Limited since 2003. Its aim is to enable anyone wishing to find authentic examples to search large collections of texts according to complex queries, which will form part of our analysis methodology in this study. It is one of today's leading corpus analysis tools. Its algorithms analyze authentic texts containing billions of words to instantly identify what is typical in the language and what is rare or new usage. Sketch Engine works with more than 90 different languages, including French, English, and Arabic. It offers corpora in general as well as specialized languages, like legal, economic, and journalistic language. It has been utilized by major British and other publishing houses to create dictionaries, like the *Macmillan English Dictionary*, *Le Robert* dictionaries, and Oxford University Press.

Our study and research methodology necessitate using the Arabic and the French corpora of the program to place the term in its specialized domain. The program features an option for performing a contrastive study by displaying the specialized context in Arabic and French simultaneously through parallel concordance. The program provides information about the corpus from which the data is extracted, as depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Sketch Engine Dashboard



7. Sample Analysis:

The product's cover displays a title in Arabic on one side and another in French on the other. At first glance, it may appear to be a dictionary offering Arabic translations of French terms. However, upon closer inspection, it was discovered that the French entries also contain definitions or phrases. This discovery prompted the present study.

As shown in the fundamentals of creating terminological definitions, it is crucial to include the specialized field as a key element. In light of our research corpus, the terms listed in the title primarily pertain to the legal field. Furthermore, we noted that other specialized domains, such as commerce, economics, finance, and statistics, are referenced in both the cover and introduction sections.

However, our research topic primarily offers French term equivalents in the dictionary; yet, we could provide 141 definitions for a single Arabic term in the French entry. Here are some randomly selected examples.

The French term	Page	Definition given in Arabic
Brûlot	76	جريدة تننازل انتقادات عنيفة
Camarilla	83	مجموعة أشخاص تمارس نفوذا معينا على أعمال الحكومة بوسائل غير شرعية
Collocation	105	قرار القاضي الرامي إلى تحديد رتبة وحقوق الدائن عند التوزيع
Emphytéose	185	إيجار طويل الأمد عقار يمكن أن تصل مدته 99 سنة، فينشأ به للمستأجر حق انتفاع عيني على العين المؤجرة
Rédhibitoire	324	موجب برد المبيع لوجود عيب خفي

7.1. Analysis of the Definition of the French Term “Brûlot”

The initial definer, "جريدة," is translated as "Journal" in French. The definition falls under a broad generic concept as an inclusive, supreme genre, making it a categorical definition. Its objective is to classify the concept of the term under the category of "Journal" and specify it through extrinsic characteristics based on its use or the reasons behind its usage in causing controversy.

In the CNTRL, the term "brûlot" is used figuratively to describe “un journal polémique”. The literal sense of the term refers to “un bâtiment chargé de matières inflammables; charbon de bois imparfait; eau-de-vie; pipe”. It is worth noting that the initial definer is the same for both definitions. However, in Arabic, a complete verbal sentence was utilized to describe it, unlike in French, where a single adjective is used to characterize its attributes. As our objective in this study was to discover an Arabic equivalent capable of embodying the concept, we conducted a search on Sketch Engine for "a parallel concordance" and acquired the subsequent outcome (Figure 2).

Figure 2



We observe that in the specialized bilingual United Nations corpus, the term "هجوم" is employed as a direct equivalent. The use of a single term is justified as we acknowledge that this insult has been used figuratively and the context of this debate is, in fact, described as hostile discourse.

7.2. Analysis of the Definition of the French Term “Camarilla”

The initial definer is the inclusive "مجموعة أشخاص", in French “un groupe de personnes”, a broad category with essential distinguishing characteristics that specify the identity and practice of said individuals. It is, therefore, a generic definition. The phonetics of the term suggests it to be of Spanish origin. A bit of historical research confirms that "camarilla" was borrowed from Spanish, as a diminutive of "camara," meaning "chambre" or "Cabine particulier du roi." In Spain, it refers to a group of relatives of the king, who exercise an occult influence, a meaning closely related to the Arabic definition.

The CNRTL provides a more specific definition as “Entourage d’un souverain exerçant sur celui-ci une influence occulte et souvent néfaste”. It also notes, in this context, "un groupe d’individus agissant sur le pouvoir ou l’autorité par l’intrigue et la

cabale". Our second part aligns more closely with the definition provided by the author of our corpus. The general Arabic definition defines "the means by which these individuals exercise their power, which are described as illegal, while the French definition specifies through "intrigue," translated in Arabic as "عن طريق المؤامرات".

But the question that arises is whether we can use borrowing as a technique to translate from Spanish to French and also to Arabic. If not, is there an Arabic term that encompasses all the aforementioned concepts? Although the source term in our dictionary is a borrowing, we had to search from Spanish since the French search yielded no results. But since we have the option of conducting a parallel concordance among three languages, we have opted to begin with "Spanish" as our base language. The findings demonstrate that we can carry out a concordance across three languages. (Figure 3)

Figure 3

	simple camarilla • 61 0.08 per million tokens • 0.000077%	United Nations Parallel Corpus (UNPC) – Arabic	United Nations Parallel Corpus (UNPC) – French
doc#517	<s> (7) El instrumento de adhesión contiene la siguiente declaración : " El Gobierno de China considera ilegales y nulas la firma y la ratificación del Convenio anteriormente mencionado por la camarilla de Chiang que usurpa el nombre de China " . </s>	<s> 6 (يتضمن ص ك الانضمام البيان التالي : " تعلن الحكومة الصينية عدم شرعية وبطلان التوقيع و التصديق على الاتفاقية المذكورة اعلاه من جانب زمرة تشيانغ التي اغتصبت اسم الصين " . </s>	<s> (6) L ' instrument d ' adhésion renferme la déclaration suivante : " Le Gouvernement chinc considère illégaes et nulles la signature et la ratification de la Convention susmentionnée par clique de Chiang , qui usurpe le nom de la Chin </s>
doc#1339	<s> La persistencia de una camarilla despótica que gobierna Haití representa una prueba rigurosa para nuestra voluntad colectiva , en un momento en que la condición humana en todas sus dimensiones ocupa un lugar prominente en el programa mundial . </s>	<s> ان بقاء الزمرة الحاكمة المستبدة في هايتي يمثل اختبارا صعبا لارادتنا الجماعية , في وقت تحتل في ه حالة الإنسان , ب كل ابعاد ها , مكانا بارزا في جدول الأعمال العالمي . </s>	<s> Le maintien d ' une clique despotique au pouvoir en Haïti met à l ' épreuve notre volonté collective , à un moment où la condition humain dans toutes ses dimensions domine l ' ordre du mondial . </s>
doc#3823	<s> El día 2 de julio de 1993 , después de violar una vez más el acuerdo de cesación del fuego y perturbar el proceso de arreglo político , la camarilla separatista de Abjasia empozó una ofensiva a gran escala en todo el frente . </s>	<s> ف في يوم 2 تموز / يولي ه 3991 , بدأت الطفحة الانفصالية في ابخازيا هجوما واسع النطاق على الجبهة ب اكمل ها , ب عد ان كانت قد انتصت م . حديد اتقاء , ه قف اطلالة , النار , ه عطلت </s>	<s> Le 2 juillet 1993 , ayant une fois de plus viol accord de cessez-le-feu et compromis le proces de règlement politique , la clique séparatiste d ' Abkhazie a entamé une offensive de grande enveraura sur l ' ensemble du front </s>

The highlighted terms are equivalent translations. In Arabic, we use "زمرة" and in French "la clique".

7.3. Analysis of the Definition of the French Term “collocation”

The term's initial definer is "قرار القاضي". In French, it is translated as "la décision du juge ou décision prononcé par le juge." The use of "قرار" regarding the term "collocation" is highly general because it is expressed through a very generic term. The distinctive characters delimited afterwards have made it possible to specify the concepts, and, thus, the person who is responsible for pronouncing the decision in question, as well as its role and content. Therefore, it is a categorical definition.

In CNRTL, the term is found in two specialized languages. In banking, it refers to "Placement de l'argent" with this being an outdated definition as the dictionary notes its period of use in this sense (1798-1835). A second legal definition of the term is "une opération juridique consistant à déterminer le rang et l'importance des droits d'un créancier en concours avec d'autres, dans la répartition des biens saisis sur un débiteur commun ; le rang, l'importance des droits d'un créancier." This definition lacks further

details on the person in charge of "operation juridique," in contrast to the Arabic version that specifies the judge as responsible, creating the impression that the term may appear in a judgment to settle a dispute. Regarding the distinctive characteristics, the following observations were made: "رتبة" expressed as "rang", "حقوق الدائن" expressed as "droits d'un créancier"; "التوزيع" expressed as "répartition". Therefore, it is noteworthy that both definitions contain the concepts of the term. However, further research into the actual context yielded the following: (Figure 4)

Figure 4

<div> <div>simple collocation • 8</div> <div>0.01 per million tokens • 8.3e-7%</div> </div> <div> <div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> <div> <div>align</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> <div>United Nations Parallel Corpus (UNPC) – Arabic</div>	
<div>doc#16204</div> <div><s> 4 février 1989 : " Collocation ", à l'invitation du professeur Dierkens dans le cadre d' un stage de formation à l' intention du personnel infirmier de l' hôpital universitaire de Gand . </s></div>	<div><s> 4 شباط / فبراير 1989 : محاضرة القاها ب صفة زائر ب عنوان ' Collocation ' ترتيب الدائنين ب دعوة من الأستاذ الدكتور ديركنز ف ي اطار دورة تدريبية تنفيذية للمرضين , مستشفى غينت الجامعي . </s></div>
<div>doc#16204</div> <div><s> 31 janvier 1990 : " Collocation ", à l' invitation du professeur Dierkens , Gand . </s></div>	<div><s> 31 كانون الثاني / يناير 1990 : محاضرة القاها ب صفة زائر ب عنوان ' ترتيب الدائنين ' ب دعوة من الأستاذ ديركنز , غينت . </s></div>
<div>doc#16204</div> <div><s> Conférence sur la nouvelle législation concernant la collocation , Neerpelt , 19 mai 1992 . </s></div>	<div><s> محاضرة ب عنوان ' التشريع الجديد المتعلق ب ترتيب الدائنين ' , نيربيلت , 19 ايار / مايو 1992 . </s></div>
<div>doc#117925</div> <div><s> 3) La Suisse , par la décision de ses tribunaux de dire pour droit que la décision à intervenir en Belgique sur la responsabilité contractuelle et extracontractuelle des sociétés SAirGroup et SAirLines à l' égard de l' État belge et des sociétés Zephyr-Fin , S.F.P. et S.F.I. (fusionnées depuis lors pour devenir la SFPI) ne sera pas reconnue en Suisse dans le cadre des procédures de collocation des sociétés SAirGroup et SAirLines , méconnaît la Convention de Lugano et , notamment , ses articles 1 , alinéa 2 , 2 ; 16 (5) , 26 , alinéas 1 et 28 ; </s></div>	<div><s> (3) ان سويسرا , اذ قضت محاكمها ان القرار المتخذ ف ي بلجيكا مستقبلا ب شان المسؤولية التعاقدية و المسؤولية غير التعاقدية ل شركة SAirGroup و شركة SAirLines ازاء الدولة البلجيكية و شركات Zephyr - Fin , S.P. , S.F.I. <s> </s> . F <s> </s> . S و P <s> </s> . F <s> </s> . I (التي اندمجت لاحقا فيما بينها و اصبحت تعرف ب اسم SFPI) ل ن يحظى ب الاعتراف ف ي سويسرا ف ي اطار اجراءات جدولة ديون شركتي SAirGroup و SAirLines , تنتهك اتفاقية لوجانو , و ل ا سيما المواد 1 , الفقرة الثانية , الحكم (2) ; و 16) </s></div>

In the Arabic context, the term collocation is translated as "ترتيب الدائنين", with a reduction in word count for contextual translation purposes.

7.4. Analysis of the Definition of the French Term “Emphytéose”:

The following including "إيجار طويل الأمد لعقار", reduced in French by "bail de longue durée" is the initial definer of the term, characterized, then, by its duration "99 ans" and its effect. "Le locataire pourrait, à travers ce type de bail, jouir de la chose louée." This definition is intentional in that it introduces the general concept that serves as the starting point for understanding, and, then, emphasizes the concept's ultimate meaning.

In the CNRTL dictionary, the following definition is provided, specifying the domain at the outset: "DR. Droit réel, cessible, saisissable, susceptible d'hypothèque, consenti par une personne ayant la capacité d'aliéner, sur un bien foncier, par un contrat spécial appelé bail emphytéotique, en échange d'une redevance annuelle." The term's origin is traced back to legal Latin and the word emphyteusis, denoting "un bail de longue durée permettant de jouir de ses plantations." This definition is closer to the Arabic counterpart. Further research was conducted through Sketch Engine to find an Arabic equivalent that embodies these ideas and uses them in authentic contexts.

Figure 5: illustrates our findings.

<p>simple emphytéose • 11 0.01 per million tokens • 0.0000011%</p>	<p>United Nations Parallel Corpus (UNPC) – Ar</p>
<p>doc#7540 <s> 597 . </s><s> En décembre 1992 , 560 221 hectares au total , constitués principalement de terres auxquelles s ' appliquait la loi No 3844 et la loi No 6657 ont été cédés en emphytéose à 352 798 agriculteurs . </s></p>	<p>79- وضع في إطار الاجار , ب تاريخ كانون الأول / ديسمبر , ما مجموع ه 065 122 هكتارا معظم ها اراض مشمولة ب الجمهوري رقم 4483 و القانون الجمهوري رقم 7566 , و استفاد </s> 253 85 مزارعا . </s></p>
<p>doc#8940 <s> a) La Croatie cédera en emphytéose à la Fédération , pour la durée d ' application du présent Accord , les terrains situés dans le port de Ploče , notamment les docks et les parties du port y attenantes décrits dans l ' annexe au présent Accord (ci-après dénommés " Zone cédée en emphytéose ") . </s></p>	<p>ا) تؤجر كرواتيا ل لاتحاد الفدرالي طوال سريان هذا الاتفاق قطعة الداخلة ضمن ميناء بلوسي , ب ما في ذلك احواض السفن و ميناء المتصلة ب ها و الوارد وصفها في مرفق هذا الاتفاق (</s> .) . المنطقة المؤجرة " . </s></p>
<p>doc#8940 <s> a) La Croatie cédera en emphytéose à la Fédération , pour la durée d ' application du présent Accord , les terrains situés dans le port de Ploče , notamment les docks et les parties du port y attenantes décrits dans l ' annexe au présent Accord (ci-après dénommés " Zone cédée en emphytéose ") . </s></p>	<p>ا) تؤجر كرواتيا ل لاتحاد الفدرالي طوال سريان هذا الاتفاق قطعة الداخلة ضمن ميناء بلوسي , ب ما في ذلك احواض السفن و ميناء المتصلة ب ها و الوارد وصفها في مرفق هذا الاتفاق (</s> .) . المنطقة المؤجرة " . </s></p>
<p>اسهمها في سوق الأوراق المالية و من خلال ابرام عقود التاجير الطويل الأمد ول لإدارة . </s></p>	
<p>doc#30321 <s> Dans d ' autres pays encore , la loi , sans autoriser le transfert du titre de propriété à la société de projet , prévoit certains autres droits réels dont elle précise la nature et la portée (par exemple , emphytéose , droit d ' utilisation , usufruit , etc .) . </s></p>	<p><s> و ثمة قوانين اخرى لا تاذن ب نقل الملكية الى شركة المشروع , و لكنها تنص على ب عض الحقوق العينية الأخرى و تنص ب التفصيل على طبيعة هذه الحقوق و نطاقها) مثل الحيازة الاجارية , و الحق في الاستخدام , و الحق في الانتفاع (. </s></p>
<p>doc#64335 <s> - le programme n° 5 : vise à subventionner des travaux d ' aménagement dans des logements privés détenus à bail ou emphytéose , 1999 ; </s></p>	<p><s> المشروع رقم 5 : اعانة الاشغال التكييفية في منازل خاصة تمت حيازتها ب اجارة او ب اجارة قرار , 1999 ; </s></p>
<p>doc#103505 <s> En vertu du régime actuel de location des terres par exemple , rien n ' empêchait un homme ou une femme d ' acquérir ou d ' exploiter des terres détenues en location et de céder l ' emphytéose comme bon leur semblait . </s></p>	<p><s> و في ظل نظام الحيازة الاجارية الحالي , مثلا , ليس ثمة ما يمنع اي رجل او اية امرأة من حيازة او استغلال اية ارض محوزة و التصرف في ف منافع ها على الوجه الذي يراه او تراه مناسبا . </s></p>
<p>doc#105243 <s> b) Contrat d ' emphytéose pour la constitution du domaine civil utile ; </s></p>	<p><s> (ب) عقد استئجار الحكر ل انشاء الحق المدني النفعي ; </s></p>

The equivalents in Arabic vary between " المنطقة المؤجرة و الحيازة الإيجارية، والأرض " "المحوزة استئجار الحكر". The use of a specific equivalent is determined by the actual context when more than one option is available in the target language.

7.5. Analysis of the Definition of the French Term “Rédhibitoire”

The author has used an unreal including, “un faux incluant” "موجب" to define the concept, as " rédhibitoire," is an adjective. The "including" implies a linguistic relationship based on the unique characteristic of "لوجود عيب خفي" which forms the basis for canceling the proposition. Therefore, the definition is considered a partitive definition.

The CNRTL dictionary presents a comprehensive definition that covers not only sales but also any agreement between parties. Furthermore, it states "(défaut, empêchement) qui est suffisant pour justifier l'annulation d'un engagement." After searching through the analyzed corpora in Sketch Engine, the following results were obtained: (Figure 6)

Figure 6

simple rédhibitoire • 51 0.05 per million tokens • 0.0000053%		United Nations Parallel Corpus (UNPC) – Arabic	
doc#2325	<S> En ce qui concerne les services spécialisés , normalement fournis par des individus , tels que les médecins , ou en association , comme dans le cas des cabinets de comptabilité , la nécessité d ' avoir la nationalité du pays d ' implantation peut également constituer un handicap rédhibitoire à l ' installation de fournisseurs de services étrangers . </S>	<S> و في مجال الخدمات الفنية التي يقدمها عادة افراد مثل الأطباء , او شركاء , من قبيل شركات المحاسبة ; قد يصبح ايضا اشتراط حمل جنسية البلد المضيف حاجزا مانعا يحول دون انشاء الكيانات الأجنبية التي تقدم الخدمات . </S>	
doc#4793	<S> Il a fait observer que s ' il continuerait à encourager tous les États qui ne l ' avaient pas encore fait à ratifier la Convention ou à y adhérer , force était de reconnaître que certains aspects des dispositions du texte relatives à l ' exploitation minière du fond des mers étaient , pour certains États , rédhibitoires . </S>	<S> و اشار الى ان ه و لئن كان س يواصل تشجيع جميع الدول التي لم تصدق على الاتفاقية او تنضم اليها على ان تفعل ذلك , ف ان ه يجب التسليم بان ب عض جوانب الأحكام الخاصة ب التعدين في قاع البحار العميق الواردة في الاتفاقية تكتنفها مشاكل تحول دون تصديق ب عض الدول على الاتفاقية او الانضمام اليها . </S>	
doc#6588	<S> 7 . </S><S> C ' est donc sans réserve rédhibitoire que la délégation gabonaise s ' associera à celles qui ont manifesté l ' intention d ' avaliser le projet d ' articles . </S>	<S> 7 - ان و ف د غابون س ينضم دون تحفظ الى الوفود التي اعربت عن رغبة ها في الموافقة على مشروع المواد . </S>	
doc#17548	<S> Certains membres demeuraient par ailleurs convaincus que l ' article 19 de la première partie du projet présentait des défauts rédhibitoires et qu ' un système fondé sur l ' acceptation de la notion de crime n ' avait aucune chance d ' être largement accepté par les États . </S>	<S> بينما ظل ب عض الأعضاء مقتنعين بان المادة 19 من الباب الأول للمشروع تشوبها عيوب موجبة للبطلان و ان وضع نظام يقوم على قبول فكرة الجناية ليس له اي حظ في ان يحظى لدى الدول ب قبول واسع النطاق . </S>	

When discussing a general obstacle, the translation uses the term "مانع." However, when referring to a specific flaw, the appropriate term in the target language is "موجبة البطلان."

8. Conclusion:

Terminology plays a crucial role in translation, aiding in the understanding and interpretation of technical terms in a specific area. Thus, the methodology for defining terminology focuses on the denotation of terms, allowing for precise and dependable translation.

Conceptual clarity of the terms used to organize knowledge is pivotal for all disciplines for ensuring objectivity and precision. Definition serves as a fundamental control within the specialized dictionaries industry. As such, the methodology for terminology definition centers on the accurate and reliable translation of terms through the definition of their meanings.

Through this research, we identified various types of terminological definitions to analyze examples from our corpus and find suitable equivalents. It is worth noting that the corpus is a product of 30 years of meticulous work in which the author not only presents expert knowledge but also unveils the language mysteries used in specialized texts. Therefore, as the study focuses on the terminology used in translation, it is crucial to establish connections between these three areas: translation, terminology, and computer science.

The research also shows that a corpus-based analysis is beneficial for developing specialized bilingual or trilingual dictionaries and databases, as well as for translation purposes. Furthermore, systematic management of terminology within translation departments or classes is necessary to decrease the time spent on translation and revision.

Since conducting terminology research for translation can be a resource-intensive undertaking, it is recommended to document this research and any other relevant information in a terminology database utilizing available IT tools.

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