

**Translation of Medical Reports from Monodisciplinarity to Interdisciplinarity:
Skopos Theory in the Face of a Twofold Challenge****Hafidha Belila**

Institut de traduction- Université Alger 2

Laboratoire Traduction et Didactique des Langues – TRADIL

Received: 01/03/2024**Accepted:** 23/05/2024**Published:** 28/05/2024**Abstract:**

This study examines the intersection of the medical and legal domains in medico-legal reports. It addresses the translation strategy employed by translators and how Skopos theory can be applied. The study assumes that the target text recipient controls the translation strategy. This study aims to investigate the potential benefits of using Skopos theory in academic training, specifically in the context of specialized terminology. It will also address the specific elements that should be emphasized when teaching medical translation. The ultimate goal is to determine the extent to which skopos theory can help overcome challenges associated with translating this type of text from English to Arabic. The study aims to achieve its goal by analyzing a model of an original document and explaining how to technically handle it using the 'Termostat' program. Skopos theory principles will also be applied to find an appropriate equivalent for the target text's purpose.

Keywords: Medical Translation ; Skopos Theory ; Medico-Legal Report;
Interdisciplinarity; Termostat.

ملخص:

إن الإشكالية التي تنطلق منها هذه الدراسة تستند إلى فرضية أن تقرير الخبرة الطبية القضائية هي النقطة التي يلتقي فيها المحيط الطبي مع المحيط القانوني. من هذا المنطلق سنحاول الإجابة على التساؤلات التالية: كيف يتعامل المترجم مع تقارير الخبرة الطبية القضائية؟ ما هي استراتيجيات الترجمة وكيف يمكن استثمار مبادئ النظرية الغائية إذا افترضنا أن متلقي النص الهدف هو من يتحكم في استراتيجية الترجمة؟ ثم كيف يمكن الاستفادة من هذا التطبيق في التكوين الأكاديمي لاسيما في التعامل مع المصطلحات المتخصصة ومعالجتها؟ وما هي العناصر التي يفترض معالجتها في درس الترجمة الطبية؟ نهدف من خلال هذه الدراسة إلى تبين إلى أي مدى يمكن أن تساهم نظرية الهدف في تذليل الصعوبات في ترجمة تقارير الخبرة الطبية القضائية من الإنجليزية إلى العربية، وذلك من خلال تحليل نموذج لوثيقة أصلية، وكذا كيفية التعامل معها بطريقة تقنية باستخدام برنامج "Termostat" ومن ثم توظيف أسس النظرية الغائية في إيجاد المكافئ الملائم لغاية النص الهدف.

كلمات مفتاحية: الترجمة الطبية؛ نظرية سكوبوس؛ تقرير الخبرة الطبية؛ ما بين التخصصات؛ ترموستات.

1. Introduction

Translation enables communication among members of society, and when specialized languages originate from the general language, they permit experts in a specific field to comprehend and communicate with each other. This is due to the need of experts to communicate in a precise and clear way while performing their work, which varies accordingly.

Medical letters are a means of communication between specialists in the field. When dealing with such type of documents, the ethics of medical translation are guided by the profession's code of conduct. Thus, the work requires precise language that mirrors that of a doctor or specialist. Nevertheless, there are instances where the goals align. Health professionals may need to communicate with individuals from other fields who share common objectives. This happens, for instance, in expert reports, where medical and legal environments merge. The translator must convey the original text's concepts and their implications in the applicable legal framework, as the legal language posits, "Lex est quod notamus," meaning "what we write is the law."¹(*Dictionnaire Larousse*, 1990, p.1046). Therefore, how should translators linguistically manage medical and legal responsibility? Which translation strategy aligns with Skopos' theoretical foundations and allows the target text's addressee to control it? In what ways does this approach benefit academic training, particularly when dealing with technical terminology and staying current with technological advances? What topics should be covered in a medical translation course?

The objective of this study is to demonstrate how Skopos theory is effective in dealing with the difficulties that come with translating medical expert reports from English to Arabic. For our analysis, we will be examining a medico-legal report sample that was prepared by a chartered physiotherapist and expert. The technical analysis will be conducted using "Termostat," which is a specialized program for term extractions. Subsequently, we will employ the tenets of Skopos theory to identify the appropriate equivalent for the target text.

However, it is necessary to clarify the theoretical concepts for analyzing the models, including the elements of report and the foundations on which Skopos theory is based.

2. What is a Medico-legal Report?

The goal of healthcare professionals is to cure patients and alleviate their pain. However, since the focus of this study is on the medico-legal report, it embodies a process of decision-making. Indeed, it allows us to acquire responses from individuals with deep and established expertise in a specific domain, with the goal of making optimal decisions. As for healthcare, the objective is to empower individuals to live in a psychological and physical state that aligns with their optimal well-being, for as long as feasible. Expertise should facilitate the enhancement and significance of actions

taken, utilizing references and methodologies in accordance with human rights, the constitution, and regulations (Claude, 2005, p.7).

Given the significance of medical expertise, the Algerian legislature has recognized it as a component of the Code of Medical Ethics titled “Medical and Dental Practice Based on Experience.” The 95th article of the Algerian Official Journal defines “medical expertise” as follows : “An act by which a medical professional, such as a doctor or dental surgeon, appointed by a magistrate, authority, or other body, provides technical assistance to assess a person's physical or mental state. This assessment may then be used to evaluate the consequences of this state, which may have penal or civil implications ”²

Thus, the examination is conducted by a health professional with no prior treatment relationship with the patient. It serves three purposes:

1. To assess the extent of disability, impairment or limitation of an injured in an incident;
2. To suggest medical treatment, if necessary, to aid the injured person in recovery;
3. To determine liability, causation, and potential health risks in the future.

Consequently, the purpose of medical expertise is to assist in obtaining an impartial, objective, and evidence-based presentation of a person's injuries, illness, or damage. This helps in making well-informed decisions based on factual evidence rather than biased perceptions.

The medical expert report can serve a variety of purposes depending on the requestor. For instance:

- The assessment can be used by insurers to verify or deny benefits.
- Employers utilize it to evaluate the disability status of an injured worker and develop a plan for his/her return to work, which may include necessary accommodations, schedule modifications, or task adjustments.
- Legal professionals may also use it to calculate damages for which the defendant is responsible in a trial, settlement, or mediation. (Laporte, & Lavallé,2015)

The purpose of a medico-legal report is to present an impartial account of technical medical facts to aid the judge in comprehending the case. Given that judges are not medical experts, they may encounter unfamiliar or complex medical information. Consequently, a medico-legal report may be requested to elucidate the technical evidence and assist them in making an informed decision. The report utilizes scientific medical analysis to assess the incident and offer impartial observations on the evidence.

3. Medico-Legal Report Characteristics

The medico-legal report in Algeria has several important characteristics:

It is Judicial: It means that it is ordered by a judicial authority, as defined in Article 126 of the Algerian Code of Civil and Administrative Procedure. The article specifies that the judge may appoint one or more experts with similar or different specializations either on their own initiative or at the request of one of the parties involved. (Journal officiel, 2008, p.13).

It is optional: The judge is permitted to rely on expertise in cases where it is deemed necessary.

It is technical: Expertise is limited to medical facts beyond their knowledge, thus, judges may require an expert to clarify such facts and facilitate understanding, as required by Algerian civil and administrative procedures. (Official Journal, 2008, p.13).

It is subordinate: This assumes that a dispute already exists, and the experiment's outcome is determined by the filed lawsuit (Obaid, Bahamawi, 2018, p.187).

It is important to grasp the essence and features of medical literature from scientific and legal angles since comprehension follows understanding. In our analysis, we examine the linguistic and translational aspects of medical-legal expertise.

4.Translator's Responsibility

The translation of specialized texts typically demands expertise of the specific field, its terminology, and concepts, along with proficiency in both the source and target languages. When translating medical expert reports, our focus is primarily on texts generated by healthcare specialists. The report reflects the cognitive context and objectives specific to medical practice, influencing the use of language. Language serves as the medium for conveying thoughts. Additionally, the use of natural language to communicate specialized knowledge is prevalent. (Lerat 1995, p.21)

Medical expert reports are considered pragmatic texts, designed for professional or practical purposes. Their main objective is to inform and clarify information to a particular audience in a straightforward and concise manner without prioritizing expressive or aesthetic functions. They are initiated through court order to collect vital information in order to resolve medical disputes between opposing parties that may be beyond the court's understanding. An expert is subsequently appointed to handle cases reviewed by legal professionals from a medical perspective with impartiality and objectivity in accordance with legal guidelines and formats.

Indeed, they include:

- Identification of the subject under analysis;
- The history of the file;
- Collection and presentation of all relevant information;
- Conclusions based on an analysis of the information gathered.

It is notable that the author of the report has expertise in medicine whereas the recipient specializes in law. Consequently, the translator is confronted with the task of

translating a document that involves two distinct fields - medicine and law. The appropriate translation strategy is not clear to the translator. This marks a transition from monodisciplinary to interdisciplinary texts. In addition to the necessary medical responsibility detailed in the document, the translator has a medico-legal responsibility imposed by professional ethics, as well as potential implications of translating medico-legal expertise.

For these types of texts, the Skopos theory has been selected as a basis for the translation of medical texts with legal purposes. This study aims to develop a plan to achieve these goals.

5. Skopos Theory in Medical Translation

5.1. Functional Approach and Skopos Theory

The term "Skopos" originates from the function of language in text and refers to a set of theories following this approach, including Text Type Theory, Translational Action Theory, and Skopos Theory. The functional approach requires a textual analysis of each discourse prior to translation, where each "text" possesses unique characteristics. Such analysis should ensure comprehension and accurate interpretation, typically conducted at a qualitative or typological level.

In this regard, it is important to note that the Skopos theory was developed by Hans Vermeer in 1978, notably in his joint work with Katarina Reiss, *Grundleg Einer Allgemeinen, "Translationthéorie"* (1984), and in his book *"A Skopos Theory of Translation"* (1996), with functionalist theories also analyzed by Christiane Nord (1997).

According to Vermeer (1996, p.13), the translator's guiding principle is the skopos, which directs his actions, decisions, and process. The act of translation is a purposeful one, and the translator is responsible for performing it as efficiently as possible under the given circumstances. On this basis, it is essential to recognize that the Skopos is not the personal objective of the translator, but, instead, the intended outcome of the process that yields the translated text for the intended readership. As Vermeer (2001, p.15) states, "It is not the source text or its surface structure that dictates the target text or its surface structure, but rather the skopos." In other words, translating according to the Skopos theory means applying the following three rules:

- **Skopos Rule:** The strategies and methods used for translation depend on the intended purpose and function of the target text.

- **Coherence Rule:** Wherein the source text serves as an information source for the translator to provide a text that makes sense to the text receivers considering their circumstances and knowledge.

- **The Fidelity Rule:** assumes that the translation is related to the source text, and Vermeer refers to this relationship as "intertextual coherence" or "fidelity" (Reiss and Vermeer, 1984).

In this context, the original text sets the standard for evaluating the translation. The intended audience, influenced by their own cultural background and expectations, plays a significant role in defining the skopos. Our subsequent data analysis will adopt this perspective.

5.2. Methodology

According to Skopos theory, achieving the desired results in the translation of a medical-legal report requires a precise methodology detailed as follows:

1. Create a brief, which is defined as a set of questions linked to both the source and target text;
2. Perform a textual analysis: Since this corpus is highly specialized, understanding and analyzing its specific characteristics is crucial. This analysis focuses on both form and content. Examining the structure of the report can help determine the translator's legal responsibility in terms of language use;
3. Identify the Terminology: We will use the “Termostat” term extraction tool to accurately identify terms for translation;
4. Select terminology equivalents: At this stage, the choice will be justified based on Skopos theory principles.

5.3. Research Tools

5.3.1. Termostat

Termostat is an automated term extraction tool developed by Professor Patrick Drouin, Professor in the Department of Linguistics and Translation at the University of Montreal. It uses a unique method to distinguish specialized from unspecialized corpora. The online version of the tool is compatible with English, French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. As a primary result, the tool generates a list of potential terms based on the text input. Each term is scored based on its frequency in the analyzed corpus and a pre-processed reference corpus of approximately 8 million occurrences. The dataset was collected from issues of “The Gazette”, a Montreal-based newspaper published from March 1989 to May 1989, and “The British National Corpus” (BNC). To analyze our corpus, we converted our Word document into a compatible text format, as the software only accepts this format. The results of the analysis are presented below.

5.3.2. Other Tools

To achieve the objectives of this study, supplementary materials will be employed to obtain precise results. We refer to Meriam Webster Medical Dictionary to understand the concepts in the source language.³

Then, to find the equivalents in the target language, the electronic version of “IBN Sina Medical Dictionary” is used.

6. Application

6.1. Draw up "The Brief"

This "brief" is supposed to contain all the necessary information. The instructions may be summarized in the questions below:

1. Who wrote the report?

The report was prepared by a medical professional, referred to as "the expert," who was assigned to examine the individual.

2. What is the topic raised in this report?

It presents objective findings and a well-supported opinion based on a thorough scientific examination of the patient's medical records.

3. What are the intended text functions?

It provides an objective account of the injuries sustained by the individual and the incident that led to them. Additionally, it assesses the individual's capacity to work after the incident and the extent of the resulting disabilities.

4. What is the medium through which the text will be transmitted?

A document prepared to provide evidence of the patient's medical condition.

5. Who are the target text receivers?

Expertise is required to compile the legal dossier, which was initiated by the court. An Arabic translation of the original document is also needed to present as evidence during the hearing. Due to its legal format, the medical report holds significance in the legal context as it pertains to medical matters.

6. What is the purpose of this text?

To provide an objective assessment of the claimant's medical conditions, including an evaluation of their injuries and how they may impact their abilities. Additionally, provide an assessment of the claimant's credibility as a witness.

It is important to understand the expert's findings as they carry official weight. Positivist legal scholars consider the expert to be the determinant of reality and advocate for the expert's report to hold binding authority over the judge because of their superior competency in technical matters. Thus, the expert's report has a crucial role in legal proceedings. (M. L. Selkh, 2018)

7. What are the time and place of the target text reception?

The expert explains that "a mandate" has requested the expertise as it will serve as evidence and proof. The court will issue a receipt for the request on the day of the hearing, and it can also be provided to the defense attorney before the trial to be included in the case record.

Based on these responses, it is concluded that although the content of this report is medical, its primary purpose is judicial. According to the theory of *skopos*, the function of this text is to inform by providing information about the expert for use as evidence in hearings. As the objective is legal, it is crucial to analyze the form of the report as a text.

6.2. Textual Analysis

The medical report translator is responsible for meeting both medical and legal translation requirements, necessitating a formal analysis of the medico-legal report. Legal texts have diverse forms and contents, requiring accuracy in concepts.

The first page details pertinent information regarding the expert, his authorization, personal information, examination date and location, and the name of the recipient. In the introduction, the expert details his roles, qualifications, the rationale behind the report, and any accompanying documents related to the report in question. The report presents a comprehensive list of details, including injury history, impact on employment and hobbies, current condition, social history, medical history before the accident, examination specifics, expert opinion, and prognosis.

The conclusion emphasizes the duties of the expert to the court and the validity of the provided information, opinions, and professional conduct. The report is finalized with the expert's signature and date.

The report provides a historical narrative of the injury, utilizing past simple tense and complex sentences commonly found in legal writing.

This type of writing relies on repetition, which may appear superfluous in everyday language, but is deemed necessary in legal contexts. (Gémar, 2015),

Specific forms and styles are required for legal writing based on the type of discourse. Legal document translation is essentially a rewriting process. The language of law is dictated by the necessity to maintain formal purity. As such, when translating a medical experience report for legal purposes, it is crucial to preserve the report's original structure and wording. Even though the topic pertains to medicine, its legal status requires the use of objective and clear language while conforming to traditional academic writing conventions.

6.3. Extracting Terms Using Termostat

It is widely recognized that medical and specialized texts heavily rely on terminology, as M. Rouleau (2003, p.147) accurately asserts: “Asking whether terminology is at the heart of the specialized translator's language activity is akin to asking whether a human being breathes”⁴. Hence, understanding and using the appropriate technical terms is of utmost importance to the translator. Accordingly, we will selectively incorporate relevant source text elements to suit the translation purpose.

After submitting the text to Termostat, we organized the results based on frequency to quantify term usage in the report for translation (Refer to annex 1 for the list of terms). Besides, clicking on a term opens a window displaying the sentences containing that term in bold blue characters. This assists the translator in understanding the report's content and aids in creating terminology sheets for translation. Some terms may pose potential challenges during Arabic translation. To ensure accuracy, we will analyze these obstacles and offer solutions.

6.4. Translation of Medical Terms in Light of Skopos Theory

•Spine; (Cervical Spine; Thoracic Spine) :

The term “spine” was mentioned a total of eleven times in the expertise report, with five occurrences of “cervical spine” and three occurrences of “thoracic spine”.

As defined by Merriam-Webster's Medical Dictionary, “spine” refers to the “spinal column”.

To find the appropriate Arabic equivalents, we consulted Ibn Sina Medical Dictionary, which provides “السيشاء” with “العمود الفقري” in parenthesis as an explanation.

We ask the question based on Skopos theory: which option is more effective in achieving the translation goal? The intended audience, as specified in “the brief,” is not part of the medical profession. Therefore, the translation aims to clarify concepts and facilitate communication between the expert physician and the judge or jurist receiving the report. Therefore, it is recommended to use the term “العمود الفقري” instead of “السيشاء” in order to align with the most commonly and widely accepted term among Arabic speakers.

•Whiplash; Whiplash Injury; Whiplash Disorders; Whiplash Type

Distorsions:

The term “injury” ranked highest appearing 20 times in the report. Sometimes the term is used by itself, sometimes followed by an adjective, or used with another term to identify the site of the injury, e.g., “whiplash injury”, “neck injury,” and “soft tissue injury”. The term “whiplash” is notable due to its varying frequency in other sources, which underscores the necessity for a definitive stance. It is imperative to establish a clear and consistent definition of the term.

The term “whiplash” appears twice, while “whiplash injury,” “whiplash disorders,” and “whiplash type distortions” appear once each. However, it should be noted that “whiplash” is a colloquial term commonly used to describe the long, flexible part of a whip in everyday language. In the medical field, it has a distinct definition and refers, as defined by Merriam-Webster, to an injury resulting from a sudden sharp whipping movement of the neck and head. The term “whiplash injury” is part of informal medical language or “medical slang,” which coexists with more formal vocabulary found in dictionaries. In medical terminology, a whiplash injury is known as a “hyperextension-hyperflexion injury.” When translating this term into Arabic, it is crucial to consider the target audience according to the Skopos theory. As the intended receiver is not a part of the medical community, the aim of the translated text should be to explain the injury and its effects on the individual's condition. In order to achieve this goal, a more explanatory approach may be necessary when translating for a lay audience.

The Ibn Sina Medical Dictionary translates the term “whiplash” as “مصع.” Therefore, the linguist must examine whether the term “مصع” or “إصابة مصعية” is commonly understood by individuals not in the medical field. Thus, conducting comprehensive research within and outside the text is essential for a better

understanding of the presented concepts: “إصابة الرقبة المفاجئة” means “إصابة المصعية” or “التواء الرقبة”.

The selection process is based on the interpretation of the jurist. Therefore, according to the principle of Skopos theory, “إصابة الرقبة المفاجئة” is a more precise equivalent.

•**Stiffness:**

The term “stiffness” appears twice in the Termostat terms list. Meriam Webster's medical definition describes it as a “lack of suppleness” and provides an example of “stiff muscles.” Examples of contexts in which this term is applied include “neck pain and stiffness” and “intermittent stiffness.” The corresponding medical terminologies in Arabic medical discourse are “صمل، صمل عضلي” and “تيبس” which refer to “حالة الجمود” and “وعدم المرونة”.

When translating a medical document into Arabic, it is imperative for the translator to uphold the accuracy of medical terminology and language. In accordance with the principle of Skopos, “تيبس” proves to be the most fitting equivalent in clarifying the medical-physiological status of the individual in question and fulfilling the intended purpose of the translation.

•**Sprain (flexion sprain):**

“Sprain” is a candidate term that appeared twice, while flexion appeared six times. However, we analyzed them together since the terminological structure “flexion sprain (noun + noun)” is present once in the list. According to the Merriam-Webster Medical Dictionary, flexion is “a bending movement around a joint in a limb that decreases the angle between the bones of the limb at the joint”. Regarding a “sprain”, it refers to “a sudden or violent twist or wrench of a joint causing the stretching or tearing of ligaments and often rupture of blood vessels with hemorrhage into the tissues”. The terms “bending” and “twist” explain the affected person's condition and facilitate the translator's comprehension.

The Arabic equivalents are as follows:

Sprain= وثنء (أو ثاء pl.) وثنء/ وثنء flexion= ثني, hence,

Should the translator employ the literal expression “ثني وثنء”? Will the receiver comprehend this phrasing? The use of context would be essential in this case. The original sentence is: “The mechanism of the injury would suggest that this gentleman had an acute extension and then flexion sprain to the cervical spine”. We suggest the following translation:

”تشير آلية الإصابة إلى أن هذا الرجل كان يعاني من تمدد حاد ثم التواء في العمود الفقري العنقي”

We choose to eliminate the direct equivalent of sprain since it was already conveyed through “extension.” As the definition of “sprain” indicates, stretching “تمدد” is a consequence of twisting “التواء”.

Through our textual analysis, it was evident that repetition is an advantage in specialized fields. Nevertheless, according to Skopos theory, we can abandon a linguistic feature to elucidate fundamental concepts, taking into account the nature of

the document. In this report, such translations assist in decision-making and arguments, with emphasis placed on scientific readability, adhering to the outlined principles.

7. Expert Report in the Medical Translation Lesson

Our analysis shows that the transition from a monodisciplinary to an interdisciplinary approach requires a unique method from future translators. The selection of the appropriate documentation is a crucial point in medical translation, regardless of the purpose of the text. Thus, it is essential to organizing both intra-textual and extra-textual documentation (e.g., medical reference works).

The challenge involves translating medico-legal reports in two fields and teaching medical translation according to the rules of translation didactics, while also mastering a fascinating subject.

The presented analysis model is didactic and intended for translation students. To work with medical texts specifically, students must first become familiar with the model before incorporating it into their practices. Even though, medical texts are perceived as complex and demanding for translators, medical translation can be similar to a pill with a bitter shell and a sweet interior, as Verónica Albin(1999) points out: “once the initial obstacles are overcome, the task can be enjoyable”.

8. Conclusion

Ultimately, Skopos theory enables a strategic understanding of the nature of the medical-legal report and facilitates analysis beyond medical translation. As far as the form is concerned, it deserves to be respected as it serves legal purposes.

This study highlights the significance of “the Brief” in establishing the translation approach based on Skopos theory. The optimal Arabic term is contingent on the intended audience, their cultural background and their expertise in the field.

In translation strategy, the Skopos theory allows the translator to omit a linguistic feature from the original text as long as this procedural performance serves the goal of the translation.

It is evident from this study that employing technology in the field of terminological research can significantly enhance the comprehension of medical language, which is often complex and characterized by long phrases. Specialized translation heavily relies on accurate terminology. Thus, overcoming the challenges of phraseology, wordiness, and technical language can be achieved using technology for a more comprehensive understanding of the content. The analysis of this report using Termostat reveals concerns about the translation of medical texts that require attention in academic training. These issues include syntactic concerns, such as the excessive use of multiple nouns in a row, and language register in medical terminology, such as the presence of medical slang and formal language in the treatment of whiplash, or the distinction between "analgesia" and "painkiller". The aim of this study is to bridge the gap between academic training and professional field practice. Thus, utilizing genuine

medical documents in the translation course necessitates interdisciplinary teaching to enhance motivation. Translation students can collaborate with medical students in small working groups, even virtually, and conduct tutorials. Active participation in Q&A sessions proves advantageous for all.

It is worth mentioning that instructors in the medical language and scientific translation courses at the University of Montreal use WebCT as a technological tool. This tool provides students with access to a range of resources, such as a discussion forum, email, chat, a collaborative whiteboard, self-assessment activities, a glossary, student work publishing, online quizzes (graded or ungraded), content indexing and search features, note annotation and display, and a calendar. Thus, a website can be created with the help of computer scientists from our faculty to facilitate scientific discourse among students in the same cohort or specialized domains. This would allow for discussion surrounding texts in their respective fields in an objective and informative manner.

Notes:

¹ Latin Proverb: It is the motto of the Paris chamber of notaries.

² « un acte par lequel un médecin, un chirurgien-dentiste désigné par un magistrat, une autorité ou autre instance prête son concours technique afin d'apprécier l'état physique ou mental d'une personne, puis généralement d'en évaluer les conséquences qui ont des incidences pénales ou civiles ».

³ Merriam-Webster, Inc., originally known as G & C Merriam Company from Springfield, Massachusetts, is an American reference book publishing company, primarily of dictionaries, in reference to Noah Webster's Webster Dictionary in 1828. Merriam-Webster has been a subsidiary of Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. since 1964. They also publish dictionary apps on Google Play and the Apple App Store.

⁴ « Se demander si la terminologie est au centre de l'activité langagière du traducteur spécialisé, c'est comme se demander si un être humain respire ».

9. References:

Books :

- LERAT, P. (1995). *Les Langues spécialisées*. Presses Universitaires de France.
- Reiss, K., & Vermeer, H. J. (2013). *Towards a General Theory of Translational Action: Skopos Theory Explained* (C. Nord, Trans.; 1st ed.). Routledge.
- Vermeer, H. J. (2001). *A Framework for a General Theory of Translation*. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.
- - -. (1996). *A Skopos Theory of Translation: (Some Arguments For and Against)*. Heidelberg, Germany: TEXTconTEXT-Verlag.

Articles :

- Gémar, J.-C. (2015). De la traduction juridique à la jurilinguistique : la quête de l'équivalence. *Meta*, 60(3), pp.476–493.
- Got, C. (2005). L'expertise en santé publique : un problème mondial avec des déclinaisons locales. Dans C. Got (dir.), *L'expertise en santé publique* (pp. 3-13). Paris, France : Presses Universitaires de France.
- Jugurtha, N. (2019). Santé et travail : les mécanismes d'expertises en Algérie. *Work Education Society of Review*, 4, 2, pp.72-81.
- Liu, Y. (2015). Skopos Theory and Legal Translation: A Case Study of Examples from the Criminal Law of the P.R.C. *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law*, 28, pp. 125-133.
- Nord, Ch. (1997). *Translating as a Purposeful Activity: Functionalist Approaches Explained* Volume 1, St. Jerome.
- Petit LAROUSE illustré (1990). Paris : Librairie Larousse.
- Preite, C. (2020). La reformulation intratextuelle et ses marqueurs dans les arrêts de la Cour de justice de l'Union européenne. *Langue Culture Mediazioni- Languages Cultures Mediation (LCM Journal)*, 7, 1, pp.19-35.
- Verónica, A. (1999). Handling Greek and Latin Terms in Spanish Medical Translation. *Translation Journal*, 3, 3 July.
- Zhang, L. L. (2016). Business English Translation Strategies in the Perspective of Skopos: In the Case of Advertisement Translation. *Open Journal of Modern Linguistics*, 6, pp. 243-246.

References in Arabic :

- الجريدة الرسمية (1992)، العدد 52، ص7.
- [aljrydh alrsmymh (1992), al'edd 52, s7].
- الجريدة الرسمية، (2008)، العدد 21، ص13
- [aljrydh alrsmymh, (2008), al'edd21, s13]
- سلخ محمد الأمين. (2018). حجية تقارير الخبرة الطبية القضائية. *المجلة الدولية للبحوث القانونية والسياسية*, 2(3), 37-5.
- [slkh mhmd alamyn. Selkh Mohammed Lamine (2018). *hyyh tqaryr alkhbrh altbyh alqda'eyh. Almjhlh aldwlyh llbhwth alqanwnyeh walsyasyh*, 2(3), 5-37.]

بليلة حفيظة، (2015)، مذكرة الماجستير "تعليمية الترجمة المهنية دراسة ميدانية بين قسم الترجمة ومكاتب العمومية للترجمة الرسمية بولاية
عنابة"، قسم الترجمة، جامعة باجي مختار عنابة .

[blylh hfyzh, (2015), mdkrh almajstyr t'elymyh altrjmh almhnyh drash mydanyh byn
qsm altrjmh wmkatb al'emwmyh lltrjmh alrsmlyh bwlayh 'enabh, qsm altrjmh,
jam'eh bajy mkhtar 'enabh.]

Online Articles:

Laporte, A. Lavallé, C, "Les règles de l'art de l'expertise médico-légale : portée et conséquences"

<https://www.avocatslaportelavallee.com/wpcontent/uploads/2015/10/Les-r%C3%A8gles-de-lart-de-lexpertise-m%C3%A9dico-l%C3%A9gale-pp.pdf>

Rouleau, M. (2003). La terminologie médicale et ses problèmes

https://www.tremedica.org/wp-content/uploads/n12_tribuna_Rouleau.pdf

Web Sites :

MEDICO LEGAL REPORT (Sample),

<https://fr.scribd.com/document/146692943/Sample-Medico-Legal-Report>

(15/09/2023)

Online2PDF. <https://online2pdf.com/> (15/09/2023)

Termostat, <http://termostat.ling.umontreal.ca/> (15/09/2023)

Altibbi., <https://altibbi.com/> (20/09/2023)

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/> (21/09/2023)

NYRC. (s.d.). What is an Independent Medical Examination: Why and when is it used? <https://www.nyrc.ca/fr/blog/what-is-an-independent-medical-examination-why-and-when-is-it-used> (14/09/2023)

10. Appendices

Corpus >> 146692943samplemedicolegalreport

H. BELILA | Aide

Résultats

Liste des termes

Nuage

Statistiques

Structuration

Bigrammes

Candidat de regroupement	Fréquence	Score (Spécificité)	Variantes orthographiques	Matrice
injury	20	42.62	injury injuries	Nom
accident	15	30.72	accident accidents	Nom
spine	11	77.25	spine	Nom
pain	10	19.32	pain	Nom
neck	10	38.66	neck	Nom
treatment	9	12.58	treatment	Nom
report	9	10.08	report reports	Nom
opinion	9	18.69	opinion opinions	Nom
prognosis	9	100.48	prognosis	Nom
movement	6	8.03	movement movements	Nom
car	6	6.95	car	Nom
flexion	6	104.87	flexion	Nom
gp	5	23.81	gp	Nom
cervical spine	5	121.36	cervical spine	Adjectif Nom
date	4	6.97	date	Nom
claimant	4	22.1	claimant claimants	Nom
region	4	6.19	region regions	Nom
traffic	4	9.38	traffic	Nom
iv	4	29.74	iv	Nom
extension	4	12.55	extension	Nom
ii	4	28.09	ii	Nom
thoracic spine	3	87.04	thoracic spine	Adjectif Nom
left	3	8.05	left	Nom
medico-legal report	3	87.04	medico-legal report	Adjectif Nom
relevant accident	3	87.04	relevant accident	Adjectif Nom
headache	3	10.68	headaches	Nom
qualification	3	13.04	qualification qualifications	Nom
examination	3	5.73	examination	Nom
thoracic region	3	87.04	thoracic region thoracic regions	Adjectif Nom
side flexion	2	63.96	side flexion	Nom Nom
seatbelt	2	26.06	seatbelt	Nom
rotation	2	8.79	rotation	Nom
limb	2	6.62	limbs	Nom
open job market	2	63.96	open job market	Adjectif Nom Nom
palpation	2	63.96	palpation	Nom
upper thoracic region	2	63.96	upper thoracic regions	Adjectif Adjectif Nom
salesman	2	10.17	salesman	Nom
ref	2	25.04	ref	Nom
upper thoracic spine	2	63.96	upper thoracic spine	Adjectif Adjectif Nom
iii	2	13.85	iii	Nom
normal range left	2	63.96	normal range left	Adjectif Nom Nom
first rib	2	63.96	first rib	Adjectif Nom
treatment regime	2	45.21	treatment regime	Nom Nom
right side	2	15.66	right side	Adjectif Nom
painkiller	2	20.16	painkillers	Nom
collar	2	9.22	collar	Nom
neck pain	2	52.21	neck pain	Nom Nom
s	2	12.43	s	Nom
tissue injury	2	63.96	tissue injury tissue injuries	Nom Nom
medication	2	7.45	medication	Nom
trapezius muscle	2	63.96	trapezius muscle trapezius muscles	Nom Nom
soft tissue	2	36.9	soft tissue	Adjectif Nom
mobility	2	8.3	mobility	Nom
mild headache	2	63.96	mild headaches	Adjectif Nom
sprain	2	36.9	sprain	Nom
stiffness	2	18.01	stiffness	Nom
whiplash	2	52.21	whiplash	Nom
road traffic accident	2	63.96	road traffic accident	Nom Nom Nom
cervical ligament test	1	30.15	cervical ligament tests	Adjectif Nom Nom
rear impact road traffic accident	1	30.15	rear impact road traffic accidents	Adjectif Nom Nom Nom Nom
loss of range of movement	1	30.15	loss of range of movement	Nom Préposition Nom Préposition Nom
flexion sprain	1	30.15	flexion sprain	Nom Nom
prognosis of neck injury	1	30.15	prognosis of neck injuries	Nom Préposition Nom Nom
acute sprain	1	30.15	acute sprain	Adjectif Nom
significant time	1	21.3	significant time	Adjectif Nom
car accident victim	1	30.15	car accident victims	Nom Nom Nom
whiplash disorders-a review	1	30.15	whiplash disorders-a review	Nom Nom Nom
long-term prognosis of soft tissue injury	1	30.15	long-term prognosis of soft tissue injuries	Adjectif Nom Préposition Adjectif Nom Nom
upper thoracic region ultts	1	30.15	upper thoracic region ultts	Adjectif Adjectif Nom Nom
restricted mobility	1	30.15	restricted mobility	Adjectif Nom
rear-end vehicle	1	30.15	rear-end vehicle	Nom Nom
claimant prospect	1	30.15	claimants prospects	Nom Nom
intermittent pain	1	30.15	intermittent pain	Adjectif Nom
occasional headache	1	30.15	occasional headaches	Adjectif Nom
physical treatment	1	17.39	physical treatment	Adjectif Nom

Translation of Medical Reports from Monodisciplinarity to Interdisciplinarity: Skopos Theory in the Face of a Twofold Challenge

full movement	1	30.15	full movement	Adjectif Nom
consensus of opinion	1	15.05	consensus of opinion	Nom Préposition Nom
tight cervical spine musculature	1	30.15	tight cervical spine musculature	Adjectif Adjectif Nom Nom
acute extension	1	30.15	acute extension	Adjectif Nom
significant sign of improvement	1	30.15	significant signs of improvement	Adjectif Nom Préposition Nom
complete professional opinion	1	30.15	complete professional opinion	Adjectif Adjectif Nom
pain free neck	1	30.15	pain free neck	Nom Adjectif Nom
history of neck pain	1	30.15	history of neck pain	Nom Préposition Nom Nom
restricted cervical spine movement result	1	30.15	restricted cervical spine movements result	Adjectif Adjectif Nom Nom Nom
gradual onset of pain	1	30.15	gradual onset of pain	Adjectif Nom Préposition Nom
prospective study	1	12.27	prospective study	Adjectif Nom
reasonable treatment regime	1	30.15	reasonable treatment regime	Adjectif Nom Nom
visible sign of external injury	1	30.15	visible sign of external injury	Adjectif Nom Préposition Adjectif Nom
pre-accident medical condition	1	30.15	pre-accident medical condition	Adjectif Adjectif Nom
automobile accident	1	13.45	automobile accidents	Nom Nom
leave upper trapezius muscle	1	30.15	left upper trapezius muscles	Adjectif Adjectif Nom Nom
cost of treatment	1	15.05	cost of treatment	Nom Préposition Nom
whiplash injury	1	30.15	whiplash injuries	Nom Nom
final prognosis	1	30.15	final prognosis	Adjectif Nom
right side flexion	1	30.15	right side flexion	Adjectif Nom Nom
leave first rib	1	30.15	left first rib	Adjectif Adjectif Nom
successful response	1	30.15	successful response	Adjectif Nom
increase excursion of left first rib	1	30.15	increased excursion of left first rib	Adjectif Nom Préposition Adjectif Adjectif Nom
relevant medical history	1	30.15	relevant medical history	Adjectif Adjectif Nom
full round of golf	1	30.15	full round of golf	Adjectif Nom Préposition Nom
account of event	1	15.05	account of events	Nom Préposition Nom
soft collar	1	17.39	soft collar	Adjectif Nom
left trapezius muscle	1	30.15	left trapezius muscle	Adjectif Nom Nom
s report	1	30.15	s reports	Nom Nom
leave side flexion	1	30.15	left side flexion	Adjectif Nom Nom
take painkiller	1	30.15	took painkillers	Adjectif Nom
reliable witness	1	30.15	reliable witness	Adjectif Nom
rear end	1	13.45	rear end	Adjectif Nom
greeting card	1	17.39	greetings cards	Nom Nom
significant damage	1	15.05	significant damage	Adjectif Nom
progression of symptom	1	30.15	progression of symptoms	Nom Préposition Nom
seatbelt mark	1	30.15	seatbelt marks	Nom Nom
local company	1	12.27	local company	Adjectif Nom
s prospect	1	30.15	s prospects	Nom Nom
frequent basis	1	17.39	frequent basis	Adjectif Nom
subsequent treatment	1	13.45	subsequent treatment	Adjectif Nom
my instruction	1	30.15	my instruction	Adjectif Nom
chartered physiotherapist	1	21.3	chartered physiotherapist	Adjectif Nom
time of examination	1	30.15	time of examination	Nom Préposition Nom
my qualification	1	30.15	my qualifications	Adjectif Nom
salesman date	1	30.15	salesman date	Nom Nom
date of report	1	30.15	date of report	Nom Préposition Nom
gp note	1	30.15	gp notes	Nom Nom
normal ii	1	30.15	normal ii	Adjectif Nom
loss of consciousness	1	30.15	loss of consciousness	Nom Préposition Nom
exchange detail	1	30.15	exchange details	Nom Nom
physioimpulse	1	30.15	physioimpulse	Nom
clear recollection	1	30.15	clear recollection	Adjectif Nom
assessment of segmental mobility	1	30.15	assessment of segmental mobility	Nom Préposition Adjectif Nom
left facet	1	30.15	left facets	Adjectif Nom
movement of individual vertebra	1	30.15	movement of individual vertebrae	Nom Préposition Adjectif Nom
motion palpation	1	30.15	motion palpation	Nom Nom
noticeable swelling	1	21.3	noticeable swelling	Adjectif Nom
level of social activity	1	30.15	level of social activity	Nom Préposition Adjectif Nom
reduce compliance	1	30.15	reduced compliance	Adjectif Nom
therapists@physioimpulse	1	30.15	therapists@physioimpulse	Nom
normal vibration	1	30.15	normal vibration	Adjectif Nom
glossary of term	1	30.15	glossary of terms	Nom Préposition Nom
normal reflex	1	30.15	normal reflexes	Adjectif Nom
artery test	1	30.15	artery tests	Nom Nom
right slump	1	30.15	right slump	Adjectif Nom
right rotation	1	30.15	right rotation	Adjectif Nom
leave rotation	1	30.15	left rotation	Adjectif Nom
special test	1	30.15	special tests	Adjectif Nom
retraction	1	15.05	retraction	Nom
teenage child	1	12.27	teenage children	Adjectif Nom
analgesia	1	17.39	analgesia	Nom
intermittent stiffness	1	30.15	intermittent stiffness	Adjectif Nom
slight flexion	1	30.15	slight flexion	Adjectif Nom
brief pain	1	30.15	brief pain	Adjectif Nom
general health	1	12.27	general health	Adjectif Nom
appendix appendix	1	30.15	appendix	Nom
previous x-ray	1	30.15	previous x-rays	Adjectif Nom
minor ailment	1	30.15	minor ailments	Adjectif Nom
throat infection	1	21.3	throat infections	Nom Nom
whiplash-type distortions	1	30.15	whiplash-type distortions	Nom Nom