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Forouzan Dehbashi Sharif
Islamic Azad University
Central Tehran Branch
(IAUCTB), Iran

Roya Montazer Abadi
Islamic Azad University
Central Tehran Branch, Iran

The Application of House Translation Quality Assessment Model in Persian Translation of “*Williams Obstetrics*” Course Book

Forouzan Dehbashi Sharif, Roya Montazer Abadi

Abstract

In this article the Persian translation quality of the main textbook in midwifery science “Williams Obstetrics” is presented based on the translation quality assessment (TQA) of Julian House model. The researchers tried to realize the overtly and covertly erroneous errors of the translators and indicate their significant differences. So they randomly selected some pages of the book based on Krejcie-Morgan-sample-size-table and analyzed the register considering field, tenor and mode in the source book and its translation. The result revealed that the Persian experts’ translation was mostly a covert one and the researchers found no dimensional mismatches between the ST and The TT which led them consider the translation as a well-qualified one. They also tabulated and analyzed overtly erroneous errors. Using Chi-square test no significant difference between the percentages of them was found at the highest probability level which demonstrated the translation quality of this book is a desirable one.

Keywords: Medical text; Translation Quality Assessment (TQA); overt translation; Covert translation

Introduction

Nowadays translation as a broad notion plays a significant role in human life. Considering the increasing appeal to medical and healthcare science which directly involved with human beings, translation plays a critical role to convey correct information to its clients. It is undeniable that every misunderstanding through reading medical text could result in irreparable outcomes. Iran as a developing country has been dependent on the translation of the latest researches and books published in the developed countries in order to get advanced in its scientific basis. In this regard, “Williams Obstetrics” as a reference for students of gynecology has been introduced as a convenient, clinically relevant text of the value to the busy practitioners. Considering the amount of value of this textbook, the researchers decided to assess the quality of the translation of this work. It is believed that translation is the replacement of a text in the source language by a semantically and pragmatically equivalent text in the target language. “Medical translation is the most universal and oldest field of scientific translation because of the homogeneous uniquely of the human body and the venerable history of medicine.” (Fisch bach, 1986).

Byrne (2006) distinguishes between scientific and technical language and according to his definitions of the two, medical language should primarily be categorized under scientific language since the primary purpose of medical texts is to discuss, explain, justify and convert (as cited in Pedersen and Halliday, 2009).

Another key to successful medical translation according to Resurreccio (2007) is understanding the ST. Understanding the ST makes it possible for the translator to make the target reader understand the TT. It is not possible to produce a good translation if the ST is not understood (Resurrecció, 2007). In producing a good TT that is comprehensible for target audience, it is necessary to look at the style of the language. One way of doing so is by turning complex nominalizations into full sentences (verbal form). Another way is by turning passive sentences into active sentences. By making the subject of the verb visible it becomes easier for the reader to understand the text. For example, instead of writing “other methods

Correspondence:
Forouzan Dehbashi Sharif
Islamic Azad University
Central Tehran Branch
(IAUCTB), Iran

are employed" write "doctors employ other methods" (as cited in Pedersen and Halliday, 2009).

As house (1997, p.1) mentions "evaluating the quality of a translation presuppose a theory of translation. Thus different views of translation lead to different concepts of translational quality, and hence different ways of assessing it. In trying to make statements about the quality of a translation, one thus addresses the heart of any theory of translation, i.e., the crucial question of the nature of translation or, more specifically, the nature of (1) the relationship between a source text and its translation, (2) The relationship between (features of) the text(s) and how they are perceived by human agents (author, translator, recipient(s)), and (3) the consequences views about these relationships have for determining the borders between a translation and other textual operations." (Reiss and Vermeer 1984) claim that it is the "Skopos" or purpose of a translation that is of overriding importance in judging a translation's quality. The way target culture norms are heeded or flouted by a translation is the critical yardstick in evaluating a translation.

House in her book (1997) mentions that it is the translator or more frequently the translation brief he is given by the person(s) commissioning the translation that decide on the function the translation is to fulfill in its new environment. The notion of "function", critical in this theory, is however never made explicit, let alone operationalized in any satisfactory way. It seems to be something very similar to the real-world effect of a text. How exactly one is to go about determining the relative equivalence and adequacy of a translation, let alone how exactly one is to go about determining the linguistic realization of the "skopos" of a translation, is not clear. Most importantly, however, it naturally flows from the crucial role assigned to the "purpose" of a translation that the original is reduced to a simple "offer of information", with the word "offer" making it immediately clear that this "information" can freely be accepted or rejected as the translator sees fit. But since any translation is simultaneously bound to its ST and to the presuppositions and conditions governing its reception in the new environment, Skopos theory cannot be said to be an adequate theory when it comes to tackling the evaluation of a translation in its fundamental bi-directionality.

Juliane House Model of TQA is based on Hallidayan systemic-functional theory, and at the same time draws eclectically on Prague school ideas, speech act theory, pragmatics, discourse analysis and corpus-based distinctions between spoken and written language (Biber, 1991).

Each text is an individual text embedded in a unique situation, and in order to characterize the text's function it is necessary to refer the text to the situation. To accomplish this, the notion of situation has to be broken down into the following specific situational dimensions (register) analysis: (House, 1977). The categories of Register; field, tenor and mode. Genre will be in between register categories and the textual function.

FIELD: Field captures social activity, subject matter or topic, including differentiations of degrees of generality, specificity or "granularity" in lexical items according to rubrics of specialized, general and popular.

TENOR: Tenor refers to the nature of the participants, the addresser and the addressees, and the relationship between

them in terms of social power and social distance, as well as degree of emotional charge. Included here are the text producer's temporal, geographical and social provenance as well as his intellectual, emotional or affective stance (his "personal viewpoint"). Further, Tenor captures "social attitude," different styles (formal, consultative and informal).

MODE: This category captures both parts of Crystal and Davy's (1969) parameter "Discourse", i.e., Medium and participation. In her scheme, therefore, Mode refers to both the channel—spoken or written (which can be "simple," "written to be read" or "complex,"), and the degree to which potential or real participation is allowed for between writer and reader. Participation can be "simple," a monologue with no addressee participation built into the text, or "complex" with various addressee-involving linguistic mechanisms characterizing the text.

Rather, the concept of "Genre" is incorporated into the analytic scheme, "in between," as it were, the register categories Field, Tenor, Mode, and the textual function. Genre thus enables one to refer any single textual exemplar to the class of texts with which it shares a common purpose. The category of Genre is useful for the analysis and evaluation process because, although Register (Field, Tenor, and Mode) descriptions are useful for accessing the relationship between text and context, they are basically limited to capturing individual features on the linguistic surface. In order to characterize "deeper" textual structures and patterns, a different conceptualization is needed (House, 1997).

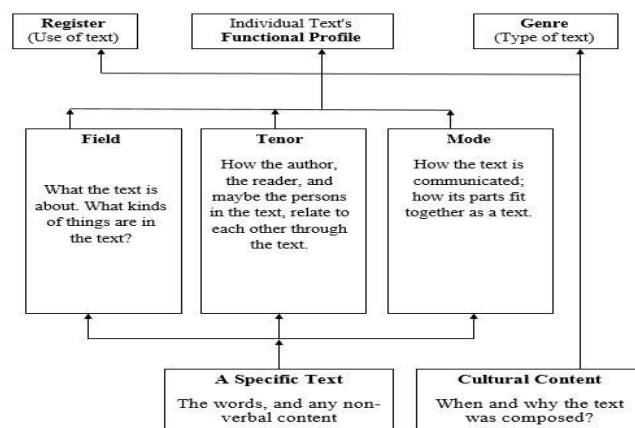


Fig.1: A scheme for analyzing and comparing original and translation

House distinguishes two basic functional components which are co-present in every text: the ideational and the interpersonal functional components. These two components are to be kept equivalent in translation (House, 2006: 29). By means of the different dimensions of the model a text can be analysed in terms of Language/ Text, Register and Genre, as presented in the above scheme. The two types of translation – overt and covert translation – are the result of different strategies of re-contextualization. In covert translation, on the other hand, the translator attempts to re-create as far as possible an equivalent speech event. Consequently, a covert translation attempts to reproduce the function which the original has within its frame and discourse world. A covert translation therefore operates in the context, frame and discourse world provided by the target culture, with no attempt being made to co-activate

the discourse world in which the original unfolded. Covert translation is at the same time psycholinguistically less complex and more deceptive than overt translation. It is the translator's express task to 'betray' the original and as it were hide behind its transformation. The translator is here clearly less visible, if not totally absent from view. Since true functional equivalence is aimed at, the original may be legitimately manipulated at the levels of Language/Text and Register via the use of a cultural filter. The result may be a very real distance from the original. While the original and its covert translation need not be equivalent at the levels of Language/Text and Register, equivalence can be achieved at the levels of Genre and the Individual Textual Function. Examples include tourist information booklets and computer manuals. (House, 2006).

In overt translation, the work of the translator is therefore important and visible. Since it is the translator's task to give target culture members access to the original text and its cultural impact on source culture members, the translator puts target culture members in a position to observe and/or judge this text 'from outside' (House, 2006). In the re-contextualization process involved in translation, it is thus essential that the fundamental differences between overt and covert translation be taken into account. In overt translation, the difficulty is generally reduced in that considerations of cultural filtering can be omitted. Overt translations are in this sense more straightforward. In the production of a covert translation, translators have to consider in greater depth and detail the new context into which they have to 'insert' their translation; in other words, they have to apply a cultural filter (House, 2006).

Given the distinction between overt and covert translation, it is obvious that cultural transfer is only possible in the case of overt translation. In covert translation, however, there is no cultural transfer, but only a sort of "cultural compensation" (House, 1997). An original and its covert translation might be said to differ "only" accidentally in their respective languages. Examples are transitory texts designed for "ready consumption": instructions, commercial circulars, advertisements, journalistic and scientific texts. In covert translation, which is a case of "language use," the translator must attempt to re-create an equivalent speech event.

House's functional-pragmatic model consists of the following steps:

1. The source text is analysed along the dimensions of Field, Tenor and Mode. On the basis of findings on the lexical, the syntactic and the textual level, a text-profile is set up which reflects the individual textual function.
2. The translated text is analysed along the same dimensions and at the same level of delicacy.
3. The source and translation texts are compared. An assessment of their relative match is established: how the two texts are similar and/or different, given differing linguistic and cultural constraints.

House's model (2001: 145) focuses on register analysis of both ST and TT. On each of the dimensions FIELD, TENOR, MODE, she differentiates lexical, syntactic and textual means.

- Lexical means refer to choice and patterns of lexical items, collocations, co-occurrence, use of onomatopoeic elements, etc. Lexical cohesion is divided into two main categories: reiteration and collocations

- Syntactic means include nature of the verb phrase; mood; tenses; sentence structures: simple, compound, or complex; repetition;

Coordination or subordination; structure of noun phrases: simple or complex with pre-modification or post-modification, etc.

- Textual means refer to textual cohesion, which is achieved through a number of different procedures, namely theme dynamics (or thematic structure); clausal linkage: additive (and, in addition), adversative (but, however), etc.; iconic linkage, i.e. parallelism of structures; repetition of redundancy words, reference, substitution, ellipsis, etc.

This article is going to reveal the quality of the Persian translation of "Williams Obstetrics" course book by using the House TQA model in a systematic way to answer the following research questions and the null hypothesis based on the second research question:

Q1: "To what extent could the Persian translators of "Williams Obstetrics" apply covert and overt translation to preserve its quality based on Juliane House Model of TQA?"

Q2: "Is there any significant difference between overtly erroneous errors that Persian translators applied in translation of "Williams Obstetrics" medical textbook?"

H0: "There is statistically no significant difference between overtly erroneous errors that Persian translators applied in translation of "Williams Obstetrics" Medical textbook.

The present study was a descriptive corpus based study. The source material "Williams Obstetrics" textbook is written by Cunningham, F.G. & et.al (2014) contained 1280 pages which were considered as the population in this research. Using Krejcie & Morgan's table (1970), we chose a reliable sample of the study comprising 297 pages by using a systematic random sampling, the first five pages of each chapter from 65 chapters along with its Persian counterpart translated by Ghazi Jahani, B. & Ghotbi, R. (2014) were selected.

Theoretical framework

House (1997) model of translation quality assessment (TQA) was selected as a functional model which contains different dimensions of text such as linguistic, pragmatic and discourse. House's model included textual and register analysis of the profile of both the source and target text. Register analysis can also be realized through lexical, syntactic and textual means. She also identifies three principal textual features:

1) Theme dynamics that refers to different patterns of semantic relationships by which themes recur in texts (House, 1997).

2) Clausal linkage is a system of principally logical connection between clauses and sentences in a text (House, 1997).

3) Iconic linkage coheres two or more sentences because they are at the surface level, isomorphic (House, 1997).

House suggests that researches should prepare separate profiles for ST and TT; When the source text's and the translation text's profiles do not match, there is an error. House describes two types of errors:

Covert errors are those which result from a mismatch of one situational dimension with a similar one in TT, and overt errors are those which result from a non-dimensional mismatch. Such errors can be divided into seven categories shown at the following scheme:

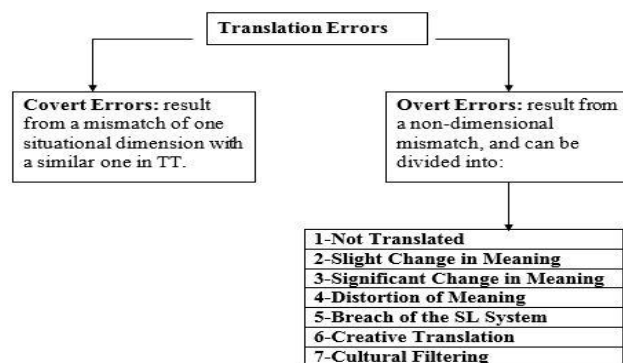


Fig. 2: A Scheme of overt & covert errors

The above figure has been thoroughly explained by House (1997):

“If a translation text, in order to be adequate, is to fulfill the requirement of a dimensional, and as a result to this, functional match, then any mismatch along the dimensions is an error. Such dimensional errors were referred to as covertly erroneous errors. These were differentiated from

those overtly erroneous errors which resulted either from a mismatch of the denotative meanings of source and translation text elements or from a mismatch of the denotative meanings of source and translation text elements or from a breach of the target language system. Cases where the denotative meanings of elements of ST were changed by the translator were further subdivided into omissions, additions, substitutions consisting of either wrong selections or wrong combinations of elements. Cases of breaches of the target language system were subdivided into cases of ungrammaticality, i.e., breaches of the norm of usage which I defined as the bundle of linguistic rules underlying the actual use of language as opposed to the language system, which is concerned with the potentialities of the language.” House (1997, p.45)

Procedures

1. Producing a profile of source text register including field, tenor, and mode throughout reading the English corpus text:

Table 1: Source text profile: Field

Register: Field	
Subject matter	Social action
Medical	specific
Field: Syntactic means	
Features	Examples
Use of well form structures and lack of contract forms	A maternal death that is not directly due to an obstetrical cause(p.3)
Clear focus on the issue or topic rather than the authors' opinion, and also precise word choice	Obstetrics is concerned with human reproduction and as such is always a subject of considerable contemporary relevance(p.2)
Frequency of long, complex clauses featuring subordination and coordination	Because maternal deaths have become so uncommon, the practice of analyzing sever maternal morbidity evolved as a surrogate to improve obstetrical and perinatal care (p.6) When the pregnant woman is supine, the uterus falls back to rest on the vertebral column and the adjacent great vessels.
The frequent use of passive voice as a common and normal way in academic writing	With improvement in resolution and image display, anomalies are increasing diagnosed in the first trimester(p.194)
Field: Lexical means	
Features	Examples
Use of precise explicit and unambiguous lexical items and phrases revealing care, planning and a concern for clarity	Postpartum care promotes health and provides family planning options(p.2)
The presence of explicit language, lack of figurative language	Pregnancy and childbirth have never been safer for women in this country(p.5)
The existence of medical lexicon which specify that the text belongs to the medical field	The anatomical, physiological, and biochemical adaptations to pregnancy are profound(p.46)
Ample use of acronyms	AAP = American Academy of Pediatrics ACOG = American College of Obstetrics & Gynecology CDC = Centers for Disease Control & Prevention WHO = World Health Organization
Field : Textual means	
Features	Examples
Ample use of clausal linkage through multitude of different logical connectors such as and, for, because, as well as...	A fetus born at this time will attempt to breathe, but will die because the terminal sacs, required for gas exchange, have not yet formed(p.129)

Table 2: Source text profile: Tenor

Register : Tenor	
Authors Temporal, Social, and Geographical province	Authors' Personal (Emotional and intellectual)Stance
It is unmarked and does not point to a special time or place	There is no specific evidence of emotional and intellectual stance of the author throughout the text so it is neutral
It is contemporary standard middle- class English	The authors are professional scholars in medical issues The book is aimed to be used in academic course for educational purpose
Tenor: Syntactic means	

Features	Examples
Ample use of declarative structures	A great hallmark in obstetrical history began in the second half of the 20th century with the ability to image the pregnant uterus and its contents(p.194) Ultrasound refers to sound waves traveling at a frequency above 20,000 hertz(p.194)
Frequent use of compound and complex sentences which is typical of academic texts with preference of the subordinate clauses	Because maternal and fetal pathology associated with hyperglycemia is well known, diabetes the prototype of a condition for which preconception counseling is beneficial (p.157). Although most women with chronic neurological disease who become pregnant will have successful outcomes, some of these disorders have specific risks with which clinicians should be familiar (1187).
Absence of personal pronouns as behooves an academic text	As the uterus enlarges, it contracts the anterior abdominal wall (p.47).
Tenor: Lexical means	
Features	Examples
Lack of using any emotive items which is typical of any academic texts	
Absence of using any figurative language such as metaphoric lexicon	
Tenor: Textual means	
Features	Examples
The text achieves theme dynamics and strong cohesion through repetition of lexical items	Embryologists describe embryo-fetal development in ovulation ages, or weeks from ovulation (p.127). The delivery of most substances essential for fetal and placental growth, metabolism, and waste removed is dependent on adequate perfusion of the placental intervillous space (p.47).
Lack of foregrounded rhematic structure to avoid emotive effect	
Tenor: social role relationship	
Social role relationship: Lexical means	
Features	Examples
Frequency use of technical words (words with Latin roots such as obstetrics rooted in obstetrix Latin word), and jargons such as:	Post term neonate, maternal mortality, Infant mortality, preterm neonate, perinatal period, Obstetrics
Social role relationship: Syntactic means	
Features	Examples
Presence of [-human] noun phrase	The importance of obstetrics is reflected by the use of maternal and neonatal outcomes as an index of the quality of health and life among nations (p.2). Amniotic fluid serves several roles during pregnancy (p.231).
Conclusion: The relationship between the authors and readers is highly impersonal since they are going to transfer some scientific points precisely as intact as possible in an academic context. The text is both designed to address busy practitioners (the same position as authors) and medical students, the team of authors clearly demonstrate that they are professional and skillful in their field, so it can be considered both symmetric and asymmetric.	

Tenor: Social attitude	
Social attitude: Syntactic means	
Features	Examples
Complex sentences structures featuring long clauses, plenty of subordination, and especially the placing of subordinate clauses before the main clause, a focusing device typical of formal style	During the first 2 weeks after ovulation and then fertilization, the zygote develops to the blastocyst stage, which undergoes implantation 6 or 7 days following fertilization(p.127)
Ample use of passive voice and lack of short form of verbs	Several terms are used to define pregnancy duration, and thus fetal age (p.127). Still, compared with nonpregnant women undergoing similar procedures, pregnant women do not appear to have excessive complications (p.927) A review by Halliday and associates(2009) support late postnatal corticosteroid treatment only for infants who could not be weaned from mechanical ventilation(p.654)
The use of colon creates a strong, formal feel when properly used have to introduced a list	The maternal-placental- fetal unit can develop a number of hematoma types as depicted in Figure 6-3. These include: (1) retroplacental hematoma (2) marginal hematoma (3) subchorial thrombosis (4) subamniotic hematoma(p.119)
Use of verbal nouns and noun phrase	An understanding of female pelvic and lower abdominal wall anatomy is essential for obstetrical practice(p.16)
Frequently impersonal constructions using it, there...	It has a variance of only 3 to 5 days (p.195) There are, however, prospective observational and case-control studies that demonstrate the successes of preconceptional counseling (p.156)
Social attitude: lexical means	
Absence of interjections, qualifying model adverbials and other subjectivity markers	—

Frequent use of formal words	Many vs lots of, large vs big, Such as vs like, moreover
Conclusion: The text has formal style, the style revealing great social distance between authors and readers. A well planned constructed clauses and carefully selected and combined lexical items.	

Table 3: Source text profile: Mode

Register: Mode	
Medium	
Simple	Complex
Written to be read, This medium could be described on Biber's dimensions as being strongly informational, explicit, and non-abstract(House,1997)	–
Medium: Syntactic means	
Features	Examples
Absence of elliptical clauses, contractions, Contact parentheses and comment parentheses and any kind of spoken language signals such as well, you know, you see, question tags, etc.(gambits)	–
Frequency of complex clauses featuring subordination, coordination which are quite grammatical and are used in written form	When evaluating twin pregnancies and other multifetal gestations, a single deepest pocket of amniotic fluid is assessed in each gestational sac, again using normal range of 2 to 8 cm.(p.232)
Medium: Lexical means	
Features	Examples
The text is predominantly emic. An emic text is one which is solely determined by text-immanent criteria There are few pronominal references to the addressers and addressees which happen in the form inclusive we.	– –
Ample use of passive voice as a typically “written” means of complex syntactic linkage for text- constitutive purpose, especially for the preservation of them-rheme sequence	
Conclusion: The text is marked by an explicitness and elaborateness typical of the written mode. Frequent use of passive voice as a typically “written” means of complex syntactic linkage for text-constitutive purpose, especially for the presentation of theme – rheme sequence.	
Participation	
Simple	complex
It is simple or monologue i.e. no participation of addressees is evident in this text	–
Features	Examples
Lack of using direct question	–
Lack of personal pronoun except in few sentences to remind the readers of the previous mentioned facts	–
Conclusion: Readers participation in this text is implicit and is expressed through the rules on the other situational dimensions. The reaction of the readers is never elicited, and there is no overt participation of the readers. Therefore, there are no especial devices such as pronouns, questions that directly address the readers. The fact is that it is the content which is of utmost importance.	

- Describing the source text genre realized by the register
- Creating a statement of function for the source text including the ideational and interpersonal meaning

Table 4: statement of function

On the field	The content-oriented function of the text is remarkable throughout the whole text. In other word, the abundance of academic medical lexicon and terms and presence of passive voice and the strong use of cohesive devices clearly feed in to ideational or referential function.
On the Tenor	Lack of using any figurative language feed in to the text's ideational function
On the Social Role Relationship	The authors use of specialized medical lexicon and lack of using subject pronoun lead more to the ideational function of the text
On the Social Attitude	The formal impersonal language feeds to a large extent in to the ideational component
On the Mode	The written to be read medium which is marked as informational, explicit, and abstract feeds in to ideational component
On the Participant	Completely monologue nature of the text along with its lack of overt participation of the readers feed in to its ideational function

- Producing a target text profile, the same as Source text.
- Reading the related translation in Persian comparatively with the English counterpart paragraph by paragraph to find any dimensional mismatch between the ST and the TT.
- Providing a list of erroneous sentences through comparing the ST profile to the TT profile. Some examples from 99 erroneous sentences found in the corpus presented in table 1-5.

Table 5: Excerpt of the Overt Errors

Type1: Not translated			
Source text	page	Target text	Page
-In addition, apocrine, eccrine, and sebaceous glands are abundant.	19	علاوه بر این، در این ناحیه غدد آپوکرین و غدد سبابه به تعداد فراوان دیده می شوند. درست: غدد آکرین	24
Abnormal embryogenesis of these is thought to be multifactorial and can be lead to sporadic anomalies.	36	چنین تصور می شود که امبریونز این بخش ها چند عاملی است و در نتیجه ی این ویژگی، ممکن است ناهنجاری های اسپوراویک به وجود آیند.	45
In turn, shear stress lead, to circumferential vessel growth	48	در واقع استرس کششی سبب رشد محیطی عروق می شود. در واقع ← به نوبه خود	59
Histological and functional changes of the breasts induced by pregnancy and lactation are further discussed in chapter 36.	50	تغییرات هستیولوژیک و عملکردی پستان ها که در اثر حاملگی و شیر دهی ایجاد می شود با جزئیات بیشتر در فصل 36 توضیح داده شده اند. درست: توضیح داده می شوند.	63
ST	page	TT	page
Specifically the deep artery of the clitoral body...	19	در موقعیت های سطحی، شریان عمقی کلیتورس خونسازی به جسم (تنه) کلیتورس را بر عهده دارد،... درست: بطور اختصاصی	26
And the vaginal orifice is frequently stenotic and displaced anteriorly.	38	و منفذ واژن به طور شایع تنگ و دچار جایه جایی به سمت جانبی است. درست: به سمت قدامی	47
Type 5a: breach of the SL system			
ST	page	TT	page
These vessels rarely may rupture following abdominal trauma and create a rectus sheath hematoma.	17	این عروق به دنبال ترومای شکم به ندرت پاره می شوند و در صورت پارگی آنها هماتوم غلاف (Addition) رکتوکس بوجود می آید	23
Specifically, the deep artery of the clitoris supplies the clitoral body...	19	در موقعیت سطحی، شریان عمقی کلیتورس خون رسانی به جسم (تنه) کلیتورس را بر عهده دارد،... (wrong selection) درست: به طور ویژه	26
Type 5b: breach of the TL system			
ST	page	TT	page
These vessels anastomose with the superior epigastric artery and veins, which are branches of the internal thoracic vessels.	17	عروق اپی گاستریک تحتانی در نزدیکی ناف با شریان و ورید ها یاپی گاستریک فوقانی (که شاخه هایی از عروق توراسیک داخلی هستند) ، آناستوموز برقرار می کنند. درست: پیوند برقرار می کند	23
Each mesonephros degenerates near the end of the first trimester.	36	هر دوی مزونفروس ها نزدیک به انتهای سه ماه اول دژنره می شوند (Wrong. selection) درست: تخریب می شوند، از بین می روند	45

- Designing a questionnaire including 20 questions containing different erroneous sentences found in this research to validate the researcher's findings.
- Asking three raters who previously worked on House (1997) model to decide on the kind of errors determined by the researcher. using the Kappa statistic, an interrater reliability analysis was performed which indicated 80% average pairwise percent agreement with the researcher decisions on the types of errors and The kappa measurement showed the 0.411 agreement which was a moderate agreement which let the researcher continue her analysis with an acceptable

- validation in the qualitative part.
- Presenting the percentage of the errors and data analysis based on the process of the assessment.
- Applying the proper descriptive and inferential statistical measurements.

Findings from the Qualitative Analysis

Genre: Medical

Function: Ideational

Field

Table 6: some specific examples of the cases regarding field

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indirect maternal death. A maternal death that is not directly due to an obstetrical cause (p.3) 2. The anatomical, physiological, and biochemical adaptations to pregnancy are profound (p.46) 3. AAP = American Academy of Pediatrics 4. ACOG = American College of Obstetrics & Gynecology 5. A fetus born at this time will attempt to breathe, but will die because the terminal sacs, required for gas exchange, have not yet formed(p.129) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • مرگهای مادری غیر مستقیم: مرگهای مادری غیر مستقیم، مواردی از مرگ مادر هستند که مستقیماً از علل زایمانی ناشی نمی شوند. ص.5 • تطابقهای آناتومیک، فیزیولوژیک و بیوشیمیایی در دوران حاملگی، چشمگیر هستند. ص.57 • AAP: آکادمی اطفال آمریکا • ACOG: کالج زنان و زایمان آمریکا • جنینهای متولد شده در این دوره قادر به تنفس هستند، اما بسیاری از آنها جان خود را از دست می دهند چون کیسه های انتهایی که برای تبادل گاز لازم هستند هنوز تشکیل نشده اند. ص.156
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Subject matter: Medical and Social action: Specific
 Feature of Syntactic means at the dimension of filed (1, 2):
 Use of well-formed structures and lack of contract forms.
 Features of Lexical means at the dimension of filed (3, 4):
 The existence of medical lexicon and ample use of acronyms.

Features of Textual means at the dimension of filed (5.):
 Ample use of clausal linkage through multitude of different logical connectors such as and, for, because, as well as...

Tenor

Table 7: some specific examples of the cases regarding Tenor

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A great hallmark in obstetrical history began in the second half of the 20th century with the ability to image the pregnant uterus and its contents (p.194) 2. As the uterus enlarges, it contracts the anterior abdominal wall (p.47). 3. Embryologists describe embryo-fetal development in ovulation ages, or weeks from ovulation (p.127). 4. Post term neonate, maternal mortality, Infant mortality, preterm neonate, perinatal period, Obstetrics 5. The importance of obstetrics is reflected by the use of maternal and neonatal outcomes as an index of the quality of health and life among nations (p.2). 6. During the first 2 weeks after ovulation and then fertilization, the zygote develops to the blastocyst stage, which undergoes implantation 6 or 7 days following fertilization (p.127) 7. Moreover, complex anomalies and commonly associated secondary diagnoses such as renal or skeletal anomalies can be concurrently evaluated.p.40 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • یکی از پیشرفت‌های عمده در تاریخ طب مامایی، در نیمه دوم قرن بیستم با توانایی در تصویر برداری از رحم حامله و محتویات آن آغاز شد. • با ادامه بزرگ شدن، رحم با دیواره قدامی شکم تماس پیدا می کند. ص.58 • رویان شناسان، تکامل رویانی- جنینی را بر حسب روزها یا هفته های سپری شده از زمان تخمگذاری (سن تخمگذاری) توصیف می کنند. ص.151 • نوزاد پست ترم، مرگ و میر مادری، مرگ و میر شیر خواران، نوزاد پره ترم، دوره پری ناتال، طب زایمان • با توجه به اینکه از پیامدهای مادران ونوزادان به عنوان یکی از شاخصهای کیفیت سلامت و زندگی جوامع انسانی استفاده می شود، اهمیت طب زایمان بیش از پیش آشکار می گردد. • در جریان دو هفته اول پس از تخمگذاری و سپس لقاح، زیگوت به مرحله تکاملی بلاستوسیت می رسد که در روزهای 6 یا 7 بعد از لقاح دستخوش لانه گزینی می شود. ص.152 • علاوه بر این ، با MRI می توان ناهنجاریهای پیچیده (کمپلکس) و اختلالات شایع دیگری را نیز که همراه با آنها وجود دارند(مانند ناهنجاریهای کلبوی یا اسکلتی) به طور همزمان بررسی کرد. ص.51
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Author's provenance and stance: Professional scholars in medical issues
 Social role relationship: both Symmetric and Asymmetric
 The social attitude: Formal
 Features of Syntactic means at the dimension of Tenor (1.):
 Ample use of declarative structures.
 Features of Lexical means at the dimension of Tenor (2.):
 Lack of using any emotive items which is typical of any academic texts, Absence of using any figurative language
 Features of Textual means at the dimension of Tenor (3.):
 The text achieves theme dynamics and strong cohesion through repetition of lexical items.
 Features of Textual means at the Level of Social role relationship (4.): Frequency use of technical words (words

with Latin roots such as obstetrics rooted in obstetrix Latin word), and jargons such as: Post term neonate, maternal mortality, perinatal period
 Features of Syntactic means at the Level of Social role relationship (5.): Presence of [-human] noun phrase
 Features of Syntactic means at the Level of Social Attitude (6.): Complex sentences structures featuring long clauses and plenty of subordination and also use of verbal nouns and noun phrases.
 Features of Lexical means at the Level of Social Attitude (7.): Absence of interjections and frequent use of formal words: Many vs lots of, large vs big, such as vs like,

Mode

Table 8: some specific examples of the cases regarding Mode

<p>1.This starting time, which is usually about two weeks before ovulation and fertilization and nearly 3 weeks before blastocyst implantation, has traditionally been used because most women know their last period.p.127</p> <p>2.Recall that blood flow within a vessel increases in proportion to the fourth power of the radius.p.48</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • به طور مرسوم، این زمان آغاز که معمولاً "حدود 2 هفته قبل از تخمک گذاری و لقاح و حدود 3 هفته قبل از لانه گزینی بلاستوسیت است مورد استفاده قرار می گیرد، چون اکثر زنان زمان آخرین پریود خود را می دانند.ص.141 • به خاطر داشته باشید که جریان خون در داخل یک رگ، به نسبت توان چهارم شعاع آن افزایش می یابد.ص.59
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Medium: Simple ("written to be read"). Participation: Simple (monologue)

Features of the Syntactic means at the level of the Medium (1.): Absence of elliptical clauses, contractions, and any kind of gambits and also ample use of passive voice. Features of the Lexical means at the level of the Medium: There are not pronominal references to the addressers and addressees which happen in the form inclusive we.

Features of Syntactic means at the level of the Participation (2.):1) Lack of using direct question;2) Lack of personal pronoun except in few sentences to remind the readers of the previous mentioned facts

Findings from Quantitative Analysis

Descriptive statistics

The frequency and the percentages of overt errors of the translation are presented in the following tables:

Table 9: the frequency and percentage of the types of errors

Types of Error	Frequency	Percentage
Not translated	20	12.26
Slight change in meaning	8	4.90
Significant change in meaning	-	-
Distortion of meaning	9	5.52
Breach of the language system	126	77.30
Creative meaning	-	-
Cultural filtering	-	-
Total	163	

Table 6 shows that the total number of overtly erroneous errors was 163 which comprised of 20 not translated, 8 slight changes in meaning, and 126 breaches of the language system. As it was shown on the above table, the most frequent overtly erroneous errors happened in the mentioned translation belonged to the "breach of the language system" and the least frequent one was "slight change in meaning" by frequency of 8. The third column indicated the percentage of each error. As could be seen the frequency and percentage of three types of overtly erroneous errors were zero. The above information has been indicated on figure 1.

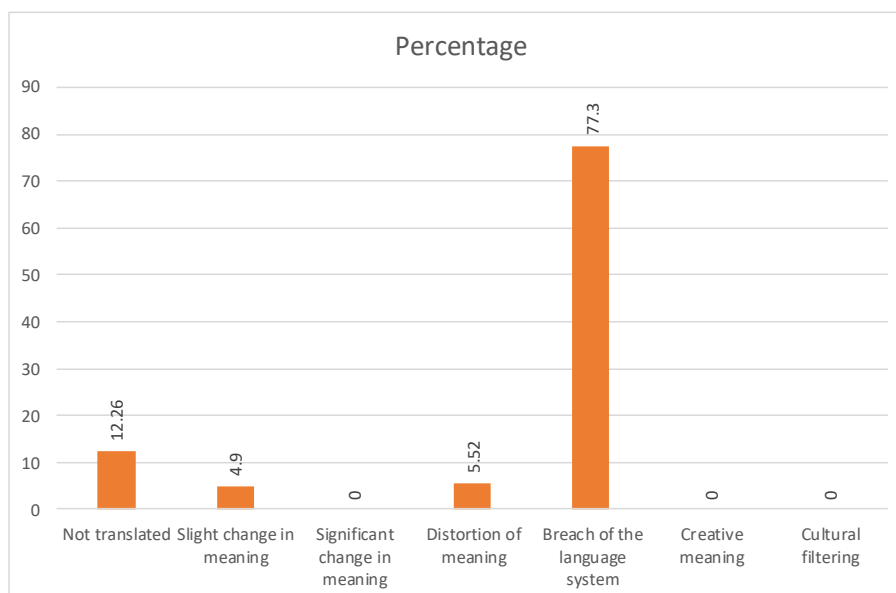


Fig. 1: percentage of each overtly erroneous error

Inferential statistics

In order to support the conclusion achieved by the descriptive analysis and in an attempt to find out whether there is any significant difference between the frequencies of the types of overtly erroneous errors by translator an inferential statistical analysis was carried out based on chi-

square test. The following tables (1-7, 1-8) represent the process of the inferential analysis in detail.

Testing the Null Hypothesis

Table 10: Types of Overt Error

Types of Error	Frequency	Observed N	Expected N
Significant change in meaning Creative meaning Cultural filtering	.00	3	1.4
Slight change in meaning	8.00	1	1.4
Distortion of meaning	9.00	1	1.4
Not translated	20.00	1	1.4
Breach of the language system	126.00	1	1.4
Total		7	

Using Chi-square Test

The following tables show the result obtained through the calculating of the Chi-square test:

Table 11: Test Statistics

	Types of Error
Chi-Square	2.286a
df	4
Asymp. Sig.	.683
5 cells (100.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 1.4.	

As it can be observed, the null hypothesis was approved. Thus there is no statistically significant difference between the frequencies of different types of overtly erroneous errors. According to the results, the difference between the percentages of the different types of overtly erroneous errors that Persian translators applied in translation of "Williams Obstetrics" medical textbook is not significantly different at the probability levels of 95% and 99%.

Conclusion

According to House (1997) the scientific type is a classic candidate for covert translation thus the results of this study is in line with House's findings. The genre of the text indicated that the text was medical due to the fact that "the genre of the text is something to be kept equivalent in both overt and covert translation" (House, 1997). In this research, the ideational function is strongly marked through the genre of the text and different dimensions. on the dimension of the FIELD, the content-oriented function of the text is remarkable throughout the whole text, on the dimension of the TENOR, for both ST and TT we found lack of using any figurative language and subject pronoun, and usage of the specialized medical lexicon and formal impersonal language which lead more to the ideational function of the text. On the dimension of the MODE, the written to be read medium and monologue nature of the text fed into its ideational function. Comparing the source text profile and the target text profile at the level of register, the researchers identified no dimensional mismatch between ST and TT. Among all seven types of the identified overtly erroneous errors, only four types were found in this research and most of them resulted from breach of the language system

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