

Translation of Terminology in Detective Stories

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Introduction

The main task of our contribution is to point out the problems of translating terminology in the work *Tales of Unease* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The analysis is based on the translation of the English original, where the source text is one story from the work *Tales of Unease* and its Slovak translation *Diabolská izba* was published by *Europa Publishing House* in Bratislava in 2013. For our analysis we have chosen one short-story: *The New Catacomb* (1898). The basic document for searching terminology is the International standard ISO 704 and the general theory of translation. In this paper we would like to peruse how the translator tackled and solved the problems connected with translation of terminology in such type of text. Also we try to find a reply for the question how to translate terminology in fiction or detective stories. We try to find a solution for the problem connected with different possibilities of using the translation theory in translation of terms in non-scientific texts.

1 Terminology in General

For a last couple of years we have dealt with terminology as a scientific discipline. It became separate in the last century thanks to the big support of international organisations such as The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - UNESCO and also with the support of such organizations as INFOTERM. All around the world documents are systematically published to guide the development and management of terminology. Theoretical works of such authors as Cabré, Temmerman and Kageura are often presented and studied. Almost every country has various institutions dealing with terminology, which can be commissions within the respective ministries.

1.1 STN ISO 704 Standard

While processing and exploring the terminology in the detective novel, we have followed one of the fundamental materials for the field of terminology, the STN ISO 704 (01 0013) standard under the Slovak name *Terminologická práca. Princípy a metódy (Terminology work - Principles and methods)*. This standard is considered one of the most widely used study materials for terminology in various fields of science. Thus, when analysing the terminology in the selected detective novel, we mainly followed this, we believe, most accurate standard in scientific research of this type nowadays.

1.2 Terminologists in the 21st Century

Cabré's work *Terminology. Theory, methods and application* (1999) opens with a brief introduction to the evolution of terminology as a linguistic science. In the first chapter, the author discusses social and political aspects, as well as the scientific and functional aspects of development of terminology as a separate science. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the organizational aspects of terminology and international cooperation in the field of terminology. The second chapter explains the concepts and the relationship between the terminology and linguistics. The connection between the theoretical linguistics and applied linguistics are discussed. It further defines the relation between terminology and other disciplinary fields such as lexicology, lexicography, cognitive science, communication theory, information science and computer science. It also explains the usefulness of terminology for these sciences. In the third chapter the work deals with the types of discourse and explains the concept of a terminological unit. It discusses the terminological unit as a systematic and a pragmatic unit. The fourth chapter is devoted to the terminology in the practice of terminography. It explains the concepts as theoretical principles in the process of term formation. The international standards and documentation used for systematising and gathering terms as well as a variety of support materials are explained. The last parts of this chapter are dedicated to working methods in terminography and various terminographical searches, in particular to the very important systematic monolingual and multilingual searches. In the fifth chapter the author deals with a concept and scope of computerized terminology. The computer science has greatly contributed to terminology through different programs and through the evolution and compilation of data banks. The chapter further discusses the creation of definitions, their classification, and it outlines the future development of terminological databases. The sixth chapter examines the relationships between terminology and standardization. It explains concepts such as general standardization, terminological standardization, terminology and neology. Final chapter is dedicated to professional terminology and the role of terminologists in a language service. In the conclusion of her work, the author suggests the possibilities for training the terminologists. In the article entitled *Questioning the Univocity Ideal. The Difference Between the Socio-cognitive Terminology and Traditional Terminology* published in the *Journal of Linguistics* (1997), the terminologist Rita Temmerman aims at describing the differences between the socio-cognitive and traditional terminology. Temmerman deals with the sociocognitive approach and the development of terminology as a science also in another of her works entitled *Towards New Ways of Terminology Description: The Sociocognitive Approach* (2000), which we will discuss in the next part of this paper. The author examines the principles of standardization and the transition to the scientific understanding of terminology. She gets deeper into the history of evolution of terminology as a science and attempts to answer the question whether terminology is a scientific discipline or not. Temmerman summarizes the principles of the Vienna School of Terminology and discusses the traditional terminology and different traditional

schools of terminology. The author also examines the views of different terminologists, including Juan C. Sager, Peter Weissenhofer, Britta Zawada and Piet Swanepoel, M. Teresa Cabré, Ingrid Meyer and Kyo Kageura, on traditional terminological practices. Temmerman further deals with the subject of Socioterminology - a term which was first used by the French terminologists in French-speaking parts of Canada. These terminologists moved from the methods and principles of Wüster and began to develop a new trend which was named socioterminology. This new direction in terminology goes back to the study of a "real language usage" (Temmerman, 2000, 31). Compared to previous periods, the terminology now begins to deal with four main issues: conceptualization and categorization, naming or lexicalization, metaphorical models and diachronic study of categories. The work discusses the new methods of term formation and compares them with traditional methods. The theory is demonstrated on the terminology of biotechnology. Separate chapters are dedicated to polysemy and metaphorical models and their categorization and naming. In the conclusion the author compares some concepts of traditional and socio-cognitive terminology, e.g. a concept of a starting point, term, structure, definitions including definitions of monosemy, polysemy and imagination. (Temmerman, 2000, p. 228). In the chapters devoted to terminography, the author explains the sociocognitive approach and its methods. Sociocognitive terminology requires a completely different understanding of terminography. The concepts such as category unit, the linguistic unit, the reference unit and the identification unit are explained here. (Temmerman, 2000, p. 232). One of the Japanese linguists dealing with terminology is Kyo Kageura. In his work *The Dynamics of Terminology: A Descriptive Theory of Term Formation and Terminological Growth* (2002) he deals with different aspects of term formation in Japanese language - a language which is very different from European languages. In the first part of his work the author provides the theoretical background and describes the development of terminology as a separate linguistic science. In the second part Kageura deals with the patterns of term formation and with the documentation of terms. The following part of the publication is devoted to the quantitative patterns and the quantitative analysis of the terminology. The final part provides a summary of the author's research of the term formation in Japanese. Kyo Kageura's research is supported by precise mathematical calculations and the corresponding statistical diagrams.

1.3 Socioterminology

In recent years much attention of terminologists has been turning towards the socioterminology. Socioterminology represents a shift from the traditional understanding of the terminology. This can be very simply described as "if the term got into motion".

The concept of Socioterminology is explained in *ISO/TR 22134 Practical Guidelines for Socioterminology* published in 2007. We assume that in the next few years there will be new research conducted in the field of socioterminology and

Slovak terminologists will also make their contribution. In the following part of our work we will analyse *ISO/TR 22134* which deals with socioterminology as a new discipline bringing a whole different perspective on terminology and introducing new concepts for which it has been quite difficult to find appropriate Slovak equivalents. *ISO/TR 22 134 Practical guidelines for socioterminology* was published in 2007. This new sociolinguistic standard provides us with a quite new perspective on the whole process of the terminology development. Socioterminology is a linking element in the communication between different socioprofessional groups. It studies terminologies and places them in the social context where the concepts appear, are defined and named. Socioterminology unites the specialized concepts in the context of the community of speakers. In this way, it allows terminological practices to be adapted to the target languages and enables the linguists to follow these practices.

ISO/TR 22134 is based on the standards of *TC 37/SC*, *ISO 704* and *ISO 860* published earlier. The objective of this technical report is to propose guidelines for socioterminology principles, methods and vocabularies. The *ISO 107-1:2000, Terminology work – Vocabulary – Part 1: Theory and application* is essential for the application of this technical report and the definitions stated in *ISO 1087-1* were used for its purposes. These definitions and terms need to be understood for full comprehension of the document. The basic terms include the language planning, terminology planning, subject field, concept harmonization, term harmonization, special language, localization, neologism, terminology standardization, linguistic policy, socioterminology and terminology work. The document establishes the basic concepts of socioterminology. The spread of terms across the various levels of professional and technical communication brought the evolution of socioterminology. It was born from a natural need of community of speakers. Whereas the traditional terminology and standardization takes a synchronic approach, new discipline of socioterminology follows a diachronic approach. It could be said that socioterminology includes the dimension of diachrony, i.e. the evolution of linguistic facts in the study of vocabularies, by taking into account that the terms concentrate accumulated knowledge and reflect the dominant concepts of the experts. The terminology standardization, on the other hand, can only be perceived synchronously, i.e. according to a set of linguistic facts which are regarded as forming a functional system at a particular moment in the evolution of a language. From this perspective, it can be concluded that the socioterminological approach makes terminology standardization easier and more understandable. Compared to traditional terminology, the socioterminology, as a discipline, is more open and takes account of human element. It reflects the sociolinguistic, cultural, social and economic aspects of our everyday lives. Based on the above mentioned facts, we came to a conclusion that if the terms are created for a certain concept it does not mean that their meaning will never change and that the same term will not be assigned to other concepts.

2 Arthur Conan Doyle: *Tales of Unease*

In the next part of our contribution we would like to analyse the translation of terminology in the work of Arthur Conan Doyle *Tales of Unease*.

The author with his full name Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle was born on May 22, 1859, in Edinburgh, Scotland to Catholic Irish family. As nine years old, he was sent to Jesuit preparatory school, Hodder Place. He studied for seven years at the Stonyhurst College. His medical carrier was not very successful. He studied medicine at the Edinburgh University and became a doctor. For a short time he started his medical practice in Plymouth. Later he started his own business in the South Sea. The year 1887 was the year of publishing the first novel where famous Sherlock Holmes was born. His last book *The Edge of the Unkown* had appeared only week earlier before he died of heart attack on the 7th of July 1930. He is buried in Crowborough.

2.1 Tales of Unease

Doyle's fiction covers wider range than the fiction of other writers of the nineteenth century. The author wrote everything from sea stories, domestic dramas, historical romances, science fiction, poetry, plays, medical tales and crime fiction. *Tales of Unease* is a collection consisting of ghastly and spooky stories which reflect his wide imagination and generic reflexes. Conan Doyle was a big fan of tales of revenge, adventure stories, penetrating motifs and of exploration of the unknown. This collection of books consists of the following short stories (written in different periods of A. C. Doyle's life) as presented in the order: *The Ring of Thoth*, *The Lord of Chateau Noir*, *The New Catacomb*, *The Case of Lady Sannox*, *The Brazilian Cat*, *The Brown Hand*, *The Horror of the Heights*, *The Terror of the Blue John Gap*, *The Captain of the Polestar*, *How It Happened*, *Playing with Fire*, *The Leather Funnel*, *Lot No. 249*, *The Los Amigos Fiasco* and *The Nightmare Room* (Doyle, 2000, p. 15). Short stories are full of love, jealousy, revenge, money, horror, science fiction, exploring new worlds, real justice and feelings. For our contribution we have chosen directly the story named *The New Catacomb* (1898). This story is full of emotions, adventures and revenge.

2.2 Slovak Translation (Diabolská izba)

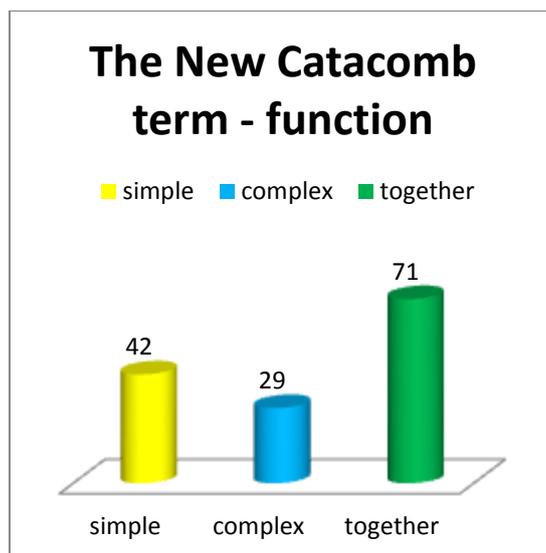
Slovak translation with the title *Diabolská izba* was published in 2013 by *Europa Publishing House (Vydavateľstvo Európa)* in Bratislava. The Slovak translation was made by Mgr. Barbora Kráľová, PhD. and PhDr. Martin Djovčoš, PhD. They worked in a deep cooperation but each of them translated independent stories. Barbora Kráľová translated: *Brazílska mačka*, *Čo sa vlastne stalo*, *Diabolská izba*, *Kožený lievik*, *Lady Sannoxová*, *Číslo 249* and *Kapitán Polárky*. Martin Djovčoš translated stories: *Fiasco v Los Amigos*, *Hnedá ruka*, *Hra s ohňom*, *Nové katakomby*, *Strach z výšok*, *Thovtov prsteň* and *Záhada Modrojohnskej diery*.

2.3 The New Catacomb (1898) (Nové katakomby)

The story is about two young men, both of them are archaeologists. One is a poor German, Berger, very talented, who discovered old catacombs in Roma. The second one is very handsome and rich English archaeologist, Kennedy. Berger promised to show him the new catacomb for the exchange of a secret in private relation to one girlfriend. Kennedy's relationship with the girlfriend was not the serious one and he would only like to have another new, not very serious love affair. The girlfriend had to return with shame to her parents. Berger wanted to find out about this love story. He took Kennedy to the center of catacombs, switched of the light and left him there, where he had no chance to return back. Kennedy died in the catacombs. Before he let him die there, Berger had explained to him that the poor girl was his beloved fiancée. This was the act of revenge. Kennedy is left to face his fate, trapped in a dark, left to die within the depths of the never-ending labyrinth of the new catacombs (Doyle, 2000, 10).

3 Terminological Analysis and Its Translation Into the Slovak Language

In the text of the story *The New Catacomb* we analysed 71 terms and their translation into the Slovak language. The text in English and Slovak contains terms from archaeology, architecture, botany, clothing, geography, geology, media, musicology, physics, technology and theology. The translator was solving the problems of finding appropriate equivalents in different fields of sciences. Of course in the pure scientific texts the task is a little bit different, in a specific scientific field we are looking for the correspondent scientific field and looking for a correspondent term. In detective story we can use more neutral expression and the sense in the context will not be disturbed. The terms from archaeology are represented by 11 examples, some of them are: amphora (amfora); early Christian remain (rannokresťanská pamiatka); funeral vessel (pohrebná komora); old Rome (staroveký Rím); Roman remain (rímska pamiatka) etc. Terminology from architecture is represented by 25 terms, such as aqueduct (akvadukt); bastion of Cecilia Metella (kruhová veža Cecílie Metelly); Christian altar (kresťanský oltár); labyrinth (labyrint); rabbit (bludisko); square chamber (štvorcová sieň), etc. The terminology from geography (represented by 20 examples) is: Gate of the Appian Way (Apijská brána); temple of the Vestals (Chrám vestálok); Castle of St. Angelo (Anjelský hrad); Baths of Caracalla (Karakalove kúpele). There are terms from theology (represented by 8 examples) such as: mitre (mitra); highest Christian (cirkevný hodnostár); pope (pápež); relic (relikvia); pious hand (duchovenstvo); vestment (rúcho). The most frequent occurrence has the term catacomb. In the story *The New Catacomb* it occurs 14 times.



The subject fields represented in the terminology of the story *The New Catacomb* (subject fields): archaeology 11, architecture 25, botany 1, clothing 1, geography 20, geology 1, media 1, musicology 1, physics 1, technology 8, together 71.

Conclusions

By analysing the selected novel, we managed to explore and in its own way also to prove the necessity of systematic work with terminology during the process of translation of detective novels and stories. Since this is not the first novel of its genre that we have studied, we would like to conclude that even the translator of literary texts needs to be familiar with terminology and principles of operation and creation of modern terminology in order to properly understand the original text and then apply his/her practical and theoretical knowledge in translation.

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Summary

Translation of Terminology in Detective Stories

This article deals with some questions of terminology in detective stories. The goal of this article was to point out some typical terminological features of detective story written by famous author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The research was performed on the text of the story named *The New Catacomb*. It proved that it is important to study terms in connection with translation of stories. In stories we can find different types of terminology, such as archaeology, architecture, botany, clothing, geography, geology, media, musicology, physics, technology and theology. This contribution gives short explanation why it is important to study terminology for the purpose of non-scientific texts.

About the Author

Elena Vallová is a member of the Department of English and American studies of the Faculty of Arts of Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica, Slovakia. Her professional interest is translation of legal documents, phonetics and phonology of English language and her scientific orientation is focused on terminology and translation and interpreting terminology in different styles and types of literature and text for interpreting.