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An Overview of Language Shift from French to English in Scientific Articles

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Abstract

The drastic language shift that Algeria witnessed in the last years, notably in English, gained ground. This paper discusses the shifting dynamics of scientific discourse translation in Algeria. Since 1962, Algeria has been associated with Francophone networks, however, in recent decades the English language gained predominance in scientific communication over the French language. Drawing upon a comprehensive academic literature review, the paper sheds light on the historical context shaping the Algerian situation concerning the French language which led to this transition. Concepts of language shift, domain loss terminology, and translation will be examined to shape their influence and relation in multilingual research. Additionally, the underlying motives for embracing English as a primary language in scientific discourse among researchers and institutions are explored. Key factors discussed include the influence of international scientific norms, access to thorough English language resources, participation in international partnerships, and higher visibility in the global scientific arena. While this transition offers numerous opportunities for Algerian researchers, some challenges might be noticed due to linguistic and cultural barriers. The paper will conclude by looking into intricate ramifications governing scientific discourse translation trends in Algeria and their implication on the scientific research landscape of the country.

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Mots clés

Changement de langue en Algérie ; terminologie de la perte de domaine ; langue anglaise ; langue française ; Tendance à la traduction ; Discours scientifique ; Langue de spécialité

Résumé

Ces dernières années, l'Algérie a connu un changement linguistique radical, marqué par l'essor de l'anglais au détriment du français dans le discours scientifique. Cet article examine en profondeur l'évolution de la traduction du discours scientifique en Algérie, depuis son indépendance en 1962 où le français dominait la communication scientifique. Il explore le contexte historique qui a façonné le paysage linguistique algérien et analyse des concepts clés tels que le changement de langue, la perte de domaine, la terminologie et la traduction, pour comprendre leur impact dans les contextes de recherche multilingues.L'article met particulièrement l'accent sur la transition vers l'anglais, en explorant les motivations des chercheurs et des institutions algériennes derrière cette évolution. Il souligne l'influence croissante des normes scientifiques internationales, la disponibilité des ressources en anglais, la participation à des collaborations de recherche mondiales, ainsi que la visibilité accrue qu'offre l'anglais sur la scène scientifique mondiale. Cette transition ouvre de nouvelles opportunités telles qu'un accès amélioré aux réseaux de recherche internationaux et un potentiel accru de publications. Toutefois, elle pose également des défis, notamment des barrières linguistiques et culturelles qui peuvent entraver l'efficacité de la communication et de la collaboration, impactant ainsi la qualité et la diffusion de la recherche. En conclusion, l'article analyse les implications complexes de ces tendances en matière de traduction et leur impact sur le paysage de la recherche scientifique en Algérie. Comprendre ces dynamiques est crucial pour développer des stratégies visant à soutenir les chercheurs dans leur transition vers l'anglais et à assurer leur intégration réussie dans la communauté scientifique mondiale.

1. Introduction

In today's globalised academic landscape, the interplay between translation, language shift, and domain loss is critical in shaping scholarly communication and knowledge dissemination. These interconnected phenomena have profound implications for how research is conducted, published, and accessed across different linguistic communities. This article delves into these concepts, providing a comprehensive framework for understanding their roles and impacts within the realm of academic discourse.

Translation serves as a vital tool for bridging linguistic variations, allowing ideas and knowledge to transcend language barriers and reach a broader audience. It facilitates the accessibility of scholarly content, enabling researchers to engage with and contribute to the global body of knowledge regardless of their native language.

Language shift, on the other hand, involves the gradual or sudden displacement of one language by another within a community, significantly impacting linguistic diversity and cultural identity. This shift can alter the dynamics of academic communication, as researchers may adopt a more dominant language to align with global academic standards and enhance their visibility and impact.

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Domain loss refers to the erosion of specialized vocabulary and expressions in a language, often due to the dominance of another language in specific fields. This phenomenon can hinder the ability of a language to fully express scientific and technical concepts, posing challenges for scholars who must navigate these linguistic transitions in their work.

The growing prevalence of English in research reflects a broader transition to reach the global academic arena. The dominance of the French language in countries like Algeria witnessed a radical change to the English language over the last few years. Consequently, there has been a notable shift towards encouraging research article writing across various specialised language domains in English.

This article aims to explore the aforementioned key concepts in depth, examining their implications for research article writing and the broader academic landscape. By understanding the interplay between translation, language shift, and domain loss, we can better appreciate the complexities of scholarly communication in a multilingual world and develop strategies to address these challenges effectively.

The article also aims to discuss the dynamic shift from French to English in Algerian scientific publications, drawing on theoretical insights and empirical studies, the paper reviews key concepts of language shift, domain vocabulary loss, and translation, in addition to historical backgrounds. Moreover, the article sheds light on the motivations behind this shift, implications for the country's scientific research community, and possible strategies for assisting with translation problems.

2. Understanding Translation, Language Shift, and Domain Loss

In the arena of research article writing, the interplay between translation, language shift, and domain loss has important implications for scholarly interaction and dissemination of knowledge. The focal point of this section is to provide a comprehensive framework for these concepts and how they influence the academic discourse landscape.

2.1 Translation: Bridging Linguistic Variations

Translation acts as a key connector between languages, allowing the bridging of ideas, information, and knowledge across linguistic barriers. Translation serves highly to make scholarly content accessible to a wide range of worldwide audiences. In his book "*Introducing Translation Studies*" (2001), Munday refers to translation as "the process of translation between two different languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the **source text** or **ST**) in the original verbal language (the **source language** or **SL**) into a written text (the **target text** or **TT**) in a different verbal language (the **target language** or **TL**)" (p. 5).

The concept of translation has been highly debated among different scholars. The Dictionary of Translation Studies defines translation as a process or product:

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> One may talk of translation as a process or a product, and identify such sub-types as literary translation, technical translation, SUBTITLING and MACHINE TRANSLATION; moreover, while more typically it just refers to the transfer of written texts, the term sometimes also includes INTERPRETING (Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997, 2004, p.181)

Catford's (1965) definition states that: "Translation may be defined as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)." (p.20). He assumes that translation involves transferring meaning between two languages, where an original text is substituted by an equivalent one in the target language. According to Catford (1965), understanding translation is crucial to maintaining an effective translation of structures and language systems. In essence, Catford's definition stresses the intricate interplay between languages and the importance of linguistic convention that facilitates the process of translation.

Newmark (1982, 2001) presents another perspective for translation. He advocates that translation is like a sliding scale where everything is translatable up to a point but with significant difficulties. He continues by considering translation as "a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in another language" (Newmark, 1982, 2001, p.7). Peter Newmark has made two significant contributions to translation studies. The first one is the semantic and communicative translation where he stated that semantic translation focuses on the source language's emphasis and its use in expressive texts, whereas communicative translation focuses on the target language and is geared towards effective communication. His second contribution is at the level of text analysis. He believes that text translation necessitates to understand its meaning and conduct a detailed analysis of the author's intention, the readership, and the translator's attitude.

The concept of dynamic equivalence in translation was an endeavour of Nida's work. Nadi (1964) points out that "the translation of a message from one language to another is a valid subject for scientific description (p.3). He considers translation a form of art and proposes the concept of dynamic equivalence, believing that achieving this level of equivalence requires careful consideration of meaning and style in the target language (p.12).

2.2 Language Shift Evolution:

Language shift is a complex phenomenon that involves the gradual or sudden displacement of one language by another within a community or individual's repertoire (Ostler, 2014). This concept was initially introduced by Joshua Fishman in 1964 as a field of inquiry. His research laid the groundwork for studying the phenomenon of language shift and its implications for linguistic diversity and cultural identity.

Many scholars contributed to this concept. Appel and Muysken (1987) described language shift as a process where speakers of a bilingual community start using the

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majority language in domains where previously the monitory language was used (p. 32). In bilingual settings, individuals tend to perceive the majority language as offering better opportunities for progression in various life aspects. Consequently, they gradually shift their language use to another (the majority used) to access these benefits. Crystal (1977) states that language shift is: "The gradual or sudden move from the use of one language to another." (p. 215). In the same stream, Richards et al. (1992) define language shift as a change in language use observed when individuals migrate to another country. This shift occurs due to different factors such as country policies, employment opportunities, and communication needs.

According to Dorian (1982), language shift is: “The gradual displacement of one language by another in the lives of the community members. This occurs most typically where there is a sharp difference in prestige and the level of official support for the two (or more) languages concerned”. (p. 46)

That is to say, when individuals feel certain social pressures, they tend to use prestigious language. This concept of prestigious language highlights the social dynamics and power structures that influence language use and language shift in a community. Thus, these definitions highlight the broader spectrum of language shift among linguistic diversity and cultural representations. Language shift refers not only to the individual choices made in different social contexts but also to broader trends within communities and societies. In the context of academic research, this phenomenon reflects how researchers might switch to other languages to better achieve their scholarly intentions. This shift can be driven by various factors, such as the desire to reach a wider audience, the need to engage with specific academic traditions or the goal of enhancing the impact of their work within the global academic landscape. Consequently, understanding these dynamics is crucial for appreciating the interplay between linguistic practices and cultural identities in the pursuit of knowledge.

2.3 Domain Vocabulary Loss

Domain loss refers to the phenomenon where a language or a culture loses specific vocabulary, expressions, or concepts related to a specific domain of knowledge. The transition from one language to another entails the adoption of a linguistic shift and challenges for scholars. The concept of Domain loss can be traced back to Gerhard Schmidt-Rohr (1932) in his book “Die Sprache als Bildnerin der Völker”. His work focused on the role of language in defining people and communities. Further in 1970, the concept was developed by Joshua Fishman. Who viewed the domain as a means to understand multilingual societies and their language choices.

However, this concept has been criticised among academics. Pádraig Ó Riagáin, a scholar known for his work in language policy and social reproduction in Ireland, criticised the concept of domain and domain loss and suggested that alternative frameworks for understanding language dynamics may be more suitable. His work focused on language use, language maintenance, and language shift in various

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sociocultural contexts. Pádraig (1997) emphasized the significance of studying both language choice and language vitality.

Overall, domain loss in its essence, focuses on how a potential decline of a national language's ability to maintain adequate scientific terminology may occur due to the prevalence of another language like English. Numerous academics investigated the impact of English dominance over different national languages (Kirchmeier-Andersen (2008); Ljosland 2008; Milani and Johnson 2008; Linn 2010; Lønsmann 2011).

Kirchmeier-Andersen (2008) contributed to a discussion on language issues. His work focused on the context of Danish language preservation and the influence English usage has on the national language notably in domains like higher education and business. Linn (2010),, another notable researcher, studied the concept of domain loss about the dominance of English use over Norwegian. His work focused on the strategies that could serve as a safeguard to the extinction of the Norwegian language. In the same vein, Ljosland's work considered the impact of English as a lingua franca in academic settings and the challenges faced in maintaining scientific discourse in the Norwegian language (2008). Milan and Johnson's research in 2008 was another endeavour toward the dominance of the English language over the Swedish language. His work contributed to a deeper understanding of the language parameters. Lønsmann's research looks toward how the English language impacts language practices, beliefs, and language use in professional contexts in Denmark (2011).

In this article, we will use domain loss but with a reshaping, considering how French dominance, in Algeria more precisely, has contributed to the loss of English-specialised terminology among researchers in their publications and how this language shift challenges them in overcoming this transition hurdles.

3. Specialised language and research article writing

The term "Specialised Language" refers to a form of language that is specific to a particular domain, characterised by the use of specific terminology, jargon, and concepts unique to an area of expertise. It serves as a means of communicating precise information about a particular field within a particular community. In its broader sense, it is mainly joined to "Language for Specific Purposes" (LSP), where language is made to meet a specific domain of study.

As a way of illustration John Swales (1997), a prominent scholar in the field of ESP and well known for his contributions to specialised discourse, studied the sophisticated discourse of Greek, and Roman civilizations in various areas of knowledge such as architecture, astronomy, geometry, medicine, and law. The terminology used in these fields was tailored to the specific needs of experts and practitioners in those domains. The endeavours of John Swales underline the long history of linguistic specialisation and the significant importance of understanding how the concept of specialised language evolved through time to meet the current communication needs of different professional and academic communities.

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Research articles, also called scientific writings, are among the important genres in academic discourse. Research publications can contribute to the great advancement of any researcher's academic career. Hoffman (2009) argues that the primary aim of scholarly writing is to contribute to the body of academic work in a specific area of study. Narvaez-Berthelemot and Russel (2001) found that the dominant language for journals and publications was English. Their results suggested that English was highly used in the natural sciences. French was positioned as the second language; mostly used in publication. The hegemony of the English language gained territory in early 1980, and two-thirds of the publications of French scholars were in English. Therefore, English has replaced German to a large extent in some domains as a scientific language. Furthermore, Journal names were translated into English; "*Archiv Für Kreislaufforschung"* journal was renamed into "*Basic Research in Cardiology"*. Another example could be given in this sense.

Language of specialisation characterises research article writing and thus plays a huge role in facilitating precision, knowledge transfer, and establishment of field-related identities in various academic domains. Since scientific writing helps in communicating complex concepts and ideas about a specific field, the latter, naturally, requires the precise use of specialised terminology or a related field among scholars. In other words, clarity in research articles is essential to accurately convey methodologies, results, and conclusions. Moreover, specialised terminology and oriented domain subjects ensure the understanding of the content among a specific audience and experts, thus contributing to effective communication.

Essentially, specialised language is inherent in article writing by establishing a niche of credibility. It shows the author's familiarity with his discipline and the extent of manipulation of related terminology, theories, and methodologies relevant to a particular domain of study. To ensure collaboration among scholars working in the same field, academic research articles are nuanced with the specific language of their study domain. It allows an important share of knowledge among specific research communities, a discussion of concepts and findings, and a possible future collaboration between researchers in the field. This will facilitate the reproducibility of research findings and the replication and verification of the results of a given study.

4. The Shift From French Language to English Language:

4.1 Historical background of French language dominance in scientific research

> Notre langue est réputée pour sa clarté, pour la précision de son vocabulaire, pour la richesse de ses verbes et de leur construction, pour la force de sa syntaxe. C'est pour cela que toute l'Europe se l'est approprié il y a trois siècles. (Carrère d'Encausse, 2002).

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> [Our language is renowned for its clarity, the precision of its lexis, the range of its verbal structures, and the power of its syntax. These are the reasons why the whole of Europe adopted it three centuries ago].

The historical background of French dominance can be traced to several key factors for its spread and use in the scientific research realm. France gained territory due to political and military power, especially during the reign of Louis XIV in the 17th century. Consequently, French rules expanded through military conquest which led to the spread of the French language as a medium of negotiation in diplomatic treaties. The colonial expansion of France in the 17th century to regions across Africa, Asia, the Americas, and the Pacific contributed to the spread of the French language. French therefore became the language of administration and education in many colonial territories. This served as a solid ground for the French language position. With the rise of French dominance over the world, cultural nuances played a crucial role in the influence. Consequently, the emergence of Paris as a prominent cultural centre in Europe attracted artists, intellectuals, and aristocrats. Therefore, With the French language gaining a prestigious position at that time, other parts of the world sought to adopt this language. In the area of research and academic publication French universities, such as the Sorbonne and the College de France contributed to the maintenance of academic excellence and thus, intellectual history achievement.

A variety of scholars were attracted from different backgrounds to foster interdisciplinary collaborations and research, hence, bringing French-language scholarly works to a wider audience. (Wright, 2006; Dervin, 2008)

4.*2 Motives behind language shift:*

According to Grenoble (2021), a language shift happens when a language is replaced by another within users of a community, or "shifts" to that other language. either at the individual level or more prominently at the community level, often leading to widespread language replacement or loss. Shifting from one language to another is considered a language loss and differs from language attrition, which involves the loss of a language over an individual's lifetime, often the result of aging or language replacement (as in shift). Language shift and attrition differ from language maintenance, which is the continued use of a language. Language maintenance and revitalisation programs are responses to language shift and are undertaken by communities who perceive that their language is threatened by a decrease in usage and under threat of loss.

Language shift is widespread and can be found in majority or minority language populations. It is often associated with immigrant groups who take up the majority language of their new territory, leaving behind the language of their homeland. For minority-language speaker communities, language shift is generally the result of a combination of factors, in particular colonization. A combination of factors—historical, political, social, and economic—often gives the motivation for a community to abandon

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their native language in favour of the majority language, which is usually politically dominant. Language change is thus a social issue that is frequently associated with other signs of social hardship. Language endangerment is a result of language shift, which is the most common cause. (Grenoble, 2021)

4.3 The motives of the shift from the French language to the English language in Algerian academic research:

As the English language grew important as a global lingua franca, the need to shift from French to English in Algerian Higher Education was motivated by various factors. Academics desire to access scientific literature and participate in the large international academic arena to achieve scholarly goals and improve their work and quality relevance.

One of the drives towards this shift is the increased recognition of English as an international language, especially in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Consequently, the urge to master this language is of paramount importance for researchers to benefit from access to scientific literature, engage in international conferences, and collaborate with other researchers from the four parts of the world. (Mostafa, 2023)

Another factor that contributed to the shift from French to English is the need to improve the quality of higher education. To stay updated within the international wheel, Algeria had to compete with other countries and prepare future researchers for the global scientific market. Thus, embracing the shift to English is a way to improve education quality, stand as an international force, and enhance the competitiveness of Algerian universities on a global scale.

Both these previously cited factors are crucial in promoting the visibility of academics and their endeavour in the global scientific arena. Researchers expect to use English in their publications to reach the global academic community and enhance their visibility which can increase their chances of meeting international projects, partnerships, and future academic achievements.

Finally, the shift to English in Algerian academic research is motivated by practical considerations. English language materials and resources are widely available across all domains of inquiry, facilitating researchers' investigations and studies… As part of communication and the scientific realm, all countries make use of English as a medium to communicate their ideas and theories and discuss related academic works. Algerian research had to embark into the English language so in their turn they could cope with English-speaking countries and perceive the advantages of English in terms of clarity and precision in all research fields.

Therefore, all these factors consist of a complex interplay for the shift from French to English in Algerian publications and are influenced by globalisation, research quality improvement, and the desire to achieve practical considerations to language use and communication. (Mostafa, 2023, P. 40,45)

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4.4 Implications of language shift:

The shift from one language to another has been widely discussed among various scholars as a replacement of a language by another for different reasons- historical, political, economic, or social (Fishman, 1964; Crystal, 1977; Dorian, 1982; Apple & Muyster, 1987; Richards et al, 1992; Ostler, 2014). Regardless of the cause, the implications of language shift are a complex and multifaceted issue that has significant consequences at the level of individuals or communities. The shift can lead to a loss of identity and disconnection of the community heritage at the level of the individual, whereas in a community it may lead to language loss and endangerment, thus having future consequences on the preservation of cultural knowledge and practices (Hoffman, 2009).

In addition, language shift can have a wider societal implication. The shift towards English as a global lingua franca is driven by increasing demand in fields such as education, amidst the expanding context of globalisation and the dominance of certain languages over others. Hence, this may imply consequences for preventing linguistic diversity and cultural knowledge related to minority languages (Hoffman, 2009).

The transition to English in Algerian universities offers advantages in enhancing quality and relevance, access to materials and resources as well as global competitiveness. However, thoughtful planning for this shift should be considered to avoid linguistic loss. "Efforts should focus on prioritising the mastery of the English language in scientific and academic domains, while maintaining the French language for community use. A community's strength is enhanced by its proficiency in multiple languages, enabling effective communication and collaboration with other communities.

5. Translation in an Academic Context

5.1 *Challenges and Complexities of Translating Specialized Content*

As Munday (2001) referred to, translation is “the process of translation between two different languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the **source text** or **ST**) in the original verbal language (the **source language** or **SL**) into a written text (the **target text** or **TT**) in a different verbal language (the **target language** or **TL**)” (p. 5).

This statement highlights the core task of translation, which is the transformation of a written text from one language (the source language, SL) into another (the target language, TL). The translator's role is to accurately convey the meaning, style, and nuances of the original text (the source text, ST) into the new text (the target text, TT). This process requires not only linguistic proficiency but also a deep understanding of the cultural and contextual elements of both languages to ensure that the translated text resonates with the target audience while preserving the intent and essence of the original work.

In academic articles, translation plays a significant role in ensuring a wider understanding of the undertaken study to a large scholarly audience. However, Algerian

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academics face challenges and complexities when translating their work from French to English and this is due to their conditioning and constant use of French more than English. Notable hurdles faced while translating are as follows:

- **Translating subject-specific terminology:** translators must familiarize themselves with specific terms and jargon to ensure accurate translation to reach a better understanding of the subject matter.

- **Cultural barriers:** understanding the cultural conventions of a given language before translating is highly required. This helps to translate specialized content and adapt the text to the audience's cultural context.

- **Language barriers:** translators are challenged by the different complex language structures, which tend to be difficult to translate. Ensuring the retainment of the original text and its meaning relies on accurate and consistent language use.

- **Academic rigor maintenance:** Algerian researchers must collaborate with skilled translators to understand the academic conventions of both languages and thus, ensure clarity and coherence in the English language

Overall, Algerian researchers encounter challenges while translating their academic papers from French to English, including translating specialised terminology, language and cultural barriers, in addition to maintaining academic rigour. Addressing these challenges increases their accuracy and effective sharing of research findings among English-speaking audiences.

5.2 Translation process to overcome translation problems:

During the translation process, translators make use of various methods to overcome translation difficulties and challenges. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), created a list of methods, based on their comparison of styptics in French and English language. They identified two major translation strategies: Direct and Oblique translation and each strategy includes specific techniques for translation.

The direct translation method includes three strategies:

- Borrowing: it consists of incorporating directly a word from the source text to the target text.
- Claque: this technique consists of a literal translation of elements of an expression borrowed from the source text to the target text.
- Literal translation: this technique consists of translating word-for-word while preserving the same syntactic structure for the ST to the TT,

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When direct translation turns out to be impossible for some reasons such as structural or metalinguistic differences between languages, Vinay and Darbelnet proposed four oblique translation strategies:

- Transposition: includes changing speech parts,
- Modulation: constitutes changing the point of view,
- Equivalence: encompasses searching for a different way to express the same situation,
- Adaptation: involves changing cultural references to create an equivalent response.

In his work "*Translation Ethics"* Chesterman (1997) advocates that the taxonomy of translation strategies can be simply presented. It involves the basic strategy of changing something. By his statement, Chesterman (1997) does not refer to the replacement of elements from source text with their equivalent in the target text, but rather he assumes that this replacement cannot be the only task of the translator.

Baker (1992) proposed another translation taxonomy consisting of eight strategies to overcome translation problems:

- Translation by a more general word
- Translation by a more neutral-less expressive word
- Translation by a cultural substitution
- Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation
- Translation by paraphrase using a related word
- Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words
- Translation by omission
- Translation by illustration

Baker's taxonomy (1992) is considered one of the most comprehensive and applicable sets of translation strategies, as it is based on the practices of professional translators. Based on the previously mentioned strategies (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995; Chesterman, 1997; Baker, 1992), and for the sake of assisting Algerian researchers to overcome translation problems from French to English, some strategies may be considered.

Using the functionalist approach to translation focuses on the purpose and function of the text rather than just literal word-by-word translation (Vermeer, 1970, 1980). Additionally, it involves understanding the nuances of grammar, structure, and culture of both the French and English languages.

A key strategy to help academics during their translation is the collaboration with subject matter experts, which will facilitate conveying specialized terminology accurately and overcoming the barrier of domain vocab loss. Translating research articles requires adapting the content to the cultural context of English-speaking audiences by adjusting

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their references and examples or even sentence structures. Given the chance that most Algerian researchers are bilingual and bicultural, they can leverage their linguistic and culture and navigate the complexities of translation between French and English language.

6. Conclusion

The transition from French to English in Algerian scientific research and publication reflects the widespread English dominance as an international language of science and academia. This transition has been driven by various factors, including the recognition of English as a worldwide language, the need to improve the quality and competitiveness of Algerian higher education, and the practical benefits that English proposes to access materials and resources. Although this shift offers opportunities for researchers to engage in the arena of the scientific community and enhance their work visibility, it also causes challenges, notably in terms of translation hurdles and the potential loss of vocabulary related to specific domains of study.

This interplay between language shift translation and domain loss holds significant implications for scholarly interaction and the dissemination of knowledge. Many scholars have contributed to understanding translation concepts as a process to convey meaning between languages, in addition to the exploration of the complexities of language shift and its influence on linguistic and cultural aspects. Moreover, vocabulary loss has been discussed by numerous academics.

This historical dominance of the French language in scientific research had its roots in various factors such as colonial legacy, cultural prestige, and academic excellence. However, the recent shift towards adopting the English language sheds light on the changing dynamics of global academia and the significant importance of the role of the English language as a lingua franca.

Despite the benefits of shifting to English and embracing it in the academic arena, Algerian researchers face challenges while translating their respective work from French to English, such as difficulties in translating specialized terminology, navigating language and cultural barriers, as well as maintaining academic rigour. However, the employment of some strategies, such as collaborating with subject matter experts, may help in overcoming their difficulties and effectively communicating their findings with a larger audience.

In summary, the transition from French to English in Algerian scientific research represents a multifaceted phenomenon holding both opportunities and challenges for academics. Through understanding the translation dynamics, language shift, and domain loss concepts, and relaying on effective translation strategies, researchers can dive into translation nuances and contribute meaningfully within the global scientific landscape.

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Authors' contributions
Amel Mounnes conceptualised the research topic, designed the study framework, conducted a comprehensive literature review, gathered necessary data, and synthesised findings. She led the writing of the initial manuscript draft and critically revised it for important intellectual content, managing the final submission process. *Dr. Fethi Bouhadjar Belkheir* contributed significantly to the literature search and data synthesis, offering substantial insights into the theoretical framework. He supervised and reviewed the manuscript for clarity and coherence.

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