ntroducing Scientific Texts & Idioms


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Introducing Scientific Texts & Idioms

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Introduction

This book introduces scientific writing and scientific idioms in a simple way. The main emphasis is on the way these texts and idioms can be translated. Many people believe that the best people to translate scientific texts are those specialists in science; i.e. they believe that the best one to translate a medical text, for example, is a physician, and the best one to translate a electronic text is an engineer and not a specialist in translation. Those who study translation argue against this concept and strongly believe that it is their own job; an engineer can help in giving the meanings of words but this does not mean that he can be a good translator.

The book starts with the characteristics of scientific writing and then moves to the definition of idioms in general with special emphasis on scientific idioms. Many examples are provided to help students figure out the meaning of the idioms. Students are asked to translate the examples with the help of their instructor.

The main focus in this book is on scientific texts and idioms in English; that is why all the examples are in English. However, teachers and students can work together to get extra materials from their mother tongue, as such a process will enrich the study.

The book consists of eight chapters. In Chapter One scientific writing and scientific idioms are introduced with some examples. In Chapter Two the main characteristics of scientific writing are discussed. Medical terms and expressions are found in Chapter Three; this is followed by some texts to be translated into Arabic. The latter are in Chapter Four. Students are supposed to prepare the translations as homework and then discuss them in class. In Chapter Five there are Arabic texts to be translated into English. In Chapter Six, the scientific study of language (linguistics) is introduced. As you are studying translation, knowledge of these terms is essential not only for translation purposes but also for your general knowledge of the English language. There are lots of important terms with their explanations in English. Students are supposed to translate them totally. In the next chapter, Chapter Seven, texts dealing with certain definitions in linguistics are introduced. Chapter

Eight is divided into three parts. Part one deals with some scientific texts to be translated into English. In part two there is a linguistic glossary and in part three examples of some English texts as translated into Arabic are provided.

It is to be noted that the translations provided are ones made by specialists in the field of scientific translation and do not represent the author's opinion. Students are to study these translations critically.

Thanks go to doctors Abed Ishmaeel, Jumana Dahhak and Rana Odeima for their revision and useful remarks.
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Dr. Ramez al- Bainy.


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Chapter I

Scientific Writing and idioms


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An Introduction to Scientific Writing

Whenever you write, it is always advisable to resort to the simplest, shortest and most direct way of expressing your ideas and meanings. Everyone is supposed to make a draft first; once this first draft is composed, review it and condense it by omitting redundant words. The latter are those words which are not essential to the meaning. These words can be eliminated but one has to make sure that such omission does not omit any aspect of the meaning intended.

When it comes to scientific writing, clarity and conciseness are the main concerns. These can be achieved by presenting the work in as few words as possible while being totally clear about the meaning. Short words are to be used, not long ones, when the short words do the job. The aim is to make our ideas clear and easily understood.

Jargons which are complicated scientific expressions are to be avoided when simple words can do the job and can explain the intended meaning. For example, instead of using "at this point in time", in scientific writing, it is better to use "now" because this will save time and space. The same

applies to the process of translation; in our translated text, we try to be as concise and clear as possible. Even if the original text is not clear and concise, the translator is expected to offer a text that is easily understood by readers if that is possible; otherwise there is no point in translating the text after all. This means that the translator of a scientific text is supposed to have sufficient knowledge about the subject matter he is dealing with. I often hear people saying that the best translator of a medical text, for example, is a doctor who knows the two languages (the source language and the target language). To a certain degree, I disagree with them. The doctor may know the meanings of medical terms, but this does not mean that he can be a better translator. Meanings are there in specialized dictionaries, but one does not become a good translator easily.

More on redundancy

As we said above, redundancy is to be avoided in scientific writing. Another example that shows redundancy is the word "both" in an expression like the following: "Both adults and larvae are predatory", and in many other expressions, so omit it and save space.

The same applies to the word "different" where it is redundant in the following example: "six different species occurred in the habitat" - the word "different" serves no useful purpose here and should be omitted.

Scientific writing is different from literary writing where, in the latter, style, form and manner of expression are important. In scientific writing we are after the meaning and only the meaning. For example using expressions like "on a daily basis", "on a monthly basis", "on an annual basis", "on a weekly basis" can be good in literary writing but is hot air in scientific writing and should be written instead as daily, monthly, annually or yearly, and weekly respectively. Instead of "on a biweekly basis" just write fortnightly if you mean once every two weeks, and if you mean "twice a week" then write twice a week.

Another redundant word is "presently": look at the sentence you wrote -- if you mean "now" you can probably omit the word "presently" with no loss of meaning, although in a very small percentage of uses you will have to write "now" (not presently).

Another example is the use of the phrase "the majority"

- do not write "the majority were...", write instead "most were..." Why? Because the latter expression is shorter.

The use of "utilize"/"utilized"/"utilization":

- would you write "Sam utilized a bottle opener to open his beer"? - of course not, so do not use those words in scientific writing - write instead use/ used/ use.

The use of the expression "feel like"

- "I feel cold" is a straightforward expression in which the writer or speaker announces that he has the sense of being cold (and most probably his skin would feel cold to the touch). There is no justification for writing "I feel like I'm cold" instead. The word "like" is redundant and overused in this expression and in many other expressions.

The use of "off of"

There is no need to write "off of" --- write "off" alone because adding "of" in these expressions is redundant.

The use of "outside of", "inside of"

- these expressions are redundant. Write simply "inside" or "outside".

The use of "rate of speed"

- how often have you read in a newspaper a statement from the police charging that a person was "driving at a high rate of speed"? It seems almost to be standard police jargon, but is unnecessary in scientific writing because speed is implicitly a rate. The simplest way of saying it is that the person was "driving at high speed."

The use of "significant"

- to the general public, this word is a synonym of important, remarkable, and "notable." However, it has a special meaning in statistics. Therefore it is better, in any manuscript that includes results of statistical tests, not to use the word significant in the general sense - use one of the synonyms instead.

The use of "there are"

- take care when you use this expression. Avoid writing such sentences as "There are numerous books that already do

this." Why? It uses too many words, and could be rewritten as "Many books already do this."

It is noteworthy that application of chemicals to humans or other organisms, expressed as a unit per kg of body mass of the recipient (e.g., mg per kg) should be called a "dose" instead of a "rate." In scientific terms (physics) such an action is not a "rate", and "dose" is an appropriate expression. This concept of "dose" logically could be extended to the application of chemicals to agricultural crops to control pests (pounds per acre, or kg per ha).

What is an idiom?

An idiom is an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of its constituent elements, i.e. it is an expression whose meaning cannot be inferred from the meanings of the words that make it up as can be clear in the following examples. After figuring out the meaning of the idiom, translate the example. Write your translation in the space provided; compare your translation with that of your classmates then consult your teacher.

across the board

- including everyone or everything
- Example:

The computer company decided to give the workers an across-the-board increase in their salary.

---

2. at a loss
   - sell something and lose money
   - Example:

We were forced to sell the computers at a big loss.

---

3. bail a company out
   - help or rescue a company with financial problems
   - Example:

The government decided to bail out the failing bank in order to maintain stability in the economy.

---

4. banker's hours

- short work hours
- Example:

My sister's husband owns his own company and is able to work banker's hours most days.

---

5. bean-counter

- accountant
- Example:

We asked the bean-counters to look over the figures in the new budget.

---

6. big gun/cheese/wheel/wig

- an important person, a leader
- Example:

The new director was a big wheel in his previous company but is not so important now.

Idiom Quizzes - Business

After choosing an idiom at the bottom to replace the expression in the brackets below, translate the expressions into Arabic:

1. After the fire the company was forced to sell most of their merchandise (and lost much money).

(a) by a long shot (b) at a loss (c) in black and white (d) in the long run

---

2. The price of oil (reached its lowest point) in July and began to rise soon after.

(a) cut corners (b) closed out (c) broke even (d) bottomed out

---

3. The computer company had much trouble having the new operating system (make a successful start).

(a) in the red (b) get off the ground (c) mean business (d) strike while the iron was hot

---

4. The price of computer chips (collapsed) after the sales of personal computers began to decrease.

(a) took a nosedive (b) turned over (c) bottomed out (d) carried the day

---

5. The automobile dealer had no trucks (available to sell) so we had to wait for two months to buy one.

(a) in the works (b) on credit (c) in stock (d) written off

---

6. The large drug company (took control of) the small drugstore chain.

(a) took over (b) took stock of (c) turned over (d) sold out

---

7. There was a chance to make much money during the summer so we decided to (take advantage of the opportunity) and work hard.

(a) throw money at it (b) strike while the iron was hot (c) sell like hotcakes (d) mean business

---

8. Our plans for marketing the new computer product are still (in preparation).

(a) coming on strong (b) in short supply (c) going public (d) in the works

---

9. The insurance company (cancelled) the debts from the flood damage.

(a) wrote off (b) worked out (c) took over (d) paid off

---

10. The construction company (hired) hundreds of new workers last week.

(a) took over (b) turned over (c) took on (d) made a go of

Check your answers:

1. b
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. d
9. a
10. c

More on idioms

As we have noticed in the above examples, the meaning of an idiom cannot be known from the general grammatical rules of a language, as the table round for the round table, and that is not a constituent of a larger expression of like characteristics.

An idiom can be a language, dialect, or style of speaking peculiar to a group of people.

Idioms can be a construction or expression of one language whose parts correspond to elements in another language but whose total structure or meaning is not matched in the same way in the second language.

Idioms are usually a manner of speaking that is natural to native speakers of a language, but not to foreigners.

In idioms the usage or vocabulary that is characteristic of a specific group of people is usually noticed.

Chapter II

Scientific Texts Characteristics


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I. Some Rhetorical Characteristics of Scientific Texts

The Scientific Method

The material in scientific texts reflects the scientific method:

- data based on observation
- statement of a hypothesis
- an experiment based on controlled and uncontrolled variables
- description of the methods to allow reproducibility (verification or falsification)
- report on results.

The format of a scientific article also reflects this interest. The opening sections usually consist of some variant of these elements:

- general remarks about the subject
- statement of the problem and hypothesis
- a review of previous work

- and a bid for a research gap where the particular work at hand is needed or will be useful.

II. Empiricism

Empiricists hold that the foundation of reality is sensory perception. Hence, there is an emphasis on facts and observation, and less emphasis on interpretation than one would find in work in the social sciences or humanities.

This empiricism is seen in the attempt at "objective" language. Language is generally seen by science to represent reality, rather than present or distort it. If language is clear, it lets reality through, and one can then see the reality behind the language clearly. The emphasis falls on:

- statements of fact
- the accuracy of terms and their one-to-one correspondence to things
- the exclusion of value-laden (charged, slanted, or biased) language
- the exclusion of subjective interpretation, except for careful, logical, and responsible analysis of empirical data.

Empiricism is reflected in modern scientific style through elimination of the first person pronoun ("I") and subjective point of view.

Although science as a systematic approach to knowledge has been practiced in some form since the seventeenth century, the "objective style" is a recent development codified in the field of experimental psychology in the first half of the twentieth century.

III. Observation

Because of its basis in empirical proof, science privileges observation. This idea, using observation and verification as a method of constructing knowledge, was a cultural invention developed over several centuries.

IV. Specialized Terminology

Because the experimental article represents activity among experts within a discourse community of scientists, it uses the specialized vocabulary developed by particular fields.

V. Scientific Style

The following stylistic characteristics are the main characteristics of good scientific writing:

1) It presents facts. It deals with the application of scientific generalizations to specific situations.

2) It is accurate and truthful. It does not guess. It tells the whole truth.

3) It is disinterested. Its purpose is to inform, not to achieve selfish purposes or to persuade a reader. Facts alone do not make writing scientific.

4) It is systematic and logically developed.

5) It is not emotive. Its appeal is to reason and understanding, not feelings. When it generalizes, it does so in accordance with the laws of inductive reasoning. It avoids high-level abstraction with emotional appeal.

6) It excludes unsupported opinions.

7) It is sincere. It tells the truth and avoids language that would make a reader question its sincerity.

8) It is not argumentative. It reaches its general conclusions on the basis of facts.

9) It is not directly persuasive. It is concerned with facts, with the general laws that may be derived from the study of facts, and with the application of general laws to specific problems. If it persuades, it does so by logical reasoning.

10) It does not exaggerate. Because it is disinterested, it does not distort facts.

VI. Typographical Rules for Scientific Texts

In scientific texts the printed form of a symbol often implies a meaning which is not easily captured by generic markup. Therefore authors using some form of generic coding (like LaTeX or SGML) need to know about typographical conventions. The following is a brief summary of the most important rules for composing scientific texts

1. The most important rule is consistency: a symbol should always be the same, whether it appears in a formula or in the text, on the main line or as a superscript or subscript. I.e. in TeX, once you have used a symbol inside mathematics mode ('$'), always use it inside mathematics mode. Inside math mode, TeX by default prints characters in italics.

2. In all cases, following these rules will help the reader understand at first glance what one is talking about.

3. Let your word processor do as much work as it can. Do not try to change your system's defaults too much; this will decrease the portability and maintainability of your

documents. TeX implements part of the rules mentioned above by default in math mode.

4. Do not add blanks at random to make formulae look nicer .

5. Restrain from using specific page layout commands (like \break with TeX). You will forget that you put them in your text and later wonder why some text is badly adjusted or starts a new line.

VII. Text Comprehension

When a scientific text is understood, the student should be able to generate inferences at deeper levels of representation first and secondly the student is expected to have the ability to translate the text he had understood. Such inferences refer to causal antecedents of events and processes, as well as causal consequences. The student should be able to ask and answer questions that tap the causal mechanisms. Such questions include

- why questions (Why did event E occur?)
- how questions (How does process P occur?)

- what-if questions (What are the consequences of event E occurring?)
- and what-if-not questions (What if state S did not exist?).

The comprehension of scientific texts would be much more successful if students were able to generate these inferences, questions, and answers to questions.

Chapter III

Medical Expressions


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Below are some medical expressions that are found useful for students. They often occur in medical texts and sometimes in daily conversations. After the medical term is presented, there is an explanation (in English, of course). This is followed by an example.

Students are required to do three things:

1. try to guess the meaning of the expression (i.e. translate the expression) before reading the explanation, or the example.
2. give another example.
3. translate the examples provided into their native language.

Medical expressions

1. at death's door

- very near death
- Example:

The Prime Minister was at death's door after suffering a serious stroke.

---

2. back on one's feet

- physically healthy again
- Example:

My mother is back on her feet again after being sick with the flu for two weeks.

---

3. black out

- lose consciousness, faint
- Example:

The football player blacked out after being hit by the other player.

---

4. break out

- begin showing a rash or other skin disorder
- Example:

I broke out in a terrible rash after eating the raw shrimp at the restaurant.

---

5. breathe one's last

- to die
- Example:

The man finally breathed his last after a long illness.

---

6. bring around/round

- restore to health or consciousness, cure
- Example:

The medical workers were able to bring the man around after the accident.

---

7. bring to

- restore to consciousness, wake from sleep/anesthesia/hypnosis/fainting etc
- Example:

The woman was brought to soon after the car accident.

8. catch a cold

- get a cold

- Example:

I caught a bad cold last week and had to miss three weeks of work.

9. catch one's death of cold

- become very ill (with a cold, flu etc.)
- Example:

The little boy was told to be careful in the rain or he would catch his death of cold.

10. check-up

- a periodic inspection of a patient by a doctor
- Example:

I went to have my annual check-up last week.

---

11. clean bill of health

- a report or certificate that a person or animal is healthy
- Example:

The doctor gave me a clean bill of health when I visited him last month.

---

12. come down with

- become sick with, catch
- Example:

My niece came down with a bad cold and was unable to visit me last week.

---

13. couch doctor

- a psychoanalyst who puts his patients on a couch
- Example:

He was sent to see a couch doctor after his continued problems at work.

---

14. dose/taste of one's own medicine

- being treated in the same way as one treats others (usually a negative meaning)
- Example:

Our boss got a taste of his own medicine when people began to ignore him as he had always done to them.

---

15. draw blood

- make someone bleed, get blood from someone
- Example:

The doctor decided to draw some blood from the patient to check up on his blood sugar level.

(the medical term for "blood sugar" is "diabetes", we say: that person is diabetic, if he suffers from diabetes)

---

16. fall ill

- become sick or ill
- Example:

The man fell ill last winter and has not recovered yet.

---

17. feel on top of the world

- feel very healthy
- Example:

I have been feeling on top of the world since I quit my job.

---

18. flare up

- to begin again suddenly (illness etc.)
- Example:

My mother's skin problems flared up when she started to use the new laundry soap.

---

19. flare-up

- a sudden worsening of a health condition

- Example:

His arthritis usually flares up every winter.

---

20. go under the knife

- be operated on in surgery
- Example:

His wife went under the knife at the hospital last evening.

---

21. hang out one's shingle

- give public notice of the opening of a doctor's office etc.
- Example:

The doctor decided to hang out his shingle as soon as he finished medical school.

---

22. have a physical (examination)

- get a medical check-up
- Example:

Our company sent all the employees to have a physical last week.

---

23. head shrinker

- a psychiatrist
- Example:

The man was told to go and see a head shrinker after he threatened the woman in the store several times.

---

24. just what the doctor ordered

- exactly what is needed or wanted
- Example:

A nice hot bath was just what the doctor ordered.

---

25. look the picture of health

- be in good health
- Example:

My uncle was looking the picture of health when I saw him last week.

---

26. on the mend

- healing, becoming better
- Example:

My grandfather is on the mend after he broke his leg last week.

---

27. out cold

- unconscious, in a faint
- Example:

As soon as the patient entered the operating room he was out cold because of the anesthesia.

---

28. over the worst

- recovering from an illness
- Example:

My brother is over the worst since his skiing accident last month.

---

29. pull through

- recover from a serious illness
- Example:

The car ident was very bad and I do not think that the driver pull through.

---

30. run a temperature

- have a higher than normal body temperature

The little boy is running a temperature and should stay in bed all day.

---

31. run down

- get into poor condition
- Example:

He was working very hard last month and has become very run down.

---

32. run some tests

- a doctor does some medical tests on a patient
- Example:

The doctor has decided to run some tests on the patient.

---

33. splitting headache

- a severe headache
- Example

I have been suffering from a splitting headache all morning.

---

34. take a turn for the worse

- become sicker
- Example:

My aunt took a turn for the worse last week and is still in the hospital.

---

35. take someone's temperature

- measure someone's body temperature
- Example

The nurse took my temperature when I went to the hospital yesterday.

---

36. throw up

- vomit
- Example

The woman threw up several times after eating the bad shellfish.

---

37. under the weather

- not feeling well
- Example

My boss has been feeling under the weather all week and has not come to work during that time.

Idiom Quizzes - Medical

Choose an idiom at the bottom to replace the expression in the brackets below. Having done this, translate the whole sentence:

1. When we arrived at the scene of the car accident the driver was (near death).

(a) hanging out his shingle (b) drawing blood (c) at death's door (d) going under the knife

---

---

2. After walking home in the rain I (became sick with) a cold.

(a) broke out in (b) came down with (c) took a turn for the worse with (d) blacked out with

---

---

3. My father is (healthy again) after his recent illness.

(a) back on his feet (b) under the weather (c) breathing his last (d) having a physical

---

---

4. Our secretary has been working too hard and is (getting into poor condition).

(a) over the worst (b) getting a splitting headache (c) back on her feet (d) becoming run down

---

---

5. Although the man was very sick I think that he will (recover).

(a) run a temperature (b) throw up (c) pull through (d) flare up

---

---

6. I went to the doctor last week and (got a medical check-up).

(a) ran a temperature (b) had a physical (c) felt on top of the world (d) went under the knife

---

---

7. After eating the seafood at the food court the man began to (vomit).

(a) throw up (b) pull through (c) flare up (d) break out

---

8. The man was forced to (go to a psychiatrist) after he killed the two women.

(a) go to a head shrinker(b) go under the knife (c) breathe his last (d) pull through

---

---

9. The trainer was quickly able to (restore to consciousness) the boxer who had fainted and fell to the floor.

(a) throw up (b) pull through (c) bring to (d) black out

---

10. Last night my grandmother (became sicker).

(a) went under the knife (b) felt on top of the world (c) breathed her last (d) took a turn for the worse

---

Check your answers:

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. d
5. c
6. b
7 a
8. a
9. c
10. d.

Chapter IV

Medical Texts to be translated into Arabic


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(1)

Surgery

Marcelo dos Santos Vieira

Renata Vital Leite do Nascimento

Renal Trauma

Renal injuries are the most common injuries of the urinary system. Although well protected by lumbar muscles, ribs, vertebral bodies and viscera, the kidneys have a great mobility, consequently, parenchymal damage and vascular injuries can easily occur.

Trauma is generally caused by falls, road traffic accidents, blows, sporting accidents, stab wounds and gunshot wounds. Spontaneous rupture of the kidney is uncommon, nevertheless most urologists will have seen at least two or three cases during a lifetime of urological practice.

Renal trauma can be classified as either blunt (non penetrating) or penetrating, and both can be divided into two major classifications, the major and minor injuries.

(2)

Mode of Injury

Blunt renal trauma can be classified according to the severity of injury and the most common is the renal contusion. Blunt trauma in the region of 12th rib compresses the kidney against the lumbar spine, and the injuries will commonly involve the waist or lower pole of the kidney, where the 12th rib makes its impact. The kidney can be damaged from a blow in the abdomen anteriorly, just below the rib cage, particularly in road traffic accidents, such as the victim is thrown onto the steering column or some other projecting object. Abdominal injuries due to seat belts include 11% which involve the urinary tract and half of those are renal.

Penetrating injuries (usually from gunshot or stab wounds) account for 20% of renal traumas in an urban setting. The damage from a bullet will depend not only on direction, but also on the velocity of the missile. Low-velocity missiles will penetrate all structures in their path. With high-velocity missiles it is necessary to assume that the shock wave will

have damaged an area around the track of the missile. A knife can readily cut the cortex of the kidney if the weapon is driven more than 3 inches into the victim.

(3)

INTENSIVE CARE

Eduardo Benchimol Saad

Acid Base Disorders

Disturbances of the acid-base equilibrium occur in a wide variety of critical illnesses and are among the most commonly encountered disorders in the ICU. In addition to reflecting the seriousness of the underlying disease, these disorders have their own morbidity and mortality.

A blood PH less than normal (normal range 7.35-7.45)is called acidemia; the underlying process causing acidemia is called acidosis. Similarly, alkalemia and alkalosis refer to the PH and the underlying process, respectively. While an acidosis and an alkalosis may coexist, there can be only one resulting PH. Therefore, acidemia and alkalemia are mutually exclusive conditions.

The approach to acid-base derangements should emphasize a search for the cause, rather than an immediate

attempt to normalize the PH. Many disorders are mild and do not require treatment. Further, treatment may more detrimental than the acid-base disorder itself. More important is a full consideration of the possible underlying pathologic states, which may facilitate a directed intervention that will benefit the patient more than normalization of the PH would.

(4)

Physiologic Effects

Acidemia can cause a decrease in cardiac contractility that is directly proportional to the degree of fall in PH. Both metabolic and respiratory acidemia cause a similar degree of myocardial depression, but the effect of the latter occurs more promptly, presumably because of the rapid entry of CO2 into the cardiac cell. Although metabolic acidemia decreases the threshold for ventricular fibrillation in animals, clinically no increase in arrhythmias is seen, and once fibrillation is established acidemia has no effect on the success of defibrillation. Acidemia also causes stimulation of the sympathetic-adrenal axis, and in severe acidemia this effect is countered by a depressed responsiveness of adrenergic receptors to circulating catecholamines.

Acute respiratory acidemia causes marked increases in cerebral blood flow. Acute elevations of Pco2 to more than 60 mmHg causes confusion and headache, and when it exceeds 70 mmHg loss of consciousness and seizures can occur. However, chronic elevations in CO2 are typically well

tolerated, even when it is as high as 150 mmHg. Also, acute hypercapnia causes depression of diaphragmatic contractility and a decrease in endurance time. The effect of metabolic acidemia on the respiratory muscles is less clear, but probably also consists of depression of contractility.

(5)

INTENSIVE CARE

Paulo Vilanova Jr.

Sedation of Patients in Intensive Care Unit

Everyone who works in Intensive Care Unit (I.C.U.) has already faced an anxious and agitated patient requiring sedation for different goals such as management of difficult airway, improvement of mechanical ventilation or just as adjuvant therapy to commonly procedures done in Intensive Care Medicine, for examples.

Although there are many suitable drugs for specific purposes in critical care, the intensivist must know the basic pharmacology and clinical uses of sedative agents, being extremely judicious when indicating sedation to avoid any related complication, as in the case of a patient agitated by pain (post operative care, for instance). With the knowledge about the lack of analgesic proprieties of most sedative agents,

the intensivist must rule out a pain component on patient's agitation, and treat it first before sedation to do not make the agitation worse.

The following should be indication for sedation:

a) fear and/or anxiety

b) difficult sleeping

c) control of agitation

d) facilitation of mechanical ventilation/airway management

e) protection against myocardial ischemia

f) amnesia during neuromuscular blockade

(5)

Smoking Kills

Every year, more than 400,000 American deaths are attributed to smoking. It's banned in restaurants, workplaces and other public areas. It's illegal for cigarettes to be sold to anyone under 18. Yet even with all the loss of customers by death, tobacco companies still manage to make a profit.

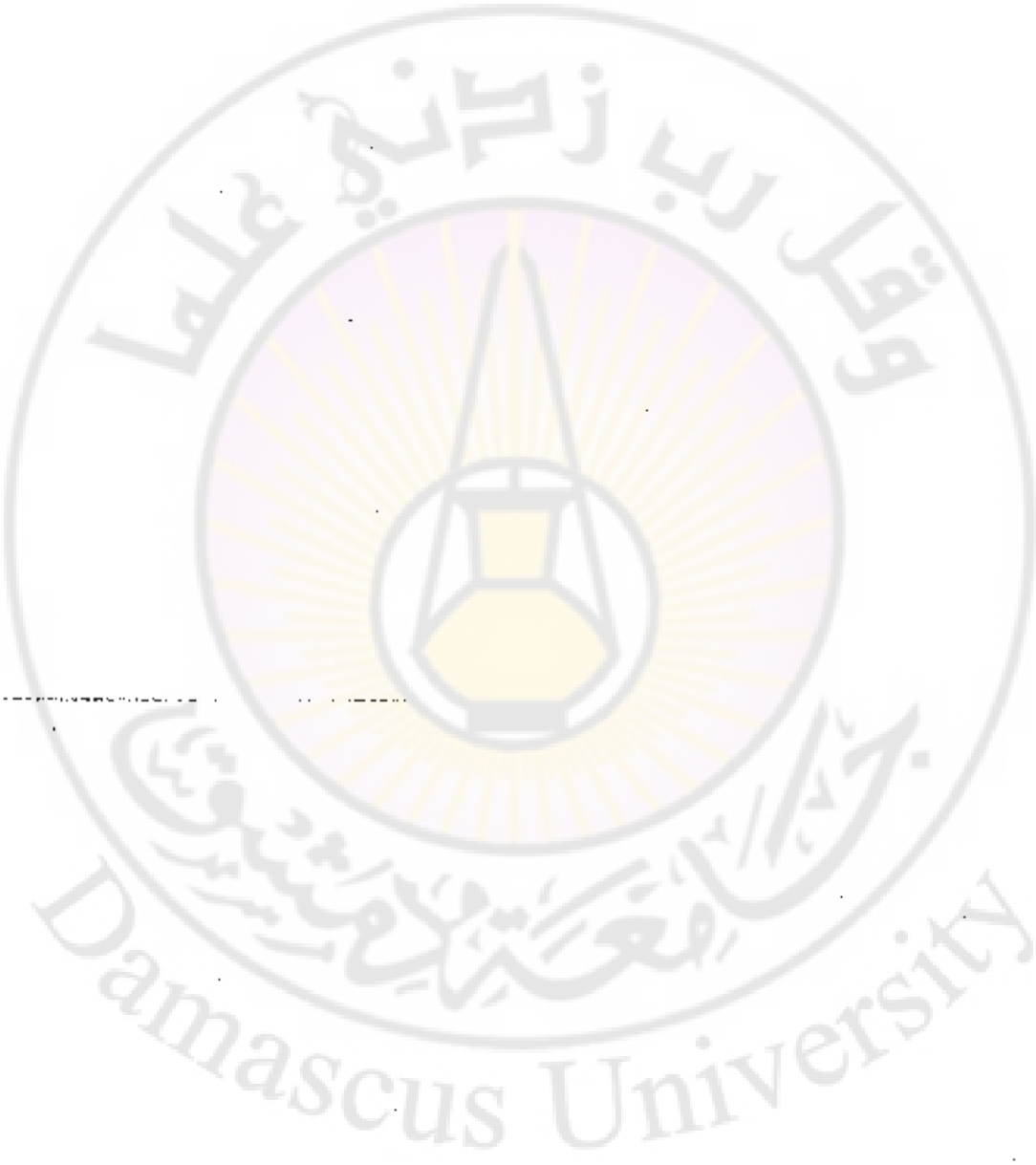
How do they do it? There are numerous laws against smoking. In 1998, a law passed that made it illegal to smoke in bars. An internal Philip Morris document states, "[The] financial impact of smoking bans will be tremendous - three to five fewer cigarettes per day per smoker will reduce annual manufacturer profits a billion dollars plus per year." In an effort to keep their customers smoking, the companies trick the public with lies and loopholes. Their goal is to slow the antismoking movement and keep people smoking—to get more profits.

What about the health of non-smokers? Reports from 1993 state second-hand smoke causes lung cancer and

respiratory diseases. The same findings have been concluded by a hundred other major studies, and still the tobacco industry says the results are flawed.

Chapter V

Arabic Texts to be translated into English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(1)

النية العلاجية وفن الرصد

ستيفان ا. شفارتس

توصّل العلماء والأطباء السريريون العصريون إلى ما توصلوا إليه من فهم بفضل أدوات قياس للكم؛ فالقياس الموضوعي هو السمة المميزة لعصرنا الحالي. أما في الماضي فقد اعتمدت النُهج الطبية على رصد الإنسان الدقيق وعلى الخبرة السريرية المتوارَثة من جيل إلى جيل؛ ففي الطب القديم كان الطبيب هو الأداة.

وعلينا ألا نسخر من هذه المقاربة. فبرديّات إيبرس وسميث وكاهون – وهي نصوص طبية تعود إلى ٢٥٠٠ سنة قبل العصر المسيحي – تبرهن على التعقيد الدوائيّ المدهش الذي عرفته النُهج القديمة. فعلى الرغم من أن الصحراء غطّت معظم مساحة مصر، تاركة شريط حياة أخضرَ وحسب على طول النيل، فقد عرف الأطباء المصريون، بفضل التجارة والزراعة المتأنية، ثلثَ النباتات المُدرَجة في الأقرَباذين [دستور الأدوية] الحديث؛ لا بل استخدموها أيضاً لنفس الأهداف التي من أجلها نستخدمها اليوم؛ كما فهموا المضادات الحيوية الطبيعية وأدرجوها في ممارساتهم.


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(٢)

ولم يكن المصريون الوحيدين في التوصّل إلى هذا الإنجازات. إذ كان للسومريين، فيما يُعرَف اليوم بالعراق، على سبيل المثال، نهجٌ صحيٌّ عمليٌّ معقد، كما تُظهر السجلاتُ المسمارية في وادي نِفّر. ومن الخطل بمكان أن نعتقد أنه قبل أن يتطور الطب التكنولوجي الغربي لم تكن هناك فنونٌ علاجية ذاتُ معنى.

إليكم مثالان، كلاهما من مصر، يعطيانا لمحة عن روح وعبقرية الإنجازات التي أحرزتها فنونُ العلاج القديمة. فعمال مصر تحت حكم السلالات كانوا يتبعون حمية غذائية تعتمد على الفجل والبصل والثوم. ولقد كانت هذه الحمية مُعقدة طبياً إلى درجة لم يستطع فيها الطب الغربي فهمَها حقَّ الفهم، حسب رأي علماء الآثار وعلماء آخرين درسوا خلال العقود الأولى من القرن الماضي البَرديات التي تنصح بها؛ فليتت على أنها سحرٌ غريب غيرُ علمي أكلَ الدهرُ عليه وشرب. بيد أن انفجار البحث العلمي على المستوى العالمي، الذي أتى نتيجة لمتطلبات الحرب العالمية الثانية، بدأ بالكشف عن قصة أخرى. فقد فسَّر البحث العلمي، على الرغم من عدم إشارته إلى النصوص المصرية، صحة تلك الحمية القديمة وصلاحيتَها وأبرز أهمية استكشاف المصادر الإثنية-التاريخية من منظور بَيْنَمناهجي.

(3)

ما هو علم الفلك

هو العلم الذي يهتم بدراسة الكون المحيط بنا ، كما أنه يهتم بدراسة الأرض كواحدة من الكواكب ، غير أنه لا يختص بدراسة الطقس حيث أنها مهمة علم الأرصاد الجوية ، ولكنه يدرس طبقات الغلاف الجوي لفهم الحياة على الأرض ومقارنتها بالكواكب الأخرى . كما أنه يقوم بدراسة الأجرام السماوية والنجوم والمجرات ومادة ما بين النجوم وذلك من حيث تركيبها وحركتها وأبعادها وكل ما يهمنا من معلومات (إذن فهو علم دراسة المادة في الكون) .

إن من أشرف العلوم منزلة وأحسنها حلية وأعظمها بالقلب وألصقها بالنفوس وأشدها تجديدا للفكر والنظر وتزكية للفهم ورياضة للعقل بعد العلم بما لا يسع الإنسان جهله من شرائع الدين وسننه (علم صناعة النجوم) (البتاني ولد سنة ٢٣٥ هجرية) .

(٤)

الفلك في الحضارات المختلفة

يعتبر علم الفلك من أقدم العلوم التي عرفها الإنسان ، ففي عدم وجود التلوث الناتج عن الإضاءة الصناعية ، كان الليل مظلما لا يضيئه إلا القمر وتلألؤ النجوم ، وكان الإنسان يحدد طريقه في الليل عن طريق النجوم . والتاريخ ذكر أن قدماء المصريين كانوا على دراية كبيرة بالفلك ، وقد استخدموه في بناء المعابد والأهرامات وقياس طول العام الذي بواسطته يتم تحديد فيضان النيل . أما حضارات بابل وآشور فإنها كانت غنية بمعلوماتها الفلكية حيث سجلوا خسوف القمر وقاسوا دورته وعرفوا حركته الظاهرية وعبدوا الكواكب السبعة .... وحيث أن الكواكب تظهر للمشاهد متحركة بين النجوم لذا أطلق عليها الأقدمون (النجوم السيارة) وأطلقوا على النجوم أيضا (النجوم الثوابت) ليفرقوا بينها وبين الكواكب . كما أن حضارات الصين والهند والعرب قبل الإسلام سجل لهم التاريخ أعمالا فلكية متعددة . أما الحضارة اليونانية تميزت بالطابع الفلسفي حيث وضعت بعض الأفكار عن دوران الأجسام في السماء وهل الشمس مركز الكون أم الأرض ؟ وغيره من أن الكون اكبر من العالم المعروف بمرات كثيرة وأن النجوم والشمس يقعان في وسط السماء .

وفي الحضارة الحديثة استطاع الإنسان أن يطور طرق الرصد حتى اصبحت لديه القدرة على رصد المجرات والتعرف عليها ، فقد تم النجاح في التعمق في دراسة الكون للتعرف على ما فيه حتى استطاع ارتياد الفضاء ، وجعل المركبات الفضائية تتجول في الفضاء بين كواكب المجموعة الشمسية .


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Chapter VI

Linguistic terms & Expressions


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Following is a brief glossary of some famous linguistic terms. Try to find their equivalents in Arabic. Having done this, translate the whole definition:

AFFIX: A morphological element added to a word as a bound morpheme

---

APPLIED LINGUISTICS: An area of inquiry which seeks to establish the relevance of theoretical studies of language to everyday problems in which language is implicated

---

ALLOPHONE: The version of phoneme as actually realized phonetically in speech

---

COMPETENCE: Knowledge of the grammar of a language as a formal abstraction and distinct from the behaviour of actual use

---

CONSTITUENT: A unit of grammatical structure, e.g. the sentence My friend passed away. (first constituent: noun phrase (my friend), second constituent: verb phrase: passed away)

DIACHRONIC: Concerned with the process of language development over time

---

DUALITY: The way meaningless elements of language at one level (sounds and letters) combine to form meaningful units (words) at another level

---

LAD (Language Acquisition Device) : The innate mental mechanism designed uniquely for the acquisition of language

---

INFLECTION : The morphological process which adjusts words by grammatical modification.

In the sentence" George played with his toys" played is inflected for past tense and toys for plural

---

LANGUE : The abstract linguistics system which is common social knowledge and which underlies individual uses of language

---

PAROLE: The actual behaviour of individual language users, as distinct from the abstract language system

---

PERFORMANCE: The actual language behaviour as distinct from the knowledge that underlies it

---

PITCH: Voice level produced by varying tension in the vocal cords.

PROPOSITION: What is talked about in an utterance. That part of the speech act which has to do with reference

---

SYNCHRONIC: Concerned with the state of language at any one time.

STRESS: The prominence given to certain sounds in speech

SOCIOLINGUISTICS: The study of language and society: how social factors influence the structure and use of a language

---

CLT: Communicative language teaching

CALP : Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency

EFL: English as a foreign language

ESL: English as a second language

ELD: English Language Development

ESP: English for specific purposes

L1: First language

L2: Second language

LAS: Language assessment scales

LEP: Limited English Proficient Students

SLA: Second language acquisition

FLA: First language acquisition

TESOL: Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages

TOKEN: A particular example of a general type

TURN-TAKING: The exchange of speaker role in verbal interaction

---

UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR (UG): General abstract properties, or parameters of language as a whole which are claimed to be universal and innate

---

Cognitive strategies: these involve specific conscious ways of tackling L2 learning.

Cognitive style: a person's typical ways of thinking, seen as a continuum between field-dependent (FD) cognitive style, in which thinking relates to context, and field-independent (FI) style, in which it is independent of context

---

Comprehensible Input: Input + 1/Zone of Proximal Development- Input/instruction that is just above the students abilities. Instruction that is embedded in a meaningful context,

modified (paraphrasing, repetition), collaborative/ interactive and multimodal.

Critical period hypothesis (CPH): the claim that human beings are only capable of learning language between the age of 2 years and the early teens

---

Instrumental motivation: learning the language for a career goal or other practical reason.

Integrative motivation: learning the language in order to take part in the culture of its people

---

Learning strategy: a choice that the learner makes while learning or using the second language that affects learning, whether cognitive, or metacognitive

---

Metacognitive strategies: learning strategies that involve planning and directing learning at a general level

---

Multi-competence: the knowledge of more than one language in the same mind

---

Teachability hypothesis: an L2 structure can be learnt from instruction only if the learner's interlanguage is close to the point when this structure is acquired in the natural setting.

Chapter VII

Linguistic Texts to be translated into Arabic


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(I)

What is Linguistics?

In its broadest sense, Linguistics is the study of human language: how it is structured, how it is used to represent meaning, how it is used to communicate ideas, how it is formed, how it is decoded. Linguistics tries to look for commonality across all human languages, and shouldn't be confused with 'Language Teaching' which aims to teach a single language. It is confusing that an expert in languages is called a 'linguist', since it leaves no name for an expert in Linguistics - maybe he should be called a 'linguistician'!

Contemporary Linguistics is divided into sub fields of study; some of these are:

(2)

Syntax

The study of the grammatical form of sentences: what makes the sentence "he gave the book to Mary" have the form of a typical English sentence, while the sentence "gave he book the Mary to" does not?

(3)

Semantics

The study of the meaning of sentences: in the sentence "he gave the book to Mary" what was happening? who was doing the giving? who was doing the receiving?

(4)

Pragmatics

The study of how sentences are used to communicate: what are the rules of discourse that mean we can follow each

other's conversations; why when someone asks you "Can you tell me the time?" you do not answer "yes" or "no".

(5)

Morphology

The study of the form of words: how groups of words share related meanings through regular patterning: what links "like", "likes", "liked", "likeness", "likely", "likelihood"?

(6)

Phonology

The study of the pronunciation of words and sentences: what basic sounds are used by a language, what regular patterning occurs in words; why does the sound used at the end of the word "sing" not occur at the beginning of a word?

(7)

Phonetics

The study of the production of speech by the human vocal mechanisms: how are sounds made, how do speakers of different accents differ. See 'What is Phonetics?' below.

(8)

Psycholinguistics

The study of the mental processes by which sentences are constructed and decoded by human beings.

(9)

Sociolinguistics

The study of how language variation is related to its use in society to form groups of geographical region, economic class or ethnicity.

(10)

Computational linguistics ——

The study of how computers can be used to analyse and generate sentences.

Other areas include the history of linguistics and the application of linguistic theory in language teaching.

(11)

What is Audiology?

Audiology is a clinical field concerned with hearing impairment. Audiologists are involved in the screening, assessment and diagnosis of hearing disorder, and in the provision of hearing aids and other aspects of rehabilitation.


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Chapter VIII

Scientific Texts


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(Part I)

Scientific Texts to be translated into English


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(1)

Scientific Literacy in the Electronics Age

Twenty years ago, scientific literacy was acquired by reading textbooks, listening to lectures, taking objective tests, performing "canned" laboratory experiments, and writing lab reports on the canned experiments. All of these activities are alive and well today. However, there are other activities that have evolved with the widespread use of computers, multimedia, and the web. Scientific literacy in the electronic age would ideally require the use and coordination of multiple forms of media in complex learning environments. The media include hypertext, complex graphic displays, tabular data that can be mined from multiple viewpoints, photographic images, 3-D worlds in virtual reality, animated simulation of mechanisms, animated pedagogical agents -- the list goes on.

The rich multimedia environment is clearly "out there", but most users barely scratch the surface of what the

multimedia can offer. Both scientists and the lay public need to acquire the literacy of strategically using electronic multimedia.

(2)

The first laser printers

As already mentioned, the quality and functionality of general text processing systems is closely linked to the availability of output devices. It should therefore come as no surprise that the arrival at CERN in April 1979 (CNL 143) of the first laser printer, an IBM 3800, opened up a new realm of possibilities for higher quality typesetting thanks to these laser devices. Anders Berglund, who was to shape text processing at CERN in the 1980s, showed in a further article in September 1979 (CNL 147) how, with the SYSPUB macros, one could obtain accents using a ``EURO'' character set, as well as miscellaneous other characters for composing block diagrams (the first time that such complex output was possible without having to use a plotter).

More character sets became available at the beginning of 1980 (CNL 149), and they offered for the first time a choice between various type sizes (10, 12 , and 15 characters per inch). Moreover, in the same issue of the CNL Berglund

contributed an article SCRIPT as an Aid in Preparing Papers for Physics Results", where he gave some hints on how to prepare publications for submission to physics journals. He describes PHYSPAP, a macro set developed at CERN and based on Waterloo SCRIPT's SYSPAPER, that allowed high-quality output to be sent to the Photon photo-typesetter--subsequently replaced by a Compugraphics photo-typesetter--connected to a NORD 100 computer, and was customised for styles similar to those of the Nuclear Physics journal. A lot of scientific symbols were available, and one-line equations could be typeset, e.g.,

the frequent use of the @ as shorthand, and the & as functional operator.

(3)

HP's Linux Sales Reach $2.5 Billion in 2003

"HP perhaps didn't come out with the clamor of marketing Linux, but quietly, behind the scenes, HP has been very aggressive with Linux," Yankee Group senior analyst Dana Gardner told LinuxInsider.

In a somewhat uncharacteristic announcement about Linux, Hewlett-Packard said its revenue from the open-source operating system and connected products and services hit record levels in 2003, earning the Palo Alto, California-based company US$2.5 billion, an increase of about a half-billion dollars from last year.

HP, which led the hot Linux server market in the results of the last quarterly research from IDC, said it is expanding its Linux portfolio with an announcement of new Linux reference architectures in its ProLiant and Integrity servers, new Linux

clustering software for 64-bit Linux environments, and new Linux notebook and desktop computers.

IDC analyst Jean Bozman told LinuxInsider that HP, which led the Linux server sector with 28.4 percent share of a $743 million market in the third quarter of 2003, is succeeding at making money from other products and services that go along with Linux servers.

"You're really talking about solutions now and the total technology stack that goes along with a Linux server," Bozman said. "The Linux server is really a platform with revenue associated with it. It's related revenue built around servers."

(4)

Linux Profit and Products

Calling 2003 "a banner year for Linux at HP," the company said its Linux services and solutions business grew by 40 percent during the period.

HP also said its new Linux reference architectures -- created by integrating applications based on open-source software and HP's systems expertise -- will help mitigate business risk and improve support for mission-critical Linux deployments.

The company also will roll out new Compaq t5300 and t5500 diskless workstations that are used with the Linux Terminal Server Project (LTSP) technology and business notebooks that feature the SuSE Linux Desktop operating system. Lastly, HP said it will announce next month a high-availability clustering solution for 64-bit Linux environments.

"We have established HP as one of the world's preeminent Linux vendors and we anticipate continued growth in 2004, led by our dedication to meeting customer needs, industry-

standard Linux platform leadership, a broad services portfolio and innovation such as Linux on notebooks and desktops," said HP vice president for Linux Martin Fink in a statement.

(Part II)

Scientific Glossary


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Below are some scientific terms. Read them first and then try to translate them into Arabic:

Anthropology is the scientific study of human beings and their many different cultures.

Botany is the systematic study of the world of plants.

Climate is the resultant influence of all the weather in a particular area of a lengthy period of time.

Conservation is the managed use of natural resources and involves ensuring that these scarce resources are not wasted, damaged or destroyed.

Entomology: The study of insects.

Evolution is a process of gradual change.

Natural Selection is the process by which the "organisms best suited to their environment are the ones most likely to survive. This process has also been called survival of the fittest.

Palaeontology is the zoology (see below) of the past.

Species: This is the name given to a group of creatures which differ only in very minor details.

Zoology is the study of the natural history of animals.

(Part III)

English Texts translated into Arabic[1]

[1] As mentioned in the introduction, the translations provided in this book are made by specialists in the field of scientific translation and do not represent the author's opinion. Students are encouraged to study the translations critically.


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(I)

Intel To Focus on Broadband Wireless Chips

Despite advances in fixed wireless technology, wireless broadband is unlikely to compete with cable or DSL because of cost and spectrum issues.

Compare Sprint to AT&T Wireless. The Sprint advanced services network comes out on top. Compared with the AT&T Next Generation network, Sprint gives businesses over 30% larger coverage area, over 35 million more people covered, and laptop connections nearly twice as fast. Follow the facts to Sprint. Sprint. One Sprint. Many Solutions.

Complementing its recent wireless push -- spearheaded by the company's new Centrino mobile chips -- Intel has announced it is developing fixed wireless silicon products designed to extend the reach of mobile networking.

The Santa Clara, California-based chip giant said that the wireless broadband equipment, to be based on the new

802.16a standard, will provide an alternative to existing last-mile broadband access such as cable and DSL.

However, analysts said that despite advances in fixed wireless technology and the significance of Intel's investment, wireless broadband is unlikely to compete with cable or DSL because of cost and spectrum issues.

"It's a good technology solution," Forrester analyst Charles Golvin told TechNewsWorld. "But technology hasn't really been the problem for fixed wireless."

A suggested translation[2]

اتجاه شركة "إنتل" للتركيز على الرقاقات اللاسلكية عريضة المجال

على الرغم من التقدم في تقنية اللاسلكي الثابت، فمن غير المرجح أن يستطيع اللاسلكي عريض المجال منافسة الكوابل ووصلات DSL، ويعود ذلك إلى مشكلتي التكلفة والطيف الترددي.

بمقارنة التقنيات اللاسلكية التي تنتجها Sprint وتلك التي تنتجها AT&T، نجد أن شبكات الخدمة المتطورة التابعة لـ Sprint تأتي في القمة؛ إذ أنه بالمقارنة مع شبكات الجيل الثاني التي أنتجتها AT&T، نجد أن Sprint قدمت أعمالاً تغطي مساحة أكبر بنسبة أعلى من ٣٠%، وغطت ٣٥ مليون إنسان أكثر، أما بالنسبة لسرعة الحواسب المحمولة فهي الضعف. ينبع كل ذلك من الحقيقة التي تؤمن بها Sprint وهي: Sprint هي Sprint واحدة، ولكنها تقدم حلولاً عديدة.

إن شركة "إنتل"، بإلتماسها منتجاتها اللاسلكية الرائدة والحديثة

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[2] The translations provided are published ones. They do not represent the author's opinion. Students are asked to criticize these translations. This translation, for example, is provided by Ramzi Al-Boayni, a specialist in the field of electronic engineering.

بمعالجها الجديد وهو رقاقات Centrino (Chips) للأجهزة النقالة، تكون قد أعلنت أنها تطور منتجاتها السيليكونية اللاسلكية الثابتة والمصممة لزيادة مدى الاتصال لشبكات الأجهزة النقالة.

قالت سانتا كلارا، وهي عملاقة صناعة الرقاقات المعتمدة في كاليفرنيا ، أن الأجهزة عريضة المجال والتي ستعتمد على المعيار 802.16a، ستقطع الميل الأخير أمام اللاسلكي لدخول المجال العريض أسوة بالكبل ووصلات الـ DSL.

على أية حال، فإن المحللين يقولون أنه على الرغم من التقدم الحاصل في تقنية اللاسلكي الثابت والأهمية الكبيرة لاختراع "إنتل"، فمن غير المرجح أن يستطيع اللاسلكي عريض المجال منافسة الكوابل وDSL، ويعود ذلك إلى مشكلتي التكلفة والطيف الترددي.

قال تشارلز غولفن، وهومحلل فورستر، لـ TechNewsWorld: "إنها حل تقني جيد، ولكن التقنية لم تكن حقيقة مشكلة اللاسلكي الثابت".

(II)

Fumbling Over Frequencies

Intel, which will partner with broadband-equipment-maker Alvarion for the 802.16a silicon, said its WiMAX equipment would complement existing Intel wireless building blocks, such as Centrino, Intel's latest mobile processor. Intel designed Centrino specifically for low-power mobile computing requirements.

Golvin said that despite recent advances in fixed wireless technology, it is limited by a "fragmented spectrum landscape," which will allow cable and DSL providers to lengthen their lead in providing broadband access.

Yankee Group broadband analyst Lindsay Schrock agreed, but said that Intel's involvement in fixed wireless is important for the industry.

"They do have the ability to produce this in mass scale, and they're getting people's attention to what they're doing," Schrock told TechNewsWorld.

A suggested translation[3]:

البحث عن الترددات:

أعلنت "إنتل"، والتي ستشارك صانعة أجهزة المجال العريض "الفاريون" في صناعة 802.16a السيليكوني، أن أجهزتها WiMAX ستتمم قوالب Blocks بناء اللاسلكي الموجودة لدى "أنتل"، مثل معالج "إنتل" الجديد Centrino للجهاز النقال. فلقد صممت "إنتل" Centrino خصيصاً لمتطلبات الأجهزة النقالة ذات الاستطاعة المنخفضة.

قال غولفن أنه على الرغم من التقدم الحديث في تقنية اللاسلكي الثابت، إلا أن هذه التقنية محدودة بـ "تجزئة الطيف الترددي" وهذا سيسمح لمسوقي الكوابل ووصلات الـ DSL بإطالة عمر قيادتهم لسوق دخول المجال العريض. وقد وافقت ليندسي شروك، وهي محللة المجال العريض لدى Yankee Group، على هذا الرأي ولكنها قالت أن اختراع "إنتل" في اللاسلكي الثابت مهم للصناعة، وقد قالت لـ TechNewsWorld "أنهم يملكون القدرة لإنتاج ذلك بمقدار ضخم، ولقد استطاعوا أن يلفتوا انتباه الناس لما يفعلونه"

[3] As mentioned above, the cited translation is a published one and does not represent the author's opinion.

(III)

Falling Fixed Prices

Schrock, who said the silicon product announced by Intel is likely to become the basis for an indoor terminal that would be the equivalent of a wireless cable modem, sees Intel driving down the price of this kind of equipment. High prices have hindered fixed wireless thus far.

While she said an 802.16a solution is unlikely to compete with cable or DSL among residential broadband customers, Schrock sees corporate T-1 customers as the target for Intel and other fixed wireless vendors.

Alvarion CEO Zvi Slonimsky said in a statement that his company and Intel see low-cost WiMAX equipment based on the 802.16a standard as "the catalyst for growth of the broadband wireless access market, similar to the impact WiFi had on the wireless LAN market."

A suggested translation[4]:

هبوط الأسعار الثابتة:

شروك، التي قالت أن إعلان "إنتل" عن منتجها السيليكوني الجديد سيصبح على الأرجح بمثابة الأساس لطرفية داخلية مكافئة للمودم الكابلي اللاسلكي، ترى أن "إنتل" ستقود عملية تخفيض الأسعار لهذا النوع من الأجهزة. فالأسعار العالية قامت بإعاقة اللاسلكي الثابت إلى حد بعيد.

وبينما قالت أنه من غير المرجح للحل 802.16a أن ينافس الكوابل أو الـ DSL بين زبائن المجال العريض المنزليين، رأت أن زبائن شركة T-1 هم هدف شركة "إنتل" وباقي بائعي اللاسكي الثابت.

وقال " سيو زفي سلونيمسكي" من ألفاريون في تصريح له أن شركته وشركة "إنتل" تريان في أجهزة واي ماكس WiMAX الرخيصة والمعتمدة على المعيار 802.16a كـ "محفز لنمو سوق دخول اللاسلكي ذو المجال العريض، كالتأثير الذي أحدثته وصلات واي فاي WiFi على سوق الشبكات المحلية LAN".

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[4] As mentioned above, the cited translation is a published one and does not represent the author's opinion.

(IV)

Widening Wireless Coverage

Schrock said wireless users have gone as far as they can with the 802.11, or Wi-Fi, wireless standard in terms of distance. She pointed out that fixed wireless standards such as 802.16a are likely to complement Wi-Fi and further its reach.

"Despite people pushing 802.11 beyond its intended boundaries, the truth is that 802.16a technology really is wide area wireless technology," she said.

Intel spokesperson Tom Potts, who told TechNewsWorld the company does intend to bring down the cost of WiMAX-certified, fixed wireless products, said the new chips are part of the company's effort to get back to its roots as "a building block supplier." He said the company is in the early development stage of the wireless broadband product and will announce a timeline later.

A suggested translation:[5]

توسيع تغطية اللاسلكي:

قالت شروك أن مستخدمي اللاسلكي ذهبوا إلى أبعد ما يستطيعون بواسطة 802.11 أو بواسطة وصلات واي-فاي اللاسلكية وذلك بلغة المسافات، وأشارت إلى أنه من الأرجح أن تتمم معايير اللاسلكي الثابت مثل 802.16a الواي-فاي وتوسع مدى تغطيتها، وقالت: "على الرغم من أن الناس قد دفعوا 802.11 إلى أكثر من حدودها المقصودة، فالحقيقة هي أن 802.16a هي بالتأكيد تقنية اللاسلكي للمساحة الواسعة".

توم بوتس، وهو المتحدث باسم "إنتل"، أخبر TechNewsWorld أن الشركة تنوي تخفيض تكلفة تراخيص واي-ماكس ومنتجات اللاسلكي الثابت، وقال أن الرقاقات الجديدة هي جزء من جهود الشركة للعودة إلى جذورها كـ "مزود لبناء القوالب blocks". وأضاف أن الشركة في مرحلة مبكرة من تطوير منتجات المجال العريض، وسوف تعلن لاحقاً مخططا زمنيا لذلك.

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[5] As mentioned above, the cited translation is a published one and does not represent the author's opinion.

(V)

NEC Putting TV on Cell Phones

In other news, Japanese phone maker NEC (Nasdaq: NIPNY) has unveiled a prototype mobile phone capable of delivering digital television signals. A commercial launch of the TV-capable mobile phones is not expected until 2005, when digital services for mobile devices should be available in major Japanese cities.

The handsets, which would provide more than an hour of television viewing on a single charge, also would let users make purchases of TV-displayed items, according to NEC. The Japanese electronics company said it would likely price the handsets around US$150.

A suggested translation[6]

شركة NEC تضع تلفزيونا في الهواتف الخليوية:

وفي أخبار أخرى: أماطت الشركة اليابانية المصنعة للهواتف NEC اللثام عن نموذج لهاتف نقال قادر على استقبال إشارات تلفزيونية رقمية، ولكن طرح الهواتف النقالة ذات القدرة التلفزيونية في الأسواق التجارية غير متوقع حتى عام ٢٠٠٥ عندما تصبح الخدمات الرقمية للأجهزة النقالة متوفرة في المدن اليابانية الرئيسية.

وتبعا للشركة الإلكترونية اليابانية NEC، فأنه من أجل كل شحن للبطاريات ستسمح القبضة الهاتفية الجديدة برؤية تلفزيونية لأكثر من ساعة ، إضافة إلى أنها ستعطي المستخدمين إمكانية شراء البضائع المرئية تلفزيونيا، كما إن ثمن هذه القبضات الهاتفية سيكون بحدود ١٥٠ دولاراً.

[6] As mentioned above, the cited translation is a published one and does not represent the author's opinion.

(VI)

Sony Recalls Vaio Laptops Over Shock

Sony (NYSE: SNE) announced it is recalling about 18,000 of its popular Vaio laptop computers because of the risk of faulty modems that could deliver small electrical shocks to users.

The Japanese electronics giant said it will provide free repairs to owners of the Vaio laptops, which include approximately 3,000 that were shipped in the United States. The two Vaio models in question began selling in May, Sony said.

The two laptops affected by the recall are in the FR series, or FRV in the United States, a popular model with a large screen and with a price starting around $1,500. In Japan, the model numbers being recalled are PCG-FR77E/B and PCG-FR55E. In the United States, they are the PCG-FRV27 and PCG-FRV25.

The company said the back of the notebooks might shock somebody who touches its metal parts when the modem

A suggested translation[7]

سوني تذكر بالحواسب المحمولة Vaio التي تسبب صدمة كهربائية:

أعلنت سوني أنها تذكر بحوالي ١٨,٠٠٠ من حواسبها المحمولة الشعبية Vaio وذلك بسبب الخطر الناجم عن عيوب في الموديمات والتي يمكن أن تسبب صدمات كهربائية صغيرة للمستخدمين.

وقالت عملاق الإلكترونيات اليابانية أنها ستمنح إصلاحا مجانيا لمالكي حواسب Vaio، والتي تتضمن حوالي ٣,٠٠٠ جهاز تم بيعها في الولايات المتحدة، وتقول سوني أنه بدأ بيع طرازي Vaio المعنيين بالموضوع منذ أيار.

والطرازان من سلسلة FR، أو FRV في الولايات المتحدة، وهو طراز شعبي له شاشة ضخمة وبسعر يبدأ بحوالي ١,٥٠٠ دولاراً، وأرقام الطراز المعني هي: في اليابان PCG-FR77E/B و-PCG FR55E، أما في الولايات المتحدة فهي PCG-FRV27 و-PCG FRV25.

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[7] As mentioned above, the cited translations are made by specialists in the field of scientific translation and do not represent the author's opinion. Students are advised to study the translations critically.

تقول الشركة أن ظهر الحواسب المحمولة هذه ربما تصدم الإنسان الذي يلمس أجزاءها المعدنية في الوقت الذي يكون فيه المودم قيد الاستخدام.


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Part IV

Some useful terms

For Scientology and Dianetics


وقل رب زدني علما
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Taken from www.scientology.org/gloss.htm with some modifications.

AA: attempted abortion.

aberration: a departure from rational thought or behavior. From the Latin, *aberrare,* to wander from; Latin, *ab,* away, *errare,* to wander. It means basically to err, to make mistakes, or more specifically to have fixed ideas which are not true. The word is also used in its scientific sense. It means departure from a straight line. If a line should go from A to B, then if it is *aberrated* it would go from A to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, and finally arrive at B. Taken in its scientific sense, it would also mean the lack of straightness or to see crookedly as, in example, a man sees a horse but thinks he sees an elephant. Aberrated conduct would be wrong conduct, or conduct not supported by reason. Aberration is opposed to sanity, which would be its opposite.

acceptance level: the degree of a person's willingness to accept people or things freely, monitored and determined by

his consideration of the state or condition that those people or things must be in for him to be able to do so.

acknowledgment: something said or done to inform another that his statement or action has been noted, understood and received. "Very good," "okay," and other such phrases are intended to inform another who has spoken or acted that his statement or action has been accepted. An acknowledgment also tends to confirm that the statement has been made or the action has been done and so brings about a condition not only of communication but of reality between two or more people. Applause at a theater is an acknowledgment of the actor or act plus approval. Acknowledgment itself does not necessarily imply an approval or disapproval or any other thing beyond the knowledge that an action or a statement has been observed and is received.

affinity: degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding.

ally: someone who protects a person who is in a weak state and becomes a very strong influence over the person. The weaker person, such as a child, even partakes the characteristics of the ally so that one may find that a person who has, for instance, a bad leg, has it because a protector or ally in his youth had a bad leg. The word is from French and Latin and means *to bind together.*

alter-isness: the consideration which introduces change, and therefore time and persistence, into an as-isness to obtain persistency. (One of the basic manifestations of alter-isness is a lie or deceit: when someone lies he changes the truth into a lie in order to maintain the existence of the lie.) *See also* as-isness.

analytical mind: the conscious, aware mind which thinks, observes data, remembers it and resolves problems. It would be essentially the conscious mind as opposed to the unconscious mind. In Dianetics and Scientology the analytical mind is the one which is alert and aware and the reactive mind simply reacts without analysis. *See also* reactive mind.

analyzer: the analytical mind.

anaten: an abbreviation of *analytical attenuation*, meaning diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.)

anchor points: dimension points which demark (limit) the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners. Anchor points, along with the viewpoint, are responsible for space. An anchor point is a dimension point that stays rather still, to keep the space created.

apathy: a complete withdrawal from person or people. There is no real attempt to contact oneself and no attempt to contact others. A very docile and obedient, if sick, state of not-beingness. It is near death or an imitation of death. For example, a person in apathy would say, "What's the use? All is lost."

apparency: the way someone or something appears to be, where this is different from the way that they actually are.

arbitrary: something which is introduced into a situation without regard to the data of the situation.

ARC: a word made from the initial letters of *A*ffinity, *R*eality and *C*ommunication, which together equate to Understanding. It is pronounced by stating its letters, A-R-C. To Scientologists it has come to mean good feeling, love or friendliness, such as, "He was in ARC with his friend." One does not, however, fall out of ARC; he has an ARC break.

ARC break: a sudden drop or cutting of one's affinity, reality or communication with someone or something. Upsets with people or things come about because of a lessening or sundering (breaking apart) of affinity, reality or communication or understanding. It's called an ARC break instead of an upset, because if one discovers which of the three points of understanding have been cut, one can bring about a rapid recovery in the person's state of mind.

ARC triangle: a triangle which is a symbol of the fact that affinity, reality and communication act together as a whole entity and that one of them cannot be considered unless the

other two are also taken into account. Without affinity there is no reality or communication. Without reality or some agreement, affinity and communication are absent. Without communication there can be no affinity or reality. It is only necessary to improve one corner of this very valuable triangle in Scientology in order to improve the remaining two corners.

as-is: to view anything exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it vanishes and ceases to exist.

as-isness: the condition of immediate creation without persistence, and is the condition of existence which exists at the moment of creation and the moment of destruction, and is different from other considerations in that it does not contain survival.

assist: a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets; any process which assists the individual to heal himself or be healed by another agency by removing his reasons for precipitating (bringing on) and prolonging his condition and lessening his predisposition (inclination or

tendency) to further injure himself or remain in an intolerable condition.

attention: interest which has become fixed.

attention unit: a quantity of awareness existing in the mind. For example, when a person has a lot of attention on some incident, one could say he has a lot of attention units on that incident.

auditing: the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes and procedures to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of auditing is: The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer.

auditor: a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because *auditor* means *one who listens.*

Auditor's Code: a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. It was evolved from years of observing processing.

automaticity: something set up automatically to run without further attention from yourself. There are three kinds of automaticities: those which create things, those which make things persist and those which destroy things.

awareness: the ability to perceive the existence of.

axioms: statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences.

B

basic: the first experience recorded in mental image pictures of a particular type of pain, sensation, discomfort, etc. The first engram on any chain of similar engrams. Basic is simply earliest.

basic-basic: the first engram on the time track. *See also* engram; time track.

basic personality: the individual himself. The basic individual is not a buried unknown or a different person, but an intensity of all that is best and most able in the person.

beefing up: a phrase which describes the sensation of increasing solidity of masses in the mind. When this occurs, we say "the bank is beefing up."

between-lives area: the experiences of a thetan during the time between the loss of a body and the assumption of another.

blow: a colloquialism (informal expression) for a sudden departure. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited.

body: the organized physical composition or substance of an animal or man, whether living or dead. The body is the

thetan's communication center. It is a physical object. It is not the being himself.

boil-off: becoming groggy and seeming to sleep; some period of the person's life wherein he was unconscious has been slightly restimulated.

C

can't have: a depriving of self or others of a substance or action or things.

case: a general term for a person being treated or helped. It also refers to his condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations.

case gain: the improvements and resurgences a person experiences from auditing; any case betterment according to the pc.

case supervision: referring to the actions of the Case Supervisor. The C/S is the auditor's "handler." He tells the auditor what to do, keeps him corrected, keeps the lines straight and keeps the auditor calm and willing and winning.

The C/S directs what auditing actions are done for each individual preclear under his care. All case supervision is for the benefit of the preclear.

cause: could be defined as emanation (something coming forth from a source). It could be defined also, for purposes of communication, as source-point.

cave in: a state of mental and/or physical collapse to the extent that individuals cannot function causatively. The individuals are quite effect. A US Western term which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left persons under tons of debris.

communication bridge: an auditing procedure which closes off the process one is running, maintains ARC, and opens up the new process on which one is about to embark. It is used so that a pc will not be startled by change, for if one changes too rapidly in a session, one sticks the preclear in the session every time. He is given some warning, and that is what a communication bridge is for.

Communication Course: a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others.

communication lag: the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. The preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question and the giving of the answer, the *time* is the communication lag.

communication line: the route along which a communication travels from one person to another; the line on which particles flow; any sequences through which a message of any character may go.

conditions of existence: there are three conditions of existence. These three conditions comprise life. They are *Be, Do* and *Have*. The condition of being is defined as the assumption (choosing) of a category of identity. An example

of beingness could be one's own name. Another example would be one's profession. The second condition of existence is doingness. By doingness is meant action, function, accomplishment, the attainment of goals, the fulfillment of purpose or any change of position in space. The third condition is havingness. By havingness is meant owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, positioning, taking charge of objects, energies or spaces. These three conditions are given in an order of seniority (importance) where life is concerned.

confront: to face without flinching or avoiding. Confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive.
confusion: any jumble of things, communications, actions, thoughts, etc., that don't apparently make sense. More broadly, a confusion is random motion.

consideration: thinking, believing, supposing, postulating. Consideration is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time.

control: the ability to start, change and stop things at one's own choice. (With processing, a person is capable of controlling a wider and wider sphere of things.)

counter-effort: the effort of the environment (physical) against the individual. The individual's own effort is simply called effort. The efforts of the environment are called counter-efforts.

D

datum: anything of which one could become aware, whether the thing existed or whether he created it.

deaberrate: to remove aberration. *See also* aberration.

delusion: what one person thinks is, but others don't necessarily; a reality for one person out of agreement with others.

demon: a mechanical mechanism set up by an engram which takes over a portion of the analyzer and acts as an individual being. A bona fide demon is one who gives thoughts voice or echoes the spoken word interiorly or who gives all sorts of

complicated advice like a real, live voice exteriorly. *See also* analyzer; circuit; demon circuit.

demon circuit: part of an engram which is set up and has a specific command. "You've got to control yourself" is typical of one of these circuits.

dwindling spiral: a phenomenon of the ARC triangle whereby when one breaks some affinity, a little bit of the reality goes down, and then communication goes down, which makes it impossible to get affinity as high as before; so a little bit more gets knocked off affinity, and then reality goes down, and then communication. This is the dwindling spiral in progress, until it hits the bottom-death-which is no affinity, no communication and no reality.

dynamic(s): there could be said to be eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. These we call dynamics. These are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being.

E

environment: one's surroundings; the material things around one; the area one lives in; the living things, objects, spaces and forces with which one lives whether close to or far away.

EP: end phenomena.

erase: to cause an engram to "vanish" entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind.

ethical code: a code of certain restrictions indulged in to better the manner of conduct of life. A person conducts himself according to such a code because he wants to or because he feels he is proud enough or decent enough or civilized enough to so conduct himself.

F

facsimile: a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual

G

game: a contest of person against person or team against team. A game consists of freedoms, barriers and purposes, and there is a necessity in a game to have an opponent or an enemy. Also there is a necessity to have problems, and enough individuality to cope with a situation. To live life fully, then, one must have in addition to "something to do," a higher purpose, and this purpose, to be a purpose at all, must have counter-purposes or purposes which prevent it from occurring.

Goals Problem Mass: the problem created by two or more opposing ideas which being opposed, balanced, and unresolved, make a mass. It's a mental energy mass.

grind: go over and over and over and over a lock, secondary or engram without obtaining an actual erasure. A Dianetics auditor who puts a pc through an incident four or five times without erasure or appreciable reduction is encountering "grinding."

group processes: auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults by a Group Auditor.

H

handle: finish off, complete, end cycle on.

happiness: the overcoming of not unknown obstacles toward a known goal and, transiently (passing quickly or soon), the contemplation of, or indulgence in, pleasure.

havingness: the concept of being able to reach. By havingness is meant owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. *See also* conditions of existence.

hidden standard: a problem a person thinks must be resolved before auditing can be seen to have worked. It is a standard by which a person judges Scientology or auditing or auditors.
high-toned beings:individuals who are high on the Tone Scale. They think wholly into the future. They are extroverted toward their environment. They clearly observe the environment with full perception unclouded by undistinguished fears about the environment. They think very little about themselves but operate automatically in their own interests. They enjoy existence. Their calculations are swift and accurate. They are very self-confident. They *know* they

know and do not even bother to assert that they know. They control their environment.

holder: any engram command which makes an individual remain in an engram knowingly or unknowingly. These include such things as "Stay here," "Sit right there and think about it," "Come back and sit down," "I can't go," "I mustn't leave," etc. *See also* engram.

I

identification: the inability to evaluate differences in time, location, form, composition or importance.

implant: an enforced command or series of commands installed in an individual's reactive mind below his awareness level to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it."

incident: an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days; also, mental image pictures of such experiences.

indicators: those manifestations in a person or group that indicate whether it is doing well or poorly, signal an approaching change, or show that the auditing process has reached the desired end point.

individuation: a withdrawal out of groups and into only self. The mechanics of individuation are first, communication into, and then, refusal to communicate into.

intelligence: the ability to perceive, pose and resolve problems.

intensive: a specific number of hours of auditing given to a preclear over a short period of time, as a series of successive sessions at regularly scheduled intervals. As an example, modern auditing is sold and delivered in 12 1/2-hour intensives.

intention: something that one wishes to do or intends to do. Intention is an impulse toward something; an idea that one is going to accomplish something. It's intentional, which means one means to do it.

introversion: a looking in too closely; having one's attention and interest directed upon oneself.

invalidation: refuting or degrading or discrediting or denying something someone else considers to be fact.

J

justification: explaining away wrongnesses. Most explanations of conduct, no matter how far-fetched, seem perfectly right to the person making them since he or she is only asserting self-rightness and other-wrongness.

K

key-in: a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. *S*

L

level: a training step on the Grade Chart which one does for classification. He is then eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level.

level of awareness: that of which a being is aware. (This can be established by finding which general condition of existence he is most aware of, as shown and plotted in the Awareness Characteristics column of the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart.)

Life Repair: a series of auditing actions run on a preclear who is starting out in auditing for the first time. Life Repair would address such things as rough spots in life, periods which the preclear may feel bad about, areas of overwhelm, etc.

M

machine: an actual machine in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that has been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances.

mechanics: referring to space, energy, objects and time. When something has those things in it, it constitutes something mechanical.

morals: a code of good conduct laid down out of the experience of the race to serve as a uniform yardstick for the conduct of individuals and groups. Morals are actually laws.

tivator: an aggressive or destructive act received by the son or one of the dynamics. The reason it is called a vator is because it tends to prompt that one pays it back-it ivates" a new overt.

to find fault with; gripe. In Scientology, if a person is g about somebody, one knows the person has overts omebody.

level: a person's ability to rise above his aberrations action is required to handle an immediate and at to his survival.

cess: *objective* refers to outward things, not the elings of the individual. An Objective Process eal and observable. It calls for the preclear to ething exterior to himself in order to carry out

wo be ups, more This which tionable

Pc : "Awful."

Auditor : "Thank you."

(verb) act indecisively; fail to make up one's mind. Technically, to Q-and-A means to ask a question about a pc's answer. But it is often used nontechnically in "Scientologese" as noted above.

Qs: knowledge is a pyramid, and knowledge as a pyramid has a common denominator which evaluates all other data below it. At the top point of this pyramid is what could be called a Q, and it could also be called a common denominator. It is in common to every other datum in this pyramid full of data. The Qs are the highest echelon from which all other things are derived. Q comes from *quod* in Q.E.D. *(quod erat demonstrandum),* meaning "which was to be shown or demonstrated," used specifically in mathematical proofs.

R

randomity: a consideration of motion. There is plus randomity and minus randomity. There can be, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. "Enough motion" is measured by the consideration of the individual.

rationalization: justification; making excuses to explain irrational behavior. *See also* justification.

reactive: irrational, reacting instead of acting; thinkingness or behavior dictated by the reactive mind rather than the individual's own present time determinism. *See also* reactive mind.

reactive mind: that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. *See also* engram; stimulus-response.

reality: the solid objects, the *real* things of life; the degree of agreement reached by two people. *See also* ARC triangle.

recall: an auditing procedure which has the preclear think of, remember or put his attention on something that happened in the past-all done from present time. *See also* present time.

rehabilitation: the restoration of some former ability or state of being or some more optimum condition.

Release: the term for what occurs when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it. The degree and relative permanence of being pulled out of the reactive mind determines the state of Release. There are a number of states or stages of Release and these are called Grades. *See also* Expanded Lower Grades; Grades.

religious philosophy: a term which implies study of spiritual manifestations; research on the nature of the spirit and study on the relationship of the spirit to the body.

repair: patching up past auditing or recent life errors.

S

sanity: the ability to recognize differences, similarities and identities. The legal definition of sanity is the "ability to tell right from wrong." The better one can tell differences, the more rational he is. The less one can tell differences, no matter how minute, and know the WIDTH of those differences and the closer one comes to thinking in identities (A=A), the less sane he is.

Scientologist: one who knows he has found the way to a better life through Scientology and who, through Scientology books, tapes, training and processing, is actively attaining it.

Scientology: Scientology applied religious philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means *scio*, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and *logos*, study. In itself the word means literally *knowing how to know*. Scientology is a "route," a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to *do*.

suppressive acts: actions or omissions undertaken knowingly to suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. (Such actions are high crimes and result in dismissal from Scientology and its organizations.)

suppressive person or group: a person or group of persons who actively seek to suppress or damage Scientology or a

Scientologist by suppressive acts. *See also* potential trouble source; suppressive acts.

survival: an impulse to persist through time, in space, as matter and energy. It is a condition susceptible to nonsurvival. If one is "surviving," one is at the same moment admitting that one can cease to survive, otherwise one would never strive to survive.

sweetness and light: a humorous term which means pleasant, good-tempered, etc. Often used to describe the case which cannot conceive of ever having done anything bad to anybody or anything.

symbiote: a term which in Dianetics is extended beyond the dictionary definition to mean "any or all life or energy forms which are mutually dependent for survival." The atom depends on the universe, the universe on the atom.

T

tactile: the perceptics (sense messages) of touch.

tech: 1. technical. 2. technology.

technology: the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself.

terminal: anything used in a communication system; anything that can receive, relay or send a communication; a man would be a terminal, but a post (position, job or duty to which a person is assigned) would also be a terminal; also, things with mass and meaning.

theta: energy peculiar to life or a thetan which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a thetan which he has free to direct toward survival goals, especially when it manifests itself as high tone, constructive communications. *See also* thetan.

Theta Clear: a person who operates exterior to the body without need of a body.

thetan: the person himself-not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter Theta (*θ*), which the Greeks used to represent *thought* or perhaps *spirit,* to which an *n* is added to make a noun in the modern


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