

Open Learning  
Translation Department

First Year  
First Term

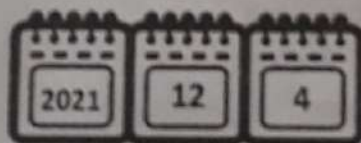
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# Translation

Mr. Ali Muhammed

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Amman Arab College  
Amman Arab College

Let's Study!  
English

R D C X  
J Z Y P O  
Y J N Y P A  
L N K R Z B A  
U B A  
O C E  
F N D U B F G W O M L E  
J D N D V S G M P A R R  
N D C A L E X R R

## Hello everyone,

Today, we will have a **general introduction** about both our subject (which is translation) and the university.

Our lecture starts 10:10 A.M.

Let us start by raising the following question: *Why are you here?*

Student: To **improve** my language. <sup>لتحسين</sup>

Student: To get a university **degree**. <sup>للمدرسة في جامعة</sup>

Student: To **communicate** better. <sup>للتواصل بشكل أفضل</sup>

Student: As we know, English language is the language of the world nowadays. **For example**, if you want to communicate with someone from France, you cannot talk in Arabic and he talk in French (you will never understand each other). On the other hand, if you both communicate via using English, then you will surely understand each other.

Instructor: Ok. So, what you are trying to say is that English is considered the world language.<sup>1</sup> Do you have any other reason for enrolling to this department? <sup>للتسجيل</sup>

Student: I found this department tempting because learning any language means learning everything about the people who speak this language.

Instructor: Ok. So, you want to learn about the English society and culture.

Student: To have a **decent** job after graduation. <sup>لائق</sup>

Student: English is my **passion**. <sup>شغفي</sup>

Instructor: **Impressive!** <sup>مثير للإعجاب</sup>

Student: To get **knowledge**. <sup>للمصول على المعرفة</sup>

As an ordinary university student, you will have the degree after graduation, but you will not improve your knowledge, you

<sup>1</sup> And that's what we mean by lingua franca. English is the lingua franca of the world. (this is just for you general information) ☺

will not make good at work, you will not learn about the culture unless you work hard on your language skills by yourself.

- **Employment** in our country doesn't **depend** on English language. Passion is great. However, as an average university student, I am sorry to say that you are not going to learn English here. I may shock you and say that we don't teach English language here. Rather, we will work on your translation skills.

Learning English language differs from learning translation. We are here to teach you translation, which means that you have to know English **previously in order to succeed** here. So, you have to work hard and improve your English by yourself so that you would succeed at university and at work later on. The paradox that we have here is that you are here to learn English; however, it turns out that what we teach you is just how to translate 😊.

في هذه الحالة، ستواجهون مشكلة في ترتيب الأولويات. سيتطلب عليكم العمل بجد على لغتكم.

مثلاً إذا حضرت كورس طبي او اقتصادي، فأرجح ان يكون مضيعة لوقتي لانني مارح اخذ الفائدة الكاملة من الكورس لان ما عندي معرفة مسبقة بهالمجال. لذلك اللي فايبت عالفرع ليستفيد، لازم يكون عندو المؤهلات المطلوبة.  
اللي بدي اوصلو هو انو انتو جايين سنة أولى جديد عالفرع، فأنا مفروض اشتغل معكن على الترجمة (وهذا اللي رح اعملو).

- Grammar is the only course that you have for the English language per se.

**Student:** And it is so **useful**.

**Instructor:** Yes, you have a course of grammar, and you will benefit from it a lot.

We know that translation is transferring written texts or speeches from the source language to the target language in an understandable way. You have to transfer not only words from one language to another, but also you have to transfer the intended message in an authentic way. During this 4-year

journey, you will have a lot of translation courses so that you, God willing, **develop** your translation's skills. During these translation courses, try to **practice** a lot so that you would not waste four years from your life just for the sake of **having** a degree. **Sooner** or later, you will have a degree, but what **matters** the most is having the knowledge of how to translate well.

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Our course is translation to Arabic. We will come here every Saturday to translate **texts**. In each lecture, we will have a text to work on. At the end of each **lecture**, I will provide you with a text to **prepare** for the next week.

You will have the **chance** to **participate** and speak in the class. You will the chance **to have a say**. "To have a say" means "to have an **opinion**".

We will try to translate as much as we can from the texts; however, most of the time, we will not be able to translate the whole texts. So, **what remains from each text is required** from you in the EXAM, even if we couldn't work on it in class. So, you can translate the rest of the text on your own, and I will try to see your translation.

ستدرب على الترجمة من خلال نصوص ازودكم بها. يتوجب عليكم تحضير نص معين في كل محاضرة لكي نترجمه سوياً هنا. للأسف لن يسعنا الوقت لترجمة النص بالكامل، ولكنكم مطالبين في النصوص كاملة. لذلك ستكون أسئلة الامتحان شاملة لكامل النصوص، حتى الأجزاء التي لم نترجمها سوياً. إذا مقرر المادة عبارة عن ثمان ورقات تشمل ثمانية نصوص.

ممکن ان تكون أسئلة الامتحان عبارة عن chunks او مقاطع من النصوص المقررة عليكم (من المقاطع المترجمة خلال الفصل وغير المترجمة) وممكن ان تجدوا بعض المقاطع من خارج المقرر مع وجوب وجود كلمات تعرفونها (من المقرر). الامتحان سيكون مؤتمتاً MCQs وستكون مدته ساعة وخمس دقائق.

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ايهما أسهل: الترجمة من العربية ام إلى العربية؟  
الطلاب: من الإنكليزي إلى العربي.

**Instructor:** It depends. In translating from English to Arabic, students most of the time translate to Arabic but in an English style. So, the translated text would be Arabic words but in an English style, and that's the problem that we will try to solve through this course.

In translating, we have to transfer the message genuinely in an understandable way in both the source and the target text.

For example, we cannot translate, "It is a piece of cake to be a translator" as the following:

✗ يقول انها قطعة حلوى لكي اكون مترجماً.

Let us take another example.

In English, they say:

- "In collaborating with (بالتعاون مع) ..., taking into consideration (الأخذ بعين الاعتبار) the circumstances..., and caring for the children, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل) did (so and so...)"

When we try to translate this to Arabic, we cannot say:

✗ بالتعاون مع (كذا وكذا...) والاخذ بعين الاعتبار ظروف (كذا...) واهتماماً بالأطفال، قامت وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل ب ...

This is not correct in Arabic. We have to say first 'قامت الشؤون الاجتماعية', then we continue. Hence, the sentence can be translated as the following:

✓ قامت الشؤون الاجتماعية بالتعاون مع (كذا وكذا...) آخذة بعين الاعتبار ظروف (كذا...) واهتماماً بالأطفال ب ...

This is the correct structure in Arabic.

طالبة: فينا ندخل قاموس على الامتحان؟

**Instructor:** Yes, you can.

Now, I want to talk about the idea of using Google Translate. Honestly, I am against using such an app. However, you might

use it sometimes for the sake of knowing the meaning of certain words, but it is better to use an English-English dictionary.

ويمكننا أيضاً استخدام غوغل لمعرفة معنى كلمة ما من خلال كتابة الكلمة وكلمة "meaninig" بجانبها.

أحياناً نصادف كلمات يتخللها (-) hyphen مثل (cash-strapped) من النص القادم. عندما يكون لدينا كلمتان وبينهما hyphen فهذا يعني انها صفة.

\*\*\*

We know that the order of the English structure is S (subject) V (verb) O (object). So, when translating from English, we have to search for the verb.

الفعل باللغة الإنكليزية هو مرتكز الجملة. فعندما نجد الفعل، سنجد تلقائياً الفاعل. المهم في اللغة الإنكليزية هو إيصال الرسالة المرجوة. فمثلاً عند ترجمة جملة تبدأ ب "وقد كان ..."، لا نترجم (وقد كان)، بل نبحث عن الرسالة من هذه الجملة والبداية بالترجمة منها.

ممکن ان نقول بالعربي: فلان اكل بالشوكة والسكين والشمس ضاربة من الجهة الفلانية الخ...

اللب من كل هذا الحديث هو ان فلان اكل بالطريقة هذه. لذلك إذا أردنا ترجمت هذه الجملة إلى الإنكليزية، فيجب البدء بالجزء المهم من الجملة ثم نضع الأفكار الفرعية.

That's all for today.  
See you next lecture!  
Thank you 😊



Hello everyone,

### MrBeast

YouTuber MrBeast recreates 'Squid Game' with \$456,000 **top prize**

Hundreds of cash-strapped "Squid Game" fans competed in a real-life recreation of the dystopian smash-hit Netflix series for a \$456,000 cash prize.

Popular YouTuber MrBeast, who boasts 76.4 million subscribers, said he spent \$3.5 million on the elaborate reenactment in which 456 contestants battled for the jackpot.

The social media star, whose real name is Jimmy Donaldson, said on Twitter that it cost him around \$2 million to build and produce, while he spent around \$1.5 million on prizes.

In addition to the six-figure first prize, Donaldson doled out \$2,000 to every competitor and \$10,000 to the runner-up.

The recreation included the same Korean children's games played in "Squid Game," such as Red Light, Green Light, marbles and tug-of-war – in huge sets that took weeks to construct. But unlike in the unsettling drama, no contestants were harmed.

Players were instead rigged with "wireless explosives" packed with fake blood that burst open when a player was eliminated.

In the tug-of-war and glass bridge challenges, losing contestants fell into a foam pit rather than plummeting to their deaths.

But true to form, the real-life "Squid Game" contestants were seen in footage of the game trembling as they tried to carve shapes out of honeycomb in the "dalgona challenge."



The "Squid Game" reenactment isn't the first time Donaldson has pulled off an extravagant stunt like this for his YouTube channel.

Donaldson is famed for offering outlandish prizes to his online followers willing to compete in absurd challenges, such as when contestants stood in a circle for 12 days for \$500,000 cash.

The social media sensation was the second-highest paid YouTube star in 2020, earning about \$24 million and garnering some 3 billion views, according to Forbes.

But his latest video has attracted harsh criticism from viewers who slammed Donaldson for reenacting a game about rich people exploiting the poor for their macabre viewing pleasure.

Other critics also noted the irony of Donaldson making ad revenue by recreating a show that sternly denounces capitalism.

How do you translate "MrBeast"?

Student: السيد وحش 😊

Student: السيد بيست.

Student: مستر بيست.

Instructor: مستر بيست is the best choice.

Youtuber MrBeast recreates 'Squid Game' with \$456,000 top prize

"Youtuber": يوتيوبر

"recreates": يعيد تصميم / صنع / انشاء

Student:

اليوتيوبر مستر بيست يقوم بإعادة انشاء مسلسل لعبة الحبار بجائزة مالية وقدرها 456000 دولار.

Student:

اليوتيوبر مستر بيست أنشئ لعبة الحبار بجائزة وقدرها 456000 دولار.

Instructor: It is better to start the Arabic sentence with a verb.

Instructor's translation:

يعيد اليوتيوبر مستر بيست تصميم مسلسل لعبة الحبار مع جائزة كبرى وقدرها 456000 دولار.

\*\*\*

Hundreds of cash-strapped "Squid Game" fans competed in a real-life recreation of the dystopian smash-hit Netflix series for a \$456,000 cash prize.

"cash-strapped": مفلس/محتاج/يمر بضائقة مالية/مديون

"fans": عشاق/متابعين/انصار

"real-life": حقيقي

"recreation": إعادة تصميم/ انشاء

"dystopian": بائس

تنافس المئات من عشاق "لعبة الحبار" الذين يمرون بضائقة مالية في إعادة تصميم حقيقية لمسلسل نتفلكس البائس الذي حقق نجاح باهراً بجائزة نقدية وقدرها 456,000 ألف دولار.

\*\*\*

Popular YouTuber MrBeast, who boasts 76.4 million subscribers, said he spent \$3.5 million on the elaborate reenactment in which 456 contestants battled for the jackpot.

"boast": يحظى/يفتخر

"elaborate": متقن/مفصل

"re-enactment": إعادة تصميم

"contestants": متنافسين

جائزة كبرى: "jackpot"

وقال مستر بيست الذي يحظى بـ 74,4 مليون متابع انه أنفق 3,5 مليون دولار على إعادة تصميم متقنة التي تنافس فيها 4,56 متنافس للفوز بالجائزة الكبرى.  
\*\*\*

The social media star, whose real name is Jimmy Donaldson, said on Twitter that it costs him around \$2 million to build and produce, while he spent around \$1.5 million on prizes.

وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي: "The social media"

بناء: "build"

انتاج: "produce"

وغرد نجم وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي على تويتر - والذي اسمه الحقيقي جيمي دونالدسون - ان بناء اللعبة ونتاجها قد كلفاه حوالي مليون دولار بينما كلفته الجائزة ما يقارب المليون ونصف دولار.

That's all for today.

See you next time!

### Al-Anwar's Translation of the Rest of the Text:

In addition to the six-figure first prize, Donaldson doled out \$2,000 to every competitor and \$10,000 to the runner-up.

بالإضافة إلى الجائزة الأولى المكونة من ستة أرقام، خصص دونالدسون ألفي دولار لكل متنافس و 10.000 دولار للمتسابق صاحب المركز الثاني.

The recreation included the same Korean children's games played in "Squid Game," such as Red Light, Green Light, marbles and tug-of-war – in huge sets that took weeks to construct. But unlike in the unsettling drama, no contestants were harmed.

تضمن إعادة التصميم باستديوهات ضخمة استغرقت أسابيع لإنشائها نفس ألعاب الأطفال الكورية التي تم لعبها في "لعبة الحبار" كلعبة (الضوء الأحمر.. الضوء الأخضر)

ولعبة الكرات الزجاجية ولعبة شد الحبل، ولكن على عكس تلك الدراما المربكة، لم يصب أي متسابق بأذى.

Players were instead rigged with "wireless explosives" packed with fake blood that burst open when a player was eliminated.

بدلاً من ذلك، تم تزويد اللاعبين بـ "متفجرات لاسلكية" مليئة بدماء مزيفة والتي بدورها تنفجر عندما يتم تصفية اللاعب.

In the tug-of-war and glass bridge challenges, losing contestants fell into a foam pit rather than plummeting to their deaths.

ففي تحديات شد الحبل والجسر الزجاجي، يسقط المتنافسون في حفرة مليئة بالرغوة بدلاً من السقوط الشديد الذي يؤدي إلى وفاتهم.

But true to form, the real-life "Squid Game" contestants were seen in footage of the game trembling as they tried to carve shapes out of honeycomb in the "dalgona challenge."

ولكن كما هو متوقع، فقد لوحظ متسابقو لعبة الحبار الواقعية يرتجفون في لقطات من اللعبة أثناء محاولتهم نحت الشكل من قرص العسل في تحدي دالغونا.

The "Squid Game" reenactment isn't the first time Donaldson has pulled off an extravagant stunt like this for his YouTube channel.

يُذكر ان إعادة تصميم "لعبة الحبار" ليست المرة الأولى التي ينفذ فيها دونالدسون حيلة مترفة مثل هذه لقناته على اليوتيوب.

Donaldson is famed for offering outlandish prizes to his online followers willing to compete in absurd challenges, such as when contestants stood in a circle for 12 days for \$500,000 cash.

ويشتهر دونالدسون بتقديم جوائز غريبة لمتابعيه عبر الإنترنت المستعدين للمنافسة في تحديات سخيفة كذلك التحدي عندما وقف المتسابقون في دائرة لمدة 12 يوماً مقابل 500 ألف دولار نقداً.

The social media sensation was the second-highest paid YouTube star in 2020, earning about \$24 million and garnering some 3 billion views, according to Forbes.

فوفقاً لمجلة فوربس، كان صاحب ضجة وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي ثاني أعلى نجم يوتيوب اجراً في عام 2020، حيث كسب حوالي 24 مليون دولار وحصد حوالي 3 مليارات مشاهدة.

But his latest video has attracted harsh criticism from viewers who slammed Donaldson for reenacting a game about rich people exploiting the poor for their macabre viewing pleasure.

ولكن قد أثار الفيديو الأخير الذي نشره انتقادات لاذعة من المشاهدين الذين انتقدوا دونالدسون بشدة لإعادة تصميم لعبة عن الأغنياء الذين يستغلون الفقراء من أجل متعة المشاهدة المروعة.

Other critics also noted the irony of Donaldson making ad revenue by recreating a show that sternly denounces capitalism.

لاحظ نقاد آخرون أيضاً المفارقة في تحقيق دونالدسون لأرباح من الإعلانات من خلال إعادة إنشاء عرض يدين بشدة الرأسمالية.

Thank you

Open Learning  
Translation Department

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First Term

# Translation

Mr. Ali Al-Mohammad

3



Let's study!  
English

Handwritten letters and symbols scattered on the right side of the page, including 'M', 'K', 'E', 'R', 'D', 'C', 'Y', 'M', 'A', 'R', 'D', 'C', 'X', 'P', 'Q', 'U', 'L', 'N', 'K', 'R', 'Z', 'U', 'B', 'A', 'C', 'O', 'F', 'N', 'D', 'U', 'B', 'E', 'G', 'Z', 'O', 'M', 'E', 'A', 'R', 'A', 'L', 'E', 'K', 'Y', 'A', 'I', 'C', 'A', 'L', 'E', 'N', 'G', 'L', 'I', 'S', 'H', 'L', 'E', 'A', 'R', 'N', 'I', 'N', 'G', 'I', 'S', 'S', 'U', 'E', 'N', 'O', 'V', 'E', 'M', 'B', 'E', 'R', '2', '0', '2', '1', '1', '2', '1', '8'.

Hello everyone,

### **GBV**

*Gender-based violence (GBV) is a global epidemic rooted in gender inequality. All persons are at risk of violence because of their gender or perceived gender. Women and girls experience disproportionate gender-based violence, and this violence is even more prevalent among women and girls who have been forcibly displaced.*

*Globally, 1 in 3 women experience violence during their lifetime. In some humanitarian emergencies, more than 70 percent of women have experienced GBV, and an estimated 1 in 5 displaced women will experience sexual violence. Due to conflict, persecution, and natural disasters, an estimated 68.5 million people have been displaced, including 25.4 million refugees, 3.1 million asylum seekers, and 40 million internally displaced persons. The catastrophic number of displaced persons, coupled with the increased risk of GBV in these settings, threatens the lives of millions of women and girls, as well as global progress toward gender equity and empowerment.*

*Even in the best situations, accessing justice for survivors of violence is extremely difficult. In humanitarian settings, the process is rife with obstacles. Displacement disrupts social support systems, removes connections to services and familiar legal avenues, and inserts added stress and economic insecurity, which are key drivers of violence. The threats to displaced persons take many forms, including intimate partner violence, rape as a weapon during conflict, early and forced marriage, and human trafficking.*

*Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are especially vulnerable. Unlike refugees, they are not eligible for protections under international law. IDPs, often women and children, are also at a heightened risk of being trapped in areas of conflict or being used as weapons of war, compared to refugees.*

*Studies show that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated*

already high levels of GBV, and lockdowns and restrictions on movement have made reporting even more difficult. Even when GBV is reported, the pandemic has created further challenges for authorities trying to identify and prosecute those accused. While violence is often perpetrated by family members, traffickers, or other displaced persons, documentation also shows abuse from national migration administrations, peacekeeping forces, and humanitarian staff, which further exacerbates the balance of power and distrust in protection systems.

In addition to fear of their abuser(s), victims of GBV also often have a general distrust of the systems designed for their protection. For displaced populations, a general mistrust of legal systems, limited courts and legal staff, and difficulty navigating legal systems can leave survivors of violence with minimal to no means of legal justice. For survivors with irregular legal or citizenship status, seeking justice through formal legal systems can be perilous, potentially resulting in detention or deportation.

Displaced communities also often create and place value on informal justice systems, where legal decisions are negotiated through community, religious, or family leaders. However, even in these informal systems, the rights and best interests of survivors are rarely upheld.

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What is the difference between “gender” and “sex”?

When I say “sex”, this means that I have two choices: male & female. Hence, it talks about something biological.

On the other hand, “gender” is not something biological, but rather it is social.

هي ليست عن شيء بيولوجي، بل اجتماعي. هو الشيء الذي يرسمه المجتمع عن معنى الذكورية والانوثة. إذا فال gender هو ما يمليه المجتمع عليك من صفات. فمثلاً التدخين هي صفة ذكورية أكثر ما هي انثوية.



*Gender-based violence (GBV) is a global epidemic rooted in gender inequality.*

العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي: "Gender-based violence"

وباء: "epidemic"

عدم المساواة بين الجنسين: "gender inequality"

العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي هو وباء عالمي اساسه عدم المساواة بين الجنسين.

*All persons are at risk of violence because of their gender or perceived gender.*

يتعرض جميع الأشخاص لخطر العنف المبني على نوعهم الاجتماعي او ما يتصوره الآخرون/المجتمع عن نوعهم الاجتماعي.

*Women and girls experience disproportionate gender-based violence, and this violence is even more prevalent among women and girls who have been forcibly displaced.*

تتعرض النساء والفتيات للعنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي بمستويات متفاوتة/مختلفة، وهذا النوع من العنف أكثر انتشاراً بين النساء والفتيات اللواتي هجرن قسراً / اللواتي تعرضن للتهجير القسري.

*Globally, 1 in 3 women experience violence during their lifetime.*

تتعرض واحدة من كل ثلاث نساء للعنف خلال حياته عالمياً.

*In some humanitarian emergencies, more than 70 percent of women have experienced GBV, and an estimated 1 in 5 displaced women will experience sexual violence.*

وفي بعض حالات الطوارئ الإنسانية تتعرض أكثر من 70 في المئة من النساء للعنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي، ويقدر ان تتعرض واحدة من كل خمس نساء ناجيات من العنف الجنسي.

*Due to conflict, persecution, and natural disasters, an estimated 68.5 million people have been displaced, including 25.4 million refugees, 3.1 million asylum seekers, and 40 million internally displaced persons.*

طالبى لجوء: "Asylum seekers"

وتسببت الصراعات والاضطهاد والكوارث الطبيعية بنزوح ما يقدر بنحو 5،68 مليون شخص بما في ذلك/ وفيهم 4،25 مليون لاجئ و 1،3 مليون طالب لجوء و40 مليون نازح داخلياً.

The catastrophic number of displaced persons, coupled with the increased risk of GBV in these settings, threatens the lives of millions of women and girls, as well as global progress toward gender equity and empowerment.

كارثي: "catastrophic"

يقترن بـ: "coupled with"

ويقترن هذا الرقم الكارثي للأشخاص المهجرين في هذه الفئات بازدياد مخاطر العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي الذي يهدد/ومما يهدد حياة الملايين من النساء والفتيات والسعي الحثيث نحو التقدم في مبادئ المساواة والتمكين بين الجنسين. /

/ وبجانب هذا العدد الكارثي للأشخاص المهجرين في هذه الفئات مقترناً بازدياد مخاطر العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي ان يهدد حياة الملايين من النساء والفتيات، وكذلك يعوق السعي الحثيث نحو التقدم في مبادئ المساواة والتمكين بين الجنسين.

That's all for today.

See you next time!

### Al-Anwar's Translation of the Rest of the Text:

Even in the best situations, accessing justice for survivors of violence is extremely difficult. In humanitarian settings, the process is rife with obstacles.

وقد يكون الحصول على العدالة للناجيات من العنف أمراً صعباً للغاية حتى في أفضل الحالات، فالعملية مليئة بالعقبات في الحالات الإنسانية.

Displacement disrupts social support systems, removes connections to services and familiar legal avenues, and inserts added stress and economic insecurity, which are key drivers of violence.

يبطل النزوح أنظمة الدعم الاجتماعي ويزيل الاتصالات والخدمات والسبل القانونية المألوفة ويضيف ضغوطاً إضافية وانعدام الأمن الاقتصادي اللذان يعتبران من الدوافع الرئيسية للعنف.

The threats to displaced persons take many forms, including intimate partner violence, rape as a weapon during conflict, early and forced marriage, and human trafficking.

تأخذ التهديدات التي يتعرض لها النازحون أشكالاً عديدة، بما في ذلك عنف الشريك الحميم/العنف المنزلي والاعتصاب كسلاح أثناء الخلاف والزواج المبكر والقسري والاتجار بالبشر.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are especially vulnerable. Unlike refugees, they are not eligible for protections under international law. IDPs, often women and children, are also at a heightened risk of being trapped in areas of conflict or being used as weapons of war, compared to refugees.

يذكر ان النازحون داخلياً هم الأكثر عرضة للخطر على عكس اللاجئين، فهم غير مؤهلين للحصول على الحماية بموجب القانون الدولي. ويعتبر النازحون داخلياً غالباً من النساء والأطفال معرضون أيضاً لخطر متزايد مقارنة باللاجئين من الوقوع في مناطق نزاع أو استخدامهم كأسلحة حرب.

Studies show that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated already high levels of GBV, and lockdowns and restrictions on movement have made reporting even more difficult. Even when GBV is reported, the pandemic has created further challenges for authorities trying to identify and prosecute those accused.

تشير الدراسات إلى أن جائحة كورونا قد أدت إلى تفاقم المستويات (المرتفعة بالفعل) من العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي. كما أن عمليات الإغلاق والقيود المفروضة على الحركة جعلت الإبلاغ عن العنف أكثر صعوبة. حتى أنه عندما يتم الإبلاغ عن حالة عنف، فقد خلق الوباء المزيد من التحديات للسلطات التي تحاول التعرف على المتهمين ومقاضاتهم.

While violence is often perpetrated by family members, traffickers, or other displaced persons, documentation also shows abuse from national migration administrations, peacekeeping forces, and humanitarian staff, which further exacerbates the balance of power and distrust in protection systems.

على الرغم من أنه غالباً ما يرتكب العنف من قبل أفراد الأسرة أو المتاجرين بالبشر أو غيرهم من النازحين، يظهر التوثيق أيضاً إساءة المعاملة من إدارات الهجرة الوطنية وقوات حفظ السلام والعاملين في المجال الإنساني، مما يؤدي بدوره إلى تفاقم توازن القوى وانعدام الثقة في أنظمة الحماية.

*In addition to fear of their abuser(s), victims of GBV also often have a general distrust of the systems designed for their protection. For displaced populations, a general mistrust of legal systems, limited courts and legal staff, and difficulty navigating legal systems can leave survivors of violence with minimal to no means of legal justice.*

بالإضافة إلى الخوف من المعتدي غالباً ما يشعر ضحايا العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي بارتياح عام من الأنظمة المصممة لحمايتهم. بالنسبة للسكان النازحين فإن انعدام الثقة العام لكل من النظم القانونية والمحاكم المحدودة والموظفين القانونيين، وصعوبة التعامل مع الأنظمة القانونية يمكن أن يترك للناجين من العنف الحد الأدنى (إلى المعدومة) من العدالة القانونية.

*For survivors with irregular legal or citizenship status, seeking justice through formal legal systems can be perilous, potentially resulting in detention or deportation.*

بالنسبة للناجين من ذوي الوضع القانوني أو المواطنة غير النظامي، فإن السعي لتحقيق العدالة من خلال الأنظمة القانونية الرسمية قد يكون محفوفاً بالمخاطر، وقد يؤدي إلى الاحتجاز أو الترحيل.

*Displaced communities also often create and place value on informal justice systems, where legal decisions are negotiated through community, religious, or family leaders. However, even in these informal systems, the rights and best interests of survivors are rarely upheld.*

غالباً ما تخلق المجتمعات النازحة أنظمة العدالة غير الرسمية وتضع قيمة لها، حيث يتم التفاوض على القرارات القانونية من خلال قادة المجتمع أو الدين أو الأسرة. ومع ذلك فإنه نادراً ما يتم دعم الحقوق والمصالح السامية للناجين حتى في هذه الأنظمة غير الرسمية.

THANK YOU 😊

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# Translation

Mr. Ali Al-Mohammad

4



AL ANWAR  
مؤسسة الأنوار التعليمية

Let's study!  
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**Hello everyone,**

### **Omicron**

Symptoms associated with the Covid-19 omicron variant could be similar to those that normally accompany a cold. However, experts are warning people that they should not underestimate the risks posed by the more transmissible strain.

One British study has suggested that omicron infections could be associated with symptoms that make it easy to mistake for an everyday illness like a cold.

The Zoe Covid Study analyses thousands of Covid symptoms uploaded to an app by the British public. It looked this week at symptoms associated with Covid cases in London that were recorded over two separate weeks in October and December, that is, before and after omicron was spreading in the capital.

This initial analysis found similarities between the delta and the omicron variants. This suggests that the latter hasn't mutated back into the more flu-like symptoms of previous Covid strains. The team said that the top-five symptoms reported in the Zoe app were runny nose, headache, fatigue, sneezing, and sore throat.

London was selected for the Zoe analysis due to the higher prevalence of omicron compared with other regions. The omicron variant is already the dominant strain in the capital and will soon account for nearly all infections in London and the wider U.K.

Experts predict this phenomenon is likely to be repeated across other countries around the world. This time, with the omicron variant, cases could be harder to spot, however.

Professor Tim Spector said there was a risk that potential omicron cases could be mistaken for minor colds.

"As our latest data shows, omicron symptoms are predominantly cold symptoms. People should stay at home as it might be Covid," Spector said in Zoe's latest report Thursday.

"Hopefully people now recognize the cold-like symptoms which appear to be the predominant feature of omicron," he added.

Spector noted, as have other British experts on Covid, that omicron looks set to be the dominant strain in the U.K. by Christmas, with many people now questioning whether the U.K. could go into a lockdown in the new year.

"In the New Year cases could hit a peak higher than anything we've ever seen before," Spector noted, although he hoped there could be some reversal of a rise in cases in London as people are encouraged by Prime Minister Boris Johnson and leading health experts to curtail their social mixing, work from home and wear face masks.

Symptoms associated with the Covid-19 omicron variant could be similar to those that normally accompany a cold.

أعراض "Symptoms":

المرتبطة/المتعلقة ب: "associated with"

متحور أوميكرون لكوفيد 19: "The Covid-19 omicron variant"

يشابه "accompany":

قد تتشابه الأعراض المتعلقة بمتحور أوميكرون لكوفيد 19 بالأعراض التي عادة ما ترافقها بالزكام. / قد تكون الأعراض المرتبطة بمتحور أوميكرون لكوفيد 19 مشابهة لتلك الأعراض التي عادة ما تصاحب الزكام.

However, experts are warning people that they should not underestimate the risks posed by the more transmissible strain.

خبراء "experts":

الاستخفاف/الاستهانة/التهاون: "underestimate"

سلالة "strain":

السلالة الأكثر قابلية للانتشار: "the more transmissible strain"

ومع ذلك يحذر الخبراء الأشخاص بعدم الاستهانة بالمخاطر التي تشكلها هذه السلالة الأكثر قابلية للانتشار.

One British study has suggested that omicron infections could be associated with symptoms that make it easy to mistake for an everyday illness like a cold.

اقترحت دراسة بريطانية أن الإصابة بأوميكرون قد ترافقها أعراض تجعل الخلط بينها وبين المرض الاعتيادي مثل الزكام أمراً سهلاً.

The Zoe Covid Study analyses thousands of Covid symptoms uploaded to an app by the British public.

حللت Zoe Covid Study الآلاف من الأعراض التي حملها الجمهور البريطاني على أحد التطبيقات.

It looked this week at symptoms associated with Covid cases in London that were recorded over two separate weeks in October and December, that is, before and after omicron was spreading in the capital.

وتناولت/نظرت هذا الأسبوع الأعراض المرتبطة بحالات كوفيد المسجلة في لندن على مدى أسبوعين منفصلين في شهري تشرين الأول وكانون الأول، أي قبل انتشار أوميكرون في العاصمة وبعد.

This initial analysis found similarities between the delta and the omicron variants.

وجد هذا التحليل الأولي أوجه تشابه بين متحوري دلتا وأوميكرون.

This suggests that the latter hasn't mutated back into the more flu-like symptoms of previous Covid strains.

ويشير ذلك إلى أن الأخير لم يتحور مرة أخرى ليكون له أعراض سلالات كوفيد السابقة المشابهة للزكام.

That's all for today.

See you next time!

**Al-Anwar's Translation of the Rest of the Text**

The team said that the top five symptoms reported in the Zoe app were runny nose, headache, fatigue, sneezing, and sore throat.

حيث قال الفريق أن الأعراض الخمسة الأولى التي تم الإبلاغ عنها كانت سيلان الأنف وصداع الرأس والإرهاق والعطس والتهاب الحلق.

London was selected for the Zoe analysis due to the higher prevalence of omicron compared with other regions. The omicron variant is already the dominant strain in the capital and will soon account for nearly all infections in London and the wider U.K.

اختارت Zeo مدينة لندن لإجراء التحليلات، نظراً لارتفاع معدل انتشار أوميكرون مقارنةً بالمناطق الأخرى. حيث يعتبر متحور أوميكرون هو السلالة المهيمنة في العاصمة البريطانية، وسيشكل قريباً جميع الإصابات في لندن والمملكة المتحدة.

Experts predict this phenomenon is likely to be repeated across other countries around the world. This time, with the omicron variant, cases could be harder to spot, however.

يتوقع الخبراء حدوث تكرار لهذه الظاهرة في دول أخرى حول العالم. ولكن هذه المرة، كونها مع متغير أوميكرون فقد يكون من الصعب كشف الحالات.

Professor Tim Spector said there was a risk that potential omicron cases could be mistaken for minor colds.

وقال البروفيسور تيم سبيكتور أن هناك خطراً من احتمال الخلط بين حالات الأوميكرون المحتملة وتزلات البرد الطفيفة.

"As our latest data shows, omicron symptoms are predominantly cold symptoms. People should stay at home as it might be Covid," Spector said in Zoe's latest report Thursday.

وأشار سبيكتور في تقرير Zoe الأخير يوم الخميس: "كما تظهر أحدث بياناتنا، فإن أعراض أوميكرون هي في الغالب أعراض البرد. لذلك يجب على الناس البقاء في المنزل لأنه قد يكون كوفيد."

"Hopefully people now recognize the cold-like symptoms which appear to be the predominant feature of omicron," he added.

وأضاف: "تأمل أن يميز الناس الآن الأعراض الشبيهة بالبرد والتي يبدو أنها السمة الغالبة للأوميكرون".

Spector noted, as have other British experts on Covid, that omicron looks set to be the dominant strain in the U.K. by Christmas, with many people now questioning whether the U.K. could go into a lockdown in the new year.


ولاحظ سبيكتور كما لاحظ خبراء بريطانيون آخرون في Covid أنه من الواضح أن أوميكرون سيكون السلالة المهيمنة في المملكة المتحدة بحلول عيد الميلاد، حيث يتساءل الكثير من الناس الآن عن إمكانية دخول المملكة المتحدة في إغلاق تام في العام الجديد.

"In the New Year cases could hit a peak higher than anything we've ever seen before," Spector noted, although he hoped there could be some reversal of a rise in cases in London as people are encouraged by Prime Minister Boris Johnson and leading health experts to curtail their social mixing, work from home and wear face masks.

وأشار سبيكتور إلى أنه "يمكن أن تصل حالات الإصابة في العام الجديد إلى ذروة أعلى من أي شيء رأيناه من قبل"، على الرغم من أنه كان يأمل في حدوث بعض التراجع عن ارتفاع عدد الحالات في لندن، حيث يتم تشجيع الناس من قبل رئيس الوزراء بوريس جونسون ورواد خبراء الصحة للحد من اختلاطهم الاجتماعي والعمل من المنزل وارتداء أقنعة الوجه.



THANK YOU

 /alanwar.us



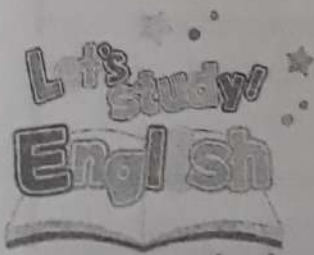
Open Learning  
Translation Department

First Year  
First Term

# Translation

Mr. Ali Al-Mohammad

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Hello everyone,

### **Child Labor**

*Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. The participation of children or adolescents above the minimum age for admission to employment in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families. They provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.*

*The term "child labour" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is one or both of the following:*

- *Mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children;*
- *Interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.*

*Whether or not particular forms of "work" can be called "child labour" depends on the child's age, the type and hours of work performed and the conditions under which it is performed. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries.*

*The worst forms of child labour involve children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities - often at a very early age.*

*Whilst child labour takes many different forms, a priority is to eliminate without delay the worst forms of child labour as defined by*

Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182:

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

\*\*\*

### Child Labour

#### عمالة الأطفال

Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination.

لا يجب تصنيف جميع الأعمال التي يقوم بها الأطفال على أنها عمالة أطفال يجب القضاء عليها/التخلص منها.

The participation of children or adolescents above the minimum age for admission to employment in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive.

مراهقين: "adolescents"

#### خطأ شائع باللغة العربية:

من الخطأ الخلط بين كلمة يافع وبالغ أو حتى مراهق، حيث ان قول "فلان يافع" تعني فلان اقترب من سن البلوغ:

يفع [مفرد]: يافع؛ من اقترب من سن البلوغ وهو دون المراهقة. (معجم اللغة العربية المعاصرة).

غالباً ما تعتبر مشاركة الأطفال أو المراهقين ممن هم فوق الحد الأدنى للسّن المسموح به للتوظيف في أعمال لا تؤثر على صحتهم وتطور شخصياتهم ولا تتعارض مع تعليمهم أمراً إيجابياً.

This includes activities such as assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays.  
ويشمل هذا أنشطة مثل المساعدة في الأعمال التجارية العائلية أو كسب مصروف الجيب خارج ساعات المدرسة وأثناء العطلات المدرسية.

ملاحظة في اللغة العربية: (الفرق بين "يشمل" و "يتضمن")  
يتضمن:  
مثال: قرأ تسريح يتضمن ثلاثة بنود. أي أن يكون من ثلاثة بنود فقط لا غير.  
يشمل:  
أي يحدد كيانات مختلفة أو أشخاص مختلفين يجمعهم هذا الشيء (تعميم)  
(يشمل: شملتم الأمر: إذا عمّمهم. شمل الأمر القوم: عمّمهم «شملتمهم البركة، شملهم البلاد».)  
(مجمم الرائد)

These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families.

تساهم هذه الأنواع من النشاطات في تطوير الأطفال وتعود بالخير على عائلاتهم.

Instructor: - It is better to say "تتمية الأطفال" rather than "تساهم" because "تساهم" carries the meaning of مشاركة في الشيء المذكور مع كيان آخر means "يشارك" and this is wrong here.

The Final Translation of the Sentence:

تساهم الأنشطة من هذه الأنواع في تنمية الأطفال ورفاه أسرهم/عائلاتهم.

إلزام:  
من الخطأ الشائع قول عبارة "بالرفاه والبنين" كتهمنة للمتزوجين. العبارة الصحيحة هي "بالرفاه والبنين".  
بالرفاه والبنين: عبارة تُرَدَّدُ للمترجمين للدعاء لهما بالإنجاب وجمع الشمل في انتظار أن يترزا بتين. (عرب ديكت)

They provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.

Instructor: Let us combine this sentence with the previous one since they are related.

تسهم الأنشطة من هذه الأنواع في تنمية الأطفال ورفاه أسرهم/عائلاتهم، إذ تزودهم/ترقيهم بالمهارات والخبرات وتساعد على إعادتهم ليكونوا أفراد منتجين في المجتمع خلال حياتهم عندما يكبرون. / تسهم الأنشطة من هذه الأنواع في تنمية الأطفال ورفاه أسرهم/عائلاتهم، إذ تكسبهم مهارات وخبرات وتساعد على إعادتهم ليكونوا أفراد منتجين في المجتمع خلال حياتهم ككبار.

The term "child labour" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.

يُحرم: "deprive"

إمكانات: "potential"

كرامة: "dignity"

ضار: "harmful"

جسدي: "physical"

التباعد الجسدي: Physical distancing

التباعد المكاني: Spatial distancing

النمو العقلي: "mental development"

وعالماً ما يعرف مصطلح "عمالة الأطفال" بأنه عمل يحرم الأطفال من طفولتهم وإمكاناتهم وكراماتهم، والذي يضر بنموهم الجسدي والعقلي.

It refers to work that is one or both of the following:

ويشير إلى ما يلي ما كلاهما:

/ ويشير إلى العمل الذي ينطبق عليه أحد الأمرين التاليين أو كلاهما:

• Mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children;

• العمل الخطر على الأطفال عقلياً وجسدياً واجتماعياً وأخلاقياً والمؤذي لهم / العمل الخطر على الأطفال من الناحية العقلية والجسدية والاجتماعية والأخلاقية والمؤذي لهم

• Interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring

them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

يتعارض: "interfere"

فرصة: "opportunity"

الدوام (في المدرسة): "to attend school"

يجبر: "oblige"

قبل الأوان: "prematurely"

يتطلب: "require"

يجمع: "combine"

على نحو مفرط/يشده: "excessively"

العمل الذي يتعارض مع تعليمهم من حيث: حرمانهم من فرصهم في الدوام المدرسي أو إجبارهم على ترك المدرسة قبل الأوان أو مطالبتهم بمحاولة الجمع بين الدوام المدرسي وعمل شاق وطويل جداً.

That's all for today.

See you next time!

#### Al-Anwar's Translation of the Rest of the Text:

Whether or not particular forms of "work" can be called "child labour" depends on the child's age, the type and hours of work performed and the conditions under which it is performed. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries.

تتوقف تسمية أو عدم تسمية أشكال معينة من "العمل" على "عمالة أطفال" على عمر الطفل ونوع وساعات العمل المؤدى وكذلك على الظروف التي يؤدي فيها العمل. فالجواب يختلف إن من بلد إلى آخر وكذلك بين القطاعات المختلفة داخل الدولة الواحدة.

The worst forms of child labour involve children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities - often at a very early age.

تشمل عمالة الأطفال في أكثر أشكالها تطرفاً استبعاد الأطفال وانفصالهم عن عائلاتهم وتعرضهم لمخاطر وأمراض خطيرة و/أو تركهم لتدبير أمورهم بأنفسهم في شوارع المدن الكبرى غالباً في سن مبكرة جداً.

Whilst child labour takes many different forms, a priority is to eliminate without delay the worst forms of child labour as defined by Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182:

في حين أن عمل الأطفال يتخذ أشكالاً عدة، فإن الأولوية تكمن في القضاء على أسوأ أشكاله دون تأخير كما هو محدد في المادة الثالثة من اتفاقية منظمة العمل الدولية رقم 182:

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.)

← يشمل تعبير أسوأ أشكال عمل الأطفال في مفهوم هذه الاتفاقية ما يلي):

- كافة أشكال الرق أو الممارسات الشبيهة بالرق، كبيع الأطفال والاتجار بهم وعبودية الدين والقتالة والعمل القسري/الإجباري بما في ذلك التجنيد القسري للأطفال لاستخدامهم في صراعات مسلحة .
- استخدام الطفل أو تشغيله أو عرضه لمزاولة أنشطة غير مشروعة، ولا سيما لإنتاج المخدرات والاتجار بها على النحو المحدد في المعاهدات الدولية ذات الصلة.
- الأعمال التي يرجح أن تضر بصحة أو سلامة أو أخلاق الأطفال بفعل/بحكم طبيعتها أو بفعل/بحكم الظروف التي تزاول فيها.

THANK YOU 😊

## Omicron

Symptoms associated with the Covid-19 omicron variant could be similar to those that normally accompany a cold. However, experts are warning people that they should not underestimate the risks posed by the more transmissible strain.

One British study has suggested that omicron infections could be associated with symptoms that make it easy to mistake for an everyday illness like a cold.

The Zoe Covid Study analyses thousands of Covid symptoms uploaded to an app by the British public. It looked this week at symptoms associated with Covid cases in London that were recorded over two separate weeks in October and December, that is, before and after omicron was spreading in the capital.

This initial analysis found similarities between the delta and the omicron variants. This suggests that the latter hasn't mutated back into the more flu-like symptoms of previous Covid strains. The team said that the top five symptoms reported in the Zoe app were runny nose, headache, fatigue, sneezing, and sore throat.

London was selected for the Zoe analysis due to the higher prevalence of omicron compared with other regions. The omicron variant is already the dominant strain in the capital and will soon account for nearly all infections in London and the wider U.K.

Experts predict this phenomenon is likely to be repeated across other countries around the world. This time, with the omicron variant, cases could be harder to spot, however.

Professor Tim Spector said there was a risk that potential omicron cases could be mistaken for minor colds.

"As our latest data shows, omicron symptoms are predominantly cold symptoms. People should stay at home as it might be Covid," Spector said in Zoe's latest report Thursday.

"Hopefully people now recognize the cold-like symptoms which appear to be the predominant feature of omicron," he added.

Spector noted, as have other British experts on Covid, that omicron looks set to be the dominant strain in the U.K. by Christmas, with many people now questioning whether the U.K. could go into a lockdown in the new year.

"In the New Year cases could hit a peak higher than anything we've ever seen before," Spector noted, although he hoped there could be some reversal of a rise in cases in London as people are encouraged by Prime Minister Boris Johnson and leading health experts to curtail their social mixing, work from home and wear face masks.



## Child Labor

Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. The participation of children or adolescents above the minimum age for admission to employment in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families. They provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.

The term "child labour" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is one or both of the following:

- Mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children;
- Interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

Whether or not particular forms of "work" can be called "child labour" depends on the child's age, the type and hours of work performed and the conditions under which it is performed. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries.

The worst forms of child labour involve children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities – often at a very early age.

Whilst child labour takes many different forms, a priority is to eliminate without delay the worst forms of child labour as defined by Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182:

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children

## LinkedIn

The current economic conditions have made sites like LinkedIn premier networking tools, providing job seekers and potential employers with the ability to connect as the economy begins to reopen.

The job market is making a resurgence. Companies are hiring, slowly listing vacant positions online. The trouble is that with millions unemployed, positions can be hard to come by, with any one vacancy receiving numerous applications each day. If you are currently unemployed, you may be a bit concerned and wondering what your next step should be.

The good news is, though it is more challenging to land an interview, it is not impossible if you know how to do it. Besides having a resume that is applicant-tracking-system (ATS) friendly and a LinkedIn profile that is optimized, one of the most effective ways to help you get through to the final stage of the hiring process is networking.

Networking is typically a topic that makes my clients uncomfortable, mainly because networking events and conferences do not feel like a natural way for them (or really anyone) to connect. And while most people understand that they can network anywhere, social interactions are few these days due to the pandemic. The solution, as I see it? LinkedIn.

LinkedIn provides job seekers with access to over 30 million companies and their employees, all from home. While conferences, events and in-person gatherings are still an excellent way to network, the current climate does not allow for it, making LinkedIn an easy and effective way to build connections.

When companies post positions online, LinkedIn algorithms match them to the perfect candidate. These algorithms search for various keywords (hence the importance of LinkedIn optimization, as stated before), as well as for the number of first-degree connections you have. If your profile is strong and your connections are in order, you are placed at the top of the search results for recruiters and hiring managers.

In addition to generating a positive response from LinkedIn's algorithm, a greater number of first-degree connections also provides you with the option to contact individuals (including recruiters and hiring managers) directly using the messaging feature. This is one reason LinkedIn is popular for employers, employees and job seekers alike.

Open Learning  
Translation I

## Handout 6

## World's Worst University

Beginning my study at Oxford was, as I expected, like jumping into a cold lake on a hot day. It looked inviting, and was as bracing and challenging as plunging into near ice-cold waters. What I did not realise was that also, like jumping into a cold lake, it would be paralysing, with no one and nothing there to keep you afloat.

The workload alone is enough to cause stress to any individual. Lack of acknowledgement for any academic achievement and the threat of academic sanctions made Oxford akin to hell on earth.

I was the only member of my course in college to be summoned and sanctioned for a poor performance in an exam, even if the whole group had performed equally poorly. I was the only one on my course who was ignored when achieving something academically. I was being watched, with the faculty waiting for me to slip up and with the threat of sanctions looming. I became unable to share my academic concerns with the staff of faculty, and thus grew more concerned for my mental health.

Before going to Oxford, I had not experienced any mental health issues. Since I was there, I have experienced anxiety and depression to the point where it has severely impacted my work life, home life, and relationships.

Post-graduation, I decided to do something about it all. I voiced my negative experiences and mistreatment in a letter to the warden of my college, senior tutor, and university proctors. I was met with a brief 2 line note of 'sorry that was your experience', as if my experience was in fact incorrect.

Then there's LinkedIn. Seeing your class colleagues succeed in high powered, stimulating work environments, and me struggling to gain even entry level positions is a difficult pill to swallow. I wish my peers every success, and it is a genuine joy for me to see them excel. As for me personally, who struggled so much at university and bear the scars of it, I feel devastated not to be in a similar situation.

I wasted my time studying at Oxford. People may say 'but you've got your Oxford degree, you should be proud of that'. My Oxford degree means nothing to me. It is a stark reminder of a dark time in my life, and a dark and soulless institution.

I do have many things in life to be thankful for. I have loving friends, but when it comes to Oxford, I wish I had dropped out. I wish I had gone a different way, but I didn't. now I am hoping that my experiences and thoughts may actually help others in the future. To all of you at Oxford who are struggling and have no support, please remember, you are better than Oxford, its uncaring staff, and its vicious environment. Oxford University and all concerned, you should be ashamed of yourselves.