

AYDI EST.

Open Learning ✨ Translation

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Second Year

Second Term



3



Essay II

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أ. نبيل قضماني

Hello Everyone!

Let us do the homework. Go to page 33;

Guessing the meaning of words from the context:

1. Circle the vocabulary or expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined words from the text.

You should choose the most appropriate or suitable choice.

1. From an ancient Latin word meaning to kidnap or steal the child or slave of another, plagiarism is universally condemned in the modern academic world.

The verb 'kidnap' means:

- A. rob a person **B. take a person away by force**
C. kill a person D. ruin a person

- Kidnap: يخطف

- Slave (n + v): عبد/يستعبد

- Enslave (v): يستعبد

- When did you enslave people when they were born free?

متي استعبدتم الناس وقد ولدتهم امهاتهم احرارا؟

This is a quote by Umar Ibn al-Kattab.

- Slavery: العبودية

2. The penalties of plagiarism vary from situation to situation.

The noun 'penalties' means:

- A. punishments** B. rewards
C. difficulties D. charges

- Penalty: ضربة جزاء

3. Plagiarism by accident, or oversight, sometimes is the result of the writer's inability to decide or remember where the idea came from.

- A. overlooking** B. careful Act
C. intention D. ignorance

- Overlooking: التغاضي عن/التغافل عن

- Ignore: يتجاهل

وفي سلم التصحيح نقول للمدرسين:

Overlook the silly minor mistakes (تجاوز الأخطاء السخيفة الصغيرة).

ولكن إذا كتب الطالب (there) بدلاً من (their) هذا ليس (minor mistake) وإنما (deadly mistake).

- Out of sight, out of mind (بعيد عن العين بعيد عن القلب)

- No money, no honey

- No pain, no gain.

4. The writer ... copies the thoughts and languages of others and **claims them for his own**.

A. replaces them by his ideas

B. rewrites them

C. pretends he is the real author

D. acknowledges them

- Pretend: يتظاهر/يزعم/يدعي

- Author: مؤلف

5. Students ... should recognize and **assume** their responsibility to document all sources from which language and thoughts are borrowed.

A. reject

B. avoid

C. take and practice

D. continue

Let us move to the *Narrative Essay*. It is like telling a story.

- Narrate (verb): يروي

- Narrator: الراوي

وفي الفصحى التي تسرد في المقامى مثلاً هو (الحكواتى).

Storyteller: حكواتى

- Narrative essay: مقال سردي

Let us read on page 37:

Unit Three Narrative Essay

Narration is story writing. A narrative essay tells a story or an event and, sometimes, its impact on the present.

- Narration: السرد
- Impact: influence/effect

What's the difference between (influence) and (effect)?

- 'Effect' (negative meaning), while 'influence' (positive meaning).

You can consult your (English – English dictionary) to know the difference between such words.

- Study abroad: بعثة/دراسة في الخارج

يعرف المقال السردى على أنه كتابة قصة، ويقوم المقال السردى بسرد قصة أو حدث وفي بعض الأحيان يقوم بعرض آثارها على الحاضر.

The order followed in a narrative essay is, simply, the time order the events happened.

- Chronological order: ترتيب زمني

الترتيب المعتمد في هذه المقالات هو الترتيب الزمني لوقوع الأحداث.

Establishing the setting of the action, namely where and when happened, is also important to get the reader involved in the action.

- Namely: definitely (بالتحديد)
- Involved: متورط/معنى/مشارك/منخرط
- Immersed/indulged: منغمس/مستغرق/منهمك في

In stories, we have what called (setting) i.e. (time and place) and this means the location of the story.

ويعتبر تحديد مكان وقوع الحدث وإيمانه من الأمور الهامة التي تجعل القارئ يتفاعل مع الحدث.

You need to attract the readers (to read the novel or the story) or the spectators (مشاهدين/متفرجين/حضور) when we are talking about a play (مسرحية). If you couldn't attract them, then you failed as a writer.

You also should have a plot (حبكة). If you don't have a good plot, you wouldn't be able to convince the readers, listeners, or spectators.

The essay usually moves towards the climax, or peak, of the action, and ends with the resolution of tension or conflict.

- Climax: ذروة
- Peak: ذروة/قمة
- Resolution: حل
- Tension: توتر
- Conflict: صراع

In every narrative essay we have tension and conflict. At the end of the essay, the writer solves or ends this conflict. Sometimes there is 'inner conflict' i.e. (صراع داخلي) or 'appeared conflict' i.e. (صراع ظاهر).

After each climax we have what we call 'anticlimax' i.e. the solution. Some writers don't have anticlimax in their essays because they want you as a reader to find a solution, and this is what is called 'open end'.

وتتجه الأحداث في المقال عادة نحو ذروتها وتنتهي بحل الصراع وإزالة التوتر.

It is in other words similar in structure to a short story. Some writers choose to include some amount of dialogue in their essays, as this gives the essay a sense of immediacy and closeness, and makes the

readers feel that they are close to the characters. The essay is therefore divided into paragraphs, each devoted to an action or a significant detail.

- Immediacy: the presentation of the present time (الفورية/الآنية)
- Closeness: القرب
- Characters: شخصيات
- Devoted: مخصص/مكرس
- Significant detail: تفصيل هام

We have main characters (شخصيات رئيسية) and secondary characters (شخصيات ثانوية).

بعبارة أخرى، فإن هذا المقال شابه في بنيته القصة القصيرة. ويلجأ بعض الكتاب في بعض الأحيان إلى تضمين الحوار في مقالاتهم، مما يضيف على المقال حس الآنية والقرب. ويحل القراء يشعرون بقربهم من الشخصيات في القصة. لذا يقسم المقال إلى فقرات، ويكرس كل واحد منها لحدث واحد أو أحد التفاصيل المهمة.

Our text for today is an example of 'narrative essay'. It is entitled *Meet the Pasta Police*. 'Police' here doesn't mean (شرطة); it means (policy) i.e. (سياسة).

- Police: the enforcement of a certain law in a certain situation
أي تنفيذ قانون معين في حالة معينة.
- Enforcement: تنفيذ
- Meet (in this context): يطابق

In this text, someone wants to establish an Italian restaurant. He would like to meet his restaurant to other Italian restaurants in authenticity (الأصالة). It means there are certain rules or ingredients for food to be taken applied before serving this food.

- Serve the food: يقدم الطعام
- Dark coffee: قهوة مرّة

لا نقول (black coffee).

- Strong tea: شاي ثقيل/خمير/الكرك عجم

- Tea bags: أكياس الشاي

3. Meet the Pasta Police

Pre-reading Exercises:

1. Before reading the text, answer the following questions.

1. Is there a 'pasta police'? What do you think it means?

Yes, there is. Pasta is all kinds of spaghetti which are designed in Italian cuisine (المطبخ الإيطالي). It means there is a certain strategy to make the Italian food.

2. The Italian cuisine is most famous nowadays. Do you think that any pasta dish or pizza you eat is genuinely Italian? Why?

- Cuisine: a particular style of cooking (طراز محدد للطبخ)

Italian cuisine is well-known all over the world for its way in cooking pasta and pizza, and all over the world people try to imitate (يقلد) the Italian way of cooking these dishes.

- Genuinely: على نحو حقيقي / على نحو أصيل

- Imitation (noun): تقليد

There is a committee that tries to make sure that this restaurant enforces the policy of the Italian food or not.

- Committee: لجنة

3. Should the Italians protect their cuisine from imitation and fraud? How?

Yes, they should.

- Fraud: خداع

Let us read the essay on page 41:

Meet the Pasta Police

1. After a fitful sleep, Pomarico Benedetto rose last Wednesday at 7 a.m. and put on a bright blue suit. He'd been preparing for this day

since May, when he'd asked the Italian government to determine whether his *Ristorante da Beni* outside Brussels is a "real" Italian restaurant. Merely serving *tagliatelle al pesto* or *tiramisu*, it turns out, is no longer enough to qualify; last fall, the Ministry of Agriculture and the International Association of Italian Restaurants announced that they would begin issuing authenticity certificates to Italian restaurants (there are some 60,000 worldwide, according to the Italian Federation of Bars and Catering) that pass rigorous inspection. Benedetto petitioned for an inspection because he wants would-be customers to know he proudly serves the real thing. And so he became one of the first test cases in Italy's unusual campaign to regain control of its "brand."

- Fitful sleep: (not regular sleep/interrupted sleep) نوم منقطع/غير منظم

- Tiramisu: an Italian dessert

- Authenticity: originality (أصالة/مصداقية)

The license of using original ingredients for any certain product. It means you should respect all the ingredients and bring them from Italy. The chef and the whole staff should be also Italian.

- Authenticity certificates: شهادات الأصالة

- Catering: serving and providing drinks and food (تقديم الطعام (والمشروبات)

- Rigorous: very sharp/strict (صارم)

- Inspection: investigation (تفتيش / فحص / مراقبة)

- Petitioned: asked for something in a humble way (توسل/أقنم (عريضة/أقنم طلب استرحام)

- Serve: يقم

- Campaign: حملة

- Regain: get back (يستعيد)

- Brand: علامة تجارية/مشاركة

The main idea in this introduction is about a man (Pomarico

Benedetto) who had a restaurant outside Brussels, and he wanted to get an authenticity certificate proving that he serves *real* Italian food.

So, Benedetto is applying for an authenticity certificate.

Benedetto wants to attract customers. If you say to your customers that you have an authenticity certificate that states that you serve a 'real' Italian food, this will attract customers. So, what Benedetto is trying to do is to attract customers.

2. "Look, look at this terrace, I want to show you," he says, rushing out to the small garden. There's a Virgin Mary shrine carved into the wall. Tomatoes are growing beside eggplants. Inside, bunches of plastic grapes line the walls. As Benedetto whips through the restaurant, carrying a giant *prosciutto* and making espresso, he sings — in Italian, of course. His wife smiles at him from beside the wood-burning pizza oven. This is an Italian restaurant.

- Terrace: balcony (شرفة)

- Rush out: خرج مسرعاً

- Shrine: مزار / ضريح / مقام

لكن المعنى هنا هو شيء يشبه الـ (statue) أي (تمثال) منحوت في الجدار.

(Shrine) a symbol, tomb, or grave found in certain area as a kind of encouraging tourism and Europe very famous for this technic.

- Carved into the wall: منحوت في الجدار

- Eggplants: باننجان

- Bunches: عناقيد

- Grapes: عنب

- Whip: to make a sign (يلوح / يشير)

- Espresso: strong black coffee made by forcing steam through ground coffee beans.

- Giant: very huge

- Prosciutto: Italian ham cured by drying and typically served in very thin slices.

أي أنه نوع من أنواع لحم الخنزير الإيطالي وهو يُقدّم على شكل شرائح رقيقة.

- Wood-burning oven: فرن الحطب

In this paragraph, we have a description of the restaurant from the inside: they grow eggplants and tomatoes, so they have *real* vegetables.

They have also decorated the restaurant from the inside to the degree that it looks as if you were in Italy.

3. But it's not for me to say. The Italians arrive at 10 a.m. The auditor, Sergio Trombetta from Rome, sets up at a table in the back. (Trombetta works for DNV, a certification company the government hired to do the audits and which is, interestingly, based in Norway.)

Benedetto and his wife sit beside him, a thick file of newspaper clippings and notes from happy customers at the ready.

- Auditor: someone whose job is to examine a company's financial records (مدقق حسابات)

- Audits: حسابات

- Newspaper clippings: pieces of papers gathered together.

- DNV¹: Det Norske Veritas

It is standard of certification which is given to any product.

أي شهادة الأصل التي تمنح لأي منتج ضمن (trademark) أي ضمن (علامة تجارية)، وهي شهادة الـ (originality).

- Clippings: قصاصات

- Customers: زبائن

- At the ready: at your service (على أهبة الاستعداد)

At this point, the group (Trombetta and the government) are

¹ هي جمعية تسجيل وتصنيف معتمدة دولية ومقرها في النرويج، وتقدم خدمات العديد من الصناعات بما في ذلك البحرية والنفط والغاز والطاقة المتجددة والكهرباء والأغذية والمشروبات والرعاية الصحية.

supposed to give him the certificate.

What are Benedetto and his wife doing now?

They are giving Trombetta a thick file of newspaper clippings and notes to show him that the customers are happy and that they like the food of the restaurant.

4. Trombetta then tours the kitchen and the wine cellar, nodding, asking questions, professionally reserved. At least 80% of the dishes must be traditional Italian recipes. The head chef must have formal schooling in Italian cooking or have spent at least six months training at a restaurant in Italy. At least, one staff member must speak Italian. Sixty percent of the wine, cheeses, meats and biscuits must be Italian. All peeled tomatoes must come from Italy. In fact, it becomes clear that authenticity mostly means buying Made-in-Italy goods —this is an unabashed promotion of Italian exports. "It's not Italy against Spain or France," says Stefamo Crea, head of DNV's food certification unit, who has also come to da Beni today. "It's each country protecting its own." Italians, he says, are tired of the frauds perpetrated in their name — spaghetti on toast, with meatballs, from a can. "We don't say the chef has to be Italian— just of the Italian school," says Crea. "If the French were certifying restaurants, the chef would need to be French, full stop."

- Tour: يتجول
- Wine cellar: قبو النبيذ
- Nodding: مومى
- Recipes: وصفات طعام

قلوا (cheeses) بصيغة الجمع لأنهم يقصدون (أنواع الأجبان)، وأما في الحالة العادية فلكمة (cheese) لا تُجمع ولنفس السبب جمعوا كلمة (meats) مع أنها لا تُجمع عادةً، وكذلك عندما نقول (fishes) تكون الإشارة إلى (أنواع الأسماك) وأما في الحالة العادية فلكمة (fish) لا تُجمع أيضاً.

- Reserved: متحفظ
- Peeled: مقشرة

- Goods: بضائع
- Unabashed: unashamed (بلا خجل/بلا خرج)
- Promotion: ترويج
- Exports: صادرات

In this paragraph, the writer talks about the standards of Italian restaurants.

- Head of DNV's food certification unit:

رئيس وحدة إصدار شهادات الطعام في DNV

- Frauds: عمليات الاحتيال/الغش/الخداع
- Perpetrated in their name: ارتكبت باسمهم
- Run your own business: يدير عمله الخاص
- Run: يدير

This is important, so all the ingredients should come from Italy.

The implication here is that the Italian government is not very strict (as the French would be). The Italian government allows the owners of the restaurants to get anybody who had attended a formal schooling in Italian cooking or had spent six months training at a restaurant in Italy.

- Show off: يتباهى
- Showing off: التباهي

5. After a pilot project in Belgium and Luxembourg, the inspection roll out through France, Germany, the U.K., Scandinavia, the Netherlands, America and Japan. Restaurants will have to pay €3,000 to €4,000 for the first inspection and €1,000 for yearly follow-ups. "I don't think anyone will do it," says Alfonso Manzi, owner of another Brussels restaurant that has passed inspection. If enough restaurants sign up, the results will be published by mid-2004 in a guide to certified restaurants.

- Pilot project: مشروع تجريبي/مبدئي

أي كلمة (pilot) هنا لا تعني (طيار).

- Inspection: investigation
- Roll out: spread out
- Scandinavia: النول الاسكندنافية
- The Netherlands: هولندا
- Yearly follow-ups: المتابعة السنوية
- Following up: متابعة
- Sign up: يسجل
- A guide to certified restaurants: دليل للمطاعم المعتمدة

When they got that certificate, they would be listed and published in a guide to certified restaurants.

So, if the owner of any restaurant wants to take this certificate, he will need to pay €3,000 to €4,000 for the first time, then €1,000 for follow-ups.

كما تلاحظون كان على هذه المطاعم أن تدفع (fees) مقابل أول تفتيش تخضع له.

- Fees: رسوم

6. Finally, Trombetta begins writing his report. Benedetto has passed, with the condition that he fix one "minor nonconformity." He lacks sufficient evidence to prove that his salami, pork and ham are really Italian. Once he supplies this, he will receive the certificate — the same conditional approval received by about 60% of the 40 restaurants that have so far been assessed. Almost all have since complied and won the plaque. Only five or six have backed out. None has failed outright.

- Benedetto has passed: Benedetto has got the certificate.
- Fix: يصحح
- Minor nonconformity: عدم توافق بسيط
- Lack: يفتقر
- Sufficient evidence: دليل كافي
- Salami: نوع من أنواع السجق
- Pork: نوع من أنواع لحم الخنزير

- Ham: نوع من أنواع لحم الخنزير

Meat from the upper part of a pig's leg salted and dried or smoked.

- Pig: خنزير

- Conditional approval: موافقة مشروطة

- They have been assessed: evaluated (تم تقييمها)

- Compiled: امتثل/التزم بـ

- Plaque: لوحة

شعار صغير معنوي أو قماشى يضعه الـ (staff) على قمصاتهم مثلاً ويكون هذا الـ

(plaque) رمزاً يمثل المطعم.

- Backed out: تخلفت/تراجع/انسحب

- Outright: really/actually (بشكل تام/كامل/مطلق)

7. Benedetto, however, is devastated. He stands up, calls up his supplier, and bawls her out for not detailing the provenance of the meat. "I need this right now. If I do not get it, I will not pay you. That's it. It's over". He hangs up and, in rapid-fire Italian, presents his defense to Trombetta, accompanied by enough hand gestures to power a puppet show.

- Devastated: disappointed (خائب الأمل/مُحبط)

- Supplier: المورد

- Bawl: shout loudly (يجعجع)

- Provenance: the place where something originally come from (المنشأ/المصدر)

- Accompanied by: مصحوبة بـ

- Present: يقيم

- Defense: دفاع

- Gestures: signs/ body expressions (إيماءات)

- Puppet: لعبة متحركة

8. Finally, we eat. Surprisingly, tasting is not part of the inspection. It is too subjective, Crea says. But Benedetto insists. And neither Crea nor Trombetta can find fault with his excellent pizza, spaghetti vongole and grilled swordfish. "It was no different from Italy," Crea declares. After the limoncello, Benedetto appears and presents a fax, with a flourish. After several phone calls, hands flying, he has extracted a letter from the supplier promising that all the meat is from Italy. Then Benedetto, smiling and shouting good wishes, shows us to the door of his authentic Italian restaurant.

- Subjective: شخصي/غير موضوعي

- Insist: يصرّ

- Grilled: مشوي

- Swordfish: سمك أبو سيف

- Fishy: زنج

- Limoncello: a lemon-flavored Italian liqueur

خمرة إيطالية بطعم الليمون.

- Flourish: showing off (تباهي)

- Supplier: a man (or a company) that supplies of ingredients (المورد)

- Authentic: genuine (أصلي)

So, the two men who did the inspection tasted the food and they said it is like the Italian food.

At last, he got a letter from the supplier saying that the meat is Italian and this is the resolution.

So, the restaurant now is an authentic Italian restaurant serving real Italian food.

Go to page 50:

7. In narratives, transitional expressions of chronological order are used to highlight the movement of actions. Examples of such transitional expressions are: first, then, next, later on, after, when,

finally ... etc.

- Highlight: يسلط الضوء

٧- تستخدم التعابير/العبارات الانتقالية التي تعبر الترتيب الزمني في المقالات السردية لتدل على سير الأحداث. ومن أمثلتها: أولاً، ثم، وتلا ذلك، فيما بعد، عندما، أخيراً... إلخ.

Student:

في الامتحان هل ستكون مطالبين بتحديد الـ (thesis statement) في الـ (essay)؟

Instructor:

امتحان هذه المادة مؤتمت لذلك ليس هناك إمكانية لهذا النوع من الأسئلة لأنه من غير الممكن أن أعطيكم أربع أو خمس خيارات (thesis statements) لأنها ستكون جمل طويلة وهذا سيستهلك قسم كبير من ورقة الامتحان.

بالنسبة لأنواع الـ (essays) كل نوع ندرسه يقولون بعده المقال التالي هو مثال على النوع الفلاني من الـ (essays)، على سبيل المثال (Meet the Pasta Police) هو مثال على الـ (narrative essay)، طبعاً بعض الـ (essays) يمكن أن يكون نوعها (hybrid) أي (هجين) بمعنى يمكن أن نعدّها تمثل أكثر من نوع من الـ (essays) لكن دائماً هناك نوع (dominant) أي نوع (غالب) وأنا لن أدخلكم في هذه التعقيدات وكما تعرفون أنا أسألتي واضحة دائماً.

Thank You

...



Page:

مؤسسة العائدي للخدمات الطلابية

Group:

مكتبة العائدي - التعليم المفتوح - قسم الترجمة



• مكتبة العائدي: المزة- نقق الآداب



• هاتف: ٢١١٩٨٨٩ ٠١١



• موبايل + واتساب: ٣٢٢٢٢٧ ٠٩٤١



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