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Essay II

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أ. نبيل قضماني



Essay II 2.4+5+6

AYDI 2022/ T2

LECTURE NO. 4

08.01.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

Let us start *Chapter Two* which is entitled *Classification Essay*.

A **classification essay** is an essay which **classifies things or people** within groups or categories, for example, when you are going to talk about university, you may talk about the level of students, whether they are high achievers or lazy.

Go to p.25:

اكزي من / افكار
تتبعه
examine

Unit Two
Classification Essay

We usually tend to **examine** people, objects, values, or ideas by **dividing them into categories**. We might divide people, for example, according to age into five categories: child, teenager, young adult, middle-aged adult, and elderly. We could also divide them according to social class into low class, low middle class, middle class, upper middle class, high class. There are of course many categories to divide people by, and this applies to all other objects or values or ideas. Think of subjects in the university, for example, students, teachers. You would find that they can be divided into many categories with **different classification principles**. In other words, what we do is select a certain **classification principle** (age and social class in the people classification example) and divide the subject accordingly.

- Values: قيم
- Categories: groups
- Adult: بالغ / راشد
- Principle: مبدأ
- Classification principle: مبدأ تصنيف

بالتصنيف
effective
ناجح / فعال / مؤثر

صريح /
مباين /
stated in

This is **precisely** what a classification essay is about. A subject is **defined, one - only one - classification principle is stated** in the **introductory paragraph**. The body paragraphs would then explain or **illustrate the categories** of classification, each in a separate paragraph. A **good and effective essay** would follow a logical order in defining and illustrating the categories.

The essay you are about to read is an example of a classification essay. The following questions prepare you for reading it.

- Precisely: بدقة / تمامًا

Illustrate: يوضح

Separate paragraph: مقطع منفصل

Logical order: ترتيب منطقي

معنى الكلام أننا نذكر مبدأ التصنيف في المقدمة ثم نتحدث عن كل صنف/فئة/مجموعة في (paragraph) منفصل.

Student:

هل علينا أن ندرس هذه المعلومات النظرية؟

Instructor:

عليكم أن تدرسوا وتفهموا كل شيء لأن كل شيء مطلوب واسئلة الامتحان ستكون متنوعة.

Let us start with our essay for today. It is entitled *Plagiarism in the Academic Community*.

Plagiarism means to steal/copy one's work or ideas and to claim that they are yours. It's a kind of robbery or stealing.

سرقة ادب
لبيع شيء زيم

Plagiarism

Robbery / سرقة / رابري

- Plagiarism: السرقة الأدبية/سرقة الأفكار

السرقة الأدبية تعني سرقة أو نسخ عمل أو أفكار شخص ما والادعاء بأنك أنت من قمت بكتابتها أو تأليفها.

مثلاً عندما ادعي أنني أنا من كتبت إحدى قصائد نزار قباني أكون قد قمت بـ (plagiarism) وهذا النوع من السرقة يعاقب عليه بموجب حقوق النشر والتأليف.

Let us answer the questions on page 27:

Pre-reading exercises:

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

1. Do you feel upset upon discovering that a song you like listening to is wholly or partly copied from another song? Why?

Yes, of course I feel annoyed/upset/vexed (منزعج).

vexed

2. Copyright law has recently been introduced in Syria. What do you know of this law?

- Copyright law: قانون حقوق النشر والتأليف

This law is very important because it keeps writers' works or authors from stealing. The application of this law is weak in our country, but in Europe and America, there are very strict rules and some robbers may be driven to jail. They also may pay a big fine for that crime. In Europe and America, plagiarism classified as a crime like keeling or cheating.

- Strict: صارم

- Rules: قواعد

- Fine: غرامة

strict

cheating
الغش

3. Are you with or against this legal protection of mental or artistic property? Justify your attitude.

- Mental property: ملكية فكرية
- Artistic property: ملكية فنية

We are with this legal protection because it might be very helpful for authors and writers and it protects their writings and works.

4. If you were a teacher marking your students' research papers, would you heavily penalise a student who had copied the words or ideas of a writer without acknowledging them? Why?

- Penalise (v): punish (يعاقب)
- Penalty (n): غرامة/جزاء/عقاب
- Penalty kick: ضربة جزاء
- Acknowledging: to tell that this thing is not yours (اقرار/اعتراف), but you borrow it.

Sure, because he was openly doing that on purpose and he didn't refer to what he did. It is a kind of cheating (غش/خداع).

Let us read the essay on page 28.

Plagiarism in the Academic Community

1- Scholars, writers, and teachers in the modern academic community have strong feelings about acknowledging the use of another person's ideas. In the English-speaking world, the term plagiarism is used to label the practice of not giving credit for the source of one's ideas. Simply stated, plagiarism is the unlawful appropriation and publication as one's own, of the ideas, or the expression of ideas (literary, artistic, musical, mechanical, etc.) of another. 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. It is equivalent to stealing the livelihood or savings of a worker, for it robs the original writer or scholar of the ideas and words by which he makes a living.

- Scholars: علماء
- Acknowledging: to confess/to admit (اعتراف)
- Label: classify
- Appropriation: استيلاء على
- Kidnap: to take someone somewhere illegally by force (يختطف)
- Slave (n + v): عبد/مستعبد

range from

range رينج / سلسلة - نقاط - حال - صفة

- Enslave (v): يستعبد
- Condemned: مُدان
- Livelihood: the way you earn money in order to live (أسباب/سبل العيش)
- Savings: مدخرات

In this paragraph, the writer defines plagiarism and explains the meaning of it.

quotation (marks) أي (علامات اقتباس) وأن تذكر اسم صاحب الأفكار أو الأقوال ويمكنك أن تشير إلى ذلك في الـ () أي في (الحاشية السفلية).

فشل
Failure
particular
expulsion
imprisonment
scrupulous

The penalties of plagiarism vary from situation to situation. In many universities, the punishment may range from failure in a particular course to expulsion from the university. In the literary world, where writers are protected from plagiarism by international copyright laws, the penalty may range from a small fine to imprisonment and a ruined career. Protection of scholars and writers, through the copyright laws and through the social pressures of the academic and literary communities, is a relatively recent concept. Such social pressures and copyright laws require writers to give scrupulous attention to documentation of their sources.

- Penalties: kinds of punishment (عقوبات)
- Expulsion: dismissal/to be dismissed or fired (طرده)
- Copyright laws: قوانين حقوق النشر والتأليف
- Fine: غرامة
- Ruined career: lose his career
- Scrupulous: very careful to be accurate (دقيق/فائق الدقة)
- To give scrupulous attention: يولي عناية فائقة/اهتمام فائق
- Documentation: citation (توثيق)

3. Students, as inexperienced scholars themselves, must avoid various types of plagiarism by being self-critical in their use of other scholars' ideas and by giving appropriate credit for the source of borrowed ideas and words. There are at least three classifications of plagiarism as it is revealed in students' inexactness in identifying sources properly. These categories are plagiarism by accident, by ignorance, and by intention.

- Inexperienced: not experienced

identifying properly

إيصال / عدم دقة / innaccuracy

- Appropriate: suitable
- Inexactness: inaccuracy/not accurate (عدم الدقة)
- Exactness (دقة) ≠ Inexactness
- Properly: بصورة صحيحة
- Ignorance: جهل
- By intention: on purpose
- Intension: (نية/قصد)

So, here we have three categories of plagiarism:

- 1- Plagiarism by accident
- 2- Plagiarism by ignorance
- 3- Plagiarism by intention

سهو / إهمال / إغفال
او فرسايه oversight

Now, let's read about the three categories of plagiarism in detail:

4. Plagiarism by accident, or oversight, sometimes is the result of the writer's inability to decide or remember where the idea came from. He may have read it long ago, heard it in a lecture since forgotten, or acquired it second-hand or third-hand from discussions with colleagues. He may also have difficulty in deciding whether the idea is such common knowledge that no reference to the original source is needed. Although this type of plagiarism is the least serious, it must be guarded against. If the idea, or the words used to express it, is unique, the writer must make an effort to identify the source.

- Oversight: سهواً
 - Acquired: اكتسبها
 - Common knowledge: معرفة عامة
 - Reference: مرجع
 - Original source: مصدر أصلي
 - The least serious: الأقل خطورة
 - Guarded: تحفظ
 - Unique: only one of its kind (فريد من نوعه)
 - Identify the source: refer to the source
- Forgotten منسى
Colleagues كوليغز / زملاء
Guarded حذرة / حذر
investigate

Sometimes, you may use certain expressions, or words and you didn't remember where you read or hear this idea. It's good to investigate the matter right well before you use these words or ideas in your writing without documentation in order not to fall in the trap of plagiarism.

تراپ / فخه

5. Plagiarism through ignorance is simply a way of saying that

Trustworthy
جدير بالثقة

make use / indebtedness
يستخدم / مدينون

ماتح
عاشر
mature
البالغين

7. The opposite of plagiarism is acknowledgment. All mature and trustworthy writers make use of the ideas of others but they are careful to acknowledge their indebtedness to their sources. Students, as developing scholars, writers, teachers, and professional leaders, should recognize and assume their responsibility to document all sources from which language and thoughts are borrowed. Other members of the profession will not only respect the scholarship; they will admire the humility and honesty.

(Adapted from 'From Paragraph to Essay')

As I said, "the opposite of plagiarism is acknowledgment."

So, this is all about the three kinds of plagiarism which have been classified in a classification essay.

- Trustworthy: جدير بالثقة
- Indebtedness: العرفان بالجميل
- Assume: يتخذ/يتولى القيام به

وفي سياقات أخرى كلمة (assume) تعني (يفترض).

- Humility: تواضع
- Honesty: أمانة

If you want to borrow some ideas or quotations, you should admit and you should refer to the sources that you quoted from that ideas or expressions. When you do so, others will respect you and admire your humility and honesty.

Let us do the exercises. (True or False) exercise is designed for babies, so I don't care about it. Now, go to p.33:

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

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

It means taking a person away by force and asking for ransom (فدية).

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

The noun '**penalties**' means:

- A. **punishments**
C. difficulties

- B. rewards
D. charges

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**

C. intention

- B. careful Act
D. ignorance

Oversight: a mistake in which you forget something or do not notice something. It means you do it accidentally or not on purpose.

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

Go to page 35:

Writers, generally, introduce their topics either by a) narrating a story or anecdote; b) presenting facts or statistics; c) by giving a historical review; or d) starting out with general ideas and narrowing them down into more specific ones.....

- Anecdote: حكاية/نادرة (مثل نوادر جحا)

- Statistics: إحصائيات

- Historical review: مراجعة تاريخية

- Narrowing: limiting

So, we have **four types of introductions**:

1- an anecdote (or a story)

2- facts

review مراجعة / تنقيح
ريف

3- a historical introduction

4- from general to specific

You have to know them and memorize them.

Let us move to the Narrative Essay. It is like telling a story. In this type of essays, the writer wants to convince his reader at the end of the essay with his attitude or ideas.

- Narrative essay: مقال سردي

Through the narrative technics, the writer may introduce a certain dialogue or conversation in order to convince the reader that it is an updated story or event.

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

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

In stories, we have what called (setting) i.e. (time and place).

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

Mentioning (time and place) convince the reader that what I'm talking about in my essay is true and really happened and this is a kind of documentation (توثيق).

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, conflict or dilemma and at the

draw the attention

جذب الانتباه

تجذب

end of the essay the writer solves or ends this conflict.
- Dilemma: معضلة/مازق/ورطة

دIALOGUE
dialogue

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: updated (حدثاً)
- Characters: شخصيات
- Devoted: مخصص/مكرّس
- Significant detail: تفصيل هام

Immediacy

Significant

detail

Some writers include some amount of dialogue in their essays to draw the attention of the readers to be in touch with the event and to be close to the characters.

تفاعل
تواصل

Thank You

LECTURE NO. 5

15.01.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

Last time, we talked about the narrative essay. We said that it is like telling a story and the writer or the narrator tries to convince the readers with his ideas. The narrative essay depends on having setting i.e. mentioning time and place.

The narrator also includes a dialogue to convince the reader that the events are updated i.e. they are taking place right now i.e. they are related to the present. He also includes a dialogue to draw the attention of the reader.

The essay is entitled 'Meet the Pasta Police'.

- Pasta: معكرونة

It is well-known dish served in Italy. It is also common in our society nowadays.

- Served: يُقدّم
- Serve yourself: اخدم نفسك

وتقال هذه العبارة عندما يكون لديك عزيمة وتطلب من الضيوف أن يتصرفوا براحتهم وأن يتناولوا ما يحلو لهم من الأطباق وكأنهم في بيوتهم.

Concern
مخاوف / قلق

Comprehend
فهم / أدرك / فهم

Our concern is comprehension i.e. we should understand the text right well, so we do the exercise of pre-reading questions to comprehend the text. You can understand the meaning of new vocabs depending on the **contextual meaning** of those vocabs. It means that it's not necessary to look up the meaning of each new word from the dictionary.

- Contextual meaning: معنى سياقي
يمكن أن تعتمد على المعنى السياقي للكلمات كي تفهم معاني المفردات الجديدة أي أنه ليس من الضروري أن تبحث عن معنى كل كلمة جديدة في القاموس.

The word 'police' in '*Meet the Pasta Police*' means a strategy that someone may follow to start something new like a job or mission. The word (police) doesn't mean (شرطة) here.

Go to page 39 and let us read and answer the questions.

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 about it means?

When we talk about (pasta police), we mean the rules which Italian companies use to give you the license to make such type of 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: particular style of cooking (مطبخ)

- The Italian cuisine: المطبخ الإيطالي

وكذلك نقول (المطبخ السوري، المطبخ اللبناني، المطبخ التركي الخ) أي طريقة طهي الطعام في هذا البلد أو ذاك.

Pasta dish and pizza we eat are not genuinely Italian; they are just imitated.

- Imitated: مُقلد

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

Yes, it should be protected. They have the right to protect their cuisine from imitation and fraud.

- Imitation: تقليد

- Fraud: cheating (تزوير / غش / احتيال)

What is the idea of the essay?

The writer wants to tell us that any kind of food which is designed in a specific country and others want to imitate it in another country they should have the authenticity certificate to open restaurants serve such kind of food.

- Authenticity certificate: شهادة أصالة
- Serve food: present food (يقدم طعاما)

For example, in Syria, we serve different kinds of ice cream.

Any restaurant all over the world if it doesn't have that signed license from the original country that serves certain kind of food, this restaurant cannot serve the kind of food.

يعني أي مطعم في جميع أنحاء العالم إذا لم يكن لديه ترخيص موقع من البلد الأصلي الذي يقدم نوعًا معينًا من الطعام لن يمكن بمقدوره تقديم هذا النوع من الطعام.

Last time, we said that **cuisine** means the style of cooking any kind of food.

The narrator is someone who is going to have investigation from a company which was sent from Italy to get the license of having such type of restaurant which its concern serving Italian food.

- Narrator: راوي
- هو شخص سيخضع لتحقيق من شركة مرسله من إيطاليا للحصول على ترخيص لامتلاك مثل هذا النوع من المطاعم التي تهتم بتقديم الطعام الإيطالي.

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."

سواء
وغير
whether
Turns out
قول
فأدرك
qualify
ولا فإني
هذا
rigorous
مطبخ
inspection
شأن

- Fitful sleep: نوم متقطع
- Tiramisu:

Campaign / brand
عملية انتحارية / علامة تجارية

petition
طلب / التماس / تقديم عرضة

An Italian dessert consisting of layers of sponge cake soaked in coffee

كعكة إسفنجية / غارقة / مغمورة / مغمورة

رفعة / كبر
and brandy or liqueur with powdered chocolate and mascarpone cheese.

license
- Authenticity: أصالة
The license of using original ingredients for any certain product. It means you should respect all the ingredients and bring them from Italy.

Authenticity certificates: شهادات الأصالة
Catering: serve and provide drinks and food (تقديم الطعام)

- Rigorous: very sharp/strict (صارم)
- Inspection: investigation (تفتيش / فحص / مراقبة)

بي في شيد
Petitioned: ask for something in a humble way (التمس)

- Serve: يقدم
- Campaign: حملة
- Regain: get back (يستعيد)
- Brand: علامة تجارية

بروكسل / Brussels
برامبلز

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.

Let's read on:

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: باذنجان

والـ (eggplants) هو الباذنجان الكبير الذي نسميه (بيض العجل) ونصنع منه (المتبل) وهناك اسم آخر للباذنجان وهو (aubergines).
 امبريز

- Bunches: عناقيد
- Grapes: عنب
- Whip: يمسخ
- Espresso:

Strong black coffee made by forcing steam through ground coffee

- Giant: very huge (عجيب)
- Prosciutto: (علافة / جانيث) هم اللحم الخنزير ham

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

- Wood-burning oven: فرن الحطب (أودودور)
- Auditor: مدقق حسابات auditor

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.

hired
 ستأجر
 audits
 اوديتات
 interestingly
 اينترستينجلى
 من الحطب للاستعداد

Auditor: the responsible man for that mission (مدقق حسابات)

Audits: حسابات

Newspaper clippings: pieces of papers gathered together.

Clippings: قصاصات

Customers: زبائن

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

Norway
 نرويج
 نرويج

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

nodding
 اوما
 جمل راسه
 نودينغ

cellar
 حواري

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: مومئ
- Reserved: متحفظ
- Peeled: مقشرة
- Goods: بضائع
- Unabashed: غير محجب
- 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

- DNV¹: Det Norske Veritas
- Frauds: عمليات الاحتيال/الغش/الخداع
- Perpetrated in their name: ارتكبت باسمهم
- Run your own business: يدير عمله الخاص
- Run: يدير

كما تعلمون (cheese) و (meat) لا تجمعان إلا في حالة واحدة وهي عند التحدث عن الأنواع المختلفة لكل منهما، فعندما نقول (cheeses) فهذا يعني أن الحديث عن (أنواع الجبنة) وعندما نقول (meats) فهذا يعني أن الحديث عن (أنواع اللحوم).

Continue please:

5. After a pilot project in Belgium and Luxembourg, the inspection roll

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

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
- Inspection: investigation
- Roll out: start
- Scandinavia: الدول الاسكندنافية
- The Netherlands: هولندا
- Yearly follow-ups: المتابعة السنوية
- 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.

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.

approval
مراجعة

- 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

It is alive.

- Have been assessed: evaluated (تم تقييمها)

- Plaque: لوحة/جائزة

بلال

assessed
تقييم

- Only five or six have backed out: to check them once again.
- Outright: complete (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/محطم)
- Bawl: shout loudly (يجعجع)
- Provenance: the place where something originally come from (المنشأ/المصدر)
- Accompanied by: مصحوبة بـ
- Present: يقدم
- Defense: دفاع
- Gestures: signs/body expressions (إيماءات)
- Puppet: دمى 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
- Limoncello: a lemon-flavored Italian liqueur
- Flourish: showing off (تباهي)
- Supplier: المورد
- Authentic: genuine (أصلي)

خمرة إيطالية بطعم الليمون.

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**.

This essay is a narrative essay as I said. Answer the questions on p.47 and on p.48 for next time.

Thank You

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LECTURE NO. 6

22.01.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

Last time, we talked about the Narrative Essay and we had an example of it. It was an essay entitled '*Meet the Pasta Police*'.

Go to page 49:

1. The thesis statement in a narrative essay should give a clue as to the main event.

- Thesis: أطروحة

It is a statement supported by arguments.

- Arguments: different discussions

I told you before that we are concerned with setting which is (time and place).

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.

- Transitional expressions: تعابير / عبارات انتقالية

- Chronological order: sequence order (ترتيب زمني)

- Highlight: focus on (يسلط الضوء)

الـ (transitional words) هي شيء أساسي وعليها سؤال في الامتحان.

I will give you certain transitional words. I'm going to explain them later on. You have to refer what kind of transitional expressions are.

سأتحدث عنهم قليلاً الآن:

1. Transition Markers: أدوات انتقالية

We have a lot of transition markers, but I will give you a few of them, for example, first of all, secondly, let us now consider, in the first place, in the second place, lastly, finally.

2. Addition Markers: أدوات الإضافة

In addition to, as well as, furthermore, moreover, not only... but also, what's more, in the same way etc.

3. Expressing Certainty: تعبير عن التأكيد/اليقين

When you are certain about something, you should use certain expressions like it's clear that, as we all know, it's true that, it's certain that, it's noticeable, it can be seen that

- Noticeable: can be noticed (يمكن ملاحظته)

Student:

هل علينا أن نعرف كل نوع مقال ما هي عباراته؟

Instructor:

عليكم أن تعرفوا نوع الـ (transitional expressions) التي أعطيتكم إياها.

I will give you one of these transitional expressions and you have to match with the suitable kind of transitions.

4. Emphasising a Point/Situation: تأكيد على نقطة/حالة

It should be stressed that, it shouldn't be forgotten etc.

5. Expressing Contrast and Compare: التعبير عن المقارنة والتناقض

But in reality, unlike, as opposed to etc.

6. Expressing Cause and Effect: التعبير عن السبب والنتيجة

Therefore, thus, consequently, in order to, so that etc.

7. Conclusion:

To sum up, in brief, in short, that's to say, generally speaking etc.

I'll make a paper for you contain all these transitional expressions.

All these expressions are found in (E – E dictionaries). They are listed at the end of any dictionary, so you can go back to an (E – E dictionary) and check them up. Also, you can find examples of them.

Now, let us move to *Argumentative Essay*. When I talk about

argumentative essay, it means I'm going to discuss certain problem, event, activity and at the end I'd like to give you my viewpoint and I want to know if you agree with me or not.

Now, let us read about 'Argumentative Essay' on page 51:

Unit Four

Argumentative Essay

An argumentative essay is one where the writer argues for or against a certain issue. The aim is to make a point, trying to persuade the audience and change their views, behaviour, attitudes, etc. a good and effective argumentative essay is one where logical order and discussion of ideas is followed in order to leave a good impact.

- Argue (v): أرغمو يجادل

The writer said (argue) not (discuss). What is the difference between (argue) and (discuss)?

(Argue) is more than (discuss). (Argue) means focusing on something more than when you discussing it.

- Persuade: convince (يقنع)
- Attitudes: مواقف
- Logical order: ترتيب منطقي
- Impact: influence (تأثير)

In argumentative essay, you may with or against my viewpoint.

أي أنك قد تكون مع فكري أو ضدها.

I try all the time to convince you with my viewpoint, for example, when I talk about pollution, I try to convince you with the reasons I mention in the argumentation.

- Pollution: تلوث

We have an example of an argumentative essay. It is entitled *Video Games and Desensitisation to Violence*.

The way you bring up your children at home would help 100% to create their personalities. Children imitate their parents in good things and in bad things, so try to be careful about your behaviour.

The essay talks about violence in video games and TV shows. Do they affect the personality of children and adults? Yes, they do. As I said (give a man a pistol, he can shoot).

- Desensitisation: reducing sensation (تقليل الإحساس/الحساسية)

For example, you don't care about blood shedding, tears shedding, wars, bombs, battles, accidents and so on. Everything becomes normal for you.

The essay is an argumentative essay. The writer here wants us to know

that video games affect badly.

Let us start reading the essay on page 53:

Video Games and Desensitisation to Violence

1. Before trying to determine whether desensitisation to violence and video games are correlated in any way, we should mention first what is usually meant by 'Desensitization to violence'. Young people becoming desensitized to violence means that they gradually become insensitive to violent scenes and violence in general. The dominant argument in this respect is that children perceive screen violence as play or spectacle and somehow become immune to the horror of violence which makes them as a result less sensitive to the pain and suffering of others, or even aggressive towards others.

- Determine: decide (يحدد/يقرر)
- Desensitization: قلة الحساسية
- Violence: عنف
- Correlated: closely connected to each other (مرتبطة).
- Desensitized: أقل/أضعف حساسية
- Insensitive: غير حساس/متباعد الشعور
- Dominant argument: الحجة السائدة/المسيطرة
- In this respect: في هذا الصدد
- Perceive: يفهم/يدرك
- Spectacle: مشهد/عرض مسرحي
- Immune: منيع/حصين/بمناى عن
- Immunity: مناعة
- Horror: رعب
- Pain: ألم
- Suffering: معاناة
- Aggressive: عدواني

When we talk about violence, and say that **children have become immune to violence**, this means that they have become insensitive (or desensitized) i.e. they do not care about what happens around them anymore.

So, here the writer is giving us a definition of the word "**desensitization**".

Notice that "**desensitization**" is the opposite of the word "**sensitization**".

Go to the second paragraph:

2. It seems that there is no controversy concerning the effects of violence viewing on young people. Most scientists agree that there are negative effects from exposure to media violence and one such effect is desensitization to violence.

However, nobody ever distinguishes between actual violence and fictional or simulated one, as is the case with video games. Do they really believe that the teenager, who laughs while seeing a game character being relentlessly beaten, is equally insensitive when he sees his mother, for example, being beaten by his father? Is there some kind of selective insensitivity then?

- Controversy: خلاف/جدل
- Exposure: التعرض
- Distinguish: differentiate (يميز)
- Actual: فعلي
- Fictional: unreal (خيالي)
- Simulated: imitated (مقلد)
- Teenager: people whose age between 13 and 19 (مراهقين)
- Relentlessly: بلا هوادة/بلا كلل/باستمرار
- Beaten: يُضرب
- Selective: انتقائي
- Insensitivity: عدم الشعور/عدم الحساسية

The writer talks about something real in our life. When a teenager sees his mother is beaten by his father, he may be insensitive because he is the same person who sees the character of the game being relentlessly beaten and he laughs, so video games are poisonous and harmful.

3. Aggressiveness is not a learned thing. It is an instinctive response to real or feared dangers that threaten an individual's life and happiness.

People never become aggressive because they saw similar behavior on screen. They are aggressive if and when they have a reason to be. If, for instance, they feel threatened or are actually attacked or insulted, and if they have enemies or rivals or competitors whom they hate and want to harm or to defeat. Also if they are cheated or betrayed. If aggression is not normal reaction in all these cases, then what is it?

- Aggressiveness: العدوانية
- Instinctive: غريزي
- Instinctive response: استجابة غريزية

- Threaten: يهدد
- Feel threatened: يشعر بالتهديد
- Feel insulted: يشعر بالإهانة
- Enemies: أعداء
- Rivals: أنداد/خصوم
- Competitors: منافسين
- Harm: يؤذي
- Defeat: يهزم/يغلب/يقهر
- They are cheated: خُدعوا
- They are betrayed: تعرضوا للخيانة

So, to be aggressive is a natural reaction to a certain thing that would happen to us; i.e. it is not something learned. This is what the text is telling us.

We will continue reading the essay next Saturday.

Thank You

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Page:

مؤسسة العائدي للخدمات الطلابية

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