Slide 1: Title Slide

Title: Medical Knowledge Overview

Subtitle: Key Concepts in Modern

Healthcare

Image: Stethoscope or medical symbol

Slide 2: ECG Basics

- Text:
- "Normal sinus rhythm: P wave → QRS → T wave.
- Common abnormalities:
 - Atrial Fibrillation (irregularly irregular rhythm).
 - STEMI (ST elevation)."

Image: Normal ECG vs. abnormal

Slide 3: Stroke (CVA)

- Text:
- "Ischemic (80%) vs. Hemorrhagic (20%).
- FAST mnemonic: Face drooping, Arm weakness, Speech difficulty, Time to call EMS.
- Acute treatment: tPA (if ischemic, within 4.5 hrs)."

Image: Brain CT scan

Slide 4: Hypertension

- Text:
- "Hypertension (HTN) is defined as BP
 ≥130/80 mmHg (ACC/AHA guidelines).
- Primary risk factors: Obesity, high sodium intake, genetics.
- Treatment: ACE inhibitors, diuretics, lifestyle modifications."
- Image: Blood pressure chart

Slide 5: Diabetes Mellitus

- Text:
- "Type 2 DM: Insulin resistance + relative insulin deficiency.
- Diagnostic criteria: Fasting glucose ≥126 mg/dL or HbA1c ≥6.5%.
- Management: Metformin, SGLT2 inhibitors, glycemic monitoring."

Image: Pancreas/glucose meter

Slide 6: Asthma

- "Chronic airway inflammation → wheezing, dyspnea.
- Triggers: Allergens, exercise, cold air.
- Rx: Inhaled corticosteroids + SABAs (e.g., albuterol)."

Image: Bronchoconstriction diagram

Slide 7: Myocardial Infarction

- Text:
- "STEMI: ST elevation + troponin rise.
- Symptoms: Chest pain radiating to left arm/jaw.
- Intervention: PCI (stent) or thrombolytics."
 Image: Coronary artery blockage

Slide 8: Pneumonia

- Text:
- "Community-acquired (CAP): Strep. pneumoniae common.
- Diagnosis: CXR infiltrate + fever/cough.
- Treatment: Amoxicillin, macrolides (outpatient)."

Image: Lung X-ray

Slide 9: Osteoporosis

- Text:
- "BMD T-score ≤ -2.5 (DXA scan).
- Risk factors: Postmenopausal, low vitamin D.
- Rx: Bisphosphonates, calcium/vitamin D supplementation."

Image: Bone density comparison

Slide 10: Alzheimer's Disease

• Text:

- "Progressive dementia: Memory loss, cognitive decline.
- Pathology: Amyloid plaques, neurofibrillary tangles.
- Management: Cholinesterase inhibitors (donepezil)."

Image: Brain MRI

Slide 11: COVID-19

- Text:
- "SARS-CoV-2 virus → ARDS in severe cases.
- Prevention: Vaccination, masking.
- Variants: Monitor for immune escape."

Image: Virus illustration

Slide 12: Antibiotic Classes

• Text:

- "Beta-lactams (penicillins), macrolides (azithromycin), fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin).
- Resistance: MRSA, ESBL-producing bacteria."
 Image: Antibiotic mechanism

Slide 13: Thyroid Disorders

- Text:
- Hypothyroidism: High TSH, low T4 → levothyroxine.
- Hyperthyroidism: Low TSH, high T4 → methimazole."

Image: Thyroid gland

Slide 14: Medical Ethics

- Text:
- "4 Principles:
 - Autonomy
 - Beneficence
 - Non-maleficence
 - Justice."

Image: Scales of justice

Slide 15: References

- Text:
- "Sources: UpToDate, WHO, CDC, Mayo Clinic.
- Image credits: Wikimedia Commons, NIH."

Fundamentals of English Grammar. Some Lectures About Tenses in English Grammar-University of Mosul- College of Arts- First Year Students. 2024-2025

Title

Tenses in English Grammar.

Understanding the use of time in English sentences.

Introduction

Tenses show the time of an action.

They are essential for clear communication.

Overview

T1 .1	•	, •
There are three ma	1n	fimes.

- Present
- Past
- Future

Each has four aspects.

Tense Map

Time | Simple | Continuous | Perfect | Perfect Continuous

Simple Present

Form: Subject + base verb (s/es)

Example: She walks to school.

Uses of Simple Present

- Habits and routines
- General facts
- Scheduled events

Examples

- I drink coffee every morning.
- The sun rises in the east.
- The train leaves at 9 AM.

Present Continuous

Form: Subject + am/is/are + verb-ing

Example: He is studying now.

Uses of Present Continuous

- Actions happening now
- Temporary actions
- Future plans

Examples

- She is watching TV.
- We are visiting Paris next week.

Present Perfect

Form: Subject + have/has + past participle

Example: I have finished my homework.

Uses of Present Perfect

- Actions with results in the present
- Life experiences
- Recently completed actions

Examples

- They have traveled to Japan.
- She has just left.

Present Perfect Continuous

Form: Subject + have/has been + verb-ing

Example: We have been studying for two hours.

Uses and Examples

- Emphasizing the duration of an action
- Action started in the past and continues now

Example:

- She has been working here since 2020.

Simple Past

Form: Subject + verb (past form)

Example: He played soccer yesterday.

Uses of Simple Past

- Completed actions in the past
- Specific times in the past

Examples

- I visited London in 2022.
- They watched a movie last night.

Past Continuous

Form: Subject + was/were + verb-ing

Example: I was reading when he called.

Uses and Examples

- Ongoing action in the past
- Interrupted actions

Example:

- She was sleeping when the phone rang.

Past Perfect

Form: Subject + had + past participle

Example: They had finished dinner before the movie started.

Past Perfect Continuous

Form: Subject + had been + verb-ing

Example: He had been working all day.

Simple Future

Form: Subject + will + base verb

Example: I will travel tomorrow.

Future Continuous

Form: Subject + will be + verb-ing

Example: This time tomorrow, I will be flying.

Future Perfect

Form: Subject + will have + past participle

Example: By next year, I will have graduated.

Future Perfect Continuous

Form: Subject + will have been + verb-ing

Example: Next month, I will have been working here for five years.

Summary of Main Tenses

- Present: Now.

- Past: Before now.

- Future: After now.

- Each has simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous forms.

Tips for Learning Tenses

- Practice daily.
- Focus on one tense at a time.
- Use examples and real-life sentences.

Common Mistakes

- Mixing tenses incorrectly.
- Forgetting auxiliary verbs (have, been, will).
- Using wrong verb forms.

Conclusion

Mastering tenses improves speaking, writing, and understanding English.

Practice makes perfect!





UNIVERSITY OF MOSUL COLLEGE OF ARTS TRANSLATIONS DEPARTMENT 2024-2025

LEGAL TRANSLATION

DR. AUS ABDULWAHHAB



EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

NOV. 19. 24



- 1. OVERVIEW
- 2. CONTRACT TERMS
- 3. COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS
- 4. WRITTEN STATEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT PARTICULARS
- 5. PROBLEMS WITH A WRITTEN STATEMENT

OVERVIEW

- ALLEMPLOYEES HAVE AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT WITH THEIR EMPLOYER. A CONTRACT IS AN AGREEMENT THAT SETS OUT AN EMPLOYEE'S:
- EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS
- RIGHTS
- RESPONSIBILITIES
- DUTIES
- THESE ARE CALLED THE 'TERMS' OF THE CONTRACT.
- EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS MUST STICK TO A CONTRACT UNTIL IT ENDS (FOR EXAMPLE, BY AN EMPLOYER OR EMPLOYEE GIVING NOTICE OR AN EMPLOYEE BEING DISMISSED) OR UNTIL THE TERMS ARE CHANGED (USUALLY BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EMPLOYEE AND EMPLOYER).
- IF A PERSON HAS AN AGREEMENT TO DO SOME WORK FOR SOMEONE (LIKE PAINT THEIR HOUSE), THIS IS NOT AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT BUT A 'CONTRACT TO PROVIDE SERVICES'.

CONTRACT TERMS

THE LEGAL PARTS OF A CONTRACT ARE KNOWN AS 'TERMS'. AN EMPLOYER SHOULD MAKE CLEAR WHICH PARTS OF A CONTRACT ARE LEGALLY BINDING.

CONTRACT TERMS COULD BE:

- IN A WRITTEN CONTRACT, OR SIMILAR DOCUMENT LIKE A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT
- VERBALLY AGREED
- IN AN EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK OR ON A COMPANY NOTICE BOARD
- IN AN OFFER LETTER FROM THE EMPLOYER
- REQUIRED BY LAW (FOR EXAMPLE, AN EMPLOYER MUST PAY EMPLOYEES AT LEAST THE NATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE)
- IN <u>COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS</u> NEGOTIATED AGREEMENTS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND TRADE UNIONS OR STAFF ASSOCIATIONS
- IMPLIED TERMS AUTOMATICALLY PART OF A CONTRACT EVEN IF THEY'RE NOT WRITTEN DOWN

IMPLIED TERMS

IF THERE'S NOTHING CLEARLY AGREED BETWEEN YOU AND YOUR EMPLOYER ABOUT A PARTICULAR ISSUE, IT MAY BE COVERED BY AN IMPLIED TERM - FOR EXAMPLE:

- EMPLOYEES NOT STEALING FROM THEIR EMPLOYER
- YOUR EMPLOYER PROVIDING A SAFE AND SECURE WORKING ENVIRONMENT
- A LEGAL REQUIREMENT LIKE THE RIGHT TO A MINIMUM OF 5.6 WEEKS' PAID HOLIDAYS
- SOMETHING NECESSARY TO DO THE JOB LIKE A DRIVER HAVING A VALID LICENCE
- SOMETHING THAT'S BEEN DONE REGULARLY IN A COMPANY OVER A LONG TIME LIKE PAYING A CHRISTMAS BONUS

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

AN EMPLOYER MAY HAVE AN AGREEMENT WITH EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATIVES (FROM TRADE UNIONS OR STAFF ASSOCIATIONS) THAT ALLOWS NEGOTIATIONS OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS LIKE PAY OR WORKING HOURS. THIS IS CALLED A COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT.

THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT COULD INCLUDE:

- HOW NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE ORGANIZED
- WHO WILL REPRESENT EMPLOYEES
- WHICH EMPLOYEES ARE COVERED BY THE AGREEMENT
- WHICH TERMS AND CONDITIONS THE AGREEMENT WILL COVER

WRITTEN STATEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT PARTICULARS

AN EMPLOYER MUST GIVE EMPLOYEES AND WORKERS A DOCUMENT STATING THE MAIN CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT WHEN THEY START WORK. THIS IS KNOWN AS A 'WRITTEN STATEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT PARTICULARS'. IT IS NOT AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT.

- THE WRITTEN STATEMENT IS MADE UP OF:
- THE MAIN DOCUMENT (KNOWN AS A 'PRINCIPAL STATEMENT')
- A WIDER WRITTEN STATEMENT

THE EMPLOYER MUST PROVIDE THE PRINCIPAL STATEMENT ON THE FIRST DAY OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE WIDER WRITTEN STATEMENT WITHIN 2 MONTHS OF THE START OF EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYERS MUST TELL EMPLOYEES OR WORKERS ABOUT ANY CHANGES TO THE WRITTEN STATEMENT. THEY MUST DO THIS WITHIN ONE MONTH OF MAKING THE CHANGE.

THERE ARE SPECIAL RULES FOR AGENCIES ON DOCUMENTS THAT THEY NEED TO PROVIDE TO AGENCY WORKERS.

THE PRINCIPAL STATEMENT

THE PRINCIPAL STATEMENT MUST INCLUDE AT LEAST:

- THE EMPLOYER'S NAME
- THE EMPLOYEE'S OR WORKER'S NAME, JOB TITLE OR A DESCRIPTION OF WORK AND START DATE
- HOW MUCH AND HOW OFTEN AN EMPLOYEE OR WORKER WILL GET PAID
- HOURS AND DAYS OF WORK AND IF AND HOW THEY MAY VARY (ALSO IF EMPLOYEES OR WORKERS WILL HAVE TO WORK ON SUNDAYS, DURING THE 'NIGHT PERIOD' OR TAKE OVERTIME)
- HOLIDAY ENTITLEMENT (AND IF THAT INCLUDES PUBLIC HOLIDAYS)
- WHERE AN EMPLOYEE OR WORKER WILL BE WORKING AND WHETHER THEY MIGHT HAVE TO RELOCATE
- IF AN EMPLOYEE OR WORKER WORKS IN DIFFERENT PLACES, WHERE THESE WILL BE AND WHAT THE EMPLOYER'S ADDRESS IS

- HOW LONG A JOB IS EXPECTED TO LAST (AND WHAT THE END DATE IS IF IT'S A FIXED-TERM CONTRACT)
- HOW LONG ANY PROBATION PERIOD IS AND WHAT ITS CONDITIONS ARE
- ANY OTHER BENEFITS (FOR EXAMPLE, CHILDCARE VOUCHERS AND LUNCH)
- OBLIGATORY TRAINING, WHETHER OR NOT THIS IS PAID FOR BY THE EMPLOYER FOR EMPLOYEES, IT MUST ALSO INCLUDE THE DATE THAT A PREVIOUS JOB STARTED IF IT COUNTS TOWARDS A PERIOD OF CONTINUOUS EMPLOYMENT.

WORKING ABROAD

IF AN EMPLOYEE OR WORKER HAS TO WORK OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY FOR MORE THAN A MONTH, THE PRINCIPAL STATEMENT MUST ALSO INCLUDE:

- HOW LONG THEY'LL BE ABROAD
- WHAT CURRENCY THEY'LL BE PAID IN
- WHAT ADDITIONAL PAY OR BENEFITS THEY'LL GET
- TERMS RELATING TO THEIR RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND

OTHER INFORMATION THE EMPLOYER MUST GIVE ON DAY ONE

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EMPLOYMENT THE EMPLOYER MUST ALSO PROVIDE THE EMPLOYEE OR WORKER WITH INFORMATION ABOUT:

- SICK PAY AND PROCEDURES
- OTHER PAID LEAVE (FOR EXAMPLE, MATERNITY LEAVE AND PATERNITY LEAVE)
- NOTICE PERIODS

THE EMPLOYER CAN CHOOSE WHETHER TO INCLUDE THIS INFORMATION IN THE PRINCIPAL STATEMENT OR PROVIDE IT IN A SEPARATE DOCUMENT, THIS MUST BE SOMETHING THAT THE EMPLOYEE OR WORKER HAS REASONABLE ACCESS TO, SUCH AS ON THE EMPLOYER'S INTRANET.

THE WIDER WRITTEN STATEMENT

EMPLOYERS MUST GIVE EMPLOYEES AND WORKERS A WIDER WRITTEN STATEMENT WITHIN 2 MONTHS OF THE START OF EMPLOYMENT. THIS MUST INCLUDE INFORMATION ABOUT:

- PENSIONS AND PENSION SCHEMES
- COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS
- ANY OTHER RIGHT TO NON-COMPULSORY TRAINING PROVIDED BY THE EMPLOYER
- DISCIPLINARY AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

PROBLEMS WITH A WRITTEN STATEMENT

IF AN EMPLOYEE OR WORKER HAS A PROBLEM RECEIVING THEIR WRITTEN STATEMENT, THEY CAN:

- TRY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM WITH THEIR EMPLOYER INFORMALLY.
- IF THIS DOES NOT WORK, <u>TAKE OUT A GRIEVANCE</u> AGAINST THEIR EMPLOYER (EMPLOYERS CAN ALSO GET ADVICE ABOUT HANDLING GRIEVANCES).
- TAKE A CASE TO AN <u>EMPLOYMENT TRIBUNAL</u> AS A LAST RESORT.
- THE TRIBUNAL WILL DECIDE WHAT THE EMPLOYMENT PARTICULARS IN THE STATEMENT SHOULD HAVE BEEN.

COMPENSATION

IF AN EMPLOYEE OR WORKER WINS A CASE ABOUT ANOTHER ISSUE (FOR EXAMPLE, UNAUTHORISED DEDUCTIONS FROM THEIR WAGE SLIP), THE TRIBUNAL MAY AWARD COMPENSATION IF THERE'S BEEN A PROBLEM WITH THEIR WRITTEN STATEMENT AS WELL.

COMPENSATION CAN BE UP TO 4 WEEKS' PAY ALTHOUGH THERE'S A LIMIT ON HOW MUCH A TRIBUNAL WILL AWARD FOR A WEEK'S PAY.



Scene and Act

Scene:

 A full-length play normally is divided into acts, and each act is divided into scenes. Typically a new scene depicts a different location or different day or time. The term also is used to describe any portion of a dramatic work taken by itself as a unit of action.

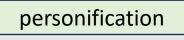
• Act:

 One of the principal structural divisions of a dramatic work, usually, in a play, from one to five in number

CAPULET

And too soon marred are those so early made.

Earth hath swallowed all my hopes but she.



She's the hopeful lady of my earth.

But woo her, gentle Paris, get her heart.

My will to her consent is but a part.

An she agreed within her scope of choice,

Lies my consent and fair according voice.

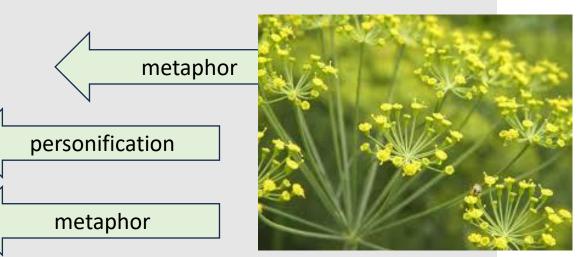
Personification is a figure of speech in which an idea or thing is given human attributes and/or feelings or is spoken of as if it were human.

This night I hold an old accustomed feast,
Whereto I have invited many a guest
Such as I love. And you among the store,
One more, most welcome, makes my number more.

At my poor house look to behold this night Earth-treading stars that make dark heaven light.

Such comfort as do lusty young men feel
When well-appareled April on the heel
Of limping winter treads. Even such delight
Among fresh fennel buds shall you this night
Inherit at my house. Hear all, all see,
And like her most whose merit most shall be

Which on more view of many, mine, being one, May stand in number, though in reckoning none, Come, go with me.



Metaphor: is a common figure of speech that makes a comparison by directly relating one thing to another unrelated thing. Ex. Alison is a sea of knowledge.

Use of rhymed verse, blank verse, and prose to show status

Clown

Find them out whose names are written here? It is written, that the shoemaker should meddle with his yard and the tailor with his last, the fisher with his pencil and the painter with his nets. But I am sent to find those persons whose names are here writ, and can never find what names the writing person hath here writ. I must to the learned in good time!

Dramatic Irony

Romeo

Indeed, I should have asked thee that before.

Clown

Now I'll tell you without asking. My master is the great rich Capulet, and if you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray come and crush a cup of wine. Rest you merry!

BENVOLIO

At this same ancient feast of Capulet's
Sups the fair Rosaline whom thou so loves
With all the admired beauties of Verona.
Go thither, and with unattainted eye
Compare her face with some that I shall show,
And I will make thee think thy swan a crow.

ROMEO

When the devout religion of mine eye
Maintains such falsehood, then turn tears to fires,
And these, who, often drowned, could never die,
Transparent heretics, be burnt for liars!
One fairer than my love? The all-seeing sun
N e' er saw her match since first the world begun.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which an author or speaker purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme. It is used for emphasis or as a way of making a description more creative and humorous.

metaphor





Hyperbole

Dramatic Irony

• BENVOLIO

Tut, you saw her fair, none else being by,
Herself poised with herself in either eye.
But in that crystal scales let there be weighed
Your lady's love against some other maid
That I will show you shining at the feast,
And she shall scant show well that now shows best.

metaphor

• ROMEO

I'll go along, no such sight to be shown, But to rejoice in splendor of mine own

Words of addressing

LADY CAPULET

Nurse, where's my daughter? Call her forth to me.

NURSE

Now, by my maidenhead at twelve year old I bade her come. What, lamb! What, ladybird! God forbid! Where's this girl? What, Juliet!

Paris

Extended metaphor

LADY CAPULET

What say you? Can you love the gentleman?

This night you shall behold him at our feast.

Read o'er the volume of young Paris' face

And find delight writ there with beauty's pen.

Examine every married lineament

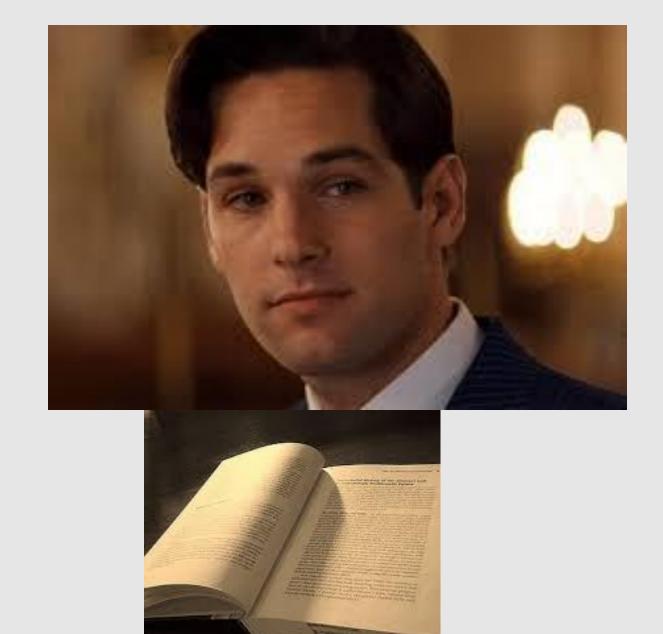
And see how one another lends content,

And what obscured in this fair volume lies

Find written in the margin of his eyes.

This precious book of love, this unbound lover,

To beautify him only lacks a cover.



An **extended metaphor** is a version of metaphor that extends over the course of multiple lines, paragraphs, or stanzas of prose or poetry.





UNIVERSITY OF MOSUL COLLEGE OF ARTS TRANSLATIONS DEPARTMENT 2024-2025

LEGAL TRANSLATION

DR. AUS ABDULWAHHAB

CHARACTERISTICS OF LEGAL LANGUAGE

GODFATHERS OF LEGAL LANGUAGE: WRÓBLEWSKI AND MELLINKOF

- Comprehensive analysis of legal language and its usage and characteristics.
- (Language of Law) by Melllikof 1963.
- Distinguish between legal language and language of lawyers (legal practitioners).
- Authority and officialness
 - (يتعهد الطرف الثاني أن يلتزم بالمباشرة في دراسته وأن يدرس الموضوع الذي أوفد من أجله وأن يلتزم بالتعليمات والتوجهات الصادرة عن الطرف الأول)
- - At the High Court in Edinburgh, Lady Ross sentenced Kimberley Ann Dow to eight years and six months' imprisonment after the offender was convicted of attempted murder.
- At the High Court in Glasgow today, Lord Arthurson sentenced Paul Shrubsole to a 2-year Community Payback Order with 300 hours of unpaid work and banned him from driving for 5 years. Shrubsole had been found guilty of causing death and serious injury by careless driving
- Bernard Jackson differentiates written legal communication from oral.

LEGAL LANGUAGE AS A SUBLANGUAGE OR A STYLE

- Legal language is an extremely broad topic. (every time a consumer buys a parking ticket, he should read the small print on the reverse side which is nothing if not legal language)
- Sublanguage (authors of the documents share a common vocabulary and common habits of word usage."
- Special grammatical rules, as it differs in lexis, morphology, syntax and semantics.
- "Taking into consideration the explanation given by the first defendant as to the reason for the preparation of the statutory declaration by the defendant and also the provision in section 25(1) of the Evidence Act, 1975 (NRCD 323), the Supreme Court further held that the second defendant, who, on her own, had made a statement voluntarily against her own interest, must be held bound by the depositions so contained in the statutory declaration executed by her but rejected by the trial court as inadmissible in evidence."
- There is great variation in legal language, depending on geographical location, degree of formality, speaking versus writing.

OTHER FORMS OF CLASSIFICATION

The following possible criteria for determining the 'legal' character:

- I. Defined by a 'quality' (e.g., incomprehensibility, complexity);
- 2. Defined by 'officialness' (manifestations of public authorities bearing normativity);
- 3. Defined by speakers and their profession (as language used by lawyers);
- 4. Defined by an enumeration of genres or categories of texts or speeches;
- 5. Defined by situational settings (especially function).

OTHER FORMS OF CLASSIFICATION

- Styles according to the leading function of the communication act, i.e., the intention pursued by the author, the purpose or the aim served by the speech
- Look at the predominant function (Administrative, regulatory, Judgements, statutes).
- Legal language can be—according to the legal semioticians—described as language which must be translated into regular language in order to be understood by lay people (A highly debated issue).

PRAGMATIC APPROACH

- In addition to semantics, the intention of the parties to the conversation and their mutual expectations, context, barriers of communication, etc. play an important role in the interpretation of a speech act
- Izabela Skoczeń divides legal language into the following categories:
- I. An exchange within a legislative body
- 2. An exchange between a legislature and courts
- 3. An exchange between a court and parties
- 4. An exchange between parties
- 5. Contracts and other legal declarations of intent

OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS AND ASPECTS OF RELEVANCE

- Mario Jori legal language is a mixture of common natural language and technical language.
- Jori argues that the central point of legal language is the usual connection to legal authorities, the associated coercive power, and the interaction of laymen and jurists.
- - "At Perth Sheriff Court today, Sheriff WM Wood fined Broomhall Ltd £27,000, after the company pled guilty to failing to ensure the safety of its employees after a member of staff was severely injured by a forklift truck."
- - "At Dundee Sheriff Court today, Sheriff Jillian Martin-Brown fined Tigh-Na-Muirn Limited £20,000, after the company pled guilty to a breach of Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 following the death of a resident at a retirement home in Monifieth."
 - - قررت المحكمة الاتحادية العليا الحكم برد دعوى المدعية وتحميلها الرسوم والمصاريف وأتعاب المحامين
- Forensic linguistics. (Relationship between language and law; analyzing language to find evidence.

Media Translation

By:

Asst. Prof. Dr. Anfal Qubais Saeed Lecturer Ammar Ahmed Al-Huraithi

Bridging Languages and Cultures •

Definition of Media Translation •

Media translation refers to the process of translating content from one language to another for various forms of media.

Purposes of Media • Translation

Reaching a broader audience •

- Facilitating cultural exchange
- Enhancing global communication •
- Promoting internationalunderstanding

Types of Media Translation •

- Dubbing •
- Subtitling •
- Voice-over •
- Localization •

Approaches to Media • Translation

Domestication •

- Foreignization •
- Functional equivalence
 - Literal translation •

Considerations for Media • Translation

Cultural references and nuances •

- Idiomatic expressions and colloquialisms
 - Humor and tone

Technical Constraints

Subtitle length •

- Lip-syncing •
- Audio-visual synchronization

Challenges in Media • Translation

- Balancing fidelity to the original text with target audience needs
 - Conveying cultural references
 and nuances

Best Practices for Media • Translation

- Understanding the source and target cultures
- Collaborating with experts •

Technology in Media Translation •

- CAT tools •
- Subtitling software
- Machine translation •

Media Translation in Film • and Television

- Dubbing vs. subtitling
 - Cultural adaptation •

Media Translation in Video Games

- Localization challenges
 - Cultural sensitivity •

Media Translation in Advertising

Adapting marketing campaigns •

Cultural considerations

Media Translation in News • and Journalism

Accuracy and objectivity •

- Cultural nuances •

Media Translation in Social • Media

- Platform-specific translation
 - Cultural adaptation •

Quality Assurance in Media • Translation

- Testing and review •
- Feedback mechanisms

Future of Media Translation •

- Emerging technologies
- Increased globalization

Case Studies in Media • Translation

- Successful translations
- Challenges and solutions •

Conclusion

The conclusions below are shown in selected text throughout the whole year during the two semesters

Media translation plays a crucial role in • global communication

- Understanding the purposes, ways, and approaches to media translation is Essential

Media translation requires cultural competence, technical skills, and creativity



CHORUS

Now old desire doth in his deathbed lie, And young affection gapes to be his heir. That fair for which love groaned for and would die With tender Juliet matched, is now not fair. Now Romeo is beloved and loves again, Alike bewitched by the charm of looks, But to his foe supposed he must complain, And she steal love's sweet bait from fearful hooks. Being held a foe, he may not have access To breathe such vows as lovers use to swear. And she as much in love, her means much less To meet her new beloved anywhere. But passion lends them power, time means, to meet, Tempering extremities with extreme sweet.

personification

Check out the form!

Romeo

Can I go forward when my heart is here? Turn back, dull earth, and find thy centre out.

Romeo



But soft! What light through yonder window breaks?

It is the east, and Juliet is the sun.

Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon,

Who is already sick and pale with grief,

That thou, her maid, art far more fair than she.

Be not her maid since she is envious.

Her vestal livery is but sick and green,

And none but fools do wear it. Cast it off!

It is my lady. Oh, it is my love.

metaphor

personification

Oh, that she knew she were! She speaks, yet she says nothing. What of that? Her eye discourses. I will answer it.-I am too bold. 'Tis not to me she speaks. Two of the fairest stars in all the heaven, Having some business, do entreat her eyes To twinkle in their spheres till they return. What if her eyes were there, they in her head?

The brightness of her cheek would shame those stars

hyperbole

simile

As daylight doth a lamp. Her eye in heaven

Would through the airy region stream so bright 🔆



That birds would sing and think it were not night.

See how she leans her cheek upon her hand.

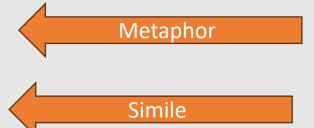
Oh, that I were a glove upon that hand

That I might touch that cheek!

Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration as a rhetorical device or figure of speech.

Romeo

0, speak again, bright angel! For thou art As glorious to this night, being 0' er my head, As is a winged messenger of heaven Unto the white, upturned, wondering eyes Of mortals that fall back to gaze on him When he bestrides the lazy-puffing clouds And sails upon the bosom of the air.



Juliet

Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo? Deny thy father and refuse thy name.
Or, if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love,
And I'll no longer be a Capulet.

Don't forget to pay attention to the way that Romeo and Juliet discourse with each other—how Juliet asks logical and reasonable questions, while Romeo replies with exaggerated emotions

Also, pay attention to the motif of light and darkness

ROMEO

By love, that first did prompt me to inquire.

He lent me counsel and I lent him eyes.

I am no pilot. Yet, wert thou as far

As that vast shore washed with the farthest sea,

I would adventure for such merchandise.

Personification

Metaphor

JULIET

Well, do not swear. Although I joy in thee, I have no joy of this contract tonight. It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden, Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be simile Ere one can say "It lightens." Sweet, good night. This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath, Metaphor May prove a beauteous flower when next we meet. Good night, good night! As sweet repose and rest Come to thy heart as that within my breast.

Juliet

O swear not by the moon, th' inconstant moon, That monthly changes in her circled orb, Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.

ROMEO

A thousand times the worse to want thy light.

Love goes toward love as schoolboys from their books,

But love from love, toward school with heavy looks.

simile

JULIET

'Tis almost morning. I would have thee gone. And yet no further than a wanton's bird,

That lets it hop a little from his hand

Like a poor prisoner in his twisted gyves,

And with a silken thread plucks it back again,

So loving-jealous of his liberty.

simile



Mercutio

 Romeo's best friend. Mercutio is one of the play's most dynamic and complex characters. Wild, frenetic, easygoing, and fun-loving, Mercutio's manic energy, rambling stories, and razor-sharp wit masks a much darker core. Mercutio is quick with words and is one of the play's most skilled masters of puns and wordplay—he is always ready with a scandalous joke or a bawdy tale. Mercutio's quickness to fight rivals Tybalt's hotheaded rage, and Mercutio often involves himself in brawls that shouldn't concern him, always fighting on behalf of the Montagues. When once such fight with Tybalt ends with Tybalt fatally stabbing Mercutio, he attempts to play the wound off as a "scratch"—but as he succumbs to his wounds, he rails against the forces that have killed him, wishing "a plague [on] both [the] houses" of Montague and Capulet and revealing in his dying moments his deep contempt, frustration, and anger for the petty, ancient feud between them.

simile

BENVOLIO

The date is out of such prolixity. We'll have no Cupid hoodwinked with a scarf, Bearing a Tartar's painted bow of lath, Scaring the ladies like a crowkeeper, Nor no without-book prologue, faintly spoke After the prompter for our entrance. But let them measure us by what they will. We'll measure them a measure and be gone.

Pun

ROMEO

Not I, believe me. You have dancing shoes With nimble soles. I have a soul of lead So stakes me to the ground I cannot move.

Pun

MERCUTIO

You are a lover. Borrow Cupid's wings And soar with them above a common bound.

ROMEO

I am too sore enpierced with his shaft
To soar with his light feathers, and so bound,
I cannot bound a pitch above dull woe.
Under love's heavy burden do I sink.

Simile

ROMEO

Is love a tender thing? It is too rough,

Too rude, too boisterous, and it pricks like thorn.

MERCUTIO

If love be rough with you, be rough with love.

Prick love for pricking, and you beat love down

Romeo is saying that from his point of view, love is harsh and harmful, and that it emotionally hurts and punctures emotions/feelings just like a thorn pricks human skin.

Metaphor

MERCUTIO

True, I talk of dreams,

Which are the children of an idle brain,

Mercutio suggests that dreams are born from a lazy mind in the same way that children are born from their parents.

Foreshadowing: is a literary device used to give an indication or hint of what is to come later in the story.

ROMEO

I fear too early, for my mind misgives Some consequence yet hanging in the stars Shall bitterly begin his fearful date With this night's revels, and expire the term Of a despised life closed in my breast By some vile forfeit of untimely death. But he that hath the steerage of my course, Direct my sail. On, lusty gentlemen.

Romeo says that he has a bad feeling about going to the party and he says that he fears for his own life. This foreshadows his death, which is also an example of dramatic irony because the reader knows that Romeo will die during the play.

Media Translation

By:

Asst. Prof. Dr. Anfal Qubais Saeed Lecturer Ammar Ahmed Al-Huraithi

Bridging Languages and Cultures •

Definition of Media Translation •

Media translation refers to the process of translating content from one language to another for various forms of media.

Purposes of Media • Translation

Reaching a broader audience •

- Facilitating cultural exchange
- Enhancing global communication •
- Promoting internationalunderstanding

Types of Media Translation •

- Dubbing •
- Subtitling •
- Voice-over •
- Localization •

Approaches to Media • Translation

Domestication •

- Foreignization •
- Functional equivalence
 - Literal translation •

Considerations for Media • Translation

Cultural references and nuances •

- Idiomatic expressions and colloquialisms
 - Humor and tone

Technical Constraints

Subtitle length •

- Lip-syncing •
- Audio-visual synchronization

Challenges in Media • Translation

- Balancing fidelity to the original text with target audience needs
 - Conveying cultural references
 and nuances

Best Practices for Media • Translation

- Understanding the source and target cultures
- Collaborating with experts •

Technology in Media Translation •

- CAT tools •
- Subtitling software •
- Machine translation •

Media Translation in Film • and Television

- Dubbing vs. subtitling
 - Cultural adaptation •

Media Translation in Video Games

- Localization challenges
 - Cultural sensitivity •

Media Translation in Advertising

Adapting marketing campaigns •

Cultural considerations

Media Translation in News • and Journalism

Accuracy and objectivity •

- Cultural nuances •

Media Translation in Social • Media

- Platform-specific translation
 - Cultural adaptation •

Quality Assurance in Media • Translation

- Testing and review •
- Feedback mechanisms

Future of Media Translation •

- Emerging technologies
- Increased globalization

Case Studies in Media • Translation

- Successful translations
- Challenges and solutions •

Conclusion

The conclusions below are shown in selected text throughout the whole year during the two semesters

Media translation plays a crucial role in • global communication

- Understanding the purposes, ways, and approaches to media translation is Essential

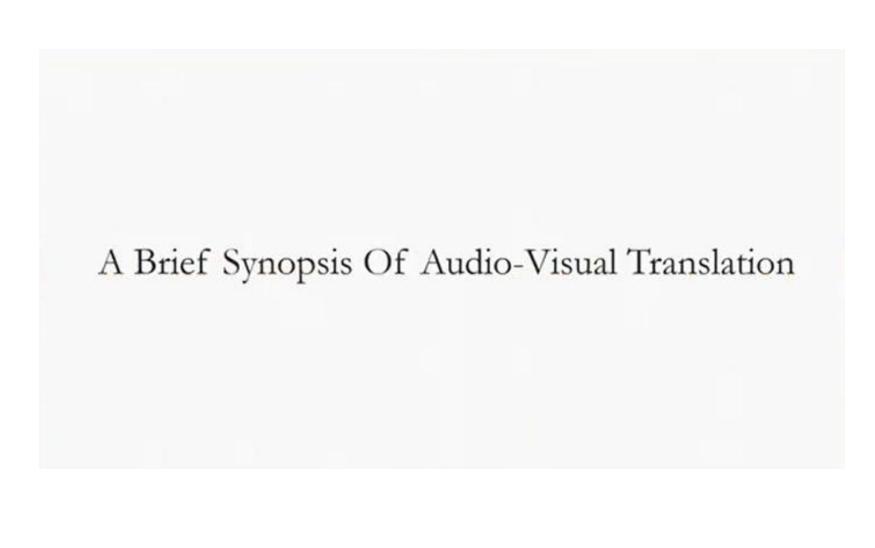
Media translation requires cultural competence, technical skills, and creativity

2025 - 2024

الترجمة السمعية والمرئية

المرحلة الثالثة كلية الاداب - قسم الترجمة

جامعة الموصل



Modalities Of Audio-Visual Translation















