Translating Text Types

Yahya M. Rabab'ah

MA, English/Arabic Translation



جامعة الملك فيصل عمادة التعلم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد

كلية الآداب

Lecture 12

Practical Translation 6 & 7



Practical 6

In light of the theoretical background outlined before, discuss the strategic decisions that you have to take before starting detailed translation of the following text then translate it into English:

الزحار العصوي

مرض إنتاني يمتاز تشريحيا بالتهاب الأمعاء الغليظة يسببه عُصنيات من نوع «شيغلا» وتدخل الى الجسم بالطريق المعدي المعوي بواسطة الطعام والماء والأصابع الملوثة. وتنطرح الجراثيم بعدد وافر أثناء الدور الحاد للمرض مع البراز السائل. وقد يكون ذلك خلال دور النقاهة وحتى بعد شفاء المريض تماماً وقد يظهر الزحار بشكل وبائي حيث يتجمع الناس وتنعدم الشروط الصحية والنظافة. وتساعد شروط الطقس الحار في البلاد الاستوائية على انتشار المرض بواسطة الذباب.

infectious انتاني du tract to excrete

ترفع حروري زُحِير وذُمة

rise in temperature (because of fever), fever, high temperature tenesmus oedema (however, 'inflamed mucosa' seems to be the more standard English term in the TT context) The following terms are particularly problematic, because they involve odd or possibly misleading ST formulations. In such cases the translator would need to consult the author or an expert before finally releasing the TT:

الطريق المعدي المعوي

gastro-intestinal-tract

Although this is what the ST says, the usual phrase in English is 'faecal-oral route'

قُشُع زحاري

catarrhal dysentery

This is an old term, hardly in current use, meaning stools that contain only mucus. This looks right in the context, except that it denotes a mild form of the disease.

تنظير المستقيم

proctoscopy

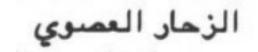


TT الزحار العصوي

(ii) TT (from Al-Muhammad 1993: 235-6, with some amendments)

Bacillary Dysentery

This is an infectious disease which is characterized anatomically by the inflammation of the large intestine. It is caused by bacilli of the genus Shigella. It enters the body through the gastro-intestinal tract, via food, water, or unwashed hands. Bacteria are excreted in great numbers during the acute phase of the illness within loose stools. This may occur during convalescence, and even after the patient has recovered completely. Bacillary dysentery may appear epidemically in crowded populations where there is lack of cleanliness and poor sanitation. The hot climatic conditions in tropical countries aid the spread of the disease through flies.



This is an infectious disease which is characterized anatomically by the inflation of the large intestine.

It is caused by bacilli of genus Shigella.

It enters the body through the gastro-intestinal tract, via food, water, or unwashed hands.

Bacteria are excreted in great numbers during the acute phase of illness loose stools.

وقد يكون ذلك خلال دور النقاهة وحتى بعد شفاء المريض تمامأ

This may occur during convalescence, and even after and even after the patient has recovered completely.

Bacillary dysentery may appear epidemically in crowded populations where there is lack of cleanliness and poor sanitation.



وتساعد شروط الطقس الحار في البلاد الاستوائية على انتشار المرض بواسطة الذباب.

The hot climatic conditions in tropical countries aid the spread of the disease through flies.



Practical 7

الصفحة السريرية

ألام بطنية شديدة، ترفع حروري، زحير، ويظهر الاسهال خلال بضع ساعات من بدء المرض، ويكون البراز سائلاً بادئ الامر إلا أنه يصبح مائياً بسرعة، ويترافق بمواد مخاطية وقيحية، وفي بعض الأحيان يكون مُدمّى. وقد يشتد الاسهال ويتكرّر ليحوي فقط مواد مخاطية دموية تسمى به القشع الزحاري» وتسوء الحالة العامة إذا ما استمر الاسهال، وللمرض حالات خفيفة وشديدة. يتم التشخيص بفحص البراز، وتنظير المستقيم الذي يوضع وجود ود مردة والتهاب في المستقيم مع تقرحات واسعة متقطعة إنما سطحية.



Clinical Features

Severe abdominal pains, fever, and tenesmus. Diarrhoea often occurs several hours after the onset of the disease. In the initial stages, the stool is loose, but quickly becomes watery. It is accompanied by mucus, purulent exudate, and sometimes blood. The diarrhoea may become more sever and persistent and contain only bloody mucus. This is called catarrhal dysentery. The patient's general state worsens if diarrhoea persists. The illness has severe and mild forms. It is diagnosed through stool culture, and through proctoscopy, which normally confirms oedema, inflammation of the rectum, and transversally distributed ulcerations which, though large, superficial.





Severe abdominal pains, fever, and tenesmus. Diarrhoea often occurs several hours after the onset of the disease.

In the initial stages, the stool is loose, but quickly becomes watery.

It is accompanied by mucus, purulent exudate, and sometimes blood.

The diarrhoea may become more sever and persistent and contain only bloody mucus. This is called catarrhal dysentery.

The patient's general state worsens if diarrhoea persists.

The illness has severe and mild forms.

يتم التشخيص بفحص البراز، وتنظير المستقيم الذي يوضع وجود وذهة والتهاب في المستقيم مع تقرحات واسعة متقطعة إنما سطحية.

It is diagnosed through stool culture, and through proctoscopy, which normally confirms oedema, inflammation of the rectum, and transversally distributed ulcerations which, though large, superficial.





