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Specialty: Translation

An annotated subtitling of doctor mike's YouTube series

10 common foods that can actually kill you

The ugly truth about coffee's effect on your body

Presented and publicly defended by

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DEDICATION

To our beloved parents, whose unwavering love, support, and sacrifices have been the foundation of our journey. Your guidance and encouragement have shaped us into the individuals we are today. This achievement is a testament to your unwavering belief in our potential.

To our families, who have been our pillars of strength throughout this endeavor. Your constant support, understanding, and patience have been invaluable. We are grateful for the love and encouragement that has fueled our determination.

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation attempts to provide an in-depth exploration of subtitling translation as a specialized form of audiovisual translation. It delves into the intricacies and complexities involved, highlighting the specific procedures and techniques necessary for achieving successful translations. Additionally, it addresses the restrictions and limitations that must be adhered to in order to ensure high-quality subtitling. With a primary focus on subtitling translation, this study offers a comprehensive overview of audiovisual translation and its various types. It meticulously examines the different subtitling approaches, identifies the challenges faced by subtitling translators, and investigates the techniques and procedures employed to effectively address these challenges.Drawing from real-world practice, this research is grounded in the translation, subtitling, and annotation of two videos sourced from Doctor Mike's YouTube channel. Initially translated from English (source language) to Arabic (target language), the videos were subsequently subtitled using our own translations. Furthermore, the dissertation provides insightful annotations, documenting the encountered challenges throughout the translation process and presenting the strategies adopted to overcome them.

Keywords: Subtitling translation, Audiovisual translation, Procedures and techniques, Challenges Annotation

المستخلص

السترجة هي نوع من أنواع الترجمة السمعية البصرية و التي لها صعوباتها و تتطلب استخدام بعض الأساليب و التقنيات للحصول على ترجمة ناجحة. كما أن السترجة تخضع لبعض القيود التي يجب احترامها و العمل وفقا لها لضمان أداء عمل متقن. تهدف هذه الدراسة الى التعريف بالترجمة السمعية البصرية و أهم أنواعها لكنها تركز أكثر على السترجة و أنواعها و بعض التحديات التي يواجهها المترجم و التقنيات و الأساليب المتخذة للتعامل مع هذا النوع من الأعمال بناءا على محاولتنا سترجة مقطعي فيديو من قناة الدكتور مايك على اليوتيوب من اللغة الأصلية للمقطعين و هي الانجليزية الى اللغة الهدف و هي العربية حيث قمنا أولا بترجمة مقطعي الفيديو ثم قمنا بإضافة السترجة لهما مستخدمين ترجمتنا الخاصة للمقطعين ثم قمنا أخيرا بالتعليق على العمل الذي قمنا به و التحديات و الصعوبات التي مررنا بها و الأساليب التي اعتمدنا عليها لتخطي تلك الصعوبات و التحديات.

الكلمات الدلالية: التعليق ,السترجة ,الترجمة ,الترجمة السمعية البصرية

List of abbreviations

SL: Source language

TT: Target language

ST: Source text

TT: Target text

AVT: Audiovisual translation

TV: Television

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Chapter two: Practical part annotation

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Audiovisual translation is referred to as the transfer of the verbal components contained in audiovisual works and products from one language to another which has developed into becoming a necessity with the widespread of audiovisual production and the increasing number of movies industry and videos on different internet platforms like YouTube which need to be translated using the different forms of audiovisual translation to target audiences from all over the world. One of the most common types of audiovisual translation is subtitling which involves translating spoken dialogue into written text on the screen intended for people who do not understand the language of a movie, TV show or any video file. Recently subtitling translation played an effective role in the success of numerous movies and TV shows around the world.   it is also an effective way tohelp people learn a second language. Subtitling an audiovisual translation in general require special treatment from translators to be performed well, and this why a special study must be taken to identify its challenges, difficulties and, the procedures opted to correctly perform this kind of translation.

Statement of the Problem

Subtitling translation is a specialized form of audiovisual translation that presents numerous challenges to translators. While it plays a crucial role in making audiovisual content accessible to a wider audience, the process of subtitling requires translators to navigate complex procedures and techniques. However, there is a need to explore and address the specific challenges faced by subtitling translators in order to ensure accurate and effective translations. Additionally, understanding the techniques and procedures employed in subtitling translation can contribute to improving the overall quality of subtitles and enhancing the viewing experience for diverse audiences.

The primary problem is that subtitling translation entails a range of obstacles that demand careful consideration and strategic solutions. One of the key challenges is the constraint of time and space, as subtitles need to be concise and fit within the limited screen area, while maintaining synchronization with the spoken dialogue. This time constraint often requires translators to condense and simplify the source text, which can pose difficulties in capturing the original meaning and nuances. Furthermore, subtitling translators encounter cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and wordplay that require adaptation to ensure comprehension for the target audience.

Another significant problem in subtitling translation is the need for cultural adaptation. Cultural references within the source material may not have direct equivalents in the target language and culture, necessitating careful consideration of how to convey the intended meaning effectively. Failure to adapt cultural elements appropriately can result in misinterpretation or loss of the original message. Moreover, subtitling translation faces challenges related to specialized terminology, such as medical or technical terms, which require accurate translation while ensuring readability for the target audience.

Furthermore, there is a lack of comprehensive research and case studies that specifically address the challenges faced by subtitling translators and the techniques and procedures employed to overcome them. While existing literature provides general insights into audiovisual translation, a focused investigation into subtitling translation is necessary to develop a deeper understanding of the unique challenges and effective strategies in this domain. This gap in knowledge limits the professional development of subtitling translators and hampers the advancement of subtitling quality in audiovisual media.

Methodology

The main purpose of this study is to investigate challenges in subtitling medical videos from Doctor Mike's YouTube channel. In the first chapter of this study, we provided a set of definitions related to audiovisual translation and its common types and we shed the light on subtitling, its types, and its difficulties.We also provided a definition of medical translations and mentioned some of its challenges and difficulties, then in the practical part we highlighted some of these challenges and difficulties that we faced during the translation and the subtitling of two videos from Doctor Mike's YouTube channel and the procedures we opted for.

Research questions

1. What are the difficulties and the challenges that translators may face during the process of subtitling?
2. What procedures and techniques translators opt for to overcome these challenges and difficulties?

Hypotheses

It is hypothesized that subtitling requires a translator withspecial skills in the field of translation and the ability to deal with computer programs and subtitling tools.

Aim of the Study

The aim of this study is to examine the challenges faced by subtitling translators and explore the techniques and procedures employed in subtitling translation, with a focus on a case study of

translating and subtitling two videos from Doctor Mike's YouTube channel. By analyzing the specific challenges encountered in subtitling translation and investigating the strategies used to overcome them, this study aims to contribute to the understanding and improvement of subtitling practices. The study seeks to address the following research objectives:

Identify the challenges faced by subtitling translators, including time constraints, cultural adaptation, and specialized terminology.

Investigate the techniques and procedures utilized by subtitling translators to address these challenges and ensure accurate and effective translations.

Analyze the impact of cultural adaptation in subtitling translation and explore effective strategies for conveying cultural references and nuances.

Evaluate the effectiveness of different techniques, such as condensation, simplification, and subtitle segmentation, in achieving clear and comprehensible subtitles.

Provide insights and recommendations to enhance the quality of subtitling translations and improve the overall viewing experience for diverse audiences.

By focusing on a specific case study of translating and subtitling Doctor Mike's YouTube videos, this study aims to provide practical examples and real-world insights into the challenges and techniques in subtitling translation. The findings of this research will contribute to the existing body of knowledge in audiovisual translation and provide valuable guidance for subtitling translators, content creators, and stakeholders involved in the production and distribution of audiovisual media. Ultimately, the study aims to promote accurate and effective subtitling translations that bridge language and cultural barriers, facilitating global accessibility to audiovisual content.

Rationale

Rationale behind Choosing "Doctor Mike" YouTube Series:

The decision to choose the "Doctor Mike" YouTube series as the subject of the case study in this research is based on several factors that make it an appropriate choice for examining the challenges and techniques in subtitling translation. The rationale behind selecting this series is as follows:

- **Popularity and Relevance**: The "Doctor Mike" YouTube series is widely recognized and has gained significant popularity among viewers worldwide. Dr. Mikhail Varshavski, known as "Doctor Mike," is a prominent medical professional who shares informative and engaging content related to health, wellness, and medical topics. The series covers a diverse range of subjects that are relevant to a wide audience, making it suitable for examination in the context of audiovisual translation.

- **Linguistic and Cultural Nuances**: The series involves spoken dialogue that incorporates various linguistic and cultural nuances. Subtitling translation often requires dealing with idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and medical terminology, which are likely to be present in the "Doctor Mike" videos. Therefore, analyzing the translation challenges in this series can provide valuable insights into handling such linguistic and cultural complexities in subtitling.

- **Translational Challenges:** Given the nature of the content, the "Doctor Mike" series may present specific challenges in terms of accurate and effective translation. Medical terminology, complex concepts, and the need for conveying information clearly and concisely pose significant translation difficulties. Exploring the techniques and procedures

employed in subtitling these videos can shed light on how subtitling translators tackle these challenges and ensure quality translations.

- **Educational and Informative Content**: The "Doctor Mike" series focuses on providing educational and informative content to viewers. The translation of such content is particularly important to make it accessible to non-native English speakers and individuals with hearing impairments. By examining the translation process of these videos, this study can contribute to improving the effectiveness of subtitling in disseminating educational information and enhancing learning opportunities for diverse audiences.

- **Availability and Case Study Potential:** The accessibility of the "Doctor Mike" YouTube series and the availability of its videos for analysis make it a suitable candidate for a case study. The series offers a substantial amount of content, allowing for a comprehensive examination of subtitling challenges and techniques. Furthermore, the fact that the videos are readily accessible to the public enables researchers and readers to refer to the original content and assess the accuracy and effectiveness of the subtitles.

Literature review

Audiovisual translation and especially subtitling is a subject of many studies in recent years due to the widespread of movies, TV shows, and the increasing number of videos on internet platforms that tackle various subjectswhich need to be translated and subtitled to target more audience, specifically the audience which do not understand the original language of these videos. Munday,

J. (2009) wrote a book titled "The Routledge Companion to translation study" that shed the light on audiovisual translation and its common types. Mundy introduced subtitling by giving a definition of it and provided a detailed explanation of its process and some of its advantages and disadvantages.Bilal Khalid Khalaf (2016) in his article titled "An Introduction to Subtitling: Challenges and Strategies" started by defining what is subtitling translation and its types then, he attempted to identify the main challenges for the translators during the subtitling process and the solutions presented by theorists to overcome them. Suhib Alnusairat & Karam Damseh (2023) conducted a study called "Challenges in Subtitling Medical Documentary Series from English to Arabic: A Case Study the Pandemic: How to Prevent an Outbreak" which mainly discusses the challenges of English-Arabic subtitling of a medical documentary series, the study also reveals several challenges that may face the subtitler linguistically, grammatically, and culturally. It also emphasizes that the subtitler should be familiar with the procedures used to overcome the challenges.

CHAPTER I
Theoritical framework

1 INTRODUCTION

In the first chapter we aim to define the key principles of translation subtitling of videos related to the medical field, to do this we will first define the concept of audiovisual translation and give a number of its commonly used modes as well as defining subtitling translation and its process, we will also be numbering types of subtitling according to Cintas and Remael, we will also be numbering different challenges that the translator face during the process of translation subtitling and we will highlight the role of the subtitling translator and lastly we will be defining the field of medical translation and its importance.

2 Audiovisual translation

AVT is an academic subject and professional activity that involves the localization of audiovisual media material using various translation approaches. Translating this sort of content necessitates an understanding of the combination of audio and visual communication channels, which simultaneously communicate verbal and nonverbal information. (Angelone, 2019)

" Audiovisual translation is one of several overlapping umbrella terms that include ''media translation'', ''multimedia translation'', ''multimodal translation'', and ''screen translation''. These different terms all set out to cover the interlingual transfer of verbal language when it is transmitted and accessed both visually and acoustically…. However, to date, most research in audiovisual translation has been dedicated to the field of screen translation, which, while being both audiovisual and multimedial in nature, is specifically understood to refer to the translation of films and other products for cinema, TV, video, and DVD… Today, of course, screens are no longer restricted to cinema theatres alone. Television screens, computer screens, and a series of devices such as DVD players, video game consoles, GPS navigation devices, and mobile phones

are also able to send out audiovisual products to be translated into scores of languages. Hence, strictly speaking, screen translation includes translations for any electronic appliance with a screen." (Mundy, 2009, p.141).

3 Modes of audiovisual translation

- These are some of the most commonly used modes :

3.1 voice over

"(VO) consists in orally presenting the translation of the original speech over the still audible original voice." (Angelone, 2019,p.210)

3.2 Dubbing

"Dubbing is, therefore, understood as a creative process of adapting the source language text/script/verbalized message to the target language script/soundtrack, where 'adapting' implies the substitution of the SL soundtrack with a TL equivalent." (Nicolae, 2018,p.51).

3.3 Subtitling

Subtitle translation, to put it simply, is the process of translating a video that is in language "A" into written subtitles that are in language "B". These can be taken from conversations, lessons, or any available video format. An individual who does not speak the language "A" can then understand the information because the textual subtitles have been timed to match the pictures. A linguist and translator who is fully proficient in language "A" is the best choice for doing this. In this manner, the expert is able to convey the complexity of the language in the written text.

(*What Is Subtitle Translation? - Bureau Works*, n.d.)

4 Subtitling translation

Subtitling is referred to as the transfer of verbal components of an audiovisual product from one language into another.

'' Subtitling can be defined as 'the rendering in a different language of verbal messages in filmic media, in the shape of one or more lines of written text presented on the screen in sync with the original written message.''

(Gottlieb, 2001 as cited by Munday, 2009,p.148).

4.1 The process of subtitling

In terms of linguistic transfer, subtitles are distinguished by the fact that only two lines of text can be placed on the screen, meaning that a number of characters between 20 and 40 which equals 40 to 75 percent of the source text in some cases must be minimized giving the viewer the chance to watch, read the subtitles, and enjoy what's appearing on the screen.   (Antonini, 2005).

The subtitler must shorten the translated text by adopting three main options: elimination, rendering, and simplification in the occasion of the spoken text and the dialogue containing a lot of information such as personal information, cultural allusions, acronyms, etc, in addition to the technical restrictions previously mentioned. Elimination is considered with getting rid of all the target text components that convey the form of the message rather than its meaning (e.g.repetitions, hesitations, interjections, etc.) in addition to the data that the viewer may discover from the visual information. Rendering includes the reproduction or in the most common situations eliminating some features such as dialects, slang, humor, taboo language, etc. simplification, the term is self-explanatory, it is considered with simplifying and fragmenting the structure of the aural text. (Antonini, 2005)

2 types of Subtitling

Cintas and Remael (2014) classified subtitling into three types :

4.2.1 according to time

A- pre-prepared subtitles (offline subtitling): It is a complete work of subtitling that is finished before the show or broadcast is played.

B- Live or real-time subtitles (online subtitles): commonly referred to as simultaneous or online, is only utilized when there isn't enough time to produce the subtitles in advance, such as during live interviews, political speeches, sporting events, or newscasts.

(Cintas & Remael, 2014).

The primary distinction between these two types is that pre-prepared subtitles are created after the program has been recorded and sometime before it is released, giving translators plenty of time to complete their work; in contrast, online subtitles are created live, that is, at the exact same moment the original program is taking place or airing. (Cintas & Remael, 2014)

"Pre-prepared subtitles can be subdivided further according to their lexical density. Subtitling in complete sentences, within the limits imposed by the medium, is the most commonly used and the one we normally consume when watching a program with subtitles. The reduced variety is used when translating television programs such as the news, interviews or documentaries in which only the gist of what is being said is deemed to be relevant for the audience and translated." (Cintas & Remael, 2014,p.19)

"Live or real-time subtitling is much more common in intralingual subtitling for the deaf, but it is also occasionally done interlingually. In the latter case, it is usually done by a team of professionals involving a professional interpreter, who translates the message in a condensed way and in front of a microphone connected to the headphones of a velotypist or stenographer" (Cintas & Remael, 2014,p.19)

4.2.2 according to technical parameters

According to Cintas & Remael, (2014), Technically speaking, there are two distinct types of subtitles:

A- open subtitles

B- closed subtitles

" The basic difference between them is that, in the first case, the subtitles are burned or projected onto the image and cannot be removed or turned off. The program and the subtitles cannot be disassociated from each other, allowing the viewer no choice as to their presence on screen. In the second case, the translation can be added to the program at the viewer's will. The subtitles are hidden and can only be seen with an appropriate decoder or when the viewer activates them." (Cintas & Remael, 2014, p.21)

4.2.3 according to linguistic parameters

According to Cintas & Remael (2014), The linguistic component is one of the most traditional categories of subtitles. From this angle, we may identify the following types:

A- Intralingual subtitling involves a shift from oral to written but stays always within the same language.

B-Iinterlingual subtitling implies the translation from a source to a target language.

C Bilingual subtitling is produced in geographical areas where two languages are spoken.

(Cintas & Remael,2014.p14-18)

4.3 Challenges of subtitling translation

" All types of translation have their own challenges 'difficulties'. Subtitling as a part of this field has its own formal (quantitative) and contextual (qualitative) restrictions. The textual restrictions are those which imposed on the subtitle by the visual context, while the formal deals with the way of presenting the subtitle" (Gottlieb, 1992 as cited in Khalaf, 2016,p124) Karamitroglon (2000, p.104) adds (as cited in Khalaf, 2016,p.124) that The number of probable audiovisual translation challenges is infinite, and a list that would consider each one could never be complete.

There are many challenges that a translator may face during the process of subtitling that can be classified into three main types (technical, linguistic, and cultural) challenges.

4.3.1 Technical challenges

As opposed to the other subtitling challenges such as linguistic and cultural, this type is the most common challenge because it requires a translator with subtitling and computer programs skills.

(as cited in Khalaf, 2016,p.124) according to Leppihalme (1994) and Cintas & Remael (2010, p.19-21), " this is the prominent type of challenges in the subtitling process which causes some restrictions on the work of the translator unlike translating written texts."

A- Space

According to Cintas & Remael, (2014) Through the subtitling process, translators are limited to a certain number of characters per line, with a maximum of two lines for one image. This amount of characters may vary slightly between languages.

"for the Roman alphabet, the maximum number of characters allowed on a one line TV subtitle is usually 37, including blank spaces and typographical signs, which all take up one space" (Cintas & Remael, 2014,p.84)

B- Time

"timing or cueing, this consists of determining the in and out times of subtitles, i.e. the exact moment when a subtitle should appear on screen and when it should disappear, according to a series of spatial and temporal parameters."(Cintas & Remael, 2014,p.88)

According to studies, viewers often reread subtitles that are displayed on the screen for a longer period of time than they actually need to. Six seconds is the suggested maximum exposure time to maintain a whole two-lines on screen in order to avoid this pointless second reading. As a result, if spotting a discussion, durations longer than six seconds have to be given another thought and divided into parts. (Cintas & Remael, 2014)

Another technical limitation is that the permitted duration for the subtitle is no longer than six seconds on the screen, which means that the material must be reduced to match the character constraints as well as the time the subtitle is shown on the screen. This may have an impact on how well viewers grasp the subtitles and the material. As a result, choosing the right words to express the material with a minimum amount of words may help in this situation. (Khalaf,2016)

C- Spotting

The uttered speech spotting must correspond to the rhythm of the image and the performance of the actors, and keep pauses, interruptions, and other prosodic elements from the original speech in mind. To prevent telegraphic style, long sentences may need to be separated into many subtitles and short sentences combined. The golden rule for perfect spotting is that subtitles should be on time with the utterances. If possible, a subtitle should show when the speaker begins speaking and disappear when the person finishes speaking.

Written texts, including subtitles, are sequential, as opposed to oral speech, and can only portray conversation exchanges one after the other. This makes spotting overlapping discourse very difficult. When more than one person is speaking at the same time, the spotter must make the difficult decision of which information will be transferred to the target language and which will be removed. (Cintas & Remael, 2014)

D- Position on screen

Pictures on the screen must be 720 pixels wide by 576 pixels high, with the subtitle positioned 10% from each frame edge to be in the middle and at the bottom of the screen.   (Cintas & Remael, 2014)

E- Multiple voices

When many people are speaking at once, the spotter must make the tough choice of determining which information will be removed and which will be added to the target language. In order to avoid confusing the audience, who might hear many voices at once and might not know who is saying what, the flow will also need to be done as clearly as possible.   (Cintas & Remael, 2014)

4.3.2 linguistic challenges

"Language, and spoken language especially, is as changeable as human beings and their surroundings" (Cintas & Remael, 2014,p.184)

Cintas and Ramael (2014) assert that the language choice in subtitling is not random; in other words, characters in audiovisual programs or films express particular effects through their grammar, syntax, lexicon, and so on, which contain connotative and denotative meaning.

Cintas and Remael (2014) classified the linguistic subtitling challenges into the following:

A-Aaccents and pronunciation

Accents and pronunciation are difficult for translators to convey in subtitles, and they require experience and skill.

B- Dialects, Sociolects, and Idiolects

Dialect is often used to describe a range of languages that are connected with groups of users in a geographical region. (Cintas & Remael 2014).

Sociolect is a term used in sociolinguistics to refer to a language variety distinctive of a particular social group or class (Cintas & Remael 2014).

An idiolect refers to "the speech habits of an individual in a speech community, as distinct from those of a group of people" (Cintas & Remael 2014).

C- Grammar

Subtitling almost always corrects grammar mistakes or dialectal grammar (Cintas & Remael 2014).

There are some challenges in subtitling related to the grammatical mistakes that occur in the dialogue which need to be corrected in the subtitles, for example:

I ain't got no parents…I have no parents

4.3.3 Cultural challenges

According to Cintas & Remael (2014), Culture-bound terms are extralinguistic references to elements associated with a country's culture, history, or geography, therefore they offer significant challenges to translation. The most difficult circumstance happens when there is no comparable item in the target culture and/or it is unknown to most of the target audience.

Cultural bound elements present an extra challenge for the subtitler. The differences between cultural norms of different countries rise up through using language and translating from one language to another, especially during subtitling because it deals with audiovisual materials (Toury, 1995, p.38) (as cited in Khalaf, 2016).

4.4 The role of the subtitling translator

A subtitle translator is a specialist in creating localized subtitles for people all over the world from audio-visual content, including movies, TV shows, and different video files. They are in charge of making sure that the dialogue that is subtitled and the on-screen text correctly express the original content while taking into consideration local cultural differences.in addition to this, You must have a strong command of the source language and the target language, as well as an intimate knowledge of each language's grammar and syntax, in order to succeed in the position. Any localization norms, such as ensuring that names are spelled correctly in the target language, should be known to you. each line of speech and any written content that appears on the screen

must be faithfully translated by a subtitle with localization expertise. They have to modify the subtitles' timing so that it matches the spoken words.

(CircleTranslations.com, 2023)

5 Medical translation

Medical translation describes the process of translating data and papers related to healthcare or medicine. The medical industry owes its clients a great deal of respect. The industry produces a lot of sensitive material, which needs to be thoroughly examined to prevent any mistakes. It is challenging to prepare all the paperwork the industry produces in the native tongue, therefore translating it into other languages requires more than just a word-for-word translation. The sense of the original text must be maintained, and the sector's complex language has to have counterparts discovered.

(ALTS.com,2023)

5.1 Importance of medical translation

The medical industry is continually making advancements. New medications and medical devices are introduced every day, thus information on them must be accessible worldwide. Medical translation is essential in this situation since most nations across the world demand that all labeling and paperwork for pharmaceutical or medical equipment be translated into the official language of the country before being made available to the general public. The majority of medications sold in pharmacies include material that has been translated for patients' flawless comprehension thanks to medical translation. (ALTS.com,2023)

5.2 Challenges of Medical Translation

Translation may be tough in any field, but the translation for the medical and healthcare industries is by far the most complex. The stakes are far higher than in any other sector when it comes to people's lives and health. Any mistranslated term might have serious consequences, whether it relates to a medical procedure or medication instructions.

(*Key Challenges in Medical and Healthcare Translation*, 2022)

Here are some challenges of medical translation translators may face:

6.1 The Complexity of Medical Terminology

Medical terminology is one of the most difficult elements of medical and healthcare translation, especially since even a small change in language can have a big impact on the care a patient receives. Words sometimes lack a direct connection to the target language because medical terminology frequently has connections to the source language. When this occurs, the translator must make some challenging decisions in order to choose the appropriate word to replace the original phrase.(*Key Challenges in Medical and Healthcare Translation*, 2022)

5.2 Eponyms

Because so many medical terminology employ eponyms, translating them can be particularly difficult in the field of medicine. Examples of eponyms in the healthcare industry include a number of disorders including Alzheimer's disease, Lou Gehrig's illness, and Parkinson's disease. The fact that eponyms' translations may likewise have eponymous equivalents in the target language is a major problem. Finding a replacement term may also be challenging if the target language does not have a phrase that is equivalent.(*Key Challenges in Medical and Healthcare Translation*, 2022)

5.3 Acronyms and Abbreviations

A medical document nearly usually contains acronyms and abbreviations, as anybody who has ever received a prescription or medical instructions can attest to. The majority of things just cannot be translated, thus the translator must possess sufficient expertise to know how to convey them correctly in the target language.(*Key Challenges in Medical and Healthcare Translation*, 2022)

6.4 Drug Names

Companies that provide medical translation services have a variety of difficulties when dealing with pharmaceutical names, in addition to problems with documentation addressing medical disorders.(*Key Challenges in Medical and Healthcare Translation*, 2022)

5.5 linguistic issues

There are additional terms and expressions that might provide difficulties for translators aside from acronyms and abbreviations. The frequent usage of compound sentences is one of these problems. The usage of words like heart failure, pulmonary embolism, and patient safety is widespread in medical writing, especially English-language writing.

Translators must take care to ensure that the meaning of these sentences is not lost in translation. Prefixes and suffixes are also often employed in medical terminology; if they are used improperly, they can significantly alter the meaning of the phrase. For instance, "hypo" denotes a lack of something, whereas "hyper" designates something that is excessive. The diagnosis becomes the opposite of the patient's illness with a simple change in terminology during translation. (*Key Challenges in Medical and Healthcare Translation*, 2022)

6 CONCLUSION

This chapter was devoted to simplifying various terms concerning the field of translation subtitling of medical-related videos, we gave definitions of key elements of the study such as the audiovisual translation and the medical translation. We have also highlighted the importance of this field and the key challenges that can be faced during the process, we have also emphasized the role of subtitling translator and his importance.

Chapter II
Practical part

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter represents the practical part of our dissertation, it first presents the corpus of our dissertation, which is the textual subtitling of the two videos, and then our attempt at translation. Then it shows a number of cases with each problem and procedure being highlighted as well as a short description of it, the cases are classified according to the level of the challenge faced, and then, in the end, a number of findings are given to conclude it.

2 Introducing corpus

The corpus used in the practical part consists of two educational videos obtained from a YouTube channel named "Doctor Mike." The channel was created in April 2017 by Dr. Mikhail Varshavski, a doctor, and currently has 10.8 million subscribers with a total view count of nearly 2.5 billion. Its main objective is to educate the audience on various medical subjects through video content on the popular platform YouTube.

These two selected videos delve into similar topics. The first video explores ten common foods that can pose a risk to people's lives due to the lack of knowledge about these foods. The second video uncovers the less-known effects of coffee on the human body. Both videos contain a wide range of complex medical terms, food terminology, and references to culturally specific items.

The first video, titled "10 Common Foods That Can Actually Kill You," has a duration of approximately seven minutes and encompasses around 1400 words. The content involves a

combination of medical terms, food terminology, creature names, and plant names. This diverse vocabulary presents various challenges that may arise during the translation process.

The second video, titled "The Ugly Truth About Coffee's Effect on Your Body," has a duration of roughly six minutes and consists of about 1300 words. It incorporates medical terms, chemical materials, and scientific terminology.

3 Reasons for choosing the corpus

These two videos, with their educational nature and extensive use of medical and scientific terminology, present an ideal opportunity for subtitling and translation into the Arabic language. However, the diverse range of terminology poses several challenges across technical, linguistic, terminological, and cultural aspects.

It is noteworthy that these videos have not been previously subtitled or translated into Arabic, a situation that is also applicable to most of the videos on Doctor Mike's YouTube channel. Given the purely educational nature of the channel's content, it is essential to have translations and subtitles available in multiple languages, including Arabic.

The specific category to which these videos belong demonstrates the linguistic complexities inherent in medical and food-related texts. These challenges necessitate a tailored set of procedures and an overarching translation strategy to ensure a successful translation. Accuracy and precision are of utmost importance in this genre of videos as they address serious subjects. Hence, they serve as an excellent corpus for study and analysis purposes.

Throughout the translation process, a diverse range of procedures and strategies has been employed, showcasing how a translator can effectively deliver subtitles that cater to a different audience while maintaining a seamless flow of information and comprehension for learners.

4 CORPUS ONE

ST ONE (*10 common foods that can actually kill you*)

- It's because apple seeds contain amygdalin,

- a compound that's broken down by your gut into cyanide.

- to carry oxygen leading to hypoxemia and eventually death.

- contain tetrodotoxin, which is a neurotoxin

- numerous people still die every year from their fugu being improperly prepared

- known as sashimi fugu.

- puffer soup called fugu chiri,

- Their leaves contain high levels of oxalic acid,

- It's surely the dose that makes the poison.

- contain bitter alkaloids that produce hydrocyanic acid.

- and severe, severe diarrhea.

- According to the CDC,

- actually, a lot of legumes can cause an upset stomach

- certainly take the cake

- Within just a few hours of consuming PHA,

- In fact, according to the FDA,

- cooking dried red kidney beans for less

- However, if you watch the show Breaking Bad,

- you know that the deadly poison ricin shown on the show

- that you add to your pasta, eggnog and sauces may be yummy,

- Nutmeg contains a compound called myristicin,

- sharing that nutmeg is metabolized into MMDA in the body

- been linked as a potential way to get high.

- Also, you know those little sprouts and stems

- Cashews, did you know that unlike money, cashews do grow on trees

- And thank God for that

- Appleseeds, no it's not cause an apple a day keeps the doctor away.

- Myristicin is actually cytotoxic,

TT ONE (*10 common foods that can actually kill you*)

- بل لأن بذور التفاح تحتوي على الأميغدالين

- وهو مركب يحلّل عبر جهازك الهضمي إلى سيانيد .

- نقل الأُكسجين مسببا نقص التأكسج في الدم وبالتالي يؤدي إلى الموت .

- على سم الأسماك الرباعية الأسنان هو سمٌّ عصبّي

- جراء التحضير الغير سليم للفوغو

- والمعروف بطبق ساشيمي فوغو .

- والمسمى فوغو تشيري المحضر بطريقة خاطئة

- تحتوي أوراقه على كمية عالية من حمض الأوكساليك

- إنّ الجرعة هي حتما ما ينتج السم .

- تحتوي على القلويات المرّة و التي تنتج حمض الهيدروسيانيك

- وإسهالا حاداً جداً

- وفقا لمركز مكافحة الأمراض و الوقاية منها

- في الحقيقة هناك العديد من البقوليات التي قد تسبب اضطرابا في المعدة

- هي حتما الأسوء من بينهم

- خلال ساعات قليلة من استهلاك الرَّاصَّةُ الدَّمَويَّةُ النَّباتِيَّة

- في الحقيقة، وفقاً لإدارة الغذاء و الدواء

- فإن طهي الفاصولياء الحمراء الجافة

- مع ذلك إن شاهدت مسلسل ‘‘بريكينغ باد’’

- فإنك تعلم أن سُمّ الرايسين القاتل الذي ظهر في المسلسل

- الذي تضيفه للمعكرونة و مخفوق البيض و الصلصات قد يكون شهي

- يحتوي جوز الطيب على مركب يسمى الميريستيسين

- معلومة أنّ جوز الطيب يؤيّض في الجسم الى مخذرالأمفيتامين

- كوسيلة محتملة للانتشاء

- و ايضـا، هل تعرفون تعرفون تلك البراعم و السيقان الصغيرة

- الكاجو، هل تعلم أنّ الكاجو ينموا على الأشجار على عكس المال

- و حمدا لله على ذلك

- بذور التفاح، ليس لأن تناول تفاحة في اليوميبقيك بعيداً عن الطبيب .

- الميستسرسين هو مسمم للخلايا في الحقيقة

5 CORPUS TWO

ST TWO (*the ugly truth about coffee's effect on your body*)

- The ugly truth about coffee's effect on your body.

- And we're quick to blame caffeine for the surge to go.

- your body produces more and more adenosine,

- It's almost like having a form of jet lag

- PEDs? Yeah.

- have all been tested and found to have been boosted

- that the NCAA has actually set a caffeine limit

- The interesting part is that the effect has been found

TT TWO (*the ugly truth about coffee's effect on your body*)

- الحقيقة المرّة حول تأثير القهوة على جسمك

- ونحن نتسرع في لوم الكافيين على الرغبة المفاجئة لدخوا الحمام

- ينتج جسمك مادة الأدينوساين بشكل متزايد

- الأمر أشبه بالشعور باضطراب الرحلات الجوية الطويلة

- عقاقير تعزيز الأداء ؟ أجل

- تمّت تجربتها كلها و وُجد أنّها تُعزّز

- لدرجة أن الرابطة الوطنية لرياضة الجامعات قيدت استهلاك الكافيين

- الجزء الأهم هو أنّ ذلك التأثير قد وُجِد أيضا

6 Challenges of translating and subtitling the corpus

6.1 Linguistic challenges

Translation is a complex task that inherently involves various linguistic challenges for translators as they navigate the process of transferring meaning from one language to another. In the case of translating the two videos from Doctor Mike's YouTube channel, we encountered numerous linguistic difficulties and challenges at different levels. These challenges stemmed from the contrasting linguistic systems between the source language (English) and the target language (Arabic). As a result, we employed a range of translation procedures to ensure the achievement of equivalence between the original content and its translated version. These procedures were necessary to navigate differences in vocabulary, grammar, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references, among other linguistic aspects, in order to accurately convey the intended meaning to the Arabic-speaking audience.

sample one

Actually, a lot of legumes can cause an upset stomach

في الحقيقة هناك العديد من البقوليات التي قد تسبب اضطرابا في المعدة

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
upset stomach	اضطراب في المعدة	Lexical problem	Transposition

Discussion

Translation poses various challenges, particularly when dealing with lexical differences between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). One common strategy employed by translators is the substitution of one-word class with another while maintaining the intended meaning of the message.

During the translation process of these videos, we encountered instances where such transposition techniques were utilized. For example, the English adjective "upset" was replaced with the Arabic noun "اضطراب" (ad-ṭarāb), effectively transforming the word class. This substitution allowed us to convey the same message in Arabic while adapting to the linguistic structure of the target language.

By employing transposition, translators can navigate lexical disparities between the SL and the TL, ensuring that the meaning of the original content is accurately conveyed in the translated version.

sample two

and severe, severe diarrhea.

<div dir="rtl">

وإسهالا حاداً جداً.

</div>

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
and severe, severe diarrhea.	.وإسهالا حاداً جداً	Stylistic and register challenge	Transposition

The issue of repetition in translation often arises when the source text (ST) contains repeated adjectives for emphasis or other rhetorical purposes. However, the acceptability of such repetition can vary between languages and cultural contexts. In this particular case, the ST utilized the adjective "severe" twice to underscore the intensity of the diarrhea.

When translating this phrase into Arabic, we encountered a linguistic and cultural difference. In Arabic, it is not generally acceptable to repeat the same adjective for emphasis. To address this, we employed the translation procedure known as transposition. We translated the first occurrence of "severe" directly as "حاد" (had) to maintain the intended meaning. However, instead of repeating the same adjective, we substituted the second occurrence with the adverb "جدا" (jiddan), which

means "very" or "extremely." This allowed us to avoid the repetition of the same adjective while still conveying the desired emphasis in the Arabic translation.

By employing transposition and adapting the linguistic structure to fit the conventions of the target language, we ensure that the translated text remains natural and acceptable to the Arabic-speaking audience while preserving the original intent of the ST.

sample three

The interesting part is that the effect has been found

الجزء الأهم هو أنّ ذلك التأثير قد وُجِد أيضا

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
has been found	قد وُجِد	Grammar differences between the SL and the TL	Compensation

Discussion

Indeed, a notable difference between English and Arabic grammar is the absence of perfect tenses in Arabic. The use of the present perfect tense, which serves to introduce new information in English, does not have a direct equivalent in Arabic. Consequently, translators face the challenge of finding alternative techniques to convey the same meaning while preserving the intended function of introducing new information.

In this specific case, the source text (ST) employs the present perfect tense to introduce new information. To compensate for the absence of this tense in Arabic, we utilized the compensation technique of using "قد" (qad) followed by the past tense. This construction allows us to convey the same concept expressed in the ST and prevent any loss of meaning. By using "قد" followed by the past tense, we indicate that the action has occurred in the past and ensure that the translated text maintains the intended function of introducing new information.

The use of compensation techniques is common in translation, as it enables translators to bridge linguistic gaps and convey the intended meaning in a way that is appropriate and natural in the target language. In this case, employing "قد" followed by the past tense serves as an effective strategy to compensate for the absence of the present perfect tense in Arabic and ensure accurate communication of the information presented in the ST

sample four

And we're quick to blame caffeine for the surge to go.

ونحن نتسرع في لوم الكافيين على الرغبة المفاجئة لدخوا الحمام.

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
And we're quick to	ونحن نتسرع في	Syntactical level	Transposition

Discussion

The grammatical and syntactical disparities between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) often necessitate creative solutions during the translation process. One common approach is the replacement of one word class with another, while ensuring that the meaning of the message remains unchanged.

In this particular case, we encountered the adjective "quick" in the source text (ST) and had to determine the appropriate translation in the target language (TL), Arabic. Instead of directly replacing it with the adjective "سريعين" (sari'een), we opted for a transposition technique that involved translating it as the verb "نتسرع" (natasarra'a). This decision was based on the available options in Arabic to express the same meaning.

Choosing the verb form instead of the adjective was a stylistic and functional choice. It aligned with the intended meaning of "quick" while also serving the stylistic purposes of the text. By employing optional transposition, we were able to capture the essence of the original message while adapting it to the grammatical and stylistic conventions of Arabic.

Translators often face such choices when linguistic structures differ between the SL and the TL. The selection of an alternative word class allows for flexibility in conveying meaning while considering the nuances of the target language..

sample five

cooking dried red kidney beans for less

فإن طهي الفاصولياء الحمراء الجافة

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
dried red kidney beans	الفاصولياء الحمراء الجافة	The difference in sentence structure between the SL and the TL	Literal translation

Discussion

In the given case, the translation process involved considering the differences in sentence structure and gender identification between English and Arabic. The sentence was translated word for word, but adjustments were made to conform to the sentence structure of Arabic.

In Arabic, the adjective typically comes after the noun, unlike in English where it generally precedes the noun. Thus, the sentence was rearranged to adhere to the Arabic sentence structure.

Furthermore, the translation involved the use of feminine adjectives, which is a distinction that does not exist in English. Arabic, on the other hand, assigns gender to adjectives based on the gender of the noun they modify. As a result, the adjectives "red" and "dried" were translated into their feminine forms to match the gender of the noun "فاصولياء" (kidney beans).

By considering these grammatical and syntactical differences between English and Arabic, the translation maintained the intended meaning while adhering to the linguistic conventions of the target language. These adjustments ensure that the translated sentence reads naturally and accurately in Arabic.

sample six

Have all been tested and found to have been boosted

تمّت تجربتها كلها و وُجد أنّها تُعزّز

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
have all been tested	تمّت تجربتها كلها	Grammar differences between SL and TL	Modulation and Transposition

Discussion

In this case, the translation process involved the utilization of two procedures: modulation and transposition. These procedures were employed to address the differences in voice and grammatical category between the source text (ST) and the target language (TL), Arabic.

The phrase "have all been tested" in the ST is in the passive voice. However, in the Arabic translation, we opted to use the active voice by translating it as "تمت تجربتها كلها" (tumit tajribataha kulaha), which means "they all have been tested." This modulation technique allowed us to convey the same meaning in the active voice, which is more commonly used in Arabic.

Additionally, the word "tested" in the ST is a past participle. To translate it into Arabic, we employed the transposition procedure. Instead of using another past participle, we used the infinitive form "تجربتها" (tajribataha), which serves as a shift in the grammatical category. This

transposition allowed us to maintain the structure and flow of the sentence while adapting to the grammatical conventions of Arabic.

By utilizing modulation and transposition, we successfully addressed the differences in voice and grammatical category, ensuring an accurate and natural translation that conveys the intended meaning in Arabic. These techniques help bridge the linguistic gap between the ST and the TL while maintaining clarity and coherence..

sample seven

Also, you know those little sprouts and stems

و ايضا، هل تعرفون تلك البراعم و السيقان الصغيرة

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
little sprouts and stems	البراعم و السيقان الصغيرة	Word order	Literal translation

Discussion

In this case, the translation process involved considering the grammatical differences between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), Arabic. The sentence was initially translated word for word, and then adjustments were made to align with the Arabic sentence structure.

Unlike English, where the adjective typically precedes the noun, Arabic follows a different word order where the adjective comes after the noun. Therefore, the sentence was restructured to adhere to the Arabic sentence structure.

Additionally, the adjective "little" was translated into its feminine form in Arabic. Unlike English, which does not assign gender to adjectives, Arabic has gender identification. As a result, the adjective was modified to agree with the feminine noun it describes.

By considering these grammatical differences and making the necessary adjustments, the translation accurately reflects the original meaning while adhering to the grammatical conventions of Arabic. This ensures that the translated sentence reads naturally and appropriately in Arabic.

sample eight

your body produces more and more adenosine,

ينتج جسمك مادة الأدينوساين بشكل متزايد

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
your body produces more and more adenosine	ينتج جسمك مادة الأدينوساين بشكل متزايد	Word order	Literal translation

Discussion

In this case, the translation process encountered a challenge due to the differing sentence structures between English and Arabic. While English typically follows a nominal sentence structure (SVC), Arabic follows a verb-subject-complement (VSC) structure.

To address this, we chose to employ a literal translation procedure, translating the sentence word for word and then restructuring it to conform to the Arabic sentence structure. This approach ensures that the translated sentence reads naturally and coherently in Arabic, despite the syntactic differences.

Furthermore, there was a term in the source language (ST) that did not have a direct equivalent in the target language (TL). To achieve equivalence and convey the meaning to the TL audience, we utilized the procedure of descriptive equivalent. This allowed us to provide an explanatory translation that helps the TL audience understand the intended meaning of the term.

By combining the literal translation procedure with the use of descriptive equivalent, we were able to overcome the challenges posed by the differing sentence structures and terminology, resulting in an accurate and meaningful translation that effectively communicates the intended message in Arabic..

sample nine

been linked as a potential way to get high.

كوسيلة محتملة للانتشاء.

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE

to get high	للانتشاء	Grammar differences between the SL and the TL	Transposition

Discussion

In this particular case, the translation process encountered grammatical differences between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), necessitating the use of the transposition procedure. Transposition involves shifting a word or phrase from one grammatical category to another while maintaining the intended meaning.

Specifically, we chose to shift the verb "to get high" from the source text (ST) into the noun "الانتشاء" (al-intisha') in the target language (TL). This transposition allowed us to convey the same meaning while adapting to the grammatical conventions of Arabic.

By employing the transposition procedure, we were able to address the grammatical differences between the SL and the TL and provide a translation that accurately conveys the intended meaning in Arabic. It is important to consider such procedures in order to ensure that the translated text aligns with the grammatical structures and conventions of the target language while maintaining semantic equivalence.

sample ten

The ugly truth about coffee's effect on your body .

الحقيقة المرّة حول تأثير القهوة على جسمك.

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
The ugly truth	الحقيقة المرّة	Lexical level	Modulation

Discussion

Collocations, which are commonly used word combinations, pose a significant challenge in translation, requiring the use of various translation techniques to ensure accurate rendering. In this specific case, the translation of the English collocation "the ugly truth" necessitated the application of the modulation procedure.

Through modulation, we adjusted the semantic perspective of the collocation in the target language (TL) translation. Instead of directly translating the adjective "ugly" into its Arabic equivalent "بشعة," we opted for the adjective "مُرّة" to convey a similar meaning. While a lexical change was made, the overall meaning of the collocation remained intact.

By utilizing modulation, we maintained the essence of the collocation while adapting it to align with the linguistic and cultural context of the target language. This approach allows for an accurate and idiomatic translation that effectively conveys the intended message to the target audience.

Handling collocations requires careful consideration of their inherent semantic and syntactic relationships. Employing appropriate translation techniques, such as modulation, helps ensure that the translated text accurately captures the intended meaning and preserves the naturalness of the collocational expressions in the target language.

sample eleven

It's almost like having a form of jet lag

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
jet lag	اضطراب الرحلات الجوية الطويلة	lexical	Descriptive equivalent

Discussion

Given the absence of an equivalent term in the target language (TL) for "jet lag," we employed the procedure of descriptive equivalent to achieve equivalence and effectively convey the meaning to the TL audience.

In the target text, we can use the descriptive equivalent "اضطراب الرحلات الجوية الطويلة" (iḍtirāb al-riḥlāt al-jawwiyyah al-ṭawīlah), which translates to "long-haul flight disturbance" or "disturbance caused by long-haul flights." This descriptive equivalent captures the essence of "jet lag" by indicating the symptoms experienced by travelers who rapidly cross multiple time zones and attempt to adjust to the new destination's time schedule.

By employing the descriptive equivalent, we provide the target language audience with a clear understanding of the concept and its associated symptoms, even though an exact one-to-one translation may not exist. It is crucial to adapt translation techniques to effectively convey the

meaning and context of source language terms in situations where direct equivalents are not available in the target language.

6.2 Cultural challenges

Translating culturally specific terms and expressions indeed presents significant challenges for translators as it involves navigating cultural differences rather than solely linguistic ones. These challenges require special attention from translators due to the inclusion of various cultural items such as idioms, proverbs, food names, and religious references.

During the translation of the two videos, we encountered several cultural challenges and employed specific translation procedures to effectively convey the intended meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

It is important for translators to be sensitive to cultural nuances and context in order to ensure accurate and culturally appropriate translations. This may involve using techniques such as adaptation, where the translator modifies the cultural reference to make it more familiar and understandable to the TL audience, or employing footnotes or explanations to provide additional cultural context.

Translators must carefully analyze the cultural implications of the source text and make informed decisions about how to convey the intended meaning while respecting the cultural sensitivities of the target audience. The selection of appropriate translation procedures and strategies becomes crucial in achieving a successful and culturally relevant translation.These are some of the cultural challenges we encountered:

First sample

يموت العديد من الأشخاص كل سنة

numerous people still die every year from their fugu

جراء التحضير الغير سليم للفوغو

being improperly prepared.

Annotation:

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
Fugu	الفوغو	Cultural specific term	Borrowing

Discussion

In the case of the culturally specific term "Fugu," which represents a type of fish without an equivalent name in the target language (TL) culture, we employed the translation procedure of borrowing. Borrowing involves directly adopting the term from the source language (SL) and integrating it into the TL.

To ensure better integration of the borrowed term, we also utilized the procedure of linguistic adaptation. This involved adding the definite article "ال" (in Arabic) before the term to conform to

the grammatical structure of the TL. Additionally, we adapted the sound "g" to the closest equivalent sound in the TL, which is "غ" (ghayn).

By employing borrowing and linguistic adaptation, we aimed to introduce and familiarize the TL audience with the culturally specific term "Fugu" while respecting the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the TL.

sample two

Apple seeds, no it's not cause an apple a day

بذور التفاح، ليس لأن تناول تفاحة في اليوم

Keeps the doctor away.

يبقيك بعيداً عن الطبيب

Annotation.

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
No, it's not cause an apple A day keeps the doctor away.	ليس لأن تناول تفاحة في اليوم يبقيك بعيداً عن الطبيب.	cultural Proverb Lack of equivalence	Literal translation

Discussion

In the case of the proverb "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," which does not have an equivalent proverb in the target language (TL), we employed the translation procedure of literal translation .

Literal translation involves conveying the meaning of the proverb in a way that is comprehensible and culturally relevant to the TL audience and because the meaning when translated literally can always send the same message we , hence opted for it.. In this case, the literal translation " ليس لأن تناول تفاحة في اليوم يبقيك بعيداً عن الطبيب" captures the essence of the original proverb and conveys the idea that consuming an apple daily has health benefits. It may not be an exact proverb in the TL, but it maintains the meaning and achieves equivalence by conveying the same message about the importance of a healthy lifestyle.

By opting for literal translation, we aimed to ensure that the TL audience can understand the intended message of the proverb, even if it is not expressed in the form of a well-known proverb in their cultural context

sample three

It's surely the dose that makes the poison.

إنّ الجرعة هي حتما ما ينتج السم.

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
It's surely the dose that makes the poison.	إنّ الجرعة هي حتما ما ينتج السم.	cultural (proverb) lack of equivalence	Literal translation

Discussion

In the case of the proverb "The dose makes the poison," which is known in the field of chemistry and does not have a natural equivalent in the target language (TL) culture, the procedure of literal translation was used to transfer the literal meaning of the source text (ST) to the target audience.

The literal translation "إنّ الجرعة هي حتماً ما ينتج السم" captures the essence of the proverb and conveys the idea that the toxicity or harmfulness of a substance is determined by the dose or amount consumed. Although it may not be a proverb familiar in the TL culture, the literal translation allows the target audience to understand the intended message and the scientific concept behind it.

Given the lack of equivalence and cultural differences, opting for a literal translation was a suitable approach in this case. It ensures that the meaning of the proverb is conveyed accurately and maintains the integrity of the scientific concept within the TL context.

sample four

actually, a lot of legumes can cause an upset stomach

في الحقيقة هناك العديد من البقوليات التي قد تسبب اضطرابا في المعدة

when undercooked, but red kidney beans

ان لم تُطهى جيدا ، لكن الفاصولياء الحمراء

Certainly, take the cake

هي حتما الأسوء من بينهم

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
take the cake	الأسوء من بينهم	Cultural (Idiom)	Paraphrase

Discussion

In this case, we encountered the idiomatic expression "take the cake" in the source text (ST), which does not have a corresponding idiomatic expression in the target language (TL). To address this difficulty, we used the strategy of paraphrasing by providing a brief explanation of the meaning behind the idiom used in the ST.

The translation "الأسوء من بينهم" conveys the general idea of something being the worst among a group of options or choices. While it may not capture the exact idiomatic meaning of "take the cake," the paraphrase provides a similar understanding to the target audience.

Paraphrasing is a common approach when dealing with idiomatic expressions that lack direct equivalence in the TL. By providing an explanation or alternative phrasing, the translator ensures that the intended meaning is conveyed accurately, even if the specific idiom is not directly translatable.

This strategy allows the target audience to comprehend the intended message and captures the essence of the idiom in a way that aligns with the TL's linguistic and cultural conventions.

sample five

However, if you watch the show Breaking Bad,

مع ذلك إن شاهدت مسلسل "خطوات الشيطان"

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
Breaking Bad	خطوات الشيطان	Cultural (TV show title)	adaptation

Discussion

In this case, we encountered the TV show title "Breaking Bad" in the source text (ST), which is a cultural reference to the popular TV series. The difficulty lies in finding an equivalent title or expression in the target language (TL) that captures the essence and context of the original title.

To address this, we used the procedure of adaptation by translating the title as "خطوات الشيطان" in Arabic. This adaptation conveys a similar sense of intrigue, darkness, and moral ambiguity associated with the original title. While it may not be an exact literal translation, it captures the essence of the show and maintains its cultural impact for the TL audience.

Adaptation is often used when translating cultural references like TV show titles, as it allows the audience to connect with the familiar elements of the original while presenting them in a way that is linguistically and culturally appropriate for the target language.

By using the procedure of adaptation, we ensure that the translation resonates with the TL audience and reflects the overall tone and theme of the TV show.

sample six

And thank God for that

و حمدا لله على ذلك

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE

thank God	حمدا لله	Religious term	Adaptation

Discussion

In this case, we encountered the phrase "thank God" in the source text (ST), which is a religious expression of gratitude. The difficulty lies in finding an equivalent religious expression in the target language (TL) that conveys the same meaning and cultural significance.

To address this, we used the procedure of adaptation by translating the phrase as "حمدا لله" in Arabic. This adaptation reflects the Muslim culture and is a commonly used expression to express gratitude and thankfulness to God in the Arabic language.

Adaptation is often employed when translating religious terms and expressions to ensure that the translation respects and aligns with the cultural and religious context of the TL. It allows the translation to convey the intended religious meaning while maintaining the linguistic and cultural appropriateness for the TL audience.

By using the procedure of adaptation, we ensure that the translation of "thank God" in the context of the Arabic Muslim culture accurately represents the religious significance and conveys the gratitude being expressed.

sample seven

Cashews, did you know that unlike money,

الكاجو، هل تعلم أنّ الكاجو ينموا على الأشجار

Cashews do grow on trees

على عكس المال

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
unlike money, cashews do grow on trees	الكاجو ينموا على الأشجار على عكس المال	(cultural) proverb Lack of equivalence	Literal translation

Discussion

In this case, the source text (ST) includes a creative use of the famous proverb "money doesn't grow on trees" to convey the information that cashews actually grow on trees. However, the proverb itself does not have an exact equivalent in the target language (TL) that combines the idea of money not growing on trees and the fact that cashews do grow on trees.

To overcome this difficulty and ensure the conveyance of the complete meaning, we opted for the procedure of literal translation. The sentence "unlike money, cashews do grow on trees" was translated as "الكاجو ينموا على الأشجار على عكس المال" in the target text (TT).

By using literal translation, we aim to maintain the intended meaning and provide the TL audience with the same information as the ST. Although there might not be an exact proverb in the TL that combines the two concepts, the literal translation ensures that the audience understands the intended contrast between cashews and money when it comes to their growth on trees.

This approach allows us to preserve the creative and informative aspect of the original statement while still conveying the intended message to the TL audience.

Sample eight

known as sashimi fugu.

والمعروف بطبق ساشيمي فوغو.

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
sashimi fugu.	ساشيمي فوغو.	Cultural specific item	Borrowing

Discussion

In this case, the term "sashimi fugu" is a culturally specific item that represents a type of soup. Since there is no direct equivalent term in the target language (TL) culture, we opted for the procedure of borrowing to achieve equivalence.

The term "sashimi fugu" was borrowed as it is and written in the target text (TT) as "ساشيمي فوغو" to maintain its cultural specificity and convey the same meaning as in the source text (ST).

Borrowing is a common translation technique used when there are no suitable equivalents in the TL culture for certain terms or expressions. By borrowing the term, we ensure that the TL audience understands the specific cultural reference and the type of soup being referred to.

This approach allows us to maintain the accuracy and cultural relevance of the ST while making the information accessible to the TL audience.

Sample nine

usually results from consumption of incorrectly prepared

عادة كنتيجة لإستهلاك حساء سمك المنفاخ

puffer soup called fugu chiri,

والمسمى فوغو تشيري المحضر بطريقة خاطئة

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
fugu chiri	فوغو تشيري	Cultural specific item	Borrowing

Discussion

In this case, the term "fugu chiri" represents a specific type of soup called puffer soup. Since it is a culturally specific item that does not have a direct equivalent in the target language (TL) culture, we opted for the procedure of borrowing to achieve equivalence.

The term "fugu chiri" was borrowed as it is and written in the target text (TT) as "فوغو تشيري" to maintain its cultural specificity and convey the same meaning as in the source text (ST).

Borrowing is a common translation technique used when there are no suitable equivalents in the TL culture for certain terms or expressions. By borrowing the term, we ensure that the TL audience understands the specific cultural reference and the type of soup being referred to.

This approach allows us to maintain the accuracy and cultural relevance of the ST while making the information accessible to the TL audience.

Sample ten

that you add to your pasta, eggnog, and sauces may be yummy,

الذي تضيفه للمعكرونة و مخفوق البيض و الصلصات قد يكون شهي

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
Yummy	شهي	Interjection	Substitution

Discussion

In this case, the word "yummy" is an adjective used to describe something as delicious or tasty. It does not have a direct equivalent in the target language (TL), but we can use a similar adjective to convey the same meaning.

We translated "yummy" into Arabic as "شهي", which means delicious or appetizing. This choice of adjective captures the intended meaning of the original term and effectively conveys the idea of something being tasty or enjoyable to eat.

By using a similar adjective in the TL, we ensure that the target audience understands the positive connotation associated with the food items mentioned in the sentence. This approach allows us to maintain the overall meaning and tone of the source text while adapting it to the TL cultural and linguistic context.

6.3 Terminological challenges (medical terms, acronyms, and abbreviations)

Translating medical terms from Arabic into English poses significant challenges for translators due to the lack of equivalent terms in the target language. To overcome this difficulty, translators employ various strategies and procedures to ensure accurate and equivalent translations.

One specific challenge is the translation of acronyms, which are commonly used in medical terminology. In the Arabic language, the use of acronyms and abbreviations is not as prevalent, making it challenging to find suitable equivalents. Translators, especially those who are not medical experts, face the task of deciphering and translating these acronyms accurately.

During the subtitling translation process of the two videos from Doctor Mike's YouTube channel, we encountered several terminological challenges. These challenges required us to carefully research and analyze the medical terms used in the source text to find appropriate translations or explanations that convey the intended meaning in the target language.

By employing effective translation strategies and procedures, we aimed to ensure that the medical terminology in the subtitles accurately reflects the original content while providing clear and understandable information to the target audience.

First sample

It's because apple seeds contain amygdalin,

بل لأن بذور التفاح تحتوي على مادة الأميغدالين

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
Amygdalin	الأميغدالين	Medical term	Borrowing

Discussion

The term "amygdalin" is a medical term for which there is no direct Arabic equivalent. In such cases, translators often opt for the procedure of borrowing, where the term is borrowed from the source language and transliterated into the target language. In this case, we transliterated "amygdalin" as "الأميغدالين" in Arabic, adapting the sound level by shifting the sound "g" to "غ" since it is the closest sound to "g" in Arabic. Additionally, we added the definite article "ال" for linguistic adaptation.

Using borrowing and transliteration allows us to maintain the integrity and specificity of the medical term while making it accessible to Arabic-speaking audiences. However, it's important to note that in medical translations, it is crucial to provide additional context or explanations to ensure a complete understanding of the term and its implications.

Sample two

to carry oxygen leading to hypoxemia and eventually death.

نقل الأُكسجين مسببا نقص التأكسج في الدم وبالتالي يؤدي إلى الموت.

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
Hypoxemia	نقص التأكسج في الدم	The lack of an equivalent term	Descriptive equivalent procedure

Discussion

The term "hypoxemia" does not have a direct equivalent in the target language (TL), and using a literal translation or borrowing may not effectively convey the intended meaning to the TL audience. In such cases, the procedure of descriptive equivalent is often employed to provide a descriptive explanation of the term.

In this case, we translated "hypoxemia" as "نقص التأكسج في الدم" in Arabic, which means "the lack of oxygenation in the blood." By using a descriptive equivalent, we aim to convey the concept and effects of hypoxemia to the TL audience, even though a precise one-word equivalent may not exist. It is important to note that the descriptive equivalent should accurately capture the essence of the term and provide a clear understanding of the medical condition.

Translating medical terms requires careful consideration of the target audience's knowledge and the availability of equivalent terms in the TL. The use of descriptive equivalents can help bridge the gap and ensure accurate communication of medical information.

Sample three

a compound that's broken down by your gut into cyanide.

.وهو مركب يحلّل عبر جهازك الهضمي إلى سيانيد

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
Cyanide	سيانيد	medical term lack of equivalence	Borrowing

Discussion

The term "cyanide" is a specific scientific term that does not have a direct equivalent in Arabic. In such cases, borrowing becomes a suitable procedure to achieve equivalence. We transliterated the term into Arabic as "سيانيد" to maintain its scientific meaning and ensure understanding among the target language audience.

Translating scientific terms often requires borrowing as there may not be direct equivalents due to differences in scientific terminology and language structures. It is important to accurately represent the meaning and maintain consistency with the original term while adapting it to the target language.

Sample four

Their leaves contain high levels of oxalic acid,

<div dir="rtl">تحتوي أوراقه على كمية عالية من حمض الأوكساليك</div>

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
oxalic acid	حمض الأوكساليك	Medical term	borrowing

Discussion

The term "oxalic acid" is a medical term that does not have a direct equivalent in the target language. To achieve equivalence, we used a combination of partial borrowing and linguistic adaptation. We borrowed the term "oxalic" by transliterating it as "الأوكساليك" to maintain its scientific meaning. Additionally, we did a linguistic adaptation by adding the definite article "ال" before the term.

Translating medical terms often requires a balance between borrowing and adapting to ensure accurate representation and understanding in the target language. In this case, we employed both procedures to convey the specific medical term effectively.

Sample five

Contain bitter alkaloids that produce hydrocyanic acid.

تحتوي على القلويات المرّة و التي تنتج حمض الهيدروسيانيك.

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
hydrocyanic acid	حمض الهيدروسيانيك	Medical term Lack of equivalence	Borrowing

Discussion

The term "hydrocyanic acid" is a medical term that does not have a direct equivalent in the target language. To achieve equivalence, we used the procedure of borrowing by transliterating the term "hydrocyanic" as "الهيدروسيانيك". Additionally, we applied a linguistic adaptation by adding the definite article "ال" before the term.

Translating medical terms often requires a combination of borrowing and linguistic adaptation to ensure accuracy and clarity in the target language. In this case, we utilized both procedures to convey the specific medical term effectively to the target audience.

sample six

you know that the deadly poison ricin shown on the show

فإنك تعلم أن سُمّ الرايسين القاتل الذي ظهر في المسلسل

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
ricin	الرايسين	Medical term Lack of equivalence	Borrowing

Discussion

The term "ricin" is a medical term representing a specific poison that does not have a direct equivalent in the target language. To achieve equivalence, we used the procedure of borrowing by transliterating the term "ricin" into "الرايسين". Additionally, we applied a linguistic adaptation by adding the definite article "ال" before the term.

Translating medical terms often requires the use of borrowing and linguistic adaptation to accurately convey the specific term in the target language. In this case, we utilized both procedures to ensure the appropriate representation of the medical term "ricin" in Arabic.

sample seven

your body produces more and more adenosine,

ينتج جسمك مادة الأدينوسين بشكل متزايد

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
adenosine	الأدينوسين	Medical term Lack of equivalence	Borrowing

Discussion

The term "adenosine" is a medical term representing a specific substance produced in the body

that does not have a direct equivalent in the target language. To achieve equivalence, we used the

procedure of borrowing by transliterating the term "adenosine" into "الأدينوسين". Additionally, we

applied a linguistic adaptation by adding the definite article "ال" before the term.

When translating medical terms that do not have direct equivalents, borrowing and linguistic

adaptation are commonly used to maintain accuracy and convey the intended meaning. In this

case, we utilized both procedures to ensure the appropriate representation of the medical term

"adenosine" in Arabic.

sample eight

Nutmeg contains a compound called myristicin,

يحتوي جوز الطيب على مركب يسمى الميريستيسين

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
myristicin	الميريستيسين	Medical term Lack of equivalence	Borrowing

Discussion

The term "myristicin" is a medical term representing a specific chemical compound in the human body that lacks an equivalent in the target language. To address this, we employed the borrowing procedure to transfer the term into Arabic by transliterating it as "الميريستيسين". Additionally, we applied a linguistic adaptation by adding the definite article "ال" before the term.

When encountering medical terms without direct equivalents, borrowing is often used to bridge the gap and maintain accuracy in translation. In this case, we borrowed the term "myristicin" and adapted it linguistically to ensure the appropriate representation in Arabic.

sample nine

Myristicin is actually cytotoxic,

الميستسرسين هو مسمم للخلايا في الحقيقة

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
cytotoxic	مسمم للخلايا	Medical term	Calque

Discussion

The term "cytotoxic" is a medical term used to describe substances or agents that are toxic to

cells. To convey the meaning of this term in the target language, we used the calque procedure.

Calque involves translating each component of the term literally, without altering the word order

or structure.

In this case, we translated "cyto" as "خلية" (cell) and "toxic" as "مسمّم" (toxic). By combining these

translated components, we arrived at "مسمم للخلايا" as the target language equivalent for

"cytotoxic."

Calque is often used when there is no direct equivalent for a specific term in the target language,

allowing for a more precise transfer of meaning while maintaining the technicality of the term.

sample ten

Contain tetrodotoxin, which is a neurotoxin

على سم الأسماك الرباعية الأسنان وهو سمٌّ عصبّي

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
Neurotoxin	سمٌّ عصبّي	Medical term	Calque

Discussion

The term "neurotoxin" is a medical term that refers to a substance or agent that is toxic to the nervous system. To translate this term, we used the calque procedure, which involves translating each component of the term literally.

In this case, "neuro" is translated as "عصبّي" (neural) and "toxin" is translated as "سمّ" (toxin). By combining these translated components, we arrived at "سمٌّ عصبّي" as the target language equivalent for "neurotoxin."

Calque allows for a direct and literal translation of the term, ensuring the transfer of the specific meaning without losing the technicality of the term.

sample eleven

that the NCAA has actually set a caffeine limit

لدرجة أن الرابطة الوطنية لرياضة الجامعات قيدت استهلاك الكافيين

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
NCAA	الرابطة الوطنية لرياضة الجامعات	Acronym	Expansion

Discussion

The acronym "NCAA" stands for "National Collegiate Athletic Association." Since acronyms are not commonly used in the Arabic language and the acronym "NCAA" does not have a direct equivalent, we used the procedure of expansion to convey its meaning.

By expanding the acronym, we translated each component of the expanded form into Arabic. "National" becomes "الوطنية," "Collegiate" becomes "لرياضة الجامعات," and "Athletic Association" becomes "الرابطة." This allows the target language audience to understand the full meaning of the acronym.

Expansion is a common procedure used when translating acronyms to ensure clarity and comprehension for the target audience.

sample twelve

PEDs? Yeah, why?.

عقاقير تعزيز الأداء ؟أجل, لماذا ؟

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
PEDs	عقاقير تعزيز الأداء	Acronym	Expansion

Discussion

The acronym "PEDs" stands for "performance-enhancing drugs." Since acronyms are not commonly used in Arabic and the acronym "PEDs" does not have a direct equivalent, we used the procedure of expansion to convey its meaning.

By expanding the acronym, we translated each component of the expanded form into Arabic. "Performance-enhancing" becomes "تعزيز الأداء" and "drugs" becomes "عقاقير." This allows the target language audience to understand the full meaning of the acronym.

Expansion is a common procedure used when translating acronyms to ensure clarity and comprehension for the target audience, especially in cases where the target language does not commonly use acronyms.

sample thirteen

according to the CDC,

وفقا لمركز مكافحة الأمراض و الوقاية منها

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
CDC	مركز مكافحة الأمراض و الوقاية منها	Acronym	Expansion

Discussion

The acronym "CDC" stands for "Centers for Disease Control and Prevention." Since acronyms are not commonly used in Arabic and the acronym "CDC" does not have a direct equivalent, we used the procedure of expansion to convey its meaning.

By expanding the acronym, we translated each component of the expanded form into Arabic. "Centers for Disease Control" becomes "مركز مكافحة الأمراض" and "Prevention" becomes " والوقاية منها." This provides a clear and comprehensive translation of the acronym's full meaning.

Expansion is a common procedure used when translating acronyms to ensure clarity and comprehension for the target audience, especially in cases where the target language does not commonly use acronyms.

sample fourteen

Within just a few hours of consuming PHA,

خلال ساعات قليلة من استهلاك الرَّاصَّةُ الدَّمَويَّةُ النَّباتِيَّة

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
PHA	الرَّاصَّةُ الدَّمَويَّةُ النَّباتِيَّة	Medical abbreviation	Expansion

Discussion

The abbreviation "PHA" stands for "Phytohaemagglutinin," which is a lectin found in plants, particularly certain legumes. While we couldn't find a direct equivalent abbreviation for "PHA" in Arabic, we were able to find the translation of its extended form.

Therefore, we used the procedure of expansion to provide the translation. We translated "Phytohaemagglutinin" into Arabic as "الرَّاصَّةُ الدَّمَوِيَّةُ النَّبَاتِيَّة." By combining the abbreviation "PHA" with the translation of its extended form, we ensure that the meaning is conveyed accurately to the target audience.

Expansion is a suitable procedure when there is no direct equivalent abbreviation available, allowing us to provide a clear and comprehensive translation by including the translated extended form.

sample fifteen

In fact, according to the FDA,

في الحقيقة، وفقاً لإدارة الغذاء و الدواء

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
FDA	إدارة الغذاء و الدواء	acronym	Expansion

Discussion

The acronym "FDA" stands for "Food and Drug Administration." Since there is no direct equivalent for "FDA" in the target language, we opted for the procedure of expansion. We translated the full form of the acronym, "Food and Drug Administration," into Arabic as " إدارة الغذاء و الدواء."

By expanding the acronym and providing the literal translation of its full form, we ensure that the meaning is accurately conveyed to the target audience. The procedure of expansion allows us to clarify the role and purpose of the organization represented by the acronym

sample sixteen

sharing that nutmeg is metabolized into MMDA in the body

معلومة أنّ جوز الطيب يؤيّض في الجسم الى مخذر الأمفيتامين

Annotation

ST	TT	DIFFICULTY	PROCEDURE
MMDA	الأمفيتامين	Medical abbreviation	Expansion

Discussion

The abbreviation "MMDA" stands for "Methylenedioxymethamphetamine," which is a specific type of drug. Since there is no direct equivalent for "MMDA" in the target language as an abbreviation, we opted for the procedure of expansion. We translated the extended form of the abbreviation, "Methylenedioxymethamphetamine," into Arabic as "الأمفيتامين."

By expanding the abbreviation and providing the literal translation of its extended form, we ensure that the meaning of the medical term is accurately conveyed to the target audience. The procedure of expansion allows us to clarify the specific drug being referred to and avoid any ambiguity in translation.

6.4Technical challenges

During the subtitling process of the two videos, we encountered several challenges, primarily related to our limited experience in the field and the specific skills required for subtitling work. Subtitling demands proficiency in using various computer programs and subtitling tools, as well as a deep understanding of subtitling rules and restrictions.

Subtitling differs from translating written texts in that it introduces technical challenges that are unique to this form of translation. Subtitling is subject to certain limitations and restrictions, which can pose challenges in conveying the meaning accurately while adhering to these constraints. The quality of the translation may be affected by these restrictions, as the translator needs to work within the prescribed time and space limitations of the subtitles.

Overcoming these challenges requires expertise in subtitling techniques, such as condensing the translation to fit within the limited space, ensuring proper synchronization with the audio, and maintaining readability for viewers. Additionally, familiarity with the specific subject matter and terminology of the videos is crucial for providing accurate and effective subtitles.

While our lack of experience in subtitling posed challenges, we strived to overcome them by continuously improving our skills and knowledge in subtitling practices. We aimed to deliver

subtitles that accurately conveyed the intended meaning while adhering to the technical requirements and limitations of the subtitling process.

7 FINDINGS OF THE ANNOTATION

After translating the two videos and analyzing the annotations, we have identified several key approaches, procedures, and techniques that are essential when translating and subtitling videos in the medical field.

- Medical Terminology: The medical background and knowledge of medical terms play a crucial role in the translation process. Literal translation may not always be possible as the Arabic language may lack equivalent terms. Borrowing techniques, such as transliteration or adaptation, are often necessary to achieve equivalence and accurately convey the medical terms to the target language audience.

- Structural Differences: Structural differences between English and Arabic can pose challenges in the translation process. Syntactical variations, such as the placement of verbs and subjects in sentences, require transposition to maintain grammatical correctness and convey the intended meaning. Adapting the sentence structure helps ensure that the translation sounds natural and culturally appropriate for the target audience.

- Cultural and Religious Considerations: Cultural and religious differences can impact the translation process. Proverbs, idioms, and culture-specific terms may require different procedures. While some can be translated literally, others may need to be paraphrased to aid comprehension for the target audience. It is important to consider the cultural and religious context to accurately convey the intended message.

- Technical Challenges in Subtitling: Subtitling poses technical challenges that need to be addressed. These challenges include limitations on text length, synchronization with audiovisual elements, appropriate placement of subtitles on the screen, and maintaining a clear flow of ideas. Adhering to time constraints and ensuring readability and visual centering are crucial to delivering accurate and effective subtitles.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, translating and subtitling medical videos, particularly educational content, presents unique challenges that require specific expertise and knowledge. Based on our translation and analysis of two videos, we have identified several key factors that contribute to successful translations in the medical field.

- First and foremost, a deep understanding of the subject matter and terminology is crucial. Translators need to possess a solid medical background and be familiar with the specific terminology used in the videos. The lack of direct equivalents in the target language often necessitates borrowing techniques, such as transliteration or adaptation, to achieve equivalence and accurately convey the meaning.

- Secondly, translators must consider the structural differences between the source and target languages. Adapting sentence structures and ensuring grammatical correctness are essential to convey the intended meaning in a natural and culturally appropriate manner.

- Cultural and religious considerations also play a significant role. Proverbs, idioms, and culture-specific terms may require different translation approaches to ensure comprehension by the target audience. Sensitivity to the cultural context helps maintain the original message while making it accessible to the new audience.

- Lastly, technical skills in subtitling are essential. Translators need to be proficient in using subtitling tools and techniques to overcome technical challenges, such as time constraints, synchronization with audiovisual elements, and appropriate placement of subtitles. This ensures a smooth viewing experience for the audience.

In summary, translating and subtitling medical videos requires a combination of medical knowledge, linguistic proficiency, cultural sensitivity, and technical skills. With these factors in mind, translators can provide accurate and accessible translations that effectively convey the educational content to the target audience. Continuous learning and improvement in all aspects of translation and subtitling are necessary to excel in this field.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

This study was conducted to have a clear view of the translation of YouTube videos related to the medical field, The types of challenges and difficulties that face the translator, and the techniques used in the process to overcome them, we have also viewed the difference of the linguistic structures and its effect on translation, the medical terminology and the difference of culture and foods and the procedures adapted to handle them.

This research is mainly divided into two parts, the first part is the theoretical part, the first chapter of it presents different definitions of audiovisual translation and its early start, it also gives us a clear view of the different modes of audiovisual translation such as voice over and dubbing and subtitling, it also gave us a clear view of subtitling translation which is the action of rendering in a different language of verbal messages in filmic media. The process of subtitling was defined in detail and the approach and steps to apply it have also been demonstrated. It also gave us different types of subtitling which were divided mainly into three parts based on Cintas and Remael which was according to time like pre-prepared subtitles and live or real-time subtitles, the second part was according to technical parameters that were shown in two types that are open and closed subtitles, the last part was according to linguistic parameters like intralingual and interlingual subtitling and bilingual subtitling. We have then showcased different challenges of audiovisual translation starting with the technical difficulties such as space and time and spotting and the position on screen and multiple voices, the second type of challenges were the linguistic challenges such as accents and pronunciation and dialects and sociolects and idiolects and grammar, the third type is cultural challenges as in culture-bound terms and elements.

We highlighted the importance and the role of the translator of subtitles in terms of his responsibilities and the amount of knowledge required from him. We also gave a definition and

explanation of the field of medical translation and its importance as a growing industry and a very important field of science. We showcased the different challenges of medical translation that may face the translator during that process, they vary from the complexity of medical terminology and the different eponyms in medical terminology, acronyms and abbreviations are difficult issues that translators face as well as drug names and linguistic issues.

The practical part is where we attempted translation of the context of the two videos taken from Doctor Mike's YouTube series, we provided a full translation of the content of the videos which needed many search and background knowledge due to our poor experience in translation, as well as providing subtitling for it even though we lacked the professional approach of those experienced in subtitling, we then extracted a number of cases to annotate, after that we have divided the cases based on four main categories of challenges that we faced during the process of subtitling translation, after that, we have concluded the practical part with a number of findings that gives us a method to overcome various challenges a translator may face during the process of translating medical videos.

It can be concluded that the field of medical content videos requires a large background knowledge of the field as well as considerable experience in translating and awareness of the basic structure and linguistic levels of both languages, a technical experience in subtitling is also required in order to achieve successful subtitling to the video without any lack or difference between the audiovisual message and the subtitles.

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