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Assessing the Acceptability of English Medical Terminologies Subtitled into Arabic in Audio-Visual Documentaries

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Abstract

The current research paper assesses the acceptability of English medical terminologies subtitled into Arabic in audiovisual documentaries using Nababan's (2012) translation quality assessment model, which includes accuracy, acceptability, and readability, as a theoretical framework. The study looks at the difficulties of translating specialist medical language, such as anatomical, diagnostic, and pharmaceutical words, while maintaining scientific rigor, cultural relevance, and audience comprehension in Arabic contexts. The analysis uses Nababan's tripartite criteria to determine how well subtitled medical terms maintain semantic fidelity to the source text (accuracy), adhere to linguistic norms and standardized Arabic medical lexicons (acceptability), and ensure clarity for a wide range of audiences, from lay viewers to professionals. The findings show that extremely precise translations frequently disturb cultural-textual appropriateness, whereas excessive reliance on loanwords or transliterations reduces accessibility for non-specialist audiences. In contrast, context-sensitive adaptations that adhere to Arabic medical traditions improve acceptability and readability without sacrificing scientific correctness. The study finds structural hurdles, such as the lack of standardized Arabic counterparts for emerging biomedical words and subtitling's spatiotemporal limits, which favor brevity over semantic nuance. To overcome these problems, the study proposes for interdisciplinary collaboration among subtitlers, medical linguists, and healthcare practitioners, as well as the development of context-driven translation guidelines. The study emphasizes the need of audience-tailored tactics for improving the pedagogical efficacy of medical documentaries, promoting health literacy, and fostering cross-cultural communication in Arabic-speaking communities.

Keywords: medical terminology, subtitling), methodologies (translation quality assessment), cultural and linguistic focus (Arabic, cultural adaptation), and theoretical grounding (Nababan's Model), ensuring discoverability in academic databases.

تقييم مدى قبول المصطلحات الطبية الإنجليزية المترجمة إلى العربية في الأفلام الوثائقية السمعية البصرية

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ملخص

تقيّم هذه الورقة البحثية مدى قبول المصطلحات الطبية الإنجليزية المترجمة إلى العربية في الأفلام الوثائقية السمعية البصرية، وذلك باستخدام نموذج نبابان (2012) لتقييم جودة الترجمة، والذي يتضمن الدقة والقبول وسهولة القراءة، كإطار نظري. تتناول الدراسة صعوبات ترجمة المصطلحات الطبية المتخصصة، مثل المصطلحات التشريحية والتشخيصية والصيدلانية، مع الحفاظ على الدقة العلمية والملاءمة الثقافية وفهم الجمهور في السياقات العربية. يستخدم التحليل معايير نبابان الثلاثية لتحديد مدى حفاظ المصطلحات الطبية المترجمة على دلالاتها الأصلية (الدقة)، والتزامها بالمعايير اللغوية والقواميس الطبية العربية الموحدة (القبول)، وضمان وضوحها لجمهور واسع، من المشاهدين العاديين إلى المتخصصين. تُظهر النتائج أن الترجمات الدقيقة للغاية غالبًا ما تُخلّ بالتوافق الثقافي للنص، بينما يُقلّل الاعتماد المفرط على الكلمات المُقترضة أو النقل الصوتي من إمكانية الوصول إلى المحتوى من قِبل غير المتخصصين. في المقابل، تُحسّن التعديلات المُراعية للسياق، والتي تلتزم بالتقاليد الطبية العربية، من قبول المحتوى وسهولة قراءته دون المساس بصحته العلمية. وتُشير الدراسة إلى وجود عوائق هيكلية، مثل عدم وجود مُقابلات عربية مُوحدة للمصطلحات الطبية الحيوية الحديثة، والقيود المكانية والزمانية للترجمة، والتي تُفضّل الإيجاز على حساب الدقة الدلالية. وللتغلب على هذه المشكلات، تقترح الدراسة تعاونًا مُتعدد التخصصات بين مُترجمي الأفلام الوثائقية، وعلماء اللغة الطبية، وممارسي الرعاية الصحية، بالإضافة إلى وضع إرشادات ترجمة مُراعية للسياق. وتُؤكد الدراسة على الحاجة إلى أساليب مُصممة خصيصًا للجمهور لتحسين الفعالية التعليمية للأفلام الوثائقية الطبية، وتعزيز الوعي الصحي، وتنمية التواصل بين الثقافات في المجتمعات الناطقة بالعربية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المصطلحات الطبية، والترجمة المصاحبة)، والمنهجيات (تقييم جودة الترجمة)، والتركيز الثقافي واللغوي (اللغة العربية، والتكيف الثقافي)، والأساس النظري (نموذج نبابان)، مما يضمن إمكانية اكتشافها في قواعد البيانات الأكاديمية.

1.0 Introduction

Medical documentaries frequently use sophisticated English phrases that must be translated into Arabic for greater comprehension. However, striking the proper balance between accuracy and simplicity is difficult. This study investigates how successfully English medical phrases are translated into Arabic, focusing on three essential factors: proper meaning (accuracy), natural Arabic usage (acceptability), and readability. The study identifies typical problems, such as technical terms with no exact Arabic equivalents, and recommends solutions to enhance translations. The purpose is to assist Arabic-speaking audiences, ranging from the general public to healthcare professionals, understand and use medical documentaries more effectively.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

1- The lack of clear or widely used Arabic equivalents for many English medical terminology makes translation challenging and could confuse the audience.

2- Translators have a limited amount of time in audiovisual documentaries to clarify medical terms, particularly when the speaker speaks quickly or when there are images and subtitles, which can compromise the translation's correctness.

1.2 Methods for Medical Translation

Since science is always evolving, it is crucial to have Arabic names for new English inventions, discoveries, and findings in order to keep Arab scholars and knowledge seekers abreast of developments. Translators and Arab terminologists collaborate to find synonyms for every English scientific or medical term. Yaseen (2013) asserts that as English is the primary language used in the Arab medical community, Arabic translations of English terminology are desperately needed. In the Arab world, English or French are the languages of study and learning in medical colleges, institutions, and academies. As a result, medical procedures, medications, progress reports, diagnoses, and other information are not given in Arabic but rather in English or French. As a result, having Arabic translations for English terms is essential. In order to identify appropriate Arabic translation counterparts for medical and scientific terms that were first created in foreign languages, Arab terminologists, translators, and lexicographers made numerous attempts, as explained by Yaseen (2013). Arabic will not be overlooked or left behind in this situation. Institutions work hard to develop strategies and tactics to address the problems of Arabization and translation. When translating English medical and scientific terms into Arabic, Arabic translators employ the four techniques listed below:

1.2.1 Literal Translation Method

The most basic definition of literal translation within the parameters of this study is substituting an Arabic term for an English word. The concept essentially has the same meaning in both languages. A study by Argeg (2015) found that many medical terms in English-Arabic dictionaries and glossaries, including Babylon's Medical Dictionary (2004), Hitti's Medical Dictionary (1997), and The Unified Medical Dictionary (UMD) (2009), are translated literally, which is acceptable as it may provide a translation that is appropriate, particularly when translating medical terms made up of just one word, such as cancer (سرطان), disease (مرض), clinic (ةعيادة), etc. Al-Quran (2011) concurs with this idea, stating that because of the Arabic language's root pattern system, which tends to be derivative and attributive, classical Arabic generally favors a single-word equivalent over a two-word equivalent when translating scientific terminology into Arabic. In general, and medical translation in particular, literal translation is frequently employed.

As seen in Table 1.1 below, Cronin (2003) contends that the literal translation method can also be advantageous for translating medical collocations, abbreviations, and compounds.

Table (1): Examples of Compounds, Abbreviations, and Collocations inMedicine

Medical terms	Literal translation	Type	Photos
"heart failure"	فشل كلوي	Compounds	
MRI	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي	Abbreviation	
drug administration"	طريقة إعطاء الدواء	Collocations	

1.2.2 Transliteration Method

Transliteration is the process of rewriting a word using the closest matching letters from a foreign language or alphabet, according to the Cambridge Dictionary (n.d.). To put it another way, it is the phonetic transcription of a word from its source language using a different script. It is a letter-for-letter exchange, to put it simply. Some scientific and medical terms in their transliterated form are widely used by common people and have become ingrained in their general knowledge, according to Yaseen (2013). Because these terms are used in everyday communication, the transliteration method is used frequently. This

gave rise to the widespread belief that these terminology are no longer merely medical in origin but rather belong to the Language for General Purposes (LGP). For example the words : Antibiotic المضاد الحيوي, colon القالون and Insulin الانسولين .

Linguists have differing views. According to Mattlub (1983), the transliteration method is advantageous and occasionally required, particularly when dealing with foreign names, products, and labels in pharmacies. However, Ghazalla (1995) disagrees, referring to this method as the weakest and poorest translation technique and characterizing it as a way for foreign terms to infiltrate Arabic. He, therefore, advises translators to stay away from this approach. However, there are always some exceptions. Ghazalla (1995) describes the exception in the following two cases:

- The first case occurs when a foreign word, such as "ion," "ايون," "hormones," "hallucinations," "لوسات·," and "enzyme," "انزيم," does not yet have an Arabic counterpart. Until they receive Arabic counterparts, the transliteration technique might be applied. For example, influenza:انفلونزا/ النزلة الوافدة and plasma: مصل /بلازما.
- The second case is when the foreign names are of inventions or discoveries, for instance, the name of the medical drug or brand Panadol: بنادول .

As to Argeg (2015), the transliteration approach is frequently employed in medical translation because the majority of phrases are accepted in Arabic, despite the fact that many of them do have an Arabic counterpart that is rarely used. For example, cholera: كوليرا /الهيضاء and gangrene: غانغرين/الموات

1.2.3 Arabization Method

The term "Arabization" (التعريب) initially arose in the 18th century under Abbasid control and has multiple meanings and connotations. However, only those pertaining to translation are to be examined for the purposes of this research. According to Al-Isawi (1996), Arabization is the process of incorporating foreign concepts and words into the Arabic language by basic structural and phonetic adjustments based on the principles that govern the Arabic language. According to Badawi (quoted in Al-Ma'ni, 2000, p. 20), Arabization is the process of translating a term or word from a foreign language into Arabic with no changes other than pronunciation to match the Arabic sound system. Linguists have many ideas about Arabization. For example, Hashim (1988) describes it as the use of Arabic as a language for science, education, and communication.

The initial attempt to Arabize medical terminology in the Arab world was in Since it is the only university in Syria that offers medical education in Arabic,

Damascus University was established in 1919. Afterwards, the issue of using Arabic in medical facilities in the Arab homeland was the subject of numerous seminars. Al-Minawi (2003) claims that the Arabic academies conducted one of the largest conferences to address this topic, which took place in Egypt in April 1932.

1.2.4 Descriptive Translation Method

Scholars and linguists debate descriptive translation (henceforth DT) and define it from various angles. For example, Gutt (2000) criticizes DT and questions its applicability to the TS generally, arguing that 19 the term interpretive would be more appropriate than descriptive. Bazzi (2009), on the other hand, defines DT from a sociological perspective as a tool that "is used to present faithfully the values, the hegemonic views or ideological positions of the target text participants" (p. 23). Darwish (2010) tries to define DT from a linguistic perspective as "the use of a description to translate a term or a phrase in the source by characterizing it instead of translating it directly" (p. 40).

2.1 Definitions of Medical Terms

Medical terminology is described as "the study of words used to communicate facts and ideas particular to medicine; it is chiefly concerned with the present use and meaning of such words" (Davies, 1985, p. 13). According to Gharsa (2015), medical terminology include terms, abbreviations, acronyms, and compounds used in medicine. He categorizes medical terms depending on their origin into three categories:

a) Terms borrowed from common English terminology, such as *blood count.*
b) Terms borrowed from a foreign language other than English, such as *amputation*.
c) Terms such as *Panadol* indicate the names of discoveries and creations.

According to Gharsa (2015), the English language has many loanwords from other languages, which are typically spelled similarly or with minor variations. The primary source for medical terminology is English-English dictionaries, with the majority derived from Greek or Latin. Starting with Greek, nouns like iris, stigma, helix, and thorax remain unchanged. Latin words commonly refer to human anatomy, such as the pelvis, cerebrum, and cornea. Words derived from Latin and Greek retain their original meanings (ibid).

As for Albin (1999), Latin is the language used for anatomical nomenclature, but Greek is the language used for pathology. According to Davies (1985), the majority of medical terms have Greek roots. He goes on to say that this belief stems from Greek physicians of antiquity. In this context, it is important to note Hippocrates, who was the first doctor to create and advance scientific methods in

the medical field. He was born on the island of Kos around 460 BC. John (2005) claims that scientific and medical words derived from Latin survived and weathered the erosion and semantic drift when the Latin language died out and was no longer spoken.
The scientific and medical terminologies that have been developed since the height of Latin and Greek terminology have to be updated to reflect the positions of contemporary innovations, discoveries, and concepts due to advancements in science and technology. The term "internet," for instance, is not Latin or Greek in origin. The creation of the internet led to the coining of this term.

2.2 Audiovisual Translation (AVT)

According to Gambier (2010), audiovisual translation (AVT) has become a popular topic in translation studies since the 100th anniversary of cinema in 1995, coinciding with the rise of new technology (p. 45). According to Wang (2020), there are two modalities of AVT reception: visual and aural media. AVT covers a wide range of media, including films, video clips, television shows, computer games, and more. AVT, sometimes referred to as Multimedia Translation or Screen Translation, encompasses all multimodal shows and programs delivered on television or screens.

As for Gambier (2003), the term "audiovisual" is used to highlight the multi-semiotic nature of all broadcast programming. AVT is the process that enables the target audience to interpret movies or television shows in the SL, according to Luyken et al. (1991). AVT is also described by Ako (2013) as an inter-semiotic translation that functions at the intralingual or interlingual levels. Translation of all AV materials is how it is defined.

Many scholars, like Díaz Cintas, Danan, and Caimi, emphasize the importance of AVT in education, particularly for second language learning. Giri (2018) cites AVT's involvement in the Learning by Subtitles initiative, which is financed by the European Commission and aims to create instructional materials to promote active language learning. Many nations, including Spain and England, offer Post Graduate studies in AVT. Nowadays, most symposia and conferences are scheduled and held using AVT.

2.2.1 Subtitling

According to Karamitroglou (2000), subtitling is the process of converting an AV material's spoken or written ST into a written TT that is normally positioned over the original AV material's images in the lower half of the screen. According to Hurt and Widler (1998), subtitling is the presentation of conversation translation

in a film as subtitles, which often show up at the bottom of the screen. Subtitles are frequently inserted later after the production stage and appear and disappear in accordance with the original dialogue. According to Petillo (2008), this mode is among the most well-known AVT modes.
In his study, Gottlieb (1992) developed his own classification system for subtitles, which was based on Jacobson's classification system for texts. According to Gottlieb, subtitles fall under the following categories:

- Intralingual subtitles, sometimes referred to as vertical subtitles, alter the perceptual modality. For example, oral words are converted into written words.
- Interlingual subtitles, sometimes known as diagonal subtitles, are subtitles in two languages. Díaz-Cintas (2004) defines this as a "transfer from a source language SL to a TL designating the relationship between different source and target languages" (p.199). -
- Open subtitles, sometimes referred to as non-optional subtitles, are regarded as an essential physical component of the audiovisual content. –
- Closed subtitles, sometimes known as optional subtitles, can be viewed using the correspondent decoder.

Three factors, namely sound, language, and visual correspondence have an impact on subtitles. The transmitted translated message must, first and foremost, match the ST speech; subtitles must not conflict with the on-screen actions of the characters. Second, the translator frequently eliminates lexical units throughout the translation process when switching from oral to written speech. Thirdly, in order to ensure that the subtitle text is readable, it should align with the screen's width because the screen's actual size is constrained.

Chiaro (2009) states that subtitles translate spoken words in movies into various languages by displaying one or two lines of text on the screen that correspond to the original text (p. 148). According to him, subtitles usually appear at the bottom of an image, either in the center or on the left, and consist of one or two lines of 30–40 characters, including spaces (p.149).

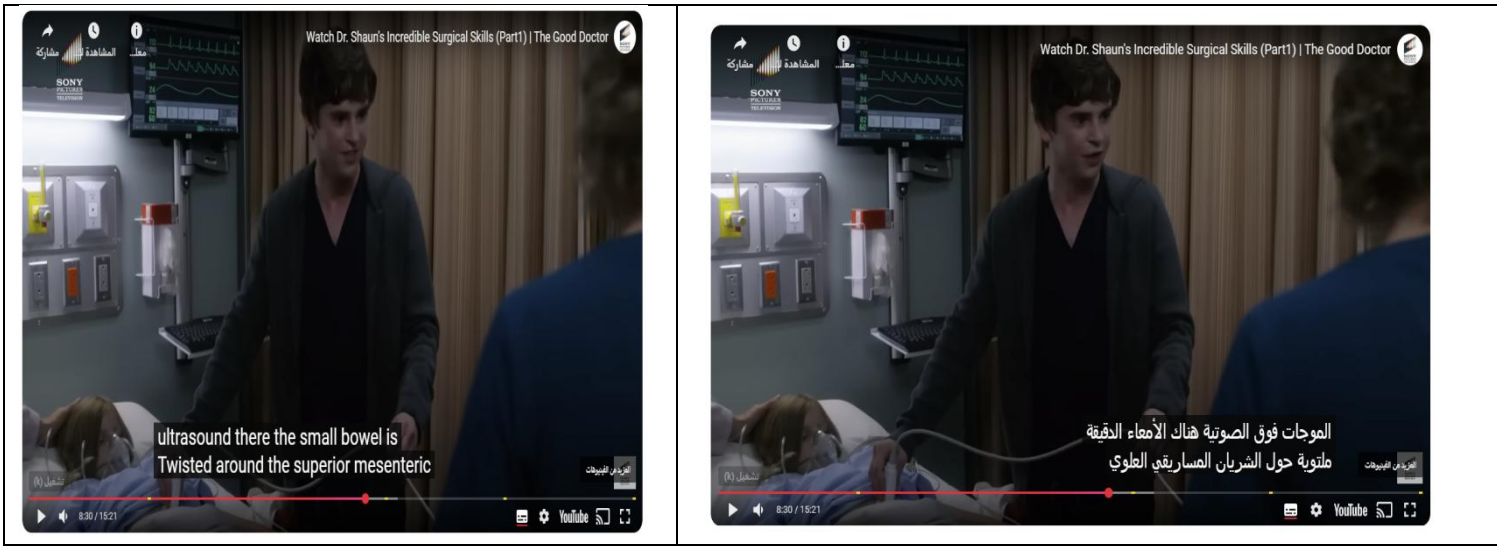

Figure (1): Subtitles Translate Spoken Words

2.3 Translation Quality Assessment (TQA)

According to Colina (2008), linguists and translation scholars regard translation quality assessment (TQA) in TS as a contentious and challenging issue. she explores three approaches to translation quality: reader response, textual and pragmatic, and functional. Each method has different assumptions, views, and priorities for translation. Colina (2008) believes that attempts to extend the TQA method must be adaptive and configurable based on the goal of the translation.

Gouadec (2010) contends that translation quality is a complicated matter that encompasses a number of elements, including reader satisfaction and contractual demand fulfillment, in addition to proper language use and correctness. In the translation society, it is primarily determined by the nature, function, and prediction of the text.

There are no universal guidelines for evaluating the quality of translations, despite the concept's rationality and solid foundation. The criteria used to assess fidelity and quality are unclear. General evaluations of translations are conducted without confirming their objective quality. According to House (2001), "it is inappropriate for the evaluative business of making argued statements about when, how, and why a translation is good" (p. 244) since the mentalist interpretation is subjective and intuitive.

2.4 The Root of the Word

The primary meaning of medical terminology is included in the root, which is the middle and central section. According to Hutton (2006), the roots are "basic medical words." Early Greek and Roman (Latin) words are the source of more. Others are of German, Anglo-Saxon, and Arabic ancestry (p. 2). For example, cardio, which means heart, is the primary root of the word electrocardiogram,

which means تخطيط القلب الكهربائي. The prefix electro- and the suffix -gram surround the root, which is in the center.

Figure (2): Electrocardiogram(ECG)

2.4.1 Prefixes

The term's prefix is its initial portion. As in anti-body, it appears at the beginning of the term. Greek and Latin terms are typically the source of medical prefixes (Hutton, 2002). Prefixes can often be added to verbs, nouns, and adjectives, according to Plag (2003). Every prefix has a distinct meaning; anti, for example, implies against. Prefixes typically enhance, alter, or modify a term's meaning. For example, adding the prefix ab-, which signifies from, away from, to a word like normal will alter its meaning. The antithesis of normal is abnormal, which is when normal turns into abnormal.

2.4.2 Suffixes

A suffix is added to the end of a word to change its meaning. A suffix can indicate whether a phrase is a noun or an adjective (Cohen 2007). The term laryngology refers to the study of the causes and treatments of laryngeal problems (Mosby's Medical, Nursing and Allied Health Dictionary, 1998). Each suffix carries a specific significance. For example, the suffix -ectomy refers to a cutting out, while emia is a blood disorder. Understanding each suffix contributes to a deeper understanding of the entire term.

A number of medical phrases have a prefix and a suffix encircling the root in their constructions. Antisepsis, which means "against infection," is one example. It has the root sep, which comes from the Greek word sepein, signifying putrefaction, the prefix anti-, and the suffix -sis.

2.5 Model of Analysis

This section outlines the eclectic model of analysis used for this investigation. The suggested model consists of two parts. The first section of the model

introduces the first aspect of Nababan's (2012) TQA model: acceptability for data analysis. In the second component of the model, Díaz-Cintas's (2010) space constraints are used to measure subtitle characters.

2.5.1 Nababan's TQA Model

Nababan's (2012) model of TQA is the first component of the eclectic model suggested for this investigation. Nababan (2012) asserts that a translation with high levels of accuracy, readability, and acceptability is the best. When these factors are taken into account, the translation will be of excellent quality. The most important factor is accuracy, which is followed by acceptability and readability. To produce a high-quality translation, the translator must so consider the accuracy, readability and the acceptability idea when translating a text. Because of this, the idea of accuracy, readability and acceptability is looked at and emphasized (Pavesi, 2005).

2.5.1.1 Accuracy

According to Nababan (2004), accuracy refers to the precision with which the SL message is understood and rendered into the TL. The accuracy rating instrument developed by Nababan consists of three tools for evaluating the concept of accuracy. According to the Cambridge Dictionary Online (2022), distortions occur when anything becomes inaccurate, incorrect, or no longer conveys the intended meaning. The third instrument is considered incorrect.

One score implies that the SL's message was not accurately transmitted to the TL by any methods. This instrument is represented through omission or deletion. NARI, proposed by Nababan (2012, p. 15), supports the concept of accuracy, as seen in the table below. (NARI); a certain score is assigned to each instrument. With three scores, the first instrument, known as accurate, shows that the TT accurately conveys the meaning of the ST. The second tool, titled "less Accurate," has two scores that show how inaccurately the meaning in the SL is transferred to the TL.

2.5.1.2 Readability

Nababan (2012) defines readability as the average length of sentences, grammar difficulty, and amount of new words. Low readability might make it difficult for non-bilingual readers to understand the content. These issues include confusing words, unfinished sentences, complex sentence structures, and excessive punctuation.

There are several semantic distortions with this instrument. Nababan's readability rating instruments (NRRI) provide a score for each of three readability factors. The first instrument is called readable and has three scores, indicating that the The text is easy to read and understand for the reader. The "less Readable" instrument, with two scores, shows that the text is difficult to grasp due to confusing meaning. The third instrument, unintelligible, has a score of one and

signifies that the text cannot be comprehended. According to Richard et al. in Nababan (1999), readability refers to the ease of understanding a text. The table below shows the NRRI recommended by Nababan (2012, p. 15).

2.5.1.3 Acceptability

The concept of naturalness and the reader's emotion are represented by acceptability. According to Williams (2004), acceptability is the quality of the translation that is controlled by the relevant TL criteria. If the translator adheres to the norms of the target culture, the translation is deemed appropriate. If the translator uses a linguistic structure that is rarely used and serves a different purpose, they are not adhering to the TL's norms. As a result, it influences how well the reader understands the translation.

The degree of naturalness of the translation that matches the target language is the subject of the acceptability factor. A translation is considered adequate when readers feel as if they are reading an indigenous material written in their own tongue. This signifies that the transcription/translation sounds natural. The acceptability factor is assessed using three instruments, each with a specific score. The first instrument, Acceptable (three points), indicates that the material feels natural to the reader. The second instrument, Less Acceptable (given two scores), shows that the text lacks naturalness due to word choice or grammatical errors. The third instrument, Inacceptable, with a score of one, indicates that the material feels odd to the reader and is translated from another language.

2.6 Data Analysis & Discussion

In order to achieve the intended goals of the current investigation and assess the validity of each of the aforementioned hypotheses, the data analysis method listed below is employed:

1. There are three stages to the analyzing process. Following a definition of medical terminology and a dictionary-based accurate translation.

2. The first level goes over the analysis of Nababan's (2012) and participant replies, which are backed up by results charts.

3.The second level examines the readability levels in accordance with Nababan (2012).

3. The last one examines the acceptability level in accordance with Nababan’s (2012).

The qualitative-quantitative analysis of medical terminology is introduced in this section. Three terminologies are adequately examined using the selected analytical approach, the TQA Model of Nababan.

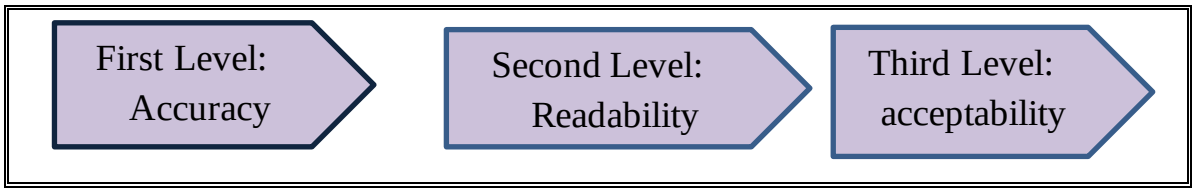

Figure (3): Levels of Analysis

1- Endoscope

St	Tt	Dictionary meaning
An *endoscope* can cut right through the bowel	**هناك خطورة في استعمال المنظار يمكن ان يقطع الأمعاء**	**المنظار الباطني**
Show	**The Resident**	

Nezhat (2011) defines an endoscope as "a rigid or flexible tubular device allowing a direct view into the body" (p. 286). Endoscope can be accurately translated using specialized medical dictionaries and glossaries, such as the UMD. Figure 4.13 illustrates how the endoscope enters the stomach through the nose.

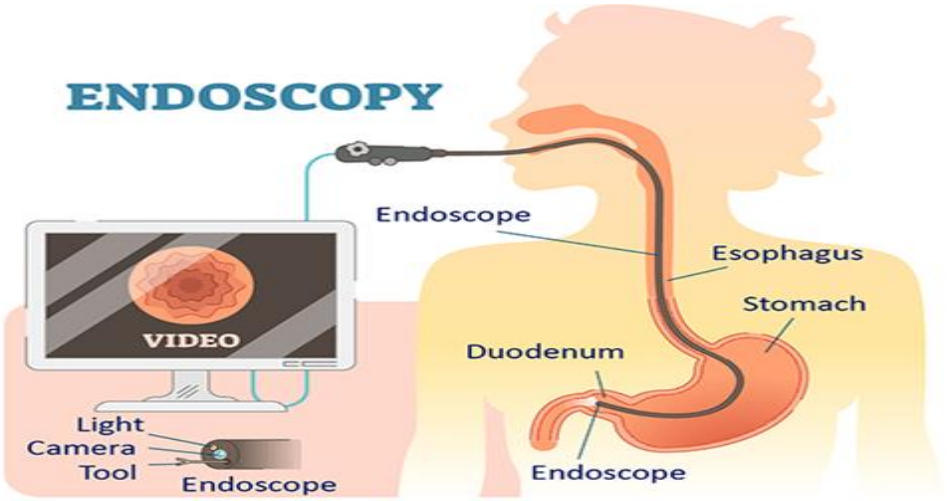

Figure (4): Endoscope

Discussion

According to NARI's standards, the endoscope's translation is less accurate, hence it receives two scores. The translation of endoscope is منظار الباطني. Because the translator/subtitler removed the term الباطني ,the translation is regarded less accurate. Part of the meaning is missing and has not been converted to the TL. As a result, the meaning is slightly distorted.

The NRRI rates the endoscopic translation as readable, giving it three points. The translation المنظار is simple to read and understand for the audience. Most readers find المنظارfamiliar and easy to read and understand.

As for NARI's standards, the translation of the term "endoscope" as "المنظار" is considered less acceptable and receives a score of two in accordance with NARI's guidelines. Despite being well-known, familiar, and adhering to Arabic grammatical and cultural norms, the term "المنظار" lacks the uniqueness of the original English term. When the more specific medical descriptor "الباطني" is omitted, the meaning becomes more general and may apply to different kinds of scopes.

Table (2): analysis the term (Endoscope)

Text No.	Criteria	Score	Appropriates	
			(+)	(-)
1	**Accuracy**	2		✓
	Readability	3	✓	
	acceptability	2		✓

2- Chemo

Chemotherapy is defined by the National Cancer Institute as the use of medications to either kill or prevent the division of cancer cells. Depending on the kind and stage of the disease being treated, chemotherapy can be administered topically, orally, by injection, infusion, or infusion. It can be administered either by itself or in conjunction with other therapies such biologic therapy, radiation therapy, or surgery.

ST	TT	Dictionary meaning
You are scared to pick up you had months of *chemo*	**انت خائف من التقاط المشرط لقد خضعت لشهور للعلاج الكيميائي .**	**العلاج الكيميائي**
Show	**The Resident**	

Figure (5): Chemotherapy (Chemo)

Discussion

When measured by NARI, the translation of chemo into العلاج الكيميائي is deemed accurate; as a result, it receives three scores. There is no evidence of meaning

distortion and the meaning is accurately transmitted into the target language. Thus, according to NARI's qualitative criteria, the translation is deemed accurate. It is crucial to examine the readability element because the audience or readers are essential to AV materials. Because the translation is readable, it receives three points based on the qualitative criteria of NRRI. Translations are deemed legible whenever they are simple enough for the audience or readers to understand. The translation, لعلاج الكيميائي م, is straightforward and easy to understand.

According to NARI's standards, the translation of the term "chemo " as " العلاج الكيميائي" is considered acceptable and receives a score of three in accordance with NARI's guidelines The reader is familiar with the technical vocabulary employed, the translation looks natural, and each phrase, clause, and sentence follows the target language's conventions.

Table (3): analysis the term (chemo)

Text No.	Criteria	Score	Appropriates	
			(+)	(-)
2	**Accuracy**	3		✓
	Readability	3		✓
	acceptability	3		✓

3- Ultrasound

ST	TT	Dictionary meaning
connect the *ultrasound* to the stereotactic frame	**قم بتوصيل الجهاز الموجات الفوق الصوتية باطار**	**اشعة الموجات الفوق الصوتية**
Show	**The Good Doctor**	

Ultrasound is defined by the National Cancer Institute as technique that examines inside organs and tissues using high-energy sound waves. On a computer screen, the echoes created by the sound waves create sonograms, which are images of the tissues and organs. Cancer and other illnesses can be diagnosed with the aid of ultrasound. It can also be used during medical operations like biopsies and during

pregnancy to examine the fetus, or unborn child. Ultrasonography is another name for it.

Figure (6): Ultrasound

Discussion

According to NARI's standards, the endoscope's translation is less accurate, hence it receives two scores. The translation of Ultrasound is**الجهاز الموجات الفوق الصوتية** . Because the translator/subtitler removed the term **اشعة**, the translation is regarded less accurate. Part of the meaning is missing and has not been converted to the TL. As a result, the meaning is slightly distorted.

The NRRI rates the endoscopic translation as readable, giving it three points. The translation الجهاز الموجات الفوق الصوتية is simple to read and understand for the audience. Most readers find المنظارfamiliar and easy to read and understand.

According to NARI's standards, the translation of the term " Ultrasound " as " الجهاز الموجات الفوق الصوتية " is considered less acceptable and receives a score of two in accordance with NARI's guidelines. Despite being well-known, familiar, and adhering to Arabic grammatical and cultural norms, the term " لجهاز الموجات الفوق الصوتية lacks the uniqueness of the original English term. When the more specific medical descriptor اشعة" is omitted, the meaning becomes more general and may apply to different kinds of scopes.

Table (3): analysis the term (Ultrasound)

Text No.	Criteria	Score	Appropriates	
			(+)	(-)
3	**Accuracy**	2		✓
	Readability	3	✓	
	acceptability	2		✓

2.7 Conclusions

This study has primarily examined the idea of acceptability in translating three medical terms from English into Arabic in the AV materials. It has also looked into the variables that influence the acceptability levels of the translated medical terms in the AV configurations

It is determined that readability and accuracy have a significant impact on the idea of acceptability in AV settings, and that these two elements are interrelated.

It can be challenging for the translator or subtitler to combine the two entirely unrelated genres of entertainment and medicine into a single product. Despite the terms' specific medical connotations, it takes place here in a less rigorous environment, specifically AV.

The current study adds to the evaluation of acceptability levels in AVT. It is critical to consider readability, time, and accuracy, rather than simply focusing on acceptability requirements.

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