

I'm not a robot



Hi everyone! I'm translating a documentary in which usual swear words (shit, fuck, etc.) are replaced by the sound [beep]. Here I have the following sentence: "I'm sweating like a whore in church". And there is no [beep]. And I was wondering if it was just an oversight, or if the word "whore" wasn't that rude in English. It seemed like a horrible word to me, but my native language is French, so I couldn't really tell. Thanks a lot! That's an interesting question. "Whore" is certainly offensive and would be avoided by most well-spoken people. First, traditionally it's not a profession that most people would speak about very openly. Second, it's insulting and demeaning to sex workers. Having said that, and I'm not sure I can explain this, for some reason the word itself is not necessarily taboo in the way that the other "dirty words" you mention are. So I'm not especially surprised that it's not beeped out in your documentary. It was not, for example, one of George Carlin's "seven dirty words." Thanks for your answer! I wasn't aware of those seven dirty words by George Carlin, that's interesting. So I'm gonna try and find a middle ground here. With a word which would be "raw" and "not very appropriate" but not awfully vulgar as well. Thanks again No, it's either an old-fashioned description or an insult, but in either case it's not the level of word that would ever be beeped out. Ok! Good to know. Thanks to both of you! It appears in the title of a tragedy ("Tis Pity She's a Whore) and in the Biblical phrase "whore of Babylon", for a start. In fact, it's possibly the frequent use of the word and its offshoots (whoremonger, whorish, whoredom etc.) in Biblical translations that accounts for its comparative respectability. A quick search revealed about 100 occurrences. "Harlot" was quite a favourite too, but seldom used nowadays. In fact, it's possibly the frequent use of the word and its offshoots (whoremonger, whorish, whoredom etc.) in Biblical translations that accounts for its comparative respectability. Excellent point. Still, for the benefit of any non-native English speakers who read this, it's definitely not a word one needs to be throwing around in casual conversation today. True, but I think today it's taboo because it's considered more judgemental than vulgar. I think "sex-worker" is the most neutral PC term available to us. "Prostitute" is the standard word. "Sex worker" is rather an invention pushed by people who, whatever their motivation, want to normalize prostitution. "Sex worker" seems recent to me: the last 20 years. As Glenfarclas says, I see the word used by organizations (of prostitutes) that are trying to legalize prostitution, or reduce the negative stigma around this profession. Prostitution is often called (in English) "the world's oldest profession". It has always had negative words (strumpet, whore) and neutral words (hooker, prostitute) and positive words (courtesan, concubine) and euphemisms (working girl, street walker, call girl, massage parlor). Some standard words are in the thesaurus (thesaurus.com) but every decade seems to invent new words and stop using old words. According to etymonline.com, "courtesan" has been used (with this meaning) in English since the 1540s. As Glenfarclas says, I see the word used by organizations (of prostitutes) that are trying to legalize prostitution, or reduce the negative stigma around this profession. I've seen it from people who want better treatment for them and less stigma, which isn't necessarily the same thing as thinking legalizing prostitution would be a great idea. I'm not so sure I would call "whore" vulgar as much as I would say it was derogatory. There are more whores in Las Vegas per capita than any other major city. (Does not sound vulgar to me, and not too derogatory either.) You cheap little whore. (Sounds very derogatory). Categories established by Packard and are very subjective. Formal: Prostitute, courtesan (rarely used), Informal: Call girl, hooker semi-derogatory: Street walker derogatory: Whore, tart "I'm sweating like a whore in church". It just wouldn't make sense to say, " "I'm sweating like a sex-worker in church". The whole point is that being a whore is condemned in the Bible and therefore we are to suppose it would be condemned in church. The whore is not sweating because of the heat. She is sweating from fear of eternal damnation because of the words of the preacher. She is regularly committing 'sins of the flesh'. Using a neutral term doesn't convey the sense at all. You could perhaps say, "like a murderer in church" or "like a thief in church". Note this may not be the Catholic Church where people are forgiven their sins. There are a "hellfire and damnation" preacher. Last edited: Dec 13, 2018 "I'm sweating like a whore in church". It just wouldn't make sense to say, " "I'm sweating like a sex-worker in church". The whole point is that being a whore is condemned in the Bible and therefore we are to suppose it would be condemned in church. The whore is not sweating because of the heat. She is sweating from fear of eternal damnation because of the words of the preacher. She is regularly committing 'sins of the flesh'. U sing a neutral term doesn't convey the sense at all. You could perhaps say, "like a murderer in church" or "like a thief in church". Note this may not be the Catholic Church where people are forgiven their sins. That and the fact that they wanted to set her ablaze: Genesis 38: And it came to pass about three months after, that it was told Judah, saying, Tamar thy daughter in law hath played the harlot; and also, behold, she is with child by whoredom. And Judah said, Bring her forth, and let her be burnt! I don't think 'tart' is as anything like as derogatory as 'whore'. I don't think 'tart' is as anything like as derogatory as 'whore'. For me, "whore", "tart", "hussy", "bimbo", "harlot", "tramp", "floozy", "slut", all fall in about the same range. If I were to rank these, and the differences in my mind are subtle, the list would look like this: Whore (tied for first place as most offensive.) Slut (tied for first place) Tart (tied for second place) Hussy (tied for second place) Bimbo (tied for second place) Tramp (tied for second place) Floozy (tied for third place) Vixen (tied for third place) Harriidan (added to the list because I like the word) 'Hussy' and 'floozy' have a very 1950s 'landlady of 'respectable' lodgings' feel about them. 'Hussy' and 'floozy' have a very 1950s 'landlady of 'respectable' lodgings' feel about them. I use both terms. Mostly for humorous effect. Women under 30 don't always understand the words, the bimbo! By the way, "bimbo", according to Webster's 2nd International Dictionary (in print from 1934 to 1961) applied to men, not women. You are using an out of date browser. It may not display this or other websites correctly. You should upgrade or use an alternative browser. Thread starter Dazun Start date Jun 6, 2015 what studies in the US do "Bac plus 1 to 5" correspond? I know it means baccalauriat plus further study, but is it years of university, or degrees? years of uni... in France: 2 years = DEUG 3 years = licence (degree) 4/5 years = maîtrise, master, DEST etc..... that would be a lot of degrees if one had 5! Hi The DEUG means "diplomes études universitaires générales", and is a degree that you pass two years after your bac (if you passed your deug, you are bac+2!). However with the european harmonization of university studies, the deug disappeared. Now the first university degree is the Licence, bac+3. Hope it helped! Due to european harmonisation of degrees and diplomas, France has adopted the ECTS (European Credit Transfert System) and renamed the university studies "LMD" (8 years studies) which means : L for Licence (3 years after the French Baccalauréat) M for Master (2 years after the French Licence) D for Doctorate (3 years after the Master) So bac plus 3 would be the equivalent to a US university degree although it takes 4 years in the US...? years of uni... in France: 2 years = DEUG or DUT or BTS or 3 years = licence (degree) or licence pro or 4/5 years = maîtrise, master, DEST etc..... or ingénieur that would be a lot of degrees if one had 5! Hi The DEUG means "diplomes études universitaires générales", and is a degree that you pass two years after your bac (if you passed your deug, you are bac+2!). However with the european harmonization of university studies, the deug disappeared. Now the first university degree is the Licence, bac+3. Hope it helped! Really? I had no idea... so basically my DEUG is worth nothing anymore? DEUG is now referred to as "Licence 2" --> Licence 1, 2, 3 Master 1, 2, 3 Master 1, 2, 3 Doctorat fromad, equivalence often depends on which way you're going, where you studied, and what subject: Ex.) if you have a US Bachelors (4-yr) degree and are seeking admission in a French university, they will often consider this degree equivalent to Bac+3 and admit you into the 4th year of the program... unless you came from a particularly prestigious school (and therefore get bac+4 equivalence) or, conversely, are changing fields a bit (and consequently only get bac+2 equivalence). If you are French and have passed the Bac and you wish to apply to an American university, some schools will admit you as a freshman (1st yr), but others may admit you as a sophomore (2nd yr). If you have a Bac+4 degree from the old (pre-LMD) system, you will have written an independent mini-research thesis. So some middle-range American universities may consider this equivalent to having complete some work towards an American Masters degree (the 5th and maybe 6th year), but others will just consider it equivalent to an US bachelors degree (4yrs). Again, it depends on the school and the discipline. So if, for example, I'm in my second year of a 4-year language course (3 years + 1 year abroad) and I'm attempting to apply for a stage with a French company, their online proforma asks me what form of baccalauréat I'm studying at the moment, should my answer be a bac+3? or +4? I would be interested in that, too. I want to apply for an internship in France from next summer. At the time I begin, I will have passed 2 years of my 4-year degree, with my 3rd year being a compulsory year abroad. Am I bac + 2 then? Or bac + 3 because I'm in my 3rd year? I have also previously studied chemistry for 3 years but changed subject before my degree, so I guess, that does not count?! Thanks for your help. Welcome, Kardamom. Well this is a very old thread and these days WordReference is even more focused on language and translation than we were back in 2006. Questions about degree equivalency are academic -- not linguistic -- matters that are best resolved on a case-by-case basis by the universities in question (all the more so when a change of discipline is involved!). Such matters are out of the scope and expertise of these forums. From a definitions point of view, "bac+3" means that you completed three years of university studies after passing the French baccalauréat exam. So degree equivalency aside, a French student is bac+2 when s/he begins the year of university study. Reviving an old topic, how would you simply translate Bac+1 to Bac+6 into BE? I don't think we have a qualification for one year more than A Levels for a start. This is to describe the range of qualifications offered by an HE college. Am wondering if I should rephrase to say Higher Education training offering qualification up to masters level... Squiggie, given that Brits tend to talk about the name (and therefore implicitly the level) of a qualification, rather than how many years it takes to get and from what starting point, I would definitely avoid translating as "A Levels + ...". It may be a bit longer, but I'd be inclined to put descriptive names to the diplomas that don't directly correspond to an equivalent in BE. If that's too heavy, I suppose you could say "1-year to 6-year Higher Education courses" or "... offering qualification at all levels up to Masters" (so as not to minimise the lower levels). But wouldn't "up to Masters" imply Bac+5? Would Bac+6 need to be described as something higher? Ws Hi Wordsmyth. Don't worry, I wasn't actually going to use A Level. I like the plan of simply saying how long the course takes. I think that will work. Many thanks! I need to translate "Bac + 4 Information et Communication" and "Bac + 5 Ingénierie Editoriale et Communication" for two educational profiles of people in a PR agency who are selling themselves to new English clients. I understand that "baccalauréat" is high school which allows entry to university. So it's the "+4" and "+5" that I need to make relevant for their potential clients. What about: Bac + 4 Information et Communication = BA Honours degree in Communication (I don't like "Information" as a translation as it's not the same in the media/PR context) Bac + 5 Ingénierie Editoriale et Communication = BA Masters degree in Editorial & Communication Welcome to the forum, Kate Chi! The first question I have is this: Was a degree or diploma conferred at the French BAC+4 or BAC+5 level, or is this just 4/5 years of study without getting a degree? Don't create a credential where none exists; it might be considered fraud by an employer (resulting in immediate dismissal). Next, honors are awarded based (in part) on GPA or grade-point averages, but they are usually by nomination only. And although French mentions are similar to college honors, they are not mentioned in your post. Also, I'd think I'd say "BA with honors" since the degree is still a "BA" (not a "BA honors" degree). I'm not sure what you mean by "BA Masters degree"; perhaps a 5-year program that awards two degrees? Accelerated BA/MA programs (granting both degrees) exist in the USA, though they are not common. Even still, I might list each degree separately. Finally, I would indicate the French degree (or BAC+4/5, if none) in brackets. BTW, my comments are for the USA, but you may need info from others - since you write "honours" - if the audience is elsewhere. Thanks Bloomiegrl, I double checked with the client and we agreed on BA Communications for the one, and BA Masters in Communication for the other. A "masters" is a one or two year post-grad degree. And you're right... it's within a UK/European context. Good idea to put the French equivalent in brackets. If it is really a masters then it is MA or MSc. "BA Masters" will cause confusion and possibly invite ridicule. Why not use the names of the French degrees (if your clients are inclined to let you know what they are)? This way you'll be able to include the original titles with your translation. That may come in handy since both Bac + 4 and Bac + 5 denote a master's degree (depending on the date they received them, Maîtrise and DESS or DEA respectively, or Master 1 / Master 2). For strict academic equivalence purposes, a maîtrise may sometimes be considered a BA, since it's the fourth year of higher education, but it includes (post-) graduate components so it is often seen as an MA or MSc. Someone with a DESS, DEA or Master 2 will also have been granted a Maîtrise/Master 1, so citing both degrees is an option. It's generally understood that BAC+5 means that a degree requiring no less than five years of higher education has been granted. Lastly, Information et Communication is sometimes understood as the equivalent of "Communication and media studies." Thx Xavier - especially for the "communication and media studies". Hello, forum veterans. Let me ask you a question regarding prepositions. Today, while working on my TOEFL workbook, I came across the following conversation: Employee Well, first, you need to talk to the instructor. They have to assess your level and steer you to the right class - you know, beginner, intermediate. Student You mean, I have to swim for them, show them what I can do? Employee No, no, you just tell them a little bit about your experience and skill, so they know what level you should be in. Student Oh, OK. So, I guess I'll need an appointment. I have always thought that the preposition that is most commonly used for 'level' is at. However, Employee uses in instead. I visited some other threads like at/in/with different level Your English level is really good Vs Your level of English is really good in/on/at level and I learned that "I am on level number" is used in video games. I also found that at seemed to be the most frequently used preposition for 'level'. Could you explain what made Employee want to say "what level you should be in" here? Any comment and/or feedback, I would be most appreciative. I'm guessing that he's thinking "what level (class) you should be in." You are at a level but here you are going to sort of enter/join/be included in that level, so in. There's a sense of being included/taken in- what level you should be put in. Copyright - Thanks, as always, for your quick answer. I really should have paid more attention to the context - "They have to assess your level and steer you to the right class." Englishmypassion - Thank you for your pithy explanation. Your "be included in that level" part has really sunk in. Hello, which preposition to use? Initially, I hit the question while interpreting a graph - then I'd used e.g.: The sales remained at the same level. or The two countries have a GNP of about the same level. But what about: They are on the same level in the company structure. Is it correct? Is it possible to use in any of the cases a different prep.? Thanks, Nebt Honestly, you could use all of the three and it would be correct because there are only very slight differences between each. 1) The sales remained at the same level. - The use of "at" implies that the sales are currently the same but it is likely to change in the future 2) The two countries have a GNP of about the same level. - The use of "of about" here denotes that the GNP is approximately the same or not exactly the same. This is not implied by the other prepositions. 3) They are on the same level in the company structure. - "On the same level" implies that they are very similar and are more likely to react in the same way as opposed to the use of "at" which is more coincidental. I think depending on the context, one of the sentences is probably more correct than another. I really hope this helped you. By the way, I am in no way the master of the English language. This is a question to which it is difficult to give an answer because several prepositions can be used in this case. First of all, all of your examples sound fine. To give you a general rule, when you have a quantity of something (e.g sales) we normally say that they remain at the same level and NOT on. But when referring to a structure or hierarchy, of the type that exists within a company, we would normally say ON as you have put. It's possible to say AT I guess but ON sounds better to me. It's confusing and will only come from experience, but all of your sentences sound good to me. BT Nice, thank you! Hello, Does this also work with other levels? For instance, can we say both "this should be enhanced on the local level" and "this is developed at the local level"? Are both sentences correct? The are at the same level economically. They are on the same level economically. To me, they are the SAME. One things for sure, they are going to see what everybody above them has, and feel left out, and forget about how much more they have than those below them!! I do on the societal level' and 'at a societal level' have the same meaning? Welcome to the forum, paparika. Please give us the complete sentence, and explain the situation in which you would use it. We'll be happy to help, once we have a specific example to discuss. Welcome to the forum, paparika. Please give us the complete sentence, and explain the situation in which you would use it. We'll be happy to help, once we have a specific example to discuss. Hi Fiorentia52, I've seen this phrase from a model essay, here is the full sentence: On the societal level, by forcing people to choose particular university subjects, governments can ensure that any knowledge and skill gaps in the economy are covered. I did a little research online and I noticed there are different variations, here are some examples I found: On the societal level, dementia is a stigmatized disease surrounded by influences of ageism. Now, though, he wanted to explore how that might work at a societal level. I'm not entirely sure, but I guess these variations are interchangeable and all mean 'with regard to society', right? thanks! 百度知道>提示信息 知道宝贝找不到问题了>_