

Et oversettelsesvalg henger alltid sammen med vurderinger knyttet til det konkrete oversettelsesoppdraget (*translation brief*). Derfor følger her beskrivelsen av et tenkt oppdrag for oversettelse av nedenstående tekst, hentet fra Livsstil-sidene til avisen The Guardian: <https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2022/sep/28/why-has-britain-fallen-in-love-with-botox-there-is-only-one-way-to-find-out> Teksten er et utdrag av en artikkel skrevet av Zoe Williams, publisert 28.09.2022.

Translation brief: Den norske teksten tenkes brukt som del av et undervisningsopplegg for ungdomsskoleelever om forskjellige sider ved kropps- og utseendefokuset ungdommer opplever i hverdagen.

Why has Britain fallen in love with Botox? There is only one way to find out ...

[...]

Zoe Williams

Although botulinum toxin A was first approved in the US in 1989 for the treatment of eye muscle disorders, Botox wasn't Hollywood-approved to address the ravages of time until around the mid-90s. It was frowned on initially, though naturally not by the celebrities who'd had it, as they could no longer frown. Directors would complain that actors couldn't properly emote, having disabled half their muscles. It's a risk, Dr Miriam Adebibe says, as she hovers with a needle over my forehead, ready to give me my first jab [...]

The most common three areas for Botox are the frown lines, the forehead creases and the crows' feet. Some lines I want to keep; I earned those deep creases with my hard thoughts. Not all of the results, Adebibe says, will be obvious. "The little trio of muscles responsible for bringing the eyebrows in and down, when you relieve them of their duties, it causes the inside of the eyebrows to slightly elevate." So you don't necessarily get rid of the frown lines, "you just look fresher. Like you've had a super-good night's sleep. The way it works," she says (I can't recommend enough getting this done by a doctor – they're so *plausible*), "is that it's injected into certain muscle groups and it stays in that area for just three days, during which it disrupts the receptor where the nerve comes to speak to the muscle. Over the following two weeks, you will find it harder and harder to make that expression. By two weeks, you've got your full response."

On day 10, something weird happened. I had just dropped off the kids and was pulling out of my ex-husband's crescent, which is always a nightmare – people don't let you out because it's covered in signs saying "private road", and they think: "Screw you, rich person." But a grey van actually reversed a bit on an A-road to beckon me out, and this happened again and again: other drivers were nicer; someone picked something up for me in Tesco; someone else made a friendly remark about my trainers, and I swear to God, it's not because I look younger, it's because I'm not scowling, and this is an effect that can be seen through *two windscreens*.

[...]

This year, researchers at the University of California San Diego released a study showing anxiety levels were between 20% and 70% lower in people who have had Botox (within the three months that it's effective). It feels slightly iffy because of that range (20 to 70 is quite the tolerance band), but the dataset was big (more than 40,000) and the proposition itself is credible. If the face you see in the mirror, or reflected in a shop window, is agreeable and not dissatisfied, it could plausibly make you less self-critical, in minute increments, many times a day.

[...]

I now genuinely can't frown. All I can do is kind of wiggle my eyebrows, like a children's entertainer. By day 12, I was spending time with a work experience kid, and she said my forehead looked like an egg. Because she still has a full range of facial expression, I saw a trace of anxiety cross her face. "A beautiful egg," she amended.

[...]