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**Investigating The role of simultaneous interpreting in shaping  
the public opinion in the Arab world  
Case study: Donald Trump's speech on Qatar with Romanian  
president Johannis**

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***DEDICATION***

First and foremost I would like to dedicate this work to my loving and caring parents. To **my mother** who made sure to not let me do chores for working hard on my dissertation. To **my father** who kept calling me doctor just to keep me going. I am grateful to you

My very special thanks and gratitude also goes to my **beloved husband, Youcef Boudabbouza** who has been nothing but supportive and understanding partner I could never forget his courageous words of never listening to the naysayers.

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***Djebbas safa***

## ***DEDICATION***

“I don’t know what your destiny will be, but one thing I know; the only ones among you who will be really happy are those who have sought and have found how to serve “**Albert Sweitzer**”

For those who answer the call from near and from far, for those who answer the call for help with no expectation of personal gain, This Thesis is dedicated to you.

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## **List of Abbreviations**

**SI:** Simultaneous Interpreting

**L1:** First Language

**L2:** Second Language

**TL:** Target Language

**SL:** Source Language

**PD:** Political Discourse

**PDA:** Political Discourse Analysis

**CI:** Conference Interpreting

**USSR:** Union of Soviet Socialist Republic

## CONTENTS

Dedication.....	I
Acknowledgment .....	II
List of Abbreviation.....	III
List of Tables.....	IV
1. The Three Renditions of the Source Text Data	
2. The Strategies Used in the Rendition of Interpreting Units.	
4. The Frequency of Interpreting Strategies	
List of figures.....	V
1. The frequency of interpreting strategies	
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>Chapter one: SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING</b>	
Introduction.....	02
1. Definition of Interpreting.....	02
1.1 Types of Interpreting.....	02
1.2 Approaches to Interpreting.....	04
2. Definition of Simultaneous Interpreting .....	05
3. Directionality in Simultaneous Interpreting.....	06
4. Simultaneous Interpreting as a Goal Oriented Activity.....	07
5. Knowledge-Based and Skill-Based Strategies.....	08
Conclusion .....	09

## **Chapter two: The Effect of Simultaneous on shaping the Public Opinion**

Introduction.....	10
1. Public Opinion.....	11
1.1- Influence Factors.....	12
1.2- Manipulation theory.....	13
2. Simultaneous Interpreting and Political Discourse Analysis.....	13
..... 2.1 U.N discourse.....	14
2.2 Presidential speech.....	15
2.3 Conferences.....	16
3. Aspects of shaping Public Opinion.....	17
3.1- Cultural aspects.....	18
3.2- Religious aspects.....	19
3.3- Political aspects.....	20
4. Manipulation Theory in Interpreting .....	21
4.1- Inciting Strategy.....	22
4.2- Containing Strategy.....	23
Conclusion.....	24

## **Chapter three: Analysis of Donald Trump’s speech on Qatar**

Introduction.....	22
1. Description of the sample.....	23
2. Methodology.....	24
3. Constructing the speech.....	25

4. Data Analysis.....	26
5. Discussion of the results.....	27
Conclusion .....	28
<b>Conclusion.....</b>	<b>29</b>

## **List of references**

## **Appendix**

## **Abstract**

## **ملخص بالعربي**



## **Introduction**

### **Statement of the problem**

In a world of globalization, increasing political conflicts, and the threat of clashes between people and nations, language can be used as a double edged tool when one of the parties fails to understand the language of the other. Language mediation is of paramount importance and the need for interpreters is undeniable, especially in the context of political discourse. Simultaneous interpreters have to shoulder the burden the responsibility of shaping public opinion in one way or another. This is markedly valid for the Western/Arab Muslim world. Interpreting for political leaders at times of international crises is highly delicate and may influence the life of millions. For that, many political issues appear in interpreting which cause a problem. This issue raise the question to what extent could Simultaneous Interpreting shape public opinion

### **Aim of the study**

This study aims at investigating the role of simultaneous interpreting on shaping public opinion in the Arab world when political conflicts, clashes or discordance arise.

## **Research Questions**

- To what extent could simultaneous interpreting influence public opinion in the Arab world?
  - ✓ How does the choice of the strategies adopted while simultaneously interpreting affect the performance of the interpreters in shaping public opinion?

## **Rationale**

This study is conducted for the following reasons

- The importance of simultaneous interpreting on shaping public opinion.
- The significant strategies that simultaneous interpreters use to shape public opinion.
- The variation of speech interpretations between the Arab and the Westerns

## **Hypotheses**

- The research work raises the hypothesis that simultaneous interpreters cannot avoid to be unbiased in terms of choosing the strategies while simultaneously interpreting in the time of political conflicts.
- It is assumed that simultaneous interpreters can play the changing role to shape public opinion.

## **Limitation of the study**

A number of very important limitations need to be considered. From least to most important ones. The first limitation of this dissertation is the constraint of time. More time would have made it possible to include more than one political speech, which would have allowed for wider research on this issue. Another limitation is the unavailability of more data for analysis. Only three renditions of the speech were found. More renditions would have provided more data for analysis, and therefore, better results.

## **Chapter one: Simultaneous Interpreting**

### **Introduction**

This chapter introduces a brief definition of interpreting, its types and its approaches. It gives as well a detailed definition to simultaneous interpreting and describes the interpreters' working environment. Then, it discusses directionality as one of the most debatable issues in simultaneous interpreting. Next, it moves to discuss Simultaneous Interpreting as a Goal-Oriented Activity. Finally, this chapter discusses the different interpreting strategies mainly Knowledge-based vs. Skill-based Strategies.

#### **1. Definition of interpreting**

Pochhacker (2004) within, the conceptual structure of translation in interpreting can be distinguished from other types of translational activity most succinctly by its immediacy: in principle, interpreting is performed "Here and Now" for the benefit of people who want to engage in communication across barriers of language and culture.

Pochhacker (2004: 11) also defines interpreting as "a form of translation in which a first and a final rendition in another language is produced on the basis of a one-time presentation of an utterance in a source language."

Instead of focusing on the dichotomy of oral vs. written, Pochhacker's definition focuses on immediacy as a feature that distinguishes interpreting from other types of translation.

## **1.1 Types of Interpreting**

Interpreting is mainly divided into four types based on mode simultaneous interpreting, Consecutive interpreting, sight translation, and whispered Interpreting.

### **1.1.1 Simultaneous interpreting**

Seleskovitch (1978) describes simultaneous interpretation as follows: In simultaneous interpreting the interpreter is isolated on a booth. She speaks at the same time as the speaker and therefore has no need to memorize or jot down what she said. Moreover, the processes of analysis-comprehension and of reconstruction-expression are telescoped. The interpreter works on the message bit by bit, giving the portion he has understood while analyzing and assimilating the next idea. ( Idem.p 125).

### **1.1.2 Consecutive Interpreting**

Consecutive interpreting is when a speaker pauses to allow an interpreter to repeat what has been said in the target language before continuing. This type of interpreting is very popular as it does not require any specialist equipment or complex planning. The speaker must pause to give the interpreter time to speak.

Seleskovitch (1978:123) describes consecutive interpretation as follows In consecutive interpretation the interpreter does not start speaking until the speaker has stopped. He therefore has time to analyze the message as a whole, which makes it easier for him to understand its meaning. The fact that he is there in the room, and that the speaker has stopped talking before he begins, means that he speaks to his listeners face to face and he actually becomes the speaker.

### **1.1.3 Whispered Interpreting**

This type of interpreting occurs most of the times in a highly formal setting where one or more people do not speak the same language. In this case, the interpreter in this matter shall render to the listener the interpretation using a very low voice. As an example, the meeting between two presidents. It was first used in world war one because simultaneous interpreting was yet to come. It was mostly used in Geneva in the early 1940s at the League of Nations.

### **1.1.4 Sight translation**

In some situations sight translation is required from the interpreter in which he/she reads the document with his/her eyes and interpreters immediately and on the spot without trying to look for the resources as in translation. It is also considered as a type of simultaneous interpreting because of "here and now" and it is mostly used in casual situations.

## **1.2 Approaches to Interpreting**

It was in the early 1990s that the influential approaches to translation began to be explored in the field of interpreting. Before that interpreting was regarded from the scholars only as a form of a translation. As per to these assumptions interpreting has benefited from the theories and research in Translation Studies yet to a very limited degree.

### **1.2.1 The Linguistic Approach**

The controversial debate on the "literal" and "sense" strategies still exists in the area of Translation Strategies. When the target language has a record about the

source language as a theoretical perspective there will be an obvious differentiation between two main strategies which are as follows:

A meaning-based strategy and a transcoding strategy. The former considers interpreting as encompassing a complete understanding about the source language alike the understanding for speech as well. From the inferred meaning's representation, production occurs in the target language. The latter called the transcoding strategy contains the literal transposition of words or multiword units. This has expounded in bChristoffels and De Groot (2005). The interpreter allegedly translates the smallest potential meaningful units of the source language is as the same as in the target language. (2005: 459)

This strategy is also concerned with word-for-word or word-based strategy, a significant limitation must happen during the use of this strategy when the interpreters substitute words by their translation equivalent simply because a process like this will lead to what is called as "unintelligible" interpretation (Christoffels and De Groot (2005)). The production will be usually rejected and may be this is why this strategy is most of the time known to be less interpreting production. The belief in the meaning-based strategy of simultaneous interpreting is that the source language is thoroughly deverbalized.

That is to say, the linguistic forms of the source language text is entirely disappears in the target language and solely the meaning of the message stills the same. This deverbalization perspective of interpreting is suggested in a powerful manner in Seleskovitch's (1978), *The Meaning Theory* According to her the task of the interpreters is concerned with the meaning's comprehension of the message and not with discovering linguistic equivalents of the source language in the target language. She further argues, "it is to his [the interpreter] advantage to immediately forget the

original wording used. Since that is not what he will reconstruct, and to clearly retain only the full meaning of the message with all its nuances” (Idem p. 36).

Although, his view has been considered as a point that should be questioned by many theorists like Daro for instance who assumes that the right and satisfied interpretation does not often mean the whole understanding of the source message, and that interpreters most of the time did not fail in avoiding the materials that they did not fully comprehend. (Cited in: Christoffels and De Groot, (2005:461)

### **1.2.2 Cultural Approach**

Translation has occurred from different perspectives and approaches. One of these is the cultural approach, which considers translation as a cultural activity. The same applied on the twin of translation (interpreting). Anderson deemed important the cultural elements in the process of interpreting. He argues that “occurs in social-situations amenable to sociological analysis” (1976:209) this may of course have an impact upon interpreters who assume this task.

This led many scholar to extend the perspective into other translational tasks as did Schlesinger when he extended the Norms theory to the very field of interpreting, and considered it as a behavioral act since it needs to be guided by different sorts and kinds of norms all norms may contribute to put the task in its ultimate goal (302)

The strongest call for looking at interpreting as a cultural practice came with Cronin’s (2002) appeal for a “cultural turn” in interpreting studies. Cronin views interpreters as “those that cross linguistic and cultural boundaries; depending on the identity of the interpreter and the nature of the context, interpreters cross boundaries of gender, class, nationality, or ethnicity” (p. 391). Cronin pinpointed the fact that



interpreting scholars have neglected the theoretical developments in translation studies.

### **1.2.3 The Psychological Approach**

The psychological and cognitive factors were the most significant ones to focus on with regard to the interpreting studies

The scholarly attention in simultaneous interpreting was directed toward the most crucial types and features of interpreting (i.e. conference interpreting as the most important type and cognitive aspect as the most important feature)

Several models were developed in this type of interpreting just to investigate the mental processes while interpreting and Pochacher was the first scholar who developed a psychological model about this relying on some elements such as regarding interpreters' time lag , memory use and output monitoring

Another processing model of simultaneous interpreting is Gile's effort model. Three different "efforts" were presented in Gile (1997). He defines the three efforts as 'The listening and analysis effort (L) is defined as consisting of all comprehension oriented operations avoid the production effort. (P), is identified in the simultaneous mode as the set of operations extending from the initial mental representation of the message to be delivered through speech planning, and up to the implementation of the speech plan. The memory effort (M) is the high demand on short- term memory during simultaneous interpreting, due to the operation of several factors.(p. 164) he added a fourth effort to the previous three which is the coordination effort (C).

## **2. simultaneous interpreting**

Simultaneous interpreting (SI) is a mode of translation that involves orally translating the message heard in one language immediately and continuously into another language while the message is still being produced. It is a complex cognitive activity that, requires the interpreter to listen to what the speaker says and render it immediately into another language, listen to the speaker's next message, store the message in memory before retrieving it again for translation, and monitor his or her own output, all at the same time

Kirchhoff (1976:111) defines Simultaneous Interpreting as “a multi-phase process that takes place sequentially while sender output, except in the case of pauses, is being produced, and must be processed continuously”.

Unlike many other who thinks that the interpreter repeat what s/he hears -the speech- in another language. Paneth (1957: 31) argues that “the interpreter says not what he hears, but what he has heard,” referring to the time lag between the interpretation and the original speech.

### **2.1 The historical background of simultaneous interpreting**

**Nuremberg**, birth place of simultaneous interpreting, a country in Germany that had hold a trials of war crimes in October 1943. Nuremberg at that time was destroyed as a result, of the allied bombing and it was occupied by four allied nations – USA, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and France was in force. Nuremberg was located in the United States zone of occupation.

During the pre-trial questioning phase the interpreting was mainly consecutive, mostly German-English. The interpreter would sit along with the legal counsel and court reporter and interpret for both the accused and the counsel. Under the charter

establishing the framework for the trials, the tribunal consisted of judges representing the four allied nations – USA, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union – and prosecuting teams representing German defense counsel. A lot of famous leaders were investigated back then as the foreign minister, Hermann Goering second to Hitler, the leaders of the armed forces and so many others who were responsible of doing a brutal crimes in world war. (Gaiba, 1998)

The challenge of having four languages – German, English, French and Russian– in the trial was raised and had to be solved before the actual trials began and consecutive interpreting was not an option in that situation because of time consuming. Not stopping on that, the trial passed beyond Germany to attract world attention with media from all over the world, covering the Nuremberg trial thus requiring language access was needed. The urge of simultaneous interpreting was undeniable and soon was the only option to carry out this trial. (ibid)

The Colonel of the U.S. Army, Leon Dostert, who had been General Eisenhower’s interpreter, was the leading individual in planning and launching of the effort. Thirty six individuals were gathered from London, France, German and Russia and three team of 12 simultaneous interpreters were needed and divided into four channels to serve the languages used in the international trial -German, English, French and Russian (ibid)

In each section three interpreters were sitting at the desk side by side One from French into English the other is from German into English and another from Russian into English. The same was done for the other channels Russian, German, and French. There, was one channel called “verbatim” the original channel that transmitted the language spoken in the courtroom. it was turn by turn. As example, if the language spoken was French the interpreters in the French booth would be quiet, while the other booths would interpret. All attendees starting from the judges to

observers in the courtroom were provided with a dial box that could be switched to the desired language channel.(ibid)

Many challenges faced the interpreters Language Structure. For example, the German verb in the German language structure where the verb is placed at the end of a subordinate clause. Unlike in English the verb must be placed immediately after the noun. Here, was the problem. If the interpreter waits to hear the German verb s/he would be far behind and, the system would be broken for that anticipating the verb correctly before it is heard was the only way even though it was reckless and risky move. For the interpreter to go through, soon after a special technique was developed to cope with that problem by forming short segments using parts of the sentence which precede the verb.

Furthermore, other challenges was raised which are; first the technical terms, with military and governmental terminologies, also military ranks, and with bureaucratic terms. All that was prepared by providing glossaries, lists of ranks, and so on, Second Language (L2) Ambiguities was another problem faced by the interpreter. For example; to disguise the meaning, the German defense used the verb **Erfassen** that has two meaning in English the first meaning is **seize**, which has an aggressive connotation, the second one is **register** which is harmless. It was either “The Jewish population was **seized** or the Jewish population was **registered** as the interpreter choose the verb Seized that was in harmony with the context of the testimony. The defense objected taking issue with the interpretation of that word. (ibid)

At the end the Nuremberg was a great success at the time. Simultaneous interpreting soon grew after it is practiced now at the United Nations, at international conferences, and at venues around the world. Also, it is the subject of study and it is taught in universities all over the globe.

### **3. Directionality in Simultaneous Interpreting**

The movement of directionality is considered as one of the most obsolete and controversial issues in the domain of simultaneous interpreting research. It is a direction of interpreting; interpreting from the mother tongue language into a foreign language or the opposite.

According to Anthony Pym and Alexander Perkekres in their book *Translation research project 01*. They define directionality” directionality refers to whether translation or interpreting is done into one’s “mother tongue” or “language of habitual use” or out of it .....” (p.80). Thus, two different views appeared

Westerns consensus that the real interpretation can succeed solely into one’s mother language or simply in a language .This view was based on the suggestion of Seleskovitch (1968, as cited in Gile, 2005), that interpreters can interpret a speech accurately and spontaneity only if they interpret into their mother language which emphasizes a clear transmission information to the recipient.

On the other hand, the USSR which is considered as the opposite view has claimed that, interpreters understand the speech better when it is delivered in their mother-tongue. This facilitates the speech for interpreters to reformulate it in order to deliver the message correctly.

Studies about directionality until now still a researching point, it opens a wide range of discussion in order to support both sides. For instance, Daro (1996, as cited in Bartlomejczyk, 2006) argues that the quality of interpreting may be better when interpreting into one’s language

By contrast, in her unpublished MA thesis on anticipation in German – English simultaneous interpreting, Farber (cited in Gile, 2005) argues that interpreter’s performance is accurate and complete when interpreting into their B language (the

foreign language ).

Another view, Al-Salman and Al-Khanji (2002) based their empirical research on English-Arabic directionality in native Arab interpreters. The findings of their questionnaire data revealed that interpreters prefer working from their A language into their B language.

### **3.1 Traditional views of directionality**

Peter Newmark was one of the theorists who explained directionality as an exact way. The following statements explain his view clearly Newmark (1988) “translating into your language of habitual use [...] is the only way you can translate naturally, accurately and with effectiveness” Though, he stated that in practice interpreters do translate out of their own language, he replaced the term “practice “ by “ service” i.e interpreters who endure in this “contribute to many people’s hilarity in the process“ (Ibid).

In fact, there are various illustrations of suboptimal quality in L2 translation. However, in interpreting there are a lot of examples of weak interpretations done into L1 dispelled one direction of translation in terms of anecdotal seem to be accurate .( 2007: 81)

In the previous decades, translation studies have witnessed shift from prescriptivism to descriptivism as represented by Peter Newmark. However, some attitudes were based in transitional prescriptiveness persist, even among researchers. The notion that “translating into one’s mother-tongue generally yield better texts than translating out of it“ (Marmidou 1996: 60), text types or cultural settings are not taken into consideration .

Despite the controversial debate between the two views, interpreting into one's mother-tongue language is still a searching point in international organizations. In fact, the International Association of Conference Interpreters (IACI), claims that interpreters ought to interpret only into their A language. Yet it depends on the interpreters have the capacity to perform and have the tendency to interpret into either their mother tongue or to a foreign language.

#### **4. Simultaneous Interpreting as a Goal-Oriented Activity**

Riccardi (2005: 746) considers conference interpreting as “a goal-oriented activity directed towards the faithful reproduction of the source text in the TL under given circumstances.” So that to accomplish this purpose, Riccardi assumes that simultaneous interpreters learn to improve strategic behavior that emphasis on reaching the aim as fast as possible and in an effective way

Looking at the strategy of the interpreters as an intentional and goal-oriented behavior turns the interest to what are called as communicative strategies. In simultaneous interpreting the communicative strategies are brought from the named “communicative strategies” in second language acquisition as declared by (Tarone, 1980), as cited in (Bartłomiejczyk, 2006: 151).

In second language acquisition the communicative approach are often considered as problem oriented. The learners of the second language do select such strategies so that they become able to get rid of the obstacles which are linked to their disability in the second language. Although, when applied to simultaneous interpreting Bartłomiejczyk (2006:151) declared and affirmed that these strategies or procedures which are used by interpreters so that to hinder the possible issues as getting inadequate attention”

As a result of what was stated above (ibid) defines interpreting strategies as “methods that are potentially conducive to solving particular problems encountered by interpreters or generally facilitating the interpreter’s task and preventing potential problems.” Bartłomiejczyk (ibid) gives definition to interpreting strategies as “methods that are possibly conducive to solving particular issues faced by interpreters or in a general way making the job easier to the interpreter and preventing possible issue.” Although, she confirmed that adopting a certain interpreting strategy does not often guarantee the aimed funding. That was the reason why Bartłomiejczyk assumed that the qualifier “potentially” in her qualifier is essential.

Al-Salman & Al-Khanji (2002) base their study in interpreting strategies on the notion of accomplishment and reduction strategies in second language acquisition research. Al-Salman and Al-Khanji defined the achievement strategies as “where the speaker deploy effort to restore the target expressions, and thus accomplish a dismissal to a communicative issue they encounter” (p. 618). Al-Salman and Al-Khanji refers expectation and parataxis to the two achievement strategies employed by interpreters when interpreting from English into Arabic. On the other hand, reduction strategies are “tries to parry a communicative issue with being incapable to improve a substitution plan” (p. 619).

In the case of reduction strategies, the interpretation’s communicative aim is not fulfilled. Therefore, the quality of interpreting will be lowered when adopting the reduction strategies. Al-Salman and Al-Khanji identify four reduction strategies that are often adopted in the case of interpreting from English into Arabic: message abandonment, literal interpretation, incomplete sentences, and code-switching.



## **5. Knowledge -based and skill-based strategies**

There is much of a heated debate between scholars about different interpreting strategies. For instance, Gile (1997) calls them “coping tactics”, Jones (2002) calls them “techniques” and Riccardi (2005) calls them “strategies”

Some believe that they should receive a knowledge-based curriculum whilst others, think that skill-based is best, a clear definition is explained Riccardi (2005:760) stated two different categories of simultaneous interpreting knowledge-based and skill-based strategies. She explains the skill-based strategy as “all those strategies governed by stored patterns of automatic response whose application triggered by the recognition of a well-known stimulus within the communicative event “) simply the skill-based strategy can be used when interpreting greetings, thanks and introductions in conferences.

Riccardi (2005:762) also reported that knowledge based “differ from skill- based strategies because their activation is the result of conscious analytical processes they come into play when actions must be planned on-line, because something has caused a momentary cognitive”

According to Clara Pignataro (skilled-based and knowledge-based strategies in television interpreting). Skill-based strategies are the outcome of procedural knowledge and their function confers spontaneity and fluency to the result, they refer to conversational abilities that, we usually underestimate them, (until we listen to an interpreter who does not own them). These diverge from the way in which a skilled Guitarist in a band can enter someone else’s composition by playing on his Guitar with its motif, emphasizing some elements of the melody over others , all of this is done without losing track of what everyone else in the band is doing.

By contrast ,according to high delivery speed or high information density Although,

they both integrate in the simultaneous interpreting process, knowledge-based strategies are most adopted worldwide as highlighted in the example above where the speech is extremely rapid.

## **Conclusion**

This chapter gave an overview on interpreting in general. It also described four types which, are based on mode, and its approaches starting with the linguistic approach moving to the cultural approach and finally ending with the psychological approach, paving the way to simultaneous interpreting and its definition and its historical background. Furthermore, this chapter dealt with directionality in simultaneous interpreting with its two contradicted views. Not stopping on that, it went through to study simultaneous interpreting as a goal-oriented activity. Finally, to differentiate knowledge-based and skill-based strategies.

## **Chapter two: The influence of Simultaneous interpreting on shaping public opinion**

### **Introduction**

The current chapter aims at supplying diverse definitions of public opinion along with its historical background and how could simultaneous interpreting shape it. Giving answer to the question to what extent SI Influence on shaping the public opinion with its aspects cultural, religious aspects. Furthermore, this chapter defines the discourse in general by several linguists. Moreover, it introduces the political discourse (PD) as a sub-category of discourse then it moves to political discourse analysis (PDA) and its relation with simultaneous interpreting (SI). Not stopping on that. The U.N discourse and the way of its interpreting also, conference interpreting (CI) and the skopos theory.

#### **1. Definitions of public opinion**

In a world of daily competing messages, exchanging information with people truly shapes public opinion, on any provided issue can be a tough task. During our time, we found ourselves waging an everyday war to overpass a constant torrent of misinformation often generated by untrusted sources and spread through media like a contagious disease.

Whether it is in business, politics or in our personal lives once we are working on something which was targeted by negative propaganda for sure something will be damaged. Over time, we have seen a numerous number of thoughts and manipulated projects hit the ground after a well-shaped public opinion has been poisoned. Public opinion is significant, based on to the latest poll numbers on the product line, the latest policy or the approval rating has led more than one leader to make the wrong

decision at the wrong time. Therefore, we could define public opinion as the following:

It is the voice of the individual view, beliefs, traditions and attitudes about a certain topic expressed by an important segment of a community. Some scholars claim that a public opinion is the view of a certain proportion of a society others regard it as the collection of many differing views .Phillips Davison (1983). The American scholar Charles Horton Cooley emphasizes public opinion as “A process of interaction and mutual influence rather than a state of broad agreement “. The American political scientist and public opinion investigator V.O. Key defined public opinion (1961) “opinions held by private persons which governments find it prudent to heed”. He also said, “Governments must concern themselves with the opinions of their citizens, if only to provide a basis for repression of disaffection.” (1961: P3).

Due to governments which opposed to pay attention to public opinion even the most oppressive tyrants ought to know what the people are thinking , in addition, public opinion is sometimes considered as an opinion disclosed to others or at least noticed by others ,thus these opinions which are invisible to others can be called either **private** or **clandestine** opinions. Therefore, the criterion for differing between “private opinion” and public “opinion” abides in realm of communication expression such as “ public good” or “ public ownership” ,”public law”, however our main focus is not communication but rather a general concern .(ibid)

## 2. A historical background of public opinion

The historical background of public opinion is a wide era it is extended from antiquity to nowadays

## **2.1 Antiquity**

Despite the term Public Opinion did not appear until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, public opinion occurred in many historical epochs. The old histories of Babylonia and Assyria for instance, always has the reference to popular attitudes, among them, the legend of Caliph who would dress to disguise himself and mingle with the crowd to know what's their opinion about the governance.

The prophet of ancient Israel often explained the policies of the government to the people and other times invoke people to appose the government. In both situations they were worried about the opinion of the crowd. In addition to that, in the classical democracy of Athens, it usually noticed that everything in hands of people and they relied on the word. Phillips, D.(1978), Public opinion

However, Plato underestimated the value of public opinion and believed that society should be governed by wise kings and philosophers. While, Aristotle stated that “. He who loses the support of the people is a king no longer”. Thus, the public he considered was a selected group, the voting population was limited to about one-third of free adult male citizen.(ibid)

## **2.2 The middle ages to early modern era**

In middle ages traditional rural European societies controlled most of their activities and attitudes and their social stations, the phenomena of public opinion is still be detected among the religious, intellectual and political elite. The conflict between Popes and Holy Roman empire and the hard efforts that the princes has made to convince and to take into account the opinion of those who counted .In 1191

the statesman William Longchamp Bishop of Ely was assaulted by the political objectors for employing the troubadours to praise his merit in public places. The propaganda struggle between the popes and emperors faced mainly through sermons but also handwritten literature played a major role.(ibid)

### **2.3The 18<sup>th</sup> century to the present**

Crucially, there was another financial official who, first publicized the term “Public opinion” in modern times Jacques Necker, the finance minister for Louis XVI on the evening of the French revolution noticed frequently in his writings that public trust was based upon the opinions of owners of the government securities. He also noticed the power of public opinion in other cases. Necker wrote “This public opinion strengthens and weakens all human institutions”. As he noticed it, public opinion must be taken into consideration in all political undertaking. However, Necker was not worried about the opinion of each and every Frenchman, for him the ones who can truly shape a public opinion is the ones who can read and write, the ones who are updated to the day’s news, the ones who can buy the government securities.(ibid)

The last years of the 18<sup>th</sup> century public opinion had grown enormously, 13 North American British colonies had transformed into the United States of America by the revolutionary public opinion. In France, Middle classes and urban masses were motivated by public opinion. The Monarchy was one of the most entrenched institutions at that time and it was a threat to the observers of the French revolution. Some scholars of the 19<sup>th</sup> century viewed public opinion as the territory of the superior classes, English author William A. Mackinnon defined it as “The sentiment of any given subject which is entertained by the best informed, most intelligent, and most moral persons in the community”

Without any doubt, public opinion had concerns greater thinkers and writers of the era, the German Philosopher G.W.F. Hegel described public opinion as “Containing both truth and falsehood and added that it was the task of the great man to distinguish between the two “. (ibid)

The English Jurist and Historian James Bryce claimed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> to the early of the 20<sup>th</sup> century that, “a government based on desired acceptance should provide a community huge settlement and power but could not believe that public opinion should define the details of policy”. According to James Bryce, “most people do not have the tendency to reach a certain position but rather the masses would give the last word to policy, their sentiments guide them to be aside the justice, honor and peace”.

One of the oldest expression of public opinion was “rebellion “, peasant rebellion appeared throughout history, when a king saw his subject in an open rebellion,

It was clear that the public support for his subject was eroding, unpaid taxes was another clue, when rulers noticed that tax receipts dwindle and heard that tax collectors was murdered, they understand that public opinion was turning against them.

For many centuries, rulers have created a secret police forces to be aware of the people who oppose the governments and eliminate them, secret police service is acted as monitors of public opinion. (ibid)

Luckily, governments do not need to employ a secret police or wait for peasant rebellion to know more about public opinion, democratic governments have a well-developed measures to learn more about public opinion and how to shape it.

### **3. Influence Factors in shaping the public opinion**

Little light sheds on influence factors of the interpreters in order to shape public opinion,

Anderson (2002/1976: 218-221) argues,” The interpreter’s position as the person in the middle has the advantage of power inherent in all positions that control scarce resources”, from (the changing role of the interpreter book) so there are three main factors that influence on the simultaneous interpreter they are the following:

#### **3.1 Conscience**

Generally, a conscience is an intuition or judgment that distinguishes right from wrong. Moral judgment is usually obtained by norms or principals and rules, in psychological terms conscience is usually defined as “leading to feeling remorse “ when someone makes an action that go against his/her principals and value this leaders to feeling rectitude and integrity, this is why an interpreter sometimes changes the whole public opinion interpretation referring to how he/she feels about a certain cause or issue. A good example clarifies what is written above, the inspiration of this was a movie, Nicole Kidman played the role of an interpreter for the United Nations. (Sydney Pollack.June:2005), in a certain moment she changed the interpretation and she said the truth which was obviously against what she was supposed to interpret, so she literally follows her inner voice and especially her conscience .

#### **3.2Religion**

Religion can be a great monitor of public opinion and if can easily affect the S. interpreter while interpreting due to his/her great belief in their religion. For instance



a Muslim interpreter had to interpret the word “ Muslim people are terrorist”, he may change the interpretation into “ Muslim people are kind “ or he/she cannot interpret it directly , because his/her inner strong faith voice unable him to interpret it this way.

#### **4. Definition of Discourse**

The term, discourse may be defined in different ways. According to the context the meaning will varied that’s what Celce-Murcia and Olshtain (2000:4) provide in their definition by, saying a piece of a discourse is an instance of spoken or written language that has a describable internal relationships of form and meaning (e.g; words, structures, cohesion) that relate coherently to an external communicative function of purpose and a given audience/interlocutor. The external function or purpose can only be properly determined if one takes into account the context and participants in which the piece of discourse occurs.

Hatim and Mason (1990:71) defines the discourse as a mode of talking and thinking, on the other hand Fairclough (1989:24) seems to give a more sophisticated and detailed definition of the term as “the whole process of interaction of which a text is just a part”.

Van Dijk (1997) mentions that a discourse is usually identified as a form of spoken language. To be more exact, the term discourse is understood in particular form of language use, as well as a social interaction that can be defined as communicative event in social situation. As an example, president speech, U.N speeches so on and so forth. (Van Dijk, 1981)

All the mentioned above definitions in fact serve the same idea which is a discourse is a meaningful written or spoken form of words that is consistent and well organized in terms of ideas to address certain group of people.

## **5. Definition of Political Discourse**

According to Jones and Peccei (2004), politicians throughout ages have achieved success thanks to their “skillful use of rhetoric”, by which they aim to persuade their audience of the validity of their views, delicate and careful use of elegant and persuasive language.

Chilton (2004: 3) argues that politics can be seen either as a clash over power, between people who work to keep and enhance their authority and people who work to defend themselves against it, or as a form of “cooperation” among institutions in a specific society to solve troubles created as a result of conflicts over interests, money, authority, etc.

Political discourse, for van Dijk (1997: 18), is described as a “prominent” way of performing politics. Along with parliamentary discussions, constitutional terms, laws, government and state regulations, and other institutional forms of text and talk, political discourse may involve propaganda campaigns, political manifestos, political speeches, news broadcasts, newspaper articles and public political debates.

Schaffner (1996), political discourse is considered as a sub-category of discourse in general. It is mainly based on two criteria: functional and thematic. Political discourse is a result of politics and it is historically and culturally determined. It has different functions because of the different political activities. It is thematic because its topics are primarily related to politics such as political activities, political ideas and political relations and political tendency as well

## **6. Political discourse analysis**

Political discourse is identified by its actors or authors, viz., politicians. Indeed, the vast bulk of studies of political discourse is about the text and talk of professional

politicians or political institutions, such as presidents and prime ministers and other members of government, parliament or political parties, both at the local, national and international levels. Some of the studies of politicians take a Maynar1994; Seidel 1988).

The notion of Political Discourse Analysis (PDA) is somehow ambiguous and the most common rendition to it is that the scope of PDA concentrate on the analysis of 'political discourse', Newmark (1991:146) asserts that Politics is the most general and universal aspect and sphere of human activity and in its reflection in language it often appears in powerful emotive terms". To make sense of what was stated herein above language is powerful. To know how to use it could shape the ideas of the public without the awareness that the activities that are being done in the society is the result of the words of politics.

Johnson gives a more detailed definition of the term political discourse analysis is a field of discourse analysis which focuses on discourse in political forums (such as debates, speeches, and hearings) as the phenomenon of interest. Political discourse is the informal exchange of reasoned views as to which of several alternative courses of action should be taken to solve a societal problem. It is a science that has been used through the history of the United States. It is the essence of democracy. Full of problems and persuasion, political discourse is used in many debates, candidacies and in our everyday life (Johnson et. al., 2000).

To not confuse between PDA and CDA (henceforth critical discourse analysis) PDA is both about political discourse, and it is also a critical enterprise. In the spirit of contemporary approaches in CDA this would mean that critical-political discourse analysis deals especially with the reproduction of political power, power abuse or domination through political discourse, including the various forms of resistance or

counter-power against such forms of discursive dominance. In particular such an analysis deals with the discursive conditions and consequences of social and political inequality that results from such domination (Fairclough 1995; van Dijk 1993b).

## **6.1 The UN Interpreting**

The name "United Nations", coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers. In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter. Those delegates deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by the representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks, United States in August-October 1944.

Multilingualism is one of the foundations of the United Nations (UN). Accordingly A delegate may speak in any official UN language. It is interpreted simultaneously into the other official languages of the UN. There are six official languages. These are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The correct interpretation and translation of these six languages, in both spoken and written form, is very important to the work of the Organization, because this enables clear and concise communication on issues of global importance. It is considered as one of the world's largest employers of language professionals. Several hundred language professionals work for the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM) in New York, Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi. Many are hired by the regional commissions of the United Nations in Addis Ababa,

Bangkok, Beirut and Santiago. At the United Nations, the term “language professional” applies to a range of specialized and interrelated occupations, mainly interpreters, translators, editors, verbatim reporters, terminologists, reference assistants, copy preparers and proofreaders.

## **6.2 Conference Speech Interpreting**

The modern practice of conference interpretation is usually considered to date from the Nuremberg trials of 1945-1946. But throughout history people of different languages and cultures have made use of interpretation to communicate with and understand each other. Interpreters have always been involved in the development of international trade and cultural exchange. But it was only towards the end of the 19th century, with the appearance of the first international organizations and of regular conferences, that some people were able to make a living as interpreters. With the emergence of simultaneous interpretation in the middle of the 20th century the profession developed considerably and was shaped accordingly. Conference interpretation can be defined as conveying a spoken message in one language into another. It is practiced at international summits, professional seminars and so on and so forth. AIIC. "Conference interpreting". *Aiic.net* April 23, 2012. Accessed February 3, 2018

As Gile (1995) confirms, scripted simultaneous interpreting occurs frequently, especially in conference interpreting settings such as the United Nations. “Simultaneous interpretation with text occurs frequently, when speakers read [out] a text which has also been given to interpreters [beforehand]” (184). Gile observes that while this mode of simultaneous interpreting, which combines sight translation of the speech, offers the interpreter “visual presence of information, which reduces memory problems”, it presents new problems relating to the density and peculiar

linguistic construction of written texts, as opposed to oral discourse, and the risk of linguistic interference (185).

However, observation of simultaneous interpreters working from scripted speeches in settings of this kind shows that seasoned interpreters, being aware of the speaker's potential departure from the scripted speech, would anticipatorily use the script as prerecorded notes, and would pre-highlight key ideas in the speech to help them cope with any deviation from the written text. To this end, Gile concedes that scripted simultaneous interpreting "does seem to make interpretation possible under acoustic and delivery conditions which would be prohibitory without the text" (185).

In the Conference interpreting (CI) usually the speaker is usually visible and audible to the audience. His or her speech is air-transmitted via loudspeakers to the audience and via a one-way closed circuit communication system to the simultaneous interpreter who usually sits in a special sound-proof booth. In ideal conference conditions, the interpreter can see both the speaker and the audience. However, this is not always possible and sometimes "blind" booths are used that block the interpreter's visual contact with the speaker and audience. During performance, the interpreter translates the speaker's source discourse into the target language as it is received and transmits the target rendition simultaneously to the target language audience via a one-way closed circuit communication system.

## **7. Conference interpreting and skopos theory**

Departing from Holz-Mänttari's (1984) comprehensive theoretical conception of T&I as: a course of translatorial action within a complex network of social interaction, it is easy to show that in conference interpreting the relationship between the client and the interpreter (and between the conference assignment and, the source text) is not as straightforward, at least in analytical terms as in the case of (written) translation. The conference interpreter's client does not want a text to be translated but needs a much more complex communicative event. Using Beaugrande & Dressler's (1981) definition of "text" in its broadest sense, the conference can be viewed as an overarching sort of text comprised of a number of individual texts. The conference or hypertext is the "basic-level category" (Lakoff 1987) in the analysis of SI, it follows that the skopos in SI is situated at the level of the conference assignment as specified, for instance, in the standardized contract form adopted by AIIC, the International Association of Conference Interpreters. By contrast, Vermeer (1989), who uses the notion of skopos also to refer to the function of the target text, I would suggest that it is not some particular target-text skopos but the hypertext skopos that governs the production of functional texts in SI.

## **8. Manipulation theory in interpreting**

Manipulation can be seen as translation theory, which might be applied to the whole of the text or only to some parts of it. The same definition can also be applied on interpreting. The choice of the most suitable strategy depends on a given context. According to Banst (1992) the process of translation is nothing but manipulation whether knowing that or not the translator/ interpreter is working for specific ideology. كيف تخطط الترجمة لإدارة الحرب بين الجبهات المختلفة والمتباينة ايدولوجيا مع محافظتها على نص الانطلاق ونص الوصول فنقوم الترجمة بالتلاعب بالخطاب في اقتناء المفردات التي تفي "التساوي بين

قوي جمال 2017. مجلة العربية والترجمة. المنظمة العربية "بالغرض من اجل ابراز نزعة او اخفاء اخرى للترجمة In his article translation and Peace War Engineering Goui distinguishes between two strategies of manipulating the text in the process of translation the same can be adjusted to interpreting bearing in mind the similar nature of the two activities. Manipulation can occur in the process of translation within the permitted limits.

## 8.1 Inciting strategy

GOUI (2017) inciting is used to provoke the recipient in way showing the deference enhancing the feeling of being controlled, inviting them to make a decision or counter move against the speaker.

As an example, DONALD TRUMP speech was delivered on December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2017 at the White House.

I call on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif.

Al Jzeera TV interpreter render this segment as follow:

ادعو جميع الأطراف الى ان يحافظوا على الوضع القائم حاليا و بحيث المواقع المقدسة في القدس بما ذلك الحرم الشريف و ما يسمى ب هولي تانيل

In this example the interpreter was inciting the recipient to make a move against the speaker giving legitimacy to the Arab world and inviting them to fight for their rights of owning the land that was colonized by Israel



## 8.2 Containment strategy

As for containing Goui (2017) defines this strategy that the recipient will contained without paying attention in which the recipient find himself supporting an opposite ideology

"اما الاحتواء فهو وسيلة ظاهرها اكثر سلما وباطنها اكثر خطورة لأنها تضع القارئ و التلقي عموما في موقع التلقي السلبي ويقصد بهذا ان التلقي يتم بكل ثقة من المصدر الا ان التأثير المحتمل قد يخرج من موقف لآخر قوي جمال 2017.مجلة العربية والترجمة .المنظمة العربية للترجمة خاصة مع مرور الزمن وحدث التراكم"

Goui emphasis on this strategy being more dangerous than the previous one.

The same example of, DONALD TRUMP speech was delivered on December 6th, 2017 at the White House, is applied in this strategy. Yet different channel and deferent ideology.

I call on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif.

RT Arabic TV interpreter render this segment as follow:

أدعو كافة الاطراف لتحافظ على الوضع الراهن بالنسبة للقدس بما في ذلك المكان المقدس الجبل الهيكل و الحرم الشريف ايضا يسمى بهذه التسمية

In this example, the rendition may give the recipient in this case the Arab world the wrong idea of giving legitimacy to the enemy in this case Israel to take Jerusalem because is the place of the holy temple just by saying الجبل الهيكل

و الحرم الشريف ايضا يسمى بهذه التسمية

## **9. Aspects of shaping public opinion**

There are many aspects of shaping public opinion among them:

### **9.1 Cultural aspects**

Culture is a group of habits, beliefs, morals, law, religion and behaviors. Newmark (2000:94) defines culture as “the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression “

As a result, these habits and beliefs also behaviors that any human being acquire since childhood influence him in a great way. Thus, culture is considered as one of the most dangerous aspects that truly shapes public opinion about a certain issue, for instance, the racism and hate between white Americans and black American is a result of cultural elements that an American child undergoes so, the cultural conditions that a child go through make him acquire this hostile trend against black people.

### **9.2 Religious aspects**

Religion is one of the major aspects in shaping public opinion too, it affects our psychological and social life, no matter what our religion is, there is always certain principals and morals that is derived from our religion we believe in. For example, A Muslim interpreter can change the whole public opinion just with one word because it touches his religion, while interpreting in a certain event.

## CONCLUSION

In this chapter, we attempted to uncover the various definitions of the public opinion and its historical background starting from antiquity moving to the middle ages into early modern era arriving to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the present. It also took into account all other influential factors and political, cultural, and religious aspects which, occurs in the interpreted speech which is our focus on this thesis. This chapter highlighted the role of political discourse analysis (PDA) in the process interpreting simultaneously.

## **Chapter 03: Analysis of Donald Trump's speech on Qatar**

### **Introduction**

This chapter shall investigate the interpreters' strategies in a real interpreting assignment. Also, it is going to use all the preceding information in order to identify the strategies used by interpreters in political speeches. That is to say, it attempts to apply the theoretical part on a political speech through using Political Discourse Analysis (PDA) since it studies the effect of simultaneous on shaping the public opinion.

### **Description of Samples**

The sample is a political speech delivered by the United States President DONALD TRUMP. The speech was delivered on 9<sup>th</sup> Jun, 2017. The speech is full of highly sensitive statements that may lead to shaping the public opinion, which could be problematic for interpreters. The analysis is based on three interpretations performed by Arab interpreters working for three established Arabic TV stations: Al-jazeera Tv, RT ArabicTv, and Al-hurra Tv. The audiorecording was transcribed and analyzed in order to identify the strategies employed by the three interpreters. The focus is placed on how the three interpreters dealt with the interpreting units chosen for this analysis.

### **Methodology**

A descriptive analytic approach will be used by examining and analyzing the political discourse which is trump's speech on Qatar. The comparative approach will be used by the three interpreters as well from three different channels adopting mainly two strategies "inciting and containment" to illustrate the impact of the

interpreters on shaping public opinion in the Arab world focusing on the political relationship between the Arab and Western world.

Table 1: The three renditions of the source text data

NO	The interpreting unit	RT Arabic TV	Aljazeera TV	Alhurra TV
1.	President Lohannis Thank you for being here it's an honor to welcome such a good friend of America to the white house	No rendition	No rendition	No rendition
2.	As you know the people of Romania and America share much in common	No rendition	No rendition	No rendition
3.	they love the freedom proud cultures rich traditions and vast unstoried landscape to call home	No rendition	No rendition	No rendition
4.	The relationship of our two countries stretched back well over a century	No rendition	No rendition	No rendition
5.	but today we are specially reconfirming celebrate our strategic partnership that began more than 20 years ago	No rendition	No rendition	No rendition

6.	that partnership covers many dimensions including: economic, military cultural ties and today we are making those ties even stronger	الروابط العسكرية و الاقتصادية و اليوم نجعل هذه الروابط أقوى	No rendition	No rendition
7.	Mr. president your visit comes to an important moment not just in this partnership but among all the responsible nations of the world	سيدي الرئيس زيارتكم تأتي في لحظة هامات للغاية ليس فقط من اجل شراكاتنا بل ضمن بالنسبة للبلدان الأخرى أيضا	No rendition	No rendition
8.	I have just returned from a historical trip to Europe and the Middle east while I worked to strengthen	عدت من زيارة هامة تاريخية للشرق الأوسط وأروبا حيث قمنا بتقوية	No rendition	No rendition
9.	Our Alliances and forge for a new friendships and unite all civilized peoples in the fight against terrorism	تحالفاتنا وأبرمنا صدقات شديدة بين الناس المتحضرين لمحاربة الإرهاب	No rendition	No rendition
10.	no civilized nation can tolerate this violence or allowed this wrecked ideology to spread on its shores	ليس من امة متحضرة تستطيع إن تواجه هذا العنف وتهدي هذه الأيديولوجية وان تسمح لها بالانتشار على حدودها بمفردها	No rendition	No rendition

11.	I addressed to summon for more than 50 Arabs and Muslims leaders a unique meeting of the history of nations	لقد التقيت ب الكثير من خمسين قائد من العالم العربي الإسلامي و كان ذلك تاريخيا لقاء بين الأمم	No rendition	No rendition
12.	where keep players in the region were agreed to stop supporting terrorism weather it would be financial , military or even moral support	واللاعبون الاساسيون في المنطقة اتفقوا على وقف دعم الإرهاب إن كان ذلك من الجهة المادية أو العسكرية أو حتى الدعم المعنوي	No rendition	No rendition
13.	The nation of Qatar unfortunately has historically been a founder of terrorism at a very high level	دولة قطر للأسف تاريخيا كانت تمويل الإرهاب وعلى مستويات عالية	إن دولة قطر كانت لديها علاقات جيدة بهذا الأمر	No rendition
14.	under the wake of that conference nations came together and spoke to me about confronting Qatar over this behavior	وفي ضل هذه القمة اجتمعت الأمم وتحدثوا إلي عن مواجهة قطر عن تصرفها	اجمعت وفي هذا القمة الدول جميعا وقد تحدثوا لي قالو ابت مواجهة الدول بخصوص مواقفها	No rendition
15.	so we had a decision to make do we take the easy road and finally take a hard but a necessary action	وبالتالي لدينا قرار هل سنسلك الطريق السهل أو سنسلك الطريق الصعب و	ولهذا لدينا قرار يجب أن نتخذه وهو قرار صعب ولكن يجب أن نتخذه وهذا	No rendition



16.	we have to stop the founding of terrorism	نوقف لكن بالفعل علينا أن تمويل الإرهاب	يجب جميعا أن نتوقف على دعم الإرهاب أو تمويل الإرهاب	No rendition
17.	I decided along with secretary of state Rex Tillerson high great generals and military people the time has come to call on Qatar to end its founding	وقررت مع السيد وزير الخارجية والجنرالات ما لدينا والناس العوض إن الوقت قد حان لدعوة قطر إن تنهي تمويلها	ولهذا قررت بالتنسيق مع وزير الخارجية ريكس تيلرسن وعدد من قادة القوات الأمريكية إنه حان الوقت لدعوة قطر لوقف هذه العمليات	No rendition
18.	they have to end that founding , and its extremist ideology in terms of founding	وعليهم إنهاء هذا التمويل والمتشددين والأيديولوجية المتشددة يجب وقف دعمها	إننا يجب أن نعمل سريعا لدعم الإرهاب ويجب أن نعمل على ضرب مواقع الإرهاب على المستوى العسكري أو حتى على المستوى الأخلاقي وضرورة التعاطي الجديد مع سياسة أخرى	No rendition
19.	I want to call all the nations to stop immediately supporting terrorism	ادعوا كل الأمم للوقف الفوري في دعم للإرهاب	كما أيضا أدعوا جميع الدول الأخرى وبصورة سريعة إلى تصدي الإرهاب	No rendition
20.	stop teaching people to kill other people stop filling their minds with hate and intolerance	ووقف تعليم الناس أن يقتلوا بعضهم البعض الآخر وملئ عقولهم بالكراهية وعدم المساوات	وأيا وقف تعليم الأطفال معايير متطرفة	No rendition

21.	I won't name other countries, but we are not done solving the problem but we will solve that problem	لا نسمي دولا أخرى لكننا لم ننهي حل المشكلة ولكننا سنحل هذه المشكلة	لا أريد أن اسمي دول ولكن لا يمكننا أن بعينها نحل القضايا دون العودة إلى هذه القضية	No rendition
22.	have no choice	ليس لدينا خيار آخر	No rendition	No rendition
23.	this is my great priority because it is my first duty as a president	هذه أولويه كبرى لدي لأن هذه هي فترتي الأولى كرئيس	هذه أولوياتي لأنها أول مهماتي كرئيس الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	No rendition
24.	to keep our people safe to defeating ISIS to other terror organizations is something I have emphasize all during my campaign	لأجعل الناس آمنين وتفوق على داعش والتنظيمات الإرهابية الأخرى وأنا أكدت على الدوام في حملتي الانتخابية	ونجعل المواطنين الأمريكيين أكثر أمنا وأكثر سلامة وأن نجعل المجتمع أكثر أمنا وأكثر سلامة وأن نجعل المجتمع أكثر أمنا لهذا قررت خلال حملتي الانتخابية	No rendition
25.	and right up until the president	وحتى أصبحت رئيسا للقيام	حتى رئيس البلاد	No rendition
26.	to do that stop founding	وبذلك يجب وقف التمويل	والقيام بهذا يجب أن نتوقف عن تمويل الإرهاب	التوقف عن التمويل
27.	stop teaching hate	وقف تعليم الكراهية	ويجب أن نتوقف عن تعليم الكراهية	التوقف عن وعظ الكراهية

28.	and stop the killing	ووقف القتل	ويجب أن نتوقف عن قتل الآخرين	والتوقف عن القتل
29.	for Qatar we want you back among the unity of responsible nations	بالنسبة لقطر ضمن الدول المتحدة	ولهذا نقوم. سنعمل على دعم أولويات	بالنسبة لقطر نريدكم أن تعودوا ضمن صفوف ووحدة الدول
30.	we ask Qatar and other nations in the region to do more and do it faster	نطلب من قطر ودول الأخرى في المنطقة أن تقوم بالمزيد وان تقوم بذلك بشكل سريع تقوم	ونسأل قطر ودول أخرى في المنطقة للعمل أكثر وبصورة سريعة أريد أن أشكر المملكة العربية السعودية	ونطلب من قطر ودول أخرى في المنطقة أن تفعل أكثر وأن تفعل هذا بصورة أسرع وأود أن أشكر السعودية
31.	I want to thank Saudi Arabia	أريد أن اشكر العربية السعودية		
32.	and my friend king Sulaiman and all of the countries who participated in that very historical summit	وصديقي الملك سلمان وكل البلدان التي شاركت في تلك القمة التاريخية	والملك سلمان وكل الدول التي شاركت في تلك القمة التاريخية	وصديقي الملك سلمان وكل الدول التي شاركت في هذه القمة التاريخية
33.	it was truly historic	كانت تاريخيا بحق	إنها كانت تاريخية بالفعل	لقد كانت حقا تاريخية
34.	there has never been anything like it before	لم يحدث أي شيء كذلك من قبل	لم يكن هناك أي شيء أهم مما تحقق في السابق	لم يكن هناك أبدا أي شيء مثل هذه القمة
35.	and perhaps there never will be again	ولا ربما لن يحدث مجددا	وربما لم يكن هناك شيء مهم كما الذي تحقق	وربما لم يكن هناك قمة مشابهة
36.	hopefully it will be the beginning of the end of founding terrorism	نأمل أن يكون ذلك بداية لنهاية تمويل الإرهاب	ولهذا نعتقد أن الأمر سيكون البداية لنهاية تمويل العمليات الإرهابية	نأمل أن تكون بداية نهاية تمويل الإرهاب

37.	it will therefore be the beginning of the end to terrorism no more founding	وبالتالي ستكون البداية للنهاية للإرهاب لا مزيد للإرهاب التمويل	ولهذا فقد تكون البداية لنهاية الإرهاب ليس من إمكاني تمويل الإرهاب	وبالتالي هذه القمة ستكون بداية نهاية الإرهاب لا تمويل إضافي
38.	I also want to thank the Romanian people for everything they contribute to our common defense and to the fight against the evil manes of terrorism	أيضاً أريد أن أشكر الشعب الروماني على كل ما ساهموا به لدفاعنا المشترك لمحاربة المس الشرير للإرهاب	مرة أخرى أريد مرة أخرى أن أشكر أيضاً جميع الأشخاص اللذين قاموا بدعم قيمنا ومحاربة الإرهابيين	أود أيضاً أن أشكر الشعب الروماني على كل شيء ساهموا به في دفاعنا المشترك وفي قتالنا ضد التهديد الشرير الخاص بالإرهاب
39.	they had their own difficulties with it and they have come a long way and they are doing it a lot	لديهم صعوباتهم معه و قطعوا شوط كبير و قاموا بالكثير	لقد مروا بظروف صعبة وقد قضاوا مسيرة طويلة في هذا الباب	No rendition
40.	Romania has been a valuable member of the co-relation to defeat ISIS and it's the fourth largest contributor of troops in Afghanistan	رومانيا كانت عضواً فعالاً في التحالف للانتصار على داعش و هي الداعم الرابع الأكبر في القوات في أفغانستان	ولهذا نقول بأن التحالف من أجل ضرب تنظيم الدولة أو يمثل بالنسبة لنا الإطار الفرقة الرابعة بالإرهاب في أفغانستان	رومانيا كانت عضواً قيماً في التحالف لهزيمة داعش وهي رابع أكبر مساهم بالقوات في أفغانستان
41.	there are 23 of their citizens has paid the ultimate price and America honors their sacrifice	هناك 23 دافعوا ثمناً بحياتهم ولايات المتحدة تشرف تضحياتهم	وأن أيضاً الدول 22 التي تعمل على دعم مع تنسيق مع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	23 من المواطنين الرومانيين دفعوا الثمن الأعلى وضحوا بحياته
42.	I want to recognize President Lohannis for his leadership in committing Romania this year to increase defense spending from 1.4% of GDP to over 2%	أريد أن أشكر السيد لوهانوس على التزامه لزيادة تمويل رومانيا من 1.4 بالمائة من الدخل المحلي الإجمالي إلى نحو 2 بالمائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للبلاد	المعتمد إذن أعترف مرة أخرى هنا السيد لوهانوس على زعمه و التزامه بما تقوم به رومانيا في هذا الأمر والمساهمة في 1.4 من الميزانية السنوية	أود أن أشير إلى الرئيس يوهانيس لقيادته والتزامه بقيام رومانيا بزيادة الاتفاق الدفاعي من 41/10 من الناتج القومي العام إلى أكثر من 2 بالمائة

43	we hope our other NATO Alliances will fellow Romania's lead on meeting their financial obligations and paying their fair share for the coast of defense	نأمل الحلفاء الناتو أن يتبعوا القيادة الرومانية ليتسموا من الجل الدفاع	ونعمل أيضا على دعم باقي دول الناتو التي تعمل قدما في ذات السياسة التي تعتمد عليها رومانيا وأن هذا الوضع هو الذي يعمل على سياسته	ونأمل أن حلفائنا الآخرين في الناتو سيقتفون آثار رومانيا ويستوفوا متطلباتهم المالية ويدفعوا حصصهم الموصفة في الدفاع
44.	but I will say this that because of our actions money is started to pore in NATO the money is started to pore in	وسأقول التالي بسبب تصرفاتنا فان الأموال بدئت تصب الى الناتو الأموال تبدأ بالسيلان للناتو	ولكن أريد أن أقول مرة أخرى بأنه من النظر إلى موقفنا فإن الأموال يجب أن تصرف إلى الناتو No rendition	ولكن نقول هذا أنه نتيجة لأفعالنا الأموال بدأت في التدفق إلى الناتو No rendition
47.	other countries are starting to realize it's time to pay up and they are doing that	والبلدان الأخرى بدئت بالإدراك أن الوقت قد حان للدفع	ولجميع الدول ملزمة لتقدم مساهماتها في الناتو وأن هذا الأمر هو المعتمد	الدول الأخرى بدأت تدرك أنه الوقت قد حان للدفع وهم يدفعون
48.	I'm very proud of that fact as you know I've been obligate for strengthening our alliances through a greater responsible burden sharing	وهم يقومون بذلك أنا فخور بهذه الحقيقة كما تعرفون كنت اعمل على تقوية حلف الناتو من اجل أن يكون هناك مسؤولية اكبر وتشارك المهام	أنا ممتن لهذا الموقف وكما تعلمون جيدا فقد كنت أيضا ملتزم بالدعم وتقوية العلاقات بين باقي دول الناتو	نحن فخورون بهذه الحقيقة كما تعرفون أنا كنت نصير لتقوية التحالف في الناتو عبر مسؤوليات أعظم وتحمل الأعباء
49.	among member nations and that is what's happening	من قبل الدول الأعضاء وهذا ما يحدث	أساسا ولهذا ما وقع هو يعود إلى الجزئية	بصورة مشتركة بين الدول الأعضاء وهذا هو ما يحدث
50.	because together we can confront the common security facing the world	لأننا معا نستطيع مواجهة التحديات الأمنية المشتركة التي تواجه العالم	جميعا يمكننا أن نحقق ونواجه التهديدات التي تواجهنا جميعا	ولأننا سويا نستطيع أن نواجه التحديات الأمنية المشتركة التي تواجه العالم

51.	Mr. president I want to upload your courage and your courageous efforts in Romania to fight corruption and defend the rule d of law	سيد الرئيس أريد أيها أن أشكر No rendition	سيد الرئيس أريد أن أثنى شجاعتكم وتضامنكم وقوتكم لجعل رومانيا تواجه الفساد	سيد الرئيس أريد أن أحي شجاعتك وجهودك الشجاعة في رومانيا في محاربة الفساد والدفاع عن سيادة القانون
52.	this work is necessary to create an environment where trade and commerce can flourish and where citizens can prosper	No rendition	وهذا الأمر يبدوا ضروريا جدا لخلق بدائل وخلق رؤى جديدة في هذه المنطقة	هذا العمل ضروري لخلق بيئة فيها التجارة يمكن أن تنتعش والمواطنون يمكن أن يزدهروا
53.	I look forward to work with you to deepen the ties of both commerce and culture between our two countries	No rendition	وأنا أتطلع للعمل معكم سويا على المستوى الثقافي أو على المستوى السياسي بين البلدين	وأنا أتطلع لتعميق العلاقات في مجالات التجارة والثقافة بين بلدينا
54.	Romanians has made contribution to the united states and to the world	No rendition	إن رومانيا ستظل مساهما وشريكا للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وللعالم	الرومانيون ساهموا الولايات المتحدة والعالم
55.	very notable among them was noble prize gloriant Elie Wiesel who was born in Romania and sadly passed away almost one year ago	No rendition	وهذا الأمر يبدوا واضحا جدا وهذا السبب ربما يقول المرشح الي وزال الفائز بجائزة نوبل والذي عاش في رومانيا و اضطر للهروب منذ 20 سنة	ومن جملة هذه المساهمات الحاصل على جائزة نوبل إلي وزال الذي ولد في رومانيا وتوفي قبل حوالي عام

56.	and I understand that earlier this week the American Jewish comity presented president Lohannis with his very prestigious light onto the nations of the world	No rendition	وأنا أفهم أنه في أوائل هذا الأسبوع الجالية اليهودية الأمريكية قدمت إلى الرئيس يوهانس جائزة اسمها "ضوء الأمم"
57.	with his work to further holocaust remembrance and education in Romania I joined to AJC and saluting t in vital cause	No rendition	وذلك لأعماله الخاصة بإحياء ذكرى المذابح في رومانيا انا أنظم إلى هذه المنظمة اليهودية في تحينك
58.	the people of Romania has endured many hardship but they've made a truly remarkable historical journey	No rendition	وشعب رومانيا تحمل الكثير من الصعاب ولكنه قام برحلة تاريخية رائعة
59.		No rendition	وأنا أدم الدول التي ترى أن الشعب الروماني قام بأشياء كثيرة سجلوا نتائج جيدة على مستوى تاريخهم الشخصي
60.	the future of Romania and Romanian relationship with the united states is very very bright	No rendition	في هذا المجال وأنهم أيضا إلى تاريخ رومانيا يبقى أيضا مع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وأن التاريخ سيكون تاريخا ناصعا
61.	president Lohannis I thank you for your leadership and I thank you again for being here today	No rendition	سيد لوهانس أشكرك جزيلا على زعمك وعلى قيادتك وأشكرك جزيلا لأنك موجودا
			لرئيس لوهانس أشكرك على قيادتك وأشكرك مرة أخرى على وجودك هنا اليوم

62.	I look forward to strengthening our Alliances with your country	No rendition	وأنا أتطلع إلى عمل قويا معكم مع بلدكم	وأنا أتطلع لتقوية تحالفاتنا مع بلادنا
63.	and our bounds with your people	No rendition	وأن نعمل على تقوية الروابط بين البلدين	وروابطنا مع الشعب الروماني
64.	and the relationship has been good but now it's stronger than ever	No rendition	وأن العلاقات بين الشعبين جيدة جدا وستكون أكثر في المستقبل	وهذه العلاقة كانت جيدة ولكنها الآن أقوى من أي وقت مضى
65.	thank you very much	No rendition	شكرا جزيل لكم	شكرا جزيل شكرا جزيل



## Analysis

Interpreting unit N°13: The nation of Qatar unfortunately has historically been a founder of terrorism at a very high level.

INT.1 render the interpreting unit, the nation of Qatar unfortunately has historically been a founder of terrorism at a very high level as دولة قطر للأسف تاريخيا كانت تمول الارهاب و على مستويات عالية

The first interpreter seems to have adopted the inciting strategy. He is motivated to adopt such a strategy perhaps because he wanted to indicate that there is clear accusation from the speaker \_DONALD TRUMP\_ to the addressed the nation of \_Qatar\_ and inviting the recipients to think about the western and their image about Muslims as terrorists.

By, contrast, INT .02 render it as إن دولة قطر كانت لديها علاقات جيدة بهذا الأمر, he seems to have adopted **containing** strategy by trying to hide the accusation of Qatar from the recipient, in this case the Arab nation.

The interpreter seems to replace the expression of has historically been a founder\_ with has good relations and omitted the part of terrorism at a very high level replacing terrorism with بهذا الأمر giving the image of Qatar and U.S.A looks very good to the Arab.

Interpreting unit N°14: under the wake of that conference nations came together and spoke to me about confronting Qatar over this behavior

INT.1 renders the interpreting unit literally as وفي ضل هذه القمة اجتمعت الامم و تحدثوا إلي و yet still using the **inciting** strategy in order to show the Arab world that the main decision about Qatar is all in the united state's hands about its aggressive behavior concerning founding terrorism

While, INT.2 render it as وفي هذا القمة اجتمعت الدول جميعا وقد تحدثوا لي قالوا بت مواجهة الدول the interpreter seems refuses mentioning Qatar deliberately by deleting it in the rendition also substituting the word behavior with position giving another meaning to the unit by generalizing the idea of the speaker making it vague for the audience. By doing so, he adopted **containment** strategy

Interpreting unit N°15: so we had a decision to make do we take the easy road and finally take a hard but a necessary action

Both INT.1 and INT.2 made approximately the same rendition as وبالتالي لدينا قرار هل ولهذا لدينا قرار يجب أن نتخذه وهو قرا صعب and as سنسلك الطريق السهل او سنسلك الطريق الصعب yet INT.1 have opted for a literal rendition. By contrast, INT.2 rendered only the meaning

Interpreting unit N°16: we have to stop the founding of terrorism.

INT.1 render it as نوقف تمويل الارهاب لكن بالفعل علينا ان the interpreter seems to have adopted **inciting** strategy, the audience \_Arabs will feel like they are the founder of terrorism. On the other hand, INT.2 who's rendition was as يجب جميعا أن نتوقف على دعم الإرهاب أو تمويل الإرهاب seems to have adopted for containing strategy in which he involved the speaker again in the action founding terrorism making as mutual action from both sides making both parts guilty

Interpreting unit N°17: I decided along with secretary of state Rex Tillerson high great generals and military people the time has come to call on Qatar to end its founding.

INT.1 he opts for **inciting** strategy in his rendition as وقررت مع السيد وزير الخارجية والناس ما لدينا ان وقت العوض قد حان لدعوة قطر ان تنهي تمويلها in order to make the Qatari people in an embarrassing position.

While INT.2 opts for **containment** strategy the rendition was as ولهذا قررت بتنسيق مع وزير الخارجية ريكس تيلرسن وعدد من قادة القوات الامريكية إنه حان الوقت لدعوة قطر لوقف هذه العمليات by substituting the word founding which is تمويل in Arabic to عمليات and the word وقف instead of تنهي giving the idea that Qatar is helping to end the operations in the first interpretation.

Interpreting unit N°18: they have to end that founding, and its extremist ideology in terms of founding

INT.1 rendition was, المتشددة يجب وقف دعمها وعليهم انهاء هذا التمويل و المتشددين و الايديولوجية, the interpreter rendered it as it is while,

INT.2 by إننا يجب أن نعمل سريعا لدعم الإرهاب و يجب أن نعمل على ضرب مواقع الإرهاب على adopted **containing** strategy by making the speaker and the audience part of the action which is fighting terrorism.

Interpreting unit N°19: I want to call all the nations to stop immediately supporting terrorism.

INT.1 seems to have adopted **inciting** strategy in ادعو كل الامم للوقف الفوري في دعم للإرهاب to show that all nations are accused by supporting terrorism

While the second interpreter opted for **containment** strategy in كما أيضا أدعوا جميع الدول الأخرى و بصورة سريعة إلى تصدي الإرهاب, in order to show that the terrorism is something needs to be defeated by all countries together including the speaker's country.

Interpreting unit N°20: Stop teaching people to kill other people stop filling their minds with hate and intolerance

INT.1 rendition was, ووقف تعليم الناس ان يقتلوا بعضهم البعض الاخر و ملئ عقولهم بالكرهية و the interpreter continued with **inciting** strategy since the two interpreting Units N°19 and 20 are related. INT.2 substituted the segment of \_stop filling their minds with hate and intolerance\_ by معايير متطرفة the interpreter generalized what was said by the speaker.

Interpreting unit N°24: to keep our people safe to defeating ISIS to other terror organizations is something I have emphasize all during my campaign.

INT.1 render it as الأخرى لأجعل الناس امنين والتفوق على داعش والتنظيمات الارهابية the interpreter literal rendition.

INT.2 **inciting** strategy in his rendition ونجعل المواطنين الأمريكيين اكثر امنا و اكثر سلامتا and ونجعل وان نجعل المجتمع اكثر امنا و اكثر سلامتا, the interpreter tried to plant in the minds of the recipients that \_DONALD TRUMP\_ an which the American society are the priority in keeping them safe unlike the other nation they come in the second place.

Interpreting unit N°26: to do that stop founding.

Both INT.1 and INT.3 renders it as وبذلك يجب التوقف عن التمويل and و بذلك يجب وقف التمويل the interpreter seems to have adopted **containment** strategy

INT.2 renders it as **نتوقف تمويل الإرهاب** have opted for **inciting** strategy he kept involving the speaker in the action of founding terrorism by adding **ن** in **نتوقف** , also adding the word **إرهاب** which is not mention in the original text “speech.”

Interpreting unit **N°27**: stop teaching hate.

Both INT.1 and INT.3 renders the word stop, **وقف. التوقف**

Unlike the INT.2 render it as adding **ن** **نتوقف** in Arabic language is a use of plural **نتوقف عن تعليم الكراهية** yet again the interpreter is making the speaker more involved in the action that is the process of teaching hate. By doing so, he applied inciting strategy

Interpreting unit **N°28**: and stop the killing.

Both INT.1 and INT.3 render it literally as **وقف القتل** and **والتوقف عن قتل الاخرين** While INT.2 renders it as **نتوقف عن قتل الاخرين** still involving the speaker in the action in order to give a bad image about the speaker in which he was supporting the process of killing before. The interpreter is motivated to use **inciting** strategy

Interpreting unit **N°29**: for Qatar we want you back among the unity of responsible nations.

INT.1 renders it as **بالنسبة لقطر ضمن الدول المتحدة** the interpreter seems to have adopted **inciting** as a strategy, in which he excluded the segment where DONLAD TRUMP is asking Qatar to be among the United Nations leaving no room for calming the anger of the Qatari people.

Also, INT.2 canceled the request of Qatar to be included among the United Nations yet his strategy seems to be **containment** because he managed to not mention that Qatar is having problem with united nation in the first place while

INT.3 renders it as **تعودوا ضمن صفوف و وحدة الدول بالنسبة لقطر نريدكم أن** the third interpreter seems to give the most adequate rendition of them all.

Interpreting unit **N°30**: we ask Qatar and other nations in the region to do more and do it faster.

INT.1 renders it as **نطلب من قطر و دول الاخرى في المنطقة ان**

INT.2 renders it as ونطلب من and ونسأل قطر ودول أخرى في المنطقة للعمل أكثر وبصورة سريعة as قطر ودول أخرى في المنطقة أن تفعل أكثر وأن تفعل هذا بصورة أسرع

INT.3 renders it as ونطلب من قطر ودول أخرى في المنطقة أن تفعل أكثر وأن تفعل هذا بصورة أسرع  
The three interpreters have given nearly the same rendition.in this interpreting unit.

Interpreting unitN°32: and my friend king Sulaiman and all of the countries who participated in that very historical summit.

Both INT.1 and INT.3 render the first part\_ and my friend king Sulaiman\_ the same as وصاديقي الملك

On the other hand , INT 02 abandoned the word friend as والملك سلمان the interpreter have adopted **containment** strategy in order to conceal the friendship between DONALD TRUMP and King Sulmain, as for the second part of interpreting unit, the three interpreters kept the same rendition.

Interpreting unitN°35: and perhaps there never will be again.

both INT.1and INT.3 render it as it is mentioned in the original text. Unlike, INT.2 seems to underestimate the summit by rendering it as لم يكن هنالك أي مما تحقق في السابق وربما لم يكن هنالك شيء مهم giving the audience the idea that the summit cannot change the present situation. By provoking them in here the used strategy is **inciting**.

Interpreting unit N°38: I also want to thank the Romanian people they contribute to our common defense and to the fight against the evil manes of terrorism.

INT.2 renders the first part \_I also want to thank the Romanian people\_ as مرة أخرى the interpreter generalized the gratitude by omitting Romanian people and replacing it with everybody. The interpreter in here is using **containment** strategy. On the other hand, INT.1 and INT.3 have given almost the same rendition as اود ان اشكر الشعب الروماني and ايضا اريد ان اشكر الشعب الروماني. As for the second part of the interpreting unit Both INT.1 and.INT.3 kept rendering almost the same with slight difference in the style.

شيء ساهمونه في دفاعنا المشترك وفي قتالنا ضد and لدفاعنا المشترك و لمحاربة المس الشرير للإرهاب by contrast, INT.2 used the word دعم instead the contribution of the Romanian people in their common defense , he created another idea with this rendition so for the audience think that all people are following the footsteps by saying بدعم قيمنا

Interpreting unit N°39: they had their own difficulties with it and they have come a long way and they are doing it a lot.

INTP.1 and INT.2 render it nearly the same as INT.1 لديهم صعوباتهم معه و قطعوا شوطا كبيرا و قاموا بالكثير while INT.2 لقد مروا بظروف صعبة وقد قضاوا مسيرة طويلة في هذا الباب and كبير و قاموا بالكثير INT.3 skipped rendering this unit.

Interpreting unit N°40: Romania has been a valuable member of the co-relation to defeat ISIS and it's the fourth largest contributor of troops in Afghanistan.

Both INT.1 and INT.3 render first part of interpreting unit as رومانيا كانت عضوا فعالا في رومانيا كانت عضوا and التحالف للانتصار على داعش و هي الداعم الرابع الكبر في القوات في افغانستان both interpreters have opted for the word رومانيا كانت عضوا and التحالف لهزيمة داعش وهي رابع أكبر مساهم بالقوات في افغانستان as a rendition for ISIS

Unlike INT.2 seems to have opted for تنظيم الدولة giving the legitimacy to ISIS as an organization. The interpreter is by that still **containment** strategy

Interpreting unit N°41: there are 23 of their citizens has paid the ultimate price and America honors their sacrifice.

INT.1 render it as هناك 23 دافعوا ثمن حياتهم ولايات المتحدة تشرف تضحيتهم and INT.3 render as 23 من المواطنين الرومانيين دفعوا الثمن الأعلى وضحوا بحياته. Yet INT.2 render the unit as the وأن أيضا الدول 22 التي تعمل على دعم مع تنسيق مع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية interpreter seems to miss render this unit by mixing the number 23 for 22 of people and also by replacing people with countries الدول .

Interpreting unit N°42: I want to recognize President Lohannis for his leadership in committing Romania this year to increase defense spending from 1.4% of GDP to over 2%.

INT.1 renders the interpreting unit as اريد ان اشكر السيد لوهانوس على التزامه لزيادة تمويل clear. رومانيا من 1.4 بالمئة من الدخل المحلي الاجمالي الى نحو 2 بالمئة من الناتج المحلي الاجمالي للبلد. As for INT.2 render it as إذن أعترف مرة أخرى هنا السيد لوهانس على زعمه و التزامه بما تقوم به yet the rendition was not complete رومانيا في هذا الأمر والمساهمة في 1.4 من الميزانية السنوية

INT.3 render it as أود أن أشير إلى الرئيس لوهانس لقيادته والتزامه بقيام رومانيا بزيادة الاتفاق الدفاعي من 10/41 من الناتج القومي العام إلى أكثر من 2 بالمئة

Interpreting unitN°42: we hope our other NATO Alliances will follow Romania's lead on meeting their financial obligations and paying their fair share for the cost of defense.

INT.1 render it as . نامل الحلفاء الناتو ان يتبعوا القيادة الرومانية ليتسموا من اجل الدفاع

The interpreter seems to have omitted part of the unit which is meeting their financial obligations and paying their fair share for the cost of defense, not showing the audience that all NATO Alliance have to pay.

INTP.2 ونعمل أيضا على دعم باقي دول الناتو التي تعمل قدما في ذات السياسة التي تعتمدها رومانيا وأن . هذا الوضع هو الذي يعمل على سياسته The interpreter seems to miss render the interpreting unit.

Interpreting unitN°43: but I will say this that because of our actions money is started to pore in NATO the money is started to pore in.

INT.1 render it as و سأقول التالي بسبب تصرفاتنا فان الاموال بدئت تصب الى الناتو

الاموال تبدأوا بالسيلان للناتو , the interpreter to gave the most accurate rendition by emphasizing on the last part of the unit as it is mentioned in the original text (speech) contrast.

INT.2 render it as ولكن أريد أن أقول مرة أخرى بأنه من النظر إلى موقفنا فإن الأموال يجب أن تصرف , he uses the word موقفنا instead of أفعالنا أو تصرفاتنا also INT.3 render it as accurate rendition too ولكن نقول هذا أنه نتيجة لأفعالنا الأموال بدأت في التدفق للناتو as INT.1.

Interpreting unitN°44: other countries are starting to realize it's time to pay up and they are doing that.

Both INT.1 and INT.3 have opted a literal rendition.

INT.1 render it as and INT.3render it as و البلدان الاخرى بدئت بالإدراك ان الوقت قد حان للدفع , the interpreter have to adopted **inciting** strategy in the word ملزمة لتقديم مساهمتها instead of الملزمة لتقديم مساهمتها , he opts for this terms to make it an obligation to other countries and not making it as a choice.

Interpreting unitN°45: I'm very proud of that fact as you know I've been an working for strengthening our lies through a greater responsible burden sharing.

Both INT.01 and INT.03 render again nearly the same rendition as

INT.1render it as وهم يقومون بذلك انا فخور بهذه الحقيقة كما تعرفون كنت اعمل على تقوية حلف الناتو من اجل ان يكون هناك مسؤولية اكبر وتشارك المهام

INT.3 render it as نحن فخورون بهذه الحقيقة كما تعرفون أنا كنت نصير لتقوية التحالف في الناتو عبر They both managed providing an accurate rendition without trying to manipulate the segment.

INT.2 render it as أنا ممتن لهذا الموقف وكما تعلمون جيدا فقد كنت أيضا ملتزم بالدعم وتقوية العلاقات the interpreter seems to skip the expression burden sharing and the interpreting unit was miss rendered.

Interpreting unitN°48: Mr. President I want to upload your courage and your courageous efforts in Romania to fight corruption and defend the rule d of law.

INT.01 seems to render only part of the unit then he failed in his rendition سيد الرئيس اشكر the channel has stopped airing the speech the main focus was Qatar and its relation with terrorism.

On the other hand, INT.2 سيد الرئيس أريد أن أثنى شجاعتكم وتضامنكم وقوتكم لجعل رومانيا تواجه الفساد and INT.3 سيد الرئيس أريد أن أحي شجاعتك وجهودك الشجاعة في رومانيا في محاربة الفساد والدفاع عن سيادة القانون providing an exact rendition.



Table 2 The interpreting strategies used in the rendition of the interpreting units

Interpreting unit #	Interpreter.1	Interpreter.2	Interpreter.3
13	Inciting	Containment	/
14	Inciting	Containment	/
15	Inciting	Containment	/
17	Inciting	Containment	/
18	Non	Containment	/
19	Inciting	Containment	/
20	Inciting	Containment	/
24	Non	Inciting	/

26	Containment	Inciting	Containment
27	Non	Inciting	Non
28	Non	Inciting	Non
29	Inciting	Containment	Non
30	Non	Non	Non
32	Non	Containment	Non
35	Non	Inciting	Non
38	Non	Containment	Non
40	Non	Containment	Non
44	Non	Inciting	Non

Table 03: The frequency of interpreting strategies

<b>STRATEGEY</b>	<b>INT.1</b>	<b>INT.2</b>	<b>INT.3</b>	<b>SUM</b>
<b>INCITING</b>	07	06	0	13
<b>CONAINMENT</b>	01	11	01	13

As table 03: shows that both strategies are used equally in terms of frequency.

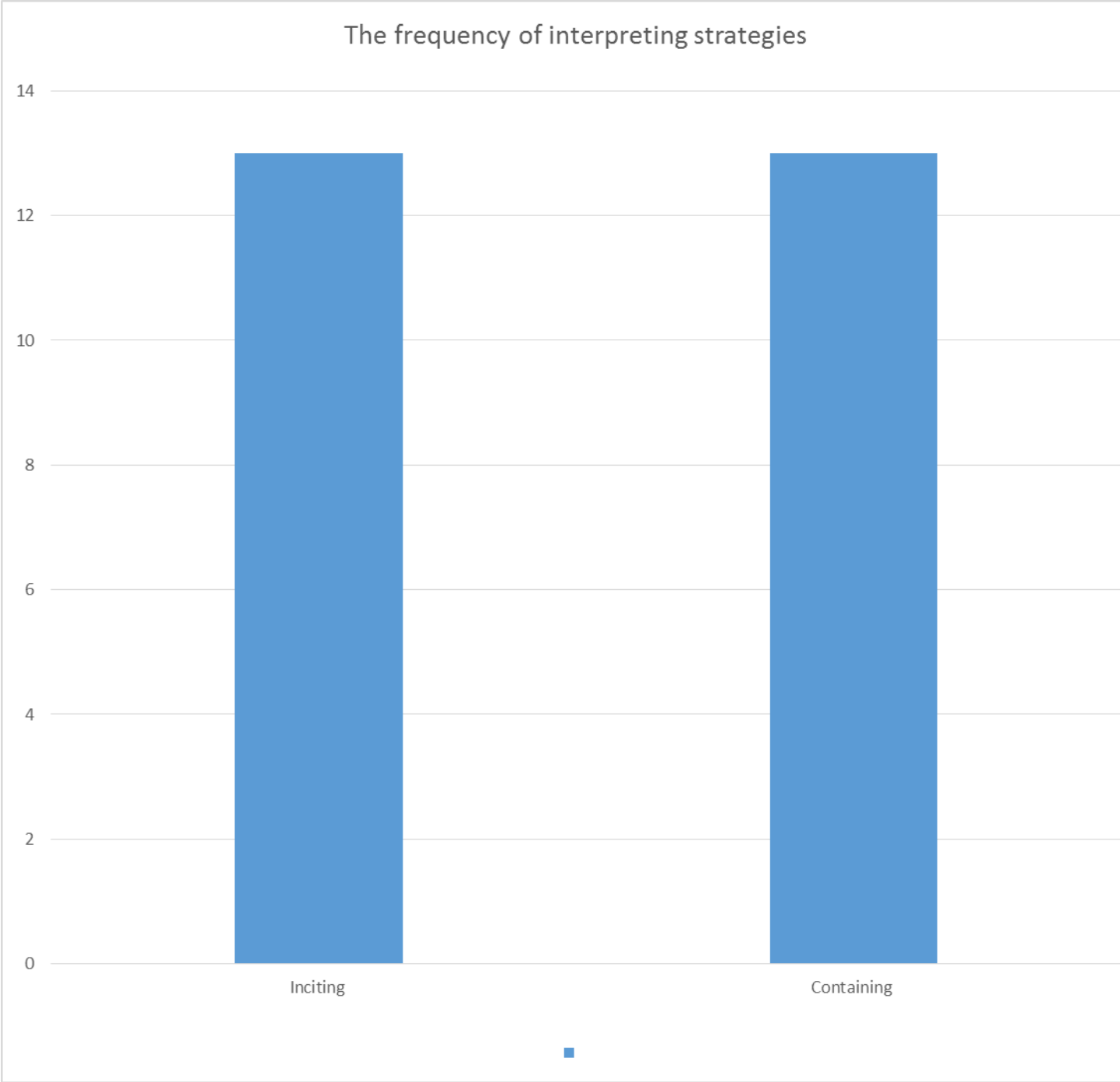


FIGURE: 01

The frequency of interpreting strategies

## Discussion of the findings

The results of our analysis denote that Inciting and Containing are of an equal frequency in the speech.

First of all, the tension between the Arab and Muslim world and The United States of America, particularly after the crisis of Qatar and the several events following it. This last made Trump's speech very direct and accurate. The severity of the speech's context of Trump made the interpreters very stressed and under pressure.

On one side, they are interpreting for one of the most significant American leader, whose words looks highly fatal in setting political decisions.

On the other side, interpreters are interpreting for Live and national and international channels, which means they are monitored and heard by millions of people. All of this place interpreters under a supplementary anxiety and pressure which make his assignment fully frightening. Thus, leads to literal translation.

In addition, the three interpreters are Arab and interpreting into their Mother Tongue, this opens another type of anxiety. They are expected to interpret better and more successfully than if they were interpreting into a foreign language. Also, they are not expected to encounter any issues when interpreting information which relates their Arab/Islamic ideology/culture.

It is supposed that interpreters are expected to produce a better quality rendition when interpreting common subjects. But, this was not the case in political subjects (poor language).

While, the analysis of the segment with ideological references in the speech denotes that interpreters are not constantly interpret the expected results. As in the rendition N°40, Romania has been a valuable member of the co-relation to defeat **ISIS** and it's the fourth largest contributor of troops in Afghanistan.

The three interpreters were expected to interpret a familiar word (ISIS) as it is, because firstly, they are Arabs and Muslims and secondly, because it is a common word which is known by everyone. In this rendition the three interpreters produce a different rendition the first interpreter opted for inciting strategy in as INT 01. ولهذا ,الكبر في القوات في رومانيا كانت عضوا فعالا في التحالف للانتصار على داعش و هي الداعم الرابع

أو الفرقة الرابعة في أفغانستان. نقول بأن التحالف من أجل ضرب تنظيم الدولة يمثل بالنسبة لنا الإطار رومانيا كانت عضوا قيما في التحالف لهزيمة داعش وهي رابع أكبر INT 03 and بالإرهاب في أفغانستان مساهم بالقوات في أفغانستان.

The first and the third interpreter used literal translation because, they were running out of time and the speaker was fast. And they opted the Inciting strategy in interpreting the word ISIS as داعش instead of تنظيم الدولة . This raises the fear in the ear of the target language recipient because, it is widely known that the word ISIS is a terrorist organization.

However, the second interpreter opted the Containment strategy because he felt that he was threaten by Trump's decision. Thus, he protected his the Qatari nation and draw a peaceful image in the mind of the Arab/Muslim recipient.

Moreover, when it comes to Historical background all three interpreters presented a poor luck of knowledge for instance; in rendition N° 58 with his work to further holocaust remembrance and education in Romania I joined to AJC and saluting t in vital cause, the two interpreters render different interpretation as INT 02. ونحن وذلك لأعماله الخاصة بإحياء ذكرى المذابح في رومانيا أنظم . and INT 03. نتذكر الهولوكوس في رومانيا إلى هذه المنظمة اليهودية في تحيتك . The first interpreter could not recognize what the Holocaust is so, he render it as it is, unlike the second interpreter he render it accurate defining what is.

Concerning linguistic competence, all three interpreters present weak language control because the lack of knowledge cause by certain factors among them:

The speed of the speaker- lack of skill- grammatical mistakes- wrong word choice- wrong rendition as in the following examples:

- I want to recognize President Lohannis for his leadership in committing Romania this year to increase defense spending from 1.4% of GDP to over 2%  
المعتمد إذن أعترف مرة أخرى هنا السيد لوهانس على زعمه و التزامه بما تقوم به رومانيا في هذا الأمر والمساهمة في 1.4 من الميزانية السنوية

- this work is necessary to create an environment where trade and commerce can flourish and where citizens can prosper  
وهذا الأمر يبدو ضروريا جدا لخلق بدائل وخلق رؤى جديدة في هذه المنطقة
- we have to stop the founding of terrorism  
يجب جميعا أن نتوقف على دعم الإرهاب أو تمويل الإرهاب

The accurateness and directness of the speech as mentioned earlier often can lead interpreters to render series of synonyms and denotations.

Fluency and coherence of the speech can be affected by the use of synonyms and denotations strategy

The following illustrations shows the use of synonyms and denotations in the interpreter's renditions:

- To keep our people save  
ونجعل المواطنين الأمريكيين أكثر أمنا وأكثر سلامة
- Romania has been a valuable member of the co-relation to defeat ISIS and it's the fourth largest contributor of troops in Afghanistan  
الرابعة. ولهذا نقول بأن التحالف من أجل ضرب تنظيم الدولة يمثل بالنسبة لنا الإطار أو الفرقة بالإرهاب في أفغانستان
- I look forward to work with you to deepen the ties of both commerce and culture between our two countries  
وأنا أتطلع للعمل معكم سويا على المستوى الثقافي أو على المستوى السياسي بين البلدين
- we have to stop the founding of terrorism  
يجب جميعا أن نتوقف على دعم الإرهاب أو تمويل الإرهاب
- so we had a decision to make do we take the easy road and finally take a hard but a necessary action  
ولهذا لدينا قرار يجب أن نتخذه وهو قرار صعب ولكن يجب أن نتخذه وهذا

- there are 23 of their citizens has paid the ultimate price and America honors their sacrifice  
وأن أيضا الدول 22 التي تعمل على دعم مع تنسيق مع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

## **Conclusion**

This chapter has investigated the interpreters' strategies in a real interpreting assignment: the speech delivered by the United States president Donald trump on 9<sup>th</sup> Jun, 2017 about the Qatari crisis. The source text has been analyzed and highly sensitive units of interpreting were chosen for analysis. The three different renditions were transcribed and analyzed. The chapter has focused on identifying the interpreting strategies that employed by the three interpreters to shapes the public opinion in the Arab world.



## Conclusion

Research on simultaneous Interpreting is relatively new and little attention has been given to this area. Yet interpreting political speeches for political leaders at times of international crises is much needed.

Relations have radically changed between the Western and the Arab nation in the last decade. Political speeches at times of conflict and international crisis are considered to be a very important tool that sets new boundaries between the two worlds and clarifies many of the issues. Moreover, such communication needs interaction between two different and even opposing nations. In fact, political speeches are most often more problematic to interpreters than cultural and linguistic ones.

This dissertation finds that inciting and containment are equally used strategy in terms of frequency when interpreting from English into Arabic. Moreover, the analysis of the twenty one examples shows that all three interpreters shows, to varying degrees, poor overall linguistic performance, which was evident through wrong word choice, repetition of synonyms or quasi-synonyms, wrong use of grammar and inaccurate rendering of the meaning.

The findings of this dissertation suggest that political interpreting as a genre deserves to be given more attention since it plays a significant role in shaping the public opinion. The findings also rise a question about the claim that interpreters work better into their mother tongue. However, it is believed that more studies are needed concerning this matter.

In addition, more studies are needed to come up with an answer to how to train interpreters and prepare them to become good speakers. “is not only a listener, he is also a speaker.” Lederer (1978, p. 327) Furthermore, the findings of this dissertation shed light on the importance of the interpreters’ ideology and background in terms of being biased or unbiased and suggest the need for more research in this area.

Finally, this dissertation cannot provide conclusive findings on the subject of interpreter’s strategies in political discourse given the absence of literature on this subject. However, this dissertation can hopefully be used as a pin point for further and wider research on the subject matter

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## APPENDIX A

### Full text of President Donald Trump's speech

President Lohanes

Thank you for being here it's an honor to welcome such a good friend of America to the white house.

As you know the people of Romania and America share much in common, they love the freedom proud cultures rich traditions and vast unstoried landscape to call home. The relationship of our two countries stretched back well over a century but today we are specially reconfirming celebrate our strategic partnership that began more than 20 years ago, that partnership covers many dimensions including: economic, military cultural ties and today we are making those ties even stronger. Mr. President your visit comes to an important moment not just in this partnership but, among all the the responsible nations of the world.

I have just returned from a historical trip to Europe and the Middle East while I worked to strengthen. Our Alliances and forge for a new friendships and unite all civilized peoples. To the fight against terrorism no civilized nation can tolerate this violence or allowed this wrecked ideology to spread on its shores.

I addressed to summon for more than 50 Arabs and Muslims leaders a unique meeting of the history of nations when keep players in the region agreed to stop supporting terrorism weather it would be financial, military or even moral support.

The nation of Qatar unfortunately, has historically been a founder of terrorism at a very high level. Under the wake of that, conference nations came together and spoke to me about confronting Qatar over this behavior so, we had a decision to make do we take the easy road and, finally take a hard but a necessary action we have to stop the founding of terrorism.

I decided along with secretary of state Rex Tillerson high great generals and people the time has come to call Qatar to end its founding they have to end that founding, and its extremist ideology in terms of founding.

I want to call all the nations to stop immediately supporting terrorism stop teaching people to kill other people stop filling their minds with hate and intolerance.

I won't name other countries, but we are not done solving the problem but we will solve that problem. have no choice this is my great priority because it is my first duty as a president to keep our people safe to defeating ISIS to other terror organizations is something i have emphasize all during my campaign and right up until the president. To do that stop founding stop teaching hate and, stop the killing for Qatar we want you back among the unity of responsible nations.

We ask Qatar and other nations in the region to do more and do it faster. I want to thank Saudi Arabia and my friend king Sulmain and all of the countries who participated in that very historical summit, it was truly historic there has never been anything like it before and perhaps there, never will be again. Hopefully it will be the beginning of the end of founding terrorism it will therefore be the beginning of the end to terrorism no more founding.

I also want to thank the Romanian people for everything they contribute to our common defense and to the fight against the evil manes of terrorism they had their own difficulties with it and they come along way and they are doing it a lot. Romania has been a valuable member of the co-relations to defeat ices and it's the fourth largest contributor of truths in Afghanistan there are 23 of their citizens has paid the ultimate price and America honored their sacrifice

I want to recognize president Luhanes for his leadership in committing Romania this year to increase defense spending from 1.4% of GDP to over 2% we hope our other NATO Alliances will fellow

Romania's lead on meeting their financial obligations and paying their fair share for the coast of defense, but i will say this that because of our actions, many is started to pore in NATO the money is started to pore. Other countries are starting to realize it's time to pay up and they are doing that i'm very proud of that fact.

As you know i've been an addicted for strengthening our Alliances through a greater responsible burden sharing among member nations and that is what's happening because together we can confront the security facing the world

Romanians has made contribution to the united states and to the world very notable among them was noble prize gloriant Elly Weisel who was born in Romania and sadly passed away almost one year ago and

I understand that earlier this week the American Jewish comity presented president Luhanes with his very prestigious light into the nations of the world with his work to further holocaust remembrance and education in Romania

I joined to AJC and saluting this in vital cause the people of Romania has endured many many hardship but, they've made a truly historical journey.

The future of Romania and Romanian relationship with the United States is very very bright. president Louhanes i thank you for your leadership and i thank you again for being here today i look forward to strengthening our alliances with your country and our bounds with your people and the relationship has been good but now it's stronger than ever thank you very much.

## APPENDIX B

### The three renditions of Trump's speech

#### تلفزيون روسيا اليوم

الاقتصاد و الروابط العسكرية و الاقتصادية و اليوم نجعل هذه الروابط اقوى سيدي الرئيس زيارتك تأتي في لحظة هامات للغاية ليس فقط من اجل شراكاتنا بل ضمن بالنسبة للبلدان الأخرى ايضا عدت من زيارة هامة تاريخية للشرق الاوسط و اروبا حيث قمنا بتقوية تحالفاتنا و ابرمنا صدقات شديدة بين الناس المتحضرين لمحاربة الارهاب ليس من امة متحضرة تستطيع ان تواجه هذا العنف و تهدي هذه الجيولوجية و ان تسمح بالانتشار على حدودها بمفردها لقد التقيت بأكثر من خمسين قائد من العالم العربي الاسلامي و كان ذلك تاريخيا لقاء بين الامم و اللاعبين الاساسيون في المنطقة لها

اتفقوا على وقف دعم الارهاب إن كان ذلك من الجهة المادية او العسكرية او حتى الدعم المعنوي دولة قطر للأسف تاريخيا كانت تمول الارهاب و على مستويات عالية وفي ضل هذه القمة الامم اجتمعت و تحدثوا إلي عن مواجهة قطر عن تصرفها وبالتالي لدينا قرار هل سنسلك الطريق السهل او سنسلك الطريق الصعب ولكن ما لدينا بالفعل علينا ان نوقف تمويل الارهاب و قررت مع السيد وزير الخارجية و الجنرالات و الناس العوض ان الوقت قد حان لدعوة قطر ان تنهي تمويلها و عليهم انعاء هذا التمويل و المتشددين و الأيديولوجية المتشددة يجب وقف دعمها ادعو كل الامم للوقف الفوري في دعم الإرهاب و وقف تعليم الناس أن يقتلوا بعضهم البعض الاخر و ملئ عقولهم بالكرهية و عدم المساوات لا نسمي دولا اخرى لكننا لم ننهي حل لمشكلة ولكننا سنحل هذه المشكلة ليس لدينا خيار اخر هذه أولوية كبرى لدي لان هذه هي فترتي الأولى كرئيس

لأجعل الناس امينين و تفوق على داعش و التنظيمات الإرهابية الاخرى وانا اكدت على الدوام في حملتي الانتخابية و حتى اصبحت رئيسا للقيام بذلك يجب وقف التمويل و وقف تعليم الكراهية و وقف القتل بالنسبة لقطر ضمن الدول المتحدة نطلب من قطر و دول الأخرى في المنطقة أن تقوم بالمزيد و أن تقوم بذلك بشكل سريع. أريد أن أشكر العربية السعودية و صديقي الملك سلمان و كل البلدان التي شاركت في تلك القمة التاريخية كانت تاريخيا بحق لم يحدث أي شيء كذلك من قبل و لا ربما لن يحدث مجددا نأمل ان يكون ذلك بداية لنهاية تمويل الإرهاب وبالتالي ستكون البداية لنهاية الإرهاب لا مزيد للإرهاب التمويل أيضا أريد ان أشكر الشعب الروماني على كل ما ساهموا به لدفاعنا المشترك و لمحاربة المس الشرير للإرهاب لديهم صعوباتهم معه و قطعوا شوط كبير و قاموا بالكثير رومانيا كانت عضوا فعالا في التحالف للانتصار على داعش و هي الداعم الرابع الكبير في القوات في افغانستان هناك 23 دافعوا ثمن حياتهم ولايات المتحدة تشرف تضحيتهم اريد ان اشكر السيد لوهانوس على التزامه لزيادة تمويل رومانيا من 1.4 بالمئة من الدخل المحلي الاجمالي الى نحو 2 بالمئة من الناتج المحلي الاجمالي للبلد نامل الحلفاء الناتو ان يتبعوا القيادة الرومانية ليتسموا من الجل الدفاع و سأقول التالي بسبب تصرفاتنا فإن الاموال بدأت تصب الى الناتو الاموال تبدأ بالسيلان للناتو و البلدان الاخرى بدئت بالإدراك ان الوقت قد حان للدفع و هم يقومون بذلك انا فخور بهذه الحقيقة كما تعرفون كنت اعمل على تقوية

يحدث لأننا حلف الناتو من اجل ان يكون هناك مسؤولية اكبر وتشارك المهام من قبل الدول الاعضاء و هذا ما  
معا نستطيع مواجهة التحديات الامنية المشتركة التي تواجه العالم ايها السيد الرئيس اريد ان اشكر



## تلفزيون الجزيرة

اننا يجب أن نعمل سريعا لدعم الإرهاب ويجب أن نعمل على ضرب مواقع الإرهاب على المستوى العسكري أو حتى على المستوى الأخلاقي إن دولة قطر كانت لديها علاقات جيدة بهذا الأمر وفي هذا القمة جمعت الدول جميعا وقد تحدثوا لي قالو ابت مواجهة الدول بخصوص مواقفها ولهذا لدينا قرار يجب أن نتخذه وهو قرار صعب ولكن يجب أن نتخذه وهذا يجب جميعا أن نتوقف على دعم الإرهاب أو تمويل الإرهاب. ولهذا قررت بالتنسيق مع وزير الخارجية إيريك سترسن وعدد من قادة القوات الامريكية أنه حان الوقت لدعوة قطر لوقف هذه العمليات وضرورة التعاطي الجديد مع سياسة أخرى كما أيضا أدعوا جميع الدول الأخرى و بصورة سريعة إلى تصدي الإرهاب وأيضا وقف تعليم الأطفال معايير متطرفة لا أريد أن اسمي دول بعينها ولكن لا يمكننا أن نحل القضايا دون العودة إلى هذه القضية هذه أولوياتي لأنها أول مهماتي كرئيس الولايات المتحدة الامريكية ونجعل المواطنين الأمريكيين أكثر أمنا وأكثر سلامة وأن نجعل المجتمع أكثر أمنا وأكثر سلامة وأن نجعل المجتمع أكثر أمنا لهذا قررت خلال حملتي الانتخابية حتى رئيس البلاد والقيام بهذا يجب أن نتوقف عن تمويل الإرهاب ويجب أن نتوقف عن تعليم الكراهية ويجب أن نتوقف عن قتل الآخرين ولهذا نقوم . سنعمل على دعم أولويات البلاد ونسأل قطر ودول أخرى في المنطقة للعمل أكثر وبصورة سريعة أريد أن أشكر المملكة العربية السعودية والملك سلمان وكل الدول التي شاركت في تلك القمة التاريخية إنها كانت تاريخية بالفعل لم يكن هناك أي شيء أهم من تحقق في السابق وربما لم يكن هناك شيء مهم كما الذي تحقق ولهذا نعتقد أن الأمر سيكون البداية لنهاية تمويل العمليات الإرهابية ولهذا فقد تكون البداية لنهاية الإرهاب ليس من إمكاني تمويل الإرهاب مرة أخرى اريد مرة أخرى أن أشكر أيضا جميع الأشخاص لقد مروا بظروف صعبة وقد قضوا مسيرة طويلة في هذا الباب ولهذا نقول بأننا نتحالف من أجل ضرب تنظيم الدولة لقد مروا الذين قاموا بدعم قيمنا ومحاربة الإرهابيين إذن أعترف هنا السيد يوهانس على زعمه والتزامه بما تقوم به رومانيا في هذا الأمر والمساهمة في 1.7 من الميزانية السنوية ونعمل أيضا على دعم باقي دول الناتو التي تعمل قدما في ذات السياسة التي تعتمد عليها رومانيا وأن هذا الوضع هو الذي يعمل على سياسته. ولكن أريد أن أقول مرة أخرى بأنه من النظر إلى موقفنا فإن الأموال يجب أن تصرف إلى الناتو ولجميع الدول ملزمة لتقديم مساهماتها في الناتو أنا ممتن لهذا الموقف وكما تعلمون جيدا فقد كنت أيضا ملتزم بالدعم وتقوية العلاقات بين باقي دول الناتو وأن هذا الأمر هو المعتمد أساسا ولهذا ما وقع هو يعود إلى الجزئية جميعا يمكننا أن نحقق ونواجه التهديدات التي تواجهنا جميعا السيد الرئيس أريد أن أثنى شجاعتم وتضامنكم وقوتكم لجعل رومانيا تواجه الفساد وهذا الأمر يبدوا ضروريا جدا لخلق بدائل وخلق رؤى جديدة في هذه المنطقة وأنا أتطلع للعمل معكم سويا على المستوى الثقافي أو على المستوى السياسي بين البلدين إن رومانيا ستظل مساهما وشريكا للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وللعالم وهذا الأمر يبدوا واضحا جدا وهذا السبب 20 عاما وأنا أتفهم الآن خلال هذا الأسبوع بأن المجموعة الأمريكية وأن السيد يوهانس يعملان معا على دعم هذه الرؤيا وأنا أدمع الدول التي ترى أن الشعب الروماني قام بأشياء كثيرة في هذا المجال وأنهم أيضا سجلوا نتائج جيدة على مستوى تاريخهم الشخصي إلى تاريخ رومانيا يبقى أيضا مع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وأن التاريخ سيكون تاريخا ناصعا السيد يوهانس أشكرك جزيلًا على زعمك وعلى قيادتك وأشكرك جزيلًا لأنك موجودا لقد مروا بظروف صعبة وقد قضوا مسيرة طويلة في هذا الباب ولهذا نقول بأننا نتحالف من أجل ضرب تنظيم الدولة وأنا أتطلع إلى عمل قويا معكم مع بلدكم وأن نعمل على تقوية الروابط بين البلدين وأن العلاقات بين الشعبين جيدة جدا وستكون أكثر في المستقبل شكرا جزيلًا

## تلفزيون الحرة

التوقف عن التمويل التوقف عن وعظ الكراهية والتوقف عن القتل بالنسبة لقطر نريدكم أن تعودوا ضمن صفوف و وحدة الدول ونطلب من قطر ودول أخرى في المنطقة أن تفعل أكثر وأن تفعل هذا بصورة أسرع و أود أن أشكر السعودية وصديقي الملك سلمان وكل الدول التي شاركت في هذه القمة التاريخية لقد كانت حقا تاريخية لم يكن هناك أبدا أي شيء مثل هذه القمة وربما لم يكن هناك قمة مشابهة تأمل أن تكون بداية نهاية تمويل الإرهاب وبالتالي هذه القمة ستكون بداية نهاية الإرهاب لا تمويل إضافي أود أيضا أن أشكر الشعب الروماني على كل شيء ساهموا في دفاعنا المشترك وفي قتالنا ضد التهديد الشرير الخاص بالإرهاب رومانيا كانت عضوا قيما في التحالف لهزيمة داعش وهي رابع أكبر مساهم بالقوات في أفغانستان 23 من المواطنين الرومانيين دفعوا الثمن الأعلى وضحوا بحياتهم. أود أن أشير إلى الرئيس يوهانس لقيادته والتزامه بقيام رومانيا بزيادة الاتفاق الدفاعي من 10/ 41 من الناتج القومي العام إلى أكثر من 2 بالمئة ونأمل أن حلفائنا الآخرين في الناتو سيقفون آثار رومانيا ويستوفوا متطلباتهم المالية ويدفعوا حصصهم الموصفة في الدفاع ولكن نقول هذا أنه نتيجة لأفعالنا الأموال بدأت في التدفق إلى الناتو الدول الأخرى بدأت تدرك أنه الوقت قد حان للدفع وهم يدفعون نحن فخورون بهذه الحقيقة كما تعرفون أنا كنت نصير لتقوية التحالف في الناتو عبر مسؤوليات أعظم وتحمل الأعباء بصورة مشتركة بين الدول الأعضاء وهذا هو ما يحدث ولأننا سويا نستطيع أن نواجه التحديات الأمنية المشتركة التي تواجه العالم سيد الرئيس أريد أن أحي شجاعتك وجهودك الشجاعة في رومانيا في محاربة الفساد والدفاع عن سيادة القانون هذا العمل ضروري لخلق بيئة فيها التجارة يمكن أن تنتعش. والمواطنون يمكن أن يزدهروا وأنا أتطلع لتعميق العلاقات في مجالات التجارة والثقافة بين بلدنا الرومانيون ساهموا الولايات المتحدة والعالم و من جملة هذه المساهمات الحاصل على جائزة نوبل إلي وزال الذي ولد في رومانيا وتوفي قبل حوالي عام وأنا أفهم أنه في أوائل هذا الأسبوع الجالية اليهودية الأمريكية قدمت إلى الرئيس يوهانس جائزة اسمها "ضوء الأمم" وذلك لأعماله الخاصة بإحياء ذكرى المذابح في رومانيا انا أنظم إلى هذه المنظمة اليهودية في تحينك وشعب رومانيا تحمل الكثير من الصعاب ولكنه قام برحلة تاريخية رائعة مستقبل رومانيا والعلاقات مع رومانيا هذه مشرقة جدا ج لرئيس لوهانس أشكرك على قيادتك و أشكرك مرة أخرى على وجودك هنا اليوم وأنا أتطلع لتقوية تحالفاتنا مع بلادنا وروابطنا مع الشعب الروماني وهذه العلاقة كانت جيدة ولكنها الآن أقوى من أي وقت مضى.

شكرا جزيلا شكرا جزيلا

## Abstract

At times of international crises Political speeches play an important role in shaping the public opinion leading to either obstructing or aiding world peace. This is specifically valid for Western and Arab/ Muslim relations. Manipulating the renditions by inciting or containment (in translation but more so in interpreting) of political speeches might influence the lives of millions of people political speeches place extra stress on simultaneous interpreters, possibly affecting their choice of strategies and overall performance. The aim of this thesis is to assess this hypothesis by identifying the strategies adopted by three different professional interpreters of the historical speech delivered by United States' president Donald Trump on Jun 9<sup>th</sup>, 2017 in the White House. Using highly delicate statements in the speech three different interpretations were performed by Arab interpreters working for three established Arabic. TV channels —Al Jazeera, RT Arabic and Al-Hurra— were analyzed. The examination of interpreting strategies used indicates that interpreters cannot be unbiased in performing. The analysis also indicates that inciting was found to be the most widely used strategy with message continuing come second. In most cases, the adoption of either strategy results in highly delicate statements renditions that do not appeal to the ears of the recipients.

**Keywords:** Simultaneous Interpreting, Shaping Public Opinion, Political Speeches, Inciting, Containment.

## ملخص

يلعب الخطاب السياسي دورا بارزا في تشكيل الرأي العام خاصة في عصرنا هذا المليء بالأزمات الدولية فقد يساهم هذا الأخير إما في نشر السلام أو ردعه . . و يبدو هذا الوضع واضحا و جليا خاصة فيما يتعلق بالعلاقات الغربية و العربية و الإسلامية فالتلاعب بالكلمات في الخطابات السياسية سواء بالاحتواء او التحريض في الترجمة التحريرية و الترجمة الفورية قد يؤثر على حياة الملايين من البشر تضع الخطابات السياسية حملا ثقيلًا على عاتق المترجمين الفوريين مؤثرة بذلك على اختيارهم للإستراتيجيات و على أدائهم بشكل عام

يتلخص الهدف من هذا البحث حول الوصول إلى ما تم ذكره من فرضيات و ذلك بالتعريف بالاستراتيجيات المتبناة من طرف ثلاثة مترجمين محترفين حين ترجمتهم للخطاب التاريخي للرئيس الأمريكي دونالد ترامب في 6 جوان 2017. و الذي استخدم فيه عبارات جد حساسة

و قد تم تحليل ثلاثة ترجمات لهذا الخطاب إلى اللغة العربية معروضة على قنوات الجزيرة و روسيا اليوم و الحرة و تم بذلك إثبات بعض النتائج بعد الفحص منها أن المترجم لا يمكن أن يكون عنصرا محايدا خلال الترجمة وأن استراتيجيته الاحتواء تعد الأكثر استعمالا و تأتي استراتيجية التحريض بدرجة ثانية، وفي غالب الأحيان فإن تبني أي استراتيجية يكون واضحا من خلال ترجمة العبارات الحساسة والتي لا تنتشد في أذن المتلقي.

**كلمات مفتاحية:** الترجمة الفورية، تشكيل الرأي العام، الخطابات السياسية، التحريض، الإحتواء

## Résumer

Aux moments des crises internationales les discours politiques jouent un rôle important à la formation de l'opinion publique, amenant soit à mettre des obstacles ou à aider la paix dans le monde.

Ce ci est spécialement valable dans le cas des relations occidentales ,Arabes /musulmanes .

En manipulant les interprétations par inciter ou continuer (dans la traduction mais beaucoup plus dans l'interprétation)des discours politiques peut influencer la vie des millions de personnes dans le monde.

Les interprètes simultanés subissent beaucoup de stress en interprétant des discours politiques, probablement affectés leur choix de stratégie, et leur performance en général.

L'objectif de cette thèse est d'évaluer cette hypothèse en identifiant les stratégies adoptées par trois (03)différents interprètes professionnels dans les discours historiques prononcé par le président des Etats Unies DONALD TRUMP le 06 juin 2017 à .....utilisant des expressions très inappropriées dans son discours, trois (03) différentes interprétations ont été faites et analysées, par des interprètes arabe travaillant chez trois chaines de télévision reconnues :Al Jazeera, RT ARABIC et AL –Hurra .

L'analyse des interprétations effectuées indiquent que les interprètes ne peuvent pas être neutres lors de l'interprétation.

Elle indique aussi que l'incitation a été révélée comme une stratégie largement utilisée par le message continuant. Dans la plus part des cas ,l'adoption des deux stratégies résulte que l'interprétation des expressions les plus délicates ne correspond pas à la perception des récepteurs .

**Mots clés :** interpretation sumultané, formation de l'opinion publique, discours politique, incitation, confinement.

ملخص بالعربي

## الملخص

### مقدمة

في عالم العولمة والصراعات السياسية المتزايدة والتهديد بالمواجهة بين الأمم، وبعد ان اصبح العالم قرية صغيرة ازدادت الحاجة الى استخدام الترجمة الشفهية باعتبارها وسيلة جوهرية للتواصل بين الجماعات الناطقة بلغات مختلفة فقد كثرت اللقاءات الدولية من مجالس وندوات واجتماعات ومؤتمرات التي تجمع الناس من شتى بلدان العالم لايفصل بينهم سوى حاجز اللغة الذي يمنع التواصل وعندما يفشل أحد الطرفين فهم لغة الآخر فالوساطة اللغوية لها أهمية قصوى في ذلك والحاجة إلى مترجمين الفوريين لا يمكن نكرنها لا سيما في سياق الخطابات السياسية التي قد يتحمل المترجمون الفوريين المسؤولية الكاملة في تشكيل الرأي العام بطريقة أو بأخرى. ويمكن ملاحظة هذا الشيء بشكل قوي بين العالم الإسلامي/العربي و العالم الغربي. تعتبر الخطابات السياسية من بين اصعب واكثر النصوص حساسية فعلى المترجم ان يكون حذرا في ترجمتها خاصة الترجمة الفورية للقادة السياسيين في أوقات الأزمات الدولية قد تؤثرعلى حياة الملايين. لذلك، تظهر العديد من القضايا السياسية في الترجمة التي قد تثير الجدل في قضية تشكيل الرأي العام وقد يتسائل الكثير إلى أي مدى يمكن للترجمة الفورية في مجال الخطابات السياسية تشكيل الرأي العام في العالم العرب

### دوافع البحث

أجريت هذه الدراسة للأسباب التالية

أهمية الترجمة الفورية في تشكيل الرأي العام

التقنيات الهامة التي يستخدمها المترجمون الفوريون لتشكيل الرأي العام

تباين تفسيرات الكلام بين العرب والغرب

### تساؤلات البحث

إلى أي مدى يمكن للترجمة الفورية التأثير على الرأي العام في العالم العربي؟

كيف يؤثر اختيار الإستراتيجيات المعتمدة أثناء الترجمة الفورية على أداء المترجمين الفوريين في تشكيل الرأي العام؟

### الفرضيات

يثير البحث العلمي الفرضية القائلة بأن المترجمين الفوريين المترامين لا يمكن تجنبهم أن يكونوا غير متحيزين في زمن النزاعات السياسية؛ طريقة واحدة لتقليل هذا التحيز هي تحليل النص المفسر ومحاولة أن تكون أكثر حيادية.

يفترض في هذا البحث أن المترجمين الفوريين يمكن أن يلعبوا الدور المتغير لتشكيل الرأي العام

### التعريف بالعينة

العينة هي خطاب سياسي ألقاه رئيس الولايات المتحدة دونالد ترامب بإلقاء الخطاب في التاسع من يونيو 2017. والكلام مليء بالبيانات شديدة الحساسية التي قد تؤدي إلى تشكيل الرأي العام، مما قد يسبب مشاكل للمترجمين. ويستند التحليل إلى ثلاثة تفسيرات يقوم بها مترجمون عرب يعملون في ثلاث محطات تلفزيونية عربية: قناة الجزيرة، وتلفزيون وروسيا اليوم، والتلفزيون الحرة. تم تحويلًا لتسجيلات الصوتية وتحليلها من أجل تحديد الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة من قبل المترجمين الثلاثة. يتم التركيز على كيفية تعامل المترجمين الثلاثة مع وحدات الترجمة المختارة لهذا التحليل.

### منهجية التحليل

خلال هذا البحث قمنا باستخدام المنهج التحليلي الوصفي من خلال فحص وتحليل الخطاب السياسي. كما انه تم استخدام النهج المقارن أيضًا لتوضيح تأثير المترجمين الفوريين في تشكيل الرأي العام.

### منهجية البحث

ينقسم هذا البحث الى جزئين عملي أو تطبيقي ونظري فالقسم النظري يحتوي على فصلين. الفصل الأول يتناول نظرة عامة حول الترجمة الشفهية والترجمة الفورية خاصة. أما الفصل الثاني في تمحور حول الرأي العام ويسلط الضوء على العوامل والجوانب المختلفة في تشكيل الرأي العام، كما يلقي الضوء على نظرية تحليل الخطاب من أجل تمهيد الطريق لتحليله. يعتبر الجزء العملي كتطبيق. أما بالنسبة للجانب التطبيقي فهو عبارة عن تجسيد الجانب النظري على خطاب سياسي ومن اجل تفاصيل اكثر سنسلط الضوء على كل فصل على حدا يتضمن الفصل الأول من البحث نظرة عامة حول الترجمة الشفهية انواعها ومناهجها حيث قمنا في بدايته بتعريف الترجمة الشفهية وهناك الكثير من التعريفات التي تناولت الترجمة الشفهية عموما فان الحديث في الترجمة الشفهية يقودونا الى نوعين متلازمين من الترجمة في كثير من الاحيان ولكنهما مختلفان عمليا وهما ما يعرف بالترجمة التتابعية والترجمة الفورية اضافة الى الترجمة المنظورة والهمسية.

كما يقدم تعريفاً تفصيلياً للترجمة الفورية ويصف بيئة عمل الترجمة الفورية . بعد ذلك، يناقش لاتجاهية باعتبارها واحدة من أكثر القضايا القابلة للمناقشة في الترجمة الفورية. وأيضاً يناقش هذا الفصل الترجمة الفورية المقسمة الفورية كنشاط موجه نحو الهدف. وأخيراً، يناقش هذا الفصل استراتيجيات الترجمة الفورية المقسمة للاستراتيجيات قائمة على المعرفة مقابل الإستراتيجيات القائمة على المهارات.

في الفصل الثاني من البحث سلطنا الضوء على تقديم تعريفات متنوعة للرأي العام وخلفيته التاريخية وعلاقته بالترجمة الفورية وكيف يمكن للترجمة الفورية ان تشكل الرأي العام والى اي يمدى يمكن للترجمة الفورية التأثير على الرأي العام. وقد تم التركيز أيضاً على الجوانب الثقافية والدينية. علاوة على ذلك، هذا الفصل يعرف الخطاب بشكل عام من قبل العديد من اللغويين، وكذلك الخطاب السياسي كفرع من فروع الخطاب ثم انتقلنا الي ما يسمى التحليل الخطاب السياسي وعلاقتها بالترجمة الفورية وقمنا أيضاً بتطرق للخطابات المقدمة في الامم المتحد وفي المؤتمرات وفي الاخير لمعرفة كيف يتم تشكيل الرأي العام تطرقنا لنظريتي التلاعب و الغائية في الترجمة الفورية.

## تعريف الرأي العام

الرأي العام هو تعبير الجماعة أو المجتمع أو الجمهور العام عن رأيه ومشاعره وأفكاره ومعتقداته واتجاهاته في وقت معين بالنسبة لموضوع يخصه أو قضية تهمه أو مشكلة تؤرقه وهو القوة الحقيقية في المجتمع والحكم الذي تصدره الجماهير على عمل أو حادثة أو نشاط في المجال الداخلي أو الخارجي المحلي أو العالمي وكذلك التعبير عن وجهة نظر الجماعة وعن اجتماع كلمة الجماهير وصوت الجماهير وإرادة الشعب. والرأي العام هو مجموعة الآراء التي يعبر عنها أفراد الجماعة إما من تلقاء أنفسهم أو بناء على دعوة توجه إليهم تعبيراً مؤيداً أو معارضاً للحالة محددة أو شخص معين أو اقتراح خاص ما يترتب عليها حتماً لا لقيام بسلوك مباشر أو غير مباشر وكذلك هو محصلة آراء أفراد الجماعة ويمثل صورة منصور السلوك الجماعي تمخضت عن تفاعل واخذ وعطاء بين أفراد الجماعة وبين الجماعة والجماعات الآخرون الرأي العام كنتاج جماعي يمثل الجماعة كلها معبأة للسلوك والعمل فيما يتصلب موضوع الرأي العام

## نشأة مفهوم الرأي العام

أن الرأي العام من المصطلحات الحديثة التي لمتعرف إلا مع أواخر القرن 18م ، إبان حرب الاستقلال الأمريكية والثورة الفرنسية ،فلا يمكن القول أنبأنا لحضارات القديمة لمتعرف المفاهيم المشابهة للرأي العام.

وقد عرف اليونان المفاهيم القريبة من فكرة الرأي العام، كالاتفاق العام أو الاتجاهات السائدة وكانوا يحتقون بها أشدا حلفاء حتى أنهم خلدوها في معبد البانتويون. وتحدث الرومان أيضا عن الآراء الشائعة بين الناس ووصلوا في أواخر عهود إمبراطوريتهم إلى مفهوم صوت الجمهور أو صوت الشعب، ولعله يقترب كثيرا من اصطلاح الرأي العام في التاريخ الحديث.

وإذا انتقلنا إلى العصور الوسطى وجدنا أن العالم الإسلامي والعالم المسيحي قد أدركا أهمية الرأي العام. فقد كان الخلفاء المسلمون يعتنون عناية كبيرة بمعرفة أحوال الرعية واتجاهات الرأي العام فيها، ولاشك أن العالم الإسلامي قد عرف الشورى التي تنطوي على الاعتراف بأهمية الرأي العام " وشاورهم في الأمر " و "أمرهم شورى بينهم" ومن الثابت أن عمر بن الخطاب كان يتولى بنفسه دراسة الرأي العام عن طريق الاتصال بعامه الشعب، والاستماع إلى آمالهم وآلامهم.

ويروي التاريخ مئات القصص عن هذا الخليفة وغيرهم من قاموا بالتعرف على أحوال الشعب وميوله واتجاهاته وحل كل مشكل اتهدب كل تواضع وزهد حتى أن بعضهم كان يحمل الطعام على ظهره ليقدمه إلى أسر المنكوبين والمعوزين، أما عبارة معاوية الخالدة التي كان يقول فيها أن بينه وبين الناس شعرة لا تنقطع فإذا أرخوه أشدها، وإذا شدوها أرخاها، فإنها تدل أبلغ دلالة على الاهتمام بأراء الجماهير وفن سياستهم

يحتوي الفصل الاخير أو التطبيقي على خطاب سياسي حقيقي مترجم من الانجليزية الى العربية من قبل ثلاثة مترجمين من خلال استخدام تحليل الخطاب السياسي ليدرس تأثير الترجمة الفورية على تشكيل الرأي العام كما سيستخدم كل المعلومات السابقة في الفصلين الأول والثاني لتحديد الاستراتيجيات التي يستخدمها المترجمين الفوريين في الخطابات السياسية. وهذا يعني أنه يحاول تطبيق الجزء النظري على خطاب سياسي



## خاتمة

يعتبر البحث عن الترجمة الفورية حديثاً نسبياً ولم يتم التركيز في هذا المجال. غير أن هنا كحاجة ماسة إلى ترجمة الخطابات السياسية للقادة السياسيين في الأزمات الدولية

ان العلاقات بين الغرب والأمة العربية قد تغيرت بشكل جذري في العقد الماضي وتعتبر الخطابات السياسية فيفضل الصراع والأزمات الدولية أداة بالغة الأهمية قد تضع حدوداً جديدة بين العالمين وتوضح العديد من القضايا الملتبس فيا علاوة على ذلك، يحتاج هذا التواصل إلى تفاعل بين دولتين مختلفتين وحتى متعارضتين. في الواقع، فإن الخطابات السياسية غالباً ما تكون أكثر صعوبة للمترجمين من الخطابات الثقافية واللغوية

وتلخص هذه المذكرة أن التحريض والاحتواء هما استراتيجيتين متساويتين الاستخدام في الترجمة من الإنجليزية إلى العربية وقد تبين ذلك خلال تحليل الأمثلة الثمانية عشر. وكذلك تبين ان المترجمين الثلاثة يظهرون، ضعفاً في الأداء اللغوي العام، بدرجات متفاوتة، والذي كان واضحاً من خلال اختيار الكلمات الخطأ وتكرار المرادفات أو شبه المترادفات، والاستخدام الخاطئ للقواعد، وعدم دقة المعنى.

ان نتائج هذه المذكرة توحى أن الترجمة الفورية للخطابات السياسية مجال يستحق أن يُمنح المزيد من الاهتمام لأنه يلعب دوراً مهماً في تشكيل الرأي العام. كما تثير النتائج تساؤلات حول الادعاء بأن المترجمين الفوريين يعمل وبشكل أفضل في لغتهم الأم. ومع ذلك يجب ان يكون هنالك المزيد من الدراسات فيما يخص هذا الشأن. وأخيراً، لا يمكن لهذه الرسالة تقديم نتائج قاطعة حول موضوع الاستراتيجيات المتبناة من قبل المترجم فيما يخص الخطابات السياسية نظراً لعد متوفر حول هذا الموضوع. ومع ذلك، من المأمول أن تستخدم هذه الأطروحة كمرجع لمزيد من البحوث حول هذا الموضوع

