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## QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF INTERPRETING OBAMA'S FAREWELL SPEECH

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### **Abstract**

Interpreting is a process adopted by a skillful and well qualified interpreter to convey orally the meaning from a source language into a target language simultaneously .In this process the interpreter has no time to think or check the exact meaning of the words, phrases and sentences. The main technique used by the interpreter is based on his/her competence .This type of translation is used in press conferences and political speeches of high rank figures.

This paper deals with analyzing the interpretation of Obama's farewell speech adopted by two authentic TV Channels(Sky News and AL-Jazeera).The aim of this paper is to investigate the quality of each interpreting by adopting Nida's (1996:164) four basic requirements of a successful translation as a model.

This paper finds that the quality of interpreting of (AL-Jazeera TL2)is more successful than (Sky newsTL1 )

**Key words :** Interpreting, source language, target language, quality assessment, requirement.

## **1. Introduction:**

Many researchers describe simultaneous interpreting as being a complex and difficult process where the interpreters use a wide range of cognitive ,linguistic and prosodic phenomena to facilitate an inferential mode of communication. Concentration remains the major difficulty reported by interpreters .Its difficulty lies in the fact that it requires several cognitive tasks to be carried out more or less concurrently(Lambert,2004).The interpreter requires first language comprehension-related tasks ,such as word recognition and semantics and syntactic decoding ,to be carried at the same time as language production-related tasks such as lexical selection and semantic and syntactic encoding. Interpreters need to be proficient in the languages they interpret between; they need to prepare the subject matter to be discussed ;they need to have access to a visual and auditory information as much as possible and they need to be given adequate technical equipment(Setton,2005).

This paper consists of two parts; the first part includes theoretical information whereas the second part is the data analysis and methodology followed by a brief conclusion.

## **2. Literature Review:**

### **2.1 Defining the Field of Politics:**

Politics is concerned with power: the power to make decisions to control people's behavior. Thinking about politics and political discourse can "regard political speeches as being the most salient genre". ;Chilton 2004,Fairclough 2006,Reisigil 2006,2008 a ,b.).

Throughout the centuries many political speeches have become famous(e.g. *I have a dream* delivered by Martin Luther King,Jr.on 28 August 1963).

Political events are transmitted mostly by mass media i.e. reporting politics news ,political conferences, interviewing politicians, and lots of events that are delivered by radio or television.(Schaffner,2011).

The analysis of political discourse has a great significance nowadays. It can be defined as a "complex form of social activity".(Chilton and Schaffner,1997:207).

The last couple of decades have seen political Linguistics developed into a uniquely heterogeneous and fragmented domain. Today it is regarded a rather 'magnetic' field given how readily informed by neighboring disciplines. "Regarding systematization ,any attempt at framing similar theories ,methodologies or themes ,must respond to a conception of 'political discourse' that acknowledges its existing points of contacts and their study fields".(Okulska and Cap 2010:6).

Political discourse analysis can analyze presidential speeches and examine the language circulated among the media.

## **2.2.Political Speech:**

A speech is "a structured verbal chains of coherent speech acts uttered on a special occasion for a specific purpose by a single person and addressed to a more or less audience". (Schmitz,2005:698 quoted in Reisigil 2008:243).

Speeches are affected by many factors such as length, topic, function, style, structure, addresses, form of presentation and degree of preparedness(Reisigil,2008).

Schäffner (1997:119) views political speeches as part of the wide range of text genres which are covered by political discourse. In the same vein , Reisigil(2008:251) mentions five sub genres of political speeches: the inaugural speech ,the election speech, the TV address which is the main concern of this paper and the commemorative speech. According to Reisigil (2008),the language used in TV address, is elevated and often full of tropes, high value words and flag words and these three facts can be clearly recognized in Obama' speech.

## **2.3 The Language of Political Discourse:**

The way we perceive language within the scope of sociolinguistics is the foundation of our social construction and individual or group relationships; between the use of language and the importance of perceptions .A discourse, whether it is spoken or written ,can stem from different sources such as power, cultural or social background, region or social status.

In the field of politics, there is a kind of struggle in order to set certain political ,economic, social or sometimes religious ideas into practice. This made a significant issue in sociolinguistics where a listener can adopt an attitude towards the speech of another speaker.

Sociolinguistics have always shared "overlapping concerns and involvements"(Garret,2001:626).According to Reisigil (2008) the language used in T.V .addresses differs from ordinary language in which it is elevated and often full of tropes, high value words and flag words.

#### **2.4The Writers of Political Speeches :**

Political speeches are composed by a team of professional writers ,in the way they are educated to use language in a persuasive way. Words, phrases and expressions are used, added or even omitted to affect meaning in different ways.

As Beard(2000:18)states that it is not necessarily for a political speech to be successful because of correctness or truth, but rather it is considered as one of the most genres of political discourse and that many political speeches ,for instance, like individual texts have become famous and are often cited like:

Martin Luther King's *I Have a Dream*.

Winston Churchill's *Blood, Sweat and Tears*.

Barack Obama's *A More Perfect Union*.

Mostly, important speeches are not written by politicians themselves but rather they are written by the speechwriters or what is called ghost writers.

Their role is 'to' develop a rhetoric that reinforces the myths that can help in creating a politician's image .Speechwriters only choose words that fit in the politician's image and what is important is how the politician is presented.(Black,2005:8) .

#### **2.5 Main features of political speech:**

In political speeches, language is the media in which ideas and ideologies are conveyed, in order to be agreed upon by all ,whether they are receivers or others who may read or hear parts of the speech afterwards. Meaning is affected in difficult ways through words and expressions that are used implicitly or explicitly.

Adding rhetorical devices to political speech has a great influence.

The following are some important features that can be recognized in political speeches:

1. The introduction of the speaker at the event "My fellow....".
2. Repetitions(reiterations).The use of three part lists(the rule of three).
3. The use of contrastive pairs and antithesis.

4. The use of rhetorical questions.
5. Inclusive strategies for self-presentation(e.g. inclusive 'we' and 'you').
6. The use of rhetorical tropes :a very important aspect in political discourse that can make the speech more 'persuasive' and can provide a conceptual structure for a systematized ideology, contextual coherence and intra contextual coherence.
7. The use of sound bites.
8. The use of metaphor; politicians frequently use metaphor in the language of politics(Beard,2000:120-123).

## **2.6 The Background of Obama's Speech:**

Barack Obama's farewell speech was his final public speech as the 44<sup>th</sup> president of the United States .The speech was delivered on January 10,2017,at 9:00 p.m. and it was broadcasted on various television and radio stations and online and watched by nearly 24 million people. In his farewell speech, Obama returns to his roots as a community leader. The speech was a call to an action :the last major political rally of his career .is message was a call to the American people to maintain faith in democracy ,to become politically engaged by their real participation and this is mainly expressed in his sentence "*show up, dive in-stay at it, sometimes you will win, sometimes you will lose.*".Also ,Obama in his speech, referred to some other points like; the idea of a post-racial America .Moreover, he spoke about the crucial issue of climate change when he says"*to simply deny the problem , betrays everyone* ". He also warned against divisiveness and hostility between Americans of different backgrounds ,and those of of different colors, LGBTQ, immigrants Muslims, and white Americans as well who have struggled with economic changes , referring to the absence of terrorist attacks and many others

Finally he finished his speech by making a tribute to his wife, the first lady of America as well as his two daughters .. ending his speech with Obama's slogan "*yes we can. Yes we did .Yes we can.*"

### **3 .The Notion of Rhetoric:**

Ricahrd, Platt and Plait (1992) define rhetoric as "the study of style through grammatical and logical analysis" .In this sense. it is "the art or talent by which discourse is adapted to its ends" .Rhetoric aims at persuading through the beauty of language .Thus an effective communication can be employed through the use of rhetoric. Since rhetoric is the art of persuasion, so politicians can run their goals and get people what they want. Politicians use different rhetorical skills such as repetition, biblical citation, rhetorical questions, colloquialism , promise .etc.

The use of figurative expressions which are words or expressions that differ from our daily conversation of such expressions for the purpose of assigning them a special meaning,i.e.the use of connotative meaning rather than the denotative one.

Figures of speech are used as rhetorical devices especially in the case when politicians are confronted with abstract concepts which are difficult to explain for the easy understanding of the ordinary layman . In other words, Politicians use figurative expressions to make their speech better appreciated.

The study of political rhetoric extends to a range of academic disciplines in a way that touches upon the fundamental activities of democratic politics."...because public discussion and debate are essential in a democracy and because leaders are obliged to rule the sovereign people by means of constant persuasion, rhetoric are absolutely central".(Khane and Patapan,2010:372).

According to Dryzek(2010:319-339) rhetoric is as central to grass-roots political action ,it is facilitated by the making and hearing of representation claims spanning subjects and audiences ...democracy requires a deliberative system with multiple components whose linkage often needs rhetoric".

More recently, it can be noticed that many examples of political rhetoric were studied by many psychological researchers ,using a variety of research technique but researchers with an explicitly political agenda may also adapt critical discourse analytical methods.

#### **3.1 Rhetoric and Persuasion:**

Rhetoric is primarily defined as the skill and art of using language effectively, deploying words for the purpose of persuasion .Aristotle (2007) defined rhetoric as an art of speaking applicable to all human communication,

without distinction of topic or purpose .Overtime, rhetoric became associated with politics ,government and persuading people. Another Greek philosopher, Plato believed that rhetoric was rather an art of manipulation than of innocent communication.

According to Malmkjaer (2002),rhetoric originates from the theory of how far or in a more specific sense how best a speaker or writer can, by application of linguistic devices, achieve persuasion .In the same way, Burke(1954) opines that Aristotle sees rhetoric as the faculty of discovering the persuasive means of using language to achieve an effect on the audience. Rhetoric as a means of persuasion is the ability of a speaker/writer to influence and persuade an audience ,i.e. how to make them impressed by the speech.

Classically speaking :*logos*, *ethos* and *pathos* are considered as an inevitable tools of rhetoric in which their combination enables the speaker to complete and attains his/her discourse successfully .In 'ethos' could display his/her personal character which would make his/her speech trustworthy.

What is meant by pathos is the speaker's power of stirring and arousing the emotions of the audience whereas in logos, lies the power to provide truth by means of persuasive and rational argument (Beer and De Landtsheer 2004).The traditions of classical rhetoric went beyond the orator's act of communication .It dealt with his/her qualities of character or ethos as it has been defined earlier.

The main features of this classical tradition is the usage of simple direct and emotive language and selects appeals with the aim of persuading and effecting a change in behavior of the leaders .The political leaders in their speech intend to convince the readers or the audience based on their ideological underpinnings and orientation in a way by selecting some rhetorical devices and tropes that directly appeal to the emotions of their audience as well as attract their attention. They try to show certain credibility(ethos) along with an appreciation of the emotions of their subjects(pathos) and also use logic(logos).

Persuasion is never devoid of intention; it involves exploiting existing belief, attitudes and values rather introducing completely new ones. "people are reluctant to change ,thus in order to convince them to do so, the persuader has to relate change to something in which the persuade already believes."(Jowett and O'Donnel,1992:23-3).

According to de Wet(2010) ,rhetoric and persuasion go together. Thus rhetoric is considered as the art of persuading others ,therefore persuasion cannot be separated from rhetoric .In this sense rhetoric might fail if it is not persuasive .So one may conclude that the success of rhetoric in its ability to what degrees can be persuasive.

### **3.2 Emotive Language as a Linguistic Function:**

Hugh (1941:40) refers to emotiveness as one of the two main functions of language. The first is the objective, impersonal, informative or factual function which is employed to report, or convey thoughts or information .The second is subjective or emotional used to stir feelings of others . Nida (1964) defines connotative meaning as:"the aspects of author and the emotional response of a d or good, strong or weak". Leech(1974:923) refers to the objective function as being of a conceptual or denotative meaning and to the subjective one as being of a connotative meaning.

Similarly .Hatim and Mason (1997:108-122) describe the emotive meaning as the emotional association suggested by a given lexical item.

The distinction between denotative meaning and emotive meaning is expected to create a real challenge in the process of translation/interpretation. However , translating/interpreting the emotive meaning is complicated because it differs from one person to another even within the same culture.

President Obama delights crowd with emotive farewell speech when he says"

*"yes we can, yes we did, yes we can"*. Also Obama urged them to pick the torch, fight for democracy and forge a new fairer," social compact".

Again in his saying *"For all our outward differences ,we are all in this together "*.,he said warning that naked partnership ,racism, and inequality all threaten democracy".

*"We are rise or fall as one"*.

*"All of us regardless of the party ,should throw ourselves into the task of rebuilding our democratic institutions"*.

*"That order is now being challenged"* said Obama in comments that resonate as Americans ponder whether Russia helped to put Trump in the White House.

### **3.3 Language as a Tool of Persuasion and Rhetoric:**

Language is a crucial tool in human life. It used by people to express their ideas, thoughts , inter alia, feelings and actions. It is the means of

communication on all human affairs. Politics is one of these affairs from which language is inseparable. All political actions, political speeches, news conferences and editorials as well as other conduits use language. In this sense, a political speech has always been a mean that is capable of influencing, changing and steering public opinion and behavior. Thus politicians employ various linguistic tools to steer their audience towards a course of action favored by the speaker. Persuasive language, therefore, is that all politicians opt for when addressing their audiences. When a politician uses language in a way to persuade the audience, then this is referred to as rhetoric.

#### **4. Difficulties in Simultaneous Interpretation:**

One of the most difficult forms of interpretation is simultaneous interpretation. The speaker starts speaking and doesn't stop till he/she finishes his/her thoughts. Thus the interpreter must maintain the same pace and tone of the speaker. Some speaker but not all do recognize that the interpreter needs time to process what they are saying so they will courteously alter their speed. Pignataro (2011:85) indicates that the T.V. interpreter is required to abide by the time constraints imposed by T.V. broadcasters and should therefore react rapidly and speak fast. He/she has to finish interpreting at the same time as the speaker's original speech, or as close to it as possible. Such constraints have psychological implications which will be mentioned in the following subsections.

##### **4.1 Psychological Factors :**

Psychologically, TV simultaneous interpreting is likely to be a hard and very stressful assignment for many interpreters. Kurz(2003:5) defines job stress as "the harmful physical and emotional responses that occur when the requirements of the job do not match the capabilities, resources or needs of the worker. There are lots of factors that the interpreter is likely to undergo such as reading from texts, fast speech delivery, difficult accent of speakers, discomfort in the booth lack of preparation time, and undisciplined speakers are the main triggers of stress. Other individual factors like coping style, self-confidence and personality are important to strengthen or weaken the influence of stress on the interpreter. Moreover, interpreters may interpret for senior and prominent figures who may announce important decisions which oblige the interpreters to be more careful as any mistranslation could

possibly threaten their career. T.V. interpreter's performance could not only be accessed to the TV viewing but also the interpretation is taped and uploaded onto you tube and other websites which make people watch them more than once and comment on them. The performance of the interpreters can also be discussed in blogs, forums and other social media which again makes the interpreters subject to public criticism and may even be blamed for fault, even if they were of a technical nature or were out of their control, just because they are the one recognized on the scene.

#### **4.2 Cognitive Challenges:**

The working conditions and peculiarities of TV simultaneous interpretation also have a direct impact on the cognitive overload with which all simultaneous interpreters have to cope. TV interpreters are asked to interpret in a very speedy and condensed way to comply with the broadcaster's time constraints. This in turn, means that the interpreter must his/her best to process much information in a very limited time, in addition to the great stress that the interpreter might undergo. Pochhacker (2011:23) contends that pre-prepared speakers are normally delivered fast and have a high level of information density and enable the interpreters to deliver the output smoothly, though these speeches are characterized by complex structure, long sentences and multi-subordinate clauses which may force interpreters to take short lags in the beginning and end of sentence.

In highly important speeches, speakers may issue a number of important decisions that may include several proper names, special institutional organizations, enumeration and listings. The short duration of these features, according to Pochhacker (2011) makes them vulnerable to a momentary shortage of processing capacity in the listening effort. This would probably jeopardize the production effort which may fail to provide the adequate explanation (Gile 2011).

### **Practical Part**

#### **1. Data**

Obama's farewell speech and two of its interpreting (Sky News interpreting TL1 and Al-Jazeera interpreting TL2) are presented in this paper to be analyzed. The aim is to investigate (using the up mentioned model) the

compatibility between the two interpreting and to find out which one is more successful in quality. The following table consists of the speech under investigation and its two interpretations:

No.	SL	TL 1 Sky news	TL2 Aljazeera
1.	...where I began working with church groups in the shadows of closed steel mills.	كنت أعمل مع مجموعات في الكنيسة في مجال الفولاذ.	عملت مع مجموعات كنسية وكنا نعمل في مجال الفولاذ.
2.	It was on these streets where I witnessed the power of faith and the quiet dignity of working people in the face of struggle and loss.	وفي هذه الشوارع قمت بروية قوتي والكرامة والعمل والنضال ومواجهة المصاعب والخسارة.	في هذه الشوارع لاحظت قوة الأيمان وكرامة العمال في مواجهة الكفاح وفي مواجهة الخسارة.
3.	This is where I learned that change only happens when ordinary people get involved, get changed and come together to demand it.	هنا تعلمت ان التغيير يتحقق فقط عندما يتم إشراك أشخاص عاديين وعندما يجتمعون بعضهم البعض لتحقيق مهمة معينة.	وتعلمت في تلك المرحلة ان التغيير يحصل عندما ينهمك وينخرط الناس العاديون....
4.	It is the beating heart of our American idea-our bold experiment in self – government.	نبض مبادتنا الأمريكية وتجربتنا في الحوكمة.	إنه نبض قلب الهوية الأمريكية وخبرتنا وتجربتنا الجريئة في الحوكمة.
5.	It's the insistence that these rights ,while self-evident ,have never been self-executing ,through the instrument of our democracy, can form a more perfect union.	من خلال ادوات الديمقراطية المتوفرة لدينا يمكننا ان نشكل وحدة أكثر مثالية.	هذه الحقوق بطبيعة الحال هي حقوق مهمة للغاية نحن الشعب من خلال وسائل الديمقراطية يمكننا ان نشكل اتحادا اكثر مثالية.
6.	This is the great gift our Founders gave us. The freedom to chase our individual dreams through our sweat ,toil ,and imagination and the imperative to strive together as well, to achieve a greater goal.	بإلها من قيم جميلة بإلها من هدية قدمها لنا آباؤنا المؤسسون. الحرية للسعي لتحقيق اهدافنا الشخصية من خلال الخيال وعملنا الكاد.	هذه هي فكرة جذرية بالفعل، هذه هي منحة وفرها لنا أجدادنا. انها حرية السعي للوصول الى حلمنا من خلال بذل العرق والجهد والوقت والتخيل وان نعمل معا، ان نتظافر جهودنا لكي نصل الى الخير العام، الخير الأفضل.
7.	It's why GIs gave their lives at Obama Beach and Iwo Jima; Iraq and	رجالا ونساء من كل انواع الولايات المتحدة كانوا مستعدين للتضحية بحياتهم	وهذا ماوفر الكثير لمواطنينا واولئك الذين بذلوا النفيس في العراق

	Afghanistan - and why men and women from Selma to Stonewall were prepared to give theirs as well.	ايضا.	و افغانستان من سلمى الى ستونوول, الرجال والنساء كانوا جاهزين ليضحوا بانفسهم ايضا.
8.	Not that our nation has been flawless from the start, but that we have shown the capacity to change and make life better for those who follow.	ليس اننا نأتي من عالم آخر ولكننا أثبتنا قدرتنا على تحقيق التغيير وجعل حياتنا افضل و حياة الناس افضل.	ليس لان امتنا لم تكن تعيها اي اخطاء وكن لأن لدينا القدرة على التغيير ويمكن ان نحسن من حيوات الناس, اولئك الذين يسعون هذا المعنى.
9.	But the long sweep of America has been defined by forward motion ,a constant widening of our founding creed to embrace all, and not just some.	ولكن كنا نسير قدما بشكل عام في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية من خلال التشديد على عقديتنا من أجل إشراك الجميع وليس شرائح محددة.	ولكن ان أميركا عرفت من خلال الحركة التقدمية توسيع حلقة عقديتنا لكي نتبنى الجميع وليس فقط البعض.
10.	If I had told you eight years ago that America would reverse a great recession ,reboot our auto industry ,and unleash the longest stretch of job creation in our history.	لو قلت لكم منذ ثماني سنوات ان الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية سوف تتغلب على الكساد والأنكماش وسوف نتمكن من ان أستحدث أكبر عدد من الوظائف في تاريخنا.	إذا ماقلت لكم منذ ثماني سنوات ان أميركا سوف تنحي جانبا الأزمة الاقتصادية وسوف تعزز من قطاع السيارات وسوف تطلق العنان لأستحداث الفرص.

Table (1)

### Methodology:

Each sentence is to be analyzed separately with reference to its context. All the sentences are to be studied semantically and pragmatically to see to what extents they cope with the four requirements of Nida's model. For easy conducting the analyses, a five -column table is drawn for each sentence. The first column for the number of the sentence, as it is in the data table, the rest columns are for the numbers of the requirements as they mentioned in the adopted model respectively. The requirements are ticked with (✓) or (✗) for easy counting their validity.

**Data Analysis:**

The following tables represent the analysis of the sentences under investigating with a comment at the end of each table

Sent. no. 1	Interpreting Requirements			
	1	2	3	4
TL 1	This interpreting does not make sense. ✓	This interpreting does not convey the spirit and manner of the original. ✗	This interpreting though its semantic error in conveying the original meaning but it has natural and easy form of expression. ✓	This interpreting does not produce a similar response as the SL does. ✗
TL2	This Interpreting does not make sense. ✗	This interpreting does not convey the spirit and manner of the original. ✗	This interpreting though its semantic error in conveying the original meaning but it has natural and easy form of expression. ✓	This interpreting does not produce a similar response as the SL does. ✗
<p>Comment</p> <p>Both TL 1 and TL 2 the interpreting of the meaning of (working ... in the shadows of closed steel mills) into working in steel mills. This semantic error leads to unsuccessful interpreting in both .</p>				

Sent. no. 2	Interpreting Requirements			
	1	2	3	4
TL 1	This interpreting does not make sense. ✗	This interpreting does not convey the spirit and manner of the	This interpreting, semantically speaking, has no natural and easy	This interpreting does not produce a

		original. ✘	form of expression. ✘	similar response as the SL does. ✘
TL2	This interpreting makes sense. ✓	This interpreting conveys the spirit and manner of the original. ✓	This interpreting has a natural and easy form of expression. ✓	This interpreting produces a similar response as the SL does. ✓

**Comment**

TL1 conveys the meaning of (I witnessed the power of faith and the quiet dignity of working people) into I saw my strength and the dignity). It is obvious that the interpreter has semantically deviated from the original meaning of the SL. TL2 has successfully preserves a good quality in interpreting this sentence successfully.

Sent. no. 3	Interpreting Requirements			
	1	2	3	4
TL 1	This Interpreting make sense. ✓	This interpreting conveys the spirit and manner of the original. ✓	This interpreting conveys the spirit and manner of the original. ✓	This interpreting produces a similar response as the SL does. ✓
TL2	This Interpreting does not make sense. ✘	This interpreting does not convey the spirit and manner of the original. ✘	This interpreting has no natural and easy form of expression. ✘	This interpreting does not produce a similar response as the SL does. ✘

**Comment**

TL1 though the deletion of (get changed ) has successfully preserve a good quality in interpreting this sentence successfully. TL2 has deleted the last words (get changed and come together to demand it). This deletion has affects the interpretation and makes the meaning incomplete.

Sent. no. 4	Interpreting Requirements			
	1	2	3	4
TL 1	This Interpreting does not make sense. ✘	This interpreting does not convey the spirit and manner of the original. ✘	This interpreting has no natural and easy form of expression. ✘	This interpreting does not produce a similar response as the SL does. ✘
TL2	This interpreting makes sense. ✓	This interpreting conveys the spirit and manner of the original. ✓	This interpreting has a natural and easy form of expression. ✓	This interpreting does not produce a similar response as the SL does. ✘
<p>Comment</p> <p>-TL 1 covers the meaning of (I witnessed the power of faith and the quiet dignity of working people) into I saw my strength and the dignity). It is obvious that the interpreter has semantically deviated from the original meaning of the SL.</p> <p>-TL2 has successfully preserve a good quality in interpreting the this sentence successfully.</p>				

Sent. no. 5	Interpreting Requirements			
	1	2	3	4
TL 1	This interpreting does not make sense. ✘	This interpreting does not convey the spirit and manner of the original. ✘	This interpreting has a natural and easy form of expression. ✓	This interpreting does not produce a similar response as the SL does. ✘
TL2	This Interpreting makes sense. ✓	This interpreting conveys the	This interpreting has a natural and	This interpreting

		spirit and manner of the original. ✓	easy form of expression. ✓	produces a similar response as the SL does. ✓
<p>Comment</p> <p>-TL1 has deleted the beginning (It's the insistence that these rights, while self-evident, have never been self-executing) of this sentence. This deletion leads to severe loss in interpreting and affects the demands of the second and third requirements.</p> <p>-TL2 has successfully preserve a good quality in interpreting the this sentence successfully.</p>				

Sent. no. 6	Interpreting Requirements			
	1	2	3	4
TL 1	This Interpreting makes sense. ✓	This interpreting does not convey the spirit and manner of the original. ✗	This interpreting has a natural and easy form of expression. ✓	This interpreting does not produce a similar response as the SL does. ✗
TL2	This Interpreting makes sense. ✓	This interpreting conveys the spirit and manner of the original. ✓	This interpreting has a natural and easy form of expression. ✓	This interpreting produces a similar response as the SL does. ✓
<p>Comment</p> <p>TL 1 covays the meaning of (I witnessed the power of faith and the quiet dignity of working people) into I saw my strength and the dignity). It is obvious that the interpreter has semantically deviated from the original meaning of the SL.</p> <p>TL2 has successfully preserve a good quality in interpreting this sentence successfully.</p>				

Sent. no. 7	Interpreting Requirements			
	1	2	3	4
TL 1	This Interpreting does not make sense. ✘	This interpreting does not convey the spirit and manner of the original. ✘	This interpreting has no natural and easy form of expression. ✘	This interpreting does not produce a similar response as the SL does. ✘
TL2	This Interpreting does not make sense. ✘	This interpreting conveys the spirit and manner of the original. ✔	This interpreting has no natural and easy form of expression. ✘	This interpreting produces a similar response as the SL does. ✔
<p>Comment</p> <p>TL1 omits a great part of this sentence so the interpreting is only a paraphrasing of a short part of it.</p> <p>TL2 has successfully preserves a good quality in interpreting this sentence successfully.</p>				

Sent. no. 8	Interpreting Requirements			
	1	2	3	4
TL 1	This Interpreting makes sense. ✔	This interpreting does not convey the spirit and manner of the original. ✘	This interpreting has a natural and easy form of expression. ✔	This interpreting does not produce a similar response as the SL does. ✘
TL2	This Interpreting makes sense.	This interpreting does not convey the	This interpreting has a natural and	This interpreting

	✓	spirit and manner of the original. ✗	easy form of expression. ✓	does not produce a similar response as the SL does. ✗
<p>Comment</p> <p>-TL 1 omits (from the start) and adds( وجعل حياتنا افضل )</p> <p>-TL2 has successfully preserve a good quality in interpreting the this sentence successfully.</p>				

Sent. no. 9	Interpreting Requirements			
	1	2	3	4
TL 1	This Interpreting makes sense. ✓	This interpreting does not convey the spirit and manner of the original. ✗	This interpreting has a natural and easy form of expression. ✓	This interpreting produces a similar response as the SL does. ✓
TL2	This Interpreting makes sense. ✓	This interpreting does not convey the spirit and manner of the original. ✗	This interpreting has a natural and easy form of expression. ✓	This interpreting produces a similar response as the SL does. ✓
<p>Comment</p> <p>-TL1 is a paraphrasing of This sentence.</p> <p>-TL2 has successfully preserve a good quality in interpreting the this sentence successfully.</p>				

nt. no. 1	Interpreting Requirements
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	1	2	3	4
TL 1	This Interpreting makes sense. ✓	This interpreting does not convey the spirit and manner of the original. ✗	This interpreting has no natural and easy form of expression. ✗	This interpreting produces a similar response as the SL does. ✓
TL2	This Interpreting makes sense. ✓	This interpreting conveys the spirit and manner of the original. ✓	This interpreting has no natural and easy form of expression. ✗	This interpreting produces a similar response as the SL does. ✓
Comment				
<p>-TL1 This interpreting does not give a complete meaning since it starts with a conditional article(لو) which needs a subordinate clause to complete the meaning. It is considered sensible because it follows the same structure of the SL sentence which is originally incomplete.</p> <p>TL2 has successfully preserve a good quality in interpreting the sentence successfully.</p>				

**Results:**

All ticks (✓) and (✗) under each requirement are counted and juxtaposed in the following table to facilitate drawing objective conclusions.

It. n	REQUIREMENTS															
	1				2				3				4			
	TL1		TL2		TL1		TL2		TL1		TL2		TL1		TL2	
	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
1	✓			✗		✗		✗	✓		✓			✗		✗
2		✗	✓			✗	✓			✗	✓			✗	✓	
3	✓			✗	✓			✗	✓			✗	✓			✗
4		✗	✓			✗	✓			✗	✓			✗		✗
5			✓			✗	✓		✓		✓			✗	✓	
6	✓		✓			✗	✓		✓		✓			✗	✓	
7		✗		✗		✗	✓			✗		✗		✗		✗
8	✓		✓			✗		✗	✓		✓			✗	✓	

	9	✓		✓			✗		✗	✓		✓		✓		✓	
	10	✓		✓			✗	✓			✗		✗	✓		✓	
Total		6	4	7	3	1	9	6	4	6	4	7	3	3	7	7	3

Table (2)

## Conclusion

A study of the above table statistically illustrates that:

1. TL2 gets more ✓ ticks under the requirement of making sense.
2. TL2 gets more ✓ ticks under the requirement of conveying the spirit and manner of the original.
3. TL2 gets more ✓ ticks under the requirement of having a natural and easy form of expression.
4. TL2 gets more ✓ ticks under the requirement of producing a similar response.
5. In accordance with above conclusions, this paper affirms that TL2 has achieved the basic requirements of interpreting better than TL1. Thus TL2 is more successful than TL1.

Thus, one can conclude that TL2 has given priority on the content rather than the emotive effect. Newmark(1981:133) states that the emotive elements in the SL should sometimes be prioritized over the informative or content elements if the content requires that. Moreover, interpreting live speeches take place somewhere in the world where interaction might be missed or misunderstood.

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### تقييم جودة الترجمة الفورية لخطاب وداع الرئيس أوباما

م. هديل نجيب محمد سعيد

كلية المأمون الجامعة / قسم الترجمة

### خلاصة البحث

يتولى الترجمة الفورية عادة مترجم ماهر متمرس ليتمكن من نقل المعنى من لغة الأصل الى لغة الهدف أنياً.والمترجم في هذا النوع من الترجمات ليس امامه المزيد من الوقت ليتفحص في

المعنى الدقيق للكلمة او العبارة او الجملة ,وتعتمد هذه الترجمة على مهارة المترجم او المترجمة .  
ويستخدم هذا النوع من الترجمات في المؤتمرات الصحفية والخطب السياسية للشخصيات المهمة .

تتناول هذه الدراسة تحليل ترجمتين لخطبة الوداع لاوباما والتي قامت بنقلها كل من قناة  
سكاي نيوز وقناة الجزيرة ,حيث تهدف هذه الدراسة الى تقصي كفاءة كل من هاتين التريجتين وفق  
نموذج نايدا(1964:164) والذي يتكون من أربع متطلبات رئيسة للترجمة الناجحة. وتوصلت هذه  
الدراسة الى ان الترجمة الثانية(ترجمة قناة الجزيرة) هي الأكثر نجاحا وكفاءة من الترجمة الأولى  
(ترجمة قناة سكاي نيوز).

**الكلمات المفتاحية :** الترجمة الفورية , لغة الأصل , لغة الهدف , نوعية الترجمة , تقييم الترجمة  
ومتطلبات الترجمة .

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