Statistical Analysis of Linguistic Errors in Interpreting Barack Obama's Cairo Speech from English into Arabic

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Abstract: In this paper, we present a statistical analysis of linguistic deviations observed in the simultaneous interpretation of Barack Obama's speech in Cairo. Acknowledging the psychological impact of these deviations on readers, our research investigates the challenges professional interpreters face in achieving accurate message equivalence between English and Arabic. Utilizing a mixed methods approach with descriptive content analysis, we categorize linguistic deviations into three types—semantic, grammatical, and lexical—based on Leech's Theory (1969). The results indicate that semantic deviations are the most prevalent, followed by lexical and grammatical deviations. Additionally, our analysis highlights a significant correlation between these deviations and the interpreters' linguistic proficiency, underscoring the difficulties arising from inadequate interpretation techniques.

Keywords: Statistical Analysis, Political Discourse, Simultaneous Interpreting, Linguistics Deviations.

1 Introduction

The function of interpreting political discourse has deepened with the development of modern international relations and the varying demands of national interests. The perception of political discourse in different cultures has complex socio-political, socio-cultural and socio-ideological involvements that are indispensable to the analysis and interpretation of political speech (Hawkesworth & Kogan, 2004).

Political discourse is undoubtedly the most demanding language by nature. In simultaneous interpretation, an understanding of linguistic deviation is crucial. Linguistic deviation (LD) is a term used by linguists to recognize distortion in the use of language, at least at lexical and grammatical levels (Leech ,1969, p. 42). Simply put, in interpretations, misinterpretations and mistakes need to be considered, because they can cause some disruption to the normal process of language communication for the readers.

In the interpretation of political speech, interpreters face the challenge to communicate both meaning and style during simultaneous interpretation. Occasionally, a fragment of text can just be interpreted in the target language without any changes. The interpreter could not expect a certain interpretation because of the different standards of the original and target languages.

Based on (Hatim & Mason ,1990, p. 7), political discourse is a mode of talking and thinking. (Schäffner ,1997, p. 207) and (Valdeon , 2008) define political discourse as "a complex form of human activity" based on the agreement that politics cannot be managed without language. Thus, political discourse is a particular kind of discourse that includes several features used by politicians to express their opinions in international forums.

The appearance of linguistic deviations in the political text is frequent. For this reason, the interpreter might encounter some issues transferring them into a target language. Indeed, (Schäffner, 1997) persuasively discusses the sensitivity of political discourse and its interpretation, and the reasons interpreters should pay attention to this type of discourse, since a single mistake may have unpleasant and critical consequences between countries, states or parties.

An incorrect interpretation or the omission of any of the elements even if it is a definite article such as "the" in a sentence would inevitably cause a critical political dilemma, because the sentence will change the whole meaning from specific into general (Althawabeyeh, 2017, p. 60).

During the interpretation of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's speech (2006). Concerning Israel, he said ''*the regime occupying Jerusalem must vanish from the page of time*''. The interpreter said Ahmadinejad had called for Israel to be ''*wiped off the map* ''this has given rise to much debate and tension between Iran and Israel, and the mistake made by the professional

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interpreter is also highlighted. Nevertheless, the damage had already been done (Rosado Professional Solutions, 2015).

This research is a comparative study of how professional interpreters working on three Arab channels struggled to interpret political utterances from English into Arabic in Barack Obama's Cairo speech entitled "New Beginning".

"New Beginning" is President Barack Obama's historical and political speech at Cairo University in 2009. The key context of the speech was to start a new beginning between the United States and Muslims in the world; the President refrained from uttering any hostile reference to Islam, notably terrorism or war on terror. The discourse was full of characteristics and contained Qur'anic verses, that were mentioned about five times in the speech, moreover to the incidents referred in the Holy Qur'an and the culture, creations and achievements of Islamic civilisation.

American public diplomacy, with its challenges, is not only the real background to Obama's speech at Cairo University, but they are also a part of its fabric, the threads that come together to define the salient features of the speech and give each of them a function and meaning. Several essential points can be discerned from this interwoven fabric of US public diplomacy (Soffar, 2010, pp. 4-8).

In this regard, we elucidate the issue of interpreting linguistic deviations which is rarely considered in interpretation research studies.

2   Interpretation of Political Discourse

Since the 1980s, there has been a surge in interest in political discourse, which encompasses various discussions about politics in daily life (Ibrahim, 2015).

Political discourse translation and interpretation are increasingly researched, with (Simms, 1997) highlighting the complexity of political texts and (Shaffner, 2002) emphasizing the importance of studying source texts' discourses. (Obeng & Hartford, 2008) highlight that political discourse is characterized by figurative language, making interpretation challenging due to its ability to enhance meaning and evoke emotions.

Political discourse, characterized by vague language, often leads to impreciseness and difficulty in interpretation, resulting in specialized interpretations failing to fulfil their communicative role (Márdiros, 2014). (Mahdiyan et al, 2013) argue that political discourse uses words to transfer power and ideologies, and globalization requires translation into various languages. Interpreters must understand theories, supplement, delete, or clarify content. (Wilson, 1990) argues that politicians use emotive language to create solidarity and evoke emotions like fear, hatred, or joy. Consequently, interpreting political language from English into Arabic is challenging due to emotive and culturally bound expressions, lexical incongruence, and the incorporation of philosophy and ideology (Yazid et al., 2022).

Interpreting political discourse is a challenging task, particularly for those who struggle to comprehend the ideological messages within it.

3   The Interpreter as a Political Mediator

Interpreters, in interpreting studies, have been criticized for their role in mediating, redefining the speaker's narrative and influencing public understanding (Pan & Liao, 2018). Interpreting in politics is a complex, attentive, and vigilant task involving various forms of political communication, including private meetings and international conferences, that requires the interpreter to be extremely attentive and vigilant at all times (Benacherine, 2022). In addition to interpreting, political interpreters must be aware of the factors affecting the quality and strategies of simultaneous interpretation.

(Wang, 2017) identifies three types of interpreters: cultural mediator, linguistic mediator, and contractual mediator. Cultural mediators may mediate if the communication content doesn't benefit the cultures involved. Contractual mediators aim to resolve conflicts and facilitate intercultural understanding and communication across linguistic boundaries.

Interpreters play a crucial role in politics, ensuring transparency and understanding between government officials and political leaders who speak different languages. They ensure all political exchanges are interpreted, ensuring everyone can fully comprehend the message.

4   Literature Review

Some researchers conducted studies about Barack Hussein Obama's political discourses. The aim was to investigate the problems and challenges of translation/interpretation in his speeches from English into Arabic.

(Jaradat's, 2010) study examined the strategies of professional interpreters from Al-Jazeera, Al-Arabiya, and Al-Masriya during

Obama's speech in Cairo. The findings contradict the belief that interpreters perform better in native languages. Transcoding was the most common interpreting strategy, followed by message abandonment as the second most common approach. This study highlights the importance of understanding cultural context in political discourse. This study analyzes a single discourse to understand the strategies employed by different interpreters, focusing on inelegant and non-idiomatic interpretations that often fail to resonate with the audience.

(Hannouna's, 2010) study examined lexical incongruity in translating American political speeches from English to Arabic, focusing on Bush and Obama's addresses, involving two professional translators who interpret political terms with emotional connotations. The study primarily focuses on examining linguistic and cultural issues by comparing two proposed translations for each sample text. The findings indicate that political items in Arabic are imbued with significant emotional connotations. Hence, it is imperative for a translator to possess cultural and linguistic proficiency in multiple languages in order to generate translations that are both effective and satisfactory.

(Khaffaf et al., 2016) analyzed the translation of organizational implications from English to Arabic in the context of Obama's 2015 State of the Union Address. They used Larson's model (1984) to examine lexical and grammatical aspects of translation, by comparing two translated versions. The authors recommended the model as the most suitable framework for grammatically and lexically translating implicit meaning in political discourse from English into Arabic.

 (Althawabeyeh, 2017) analyzed the translation of political euphemisms from English into Arabic, focusing on speeches by George W. Bush 2002, Condoleezza Rice 2006, and Barack Obama 2013. The study analyzed various texts and their corresponding Arabic translations from multiple sources, aiming to understand the process of political discourse translation. The findings indicate that political euphemisms, as linguistic or rhetorical tools, may not accurately convey the intended meaning due to their hidden meanings, making literal translation methods insufficient for accurately conveying the underlying meaning.

The study conducted by (Najeeb & Sayeed, 2018) focused on the quality assessment of understanding Obama's Farewell Speech. The objectives of this study were to examine the quality of the simultaneous interpretation utilized by two authentic television channels, namely Sky News and AL-Jazeera. The author utilized Nida's (1996) four fundamental criteria for achieving a successful translation as a framework. The findings indicate that the interpretive quality of AL-Jazeera (TL2) surpasses that of Sky News (TL1).

A study was undertaken by (Al-Zou'bi & Kanakri, 2020) to examine the translatability of metaphor in political speeches delivered by Obama and Trump, specifically focusing on the English-to-Arabic translation. The objective of this study is to assess the proficiency of Master of Arts (MA) students in comprehending metaphors employed in political speeches, as well as their ability to ascribe functional significance to these metaphors. The analogies pertain to the context of political campaigns, terrorism, and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), specifically within the year 2015. The findings were classified into categories of sufficient or insufficient translation, or the absence of translation. The findings indicate that 45% of the student participants were able to produce satisfactory translations, whereas 30% of them produced unsatisfactory translations, and the remaining 25% did not submit any translations.

5   Research Propositions

Leech's theory 1969 is the most common in the translation of literary texts and it has been used by some researchers; however, this does not mean that the theory cannot be applied in political texts through simultaneous interpretation. From this point of view, we propose the following hypotheses:

1. Leech's theory 1969 can be applied to interpreting linguistic deviations in Barack Obama's political discourse.

2. The findings will show to what extent the Arabic interpretation has been successful in conveying linguistic deviations of Barack Obama's political discourse.

6   Methodology

This study adopts a mixed-method approach combining qualitative and quantitative analyses to examine linguistic deviations in political discourse.

The primary approach is qualitative in nature, involving an interpretive and naturalistic perspective (Denzin & Lincoln, 2000, p. 13). The study employs content analysis to examine excerpts and passages from President Barack Obama's "New Beginning" speech and its simultaneous Arabic interpretations. Following (Merriam & Tisdell, 2015, p. 163), online broadcast materials and transcripts are treated as qualitative documents, emphasizing the contextual meaning and communication characteristics of language. Here, Leech's (1969) Theory of Linguistic Deviations serves as the theoretical

framework, guiding the categorization of data into three deviation types namely semantic, grammatical, and lexical. Each of the 14 excerpts was analysed, classified, and interpreted descriptively to identify patterns of meaning and stylistic variation.

To complement the qualitative findings, the study also applies quantitative descriptive and inferential analyses. Numerical measures such as frequency counts and percentages were first used to summarize and compare the distribution of deviation types across the three Arabic TV channels (Al-Masriya, Al-Jazeera, and Al-Arabiya) (Creswell, 2014, p. 264). To determine whether the observed differences among the three types of deviations (semantic, grammatical, and lexical) were statistically significant or due to chance, a Chi-square (χ^2) goodness-of-fit test was conducted. This test compared the observed frequencies of each deviation type against an expected equal distribution. The obtained χ^2 value and p-value were then used to assess whether the variations in error frequencies were meaningful. All quantitative results were presented in tables and figures and subsequently interpreted in connection with the qualitative findings to provide a comprehensive understanding of linguistic deviations in simultaneous interpretation.

7   Data Analysis

7.1 Linguistic deviations

7.1.1 Semantic deviations

Table 1 shows specific examples of how the meaning was changed or lost in the interpretations of Obama's speech by three Arabic TV channels. It lists the original English sentences, how each channel translated them, and what the correct meaning should have been. This table helps us see where things went off track and how these mistakes affected the message. It is a straightforward way to understand the toughest spots for the interpreters and how meaning can get twisted during live translation.

Table 1: Identified semantic deviations

N	The original Text (English version)	Arabic interpretation (TT)			The correct interpretation
		Al Masriya TV	**Al Jazeera TV**	**Al Arabiya TV**	
1	Let me also <u>address</u> the issue of Iraq	ودعوني أيضا أتطرق إلى موضوع العراق	ودعوني أيضا أتعامل مع قضية العراق	ودعوني أيضا أخاطب وأتحدث عن موضوع العراق	ودعوني أيضا أتطرق إلى موضوع العراق
2	Unlike Afghanistan, <u>Iraq was a war of choice</u> that provoked <u>strong difference</u> in my country and around the world	خلافا لما عليه الوضع في أفغانستان الحرب في العراق كانت خيارا تمخضت عنه اختلافات <u>كثيرة</u> في بلدي وحول العالم	وعلى خلاف أفغانستان العراق كان حربا اخترناها <u>نحن</u> والتي أثارت خلافات شديدة داخل بلدي وخارجه	وعلى خلاف موضوع أفغانستان العراق كانت حرب <u>باختيارنا</u> وقد أثارت اختلافات <u>كثيرة</u> في دولتي الولايات المتحدة وفي أنحاء أخرى من العالم.	خلافا لما عليه الوضع في أفغانستان الوضع في العراق كان حرب خيارات تمخضت عنه اختلافات شديدة داخل بلدي وحول العالم.
3	<u>And just as it devastates Palestinian families</u>, the continuing humanitarian crisis in Gaza does not serve Israel's security, neither does the continuing <u>lack of opportunity</u> in the West Bank.	وكما تقع أزمة إنسانية في الأسر <u>الفلسطينية</u> الاستمرار في الأزمة الإنسانية في غزة لا يخدم أمن إسرائيل وكذلك فقدان الفرص في الضفة الغربية	كما أن الأمر يدمر العائلات الفلسطينية استمرار الأزمة الإنسانية في غزة وهذا بالطبع لا يخدم مصلحة أمن إسرائيل ولافقدان <u>الفرص</u> في الضفة الغربية	لأن المآسي التي شهدناها في غزة لن تقدم الأمن إلى إسرائيل ولذلك أيضاً عدم وجود الفرص في الضفة الغربية <u>لن تفيد</u>	كما أن الأمر يدمر العائلات الفلسطينية، فإن الأزمة الإنسانية المستمرة في غزة لا تخدم أمن إسرائيل، وكذلك استمرار الافتقار إلى الفرص في الضفة الغربية
4	<u>Progress</u> in the daily lives of the Palestinian people <u>must be part of a road to peace</u>, and Israel must take <u>concrete</u> steps to enable such progress.	يجب أن يكون هناك <u>تحقق</u> على مستوى الحياة اليومية للشعب الفلسطيني ويكون جزءا في غاية <u>الأهمية من الخارطة من أجل تحقيق السلام</u> وعلى إسرائيل ان تتخذ خطوات ملموسة لتحقيق مثل هذا التقدم	لأن التحقق في الحياة اليومية للفلسطينيين <u>يجب أن يكون</u> جزء حيويا حاسما لا <u>يتجزأ</u> من السعي للسلام وعلى إسرائيل أن تقدم على خطوات ملموسة لتحقيق مثل هذا التقدم	ان <u>التطور</u> في الحياة اليومية الفلسطيني <u>يجب أن يكون جزء لا يتجزء</u> من عملية السلام وعلى إسرائيل أن تأخذ خطوات <u>عملية</u> لإحداث هذا التغيير والتطور	يجب أن يكون التقدم في الحياة اليومية للشعب الفلسطيني جزءًا من الطريق المؤدي إلى السلام، ويجب على إسرائيل أن تتخذ خطوات ملموسة لتحقيق مثل هذا التقدم.
5	<u>No single nation</u> should pick and choose which nations hold nuclear weapons. That is why I <u>strongly reaffirmed</u> America's commitment to seek a world in which no nations hold nuclear weapons.	لا ينبغي لدولة بعينها أن تختار الدول التي تمتلك الأسلحة النووية. ولهذا السبب فإنني أكدت وبشدة التزام أمريكا تسعى فيه الى عالم لا تمتلك فيه أي دولة سلاح نووي	ولكن ينبغي أن <u>لا يختار</u> أي او أي دب ن من يملك هذا السلاح ومن لا يملكه لذلك <u>أجدد تمسك أمريكا لتسعى الى عالم لايد فيه يمتلك سلاح نووي</u>	لكن لا يحق <u>لاي شخص</u> ان يختار من يجب ان يمتلك ومن يجب ان لا يمتلك ولهذا أعيد تأكيد الولايات المتحدة بأن يكون هناك عالم خال من الأسلحة النووية	لا ينبغي لأي دولة بمفردها أن تنتقي وتختار الدول التي تمتلك أسلحة نووية. ولهذا السبب أكدت من جديد بقوة التزام أمريكا بالسعي إلى عالم لا تمتلك فيه دول أسلحة نووية.
6	That is why we will honor our agreement with Iraq's democratically-elected government to remove combat troops from Iraqi cities by <u>July</u>, and to remove all our troops from Iraq <u>by 2012</u>.	ولهذا السبب سننفذ اتفاقنا مع الحكومة العراقية المنتخبة ديمقراطيا لسحب قواتنا القتالية من المدن العراقية مع حلول شهر يوليو وسحب كافة قواتنا من العراق مع عام 2012	لهذا السبب سوف نلتزم باتفاقياتنا مع حكومة العراق المنتخبة ديمقراطيا من المدن العراقية بشهر يوليو تموز وسحب كل قواتنا من العراق بحلول عام 2012	ولهذا السبب فإننا سوف ننفذ باتفاقيتنا مع القوات الأمريكية في العراق <u>في الثاني عشر من شهر يوليو</u>	لهذا السبب سنلتزم باتفاقنا مع الحكومة العراقية المنتخبة ديمقراطيا لسحب القوات المقاتلة من المدن العراقية بحلول يوليو ، وسحب جميع قواتنا من العراق بحلول عام 2012.
7	I have made it clear to the Iraqi people that <u>we pursue no bases</u>, and no <u>claim</u> on their territory or resources.	لقد أوضحت جليا للشعب العراقي. لقد أوضحت جليا بأنني لا نسعى لبناء قواعد وليست لدينا مطامع بأرضهم ومواردهم	وقد أوضحت للشعب العراقي (تصفيق) لقد أوضحت للشعب العراقي بأننا لا نسعى لإقامة قواعد عسكرية ولن يكون لنا أي <u>مطالب</u> بأرضهم وموارد العراقية	ولقد أوضحت تماما (تصفيق) ولقد أوضحت تماما للشعب العراقي بأننا لا نسعى <u>لامتلاك</u> أي قواعد بالمصادر أو الموارد العراقية	لقد أوضحت للشعب العراقي أننا لا نسعى لبناء قواعد و لا نطالب بأراضيهم أو مواردهم.
8	Since the Islamic Revolution, Iran	منذ الثورة الإسلامية لعبت إيران	لكن منذ قيام الثورة الإسلامية	ومنذ الثورة الإسلامية إيران لعبت	منذ الثورة الإسلامية ، لعبت

#	English				
	has played a role in acts of hostage-taking and violence against U.S troops and civilians	دوراً في عمليات اختطاف الرهائن والعنف ضد القوات والمدنيين الأمريكيين	إيران لعبت دوراً في أعمال أخذ رهائن وعنف ضد المدنيين والعسكريين الأمريكيين	دوراً أيضاً في أخذ الكثير من الأسرى الأمريكيين من المدنيين	إيران دورًا في عمليات أخذ الرهائن والعنف ضد القوات والمدنيين الأمريكيين
9	That does not lessen my commitment, however, to governments that reflect the will of the people. Each nation gives life to this principle in its own way, grounded in the traditions of its own people.	هذا لن يقلل من التزامي اتجاه الحكومات التي تعبر عن إرادة الشعب حيث يتم التعبير عن هذا المبدأ في كل دولة وفقاً لتقاليد وشعوب هذه الدول	لكن هذا لا يقلل من حجم التزامي بأن على الحكومات أن تعبر عن إرادات شعوبها فكل شعب يعطي لهذه الحقيقة حياة حسب طريقته الخاصة ووفقا لما يتخدر لديه من تقاليد	فهذا لن يخفض من مسؤولياتي أيضاً على الشعوب التي لا تعطي شعبها حق الديمقراطية. فكل دولة تنظر الى الديمقراطية والى التقاليد الخاصة بها كما يناسبها	لكن هذا لا يقلل من التزامي تجاه الحكومات التي تعكس إرادة الشعب. كل أمة تعطي الحياة لهذا المبدأ بطريقتها الخاصة، على أساس تقاليد شعبها.
10	Israel must also live up to its obligations to ensure that Palestinians can live, and work, and develop their society.	على إسرائيل أيضا ان تفي بالتزاماتها للتأكد بأنه يمكن للفلسطينيين العيش والعمل وتطوير مجتمعهم	كما أن على إسرائيل أيضا أن تفي ترقى الى مستوى مسؤولياتها ليضمن الفلسطينيين يجب أن يعيشوا ويعملوا ويطوروا مجتمعهم	وعلى إسرائيل أيضا أن تفي بواجباتها والتحقق من أنه سوف يكون بمقدور الفلسطينيين بمقدورهم العيش وتطوير المجتمعات الخاصة بهم	يجب على إسرائيل أيضًا أن تفي بالتزاماتها لضمان أن يتمكن الفلسطينيون من العيش والعمل وتطوير مجتمعهم
11	Although I believe that the Iraqi people are ultimately better off without the tyranny of Saddam Hussein	وانا أؤمن أن الشعب العراقي انه في نهاية المطاف في حال أفضل بدون طغيان صدام حسين	وعلى الرغم من أنني أعتقد أن الشعب العراقي هم أفضل حالا في النهاية بعد التخلص من طغيان صدام حسين	على الرغم من قناعتي بأن الشعب العراقي هو أفضل بكل تأكيد من الطاغية صدام حسين	على الرغم من أنني أعتقد أن الشعب العراقي في نهاية المطاف أفضل حالًا بدون طغيان صدام حسين
12	And teach us that the less we use our power the greater it will be.	وستعلمنا أنه قلّنا الاستعانة بقوتنا كلما اشتدت وتعاظمت قوتنا	وتعلمنا اننا كلما استخدمنا قوتنا بشكل أقل سنكون أعظم و أكثر حكمة	وأن تعلمنا بأنه كلما أصبحنا قوة-- أكثر قوة	وتعلمنا أنه كلما قل استخدامنا لقوتنا كلما زادت
13	Iraqi's sovereignty is its own	سيادة العراق له وحده	سيادة العراق ملك له وحده	فان سيادة العراق هي العراق	سيادة العراق ملكه
14	For more than sixty years	فلأكثر من ستون عاما	وعلى مدى ستين عاما	في خلال الستين عامًا	منذ أكثر من ستين عامًا
15	America will not turn our backs on the legitimate Palestinian aspiration for dignity, opportunity, and a state of their own.	أمريكا لن تدير ظهرها على طموحات الشعب الفلسطيني المشروعة من أجل الكرامة والفرصة وتحقق دولة لأنفسهم	وأن أمريكا لن تغض النظر لمسالة حقوق الشعب الفلسطيني للحصول على دولة مستقلة لأنفسهم	وأمريكا لن تدير ظهرها للحقوق الفلسطينية المشروعة في العيش بكرامة وبدولة لهم تمنحهم الفرص في الحياة.	أمريكا لن تذلنا في ما يخص تطلعات الفلسطينيين المشروعة إلى الكرامة والفرص والدولة الخاصة بهم.
16	This construction violates previous agreements and undermines efforts to achieve peace. It is time for these settlements to stop	هذه تنتهك الاتفاقيات السابقة ويقوض جهود تحقيق السلام لقد حان الوقت لتوقف هذه المستوطنات	فبناء هذه المستوطنات ينتهك الاتفاقيات السابقة ويقوض جهود تحقيق السلام قد آن الأوان لهذه المستوطنات أن توقف.	هذه العملية يجب أن تعتمد على الإقرار بالاتفاقيات السابقة ولقد حان الوقت لوقف أعمال العنف	هذا البناء ينتهك الاتفاقيات السابقة ويقوض الجهود المبذولة لتحقيق السلام. لقد حان الوقت لوقف هذه المستوطنات
17	That does not lessen my commitment, however, to governments that reflect the will of the people. Each nation gives life to this principle in its own way, grounded in the traditions of its own people.	هذا لن يقلل من حجم التزامي اتجاه الحكومات التي تعبر عن إرادة الشعب حيث يتم التعبير عن هذا المبدأ في كل دولة وفقاً لتقاليد وشعوب هذه الدول	لكن هذا لا يقلل من حجم التزامي بأن على الحكومات أن تعبر عن إرادات شعوبها فكل شعب يعطي لهذه الحقيقة حياة حسب طريقته الخاصة ووفقا لما يتخدر لديه من تقاليد	فهذا لن يخفض من مسؤولياتي أيضاً على الشعوب التي لا تعطي شعبها حق الديمقراطية. فكل دولة تنظر الى الديمقراطية والى التقاليد الخاصة بها كما يناسبها	لكن هذا لا يقلل من التزامي تجاه الحكومات التي تعكس إرادة الشعب. كل أمة تعطي الحياة لهذا المبدأ بطريقتها الخاصة ، على أساس تقاليد شعبها.
18	And to choose progress over a self-defeating focus on the past	واختيار التقدم عوضا عن التركيز المخفق للذات والذي تم في الماضي	وأن تختار التقدم بدلاً من التركيز على الماضي الذي يلحق الهزيمة بالذات.	وكذلك بدء الابتعاد عن التركيز على القضايا السابقة	واختيار التقدم على التركيز الذي يهزم الذات في الماضي
19	Too many tears have been shed. Too much blood has been shed	لقد تدفقت دموع كثيرة وسالت دماء كثيرة	كثير من الدموع ذرفت وكثير من الدماء سفكت	الكثير من الأشخاص الذين قضوا والكثير من الأشخاص الذين ماتوا	ذرفت الكثير من الدموع. تم إراقة الكثير من الدماء
20	All of us have a responsibility to work for the day when the mothers of Israelis and Palestinians can see their children grow up without fear when the Holy Land of three great faiths is the place of peace that God intended it to be, when Jerusalem is a secure and lasting home for Jews and Christians and Muslims, and a place for all of the children of Abraham to mingle peacefully together as in the story of Isra, when Moses, Jesus, and Mohammed (peace be upon them) joined in prayer.	علينا جميعا مسؤولية العمل من أجل ذلك اليوم الذي تستطيع فيه أمهات الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين مشاهدة أبناءهم يعيشون ويتقدمون بدون خوف وعندما تصبح الأرض المقدسة للأديان الثلاثة العظيمة مكانا للسلام الذي أراده الله لها، وعندما تصبح القدس وطنا دائما لليهود والمسيحيين والمسلمين والمكان الذي يستطيع فيه جميع أبناء ابراهيم أن يعيشوا بسلام. كما جاء في قصة عزري وفي هذه القصة عندما قام كل من موسى والمسيح ومحمد عليه الصلاة وتشاركوا في الصلاة سوياً.	ولكن كلنا علينا مسؤوليات لنعمل من أجل اليوم الذي أمهات الإسرائيليات والفلسطينيات يرون أبناءهم يكبرون من دون خوف وعندما الأرض المقدسة هي مكان للسلام الذي أراده الله أن يكون أن تكون القدس وطنا دائما للمسيحيين واليهود ومكانا لكل أولاد إبراهيم أن يعيشوا سوية كما هي بقصة الاسراء كما هي القصة عندما عيسى وموسى ومحمد عليهم الصلاة والسلام جميعا صلوا سوية	علينا أن نفكر الآن بتلك الأمهات في فلسطين وإسرائيل اللواتي يستطعن تربية أبنائهم دون خوف وأن نعمل على هذا المكان ليكون ينعم بالأمن والأرض المقدسة هي موطن للمسلمين والمسيحيين وكذلك كافة الأطفال الذين انحدروا من ديانة إبراهيم هذه قصة من قصص الإسلام كما هو الحال من قصص الإسلام كما هو الحال في قصص الإسلام عندما جاء موسى وعيسى--- موسى وعيسى وأنظموا في صلواتهم هنا	تقع على عاتقنا جميعًا مسؤولية العمل من أجل اليوم الذي تستطيع فيه أمهات الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين رؤية أطفالهم يكبرون دون خوف عندما تكون الأرض المقدسة لثلاث ديانات عظيمة هي مكان السلام الذي قصده الله أن تكون ، عندما تكون القدس بيت آمن ودائم لليهود والمسيحيين والمسلمين ، ومكان يختلط فيه جميع أبناء إبراهيم بسلام كما في قصة الإسراء ، عندما تشارك موسى وعيسى ومحمد (عليهم السلام) في الصلاة.
21	Likewise, many Israelis recognize the need for a Palestinian state	كذلك الكثير من الإسرائيليون يعرفون الحاجة لقيام دولة فلسطينية	وعلى نفس الشاكلة يدرك الكثير من الإسرائيليون أن الحاجة موجودة لقيام دولة فلسطينية	وكذلك الكثير من الإسرائيليين ينفون أنه هناك حاجة لوجود دولة فلسطينية	وبالمثل ، يعترف العديد من الإسرائيليين بالحاجة إلى دولة فلسطينية
22	It is time for us to act on what everyone knows to be true.	لقد آن الأوان بالنسبة لنا أن نتصرف لتحقيق ما يعرفه الكثيرون على أنه حقيقة	وقد آن الأوان لنتصرف على ما يعلم الكثيرون منا على أنه حقيقة.	لقد حان الوقت بالنسبة لنا للعمل على المبادئ التي نؤمن بأنها صحيحة.	حان الوقت لكي نتصرف وفقًا لما يعرفه الجميع أنه حقيقي.
23	But it was not violence that won full	ولكن ليس العنف والذي أدى الى	لكن لم يكن العنف الذي مكنهم	تأكدوا أنه كانت هناك أيضاً أعمال	لكن لم يكن العنف هو الذي حصل

N	English original	Al Masriya TV	Al Jazeera TV	Al Arabiya TV	The correct interpretation
	and equal rights. It was a peaceful and determined insistence upon the ideals at center of America's founding.	حصولهم على حقوقهم الكاملة والمتكافئة. لكن الإصرار السلمي على المبادئ التي هي في صميم قيام أمريكا.	عنف لكن لم ينجحوا إلا من خلال الالتصاق بالمبادئ التي أوصلتهم اليوم.	من تحقيق حقوقهم كاملة لكن الإصرار السلمي على المبادئ التي هي في صميم قيام أمريكا.	على حقوق كاملة ومتساوية. لقد كان إصرارًا سلميًا وحازمًا على المثل العليا في صميم تأسيس أمريكا.
24	I understand those who protest that some countries have weapons that others do not	أنا أدرك الاعتراضات من هؤلاء الذين أن بعض الدول لديها حيازة للأسلحة النووية لا تملكها الأخرى	انا افهم من الذين يحتجون يقولون أن لبعض البلدان سلاح نووي وبعضها الآخر لا يمتلكها	انني لا أرى هؤلاء الذين يحتجون ويقولون بان بعض الدول تمتلك أسلحة نووية وأخرى لا تمتلك	أنا أفهم أولئك الذين يحتجون على أن بعض الدول لديها أسلحة لا يمتلكها البعض الآخر
25	That is why I intend to personally pursue this outcome with all the patience that the task requires	ولهذا السبب أنا انوي شخصيا السعي لبلوغ هذا الهدف بكل الصبر الذي تتطلبه هذه المهمة	ولهذا السبب اريد أن أسعى شخصيا للتوصل الى هذا الهدف بكل تفاني تتطلبه مثل هذه المهمة	ولهذا السبب فإنني أعتزم أن أتابع نتائج هذا الموضوع وكذلك أن أكرس الجهد المطلوب لتلك المهمة	لهذا السبب أنوي متابعة هذه النتيجة شخصيًا بكل الصبر الذي تتطلبه المهمة
26	The obligations that the parties have agreed to under the Road Map are clear	فالالتزامات التي وافق عليها الطرفان بموجب خارطة الطريق واضحة	الالتزامات--- الالتزامات التي على الطرفين متفق عليها وفقا لخارطة الطريق واضحة	وأن الالتزامات والواجبات التي تقع على عاتق الأطراف بموجب خارطة الطريق تبدو واضحة للغاية	الالتزامات التي وافق عليها الطرفان بموجب خريطة الطريق واضحة
27	For peace to come, it is time for them- and all of us- to live up to our responsibilities.	من اجل تحقيق السلام فقد حان الوقت للطرفان ولنا جميعا أن نرتقي لمستوى المسؤولية	لكي يأتي السلام. أن الأوان لهذه الأطراف ولنا جميعا ان نرقى الى مستوى مسؤوليتنا	فيها وبالنسبة للسلام ليتحقق فإنني أرى أنه قد حان الوقت وعلينا أن نفي بمسؤوليتنا للوصول الى تلك الاحلام	لكي يأتي السلام ، حان الوقت لهم - ولنا جميعًا - للوفاء بمسؤولياتنا
28	If it complies with its responsibilities under the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and it must be kept for all who fully abide by it.	إذا انتفدت لمسؤوليتها بموجب معاهدة منع انتشار الأسلحة النووية وهذا الالتزام هو التزام جوهري في المعاهدة ويجب الحفاظ عليه لجميع الملتزمين به	إذا ما اعتزمت بالإيفاء بالتزاماتها وفق معاهدة الحد من انتشار الأسلحة النووية هذا وعد يجب ان يحترم لكل من يلتزم بهذا المبدأ	إذا كان ذلك متماثلا مع اتفاقية حظر الانتشار النووي هذا جزء من تلك المعاهدة ويجب ان يكون مستحقا لكافة الدول التي تلتزم فيها.	إذا التزمت بمسؤولياتها بموجب معاهدة عدم انتشار الأسلحة النووية ، ويجب أن تبقى لجميع الذين يلتزمون بها بالكامل.
29	Palestinians must abandon violence	على الفلسطينيين التخلي عن العنف	الفلسطينيون يجب أن يتخلوا عن العنف	الفلسطينيون عليهم أن ينبذوا العنف	يجب على الفلسطينيين التخلي عن العنف

7.1.2 Grammatical deviations

Table 2 shows the number of grammatical mistakes found in the live Arabic translations of Obama's speech across three different TV channels: Al Masriya, Al Jazeera, and Al Arabiya. The table counts how many times each channel made grammatical errors during interpretation. The chart, Figure 1, created from this data makes it easy to see that Al Arabiya had the most grammatical mistakes, while Al Masriya had the least. This gives a clear snapshot of where the translators struggled more with grammar in their live interpretations.

Table 2: Identified grammatical deviations

N	The original Text (English version)	Arabic interpretation (TT)			The correct interpretation
		Al Masriya TV	**Al Jazeera TV**	**Al Arabiya TV**	
1	Finally, the Arab States must recognize that the Arab Peace initiative was an important beginning, but not the end of their responsibilities.	أخيرا على الدول العربية أيضا عليها أن تقر بأن مبادرة السلام العربية كانت بداية مهمة ولكنها ليست نهاية مسؤوليتها	وأخيرا البلدان العربية عليها أنهم تدرك أن مبادرة السلام العربية كانت بداية مهمة ولكن هي ليست نهاية مسؤوليتهم	وأخيرا الدول العربية أيضا عليها أن تدرك بأن مبادرة السلام العربية كانت هي البداية المهمة لكنها ليست نهاية المسؤوليات الملقاة على عاتقها	أخيرًا ، يجب على الدول العربية أن تدرك أن مبادرة السلام العربية كانت بداية مهمة ، لكنها ليست نهاية لمسؤولياتها
2	That is in Israel's interest, Palestine's interest, America's interest, and the world's interest.	هذا يصب في مصلحة إسرائيل ومصلحة فلسطين ومصلحة أمريكا ومصلحة العالم	هذا في مصلحة إسرائيل ويصب في مصلحة فلسطينية وفي مصلحة أمريكا وبمصلحة العالم أيضا	هذا سوف يصب في مصلحة إسرائيل وكذلك في مصلح الفلسطينيين ومصلح أمريكا فضلا عن مصالح العالم	هذا يصب في مصلحة إسرائيل ومصلحة فلسطين ومصلحة أمريكا ومصلحة العالم
3	Now is the time for Palestinians to focus on what they can build.	لقد حان الوقت للفلسطينيين أن يركزوا على ما باستطاعتهم بنائه	وقد آن الأوان الفلسطينيين أن يركزوا على ما يمكن بناؤه،	لقد حان الوقت للشعب الفلسطيني أن يركز على ما تستطيع أن يقوم ببنائه اليوم	حان الوقت الآن للفلسطينيين أن يركزوا على ما يمكنهم بنائه
4	That is why I intend to personally pursue this outcome with all the patience that the task requires.	ولهذا السبب أنا انوي شخصيا السعي لبلوغ هذا الهدف بكل الصبر الذي تتطلبه هذه المهمة	ولهذا السبب اريد أن أسعى شخصيا للتواصل الى هذا الهدف بكل تفاني تتطلبه مثل هذه المهمة	ولهذا السبب فإنني أعتزم أن أتابع نتائج هذا الموضوع وكذلك أيضا أن أكرس الجهد المطلوب لتلك المهمة	لهذا السبب أنوي متابعة هذه النتيجة شخصيًا بكل الصبر الذي تتطلبه المهمة
5	So let me be clear: no system of government can or should be imposed upon one nation by any other.	ولذلك دعوني أكون واضحاً لتستطيع أية دولة ولا ينبغي على أية دولة أن تفرض نظاماً للحكم على دولة أخرى	ءاذن دعوني أكون واضحاً، لا يمكن لنظام حكم أن أو الا ينبغي أن يفرض على أية دولة أخرى	فدعوني أكون واضحاً، لا يوجد نظام حكومي التي يجب أن يفرض من قبل دولة على أخرى البتة	لذا اسمحوا لي أن أكون واضحًا: لا يمكن ولا يجب أن يفرض أي نظام حكم على أمة واحدة من قبل أي دولة أخرى
6	America has a dual responsibility	اليوم على عاتق أمريكا مسؤولية مزدوجة	وعلينا اليوم مسؤولية تقع على عاتق الولايات المتحدة	واليوم يقع على أمريكا مسؤولية مزدوجة	أمريكا لديها مسؤولية مزدوجة
7	The situation for the	الوضع الفلسطيني لا يحتمل	وضع لا يمكن احتمالها	لم تعد تحتمل	إن وضع الشعب الفلسطيني لا

| N	The original Text (English)	Al Masriya	Al Jazeera	Al Arabiya	correct interpretation
	Palestinian people <u>is</u> <u>intolerable</u>.				يحتمل
8	The United States <u>does not</u> <u>accept</u>	الولايات المتحدة لا تقبل	الولايات المتحدة لا تقبل	الولايات المتحدة <u>لن</u> تقبل	الولايات المتحدة لا تقبل
9	among some Palestinians	<u>من قِبل</u> بعض الفلسطينيين	لدي بعض الفلسطينيين	<u>من قِبل</u> بعض الفلسطينيين	بين بعض الفلسطينيين
10	<u>and say in public</u>	<u>وأن ونحن سنقول علا ونقله</u>	<u>وسوف تقول علانا ما نقوله</u>	<u>و سنقول علانية</u>	ونقول علنا
11	<u>the freedom</u> to live as you choose	<u>لحرية</u> اختيار طريقة الحياة	<u>الحرة</u> أن تعيش كما تشاء	<u>الحرة</u> العيش <u>كم</u> يحلو للمرء	حرية العيش على النحو الذي تختاره
12	Iraq <u>have reminded</u>	<u>بالعراق ذكرت</u>	<u>العراق ذكرت</u>	<u>العراق تذكر</u>	لقد ذكر العراق
13	It is also <u>undeniable</u>	<u>لا يمكن أيضا نكران</u>	<u>لا يمكن أن ننكر</u>	كذلك أيضا <u>لا يمكن أن ننكر</u>	كما أنه لا يمكن إنكاره
14	And killing <u>is</u> wrong and does <u>not</u> succeed.	والقتل <u>هي</u> خطأ ولا <u>تنجح</u>	والقتل خطأ، ولن يحقق النجاح	والقتل <u>هي</u> مسألة خاطئة <u>ولن</u> <u>تفلح البتة</u>	والقتل خطأ ولا ينجح
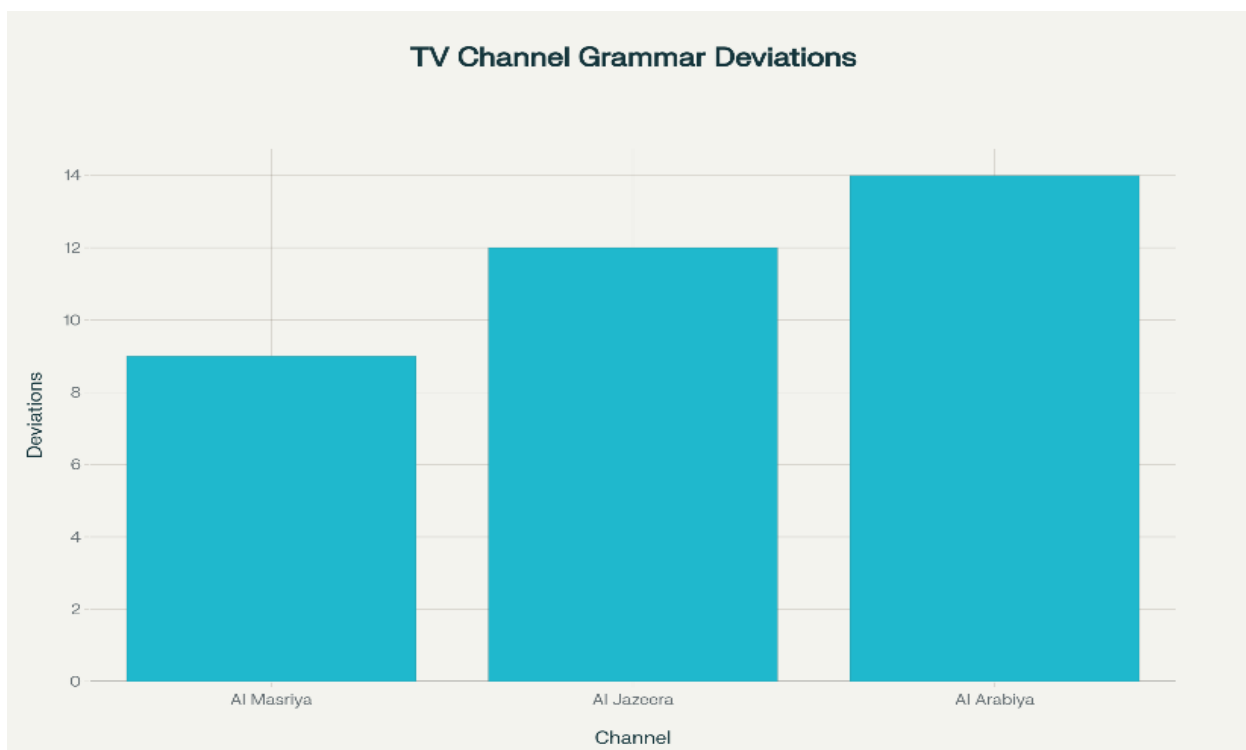
Fig. 1: Linguistic Deviations by Channel

7.1.3 Lexical deviations

Table 3 shows the number of lexical deviations found in the Arabic translations of Obama's speech on three TV channels: Al Masriya, Al Jazeera, and Al Arabiya. It counts different word choice errors made by the interpreters in each channel. The accompanying chart visually presents this data, showing that Al Arabiya had the highest number of lexical errors, followed by Al Masriya, with Al Jazeera having the fewest. Figure 2 helps to easily compare the frequency of lexical mistakes between the channels and understand where each channel's translation faced more challenges.

Table 3: Identified lexical deviations

N	The original Text (English version)	Arabic interpretation (TT)			The correct interpretation
		Al Masriya TV	Al Jazeera TV	Al Arabiya TV	
1	<u>Strong</u> differences	اختلافات <u>كثيرة</u>	خلافات شديدة	اختلافات <u>كثيرة</u>	اختلافات قوية
2	<u>I hope</u> that our wisdom will grow with our power	<u>أمل</u> بأن حكمتنا ستزداد مع ازدياد قوتنا	أنا <u>أمل</u> أن حكمتنا ستنمو مع نمو قوتنا	<u>أمل</u> أن حكمتنا سوف تزداد مع قوتنا في أن واحد	آمل أن تزداد حكمتنا مع قوتنا
3	<u>I ordered</u> the removal of our combat brigades <u>by next August</u>	أمرت بسحب ألوية القتالية مع بداية آب أغسطس المقبل	أمرت بسحب ألويتنا القتالية بحلول شهر آب أغسطس	فإنني قد <u>طلبت</u> بإزالة كافة القوات المقاتلة <u>في نهاية</u> شهر آب أوغسطس	أمرت بسحب ألوية مقاتلة لدينا بحلول أغسطس / آب القادم
4	But we will support a secure and united Iraq as a partner, and never as a <u>patron</u>.	ولكننا سندعم عراقا آمنا وموحدا كشريك ليس أبدا <u>كراع</u> له	كلنا سوف نساعد العراق كعراق موحد وذو سيادة كشريك وليس <u>كتابع</u>	ولكننا سوف نسعى لضمان العراق لتكون شريكا لنا وليس <u>عدوا</u>	لكننا سندعم عراقا آمنًا وموحدًا كشريك وليس راعيًا أبدًا.
5	<u>At the same time</u>	وفي الوقت ذاته	لكن في الوقت نفسه	<u>وهنا أيضا</u>	وفي نفس الوقت
6	Israelis must <u>acknowledge</u>	<u>على الإسرائليين أن يقروا</u>	على الإسرائليين أن يقروا	<u>على الإسرائليين أن يقروا</u>	يجب على الإسرائليين الاعتراف
7	In acts of hostage-taking	في عمليات اختطاف الرهائن	في <u>أعمال</u> أخذ رهائن	<u>أخذ الكثير من الأسرى الأمريكيين</u>	في عمليات أخذ رهائن

| No.	English				
					من المدنيين
8	The promotion of democracy	للترويج للديمقراطية	الترويج للديمقراطية	تعزيز الديمقراطية	الترويج للديمقراطية
9	Controversy	الأصوات	للجدل	التناقض	الجدل
10	Not presume	لا تفرض	لا تفرض	لا تفرض	لا تفرض
11	Peaceful election	الانتخابات السليمة	الانتخابات السليمة	الانتخابات السليمة	الانتخابات السلمية
12	To ensure	للتأكد	ليضمن	التحقق	ليضمن
13	Impose	فرض	نملي	نفترض	فرض
14	Hold	الوصول	امتلاك	الوصول	امتلاك
15	On the other hand	ومن جهة أخرى	ولكن من طرف آخر	ومن وجهة أخرى	من ناحية أخرى
16	By next August	مع بداية آب أغسطس المقبل	بحلول شهر آب أغسطس	في نهاية شهر أوغسطس	بحلول أغسطس المقبل
17	To leave Iraq to Iraqis.	وترك العراق للعراقيين	وترك العراق للعراقيين	وأن تعطي العراق إلى العراقيين	وترك العراق للعراقيين.
18	The daily humiliations	والمذلة اليومية	الإهانة يوميا	ما يعانون كل يوم	الإذلال اليومي
19	The Arab-Israeli conflict should no longer be used	لا يجب أن يستخدم الصراع العربي الإسرائيلي	لأن النزاع العربي الإسرائيلي يجب أن لا يستخدم بعد الآن	فكذلك فان النزاع العربي الإسرائيلي يجب أن لا يتخذ	لا ينبغي استخدام الصراع العربي الإسرائيلي بعد الآن
20	It must be a cause	يجب أن يكون مدعاةً	يجب أن يكون سببا	يجب أن يكون مسببا	يجب أن يكون سبب
21	Too many tears have been shed	لقد تدفقت دموع كثيرة	كثير من الدموع ذرفت	الكثير من الأشخاص الذين قضوا	ذرفت الكثير من الدموع
22	will not go away.	لن تذهب.	لن تختفي من الوجود.	لن تزول	لن تذهب
23	But privately	ولكن وبقناعة ويهدوء	ولكن في الأوساط الخاصة	لكن سرا	لكن بشكل خاص
24	It is time for	فقد حان الوقت	أن الأوان	لاحقا	حان الوقت ل
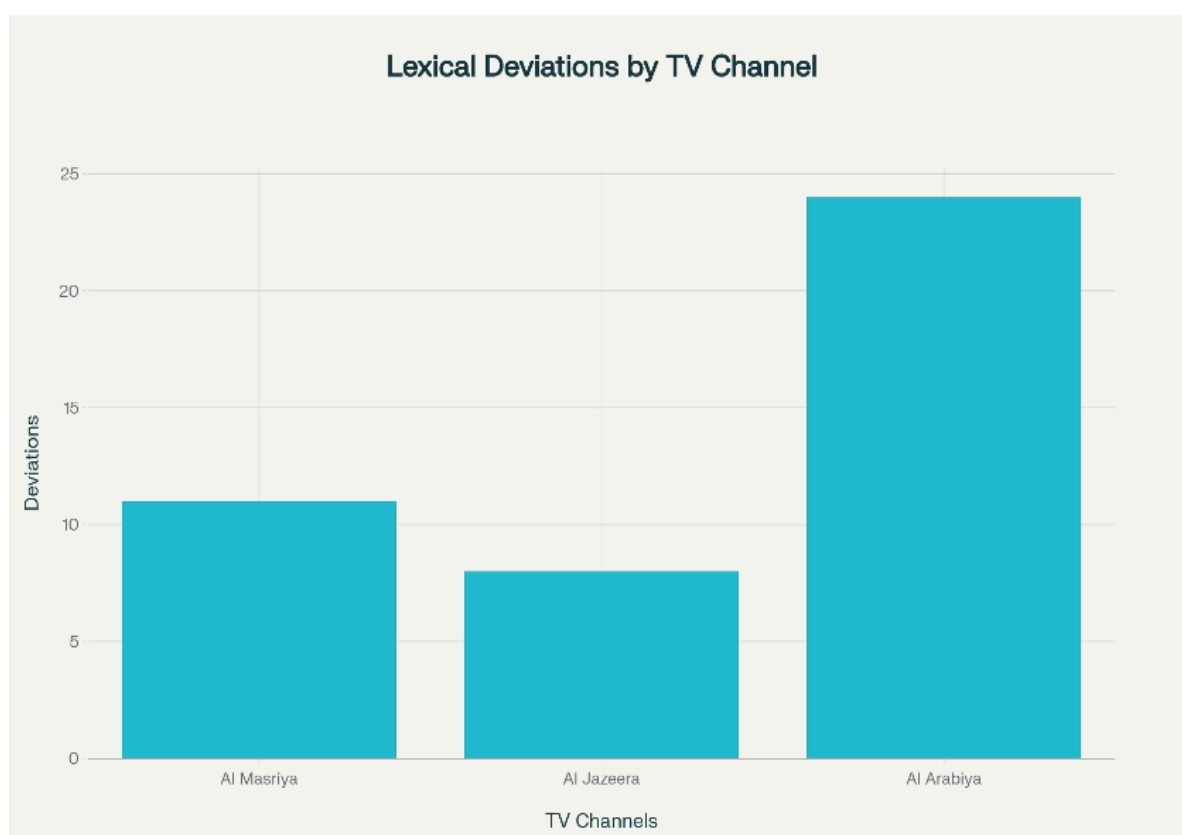
Fig. 2: Linguistic Deviations by Channel

Table 4 in the study explains specific linguistic deviations that occurred when President Obama's speech was delivered at Cairo University and interpreted simultaneously. It classifies errors as follows: semantic, grammatical, and lexical types and supplies absolute numbers and percentages of such errors in each of the three TV channels under study (Al Masriya, Al Jazeera and Al Arabiya). This tabular information records the occurrence and proportion of each error type per channel, which illustrates how results then compare in relation to accuracy and precision in language.

Figure 3 presents this information by means of a grouped bar chart showing the number of semantic, syntactic, and lexical deviations existing in each channel. This visualization enables a post-hoc overview and comparison of the distribution and extent of errors in the various channels, enabling readers to understand at a glance which broadcaster faced more relative linguistic difficulty.

Table 4: Number and percentage of linguistic deviations per channel TV

Types of linguistic deviations	Al Masriya TV		Al Jazeera TV		Al Arabiya TV	
	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%
Semantic deviation	16	44.44	20	50	29	43.28
Grammatical deviation	9	25	12	30	14	20.90
Lexical deviation	11	30.56	8	20	24	35.82
Number of deviations	36	100	40	100	67	100
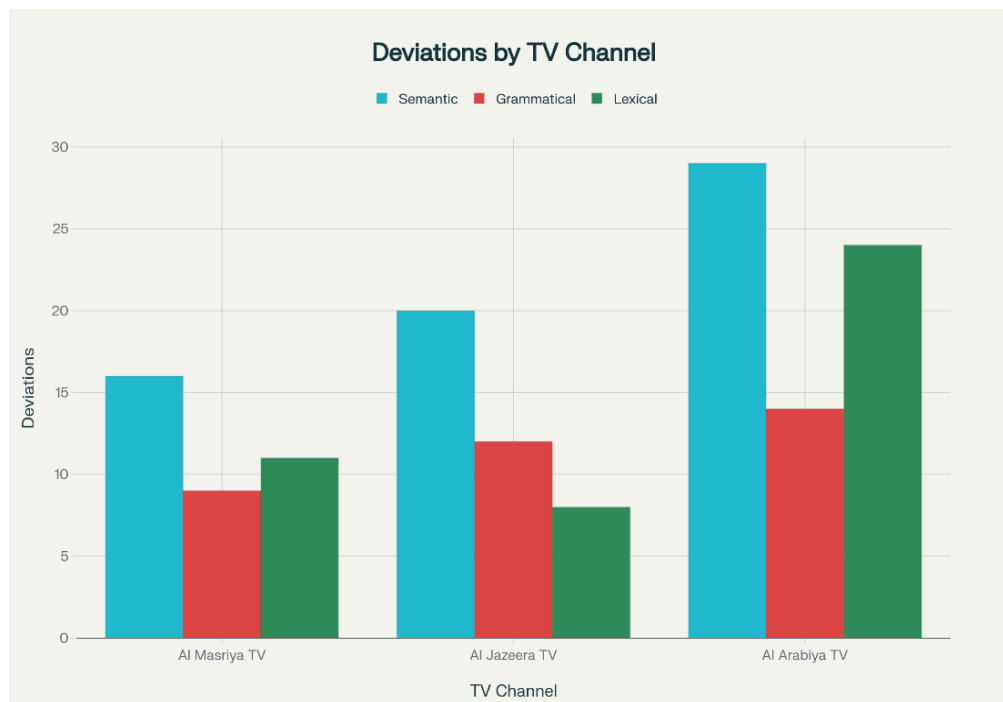
Fig. 3: Linguistic Deviations by Channel
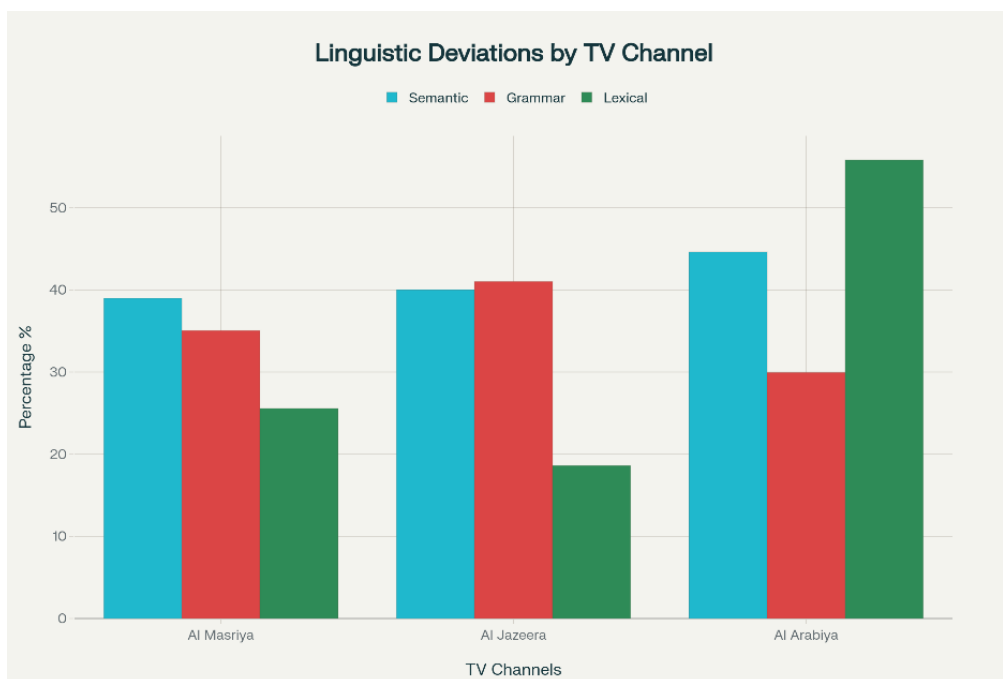
Fig. 4: Percentage Distribution of Linguistic Deviations by TV Channel

Table 5 shows the percentage of different kinds of language mistakes made by interpreters on three Arabic TV channels during Obama's speech. It breaks down the mistakes into meaning errors, grammar errors, and word choice errors, showing how much each type contributed to the total mistakes for each channel. Figure 4 goes with this table, using bars to show these percentages clearly, so the reader can easily see which channel made more of each type of mistake. This makes it easy to understand how the interpreting quality differs by channel and where each needs to improve.

Table 5: Frequencies of linguistic deviations

Types of linguistic deviations	Al Masriya TV		Al Jazeera TV		Al Arabiya TV		Total
	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%	
Semantic deviation	16	24.62	20	30.77	29	44.61	65
Grammatical deviation	9	25.71	12	34.29	14	40.00	35
Lexical deviation	11	25.58	8	18.61	24	55.81	43

7.2 Frequency and Distribution of Error Types

In this subsection, we take a closer look at the types of linguistic errors that appeared in the live Arabic interpretations of President Barack Obama's speech, as broadcast on three different TV channels: Al Masriya, Al Jazeera, and Al Arabiya.

The errors are grouped into three key categories according to Leech's framework: semantic, grammatical, and lexical. We started by counting how often each type showed up across all channels. It turns out the semantic errors were the most frequent, with a total of 65 instances. Lexical errors came next at 43, and grammatical errors were slightly less common at 35.

To understand if these differences were meaningful or just random, we ran a χ^2 test to compare the observed distribution against what we would expect if errors were equally likely across the three types. The test results gave us a χ^2 value of 2.33 and a p-value of 0.31. Since the p-value is above the common cutoff of 0.05, it means that the variation in error counts between the categories isn't statistically significant. In simple terms, this implies that the types of errors occurred in roughly similar amounts, with no type overwhelmingly dominating.

This analysis adds an important numerical perspective on how interpretation mistakes are distributed. It lays the groundwork for further discussions about the challenges faced in simultaneous interpretation and the overall quality of the translations.

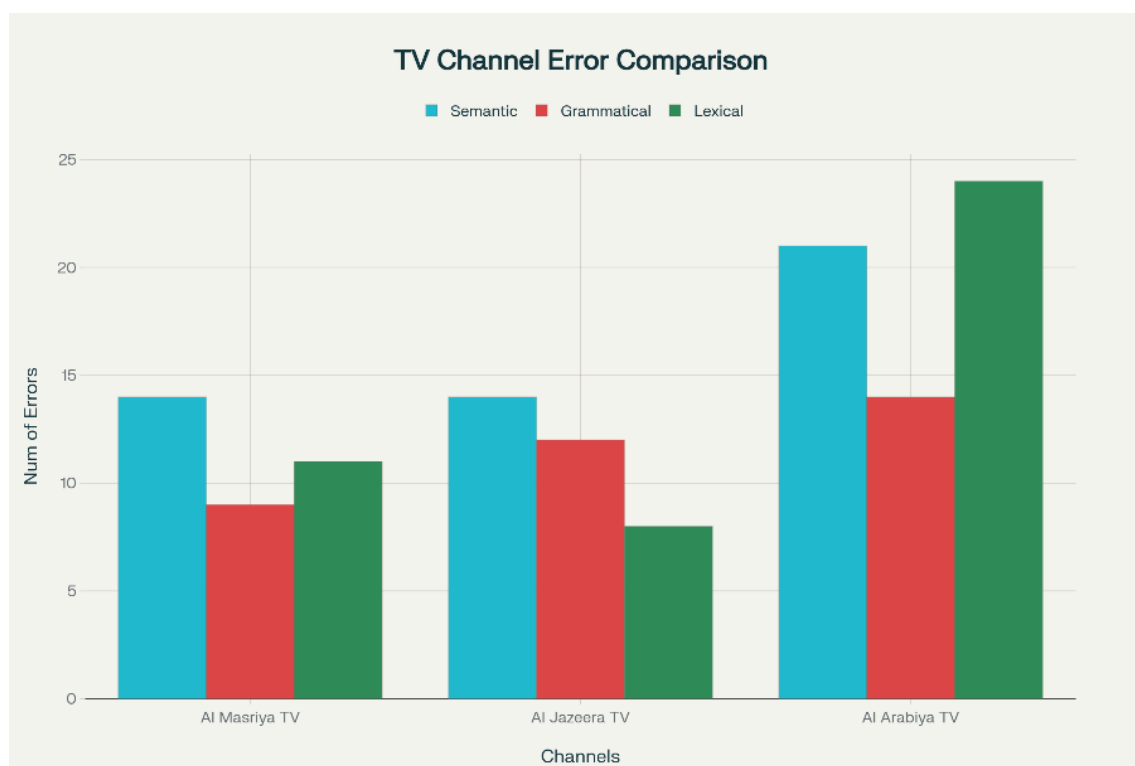### 7.3 Comparative Visualization of Error Types Across TV Channels

Fig. 5: Comparison of Linguistic Error Types Across TV Channels

To help visualize the distribution of linguistic errors, a grouped bar chart was created to compare the number of semantic, grammatical, and lexical errors across the three TV channels. This chart makes it easier to see the differences and similarities in error types between the channels at a glance. From Figure 5, it is clear that Al Arabiya TV reported the highest number of lexical and semantic errors, while Al Masriya TV generally had fewer errors across all categories. This visual summary complements the statistical analyses by providing a straightforward comparison that helps highlight which channels face more challenges in certain types of errors.

Using this combined approach of statistical testing and visualization gives a more complete understanding of the patterns of linguistic deviations present in the simultaneous interpretation of Obama's speech.

8   Results and Discussion

The present study aims to identify the linguistic errors made by professional interpreters working for three Arab TV channels when simultaneously interpreting Obama's "New Beginning" speech in Cairo from English into Arabic. The analysis of the data revealed that there are 14 excerpts representing three types of (Leech's 1969) linguistic deviations. There are semantic, lexical and grammatical deviations. The calculation of the total errors **(Table 4)** showed that Al Arabiya TV's interpreter made the highest number of errors (67) during the simultaneous interpretation of Barack Obama's speech. This was followed by Al Jazeera TV with 40 errors and Al Masriya TV with 36 errors. We note that semantic deviations are the most frequently made by an interpreter from Al Arabiya TV (44.61%), followed by Al Jazeera TV (30.77%), and then by the interpreter from Al Masriya TV with 24.62% **(Table 5)**.

8.1 Problems of meaning and style

Semantic deviation is the deviation of meaning, which refers to the meaning of a word, phrase or sentence, according to (Widayanti, 2014, p. 9). Leech considers semantic deviation as a non-sense or absurdity of the rational meaning of words and/or sentences (Leech, 1969, p. 48; Wehmeir & Ashby, 2004, p. 65). Political discourse is a very important tool in international relations, especially between the USA and the Middle East. Therefore, semantic errors in its interpretation from one language to another can have a significant impact on these relations. What most caught our attention in the Arabic interpretation is that it is not identical to the original text. This is because the interpreter did not use appropriate strategies in simultaneous interpreting, thus the meaning and style are changed. For example, Obama is famous for being a good orator due to his unique style, choice of words, and figurative language. In the present case, the interpreter could not maintain that familiar touch, and this is obvious in the loss of meaning in most examples. The following examples are the best evidence.

Obama has clearly declared the issue of Iraq **(Excerpt 1, Table 1)** "Let me also address the issue of Iraq". This expression is used to introduce or evoke the issue of Iraq. However, the Arabic interpretation by Al Jazeera, was ‘‘ أتعامل مع قضية العراق : *ataamal maa kadiyat elirak*’’ which, means "deal with the problem of Iraq", so, the meaning was completely different from the original text. Similarly, in the case of Al Arabiya TV the interpreter interpreted the verb "address" in Arabic as " أخاطب : *Okhatib*’’ which means "speak with", which incomes here "send a message to the Iraqi population". Another excerpt on Iraq attracted our attention: "Unlike Afghanistan, Iraq was a war of choice that provoked strong difference in my country and around the world" **(Excerpt 2, Table 1)**, The source of major differences between the US and the rest of the world was Obama's reference to Iraq as a war of choice. He didn't say that the Iraq war was a US decision. Here is a contradiction in the interpretation of the Arabic text in the case of Al Jazeera and Al Arabiya TV channels. The misinterpretation of Obama's speech on the Iraq case is crucial because it can increase tensions between the USA and Iraq. On the other hand, Obama addressed the relationship between the Palestinian people and Israel. He said **(Excerpt 4, Table 1)**: "Progress in the daily lives of the Palestinian people must be part of a road to peace, and Israel must take concrete steps to enable such progress". In the case of Al Masriya and Al Jazeera TV, the semantic deviation is clearly observed, the meaning in target text (TT) is not the same as in source text (ST), because of the wrong choice of words.

The President of the United States Obama mentioned the progress in the daily life of the Palestinian people and the role of Israel in making this progress possible. The word "progress" means in Arabic " تطور و تقدم " was interpreted as تحقق ‘‘tahakouk’’ which means "verification or check". Similarly, the expression ‘‘must be part of the road to peace’’ was interpreted as " يكون جزءا في غاية الأهمية من الخارطة", however, the word ‘‘ الخارطة : *al kharita*’’ means "map". Professional interpreting involves complex and cognitively demanding language processing tasks that require many simultaneous processes. In simultaneous interpretation, for example, the interpreter receives a fragment of a source language (SL) speech while simultaneously reformulating and producing another fragment in the target language (TL) (Yudes et al., 2011, p. 1040). Thus, the excerpt is misinterpreted. Transference of meaning is the process by which literal absurdity leads the mind to understand on a figurative level, according to (Leech, 1969, p. 49). In this context, the manipulation strategy was used in simultaneous interpretation in order to support and implement certain ideologies. In **Excerpt 15, Table 1**, Obama said : "America will not turn our backs on the legitimate Palestinian aspiration for dignity, opportunity, and a state of their own’’.

Obama emphasized the intention of the United States and his presidency toward the Palestinian people to obtain an independent state for them, by using a metaphor, Obama conceptualizes America as a person who has the ability not to turn their backs on the legitimate Palestinian aspiration by using the English metaphor " will not turn our backs'' which is interpreted metaphorically into Arabic as "لن تدير ظهرها'', by Al Arabiya TV and Al Masriya TV the meaning is conveyed partially, which not reflect the intention of the speaker. The interpreter has used a literal interpretation strategy. That means the interpreter has followed the source text form as closely as possible without following the source language structure. In most cases, this strategy did not give the correct meaning.

Another **Excerpt 19, Table 1** contains a figurative meaning, a metaphor in this context. Obama said '' Too many tears have been shed; too much blood has been shed. Was interpreted by Al Masriya TV as لقد تدفقت دموع كثيرة وسالت دماء كثيرة

This expression is used by the speaker to describe the horrible situation of the war, the psychological state of people and the most horrific atrocities committed against people of the Middle East. Obama conceptualizes tears and blood as water because of the enormous human losses, ''has been shed'' is interpreted metaphorically into Arabic as تدفقت و سالت, the Arabic interpretation was not correct, the interpreter used a literal strategy.

8.2 Syntactic problems

The second type of deviation was syntactic, which includes grammatical errors. (Budiharto, 2018, p. 86) stated that grammatical deviations occur "when a word or sentence breaks the rules of grammar". (Leech, 1969, pp. 44-46) introduces two types of grammatical errors; the first is "morphology", which is concerned with the grammar of the word; and the second is "syntax", which is the grammar of the way in which words are arranged within sentences. The analysis of the data showed that the interpreter working for Al Arabia TV made a higher rate of grammatical errors (40%), followed by the interpreter working for Al Jazeera TV with 34.29%, and then Al Masriya TV with 25.71% **(Table 5)**. For the first text **(Excerpt 1, Table 2)**: "Finally, the Arab States must recognize that the Arab Peace initiative was an important beginning, but not the end of their responsibilities", Al Masriya TV was interpreted as

We noticed that it is incorrect in the أخيرا على الدول العربية أيضا عليها أن تقر بأن مبادرة السلام العربية كانت بداية مهمة ولكنها ليست نهاية مسؤولياتها ." deep structure of the sentence. Indeed, the use of the words "أيضا عليها : aydan alayha'' reflects two meanings: On the one hand, when we say in Arabic "أيضا: aydan", we are aiming at the repetition of the action (=also, too, likewise...etc); on the other hand, it is used when we want to link one action with another. In the same vein, the interpreters from Al Jazeera TV and from Al Arabiya TV used another form of repetition when they said "وأخيرا الدول العربية عليها: wa akhiran adouwal al-Arabiya alayha". In the word "عليها", the suffix "ها: ha" comes back to the Arab states, so this is the repetition of the subject. In the second excerpt **(Excerpt 2, Table 2)**, we note several ways of looking at the grammatical deviation, such as starting a verbal sentence with a noun and adding prepositions in the wrong place. In this context, the interpreter from Al Jazeera TV interpreted the ST "*That is in Israel's interest, Palestine's interest, America's interest, and the world's interest*" as هذا في مصلحة إسرائيل ويصب في مصلحة فلسطينية وفي مصلحة أمريكا وبمصلحة العالم أيضا". Here we noticed that the mistake was made at the beginning of the verbal sentence. In this case, the verb "يصب: yasobo" was placed in the second position, but according to the rules of Arabic grammar, the verb must be placed at the beginning of the sentence. The second mistake was the addition of the preposition "ب: bi" before the word "مصلحة: maslahate = interest". In Arabic, the correct preposition is "في: fi", so "في مصلحة: fi maslahate". In addition, in the case of Al Arabiya TV, we found that the word ''interest'' is singular but it was interpreted in the plural form "مصالح: masaleh''. Although this violation of the surface structure has no fundamental effect on the meaning of the sentence, this kind of error can lead to misinterpretation by Western readers who do not know the Arabic language. The third example **(Excerpt 6, Table 2)** was "America has a dual responsibility". Al Arabiya TV said " يقع: yakaaou", it is a masculine form but it has to be feminine one.

In **Excerpt 8, Table 2** , Obama said '' The United States does not accept'' . This expression was interpreted as الولايات المتحدة لن تقبل, by Al Arabiya TV. In the original text, the tense was in present but, in the interpreted version was in the future, which is considered grammatically incorrect. Finally, the syntactic ambiguity which is the presence of two or more meanings within a single sentence or sequence of word.

In **Excerpt 10, Table 2** , Obama said '' and say in public'', the sentence was interpreted as

وسنقول علانية '' by Al Arabiya '' وأن ونحن سنقول علا ونقوله '' by Al Jazeera TV and ''وسوف نقول علنا ما نقوله '' by Al Masriya TV, TV. The three Arabic interpretations have different meanings, wrong in spelling and wrong grammatically. In the first interpretation, the idea is not clear, the interpretation means we say something in the future, the second interpretation means someone will say something and the final interpretation means we say something.

8.3 Lexical problems

The last selected error was lexical. According to (Mansoor & Salman, 2020, p. 86), lexical deviations occur when words deviate from their normal standard, or when words are invented in a process called neologism or nonce-formation, and also when the

translator/interpreter invents a new word in TL (Leech, 1969, p. 42). Leech argues that neologism is a violation of a lexical rule, but a more correct explanation is that an existing rule of word formation is applied more generally than usual, so that the usual restrictions on its application are waived in a given case (Leech, 1969, p. 42).We find that lexical deviations are frequently made by the interpreter from Al Arabiya TV (55.81%), followed by Al Masriya TV (25.58%), and then by the interpreter from Al Jazeera TV with (18.61%) **(Table 5)**. The first example of Obama **(Excerpt 1, Table 3)** was ''Strong differences''. This expression is used to indicate the degree of difference. However, in the Arabic text, the word "strong" was interpreted by Al Masriya TV and Al Arabiya TV as " كثيرة: katira", which in Arabic means "many" and constitutes a large number. In fact, the adjective "strong" reflects the "powerful" of differences, so it must be interpreted in Arabic as " شديدة: chadida". Another example from **(Excerpt 4 ,Table 3)** " But we will support a secure and united Iraq as a partner, and never as a patron" caught our attention. The word "patron" is defined in the Cambridge dictionary as "a person or group who supports an activity, organization or cause by giving financial or other support". However, this word was interpreted by Al Jazeera TV as "تابع: tabii", which means "follower, disciple, partisan". Al Arabiya TV also interpreted "patron" as "عدو: aadou", which means "enemy". The third selected example **(Excerpt 12, Table 3)** shows the interpretation as follows. In the case of Al Masriya TV, the verb "to ensure", which means to make sure that something will happen, was interpreted as "للتأكد: liltakoud", which means to make sure. In addition, by Al Arabia TV, as "التحقق: al tahakouk" which is verification and checking. The analysis of lexical errors in simultaneous interpretation shows that the professional interpreters from Channels TV did not understand the word in ST. Consequently, they confused the readers about the speaker's intention. Furthermore, the use of unconventional or unusual language can give the audience unexpected surprises and leave a strong impression on their minds. Lexical deviation can also result from slips of the tongue or speech errors, in which the speaker strays from his or her intended meaning to form new words.

Simultaneous interpreting poses many difficulties and challenges for the professional interpreter, for example, interpreting for fast talking people on television or at political conferences, when it is not possible to find the correct equivalent of the political expression on the spot. Other causal factors in the occurrence of misinterpretation are the complex nature of political discourse, power, ideology and the linguistic differences between English and Arabic. Further to our analysis, we suggest that President Obama's charismatic character can be seen in his choice of words. He uses a complex linguistic model including persuasion, future tense statements, first-person pronouns, and modal verb tenses. Combined with this, an adequate choice of interpreting strategies is crucial to give the correct meaning of ST in TL.

Simultaneous interpretation is one of the most comprehensive and energy-intensive types of cognitive activities, as (Chirnigovskaya et al., 2019, p. 132) have shown. A simultaneous interpreter needs to be in a certain functional state in order to do a successful job. Among the lexical problems of ''New Beginning'' speech are words with opposite meanings,

As mentioned in **Excerpt 11, Table 3**, the expression ''Peaceful election'', the word peaceful means tranquil and free from disturbance, this word was interpreted as السليمة, three times, which means sound (adj) in English and it is wrong in the meaning level of the original text.

Another example, **Excerpt 2, Table 3**, Obama said '' I hope that our wisdom will grow with our power''. This expression was interpreted as ''أمل أن حكمتنا سوف تزداد مع قوتنا في آن واحد'' by Al Arabiya TV. The sentence '' I hope '' means I have hope, is to cherish a desire with anticipation, was interpreted in Arabic as أمل which is ''the hope'' in general, a feeling of expectation. In this case the pronoun '' I'' was deleted in Arabic which gave another meaning in interpretation, and the spelling of the word ''hope'' is wrong in Arabic, which affects the meaning.

8.4 General remarks on ''New Beginning'' Arabic interpretation in the light of Leech's theory (1969)

In the results and discussion section, we demonstrated that the Arabic interpretation of Barack Obama's political discourse involved multiple linguistic issues, including semantic, lexical, and grammatical mistakes. This is a logical result of the complicated and ideological nature of political discourse in general, and particularly Obama's discourse.

Based on the above analysis, Leech's theory is an appropriate framework for interpreting political texts, which share certain characteristics with literary works. The primary idea of this theory is around the speaker's deliberate choice to disregard the norms of normal language by employing linguistic deviations, which are commonly seen as frequent mistakes in translation, interpretation and a kind of manipulation by the speaker in this instance.

Following this lucid discussion of the present linguistic deviations in Obama's new beginning speech, we may conclude that Leech's model can be applied to analyse political speeches from English into Arabic. This is what we will explain in the following points: first, the New Beginning speech has some literary features, such as the use of metaphor by the speaker as a rhetorical device of political discourse. Second, the subjectivity of the speaker by expressing his feelings, through sensitive words. And, third, the use of a persuasion strategy to gain the audience, through giving arguments.

The use of Leech's theory especially for semantic, grammatical, and lexical deviations in the simultaneous interpretation of political discourse, is useful for the detection of the errors committed by professional interpreters. These categories of errors

permit the detection of the strategies of interpretation used by the interpreters. We suggest a perspective hypothesis:

Whether other deviations of Leech's theory named phonological, dialectal, and graphological can be used for the analysis of the interpretation of political discourse from English into Arabic.

9   Conclusion

In conclusion, the challenges encountered by professional interpreters in interpreting Barack Obama's speech can be categorized into lexical, vocabulary, and syntactic issues. These difficulties have resulted in significant losses in both style and meaning, with numerous segments being misinterpreted. The interpretation of political texts presents a complex task for interpreters, necessitating a keen ability to differentiate between English and Arabic, alongside extensive knowledge and proficient interpreting skills. Moreover, interpreters must possess both linguistic and non-linguistic competencies. The unique style and characteristics of Obama's "New Beginning" further complicate the interpretation process.

Based on the data analysis and discussions presented, further research is recommended to explore the interpretation of political discourse by professional interpreters. Future studies should investigate the underlying causes of the challenges faced in interpreting political discourse from English to Arabic, focusing on a comprehensive analysis of additional errors that may arise during simultaneous interpreting.

Acknowledgment

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