HUMAN VERSUS MACHINE TRANSLATION AND SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION OF EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE AND HONOUR FROM ARABIC INTO ENGLISH IN PRESIDENT BIDEN'S FOREIGN POLICY REMARKS IN 2021

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Abstract

The paper delves into the intricacies of political discourse and the challenges involved in translating it, focusing on a comparison between human and machine simultaneous interpretations. Political discourse, characterized by rhetorical devices, pragmatic features, and persuasive speech acts, aims to influence audiences. Analysing President Biden's 2021 Foreign Policy Remarks Speech, the study examines interpretations through human simultaneous interpretations (HSIs), machine simultaneous interpretations (MSIs) using Deep Speech, and machine translations (MTs) via Google Translate. It starts by defining the complex structure of political discourse and its deliberate terminology. The persuasive intent of political language is emphasized, drawing from George Orwell's notion that it distorts reality. Rhetorical strategies like pronoun usage and metaphors are explored for their effectiveness in conveying complex ideas and engaging listeners. The paper also delves into implicatures, where nuanced meanings are conveyed indirectly, shaping public perception. Expressions of gratitude and honour in political speeches are scrutinized, highlighting their role in building rapport and reinforcing leadership attributes. In the realm of translation, the evolution of machine translation (MT) is traced, acknowledging its efficiency but warning about its limitations in capturing nuances and cultural subtleties. The core of the study lies in comparing human and machine interpretations of political speeches. Through careful analysis, discrepancies between them are highlighted, including omissions, inaccuracies, and pragmatic distortions. The indispensable role of human interpreters in navigating such complexities, mitigating errors, and preserving message integrity is emphasized. Methodologically, the study systematically compares human and machine interpretations using transcripts and back-translations. Deep Speech application is employed for machine interpretations to comprehensively evaluate machine translation technologies. In conclusion, while machine translation technology advances, human translators remain irreplaceable in mediating political discourse due to the language's complexities. The paper suggests a symbiotic relationship between human and machine translation, leveraging the strengths of each to navigate political discourse effectively.

Keywords: *linguistics, political discourse, human and machine interpretations.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Formal and informal, spontaneous or ritual, subjective or objective, private or public, dialogical or monological, and other classifications can be used to written and spoken materials. Text typology is the study of how different text types differ from other types based on their unique characteristics.

In linguistics, political discourse has emerged as one of the most important research topics. Politicians use certain, powerful language techniques and strategies in their speeches to persuade the audience to agree with their points of view. According to Orwell (1968), political language … is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind" (139). The purpose of political discourse is always to persuade, and rhetorical devices are typically used to achieve this. In formal public speaking these days, rhetoric is frequently used.

Politicians employ a variety of rhetorical devices, including figures of speech like metaphors, repeats of fundamental phrases or prepositions, three-part statements, and the selective use of pronouns. Nonverbal clues like body language, eye and facial expressions, and gestures can have a big impact on how an audience perceives you. Politicians use rhetorical devices like metaphors in their speeches to keep the audience interested when they are debating abstract concepts. A rhetorical device is "any representation which is not literally true" (Jones and Wareing 38).

One of the techniques used by politicians to convince voters that their promises are genuine is using implicatures. When someone utilises implicature, they give the impression that what they are saying is not everything there could possibly be said. Additionally, it helps to create "common sense" by expressing the speaker's ideas without explicitly stating them.

Furthermore, the use of three-part phrases is among the most prevalent rhetorical devices in political speech. It seems that this method is better and more aesthetically pleasant. Politicians from all throughout the world are aware of the advantages of employing three-part sentences in their rhetoric. This type of statements might be exemplified by the well-known French phrase liberté, fraternité, egalité (liberty, brotherhood, equality).

In addition, politicians are careful about which pronouns they use to refer to both themselves and other people. They can use the pronoun "I" to demonstrate authority or accept accountability for successful outcomes, or they can use the pronoun "we" to conceal agency or assign blame (Jones & Wareing 41).

2. POLITICAL DISCOURSE AND TRANSLATION

According to Sárosi-Márdirosz, some political statements have a rhetorical quality, making it difficult to employ translation techniques in this situation. Persuasive speeches can be found in electoral campaigns, debates, and advertisements. The environment in which a persuasive speech is given, listeners' willingness, and body language all have an impact on how effectively it works. Pragmatically speaking, one may argue that politicians push the general public into a particular linguistic area by departing from their ordinary speech. Translating a speech into an equivalent discourse written in a different language is only feasible if the translator examines the linguistic indications in light of extra-linguistic characteristics.

In Colucci's case study on modalisation and pragmatics in simultaneous TV interpretation, she looks at how discourse modalisation affects the interpreted text. She notes that translators need to behave professionally and that politics has its own set of guidelines, especially when speaking to a televised audience. They can employ language tactics, add, omit, reformulate, and more to convey the exact message that they intended to deliver. On the other hand, these linguistic modifications can cause the pragmatic level of the interpreted text to shift in comparison to the original text.

Additionally, she asserts that in order to carry out certain communication tasks, simultaneous TV interpreters will make use of modalisation indicators. An effect that is pragmatic can be attained by including these signals into the target text. However, skilled interpreters work hard to deliver translations that are correct and do not damage the politician's image. "modalisation applied to SI of TV-broadcast presidential debates partly contributes to shape the politician's TV mediated profile," according to Colucci 's conclusion (77).

3. WHAT GETS LOST IN TRANSLATION

Translation loss is frequently unavoidable due to phrase structures, language variances, and other causes. The most obvious example of translation loss occurs when something that is mentioned in the source language is simply left out of the target text. Omission in translation, whether from English to Arabic or the other way around, shows how these two languages relate certain passages of the text in distinct ways.

Additionally, Korpal highlights deliberate omissions made by simultaneous interpreters. He compares how many things are left out of the interpretations of novice and expert interpreters. Trainers eliminate redundant material when they speak slowly; conversely, when they speak quickly, they eliminate more material and just explain what the audience need to hear. Consequently, a number of instructive components are missing.

According to Baker, interpreters and translators must decide whether to disassociate themselves from preexisting ideologies by refusing to translate or interpret in a given context altogether, or they must reproduce the ideologies that are encoded in the narratives developed in the text or utterance.

By making cumulative, frequently quite subtle choices in the portrayal of any of these aspects, the translator or interpreter can likewise reshape the relationship between here and there, now and then, them and us, reader and narrator, reader and translation, hearer and interpretation.

According to Fleming, interpreters must employ comprehensible language in whole, meaningful phrases, but they are not obliged to interpret everything. The interpreter should only interpret what he hears and understands, he continues, adding that everything stated in the interpretation should make sense and be authentic to the source, even if they were only able to understand half of the speaker's points of view.

4. MACHINE TRANSLATION AND SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

Technology is always developing, leading to new discoveries and uses that facilitate communication on all fronts. One of these communication tools that is frequently utilised in industries including social media, travel, language education, businesses, and conferences is machine translation. The swift progress of technology across all fields has made tasks considerably simpler than they were previously completed mostly by humans. Since its initial appearance in the 1950s, Machine Translation (henceforth MT) has developed to the point where it may be said to resemble the human translation.

Machine translation technologies enable participants and attendees to obtain translations in almost any language, they are also known as remote simultaneous interpreting systems. Machine simultaneous interpreting (henceforth MSI) is a new type of machine translation that has surfaced and is a danger to human interpretation.

4. 1. The Development of Machine Interpretation

When MT was initially established in the 1930s, society did not accept it well. At first, it was used for military objectives. In the 1950s, conferences and research on machine translation were held. MT was an inaccurate and expensive word-for-word translation. In the 1980s, MT was less expensive and partly assisted by humans to support human translation. Later in the 1990s, online MT services began to appear, and numerous software programs were connected with software applications. However, the low quality and need for post-editing made it less reliable. (Sreelekha S. et al. & A. Akbari).

The human translator should serve as a post-editor while machine translation is utilised as a translation assistant. This means that a translator proofreads, edits, and double-checks a text that has been machine-translated rather than translating it from scratch. The "collaboration" in question has the important advantage of increasing the translator's productivity. Naturally, not all text types can benefit from this kind of "machine and human" translation, but it does work well for more formal, structured texts with predictable terminology and patterns, like contracts, annual corporate reports, software documentation, product manuals, and the like. Thus, it would seem that the concerns expressed by human translators over their potential replacement by robots in the future are unfounded. However, it seems that the role of the translator will eventually change in the future. With the advancement of machine translation, human translators may no longer be considered "real" translators but rather "editors," revising texts that were previously translated by machines (Puchala-Ladzinska).

Hutchins states that a number of factors, such as the volume of materials that need to be translated, the challenge of translating technical terms, and the requirement to maintain consistency in translations of the same terms, have contributed to the growing interest in using computers in the translation industry. Computers are thought to be better at performing this than humans, who prefer to vary their translations, which is bad for technical translations. Another reason is that businesses want their translations produced as quickly as possible, and the use of computer-based translation tools can increase the volume and velocity of translation processes. When high quality translation is not needed, computers can be used to produce accurate translations. Furthermore, the cost of machine translation is lower than that of human translation. Sometimes machine translation is favoured over human interpretation or translation for the reasons mentioned above.

Peng lists the benefits and drawbacks of machine translation, noting that it is the quickest type of translation available and can be completed in a matter of seconds in many cases. This is because it is a word-for-word translation that does not consider any other factors that require time. The most alluring aspect of machine translation for businesses with minimal funding is its free nature. Google Translate is the most well-known of the many free machine translation programs that are available online. While machine translation is still far from perfect, it is continually becoming better. Neural machine translation is one of these innovations; it uses a large neural network to enhance translation quality. Peng continues, saying that MT works well with documents that just need to convey the broad concept and concentrate on quantity rather than quality. However, machines are unable to discern between words that are significant and those that are not. The translated output could appear to be a machine-readable text block that was written by a person who is ignorant of the subject. Compared to professional human translation, which takes more time to complete, it saves time. One of the primary problems is accuracy as well, particularly in light of the way the sentences are put together and the various interpretations that certain words can have. Contexts and their tones are incomprehensible to machines.

Because computational translation is mostly word-for-word, machines often fail to deliver correct translation when it comes to idioms, proverbs, humour, tone, culture, and other characteristics of speech. By translating idioms, collocations, and jargon terms into machine dictionaries, linguists and computer scientists are attempting to make it better.

Additionally, machine translation can be costly, and online legal papers and instruction manuals, for instance, need to be accurate in every way. Errors in this area could be very expensive and damage a company's reputation for a very long time. As technology develops, machine translations continue to get better, as was previously mentioned. These advancements are not universal, though, and what functions well in one language

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might not function well in another. Because they use dictionary definitions and the conditional constraints of the designer, machine translations are therefore often erroneous.

Peng comes to the conclusion that there are still many challenges facing translators and that the human-machine connection requires careful consideration. Human translators cannot be fully replaced by automated systems or machines. Now they can just use their computer and MT.

5. METHODOLOGY

This research is carried out on President Biden's Foreign Policy Remarks Speech in 2021. The speech was broadcast live on TV and interpreted concurrently from English into Arabic then they became accessible on YouTube. The speech was interpreted entirely by one interpreter. Concerning the machine simultaneous interpretations, a transcript of the audio output of machine software of the same speech is collected and prepared for the comparison. Analysis is conducted based on the comparison between the quality of the human and machine simultaneous interpretations. The back-translations of both kinds of interpretation is compared with the original text to check the accuracy of it from a linguistic perspective. Moreover, the Translation of Google Translate and its back-translation is included in the tables as the researcher reckons that implying only the simultaneous interpretations of speech will not do justice to the recent improvements in the field of MT.

The machine simultaneous interpretations were collected using Deep Speech application which is an open-source pre-trained machine learning voice-to-text engine (Model). It outperforms existing traditional models on hard voice recognition tasks while being significantly easier. The model was trained by using large-size reliable datasets of human voices so it does not need any extra component to adapt the user voice or noise filtering. Moreover, it achieves 16.0% error and performs better than commercial systems in noisy speech recognition tests. The application receives the user voice entered through the microphone and decodes it into audio format. Then it converts the streaming audio into voice samples based on the user's pauses (Hannun, et al).

The transcripts are investigated and analysed by selecting and collecting phrases containing pragmatic features and comparing them with their interpreted Arabic counterparts. Light is cast upon the comparison between Ots, HSIs, MSIs and MTs.

6. EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE AND HONOUR BY THE SPEAKERS

Most politicians have a set of procedures that they adhere to when giving a speech. Yumin's study (as quoted in Wang, 2010) lists these steps as follows:

1) Salutation;
2) the expression of gratitude and honour;
3) a review of the American history and achievement in the past;
4) an analysis of the contemporary situation, at home and in the world;
5) a displaying and explanation of domestic policies and/or foreign policies of the new government;
6) hopes for the beautiful and prosperous future of the country;
7) resort to God for help and blessing.

Most politicians use these kinds of tactics to convince people all around the world of their leadership prowess and attributes. They base this on implicature and speech act principles, and they openly demonstrate their methods and concepts to do this.

Several examples showcasing various methods were selected for this study. The tables will serve as a tool for comparing the accuracy of human and machine interpretations. The researcher will use this comparison to determine whether the interpretations are sufficient to accurately represent the speakers' intended messages to the intended audience or not.

The table will present excerpts taken randomly from four political speeches: President Biden's Foreign Policy Remarks Speech in 2021.

Table of Expressions of Gratitude and Honour in President Biden's Foreign Policy Remarks Speech in 2021

Original Text (OT)	Human Simultaneous Interpretation (HSI)	Machine Simultaneous Interpretation (MSI)	Back-Translation of HSI	The Received Utterances by Machines	Machine Translation (MT)	Back-translation of MT
1-"Good afternoon, everyone."	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	"مساء الخير جميعا"	"Good afternoon (evening), everyone."

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This sentence is an expressive speech act that is used as a salutation to greet the audiences and start the speech in a friendly way. However, it was not translated at all in both types of interpretations. The human interpreter used a skipping strategy and moved directly to the subsequent utterances. It is obvious that the machine could not receive this utterance at all so no translation of it was delivered.

- This omission though may have only tiny effect on the received impression of the audience because the next sentences are about thanking and welcoming the audience, so holding a friendly effect, as well.

- In the case of MT, there will not be any omissions or additions as it is mostly literal translation. We notice that the Arabic translation of 'good afternoon' has two different back-translations in English; one for the afternoon and one for the evening. This can be seen in the scope of cultural disparities.

2- "It's an honour to be back at the State Department under the eyes of the first American chief diplomat, Benjamin Franklin."	يسعدني أن أكون في وزارة الخارجية تحت أنظار (تلبك) عرابي الدبلوماسية وهذا يأخذنا إلى بنجامين فرانكلين	الأمريكيون في باربينتان عيون الأسنان الأمريكية الأولى	I'm happy to be at the State Department under the eyes of (hesitation), the godfathers of diplomacy, and that takes us to Benjamin Franklin.	americans at barbentane the eyes of the first american teeth	إنه لشرف لي أن أعود إلى وزارة الخارجية تحت أعين أول رئيس دبلوماسي أمريكي ، بنجامين فرانكلين.	"It's an honour to be back at the State Department under the eyes of the first American chief diplomat, Benjamin Franklin."

This sentence is an expressive speech act of gratitude and honour.

-HSI is good, but there is some hesitation in the middle of the sentence and the interpreter adopts an expansion strategy by adding few words in the end. The interpreter uses a reformulation and approximation technique, and gives a good interpretation. Still, it is not precise.

- In MSI, only few words were received well by the machine. Thus, the interpretation was a failure.

- The back translation of MT was exactly the same as OT.

3- "America is back. America is back. Diplomacy is back at the center of our foreign policy."	أميركا قد عادت الدبلوماسية قد عادت وسوف تكون في جوهر سياستنا الخارجية	أن يعود العالم الأمريكي هنا إلى أن الأميركيين قد عادوا إلى أن الخرقاء عاد إلى مركز مارسوبوليس	America is back. America is back. Diplomacy is back at the center of our foreign policy.	americans back american is back the clumsy is back at the center marsopolis	أمريكا عادت. أمريكا عادت. عادت الدبلوماسية إلى قلب سياستنا الخارجية.	"America is back. America is back. Diplomacy is back at the center of our foreign policy."

This expression a locutionary speech act that declares the contemporary situation at that time and is related to the domestic and foreign policies of the new government.

-In OT, the expression 'America is back' is repeated twice to emphasise the idea of America's revival. In HSI, it is interpreted only once. The interpreter uses a skipping strategy. Hence, the impact intended by the speaker did not reach the recipients of HSI; the rest of the utterance was rendered perfectly.

-In MSI, we notice that words of close pronunciation are received. 'America' is replaced by 'American(s)', 'diplomacy' with 'clumsy', and 'foreign policy' with 'marsopolis' which results in an incomprehensible Arabic sentence.

- MT is very good but takes the English sentence word order (Subject+ Verb+ Object, SVO) as it is and translated it in the same order into Arabic although it is preferrable in Arabic to follow the VSO order unless it is used in poetry.

4- "we will repair our alliances and engage with the world once again, not to meet yesterday's challenges, but today's and tomorrow's."	سوف نقوم باستعادة التحالفات للانخراط ليس فقط لتحديات يوم الأمس بل لتحديات الحاضر والمستقبل.	سنقوم بإصلاح خطوطنا وهو يحدق بالعالم مرة أخرى حتى الآن حتى اليوموالتحديات ولكن ليوم وغدا	We will repair our alliances to engage with. Not only for yesterday's challenges but for today's and tomorrow's.	we will repair our lines as he gazed with the world once again not to be yet to day challenges but to day and tomorrow	سنصلح تحالفاتنا ونتفاعل مع العالم مرة أخرى ، ليس لمواجهة تحديات الأمس ، ولكن تحديات اليوم والغد.	"We will repair our alliances and engage with the world once again, not to meet yesterday's challenges, but today's and tomorrow's."

This sentence is a commissive speech act as it is promising and hoping for a prosperous future of the country.

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-The human interpreter is unable to keep up with the speaker, so he resorts to an emergency strategy by adopting an omission in the middle of the utterance and using the incomplete sentence strategy, which divides the utterance into two incoherent statements with distorted meaning.

-In MSI, 'alliances' was replaced with 'lines', 'and engage' with 'as he gazed' 'meet' with 'be', and 'yesterday' with 'yet to day'. The result was meaningless in Arabic and two words were also written connected as one word 'اليومالتحديات'

- Google translate gives an accurate literal rendition into Arabic.

5- "We must meet the new moment accelerating glo- — accelerating global challenges — from the pandemic to the climate crisis to nuclear proliferation — challenging the will only to be solved by nations working together and in common. We can't do it alone."	لا بد لنا أن نفي بكافة واجباتنا إزاء التحديات بدءاً من الجائحة والتغير المناخي والتحديات الكثيرة التي لا يمكن أن تُحل إلا إذا عملت الأمة بيد واحدة فهذا الأمر لا يمكننا أن نقوم به بمفردنا	يجب أن نفي بالحب الاسمي الذي يخفي من الوباء في أزمة المناخ إلى تحدي التحديد البئر الغياب الذي يعمل معا متكرر الدخل يفعل ذلك وحده	We must fulfill all our duties in the face of challenges ranging from the pandemic, climate change and the many challenges that can only be solved if the nation works as one hand, which we cannot do alone.	we must meet the nomological rating love concealing from the pandemic in the climate crisis to delineation challenge the well absolution working together an income recant do it alone.	يجب أن نواجه اللحظة الجديدة لتسريع العالم - تحديات عالمية متسارعة - من الوباء إلى أزمة المناخ إلى الانتشار النووي - نتحدى الإرادة التي يجب حلها فقط من قبل الدول التي تعمل معًا وبشكل مشترك. لا يمكننا أن نفعل ذلك بمفردنا.	"We must meet the new moment of accelerating the globe-accelerating global challenges - from the pandemic to the climate crisis to nuclear proliferation – We are challenging the will that must be resolved only by nations acting together and in common. We cannot do it alone."

This utterance is directive speech act conveyed through the indirect request "we can't do it alone" that is addressing all nations asking them to help in solving the problem. It is also a commissive speech act as the use of "must" gives it a sense of obligation also about the domestic policy and the hopes for a better future.

-In HSI, misinterpretation occurs. Then the interpreter follows a reformulation technique through substitution when he is unable to retrieve the original words. He uses 'the many challenges' instead of 'nuclear proliferation' but it does not alter the content as the speaker is stating the challenges that they should face, and the 'nuclear proliferation' is one item of the series of challenges. We notice that there is some kind of hesitation in the middle of original sentence, which may have in turn affected the performance of the interpreter.

-In MSI, 'the new moment' is replaced with 'nomological', 'accelerating glo- —' with 'rating love', and the second 'accelerating global challenges —, with 'concealing' only. Here, words of close pronunciation are misused and cause a change to the whole meaning. Additionally, the complement of the translation is a failure again.

- in MT, the machine anticipates the word 'globe' although it is given to it as 'glo-' as mentioned in OT. Still, it might have been inferred from the context of the complement. However, in the second part of the sentence, '... nuclear proliferation — challenging the will...' is translated as 'نتحدى الإرادة', which can be back-translated as 'we are challenging the will', the machine fails to connect the two parts of the sentence and cannot recognise that 'challenging' here is a predicative adjective describing the series of challenges that are mentioned before.

6- "America's alliances are our greatest asset, and leading with diplomacy means standing shoulder-to-shoulder with our allies and key partners once again."	التحالف... التحالفات الأمريكية تعد أكبر ميزة يمكن أن نحصل عليها ومن خلال هذه الدبلوماسية نستطيع أن نقف جنباً إلى جنب مع شركائنا مجدداً.	التحالفات الأمريكية هي أعظم أصولنا سيدة بدون الوقوف إلى جانب حلفائنا واحتفظ بالشركاء مرة أخرى	Alliance... U.S. alliances are the greatest advantage we can gain and through this diplomacy we can stand shoulder-to-shoulder with our partners again.	american alliances are our greatest asset lady without standing shoulder to shoulder our allies and keep partners once again	إن تحالفات أمريكا هي أعظم ما نملكه ، والقيادة بالدبلوماسية تعني الوقوف جنبًا إلى جنب مع حلفائنا وشركائنا الرئيسيين مرة أخرى.	"America's alliances are our greatest asset, and leading with diplomacy means standing shoulder-to-shoulder with our allies and key partners once again."

This statement is a declarative speech act, and it is about the domestic and foreign policies of the new government.

-In HSI, the interpretation of this utterance starts with hesitation. It is followed with the interpreter's use of the approximation strategy when he says 'advantage' to mean 'asset'. They are semi equivalents, and the meaning is not distorted. 'Leading with diplomacy' is substituted with 'through this diplomacy' which connects to having alliances; this substitution changes the meaning intended by the speaker. And in the last part, there is an omission. The reason could be that 'allies' and 'key partners may go under the meaning of 'partners' to some extent, so the interpreter chooses to skip this repetition.

- MSI is not too bad this time, except when 'leading' is replaced with 'lady' and 'key' with 'keep', which in turn makes the meaning unclear.

- MT is perfect. The back-translation is literal and it is exactly the same as OT.

7- "We are a country that does big things. American diplomacy makes it happen. And our administration is ready to take up the mantle and lead once again."	إننا بلد يقوم بإنجازات كبيرة. الدبلوماسية الأمريكية يمكن أن تصنع المعجزات وإن إدارتنا سوف تقوم باتخاذ الخطوات لإعادتها	نحن بلد الغبار بين الظباء في محطتنا تناول مانهاتن	We are a country that is making great achievements. The American diplomacy can do miracles, and our administration will take steps to bring it back.	we are country dust bin an antelope in our station take up the manhattan	نحن دولة تقوم بأشياء كبيرة. الدبلوماسية الأمريكية تحقق ذلك. وإدارتنا مستعدة لتولي زمام القيادة مرة أخرى.	"We are a country that does big things. The American diplomacy makes it happen. And our administration is ready to lead once again."

This excerpt is declarative speech act that states that the administration will take the responsibility, and it is also a commissive speech act through the promises and the big hopes and aspirations of the new government.

-In HSI, the interpreter delivers a very good interpretation this time. However, he adopts a semantic interpretation method that is opposite to literal interpretation. There is some exaggeration in the phrase 'can do miracles' which is the back-translation of 'تصنع المعجزات' because in OT it is only 'makes it happen'. The Arabic expression may have a stronger and more intensive impact on HSI recipients. Moreover, the interpreter resorts to a reformulation strategy in which he simplifies the metaphorical expression 'take up the mantle' that means "to start a leadership role which once was held by someone else" and gives the gist in a few simple words 'take steps'.

- In MSI, only very few words are received and translated in a good way. The rest of the interpretation is poor; 'does big things' is replaced with 'dust bin', and 'administration' with 'antelope in our station', for example. All in all, it is a big failure.

- MT of this utterance is very good. There is only the VSO sentence word order in Arabic ' تحقق الدبلوماسية الأمريكية' that is preferable to be used instead of 'الدبلوماسية الأمريكية تحقق ذلك.' Still, the back-translation is the same to both orders.

8- "And may God bless you and protect our troops, our diplomats, and our development experts, and all Americans serving in harm's way. Going this way. Thank you all."	أشكركم جزيلاً فليحميكم الله وليحمي الله قواتنا الأمريكية والدبلوماسيين وكافة الأشخاص العاملين خارج البلاد.	كل ما حصلت عليه أقل حماية قواتنا دبلوماسي أقوم بتطوير خبراء وكل فني كل واحد	Thank you very much, May God protect you, and may God protect our American forces, diplomats and all the people working outside the country.	all i got less protect our troops a diplomat i develop experts and all artistic every one	وليباركككم الله ويحمي جنودنا ودبلوماسيينا وخبراء التنمية لدينا وكل الأمريكيين الذين يخدمون في طريق الأذى. يسير في هذا الطريق. شكرا لكم جميعا.	"And may God bless you and protect our troops, our diplomats, and our development experts, and all Americans serving in way of harm. Going this way. Thank you all."

With resorting to God for help and blessing, Biden finishes his speech. This is a locutionary expressive speech act.

-In HSI, the interpreter uses an anticipation strategy when he expects the thanking expression, so he adds it in the beginning and omits it in the end where it is supposed to be used, so the utterance is reformulated, as well. 'protect' is also used in place of 'bless'. 'all Americans serving in harm's way' is replaced with 'all the people

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working outside the country' and the rest of the utterance is omitted.
- In MSI, only few words are received correctly, but the overall interpretation fails.
- In MT, all the translation goes well until it reaches 'in harm's way' which means "in an unsafe condition or place". Google Translate recognises it as "the way of harm". This might have happened because this expression is rhetorical to some degree.

7. MAIN CONCLUSIONS

•	All the expressions of gratitude and honour that are mentioned in Yumin's study are applied in Biden's speech except one which is a review of the American history and achievements in the past.

•	Human interpreters often omit salutations that belong to expressive speech acts, which may reduce the level of courtesy that was generated in OT. However, they are translated in MT as it is literal translation as shown in example 1.

•	Some omissions have no or little effect on the meaning of the interpreted text.

•	Literal translation does not always aid in portraying the meanings that lie beneath metaphors since translating metaphors is highly difficult, especially if the implicature cannot be clearly discerned. It is clear from the samples that when faced with a metaphor or other figure of speech, the interpreters decide to explain its meaning, as shown in example 7 when interpreting 'take up the mantle', or replace it by adopting an approximation strategy, as demonstrated in example 8 when interpreting "all Americans serving in harm's way". In fact, it takes the interpreter some time to come up with an Arabic similar metaphor. Typically, there will be some hesitancy and indecision throughout this period. In MSI, the whole metaphor is not rendered due to omitting most of the utterance. MT cannot give good translation of the metaphor in example 8.

•	Short memory issues and the inability to retrieve the original words of OT are solved by human interpreters through reformulation that helps getting an approximate meaning to that of OT, as shown in example 5.

•	Human Interpreters may sometimes exaggerate in their translations, but keep the same pragmatic effect of OT, as demonstrated in example 7.

•	Hesitations may take place sometimes during the interpretation process, but interpreters may resort to reformulation or approximation strategies to handle inaccuracies caused by hesitations as in example 2.

•	Politicians employ a variety of techniques to emphasise their points, including repetition. However, most of the time in HSI, the interpreters use fewer repetitions and occasionally adopt skipping strategies and omit the repetitions, which distorts the pragmatic effect intended by the speaker as in example 3.

•	English and Arabic have different word order in a sentence. In English, it is SVO, but in Arabic it is VSO. In MSI and MT, the machine sometimes keeps the English sentence order in the Arabic translation, which can reduce the quality level of the translation, as shown in examples 3 and 7.

•	Some HSI omissions, additions, substitutions, and modifications have an impact on the implicature of utterances in addition to their literal meaning. They thereby distort the pragmatic sense of OT. Unluckily, they are unavoidable in HSI, particularly with rapid speech.

•	Low quality of the internet connection or sudden unexpected disconnection may affect the quality of MSI.

•	When the translation is accurate or even literal, all sorts of translation can convey the identical function of the speech act from the original text into the target text, but if there are significant omissions and formulations, the function may not be effectively represented.

•	In MSI omission takes place in almost all the translations due to several factors, such as the background noise, homonymous expressions, inability to understand context, time lag, internet connection, intonation, speed, accent, embedded meanings, and implicature and many other factors.

•	The machines turned out to be unable to receive the utterances well, which frequently produced translations that were appalling.

•	When we give the machines an audio input instead of a written input, as in the case of Google Translate, the outcomes are completely different.

•	Technology and interpreting both have a bright future. Currently, it appears that the intention is to eliminate humans from all situations. Anyway, it is not likely to happen soon.

•	No human or machine can perform perfect translation, especially in the field of simultaneous interpretation.

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