Problems of Translating Evasive Techniques in Journalistic Interviews

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Abstract

Oral interpretation or consecutive translation is no longer an abstract study; it has become a language of communication between the different cultures. Interpretation represents the container of all sciences and cultures, as it transfer the ideas and believe from a language to another. In other words, Interpretation is not merely a linguistic process. It is more complex than substituting source language text/speech with target language text/speech and includes cultural and linguistic complicated processes which mange the translator to shape his translated text in a communicative way. As a transitional activity, it is necessary to highlight differences between translation and interpretation. Both of translation and interpretation are linguistic discipline, however, a good translator may not be a good interpreter, whereas, a good interpreter may not be good translator. Generally, the medium is not the only difference between translation and interpretation as the interpreter translates orally, whereas the translator interprets written texts. The process of interpretation needs additional skills and qualifications. These qualifications include the knowledge of the subjects of interpretation, familiarity with both SL and TL cultures, and a great ability of spontaneous paraphrasing. Both translation and consecutive interpretation are the arts of transferring knowledge of source language into a target language. A process that is confronted with linguistic and cultural obstacles. Consecutive interpreting (or oral translation) is a new academic topic that some researchers aim at separating it from the well-known academic written translation. The consecutive interpreting adds the oral dimension to the written translation. That is why the translation mistakes in consecutive interpreting involves new dimensions of pronunciation, besides the traditional translation mistakes such as semantic and lexical mistakes. The main aim of the study

is highlight the main features and principles of translations of journalistic interviews, such as silence "mis-translation," changing the topic " wrong-equivalent," , over/under translation, transliteration, metaphor, circumlocution, and ideology. Consequently, the study attempts at analyzing these problems through the given examples for introducing the recommended solutions for these problems. For achieving the study's objectives, it is divided into an introduction, theoretical part with a discussion and a conclusion.

Problemas De Traducción De Técnicas Evasivas En Entrevistas Periodísticas

Resumen

La interpretación oral o la traducción consecutiva ya no es un estudio abstracto; Se ha convertido en un lenguaje de comunicación entre las diferentes culturas. La interpretación representa el contenedor de todas las ciencias y culturas, ya que transfiere las ideas y creencias de un idioma a otro. En otras palabras, la interpretación no es simplemente un proceso lingüístico. Es más complejo que sustituir texto / habla en el idioma de origen con texto / habla en el idioma de destino e incluye procesos complicados culturales y lingüísticos que hacen que el traductor dé forma a su texto traducido de una manera comunicativa. Como actividad de transición, es necesario resaltar las diferencias entre traducción e interpretación. Tanto la traducción como la interpretación son disciplina lingüística, sin embargo, un buen traductor puede no ser un buen intérprete, mientras que un buen intérprete puede no ser un buen traductor. En general, el medio no es la única diferencia entre traducción e interpretación, ya que el intérprete traduce oralmente, mientras que el traductor interpreta textos escritos. El proceso de interpretación necesita habilidades y calificaciones adicionales. Estas calificaciones incluyen el conocimiento de los temas de interpretación, familiaridad con las culturas SL y TL, y una gran capacidad de parafraseo espontáneo.

Tanto la traducción como la interpretación consecutiva son las artes de transferir el conocimiento del idioma de origen al idioma de destino. Un proceso que se enfrenta con obstáculos lingüísticos y culturales. La interpretación consecutiva (o traducción oral) es un nuevo tema académico que algunos investigadores intentan separarlo de la conocida traducción escrita académica. La interpretación consecutiva agrega la dimensión oral

a la traducción escrita. Es por eso que los errores de traducción en la interpretación consecutiva implican nuevas dimensiones de pronunciación, además de los errores de traducción tradicionales como los errores semánticos y léxicos. El objetivo principal del estudio es resaltar las principales características y principios de las traducciones de entrevistas periodísticas, como el silencio "traducción errónea", el cambio del tema "equivalente incorrecto", traducción excesiva / insuficiente, transliteración, metáfora, circunlocución y ideología. En consecuencia, el estudio intenta analizar estos problemas a través de los ejemplos dados para presentar las soluciones recomendadas para estos problemas. Para lograr los objetivos del estudio, se divide en una introducción, parte teórica con una discusión y una conclusión.

Introduction:

Translation is the conscious process of transferring a text/speech from source language to target language. The professional translation requires a very good knowledge of the both source and target language; moreover, it requires familiarity with the major or arena of the text being translated. Furthermore it necessitates a profound understanding of the etymology and idioms of the topic of translation. Lastly, the process of translation needs total awareness of rhetorical language.

Oral- consecutive translation is no longer considered an abstract field of study; it is a medium of communication used to approximate the distances between cultures. It also transfers scientific and cultural products from culture to another. Therefore, oral-consecutice translation is not merely a linguistic process. It is more complex than substituting source language text with target language text and includes cultural and educational complicated processes which mange the translator to shape his translated text in a communicative way.

Oral interpretation or consecutive translation is the process of transferring a speech from a language into another without revising the outputs as it as immediate process that require a grammatical, stylistic, phonetic, and cultural proficiency.

Journalistic interviews' translation an oral communicative process between a language and another, Translation causes errors which appear as a result for miscommunication of the source text as the

cultural differences between source language and target language can deform the message.

Translation includes several types, such as literary Translation, communicative translation, literal translation, administrative translation, judicial translations, etc. Each one of them has its own unique techniques, characteristics, and problems. The study aims at investigating how do journalistic interview translation as success in introducing a communicative translation which creates a coherent and clear meaning of the selected text.

The best words which describe "the good journalistic translated speech" are that it does not seem to be translated. In other words, the good translated speeches seem to be as original as other speeches of its target language.

In this regard, for achieving the level of proficiency in interviews' translation, is necessary to establish the process of speech analysis as a pre-translation step. For example, if the interview was a politician, the interpreter would be required to revise and be fully aware of all techniques and terms of political translation.

However, any translated speech has its own problems and mistakes. Most of these mistakes are associated with the differences between source language (SL) and target language (TL), besides the cultural differences between both of them which cannot help the translator to find the appropriate equivalence for some terms and words as the examined samples will highlight. Furthermore, these problems emerge from many features of consecutive interpreting. These features include: 1) silence (which known academically in the written translation as "mis-translation."); 2) changing the topic which known academically in the written translation as replacing or wrong-equivalent; 3) using over/under translation, and transliteration in translation as a style of communication which necessities a translator who can convey the communicative meaning immediately without causing any miscommunication; 4) using metaphor in translation without committing word-for-word translation (literal translation); 5) circumlocution "the use of an unnecessarily large number of words to express an idea" (Merriam-webster 2002). Finally, it is necessary to consider the ideology of both speaker and listener for

avoiding the miscommunication of journal interview translation.

Review of literature

Consecutive interpreting (or oral translation) is a new academic topic that some researchers aim at separating it from the well-known academic written translation. The consecutive interpreting adds the oral dimension to the written translation. That is why the translation mistakes in consecutive interpreting involves new dimensions of pronunciation, besides the traditional translation mistakes such as semantic and lexical mistakes.

Robin Setton and Andrew Dawrant's book (2016) Conference Interpreting discusses one of the major problems of this mood is that the interpreter must do all his bests in order convey the meaning on time, besides he has does not have the ability to revise what is said. For example, the extempore SI, where the interpreter cannot perceive the message until he hears it.

In her book, The Interpreter's Resource, Mary Phelan listed ten types of interpretation: conference interpreting, simultaneous interpreting, consecutive interpreting, and whispered interpreting, bilateral (liaison interpreting), sight translation, telephone interpreting, sign language interpreting, television interpreting, and video conference interpreting. In spite of Phelan's classification is too general as it involves additional modes and sub-classes as main types of interpretation, she give a full account and illustrations to each category, she mentioned.

Ibrahim Badr, Rabih Zbib, and James Glass rite in this study "Segmentation for English-to-Arabic statistical machine translation in their study in 2008 introduces a report on a set of initial results for English-to-Arabic Statistical Machine Translation (SMT). We show that morphological decomposition of the Arabic source is beneficial, especially for smaller-size corpora, and investigate different recombination.

Consecutive interpreting as a new branch of translation studies not only requires the study of translation of oral activity, but also it necessitates the grammatical, semantic, and cultural aspects of translations. For example, Gregg De Young's study "Ishāq ibn Hunayn, Hunayn ibn IsHāq, and the third Arabic translation of Euclid's El-

ements." Which is published in Historia Mathematica in 1992, in which the author full account of the Arabic translations of Euclid's Elements as found in the introduction to Heath's monumental English translation of this classic work, complex as that story seems, may be too simple. Although the two earliest Arabic translations.

In Mohammed Farghal's "Advanced issues in Arabic-English translation studies." Which is published in Academic Publication Council-University of Kuwait (2012) asserts that It is not necessary to master translation theory in order to translate a text. Furthermore, it focuses that acquiring good knowledge of translation theory assists the translator to perform his mission.

Mohamed Menacere's study "Arabic Discourse: Overcoming stylistic difficulties in translation" highlights the problems caused by the stylistic features of Arabic in translation. Style may be regarded as a particularly important criterion of the quality of translation, but should not be viewed as a fixed form to which translation must adhere.

Takako Aikawa's study "Impact of controlled language on translation quality and post-editing in a statistical machine translation environment" Which was published in Proceedings of the MT Summit XI to clarifies Impact of controlled language on translation quality and post-editing in a statistical machine translation environment. (2007)

Sasson Somekh (1981) "The Emergence of Two Sets of Stylistic Norms: In the Early Literary Translation into Modern Arabic Prose" is a study which illustrates the differences between the predicate and the adverb, as in the original, which is extremely uncharacteristic of classical Arabic. But while rhyming prose and parallelism are all but absent from Bustani's translation, the third classical feature which we encountered in Tahtawi's style.

Said Faiq's Cultural encounters in translation from Arabic discusses demonstrate that even in purely linguistic and stylistic terms, translation tends to alter the Arabness of texts. In Chapter 7, Ibrahim Muhawi explores the possibility of translating Arabic folktales by interpreting style as narrative.

Eissa Al Khotaba, and Khaled Al Tarawneh's study "Lexical Discourse Analysis in Translation" which is published in Journal of Education and Practice discusses many translation difficulties and problems as they cannot be translated. The study focuses in problems in Translating Collocations in Religious Texts in Light of the Contextual Theory, and challenges of Arabic English translation (2015).

The Gap, here, is that there is too few studies in translation arena that are associated to consecutive interpreting as an academic arena; moreover, there are no studies that have dealt nor discussed the translation of journalistic interviews problems. That is why; the present study aims to highlight the main problems, features, and approaches of journalistic interviews' translation.

II. Statement of the problem:

Unlike written translation, which consists of three elements: a sender, receiver, and a message- translating a journalistic speech is not a triple relation rather than it is a complicated method in which the interpreter is required to   render the speech to fit the sender/author's culture, language, and ideologies. Consequently, the main problems that occur in translating a journalistic speech are associated with metaphorical, translation strategies, and cultural dimension.

Objectives of the study:

1. To investigate the main problems in journalistic interview translation

2. Exploring how translation affected by different ideologies, cultures, and languages.

3. Defining the terms: metaphor translation- mistranslation- equivalent- ideology vs. translation

Method and Tools:

 The present study adopts an analytical approach. It will expound a theoretical frame work that focuses on the translation of journalistic interviews. Then, it is expound to include a practical approach through which samples of some Arabic-English and English-Arabic translations of journalistic interviews will be analyzed and discussed for defining the main problems, features, and approaches of journal-

Table (2)
value of the stability coefficient (Cornbrash's Alpha) for the internal consistency of the independent variables and the dependent variable

Paragraph sequence	The variable name	Stability coefficient Crew alpha%
1-20	Quality of service	% 91.3
1-13	Relationship Marketing	% 91.3
1-33	The general rate of stability	% 94.1

Source: Prepared by the researchers using the SSPS program

above mentioned problem in order to suggest solutions for this problem. In addition, it will provide some recommendations and promising solutions for improving the process of translations of journalistic interviews

Objectives of the study:

The present study aims at introducing a full account of the process of journalistic interviews translation as a new branch of translation discussed in the academic arena. The main discussion of the study will be based on the major techniques, features, and strategies adopted in journalistic interviews translation, namely silence "mis-translation," changing the topic " wrong-equivalent," over/under translation, transliteration , metaphor, circumlocution, and ideology. Consequently, the study attempts at analyzing these problems through the given examples for introducing the recommended solutions for these problems.

Discussion and analysis

Metaphor is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two objects or actions in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or emphasizes a certain expression through the power of rhetorical style. In translation, metaphor is an evasive technique for avoiding miscommunication an to emphasizing the meaning rhetorically. According to Newmark, metaphor is associated to translation through an indirect comparison between two or more apparently unrelated things or subjects. The point of similarity 'may be physical but often it is chosen for its connotations' (Newmark, 1988, p.85).

According to Newmark, metaphor in translation is adopted for"… highlighting something more closely; a decoration to show resemblances; to create emotive effect; as an object of interest for media; and lastly as a 'basic element of language where it later becomes

dead or literal language" (pp. 84, 1988).

Here, an important question emerges: How can interpreter deal with metaphors? Any consecutive translator should consider pragmatic, linguistic, phonetic, and cultural features of source speech. In addition, they are required to avoild literally translation as it mislead the target reader due to its disability to convey the meaning communicatively.

According to Newmark (1993), when a metaphor is utilized in a interpreting/translation, the meaning could be saved or slightly modified, whilst the setting or the collocation is changed (p.89). Newmark (1988) put it differently and more clearly saying that:

Metaphor is the link between the expressive and the aesthetic function. Through images, it is also language's only link with four of the five senses; by-producing tokens of smell ('rose', 'fish'), taste ('food'), touch ('fur', 'skin'), sight (all images), as well as the sound ('bird', 'bell') that language consists of, metaphor connects the extra-linguistic reality with the world of the mind through language. Thus original metaphor, being both an expressive and an aesthetic component, has to be preserved intact in translation (43).

Three are some frameworks and considerations must be regarded on discussing translation of metaphors. All of them are associated to TL culture,. In this regard, Dagut's define the problems of idioms as a major metaphorical problem in translation:

Since metaphor in the SL is, by definition, a new piece of performance, a semantic novelty, it can clearly have no existing 'equivalence' in the TL: what is unique can have no counterpart. Here the translator's bilingual competence is of help to him only in the negative sense of telling him that any 'equivalence' in this case cannot be 'found' but will have to be 'created'. The crucial question that arises is thus whether a metaphor can, strictly speaking, as such, or whether it can only be 'reproduced' in some way (qtd in. Bassnett 33).

In terms of metaphor translation, Catford and Dagut did not regard the vision that sees translation as semiotic transformation. In this context, Anton Popovic (1976) defines four types of equivalence for translating a metaphor : the first is Paradigmatic equivalence which is associated to the similarity in the grammatical structures between

the two sources. The second is the linguistic equivalence or what can be defined as word for word translation. The third is Stylistic equivalence which aims at tendering the perceived meaning and influence on readers' perceived message. The fourth is syntagmatic equivalence which combines the   two structures of both source and target text/speech. (Muzaffar & Bherapp.2-3).

There are many examples that highlight the translation of metaphors either literally or communicatively. The sentence is translated into "the opposite media's tongues are longer and more dangerous than a hangman's rope" Here, the translator adds the term "dangerous" to emphasize the ST's metaphorical expression. Another example of sport interview is which expresses that the team's defense was too weak. The sentence was translated into "our defense was totally absent." This translation adopts evasive technique as the translator prefer a communicative expression rather than a literal expression that may be understood.

Ideologies, especially in the Middle East, reflect strong verities of cultures, religious, and political considerations. Ideology must be totally taken into consideration as an important term in the evasive techniques of translation. In terms of evasive and translation following the translator's own ideology not only can deform the whole message of the speaker, but also it can cause many problems.

 One of the most events that were a turning point of the ideological separation in the Middle East is the Arabic Spring. The term itself "Arabic Spring" or bears more than one translations that depend on the translator's political ideology. For example, the revolutionary translator translates the term into الربيع, whereas it is translated in Tunisia as, while some anti-revolution ideologies translate the term as . (Source: Reuters, Al Ahram, Al Khalij).

In Syria, ideologies can completely change the entire translation. The clearest example is Al Jazeera channels translation for the Syrian conflict. The Arabic channel   translates the conflict into , whereas the English version of the same channel describes the conflict in English as "Civil War in Syria".((Source: Reuters, Al Ahram, Al Khalij,).

In Syria, the armed opposition is the translation of Russia Today official website, whereas the governmental Syrian newspaper, Cherin translate the term into The terrorist armed group. The Islamist supporting media, including TRT, Al Jazeraa, and Muslims brotherhood media translate the term into Army of Freedom. (Source: Reuters, Al Ahram, Al Khalij).

In Egypt June 30 movement is translated into many terms. Many Egyptians use the term 0f 30-6 revolution. The Egyptian Gazette newspaper uses this translation. On the contrary, Muslims Brotherhood translates the term into 30-6 military coup.   (Source: Al Jazeera Arabic. Reuters, Al Ahram, Al Khalij).

Muslim Brotherhood, as a movement has two main translations: the first is related to the movement which use the terms , while Anti-Islamists or civilian movements use the term : or "the terrorist Brotherhood group." Muslim Brotherhood also refuses the term 23 July revolution describing the movement as Military Coup, whereas the official media, such as NILE TV international translate the term I by adding the term "Glorified" . (Source: Al Jazeera Arabic. Reuters, Al Ahram, Al Khalij).

One of the most dialectic terms in political translation is the translation of the "he body of water is an extension of the Indian Ocean (Gulf of Oman) through the Strait of Hormuz and lies between Iran to the northeast and the Arabian Peninsula to the southwest. This gulf has three translations which are based on different ideologies:
1)   The Arabian Gulf which is used by the Arabian counties which are overlooking the gulf.
2)   The Persian Gulf the name that adopted in Iranian translations.
3)   Al Basra Gulf a translation that is rarely used in Iraq.
4)   Islamic gulf a translation which is used in Libya and suggested by Moaamr Al Qaddfi.
(Source: Al Jazeera Arabic. Reuters, Al Ahram, Al Khalij).

Not only the names of political or religious groups, places, and historical events that make many translation problems, but also the

names of courtiers are a problematic issue in translation. For example, Côte d'Ivoire is the name of an African country; however, sometimes it is not translated as the original French name. Some Arabic texts translate it into and other English sources use the term, Ivory Coast. (Sauce: CNN, TV5)

In terms of religious ideology, some Islamic sources refuse to translate the word الله into God as they prefer to use the Word Allah, instead. For example, the translation of the Qur'an and Hadith. (Azhar Magazine)

One of the most ideological manipulation forms in translation is highlighted in Qatar-Arabian crisis. Al Jazeraa translator distorts Trump's speech against Qatar: "Qatar has historically been a founder of terrorism" into. This translation is totally misleading and inaccurate. (Source: Al Jazeera Arabic)

Again, Al Jazeera translates ISISIL (The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham) into. However, most Arabic news channels such as Al Arabia and Sky news use the term.

Arabic and English language are completely different languages which have substantial both cultural and linguistic differences . These differences lead to the problem of untranslatability. Untranslatability is a property of a text or of any speech, in SL, for which no equivalent text or utterance can be found in TLwhen translated (Saldanha and Barker, 7).

In Journalistic oral translation, many interpreters commit this mistake which leads to many problems which are mainly derived from cultural diversity. Here, an important question emerges: how can the translator overcome these cultural problems? Tis problem can be can be solved by globalization terms and modern technological methods. Here, M.F. Al-Najjar states:

The receptor-culture reader may share with the source-culture reader knowledge about the life patterns of the source culture. He may have been informed previously about the source culture. He may have read an anthropological study of the other culture, or may have lived for a certain time with the society of the source culture (25).

For example, some translators, especially in sportive interview com-

pletely neglect some expressions that are used by the speaker to focus only on the meaning communicatively. In football games studio time is too short, guests speak fast, and events cannot be analyzed in details. That is why, many translators of football interviews (in BeIn sports for example) focus on the meaning rather than the structure and equivalents of the speaker's speech. For example, the sentence كيأرام ؟ is meant to ask the guest about his opinion, so the translator transferred it into "what do you think of today's game?"

In addition, mistranslation is a dilemma of oral journalistic translation as it means a complete wrong message , conveyed by the translator. That is to say,the term "mistranslation" means "to translate incorrectly." The samples investigated in videos to testify committed the mistake of "mistranslation" many times. Some words were misinterpreted such as, party, big wig, centre back, keeper, lifetime, mobilization, civil, …etc

The differences between mother culture and source culture resulted in two linguistic and cultural problems of translation: over-translation and under-translation. The first is associated with the additional speech that must be added to target text o make it untestable and logic, while, the seconds is related to reducing the speech that the target language contains to be less than that of the source language. The two terms appeared in 1976 by Peter Newmark, English professor of translation at the University of Surrey in his work, Approaches to Translation.

Circumlocution is a term which is associated to evasive techniques in translation. Circumlocution is defined as "the use of an unnecessarily large number of words to express an idea." For example, is translated in many interviews into Jeddah with removing the word "city." On the contrary the expression in an interview on an Egyptian channel was translated into "the Great Pyramids of Giza." Thus, over translation or under translation are positive evasive techniques of translation that enable the oral translator to avoid many problems and to achieve both rhetorical convenient and linguistic competence in his translation.

Here, it is necessary to mention that circumlocution is committed to the absence of an equivalent in ST culture which is found in ML

culture. This evasive technique is closely associated with cultural and religious translated interviews. The best approach which was able to overcome the problem of circumlocution in religious and cultural interviews was transliteration. Transliteration is One of the simplest and direct evasive strategies of translating a word which has no equal in target language which is adopted through conversion of a text from one script to another (Kharusi and Salman 127). Transliteration Alphabet is made through changing the source language sounds into target language sounds. For example, the word in literally Arabic is translated in English as Holy Speech; however, this translation cannot convey the real meaning of the Arabic original text as is only associated to the recorder of the traditions or speech of the Prophet Muhammad, which is followed as a major source of religious law and moral guidance (Brown 6). Thus, the literal translation will never achieve a correct logical translation due to the absence of the equal expression in the English language or the English culture. Consequently, the best translation of is Hadith or (Holy Hadith). Here, the translator uses transliteration as a cultural solution for the absence of an equivalent. This example reflects the cultural hegemony of the Arabic Islamic culture in the English language.

Political Problems

In terms of political translations, there are many translations that are misunderstood and eventually led to any political problems. One of these examples is Anwar Sadat, the Egyptian president during Camp David, when he said in Arabic I came to my rival at his own game. This was translated into "I came to my enemy". This translation led to the anger of all the Israeli attendants.

The Irani president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad described Israel as "wiped off the map". It was known later that what he actually announced was "the regime occupying Jerusalem must vanish from the page of time". It is obvious that its aim was different from what the interpreter understood as there is a clear difference between the target speech and the source speech. The American president, Jimmy Carter spoke to a Polish-speaking audience saying: "I left the United

States this morning". The interpreter, here, said: "When I abandoned the United States".

Thus, the audience laughed at the clear mistake, however, things got more complicated later during the speech when the American president said that: "…I have come to learn your opinions and understand your desires for the future…" interpreter said: "I desire the Poles carnally…" After that, the interpreter fell to harsh criticism criticize the Polish constitution.

During Nikita Khrushchev's speech at the Polish Embassy in Moscow when he was interpreted as saying, in reference to the United States and the Western World at the highest point of the Cold War: "We will bury you". However, what said was: "We will outlast you"

Conclusion

To sum up, translation is a cultural and linguistic complicated process of conveying a text or speech from a language into another. Translating journalistic interviews is more complicated and problematic. That is why; journalistic interview's translators commit some mistakes to avoid mis-commuicative translation. These techniques are evasive due to their ability to render the meaning; however, these techniques result in many problems. These techniques include silence or "mis-translation, changing or replacing or wrong-equivalent, using over/under translation, transliteration , using metaphor and circumlocution.

The study has elaborated that there are two methods of evasive techniques: the first is positive evasive technique that are convey the meaning communicatively such as over and under translation, and transliteration. On the other hand, there are negative evasive technique including silence or "mis-translation, changing or replacing or wrong-equivalent that mislead the listener/reader as these techniques does not convey the speech communicatively.

In addition, the study has proven that ideology is regarded one of the most effective evasive features in journalistic translation. Ideology can highly affect the target text, particularly in political, religious, and cultural translation. A number of different examples will be used to indicate the role of ideology in the function of journalist transla-

tion. The study has elaborated to what extent the translator ideology can change the meaning of the text/speech and how this ideology can mislead the receiver or the reader/listener of the translator of the speech.

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