Benghazi University
Faculty of Arts and Science
Al – Marj
Journal of Science and Humanities
ISSN : 2312 – 4962

جامعة بنغازي
كلية الآداب والعلوم – المرج
مجلة العلوم والدراسات الانسانية
رقم الايداع بدار الكتب الوطنية 284 / 2014

JSH

A Comparative Analysis of Linguistic and Ideological Challenges of Interpreting Political Speech from English into Arabic: Barack Obama's Victory Speech

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Recived date: 09/11/*2025
Accepted date: 29\12\2025
Volume no: 85

Abstract

This study explores the linguistic, cultural, and ideological challenges faced the interpreters in translating politically sensitive speeches, focusing on the case of former U.S. President Barack Obama's 2008 victory speech in Chicago. Employing a qualitative comparative analysis, the research examines simultaneous Arabic translations provided by Al Jazeera and Sky News Arabia, identifying the strategies used and their impact on meaning and reception. The findings highlight that interpretation is influenced by cultural contexts, ideological nuances, and linguistic constraints, with literal translation often compromising meaning fidelity. Through discourse and thematic content analysis, the study shw the necessity for interpreters to balance accuracy and cultural sensitivity. Insights from this research contribute to improving interpreter training for politically charged and inspirational speeches, advancing practices in diplomacy and media translation.

Keywords:

Translation, Interpretation, Political Discourse, Ideology, Obama's Speech

الملخص

تتناول هذه الورقة التحديات اللغوية والثقافية والأيديولوجية التي تواجه المترجمين الفوريين عند ترجمة الخطابات السياسية الحساسة، مع التركيز على خطاب فوز الرئيس الأمريكي باراك أوباما لعام2008 .

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من خلال تحليل مقارن نوعي لترجمتين عربيتين متزامنتين قدمتهما قناة الجزيرة وسكاي نيوز عربية، تسلط الدراسة الضوء على الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة وتأثيرها على المعنى والاستقبال .تشير النتائج إلى أن عملية الترجمة تتأثر بالسياقات الثقافية والفروقات الأيديولوجية والقيود اللغوية، وأن الترجمة الحرفية قد تضعف أحياناً دقة المعنى .وتؤكد الدراسة على ضرورة الموازنة بين الدقة والحساسية الثقافية في الترجمة الفورية للخطابات السياسية.

الكلمات المفتاحية :

الترجمة، التفسير الفوري، الخطاب السياسي، الأيديولوجيا، خطاب أوباما

Introduction

Political speeches have a significant impact on promoting or impeding global peace, particularly during times of international crisis. This is especially true for Muslim and Western/Arab ties. Millions of people's lives could be impacted by inappropriate translations of political speeches, but more so by inappropriate interpretations. Despite their importance, political speeches put simultaneous interpreters under additional strain, which may have an impact on their performance and strategy selection. Despite the paucity of research on interpreting techniques, it is widely accepted that interpreters perform better in their native tongue.

Political language translation is an abstraction of an abstraction, according to Newmark (1996: 146), who also holds that politics is the universal component of human activity and that it is expressed in language through impotent jargon or strong emotive phrases. Since we live in a time of cultural diversity, language change, and psychological alteration, translating political speech from Arabic has become increasingly important. When translating political discourse from Arabic, for instance, a translator will discover that many Arab and Muslim situations are irrelevant to Western nations. Because of this, translators need to be cognizant of cultural variances while also preserving the psychological core of the Arabic culture of origin. They should frequently work at the level of full texts rather than limiting their translations to words or sentences.

As long as politics has existed, so too has the study of political discourse. One example is the importance the Greeks placed on eloquence. From Cicero (1971) to Aristotle (1991), the main focus was on specific social and political competency techniques for

accomplishing specified goals. The underlying idea of expressing information on policies and acts for the public benefit remained intact, even though Aristotle gave these overarching goals a more formal twist. This broad strategy is still in use today. Schiffrin et al. (2001: 399).

1.1 Aim of the Study

This study explores the linguistic, cultural, and ideological challenges faced by interpreters in translating politically sensitive speeches, focusing on the case of former U.S. President Barack Obama's 2008 victory speech in Chicago. Employing a qualitative comparative analysis, the research examines simultaneous Arabic translations provided by Al Jazeera and Sky News Arabia, identifying the strategies used and their impact on meaning and reception. The findings highlight that interpretation is influenced by cultural contexts, ideological nuances, and linguistic constraints, with literal translation often compromising meaning fidelity. Through discourse and thematic content analysis, the study underscores the necessity for interpreters to balance accuracy and cultural sensitivity. Insights from this research contribute to improving interpreter training for politically charged and inspirational speeches, advancing practices in diplomacy and media translation.

1.2 Research Questions

- What are the key differences in linguistic choices, cultural nuances, and political framing in the comparative analysis of two Arabic interpretations of Barack Obama's 2008 victory speech?

- How do interpreters handle Obama's rhetorical devices (e.g., metaphors, repetition, and appeals to unity) in Arabic?

- What ideological implications emerge in the translations provided by Al Jazeera and Sky News Arabia?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The study pertains to both linguistics and politics. Politically, it examines the importance of interpreting political utterances and their impact on Arabic-speaking audiences, especially given the symbolic nature of Obama's election as the first African-American U.S. president. Linguistically, it highlights the hurdles that emerge when rendering emotionally charged, metaphorical, and inspirational language into Arabic. The findings may provide insights for developing better interpreter training programs in areas of political and motivational discourse, thereby improving diplomatic as well as media interpretation practices.

1.4 Statement of the Problem

One of the main challenges in interpreting Obama's 2008 victory speech is conveying its rhetorical richness and ideological weight into Arabic. Obama's speech is full of metaphors, historical references, and appeals to unity, hope, and change. These elements are often culturally specific and may not have direct equivalents in Arabic. Misinterpretations or simplifications risk weakening the speech's inspirational force or altering its political meaning. The subject of this project is thus how to best convey the original message while adapting it culturally and ideologically for the Arabic-speaking world.

1.5 Methodology

This study employs a qualitative comparative analysis to examine the differing interpretations of Barack Obama's 2008 victory speech. The focus will be on media discourse analysis, which enables an in-depth exploration of how language, framing, and context shape the portrayal of the event. By comparing interpretations from Al Jazeera and Sky News Arabia, the study reveals how ideological, political, and cultural factors influence translation strategies.

1.6 Data Collection

The primary data for this research will be collected from online archives of Al Jazeera and Sky News Arabia. The specific texts to be analyzed include:

- Al Jazeera's live interpretation of Obama's victory speech (2008)

- Sky News Arabia's live interpretation of the same speech

1.6.1 Data Analysis

The analysis will employ thematic content analysis to identify key themes, patterns, and discursive strategies used by each media outlet. A comparative approach will then highlight similarities and differences, revealing patterns of media framing, ideological influence, and cultural adaptation.

1.6.2 Ethical Considerations

This study relies on publicly available media reports, ensuring compliance with ethical research guidelines. No personal or private data will be used. Proper attribution and citation of all sources will be maintained.

2. Literature Review

Historical Background of the study:

2.1.1 Translation Studies Theories:

Since the beginning of time, people and cultures have used translation and interpretation as a creative outlet. Since the beginning of human history, it has been a societal necessity. The translation process is the same as the communication procedure.

Interpretation occurs when someone verbally converts what they hear from the speaker into a different language. Interpreting facilitates the process of thought and information exchange, not only between two individuals in different nations but also during

international meetings, conferences, seminars, and numerous other significant worldwide talks.

Interpretation plays a significant influence in political spheres. To persuade the audience to adopt specific stances toward erroneous or alluring ideas, beliefs, sentiments, and facts, political rhetoric frequently manipulates reality, alters attitudes, and falsifies perceptions. Ideas and ideologies must be communicated through language in political speeches given during election campaigns in order for the recipient and other people who read or heard portions of the speech later in the media to agree with them.

The method involves examining how political language and situations interact. The speaker uses linguistic elements in a political speech to persuade the listener, affecting the audience's perceptions and fostering a positive sense of self. It is the tactic used by politicians to get the pity of everyone they speak to.

2.1.2 Equivalence in Translation: An Overview

Equivalence in translation has been extensively studied by researchers. Most scholars employ various methods to achieve natural equivalency. According to Inga Laudy, researchers can be categorized into two groups based on their views on equivalency. The first group believes that different languages can be fully or partially equivalent to varying degrees across different levels of presentation, including words, phrases, and sentences.

The second group, known as the normative group, prescribes how translators should achieve equivalency. In contrast, the descriptive group analyzes how translators attain equivalency during the translation process. The concept of equivalency is closely tied to both definitional and practical aspects of translation, making it a significant focus for translation scholars. In the 1960s and 1970s, equivalency emerged as a key element in translation theories, suggesting that the source text (ST) and target text (TT) share a certain "sameness." The nature and extent of this sameness have led to various forms of equivalence.

Two competing approaches underpin many translation theories. For example:

- Pym distinguishes between natural and directional equivalence.

- House contrasts overt and covert translation.

- Catford differentiates formal correspondence from textual equivalents.

- Nida divides formal from dynamic equivalence.

- Newmark distinguishes between semantic and communicative translation.

These opposing perspectives have evolved into more nuanced frameworks. Target-oriented approaches view the source text as a starting point for the translation process, emphasizing cultural, historical, and socio-political contexts. Conversely, linguistic-oriented approaches prioritize the source text's authority in shaping both the translation process and its success. Despite its limitations, equivalency remains a fundamental aspect of translation theory as it highlights key challenges faced by translators during their), Nida and Taber (1969), Catford (1965), House (1997), Koller (1979), Newmark (1981), and Pym (2010).

2.1.3 The relationship between the source text and the target text

Analyzing the relationship between the source and target texts is essential in translation as a product. Cognitive experiences can be expressed in any language, but a literal translation of all conceptual information from the original text is often impossible due to grammatical limitations in the target language. When a grammatical category is absent, lexical translation can convey its meaning. Jakobson argues that poetry is inherently "untranslatable" because the form of words in verse contributes significantly to meaning (Jakobson 1966:238). This highlights a classical dichotomy in translation between sense and form; while sense may be translated, form often cannot.

The gap between form and content relates to various aspects of translation theory. The term "Jorean" refers to a two-thousand-year period characterized by two main approaches to Western translation theory: literal and free. Translators often find themselves torn between preserving content and adapting forms, as different languages convey information and essence differently. The translator's goal is to educate the intended

audience, sometimes aiming to influence them by making the translated text both understandable and comprehensible. To avoid ambiguity, careful consideration is necessary, leading to the development of new theories of equivalency (Nida 1964:158).

2.1.4 The Nature of Translation and Text Analysis

By its very nature, the term translation can be deceptive. There are considerable differences in the opinions expressed by various academics about how to define this important term. According to Munday (2001:4), the term "translation" can mean a number of different things. It might, first and foremost, refer to the field of translation in general, the final product—that is, a document translated—and the translation process itself. A translator transforms an original ST's language into a TT's language, or alters the language code, as part of the translation process. The relationship postulate states that "it is assumed that the source and target texts share certain features that can be ascertained in a comparison between the two." This is the third of three postulates that Schjoldager (2008: 18) bases his analysis of a text as a translation. This assertion may be accurate in general, but it might be oversimplified when it comes to translating political speech. It disregards the ideological, social, political, and economic distinctions between the society in which a writer created a piece and the one in which a translator interprets it.

By definition, a multilingual research field, translation studies has evolved from a profession and craft to an interdisciplinary field influenced by sociology, historiography, various branches of linguistics, comparative literature, communication studies, philosophy, and a variety of cultural studies, including postmodernism and colonialism (Munday 2008).

With methods that tended to mold the study of translation in accordance with those varied origins, researchers from various theoretical backgrounds contributed to the field's development. The argument over the degree of faithfulness and equivalency of translation has dominated translation practice and study throughout its lengthy history in many regions of the world.

In many academic and professional contexts, dichotomies like "word-for-word" against "sense-for-sense" or "literal" versus "free" translations have emerged (for a summary, see Munday 2008: 19-22). Historically, these discussions of translation theory have mostly centered on comparing the source text (ST) and target text (TT), using the idea of "fidelity" as the fundamental standard. The question of whether a translation has been "faithful" to the original text is no longer the focus of translation studies.

Rather, the emphasis is on communicative, social, and cultural practices; the cultural and ideological importance of translations and translations themselves; the external politics of translation; and the connection between sociocultural elements and translation behavior. In other words, the intricacy of the translation phenomenon is widely acknowledged, social causation and human action are given more attention, and effects—rather than internal structures—are the main focus. according to Bassnett and Schaffner (2010:12).

2.1. 5 Translation and Political Discourse

A. Political Discourse Analysis

Denaturalizing ideologies is the aim of a political discourse analysis that embraces critical agendas.

Denaturalization entails demonstrating how speech determines social structures and how social structures determine discourse features (Fairclough, 1995). According to Fairclough (1989), CDA seeks to systematically examine how these opaque relationships contribute to the maintenance of power and hegemony. It also highlights social injustices, power disparities, non-democratic practices, and other injustices to encourage people to take corrective action. The idea of discourse is crucial for a scientific understanding of speech because a critical discourse analyst must be able to distinguish between ideology and knowledge (Van Dijk, 2001). Discourses invariably entail power and ideology, and translators may interpret them differently due to their varied origins, levels of expertise, and positions of authority. As a result, while a more or less reasonable or sufficient

interpretation is likely (Fairclough, 2002; Wodak & Ludwig, 1999) (quoted in Nahrkhalaji, 2006:6), we do not have the "correct" interpretation.

The connection between translation studies and political discourse has not been carefully examined because it is still a relatively new subject of study. Several studies have examined this relationship using a variety of methodologies, including Anna Trosborg's textual analysis (1997, 2002) and, more commonly, political discourse analysis or critical discourse analysis, which can be characterized by the work of Christina Schaffner and Hatim and Mason (Christina Schäffner 1997; 2002; 2003; 2004; Hatim and Mason 1990; 1997). The concept that the surrounding sociocultural and ideological framework in which the text is generated should be taken into consideration when studying political speech was one of the factors that garnered the greatest attention (Schäffner 1997:119). Recent studies have examined the function of translators as mediators who attempt to adapt texts to the norms, beliefs, and ideological considerations of the target society based on their understanding of the source text as well as sociocultural and political contexts. The translator's interpretation of the ST is influenced by his or her political, social, and cultural background, which may have an ideological bent. As a result, highlighting the relationships between linguistic, translational, and ideological elements in political texts is a common task for ST and TT studies (Valdeón 2007:100).

Political discourse is frequently relevant for a larger audience as well as for the particular culture of the text producer (Schäffner 2004:117). Politics have become more globalized as a result of globalization, and information is made accessible to addressees beyond national boundaries through translation (ibid. 120). At the moment, translation studies are a crucial component of political discourse development. Christina Schäffner is one of the translation studies academics who has conducted important studies demonstrating the connection between political speech and translation (1997; 2002, 2003; 2004). She has attempted to apply discourse analysis to translation and focus on the cultural, social, and political facets of text production and translation in both the source and destination cultures. One may say that the main focus of her research is translation techniques, which are employed to convert a culturally specific source material into a target language understanding as the SL audience, hence the required changes in the TT must be made by

the interpreter. To put it another way, this viewpoint believes that the ST does not have the same impact on the TT audience as it does on the ST audience.

B. Translation, Ideology, and Power

Leaving behind discussions that centered on sentence-level translation equivalency, or even a new method that was impacted by and benefited from the expansion of discourse examined translation at the word level occasionally employing a broader textual approach, such as discourse and register analysis methodologies.

Applied linguistics analysis. These methods, which concentrate on register and discourse level and build upon Halliday's systemic functional grammar (Munday 2008: 90), examine translation as a process and a final product (see, for example, Hatim and Mason 1990, Mason 2009). However, the formal definition of discourse was the primary emphasis of earlier studies in this field. The social, political, and economic ramifications of discourse in translation were not given enough thought, nor were the broader impacts of discourse that extend beyond the linguistic content.

A cultural and ideological movement flourished in the field of translation studies, represented by the approach toward the analysis of translation from a cultural studies angle, in recognition of the fact that ideology has always operated as an "invisible hand" in translation practice and that there are factors that influence translation that are not only of a linguistic nature but also represent the transmission of ideology between different nations and countries (Munday 2008: 125).

Van Dijk (1997, 2001) asserts that discourse is where ideology is expressed. Thus, ideology can also be articulated, that is, produced and reproduced, through translation. Since ideologies are personal beliefs, various translators with similar ideologies may translate political literature in different ways. It is possible that translators who back various political parties will interpret political speech in different ways and have different perspectives on the ideas that the source material expresses. As a result, variations in translation may represent ideological differences that may manifest as variations in superstructure. As members of a society, translators are not isolated individuals. The laws,

ideals, and beliefs of their home nation invariably have an impact on them. Therefore, when translating a text, they understand it, attempt to filter it, adapt it to their society's recognized norms, and then create a new version of the ST that is more acceptable in the eyes of the readers.

Within a global setting, translation can be a key component and communication tool for publishing and promoting political objectives as well as preserving political power (Banhegy, 2009:5). In this way, translation itself might quickly turn into a political instrument. Therefore, for the benefit of particular political factions, translation can be used to acquire, hold, and even abuse political power.

Patrons have the power to both effectively stop the publication of translations they believe to be unacceptable and to promote the release of translations they believe to be acceptable (Lefevere, 1992:20).

Munday has made the following observations regarding the function of ideology and power in translation: What kind of connection exists between the ideological background and the lexical/syntactic choices is a crucial question. The sociocultural environment or location of power, according to Halliday (1978) and critical discourse analysts like Fairclough (e.g. 2001), greatly influences lexicogrammatical choices (2008:3).

2.2 Interpreting Political Speech

2.2.1 Interpretation

Interpretation, used in the sense of interlinguistic mediated communication, and interpreting, understood as the mental process and communicative act of reproducing orally in a target language what a speaker is expressing in a source language, have often been regarded by translation scholars as phenomena which can be studied within the framework of and using translation science, translation studies or translatology, that is the discipline studying translation in its various forms.

Face-to-face contact is the hallmark of interpreting (LI), which is the oldest and most natural type of communication. LI is usually performed in two language directions by the

same individual. The interpreter mediates between two participants or between two small groups speaking different languages and needs to overcome cultural barriers between the participants. Interruptions, clarifications, and explanations are frequently required steps in achieving the goal of successful communication. Because the interpreted speech portions in this form are brief, the interpreter does not require technical assistance or notes. Meetings that are technical or business-related use LI. Although they are employed in different social contexts, community interpreting and judicial interpreting have similar circumstances and goals.

Compared to LI, there is a greater delay in time between the original speech's utterance and the interpretation in sequential interpretation (CI). After listening, analyzing, and memorizing the message, the translator makes notes and delivers it in the target language. After the original speaker has completed their speech, the interpretation is given. Since consecutive interpreting nearly doubles the working time, it is utilized for impromptu presentations, technical and commercial themes, political addresses, and multilateral negotiations if there is a small group of participants and the conversation will not go on for very long.

According to cognitive psychology, simultaneous interpretation (SI) is a complex human information-processing activity made up of a number of interdependent skills, the most notable of which for the average person is the ability to listen to a speech segment in a source language while concurrently expressing what was said in the previous segment in a target language. Thanks to technological tools that allow them to hear the speaker's voice and be heard by the audience, interpreters can quickly translate the source material into the target language once the speaker has finished speaking. Interpreters must always strike the correct balance between the various jobs they must complete during the simultaneous interpreting process.

These brief, however incomplete, explanations might make it easier for readers who are not very knowledgeable about interpretation to understand the following observations on the distinctions between translation and interpretation on a theoretical and practical level.

2.2.2 Problems in Interpreting Speech

Speech-language interpreting is a complex task that requires real-time processing. Cultural sensitivity and a deep understanding of the source and target languages. Interpreters have to deal with many challenges. Including language differences speaker's pronunciation cultural context and variation according to context Scholars have discussed these issues extensively. It emphasizes the multidimensional difficulties faced by interpreters.

A. Real-Time Linguistic Ambiguity

A key problem is real-time linguistic ambiguity. This requires the interpreter to quickly choose between multiple meanings of a word or phrase. And reduces communication delays (Gile, 2009). Spoken language does not allow the interpreter additional time for reflection, unlike written text, which increases the risk of selecting the wrong meaning. This is especially problematic in languages with synonyms or idiomatic expressions, where the context can greatly change the interpretation (Mikkelson, 2000).

B. Accents, Dialects, and Regional Variations

Accents, dialects, and regional variations pose another important challenge. In multilingual settings Speakers often have different accents, colloquial expressions, or dialectical nuances that may be unfamiliar to the interpreter (Pöchhacker, 2004), and misunderstanding these nuances can lead to errors. Errors in interpretation and misunderstanding of the listener Efforts to standardize interpreter training in common languages and regional formats Experienced various successes This is because it is difficult to cover all the variations and unexpected ways that speakers can adapt their speech (Hale, 2007).

C. Cultural Context of the Spoken Language

The cultural context in which the language is spoken has a strong influence on its interpretation. Each culture has its own unique expressions, gestures, and references. This is difficult to transfer across cultural boundaries (Roy, 2000). For example, culture-

specific metaphors or references often do not have direct equivalents in other languages. This forces interpreters to find creative ways to infer meaning (Baker, 2018). Failure to properly contextualize these can lead to a lack of understanding or even resentment among listeners unfamiliar with the source culture (Katan, 2004).

D. Emotional and Non-Verbal Cues

Facial expressions and body language carry important meanings (Gumperz, 1982). Interpreters must consider these signals and attempt to communicate in the target language, which can be challenging. A study by Poyatos (2002) showed that the elements of Nonverbal cues such as pauses, emphasis, and gestures can add layers of meaning to speech that are difficult to understand through words alone. This is especially true in high-stakes environments such as diplomatic suites or courtrooms.

E. Memory Constraints and Cognitive Load

Memory limitations and cognitive load make spoken language translation more complex. For real-time translation, Interpreters must simultaneously memorize information and process new speech, which can quickly lead to cognitive overload (Gile, 2009). Research shows that high cognitive load increases the likelihood of An error occurring. Especially in sequential interpretations Interpreters must retain information over long speech segments before interpreting (Pöchhacker, 2004). This makes memory skills an important but challenging aspect of interpreter training.

F. Technological Limitations in Interpreting Environments

Technological limitations can add additional constraints to the interpretation of the environment. Interpreters working remotely may experience problems due to audio quality. Connection problems or other technical problems that distort the speaker's voice (Braun, 2015). These problems can make hearing and accurately interpreting speech challenging. This is especially true if the interpreter cannot see the speaker's body language.

Interpreting spoken language poses unique challenges. This includes the need to resolve linguistic ambiguities in real-time. Deal with a variety of accents and dialects. Navigating Cultural Differences and interpreting nonverbal signals. Cognitive and technological challenges further complicate this task. Continuous research and technological innovation are essential to equipping interpreters to meet these demanding needs.

2.3 Conclusion

Examining whether a translation has been "faithful" to the original text is no longer the focus of translation studies. Rather, the emphasis is on communicative, cultural, and social practices; the cultural and ideological importance of translation and translations; the external politics of translation; and the connection between sociocultural elements and translation behavior. To put it another way, the complexity of the translation phenomenon is widely acknowledged, social causation and human activity are given more attention, and effects—rather than internal structures—are the main focus. The concepts of power, ideology, and history are three fundamental ideas that are highly important in all CDA tendencies (Wodak 2001, referenced in Andreassen 2007). Naturally, the first two of these ideas—which are more pertinent to the current study—are further developed in regard to discourse (language). In the functionalist theories of translation, which included text analysis of the ST, Munday (2001) introduced the integration of discourse analysis in translation studies (TS). These theories focused on the analysis of text type, language function, the impact of the translation, and the participants of the translation event. Michael Halliday's register analysis model, which was primarily utilized to evaluate the pragmatic functions of linguistic features in both ST and TT (e.g., the initial theoretical frameworks were proposed by Mona Baker and Julian House), was applied in the discourse analysis approach to TS. Denaturalizing ideologies is the aim of a political discourse analysis that embraces critical agendas. Denaturalization entails demonstrating how speech shapes social structures and how social structures shape discourse (Fairclough 1995).

3.Practical Part

3.1 Data Collection

The data is one English political speech translated simultaneously into Arabic by various interpreters working in media (TV Channels). The speech selected for analysis is U.S. President Barack Obama's victory speech (November 2008) in Chicago after winning the presidential election. The research focuses on simultaneous interpreting because it requires high fluency and concentration. The researcher has selected two Arabic versions from two well-known TV channels in the Arab world, the first channel is Al Jazeera and the other is Sky News Arabia, to apply the methodology.

3.2 Methods of Analysis

This chapter is based on a comparative-analytical and qualitative methodology to evaluate the performance of TV channel interpreters by comparing two Arabic versions as previously mentioned using comparative analysis. This will help identify the translation strategies that are commonly applied, as well as which interpretation succeeded in providing the most accurate rendering and which did not. Additionally, it is equally crucial to draw attention to the frequent errors they made.

3.3 Data Analysis

Sentence 1

Source Text: If there is anyone out there who still doubts that America is a place where all things are possible…

Al Jazeera: إذا كان هناك من يشك أن أمريكا بلد يمكن أن يتحقق فيه كل شيء ممكن…

Sky News Arabia: إذا كان هناك من لا يزال يشك أن الولايات المتحدة هي مكان تتحقق فيه كل الإمكانيات…

Sentence 2

Source Text: This is your victory.

Al Jazeera: هذا انتصاركم.

Sky News Arabia: هذا فوزكم.

Sentence 3

Source Text: Change has come to America.

Al Jazeera: لقد جاء التغيير إلى أمريكا.

Sky News Arabia: التغيير وصل إلى الولايات المتحدة.

Sentence 4

Source Text: Yes We Can.

Al Jazeera: نعم، نستطيع.

Sky News Arabia: نعم، يمكننا.

Sentence 5

Source Text: A new dawn of American leadership is at hand.

Al Jazeera: فجر جديد للقيادة الأمريكية قد حان.

Sky News Arabia: بزوغ فجر جديد للقيادة الأمريكية قد بدأ.

Sentence 6

Source Text: Out of many, we are one.

Al Jazeera: من بين الكثيرين نحن واحد.

Sky News Arabia: من تعددنا نصبح أمة واحدة.

Sentence 7

Source Text: The road ahead will be long, our climb will be steep.

Al Jazeera: الطريق أمامنا سيكون طويلاً وتسلقنا سيكون شاقاً.

Sky News Arabia: الطريق المقبلة طويلة وصعودنا سيكون وعراً.

Sentence 8

Source Text: She touched her finger to a screen, and cast her vote, because after 106 years in America, through the best of times and the darkest of hours, she knows how America can change.

Al Jazeera: أعوام في أمريكا، في أفضل الأوقات 106وضعت إصبعها على الشاشة وأدلت بصوتها، لأنها بعد وأصعب اللحظات، تعلم كيف يمكن أن تتغير أمريكا.

Sky News Arabia: أعوام في الولايات المتحدة، خلال أزهى 106لمست بإصبعها الشاشة لتصوت، وبعد العصور وأشد الأزمات، تدرك كيف يمكن أن تتغير أمريكا.

Sentence 9

Source Text: Tonight we proved once more that the true strength of our nation comes not from the might of our arms…

Al Jazeera: أثبتنا الليلة مرة أخرى أن قوة أمتنا الحقيقية لا تأتي من قوة أسلحتنا…

Sky News Arabia: لقد أثبتنا الليلة مجدداً أن قوة أمتنا الحقيقية لا تنبع من قوة جيشنا...

Sentence 10

Source Text: We are, and always will be, the United States of America.

Al Jazeera: نحن وسنظل دائماً الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.

Sky News Arabia: نحن، وسنظل إلى الأبد، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.

Sentence 11

Source Text: While we breathe, we hope. And where we are met with cynicism, and doubt, and fear, we will respond with that timeless creed.

Al Jazeera: وعندما نُقابل بالتشكيك والريبة والخوف سنرد بذلك المبدأ الخالد. طالما نتنفس نحن نأمل.

Sky News Arabia: وحين نُواجه بالسخرية والشك والخوف سنجيب بالعقيدة الخالدة. طالما هناك نفس، فهناك أمل.

Sentence 12

Source Text: For that is the true genius of America: that America can change.

Al Jazeera: أن أمريكا يمكن أن تتغير :فهذا هو جوهر عبقرية أمريكا.

Sky News Arabia: أنها قادرة على التغيير :فهذه هي العبقرية الحقيقية لأمريكا

3.4 Results and Discussion

The analysis of 12 selected sentences shows that Al Jazeera tends to adopt more literal and emotional renderings, while Sky News Arabia leans toward formal, idiomatic, and literary phrasing.

These stylistic differences affect the rhetorical impact, emotional resonance, and ideological framing of Obama's message.

3.5 Conclusion

Interpreting Obama's victory speech poses challenges due to its rhetorical, inspirational, and symbolic nature**.

* Literal strategies sometimes reduce the speech's power.

* Adaptive strategies sometimes alter its ideological emphasis.

Both interpreters demonstrated skill, but their contrasting styles highlight the influence of ideology and audience expectations.

4. Recommendations

1. Interpreters should train to handle rhetorical and metaphorical language in political speeches.
2. Practice should include exposure to both formal and inspirational registers.
3. Interpreter education should address ideological awareness in translation.
4. Media outlets should provide interpreters with preparatory materialsbefore live events.
5. Further research should compare multiple political speeches across Arab media.

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