

Modeling The Strategies Employed with Numbers and Noun Phrases in English-Arabic Simultaneous Interpreting

By

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Abstract

The present study examines the applicability of the interpreting strategies proposed by Kohn and Kalina (1996) for rendering noun phrases and numbers from English into Arabic. The aim of the present study is to extract the employed interpreting strategies from a sample of authentic English speeches and compare them with their corresponding interpretation into Arabic. The data is extracted from a speech by the American president Joe Biden on March,11,2021 in which he talked about his administration's steps to combat covid-19. The paralleled text analysis is adopted to identify the employed strategies. The results of the present study indicate that not all the strategies proposed in Kohn and Kalina's categorization of interpreting strategies are applicable to noun phrases and numbers. The present study proposes a categorization of interpreting strategies that is specific for rendering noun phrases and numbers from English into Arabic.

1. Introduction

One of the definitions of interpreting is that it is a **strategic processing of discourse that is** aiming at interlingual delivery of cognitive modeling from a source into a target discourse product (Kohn and Kalina, 1996). Conventionally, the world of diplomacy and international conferences has great influence on the process of training interpreters. Recently, however, many other settings other than diplomatic fields require the presence of interpreters, including police-stations, courts, social welfare centers, hospitals, and other public institutions. Without the help of interpreters, it is sometimes impossible to have verbal exchange of information between parties of a conversation. For instance, communication facilitators may

be bilingual friends or whoever happens to be available at the institutions in question. On an ad hoc basis, when public institutions cannot cope with more frequent communicative problems of this sort, the world has the tendency to initiate constructing organizations for providing interpreters to work in public settings.

Recently, at both local and state authority levels, many countries have made various efforts to establish administrative networks. Such attempts have also aimed to establish training programs for interpreters working within institutions that are concerned with social, legal, health, and mental health affairs. It is often acknowledged that there is a practical need for the assistance of an interpreter. In addition, official training of interpreters is also a crucial matter that should be taken into account. Establishing professional rules for interpreting and/or use of interpreters in these settings is sometimes officially legislated. According to a Swedish law, in force since 1975, those who are unable to comprehend or speak Swedish well enough can have an interpreter in the course of court trials and in other happenstances with the public. The law indicates that an interpreter should be sent for when there is a need for that. It also states that the concerned institutions are responsible for requiring an interpreter. This law aims to protect the rights of those who cannot speak Swedish (Chapter 5, Section 6 of the Code of Judicial Procedure, *riittedngsbalken*, and Section 50 of the Administrative Procedures Act, *forvaltningsprocesslagen*).

Another type of simultaneous interpreting is conference interpreting. It is a type of interpreting that is carried out by people who are separately cordoned off in a booth. Moreover, face-to-face interaction never happens between interpreters and people whose speeches they interpret. It is worth mentioning here that most interpreters' utterances can be analyzed as reformulations of former 'original' utterances. Therefore, interpreters' utterances can be called renditions. Hence, a rendition is a piece of text that is analogous to an utterance uttered by an interpreter. In some way or another, there is a relationship between the utterance and a directly prior original one. There is a variety of diverse ways through which renditions can relate to 'originals'. These ways of relation may constitute a foundation for sorting 'renditions' into sub-categories. Hence, it is possible to state that originals are all utterances uttered by speakers whose speeches are interpreted. To a certain range, the interpreter has no other choice than decontextualizing each original utterance as a separate unit. In this way, a new sort of it is re-contextualized in the course of conversation even if the original utterances are heard in the context of a particular situation (Wadensjö, 2013).

In light of the aforementioned, it is obvious that there is an urgent need to have means through which interpreting hindrances are overcome. Such means are termed interpreting strategies. An interpreting strategy is a method that is deliberately implemented to avoid or resolve possible teething troubles in interpreting or to improve interpreting performance (Gile, 1997; Bartłomiejczyk, 2006). In light of the essential role played by interpreting strategies, strategy identification and categorization in terms of which strategy is employed with which syntactic structure is an essential part of interpreting training. Despite the significance of strategy classification in terms of the units constituting the source utterance in interpreting training, very few research has been conducted on this issue.

Translators are first and foremost concerned with communicating the overall meaning of a language unit (Baker, 1992). In line with this assumption, she then adopts a bottom-up method rather than a top-down one. In this way, words and phrases are taken as starting points when defining units involving this meaning. This choice is in contrast with Baker's own view and with current ideology in linguistics and translation studies. Numerous researchers propose a top-down model, starting analyses of translation problems and strategies from text-type, and

from the notion of texts as situated in contexts of culture. Baker argues that it may be true that people who have little training in linguistics find the bottom-up model much easier to understand (Baker, 1992). However, it has a disadvantage, which must be perceived as a key drawback when interpreter-mediated dialogue is explored. It may contribute to strengthening the position that words in and of themselves carry meaning. Such meaning can be decoded and subsequently re-coded into words belonging to another language. It is possible to focus on one linguistic problem whose effective or ineffective way out that could then be used for sweeping statements about the nature of the performances (Schjoldager, 1995). Three empirical studies conducted at the Copenhagen Business School point out that syntactic differences between English and Danish were used as the starting point for generalizations about interpreting and/or translation (Schjoldager, 1995). Hence, due to the frequent occurrence of noun phrases in almost every single sentence and the importance of numbers in delivering specific information about developments or deteriorations in the pandemic situation, the focus of the present study is on how they are rendered from English into Arabic by simultaneous interpreters.

Schjoldager (1995) employs five main categories of translational relationships or transformation categories, with the fifth category is further subdivided into six subcategories as follows:

A. Recurrence

Target-text element is formally related to relevant source-text unit.

B. Alternation

The target text units are not placed in the same positions as those of their corresponding source text units.

C. Addition

More information are added by the target text units to those conveyed by the source text units.

D. Omission

There is no immediate relationship between source-target text units.

E. Substitution

There is no formal relationship between the source-target text units.

E1. Equivalent Substitution

The unit in the source text is functionally interpreted into the target text.

E2. Periphrastic Substitution

There is an expansion in the functional interpreting of the source text unit into the target text.

E3. Specifying Substitution

Implicit information is made explicit in the functional interpreting of the source text unit into the target text.

E4. Generalizing Substitution

Less information are delivered from the source into the target text.

E5. Overlapping Substitution

Different information are delivered from the source into the target text.

E6. Proper Substitution

The target text unit does not resemble the source text unit.

In 1996, Kohn and Kalina proposed a categorization of interpreting strategies. Their classification involves (22) strategies, such as omission, paraphrasing, expansion, elaboration, repair, and others. In their classification, Kohn and Kalina (1996) indicate that one strategic objective of an interpreter's assistance effort is to make it easy for the recipients of the target discourse to understand the speaker's purposes and clarify them. They state that the most favorable strategy in this case is elaboration that results in altering units of the source speech

by others to render the wished-for source discourse meaning in the target language. It may also take the form of an **omission** if a source discourse unit is redundant, not acceptable in the target discourse, or has no equivalent meaning there.

In simultaneous interpreting, time constraints play an essential role in complicating the interpreter's task. Hence, interpreters may wish to wait as long as possible before starting target discourse production in order to get as much information as they can. Therefore, they resort to employing the strategy of *decalage*. Doing so, interpreters need to anticipate on the basis of far less information than would be considered sufficient in monolingual communication. They do so by using every clue they can get, such as pragmatic inferences, lexical collocations, syntactic structures, and supra-segmental features.

However, linguistic units of source texts may occur in the target text production. Therefore, this is a fundamental problem that faces simultaneous interpreters and makes their production closer to Translationese. Simultaneously, they may find it helpful to conduct their task employing **approximation strategies**. Such strategies may result in a closest potential solution. They sometimes involve numerous steps, each closer to the intended expression than the previous one.

Similarly, when simultaneous interpreters carry out an interpreting of lists of numbers or unknown names that are read out, they try to desperately overcome the situation by means of **emergency strategies**. This may help them to regain control and access to strategies that may lead to more satisfactory results. Consequently, emergency strategies profoundly depend on the surface structure of the source text. They may comprise word-by-word processing or *Transcodage*. They may also neither depend on the interpreter's mental model nor help him/her in building it up.

In order to regain control, the interpreter may also carefully **chunk** the received information, rendering only those correctly understood chunks. Interpreters may also **generalize** by means of **approximation** or **attenuation** and may even **substitute** not fully understood components of discourse by other units that sound more proper. For coping with the specific processing problems resulting from an inappropriately complex linguistic representation, the interpreter may have to resort to **linguistic simplification**, including sentence splitting, paraphrasing and restructuring. **Condensation** will be an important overall rescue strategy. Particularly, in the case of extremely fast reading of complex source text units, the interpreter may have to resort to equally extreme condensation and simplification.

2. SI of Numbers and Noun Phrases

The emphasis in this section is on the difficulties inherent in simultaneous interpreting. As Gile's Effort Model indicates, each Effort requires a certain amount of energy to function properly. There are several operations that could cause processing demands to surpass available energy, resulting in degradation of the interpreting content and/or structure. Due to the fact that interpreters function at the limits of their cognitive capacities (Gile, 1999), these knowledge overflows are normal. The present study focuses on two English syntactic structures that could be challenging for interpreters working from English into Arabic. Each subsequent subsection analyzes the possible difficulties associated with numbers and noun phrases and suggests strategies for overcoming those difficulties.

2.1 Numbers

In daily life activities, conference interpreters report that they have difficulty with

numbers, with error rates of up to 40% for experienced interpreters and 40% to 70% for trainees (Korpál, 2016; Korpál & Stachowiak, 2018). It's shocking that numbers will be such a point of contention (Alessandrini, 1990). Their understanding should be fairly straightforward. In the majority of modern languages, the method built to generate numbers enables the generation of all numbers to be accomplished using a limited collection of fundamental terms and defined syntactic rules, each of which provides a single piece of details about the number. For instance, in English, the fundamental constituents are referred to as base digits (0 to 9 in the decimal system), which can be used to define two lexical classes: teens (eleven, twelve... nineteen) and tens (twenty, thirty... ninety).

A fourth group of numbers, known as multipliers (hundred, thousand), is used to indicate the largeness of the base digits. This system often necessitates the use of several terms in order to generate a large number in the target language. As a result, interpreters can experience a memory problem as a result of the need to recall several terms in order to convey a single concept (Mazza, 2001). Thus, numbers are distinguished by a high information density and a low predictability, necessitating a shift in the interpreter's listening, memory, and production strategies (Desmet, Vandierendonck, and Defrancq, 2018).

About the fact that most interpreters believe that numbers are especially challenging to interpret, literature on the subject is very minimal (Mead, 2015). Examining studies on numbers shows that Gile makes many references to them in his works (1995, 1999) and emphasizes the difficulty of numbers in simultaneous interpreting due to three distinct characteristics that are listed by numerous other researchers:

1. Lack of predictability (Braun and Clarici, 1996; Mazza, 2001; Mead, 2015): this improves Listening and Word Recognition Efforts, so prediction is scarcely necessary (Jones, 1998). The speaker's number can be heard only after he or she utters it, and
2. As a result, anticipation is almost unlikely.
3. Low redundancy: this often enhances Listening and Word Memory Efforts, and it is critical not to overlook or ignore them, since they cannot be derived from some element in the text (Gile, 1995).

High informative level: Parts of numbers improve the interpreter's cognitive energy requirements for all efforts, since the interpreter must store, recall, and interpret additional information (Alessandrini, 1990).

These characteristics help to understand why numbers in SI, especially large numbers represented in multiple terms, are often misinterpreted. They also help to explain why interpreters are unable to use strategies such as paraphrasing or reformulation (Jones, 1998), as each item of a number is a unit that contains a single sense. However, such strategies may be used to reduce the amount of errors in rendering numbers. One potential alternative when dealing with numbers is to reduce decalage, i.e., to provide a shorter ear-voice span (EVS), which makes for a shorter retention in STM but quicker restitution of the text. The ear-voice span is the time interval between a source speaker's utterance of a phrase and the corresponding word spoken by the interpreter. Gile (2008) argues that this strategy is reasonable since a shorter EVS allows the interpreter to save working memory capacity.

Finally, given that the primary issue with numbers seems to be inadequate WM, noting the numbers down when reading might be a reasonable strategy as well (Setton, 1999; Mead, 2015). Though note-taking may reflect another Effort vying for a percentage of overall attentional energy, it may decrease pressure on WM.

Several studies, such as (Braun, and Clarici, 1996) have concentrated on the handling of numbers in simultaneous interpreting and the utilization of note-taking. They demonstrated that notes were helpful in rendering numbers during the A-language interpreting. Additionally, the language pair used in the two previous studies was not the same as in the present study, either Italian-English or Italian-German. However, Mazza (2001) demonstrated that taking notes while working to render large numbers (four digits or more) would not benefit the interpreter since large numbers are often too dense to accurately remember. Additionally, the interpreter would almost definitely lose track of certain fragments of the source speech when scribbling the number.

2.2 Noun Phrases

Noun phrases (NPs) are popular in English but occur in every language on the planet. They typically consist of a head, which is typically a noun, and elements that define and optionally modify the head or complement another part of the sentence, such as expensive houses (modifier + head), houses downtown (head + modifier), and expensive houses downtown (modifier + noun + modifier).

Noun phrases may be challenging for simultaneous interpreters (Ghiselli, 2018), since a set of related terms can overwhelm the interpreter's working memory. Ghiselli's (2018) research, centered on evidence from experienced conference interpreting, demonstrates that the most often used interpreting strategies for dealing with noun phrases are complete and correct translations and generalizations. As a result, translating noun phrases is difficult, and particular attention should be paid to simultaneous interpreting practice and training. For instance, regulation of the Ear-Voice-Span (EVS) is critical (Ghiselli, 2018). EVS must differ during the process, and a compromise between comprehending the message prior to communicating and not overloading working memory must be struck. Compression or condensing can also be beneficial in the case of noun phrases (Bartłomiejczyk, 2006; Kader and Seubert, 2015). Compression is the process of condensing a longer fragment into a shorter expression that is intended to reflect the same sense except in a more succinct and general manner (Bartłomiejczyk, 2006).

3. Objective and Research question

The present study aims to identify and model the interpreting strategies employed with noun phrases and numbers when rendering them from English into Arabic. It is based on an essential question about which of the interpreting strategies proposed by Kohn and Kalina (1996) in their categorization of interpreting strategies are implemented with each syntactic structure forming the source text, specifically noun phrases and numbers.

4. Methodology

The data of the present study is a speech of the American president Joe Biden on March, 11, 2021. In this speech, Biden presented a brief explanation of what the United States did in order to combat the corona virus pandemic. The speech consists of (3206) words in total, including (361) noun phrases and (40) numbers. The press conference was broadcast live on Al-Arabia TV channel and is available on YouTube.

In order to identify which interpreting strategies are employed with noun phrases and numbers when they are rendered from English into Arabic, the researchers adopted Kohn and Kalina (1996). The aim of applying this categorization is to explore whether all syntactic structures forming the source text are interpreted using similar or different strategies. The

objective in this regard is to remodel the strategies in terms of the syntactic structure they are used with.

5. Data Analysis

This section presents the analysis of the data of the present study in light of the categorization proposed by Kohn and Kalina (1996). Hence, it is subdivided into two subsections. In the first subsection, the categorization is applied to numbers found in the source text in order to identify which of the interpreting strategies are employed when rendering numbers from English into Arabic. In the second subsection, the same process is carried out with noun phrases.

5.1 Numbers

The source speech contains (40) numbers, which means that they constitute a percentage of (1.24%) of the whole speech that consists of (3206) words in total. The following are typical examples of each strategy employed to render the source text numbers from English into Arabic.

Example (1)

ST	TT	BT
In fact, just yesterday, I announced — and I met with the CEOs of both companies — I announced our plan to buy an additional 100 million doses of Johnson & Johnson vaccines.	في الحقيقة، يوم الامس فقط اعلنت من — الاجتماع مع المديرين التنفيذيين للشركتين باننا سوف نقوم بشراء شركة من شركة جونسون اند جونسون.	In fact, just yesterday, I announced in a meeting with the two CEOs of the two companies our plan that we will buy an additional 100000000 doses of Jonson and Jonson vaccines.

In example (1), the number (100000000) found in the source text was properly rendered by the interpreter. Parallelization is the strategy employed by the interpreter to render this number. (21) of the (40) numbers found in the source text were rendered using the strategy of parallelization, which means that its percentage is (52.5%), taking the lead among the other interpreting strategies employed with numbers.

Example (2)

ST	TT	BT
We're also working with governors and mayors, in red states and blue states, to set up and support nearly 600 federally supported vaccination centers that administer hundreds of thousands of shots per day.	وكنا قد وضعنا خطة لتأمين اكثر من ستين الف مركزا بحيث يتم اعطاء مئة الف جرعة يوميا.	We've put a plan to provide 60000 centers through which 100000 shots are given every day.

In example (2) above, it is clear that the interpreter rendered the number found in the source text in a way that does not really reflect its reference. Deviation is the employed strategy in this case as there is no existence of the source number as sixty thousand is one hundred times more than it. The interpreter rendered the sentence in which the number is as (وكنا قد وضعنا خطة لتأمين اكثر من ستين الف مركزا بحيث يتم اعطاء مئة الف جرعة يوميا), whereas the proper rendition of this part of the sentence is (ستمئة (600 federally supported vaccination centers), (مركز لقاح مدعوم اتحادياً). This shows how far the interpreter's rendition from how it should be. In the same sentence, the interpreter resorted to employing the same strategy to render the number (hundred thousand of doses) as (one hundred thousand doses). This strategy was employed with (10) of the (40) numbers found in the source text, which means that the percentage of its employment is (25%). This percentage makes deviation rank second among the employed interpreting strategies in rendering numbers from

English into Arabic. This is a clear indicator that the interpreter faced a difficulty in dealing with numbers, which requires great deal of training to enable interpreters overcome such difficulties and avoid resorting to employing the strategy of deviation as it leads to misinforming the recipients of the message being delivered.

Example (3)

ST	TT	BT
Just 14% of Americans over the age 75, 50 days ago, had gotten their first shot. Today, that number is well over 70%.	اليوم النسبة قد ارتفع بواقع خمسة وستين بالمئة وبات بات الاشخاص الذين هم في الفئة العمرية التي تزيد عن خمسة وسبعين بالمئة الذين باتوا قد حصلوا على هذا اللقاح.	Today, the percentage increased by 65% and people in the age group of over 75% are now able to get the vaccine.

In example (3), the interpreter once again resorts to employing the strategy of deviation in rendering the numbers found in the source text. (75) is rendered as (65%). Another strategy was employed by the interpreter in rendering the numbers, which is omission as (14%) and (50) were not rendered into the target text. Resorting to employing the strategy of omission leaves parts of the source text not interpreted, which makes the resulting target text lack parts of its components that may be of a considerable importance. (9) of the (40) numbers found in the source text were omitted by the interpreter, which means that the percentage of employing the strategy of omission is (22.5%). Hence, omission is the third ranking strategy among the interpreting strategies employed to render numbers from English into Arabic.

5.2 Noun Phrases

The source speech contains (361) noun phrases, which means that they constitute a percentage of (11.26%) of the whole speech that consists of (3206) words in total. The following are typical examples of each strategy employed to render the source text noun phrases from English into Arabic.

Example (4)

ST	TT	BT
A year ago, we were hit with a virus that was met with silence and spread unchecked.	منذ سنة ضربنا هذا الفيروس وكان الرد هو الصمت ودون التحقق منه.	Since a year, this virus hit us and the response was silence and not checking it.

In example (4), the interpreter seems to have employed two different interpreting strategies to render each of the noun phrases found in the source text. To render the first noun phrase (a year), the interpreter employed the strategy of parallelization through which the noun phrase found in the source text is properly rendered into the target text. This strategy took the lead among the interpreting strategies employed to render the noun phrases found in the source text from English into Arabic as it was employed to render (135) out of the (361) noun phrases forming the source text, which constitutes (37.39%) of the total number of the employed strategies.

The second noun phrase found in the source text (a virus) was rendered by the interpreter using the strategy of expansion by adding an extra element to the target text. This strategy was employed (30) times, constituting a percentage of (8.31%) of the total number of the employed interpreting strategies to render the noun phrases found in the English source text into Arabic.

Example (5)

ST	TT	BT
Photos and videos from 2019 feel	الصور التي التقطت منذ عام ألفين	Photos taken since the year 2019

like they were taken in another era. وتسعة عشر تظهر كما لو ان seem as if the situation were in a
The last vacation. The last birthday الوضع كان في عالم مختلف. وكانت different world and there were
with friends. The last holiday with هناك صور لبعض الاسر التي كانت photos of some families that used to
the extended family. تعيش مع احبتها. live with their loved ones.

In example (5) above, the interpreter also seems to have resorted to employing two interpreting strategies to render the noun phrases found in the source sentence. The two employed strategies are paraphrasing and omission. In the first place, the interpreter resorted to employing the strategy of paraphrasing to render the noun phrase (another era) and it was rendered into the target text as (a different world). The strategy of paraphrasing was employed (47) times, constituting a percentage of (13.01%) of the total number of the employed interpreting strategies to render the noun phrases found in the English source text into Arabic.

Omission is the other strategy employed by the interpreter to render the source text noun phrases. The noun phrases (The last vacation) and (The last birthday) were omitted by the interpreter. The strategy of omission was resorted to (101) times, which indicates that it constitutes a percentage of (27.97%) of the total number of the employed interpreting strategies to render the noun phrases found in the English source text into Arabic.

Example (6)

ST	TT	BT
We've seen frontline and essential workers risking their lives — sometimes losing them — to save and help others. Researchers and scientists racing for a vaccine. And so many of you, as Hemingway wrote, being strong in all the broken places.	فقد رأينا العاملين في الخطوط الأمامية يخاطرون في حياتهم واحيانا يموتون من اجل مساعدة الاخرين. والباحثون والعلماء يسارعون عقارب الساعة للوصول الى لقاح وكانوا يسلكون هذا الطريق دون كلل او ملل من اجل ايجاد حل لتلك الاماكن التي مزقتها ذلك الفيروس والجائحة.	We've seen workers in the frontlines risk their lives and they sometimes die in order to help others and researchers and scientists compete with time to reach for a vaccine and they were going this way tirelessly in order to find a solution for those places that virus and the pandemic destroyed.

In example (6), the interpreted data reveals the use of two interpreting strategies by the interpreter in rendering the noun phrases found in the source text. One of the strategies is condensation as the interpreter condensed the phrase (frontline and essential workers) to (frontline workers without mentioning (essential). The strategy of condensation occurred (33) times, constituting a percentage of (9.14%) of the total number of the employed interpreting strategies to render the noun phrases found in the English source text into Arabic.

The other strategy employed by the interpreter was repair as the interpreter used two expressions interchangeably to refer to the same noun phrase (the virus and the pandemic). This strategy was employed (4) times, which means that it constitutes (1.10%) of the total number of the employed interpreting strategies to render the noun phrases found in the English source text into Arabic.

Example (7)

ST	TT	BT
We've been working with the vaccine manufacturers	وسوف نعمل مع الشركات المصنعة	We will work with the manufacturing companies.

In example (7), substitution seems to be the employed strategy in rendering the noun phrase (vaccine manufacturers) that was rendered as (the manufacturing companies). This strategy was employed (3) times, which constitutes a percentage of (0.83%) of the total number

of the interpreting strategies employed to render the noun phrases from English into Arabic.

Example (8)		
ST	TT	BT
We will launch, with our partners, new tools to make it easier for you to find the vaccine.	سوف نعمل على الشراكة مع بعض اصدقاء مع مجموعة من الجهات الشريكة لتعريفكم على الأماكن التي يمكنكم الحصول فيها على تلك اللقاحات	We will make a partnership with some friends, with a group of partner companies to inform you of where to get those vaccines.

In this example, it is clear that the interpreter seems to have resorted to employing the strategy of elaboration to render the noun phrase (our partners) as (الشراكة مع بعض اصدقاء مع (مجموعة من الجهات الشريكة). This strategy was only employed once, which constitutes a percentage of (0.27%) of the interpreting strategies employed to render the noun phrases found in the English source text into Arabic.

Example (9)		
ST	TT	BT
With the assistance of my administration, Johnson & Johnson is working together with a competitor, Merck, to speed up and increase the capacity to manufacture new Johnson & Johnson vaccine, which is one shot.	والآن، وبالتوجيه وبايعاز مباشر من ادارتي الحالية، فان جونسون اند جونسون تعمل مع منافس ميرك من اجل تسريع عجلة الطاقة الاستيعابية لتصنيع لقاح جديد من جونسون اند جونسون يتمثل بجرعة واحدة.	And now, with a direct instruction by my current administration, Jonson and Jonson is working with a competitor, Merc, in order to speed up the capacity wheel to manufacture a one-shot Jonson and Jonson vaccine.

In example (9), the interpreted data shows that deviation was employed by the interpreter to render the noun phrase (the assistance) as (the instruction). This strategy was employed (7) times, constituting a percentage of (1.93%) of the total number of the interpreting strategies employed to render the noun phrases found in the English source text into Arabic.

6. Discussion of the Results

The analysis of the employed interpreting strategies when rendering noun phrases and numbers from English into Arabic revealed the following summary:

Noun phrases occurred (361) times, constituting (11.26%) of the whole speech. The analysis revealed that (9) strategies were employed when rendering noun phrases from English into Arabic. The employed strategies are parallelization; (37.39% with (135) occurrences, omission; (27.97%) with (101) occurrences, paraphrasing; (13.01%) with (47) occurrences, condensation; (9.14%) with (33) occurrences, expansion; (8.31%) with (30) occurrences, deviation; (1.93%) with (7) occurrences, repair; (1.10%) with (4) occurrences, substitution; (0.83%) with (3) occurrences, and elaboration; (0.27%) with (1) occurrence.

Numbers constituted (1.24%) of the whole speech as they occurred (40) times. In terms of strategies that were frequently used when rendering numbers, the analysis revealed that only (3) strategies were used. Parallelization; (52.5%) with (21) occurrences, omission; (22.5%) with (9) occurrences, and deviation; (25%) with (10) occurrences were the only employed strategies with numbers.

In light of the results obtained in the present study, it is evident that not all the strategies proposed by Kohn and Kalina (1996) are applicable to all syntactic structures forming the source text. It is also evident that each syntactic structure is distinct from the other components

of the source text in terms of the employed strategies to render it from English into Arabic.

These results are consistent with Altalqani et al., (2021) who confirm that there is a distinction among the syntactic structures forming the source text in terms of the interpreting strategies employed when rendering each of them from English into Arabic. Another point of agreement between the present study and the study conducted by Altalqani et al., (2021) is the strategy of deviation that was first identified by them as a new strategy employed by simultaneous interpreters when they face difficulties in rendering a certain syntactic structure from English into Arabic.

As the present study was conducted to identify which interpreting strategies of those proposed by Kohn and Kalina (1996) are applicable when rendering noun phrases and numbers from English into Arabic, the following two figures illustrate the categorization of the interpreting strategies employed with noun phrases and numbers in English-Arabic simultaneous interpreting.

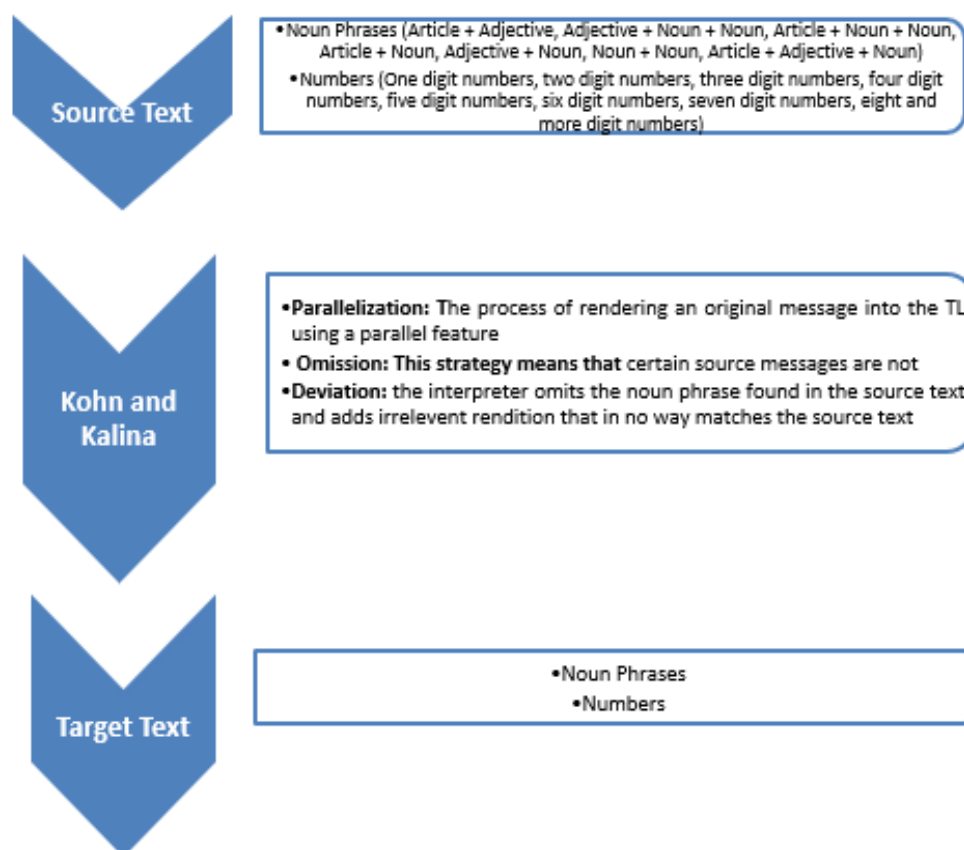


Figure (1) *Categorization of Interpreting Strategies Employed With Numbers From English Into Arabic*

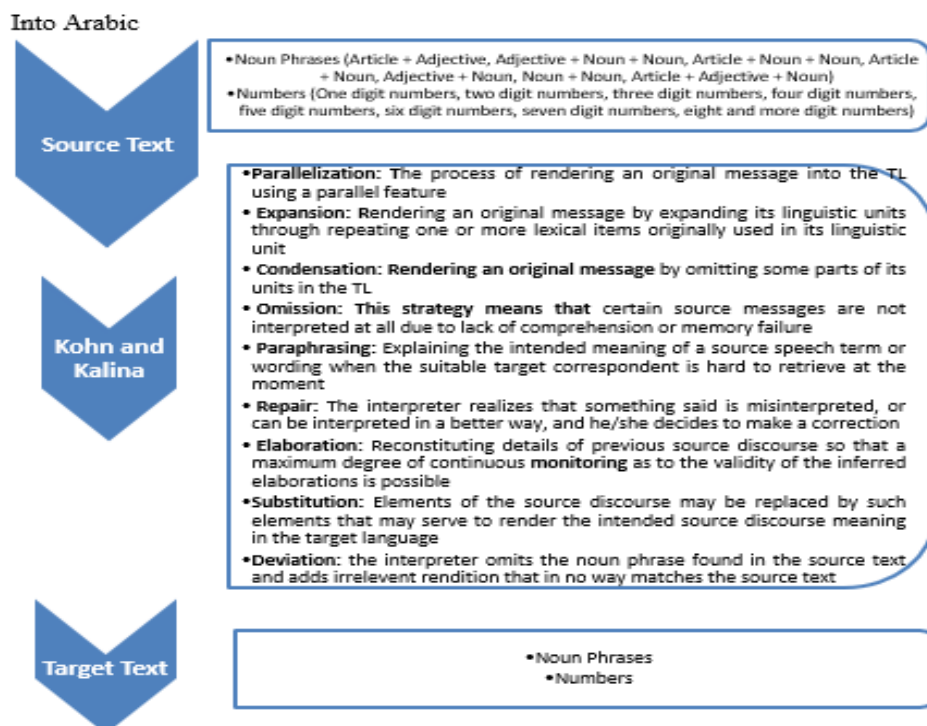


Figure (2) Categorization of Interpreting Strategies Employed With Noun Phrases From English Into Arabic

7. Conclusion

Classifying interpreting strategies in terms of the syntactic structure they are employed with plays a crucial role in enhancing interpreters' performance when they conduct their simultaneous interpreting tasks. The objective of the present study was to distinguish among interpreting strategies based on exploring the employed strategies with noun phrases and numbers when rendering them from English into Arabic. The results of the present study clearly indicate that there is a variation in the employment of interpreting strategies, which the researchers attribute to the syntactic structures forming the source text. Such conclusion opens the door for future research that can be conducted to explore which other factors can influence the use of certain strategies rather than others. The significance of such explorations is due to the fact that they establish for fruitful training programs that help simultaneous interpreters overcome difficulties arising here and there during conducting their interpreting tasks. The scope of research can also be expanded to involve other modes of interpreting, such as consecutive or dialogue interpreting.

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