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## Procedures of Translation in Simultaneous Interpretation

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اجراءات الترجمة في الترجمة الفورية

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## Abstract:

This study investigates the application of *translation procedures*, specifically those outlined by Vinay and Darbelnet, in the demanding world of *simultaneous interpretation*, particularly between Arabic and English languages. By examining the work of a simultaneous interpreter, the research sheds light on the constant challenges the interpreters face, including the pressure to convey ideas accurately in real-time and navigates cultural and linguistic differences. The analysis explores the interpreters' strategies for overcoming these hurdles, such as employing various translation procedures (both direct and indirect) to achieve optimal clarity and fluency in the target language.

Furthermore, the research goes beyond simply identifying these procedures. It probes into a real-world example from Arabic and English simultaneous interpretation, showcasing how these methods are implemented in practice. This analysis aims to not only illuminate the effectiveness of Vinay and Darbelnet's procedures but also identify any limitations. By problem-solving the most frequent difficulties encountered by interpreters, the study proposes additional methods or procedures that could bolster their ability to tackle these challenges and deliver seamless interpretations.

Overall, The study confirmed the effectiveness of Vinay and Darbelnet's procedures in difficult SI, but it also pointed to the need for developing additional methods that consider the unique challenges of this field. The study also recommended training SI interpreters to use these procedures effectively, while taking into account cultural and linguistic context.

**Keywords:** Vinay and Darbelnet's, Simultaneous Interpretation, *Translation Procedures*, Challenges.

## المخلص:

تتناول هذه الدراسة تطبيق إجراءات الترجمة، التي حددها فيناي وداربلنت، في مجال الترجمة الفورية الصعبة، خاصة بين اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. تم تحليل نص تمت ترجمته فوراً من الإنجليزية إلى العربية، مع التركيز على تحديد إجراءات الترجمة التي وظفها المترجم.



أظهرت النتائج أن المترجم وظّف مجموعة متنوعة من الإجراءات، بما في ذلك الترجمة المباشرة، والتعويض، والتعديل، والتفسير، والحذف. كما كشفت الدراسة عن بعض القيود المحتملة لإجراءات فيناي وداربلنت، مثل صعوبة تطبيقها في جميع المواقف، والتي لم يتم المترجم توظيف أهم ما جاء في الترجمة غير المباشرة (التوظيفية) بشكل فعال. أكدت الدراسة فعالية إجراءات فيناي وداربلنت في الترجمة الفورية الصعبة، لكنها أشارت أيضًا إلى الحاجة إلى تطوير أساليب إضافية تأخذ بعين الاعتبار التحديات الفريدة لهذا المجال. كما أوصت الدراسة بتدريب المترجمين الفوريين على استخدام هذه الإجراءات بفعالية، مع مراعاة السياق الثقافي واللغوي.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الترجمة الفورية، إجراءات الترجمة، فيناي وداربلنت، السياق الثقافي، التحديات، الاستراتيجيات.

## Introduction:

The phenomenon of translation has emerged throughout the history of human civilizations since ancient times. Driven by the human need for exchange and knowledge sharing, translation facilitated the understanding of different cultures documented by various civilizations. This openness and the demands it imposed played a role in understanding languages, exchanging ideas, and appreciating the cultural richness and social customs each civilization possessed. As human knowledge and the relationship between the self and the subject matter evolved, this need and these necessities arose.

The principle of the self in a translator is linked to human identity and belonging. The history of translation reflects human existence and cultural activity, both expressed through language. The act of translation expands with the self and contracts with its limitations. However, this interplay between the two actions is not easily grasped due to its strong connection to the principle of identity, which forms the core of a network of highly significant concepts and terminology.



On one hand, identity is part of the essence of language and its mechanisms of interaction with existence. On the other hand, it is a point of intersection for various fields of knowledge such as philosophy, psychology, and sociology. This necessitates careful consideration of both its general and specific meanings.

In fact, this interaction and openness led to a need for translation to develop into various types. It was not limited to written translation in books and other mediums. In 1928, simultaneous interpretation emerged in **Nuremberg** (*Nuremberg is the largest city in Franconia, the second-largest city in the German state of Bavaria*). The interpreter listens to the speaker and interprets immediately without revision or correction. This is because there is not enough time to rectify any errors, as is the case with written translation. This necessitates the simultaneous interpreter to be extremely cautious when uttering a phrase or word.

It is generally understood that translation, whether written or oral, human or machine, simultaneous or consecutive, does not perfectly capture the style, strength, and solidity of the source language. The transition between one language and another is rather a transition between the message and its linguistic formulation due to the clear relative independence between languages. This has made translation a possible process, but not one that guarantees absolute equivalence.

If we discuss this study and its mechanisms, it examines a specific model of analytical work on simultaneous interpretation text. This work requires a spoken text from the speaker, the interpreted material from the simultaneous interpretation, and the analysis of this text subjected to translation critique, editing, and evaluation. The study explores this in an attempt to shift the focus of interpretation from the specialized language of various



disciplines and fields to commonly used terminology, both popular and formal, including proverbs and culturally specific terms.

Within this context, the study also draws attention to highlighting the work of prominent simultaneous interpreters and their endless challenges, failures, and attempts at correction throughout successive studies with aiming to participate in monitoring the translation procedures of Vinay and Darbelnet, linking these methods to the specific analysis of simultaneous interpretation text. It reveals how these procedures, whether direct or indirect, are themselves comprehensive in presenting various paths associated with the practiced and applied type of translation. More precisely, this study aims to examine the manifestations of those simultaneous interpretation practices through selected examples from Arabic and English practice.

### **The notion of the study and the reasons for its selection:**

After the completion of the Master's program in comparative stylistics, the researcher had the idea to complete this subject, but in another outfit. Mainly this approach has been dealing with the most important and significant issues in the problems of interpretation and solving them with procedures. It helps the translator to arrange the idea of dividing these procedures to direct and indirect - in terms of their literalism to the depth proficiency adaptation - whichever is permissible to use this procedure and which is not permissible! The idea of linking these methods to texts of interpretation and analyzing them through these procedures comes to the researcher's mind supportively, and being satisfied to show only those procedures without presenting any other types that may be is incomplete in completing the presentation and analysis of translation systematically.

### **Research Objectives:**



The aim of this study can be divided into the following objectives:

1. To present procedures of translation analysis of some samples of simultaneous interpretation in the ultimate units, etc. in both English and Arabic languages.
2. To identify the major problems that would face interpreters in both languages.
3. To provide some other methods or procedures that help in resolving these problems.

### Research Questions:

The research objectives could be symbolized in the form of questions to be answered throughout the study as the following:

- What is the relationship between procedures of translation and simultaneous interpretation?
- How can they be presented in the thesis as a unity process?
- What are the most difficulties that face the interpreters in simultaneous interpretation?

### Problem Statements:

A substantial body of research in linguistics and translation studies has explored the intricate relationship between translation strategies and the challenges translators face (Newmark, 1988; Lorsch, 1991; Baker, 1992; Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). These investigations have traditionally viewed translation strategies as solutions to overcome problems encountered during the translation process. This current study departs from this perspective by employing a Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) framework to conduct (SI) translation. This analytical approach delves deeper than simply identifying solutions,



aiming to understand the underlying linguistic mechanisms that translators leverage in response to specific situational demands.

### **Significance of the Study:**

This study holds particular significance as it delves into the application of various literary and translation strategies within the demanding context of simultaneous interpreting (SI) between Arabic and English. The rise of comparative studies across numerous disciplines, fueled by the undeniable phenomenon of language interference, has created a fertile ground for researchers to explore the intricacies of meaning transfer across languages. This current research leverages modern research techniques and tools, ensuring a rigorous and insightful analysis that contributes meaningfully to the existing body of knowledge. The focus on SI, a highly specialized domain, further underscores the value of this investigation, as it provides fresh insights into the strategies employed by interpreters to navigate the complexities of real-time communication across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

### **Methodology of the Study:**

This study is going to follow a critical analytical method through the following:

- Presenting the original text as a model of simultaneous interpretations (recorded material) in a written text.
- On the base of the original context, the simultaneous interpretations will be offered to be analyzed with further notes.
- The evaluation of any translation depends firstly upon analyzing the context of the original text, comparing it with that of the target text, then applying the procedures of translation with adding others if it needs with editing and evaluation.



### Review of Related Literature:

The following sources provides the literature and essential sources that will often be consulted in this research. For each of these sources, some short-term comments are given as to how they will be valuable for this study.

*A System for Simultaneous Translation of Lectures and Speeches* by Christian Fügen.

This thesis deals with the question of how a simultaneous translation system can be built and determines whether acceptable quality can be achieved with state-of-the-art components. A main focus is to increase the performance of the speech recognizer and the *interface* between the speech recognition and machine translation components.

It will be shown how the performance can be increased by using speaker adaptation techniques. With an amount of 15 minutes of speech, the error rate was increased by 5.6% relative using supervised adaptation techniques and by 2.1% using unsupervised adaptation techniques. Furthermore, the importance of online adaptation during decoding was shown. (see, 4).

*Comparative Stylistics of French and English* is a translated book of the original French book by Vinay and Darbelnet, which is titled as: "Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais" The authors, here, use comparative stylistics as a method of translation (notice the expression, "méthode de traduction,". It is considered the first and the far most imperative method of comparative stylistics. It is undisputable measured as a guide to students," since it enables them to classify the characteristics which differentiate their mother language from a foreign one, and hence to observe the phenomena that endow each language with a peculiar genius". Yet, it is arguable that comparative stylistics can explain the process of translation or set forth "laws valid to the two languages concerned" (Vinay



and Darbelnet, 20).

At first the different methods or procedures seem to be countless, but they can be condensed to just seven, each one corresponding to a higher degree of complexity. In practice, they may be used either one their own or combined with one or more of the other. (See *ibid*, 31).

The procedures according to Vinay and Darbelnet:

### - Direct procedures

#### 1. Emprunt (Borrowing):

Most borrowings are already united into the lexicon (e.g. *le weekend*).

Often gradually becomes acceptable in the language.

Examples: *le bulldozer* (borrowed from English), a *fuselage* (borrowed from French).

#### 2. Lexical Calque:

Borrowing a known expression that exists in a different language, but translating it literally.

For example, ‘compliments of the season’ being taken into Canadian French as ‘*compliments de la saison*’.

#### 3. Literal translation:

This is the default point, the first point of call for a translator.

Note that it is crucial to respect English grammatical and word order differences when translating from French (e.g. *adjectives articles*).

### - Oblique Procedures

#### 4. Syntactic Transposition:

Changing one part of speech for another. For instance:

□ Verb to adjective: Il *se méfiait* (verb). He was suspicious (mistrusted).



□ Noun to adjective: Il *a faim* (noun). He was hungry.

5. Semantic Modulation:

Changing the viewpoint.

o Lexical: *bois de chauffage* – firewood; *un polar* - a whodunit; *un poisson rouge* – a goldfish; *peu profond* – shallow/ not profound.

o Grammatical: *elle est parfois casse-pieds* – she can be a *nuisance* (she's a pain sometimes).

Note: “*Nuisance*” is both a French and an English equivalent word, (i.e. equal in value, amount, function, and meaning)

6. Equivalence: Note that there are very rare “100% equivalences/ equalities, or sameness” in synonyms, and borrowed words and lexes.

Technique for translating idioms or fixed expressions. Find an equivalent lexical formulation, which performs the same function in the target language:

*Je vous en prie* = You are welcome. *Comme un chien dans un jeu de quills* – like a bull in a china shop.

7. Adaptation:

Technique for translating ‘*sociocultural realities*’ that are not shared between the two cultures. Find an approximate equivalent, so that you adapt one cultural universe to fit another one:

‘A’ level. *Baccalauréat*.

*Bon appétit* (Enjoy your food/ enjoy your meal).

-**Comparative Stylistics** by Prof. Dr. Anand Patil Pune. It contains 17 pages that explain the theoretical part of comparative stylistics with special reference to some points in Indian contexts.



## Rationale of the Study:

Based on the reading of the above studies, it was realized that they were discussed with some aspects in procedures of translation in general. However, there was no special study that has been devoted to explore this approach in the field of simultaneous interpretations separately. The researcher, in this study, will examine simultaneous interpretation within a comparative framework between English and Arabic languages with applying the whole procedures of translation in comparative stylistics. The study will also throw some light on the various literary styles that can differentiate between Arabic and English literary texts rendered orally.

### •The Challenges of Translation

Translation is a complex and subjective skill that requires a deep understanding of both the source language (SL) and target language (TL) along with their respective cultures (Baker, 2011). To navigate this complexity, translators employ various strategies to ensure accurate and clear communication across languages.

One of the most important principles in translation is conveying the intended message of the source text. The translator acts as a mediator, effectively transferring meaning from the SL to the TL (Wilss, 2000). However, achieving this goal is not always straightforward.

Newmark (1988) acknowledges the challenges faced by translators at different levels and proposes strategies to overcome them. He emphasizes the importance of a translator having "*firm strategies*" to handle linguistic similarities, stylistic features, and cultural nuances (Newmark, 1988, p. 8).



Vinay and Darbelnet's (1958) "*procédés de traduction*" (translation procedures) offer a valuable framework for translators. These procedures focus on naturalization, aiming to convey the message in a way that would be expressed naturally in the TL if no translation were involved (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1958). Their framework provides two main methods: borrowing and substitution. In situations with structural or conceptual parallelism between languages, direct translation (borrowing) might be appropriate (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1958, p. 31).

#### • Interpretation: A Distinct Challenge

Interpretation, while related to translation, presents a unique set of challenges. Interpreters must listen to, analyze, and process spoken or signed messages in real-time before rendering them into another language (Gile, 1995). This requires significant cognitive effort and poses a greater level of difficulty compared to translation (Moser-Mercer, 1997).

Simultaneous interpreting (SI) presents the most demanding form of interpretation. It involves processing and delivering the message concurrently with the speaker in the source language (Fugen, 2008, p. 8). Time management becomes a crucial element for the interpreter, who must formulate and deliver the message while the source language speaker continues (Fugen, 2008).

#### • Evaluation in Translation and Interpretation

Evaluation of translation and interpretation tasks also differs. Translators have the luxury of time and can utilize various resources to ensure accuracy. Interpreters, on the other hand, rely on anticipation and limited resources, making evaluation more subjective and susceptible to user bias due to differing expectations (Seleskovitch, 1986; Gile, 1991).

#### • Simultaneous Interpretation: A Critical Overview



Simultaneous interpretation is a relatively recent form of spoken interpretation compared to other forms such as consecutive and whispered interpretation. It originated out of a need to save time in international conferences where the number of working languages had multiplied. Simultaneous interpretation replaced consecutive interpretation in conferences and allowed for the use of microphones, headphones, and isolation booths for interpreters, eliminating the disturbances of whispering and clashing voices between speakers and interpreters.

#### - Historical Attempts:

There are two viewpoints on the development of simultaneous interpretation in conferences. Each viewpoint has its own "unique" truth, often reflecting a centralizing tendency. It seems as if an ideological historical divide persists even after the fall of the Berlin Wall!

In Eastern Europe, some believe that simultaneous interpretation began in 1928. It was tested in 1933 and used again in **Nuremberg** in 1945 after a twelve-year hiatus. Its use stopped for another seven years before the **Russians** began using it continuously.

Western Europe believes that simultaneous interpretation did not begin until the Nuremberg Trials in 1945. This experiment was launched in Western Europe around that year in its current form and then transferred to the United Nations. The use of this method gradually spread within the UN and beyond, becoming an essential tool for international conferences.

These differing viewpoints highlight the focus of each approach. Hoffman believes the beginnings go back to the late twenties, with later developments. Gayba believes the real beginning came in the mid-forties, with earlier efforts as preparation for modern simultaneous interpretation.



### - Interpretation Procedures:

Translation methods are one of the most important pillars of translation. They play a major role in conveying meaning and overcoming translation challenges. Each method is chosen based on the type of text, its difficulty level, and the translator's skills and understanding of the text.

Direct and Indirect Translation.

#### **Direct Translation:**

This is where there is complete identity between the source and target languages in terms of vocabulary and grammatical structure. It is classified into three methods:

1. Borrowing
2. Calque
3. Literal translation

#### **Indirect Translation:**

This is often found in the translation of literary texts and focuses on transferring cultural and linguistic differences. It does not require a literal translation to avoid confusing the reader.

There are four methods used in indirect translation:

1. Transposition
2. Modulation
3. Equivalence
4. Adaptation

#### **1. Borrowing:**

The translator adopts the word directly from the source language into the target language without translating it. *This happens when there is no equivalent word in the target*



*language, and the borrowed word becomes a foreign word within that language.* Borrowing is used for aesthetic reasons or to add a specific linguistic effect, especially when the target language lacks words to express new technologies or concepts.

## **2. Substitution:**

This involves replacing a word or phrase in the source language with a word or phrase in the target language that has the same meaning.

## **3. Addition:**

This involves adding a word or phrase in the target language that is not present in the source language in order to clarify the meaning or make it more explicit.

## **4. Omission:**

This involves omitting a word or phrase in the target language that is present in the source language in order to make the translation more concise or to avoid redundancy.

## **5. Modulation:**

This involves changing the grammatical structure or the part of speech of a word or phrase in the target language.

## **6. Equivalence:**

This is an important method where the translator finds a word or phrase in the target language that conveys the same meaning as the source language, even if the wording is different. This method is often used for idioms, proverbs, and sayings. Literal translation or other methods like substitution may not be suitable in these cases.

## **7. Adaptation:**

This is one of the most important methods in translation, and according to Vinay and Darbelnet, it represents the extreme limit of translation. It is used when the translator cannot find an equivalent term in the target language that captures the meaning of the



source language. This often occurs when a concept or situation in the source culture has a completely different equivalent in the target culture. Adaptation can involve changing the cultural reference. Since cultures differ in their values, principles, and beliefs, the translator may need to find an *alternative concept* in the target language that conveys a similar meaning while respecting the target culture. This is why translation is not just a linguistic transfer, but also a transfer of culture and values.

#### - The Importance of Adaptation:

- Avoiding culturally offensive content in the target language.
- Considering the environmental factors that might influence the translation.

For example, the French expression "*Cette nouvelle m'a réchauffé le cœur*" literally translates to "**This news warmed my heart**" in English. However, Arabs, living in a hot desert climate, traditionally valued coolness as a way of relaxing...etc.

#### • Analysis and Findings

##### - Introduction

This chapter analyzes a speech by King Charles III from the source text. To ensure the highest quality translation, the researcher employed translation procedures to analyze the source text and identify areas for improvement in accuracy and clarity. This scenario provides a valuable case study for analyzing interpreter errors using the procedures outlined by Vinay and Darbelnet in Translation Quality Evaluation. While the provided text focuses on revising the Arabic translation of King Charles' speech, the initial error itself presents a more critical learning opportunity. This revised version aims to faithfully capture the original meaning and emotional weight of the speech, using precise terminology while maintaining a natural flow in Arabic.

• **The analysis of the Interpretation of the speech given by King Charles III after the death of his mother, the Queen.**

This speech is given by King Charles III after the death of his mother, the Queen. It announces her passing away (death), expresses grief, and highlights her long reign of service. The King then acknowledges his inheritance of the throne and his commitment to fulfill his duties. He concludes by mentioning his support for the Church of Scotland and taking an oath to uphold it.

Simultaneous interpretation presents a unique challenge in accurately conveying a speaker's message with a slight delay. In this scenario, the interpreter's initial phrase, "إنه" "من دواعي سروري" in Arabic (which means *–It's my pleasure to...this phrase is acceptable to use in a happy occasion, but not in a melancholic feeling or expressing sadness*); it created a severe discourse incongruity. This mismatch between the chosen language and the King's somber address announcing the Queen's death highlights the potential impact of such errors on audience perception. Factors like cognitive overload or cultural disconnect could explain this mistake, emphasizing the importance of thorough preparation, emotional awareness, and cultural sensitivity for professional interpreters.

- **Table (1): Direct Translation Methods**

Source Statement	Target Statement	Procedure	Note
"I have with humble duty to crave Your Majesty's permission for the	أنا هنا بكل " تواضع أقدم لكم هذا الدعم، وأنا أوافق هنا من خلال كنيسة اسكتلندا	<b>Calque (Loan translation)</b>	This calque is not accurate, as it does not convey the meaning of the original phrase. The original

publication of your gracious speech."			phrase is a request for permission to publish the speech, while the calque is a statement of support for the Church of Scotland.
"I understand that the law requires that I should, at my accession to the Crown, take and subscribe the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland."	أنا أفهم أن " القانون يتطلب. بأنه عندما أعتلي العرش، لا بد أن أقوم بالقسم الخاص "بكنيسة اسكتلندا،	<b>Literal translation</b>	This literal translation is accurate, as it conveys the meaning of the original phrase.
"I am ready to do so at this first opportunity."	أنا جاهز للقيام " بذلك في هذه المرحلة "وفي الفرصة الأولى	<b>Literal translation</b>	This literal translation is accurate, as it conveys the meaning of the original phrase.
"I, Charles the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of my other realms and territories, King Defender of the Faith, do faithfully promise and swear	أنا تشارز " الثالث، ومن خلال مباركة الرب المملكة بريطانيا وأيرلندا الشمالية وكل المناطق التابعة الأخرى، ومن خلال إيماني، أقسم على أنني سأحافظ على تسوية وبقاء الديانة البروتستانية، كما هو مشار إليها في قوانين اسكتلندا، وكذلك،	<b>Literal translation</b>	The literal translation is understood and some words have their cultural correspondences such as Protestant Religion and Church and there are deletion in some words such as Titled, Presbyterian. etc.

<p>that I shall inviolably maintain and preserve the settlement of the true Protestant Religion, as established by the Laws made in Scotland in prosecution of the claim of Right, and particularly by an Act in Titled, an Act For Securing the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church Government, and by the Acts passed in the Parliament of both Kingdoms for union of the two Kingdoms, together with the government worship, discipline, rights, and privileges of the Church of Scotland. So help me God."</p>	<p>وبشكل خاص من خلال القانون الذي يؤمن الديانة التروصب بروتستانتية في الكنيسة باسكتلندا، وكذلك العمل على توحيد المملكتين مملكة بريطانيا واسكتلندا من أجل ضمان كل المزايا والحقوق الخاصة بكنيسة اسكتلندا، "فليساعدي الرب"</p>		
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### - Table (2): Indirect Translation Methods

Source Statement	Target Statement	Procedure	Note
My mother's reign was unequalled in its duration, it's dedication and its devotion.	لم يسبق لحكم أي ملك أن يضاهي حكم أمي في طوله وتفانيه وإخلاصه	Transposition	Sentence structure changed for better flow in Arabic.
I am deeply aware of this great inheritance and of the duties and heavy responsibilities of sovereignty which have now passed to me.	أتحمل الآن على عاتقي مسؤولية جسيمة موروثه عن أسلافي العظام	Modulation	Emphasis shifted to the burden of responsibility.
The Commonwealth	رابطة الأمم المتحدة المصغرة	Equivalence	Interpreted as "miniature United Nations," assuming UN concept is familiar.

### - Critique of the Interpretation of King Charles' Speech

The following table (3) analyzes the translation of King Charles' speech using the mentioned procedures:

Source Statement	Target Statement	Procedure	Note	Improvement
I have with humble duty to crave Your	أنا هنا بكل "تواضع أقدم لكم هذا الدعم، وأنا أوافق هنا	Calque	The calque doesn't convey the	"جلالة الملك، بكل تواضع أتقدم

Majesty's permission for the publication of your gracious speech.	من خلال كنيسة اسكتلندا " (I present this support to you humbly, and I agree here through the Church of Scotland.)		original request for permission to publish the speech.	بطلب إذنكم الكريم لنشر خطابكم السامي"
My Lords, ladies and gentlemen...	(Missing from translation)	<b>Omission</b>	Entire section omitted.	It should be Included a respectful address to the audience.
...It is my most sorrowful duty...	(Missing from translation)	<b>Omission and error translation by saying:</b> "إنه من دواعي سروري"	Important sentiment omitted.	It should be Included the expression of sorrow for the Queen's death. وإنه لمن أشد الحزن أن أؤدي هذا الواجب أو.. ولكنه من الأليم أشد الأسى أن أقوم بهذا الواجب المحزن
...throughout the world...	في العالم ... ككل...	<b>Literal translation</b>	While accurate, it might sound redundant.	Considering a more concise term like "العالم" (the world). " في " جميع أنحاء العالم

...an example of lifelong love and selfless service...	قدمت مثالا ... يحتذى به للحب الكبير ، ...واللخدمة المتفانية	<b>Literal translation</b>	Accurate but potentially sounds less natural.	Exploring an alternative phrasing to maintain the meaning. جسدت نموذجا فريدا للحب الدائم والتضحية الصادقة.
...give thanks for this most faithful life...	تريد أن تشكر ... هذه الروح، هذه الحياة...	<b>Literal translation</b>	Accurate but sounds awkward.	Considering a more natural way to express gratitude. " نرفع " أسمى آيات الشكر والتقدير لحياة مليئة "بالإخلاص والتفاني
...and of the heavy responsibilities of sovereignty...	والمسؤوليات، ... مسؤوليات الحكم التي تم ...تمريرها الآن لي	<b>Literal translation</b>	Accurate but potentially clunky.	Exploring an alternative phrasing to improve flow. " وإني أتلقى ... الآن عبء الأمانة وأمانة الحكم"
...In this purpose I know that I should be upheld by the affection and loyalty of the peoples...	في هذا ... المسعى اعلم انني احتاج أن أبقى دائما لدي ولاء ...للشعب	<b>Literal translation</b>	Accurate but sounds awkward.	Rephrase for better flow and clarity. " وإني ... أسعى جاهداً للحفاظ على دعم الشعب وولاءه من خلال تفاني وخدمتي"



### - **Additional Notes:**

The translation omits some important sections of the speech, such as the opening address and the expression of sorrow for the Queen's passing away.

Several literal translations might sound awkward or unnatural in Arabic. It should be rephrased for better flow and cultural appropriateness.

Overall, the translation has several shortcomings that could be improved by using a combination of direct and indirect translation methods

### • **Conclusion**

This chapter culminates the investigation into the application of translation procedures, particularly the Vinay and Darbelnet model, within the domain of spatially simultaneous interpreting (SSI).

### - **Conclusion**

This research embarked on an exploration of the impact of translation procedures on the quality of SSI. Employing a descriptive analytical method, the study revealed the critical role these procedures play in equipping interpreters with the necessary tools to navigate the unique challenges inherent to SSI. The findings demonstrate how a structured approach to translation, as exemplified by the Vinay and Darbelnet model, fosters accuracy, fluency, and overall effectiveness within the spatially simultaneous interpreting context.

### - **Findings**



SSI interpreters face a confluence of demanding circumstances. Time constraints, the often-limited availability of context, and the pressure to deliver immediate comprehension present substantial hurdles (Mejia & Soto-Cabarcas, 2019). The study underscores the efficacy of translation procedures in mitigating these challenges. Procedures such as borrowing, transposition, and modulation empower interpreters to bridge linguistic gaps and ensure the smooth flow of communication (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). The research delves further by providing concrete example of (A speech by King Charles III) and how interpreters employed specific Vinay and Darbelnet procedures in real-life SSI scenarios.

#### - Recommendations

This section offers practical recommendations to bolster SSI interpreters' utilization of translation procedures. Developing a repertoire of strategies through targeted training and honing analytical skills are crucial steps. Additionally, familiarizing oneself with resources dedicated to translation procedures offers invaluable support. It is important to acknowledge the limitations of this study, such as *Procedures of Translation in Simultaneous Interpretation*, which pave the way for future research endeavors that can explore other potential future research areas.

#### - Advantages of Knowing Translation Procedures (Especially Vinay and Darbelnet's Model):

Understanding translation procedures equips SSI interpreters with a systematic framework for tackling the complexities encountered during interpretation. The Vinay and Darbelnet model stand out for its comprehensiveness, encompassing a vast array of strategies applicable to diverse situations (Munday, 2016). Its inherent flexibility allows



for adaptation based on the specific context and source language, ensuring a nuanced approach to interpretation. Furthermore, the model provides a structured analytical framework. By fostering a structured approach to analyzing the source text, interpreters are empowered to make informed decisions during the interpretation process, ultimately enhancing the quality of the delivered message. While acknowledging the existence of other translation procedure models, the research underscores the particular strengths of the Vinay and Darbelnet model in the context of SSI.

In conclusion, this research emphatically underscores the critical role of translation procedures, particularly the Vinay and Darbelnet model, in fostering successful SSI. Mastering these procedures equips interpreters with the necessary tools to navigate the unique demands of spatially simultaneous interpreting, ensuring effective and nuanced communication across linguistic boundaries.

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#### Videos

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