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TV Simultaneous Interpreting of Collocations: The Context of Political Speeches

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the interpreting strategies employed by television interpreters when rendering English collocations into Arabic during simultaneous interpretation. The focus is placed on the Arabic interpretations of King Charles III's political speeches as broadcast by Sky News TV. While some research has addressed the interpretation of collocations, few studies have specifically examined this linguistic feature in the context of English-Arabic simultaneous television interpreting. Moreover, existing research tends to rely on experimental tasks assigned to interpreters rather than analyzing authentic, real-time broadcasts. This study fills a significant gap by examining actual interpreted material drawn from media discourse. Benson's typology of collocations is adopted to identify and categorize the collocational items in the source texts, while the strategies for dealing with untranslatable collocations are analyzed according to the framework developed by Shakir and Farghal. The results demonstrate that in 58% of the observed instances, interpreters did not provide direct Arabic equivalents for the English collocations. Instead, they applied alternative strategies to render the intended meaning. These strategies include deletion, synonymy, calquing, compensation, generalization, and message abandonment. The paper also explores the contextual and cognitive factors that might influence interpreters' strategy choices, such as time pressure, lexical availability, and the level of formality in the source text. The study offers new insights into the challenges faced in live TV interpretation and highlights the importance of training interpreters to handle collocational challenges effectively.

Keywords: Collocations; Interpreting Strategies; Lexical Collocations; Political Speeches; Simultaneous Interpreting

1. Introduction

In the context of generating speech, prioritizing the organization of words into chunks rather than fixating on individual words is commonly seen as crucial. Chunking is a linguistic principle present in all languages worldwide. As noted by Zhang [1], native speakers have a substantial reservoir of fixed word combinations stored in their memory, which are employed as complete units and significantly enhance both the precision and fluency of language proficiency. These chunks encompass various linguistic elements such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and collocations.

The present research centers on the concept of collocation, an inherent linguistic phenomenon found in natural languages [2]. Comprehending collocations is vital for language acquisition since learners must consider the patterns of co-occurrence among words or word types [3]. Wallace [4] suggests that acquiring knowledge of a word involves "the ability to use it with the words it correctly goes with, i.e., in the correct collocation". Recognizing the importance of collocations is essential not only for language learning but also for producing accurate and natural translations. Translators commonly acknowledge the difficulties associated with translating collocations, which are challenging to overcome [5], and simultaneous interpreting is no different.

In the realm of simultaneous interpreting, the allotted time is very limited, requiring the interpreter to manage multiple tasks within this time constraint. According to Al-Jabri [6], the interpreter is required to actively participate in the cognitive process of comprehending the intended meaning of spoken statements, while simultaneously searching for appropriate linguistic equivalents in the target language. When there is a lack of readily available and easily retrievable alternatives from memory, interpreters provide lexical items that may not efficiently serve the intended function. Instead, they provide renditions that first come to mind [7].

In view of this, the primary objective of this research is to examine the strategies used by interpreters when confronted with collocations throughout the translation process from their second language (L2) to their native tongue, where the temporal limitations heavily influence the cognitive processes that interpreters are expected to employ. Additionally, this research takes into account the possible influence of other factors that might impact the expression of collocations during the process of simultaneous interpretation in two speeches delivered by King Charles III after the death of his mother.

After 70 years in power, Queen Elizabeth II, the monarch with the longest reign in British history, passed away on 8 September 2022, at the age of 96. After the death of his mother, King Charles III delivered significant speeches as the new monarch. The first was a televised address to the nation on 9 September, and served as a tribute to his late mother. The second speech occurred at St James's Palace in central London on 10 September, following the official confirmation of Queen Elizabeth II's death and Charles's proclamation as King. The third was on 12 September, where King Charles addressed both houses of the UK parliament.

Important as they are, many TV channels around the world transmitted these speeches live providing simultaneous interpreting in different languages. Among these channels are Arabic-speaking channels, such as Al Jazeera, Sky News, and France 24.

Considering the nature of speeches as manifestations of natural languages, it is customary for speakers to use an array of collocations, since these lexical pairings are fundamental to the structure of natural language. Interpreters may have difficulties in dealing with collocations as a result of the cognitive burden associated with recalling them in the target language. This has the potential to impede their short-term memory and cognitive processing capacities.

Proficiency in offering collocational patterns in the target language and competence in handling the lack of corresponding collocations are essential skills. However, there seems to be a scarcity of proficient interpreters specializing in the Arabic and English language pair, which might be ascribed to the absence of specific training programs for interpreters [8]. Al-Jabri [6] asserts that even though the demand for qualified interpreters is on the rise, the availability of interpreters training programs in the Arab world remains limited. Merely three universities in the region provide such programs, mostly focusing on conference interpretation and emphasizing English and Arabic as the primary language combination. The prevailing emphasis in Arab nations' programs is mostly on written translation, with a notable lack of attention given to interpreting programs. This is not limited just to academic programs, but also extends to translation conferences in the Arab World, where the practice of interpreting is given less weight [9].

This paper addresses an understudied area of research within the field of English-Arabic interpreting studies. The study aims to:

1) Identify lexical collocations in two speeches delivered by King Charles III.

2) Identify the strategies employed by TV interpreters when translating English collocations into Arabic and evaluate their effectiveness.

3) Investigate the factors that could lead interpreters to fail to generate the appropriate equivalents of collocations in the target language.

Our primary hypothesis suggests that interpreters may struggle to accurately translate all collocations due to the cognitive overload they experience during the interpreting process. This overload may impede their ability to recall

known collocations and hinder their capacity to generate suitable equivalents when no existing alternatives are available.

The present study is structured as follows. Section 2 elucidates the meaning and characteristics of simultaneous interpreting. Section 3 is dedicated for the concept of collocation, its categorization and previous studies on collocations in interpreting, whereas section 4 provides an overview of strategies used in the study for translating collocations. Section 5 presents the methodology employed in this study, elucidating the procedures adopted for data collection and analysis. Section 6 encompasses the primary analysis and discussion, while section 7 serves as a conclusion.

2. TV Simultaneous Interpreting

Since ancient times, people have used interpreting as a vital communication tool to promote cross-cultural dialogue in a variety of contexts [10]. Generally speaking, interpreting is defined as "interlingual, intercultural oral or signed mediation, enabling communication between individuals or groups who do not share, or do not choose to use, the same language(s)" [11]. According to Seleskovitch [12], simultaneous interpreting (SI) is a kind of interpreting where the interpreter works from a booth and simultaneously translates the speaker's message. The interpreter is not obligated to memorize the transmitted information, since the tasks of understanding the source text and reproducing it in the target language are streamlined. The interpreter offers an interpretation of the portion that has been understood, while concurrently analysing and incorporating the idea that follows. Since SI required specialized transmission technology that wasn't available until the 1920s, the consecutive mode of interpretation was the only one in use back then [10].

TV interpreting, often known as broadcast interpreting, is a recent form of language mediation within the realm of television. The emergence of this mode may be traced back to Europe during the early 1960s, which coincided with the historical context of the Cold War. Subsequently, political updates necessitated the provision of real-time reporting from areas of armed conflict, as well as conducting interviews with local authorities and experts. This development bestowed international importance on SI, leading to its inclusion in the programming of some cable television networks [8]. In the Arab region, the primary focus of news coverage on Arabic-language television networks was mostly centred on the activities of presidents of state [13]. Consequently, international and regional matters were either side-lined or presented from the perspective of the state, making interpreting unnecessary.

Simultaneous interpreting is characterized by a high level of cognitive complexity, which arises from the unique characteristics of this mode of translation. In attempting to elucidate the approach to tackle such intricacy, Gile's [14] Effort Model underscores the notion that simultaneous interpretation encompasses three interrelated and conflicting actions. The first component is the Listening and Analysis Process, including the interpreter's reception of the source language (SL) message via auditory perception, leading to the interpreter's ultimate determination on the intended meaning of the message. The second component is referred to as the Production Effort, including the cognitive processes involved in encoding the intended message's meaning and then conveying it effectively. The third component pertains to the short-term Memory Effort, including the processes that occur between the reception of the source language message and the completion of its delivery in the target language.

Considering the cognitive difficulties associated with simultaneous interpreting (SI), the undertaking of this job might pose significant risks and induce high levels of stress. Simultaneous interpreters must possess a high level of cognitive agility and adaptability in order to effectively respond to the demands of their respective tasks. Nevertheless, it is important to acknowledge that the cognition of interpreters might be influenced by multiple factors. One of the factors to consider is the rate at which the source speech is delivered. According to Li [15], the rapid delivery of speech overwhelms the cognitive processing capacity of interpreters by presenting an excessive amount of information within a limited timeframe. This lack of sufficient processing time hinders the interpreter's ability to provide a coherent translation. Furthermore, it's important to recognize that when dealing with complex and intricate speech, interpreters may become engrossed in processing a specific segment, thereby lacking the cognitive resources needed to effectively attend to the following segment [16]. The complexity is further heightened, as noted by Li [15], when two languages possess distinct syntactical patterns. As noted earlier, handling collocations adds another layer of complexity for interpreters. To better suit the distinctive requirements of simultaneous interpretation (SI) and improve their efficacy, simultaneous interpreters employ various strategies to manage collocations. These strategies will be highlighted in section (4).

3. Collocations

Collocations refer to a linguistic phenomenon in which a particular word has a tendency to occur frequently with specific other words. In other words, a collocation refers to the co-occurrence or predictability of words, which can vary in strength [17–21]. Hornby [22] defines collocations as the manner in which words are naturally combined. Firth [23] seems to be the first to highlight the significance of collocation in linguistic studies, stating that a word can be understood based on the words it commonly comes with [24].

Collocations have been extensively investigated by linguists and lexicographers. The presence of several dictionaries specifically focused on collocations, such as the BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English (1997) and the Oxford Collocations Dictionary (2002), serves as substantiating evidence [17]. Furthermore, the designation 'collocationists' has been coined to denote scholars who devote their research efforts to the examination of collocations [17].

The significance of collocation in translation is emphasized to such a degree that several scholars see it as the basis of translation. According to Newmark [25], it is maintained that the collocation, rather than the 'word', serves as the fundamental unit of translation. Translators face considerable difficulty in handling collocations, as evidenced by numerous empirical studies that have examined the challenges associated with collocation management and the corresponding strategies employed (see for example [26–29]).

The translation of collocations has long been recognized as a challenging aspect for many translators, since a literal translation often results in unnatural-sounding renditions. According to Hatim and Mason [5], it is important to acknowledge the potential risk of unintended influence from the source language (SL) in translation. They contend that "There is always a danger that, even for experienced translators, SL interference will occasionally escape unnoticed and an unnatural collocation will flaw the TT". Hartmann and Stork [30] assert that the task of managing collocations during translation is a significant challenge due to the fact that "equivalent words in different languages rarely, if ever, have the same range of collocations".

The primary challenge encountered while translating collocations lies in first identifying their existence within the source text, followed by the endeavor of finding a suitable comparable or approved translation in the target language [17]. The latter encompasses many obstacles, such as the variation in collocability of Lexemes across different languages. According to Newmark [25], the challenge associated with interpreting collocations may be attributed to the fact that there exists an arbitrary relationship between the collocates. Furthermore, it is worth noting that at least one of the components has a meaning that extends beyond its main meaning and assumes a secondary one.

Within the realm of simultaneous interpretation, while various studies have explored diverse facets of this field, there exists a scarcity of research specifically focused on collocations [31]. Additionally, none of the available studies on the topic specifically focus on English to Arabic translation, nor do they examine the context of TV simultaneous interpreting. For example, in a study conducted by Mohammed [31], data was transcribed from a practical experiment involving the interpreting process. Data was collected using a questionnaire administered to a total of 33 interpreters. Findings indicate that interpreters effectively handle collocation via the use of strategies such as equivalence, partial omission, and paraphrasing. Ivana [32] examined the strategies in which English collocations are expressed by students engaged in the practice of simultaneous interpretation from English to Croatian. Findings indicate that a majority of collocations, namely 73%, were accurately understood. Shakir and Farghal [7] focused on students' interpreting from Arabic to English. The findings revealed that a significant proportion, namely 66.8%, of collocations were inaccurately translated with respect to the time constraint aspect. The research delved further into the strategies used by student interpreters as they endeavor to accurately translate the target collocations. The aforementioned strategies, including reduction, synonymy, compensating, paraphrasing, and calquing, have been shown to have a substantial impact.

The categorization of collocations often encompasses two distinct types: grammatical and lexical [33]. Grammatical collocations consist of a primary lexical item (a verb, noun, or adjective) plus a grammatical element, often prepositions or grammatical constructions like infinitives or clauses. Lexical collocations consist of two or more lexical items. One of the most common combinations seen includes verb-noun, adjective-noun, noun-verb, noun-noun, and adverb-verb pairings. The current study focuses exclusively on the representations of lexical collocations due to space constraints.

4. Strategies of Rendering Collocations in Simultaneous Interpreting

Interpreting strategies are seen as procedural approaches that prioritize the attainment of a certain objective, irrespective of the absence of any formalized plan [34]. The utilization of an interpreting strategy is a deliberate action. However, the repeated application of a particular strategy gives rise to its automation, thereby reducing the cognitive burden associated with interpreting. This is because the interpreter's cognitive capacity and attention can be fully allocated to resolving more complicated problems only when automated strategies are applied [35].

Shakir and Farghal [7] discussed the following cognitive strategies employed to compensate for a lack of easily accessible and retrievable collocational patterns in the context of simultaneous interpreting:

1- Reduction: This encompasses three distinct strategies:

a- Generalization: Interpreters often utilize this strategy wherein they draw upon their existing knowledge of the source speech and context. This enables them to replace a collocation in the source text with a translation

derived from their prior knowledge, even if the source speaker has not explicitly mentioned the information in question. An instance may be seen in the translation of 'military buildup' as 'American forces', based on the available contextual information. This strategy is also used when the interpreter chooses a central item that acts as a higher-level category due to its shared semantic content with the omitted items. An example may be found in the process translating 'intimidations and threatening' into the singular noun 'threats.'

b- Deletion: this strategy is employed when interpreters fail to provide a complete collocation, resulting in the removal of one or more elements. An example is the translation of 'domestic and foreign policy' into simply 'policy'.

c- Message abandonment: this strategy is employed when the interpreter is unable to provide any of the constituent elements of a collocation.

2- Synonymy: this strategy refers to the practice of substituting a synonym for one element of a collocation, typically the modifying element. An example is replacing 'apparent objective' with 'explicit objective'.

3- Compensation: this strategy involves the inappropriate combination of words to create target collocations, which leads to a distortion of meaning. One example is the translation of 'social welfare' into 'social entertainment'.

4- Paraphrasing: this involves the use of alternative words to convey the same meaning as a given collocation. An example is rendering 'comprehensive peace' as 'resolving all conflicts in the Middle East'.

5- Calquing: this refers to the practice of translating words or phrases literally, without any modification. An example is translating 'to thwart plans' into 'to corrupt plans'.

5. Methodology

As previously explained, this study aims to investigate how TV interpreters, involved in simultaneous interpreting, handle the task of translating collocations found in King Charles III's speeches following the death of his mother into Arabic. Additionally, the study seeks to investigate potential factors contributing to interpreters' inability to render the equivalent collocation in Arabic.

The speeches chosen for this study are the King's speech at St James's Palace in central London on September 10 (which will be referred to as 'speech 1' when examples are discussed), and the King's address to both houses of the UK parliament on September 12 (which will be referred to as speech 2). The speeches, together with their corresponding simultaneous interpretations, are readily available for public access on the YouTube platform. As previously noted, this study focuses solely on the

simultaneous interpretation provided by Sky News TV, as examining all available Arabic simultaneous interpretations of the two speeches would exceed the scope of this research.

In the first speech, King Charles III was officially affirmed as the reigning king of the United Kingdom. Following the formal confirmation of Queen Elizabeth II's demise and the proclamation of Charles as the new King, he delivered a speech in London, where he spoke to top politicians and several other prominent public figures. The second speech was presented on September 12th in Westminster Hall, addressing the UK parliament. During this event, the newly appointed king received official condolence from the Speakers of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. This ritual had a major impact in solidifying the bond between the monarch and the legislative body, which has the actual authority within the framework of Britain's constitutional monarchy.

As previously mentioned, due to space constraints, only instances of lexical collocations were identified in the paper. The identification of English collocations in King Charles's speeches is grounded in the definitions of collocations provided in section three. To verify the identified instances as established collocations in English, a range of English dictionaries including the Oxford Learner's Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary, and Wordreference English Collocations Dictionary were consulted. Throughout this study, researchers conducted multiple listening sessions for example identification. The presence of English transcripts of King Charles' speeches on British television network websites aided in the detection process, enabling necessary adjustments to maintain fidelity to the original source.

Once the English collocations were identified, the translation of these collocations into Arabic was explored through multiple listening sessions of the speeches. Validating whether the interpreters' translations were accurate and equivalent in Arabic relied on two main sources. Firstly, it depended on the Arabic proficiency of the researchers involved in the study. As suggested by Chomsky [36], native speakers are competent judges of the authenticity and naturalness of linguistic forms in their language. Secondly, Arabic word collocations were cross-referenced using Dar El-Ilm's Dictionary of Collocations. When the interpreters fail to provide the corresponding collocations in Arabic, the study examines the strategies they employ. These strategies are analysed based on Shakir and Farghal's [7] cognitive strategies, which are utilized to compensate for the absence of readily available and retrievable collocational patterns in the context of simultaneous interpreting. The potential factors for employing these strategies are also explored.

The examples are presented in tables where each English collocation is provided with its Arabic rendition -if available- by Sky News TV interpreters. Back translation of each Arabic rendition is provided to reflect what

interpreters did. The table also includes the strategy followed by the interpreters to deal with the collocation based on the set of strategies employed by Shakir and Farghal [7]. Each table is followed by an analysis that involves a discussion of the strategy employed and the potential factor(s) that might have led the interpreter to convey this translation.

6. Findings and Discussion

A total of 36 instances of lexical collocations were identified in the aforementioned speeches. Among these, approximately 42% (15 examples) were accurately translated using the Arabic equivalents of these collocations. **Table 1** shows some examples of these collocations:

Table 1. Examples on English collocations translated using their direct Arabic equivalents.

The Collocation in Source Text (ST)	The Collocation in Target Text (TT)
Gave an example	قدمت مثالا
Deeply aware	أدرك جيداً
Take the responsibility	يتحمل المسؤوليات
Constant support	الدعم المتواصل

In relation to the remaining 21 instances, which constituted 58% of the total, it appears that the interpreters encountered difficulties in accessing and retrieving collocational patterns with ease. Consequently, they employed certain strategies as a means of compensation. **Table 2** provides an overview of the strategies utilized by interpreters in the two speeches when they are unable to find a corresponding Arabic collocation that aligns with the English one:

Based on the data provided in **Table 2**, the most frequently employed strategy by interpreters is deletion. As previously explained in section 4, deletion strategy does not involve completely excluding the collocation from the translation. Instead, it entails removing a specific element of the collocation, consistently identified as the modifying element in all observed instances. Message abandonment strategy is the least utilized in interpretation. This strategy entails entirely omitting the collocation. It was only employed once, highlighting the interpreter's dedication to conveying collocations despite significant time constraints.

The rest of this section provides a discussion of a representative selection of the 21 instances where interpreters encountered difficulties in accessing and retrieving collocational patterns with ease. Two examples are provided for each strategy. Examples are presented separately in tables.

"Irreparable loss" constitutes an English collocation (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.). As shown in **Table 3**, this collocation is condensed into a single word in Arabic translation, specifically الخسارة *ʔal-xasa:rah*, meaning "the loss." The adjustment made to this collocation involves removing the modifying element, namely the adjective "irreparable." Employing the deletion strategy doesn't entirely diminish the semantic value of the collocation but renders it incomplete. Common Arabic equivalents used to convey the collocation "irreparable loss" include خسارة فادحة *xasa:rah fa:diħah*(great loss), خسارة لاتصلُح *xasa:rah la: tusˤallaħ* (a loss that cannot be fixed), or خسارة لا يرأب صدعها *xasa:rah la: jurʔabu sˤadʕuha:*(a loss that cannot be compensated). Despite the availability of multiple Arabic

equivalents for "irreparable loss" among native Arabic speakers, time constraints appear to have impeded the interpreter's ability to recall them. Another potential factor to consider is what Baker [37] terms "the engrossing effect of source text patterning". This suggests that the interpreter is influenced by the collocation structure used in the source text and endeavors to replicate a similar structure in the target language. Consequently, the interpreter may try to identify a collocation starting with 'la:' that corresponds to the English prefix 'ir' in Arabic. This process should be completed shortly, which seems to ultimately lead the interpreter to the elimination of the adjective and retaining just the noun. As previously stated, simultaneous interpreters are under significant pressure due to the dual demands of immediate response without much time for reflection, as well as the need to provide coherent and accurate output. These constraints severely restrict the available choices for interpreters.

As shown in **Table 4**, a further example of the deletion strategy is the translation of the collocation 'tangible connections' into علاقة*ʕala:qah*, which means 'relationship'. The utilization of the adjective 'tangible' holds significance in King Charles' speech, as it directly refers to physical structures present in the location where the speech was delivered. These structures, such as the 'fountain in New Palace Yard' and 'the magnificent stained-glass window,' are closely associated with the late queen. Thus, utilizing the deletion strategy may result in the loss of meaning and connotations. The interpreter in this instance, experiencing significant cognitive overload and time constraints, appears to omit the modifying element in the collocation, represented by the adjective 'tangible', and translates 'connection' into 'relationship'.

According to Cambridge Dictionary (n.d.), "lifelong love" is recognized as an English collocation. In the first speech of King Charles, this collocation was translated using a literal translation technique known as 'calquing' as shown in **Table 5**, resulting in an unnatural collocation that deviates from standard usage. The phrase حب طويل الأمد *ħub tˤawi:l ʔal-ʔamad* seems to depart from typical Arabic

usage, as the adjective *tˤawi:l ʔal-ʔamad* is commonly employed in Arabic to describe beverages with extended shelf lives. A frequently used Arabic collocation that serves as a suitable counterpart for 'lifelong love' is حب أبدي *ħub ʔabadi*, translating to 'eternal love' in English. While the adjectives 'lifelong' and 'eternal' share similar semantic meanings and are often considered equivalent in usage, as noted by Baker [37], "Words which we might think of as synonyms or near-synonyms will often have quite different sets of collocations". Besides the inherent challenges of simultaneous interpreting that place significant strain on interpreters, it appears that the compelling influence of the source text has once again influenced the interpreter's decision to opt for a literal translation approach to preserve the original form and meaning of the source collocation.

As demonstrated in **Table 6**, another instance of the calquing strategy is evident in the literal translation of the collocation 'follow the example' into Arabic as أتابع المثال *ʔuta:biʕu ʔal-miθa:l*, which translates to English as 'keep watching the example'. This translation fails to convey the intended meaning of the original English collocation, which involves the monarch expressing his intent to emulate the inspirational conduct demonstrated by his mother. An Arabic collocation that carries a similar sense to its English counterpart is أحذو حذو *ʔaħðu: ħaðwa*. Consequently, the interpreter's choice, influenced by the engrossing effect of the source text, has impacted both the meaning and the fluency of the intended collocation.

According to the WordReference English Collocation Dictionary, "overwhelming affection" is a common collocation in English. As indicated in **Table 7**, the collocation is translated into Arabic by the interpreter of King Charles' first speech as التعاطف الرائع *al-taʕa:tˤuf ʔal-*

ra:ʔiʕ, which means "the wonderful affection." However, the typical Arabic collocation for expressing the same idea is التعاطف الكبير *al-taʕa:tˤuf ʔal-kabi:r*, translating to "huge affection." In the example provided, the interpreter employed the strategy of synonymy by using the Arabic synonyms الرائع *al-ra:ʔiʕ* and الكبير *al-kabi:r* to convey the meaning of "overwhelming" in English, even though these adjectives do not typically collocate with the same words in Arabic. The possible factor for this rendition is that interpreters often face time constraints when providing spontaneous translations, leading them to prioritize rendering the intended meaning over finding the most natural wording. As noted by Baker [37], this is called prioritizing accuracy over naturalness. In King Charles' speech, the king emphasized the profound impact of the condolences and expressions of affection he received after his mother's passing. The interpreter aimed to convey the positive feelings expressed by King Charles, prioritizing accuracy over strict adherence to the most natural Arabic phrasing.

A further example on the strategy of synonymy is the translation of the collocation "heavy responsibilities" into مسؤوليات عميقة *masʔu:lijjat ʕami:qah* which back translates into English as "deep responsibilities" as **Table 8** shows. It is worth noting that this particular collocation is not often used or considered a natural expression in Arabic. The English collocation may be accurately rendered in Arabic as مسؤوليات ثقيلة *masʔu:lijjat θaqi:la* (heavy responsibilities), or مسؤوليات ضخمة *masʔu:lijjat dˤaxmah* (huge responsibilities). One potential explanation for the interpreter's selection of "deep responsibilities" might be attributed to the fact that the Arabic adjectives ثقيل/ضخم/عميق are near- synonyms.

Table 2. The strategies used by the interpreters when unable to find a corresponding Arabic collocation.

The Strategy	The Number of Occurrence
Deletion	6
Synonymy	5
Calque	4
Compensation	3
Generalization	2
Message abandonment	1

Table 3. Speech (1). The interpretation of irreparable loss.

The Collocation in ST	The Rendition of the Collocation in TT	The Strategy
irreparable loss	الخسارة Back translation: the loss	deletion

Table 4. Speech (1). The interpretation of tangible connections.

The Collocation in ST	The Rendition of the Collocation in TT	The Strategy
Tangible connections	علاقة Back translation: relationship	deletion

Table 5. Speech (1). The interpretation of lifelong love.

The Collocation in ST	The Rendition of the Collocation in TT	The Strategy
lifelong love	حب طويل الأمد Back translation: lifelong love	Calque

Table 6. Speech (1). The interpretation of follow the example.

The Collocation in ST	The Rendition of the Collocation in TT	The Strategy
Follow the example	أتابع المثال Back translation: keep watching the example	Calque

Table 7. Speech (1). The interpretation of overwhelming affection.

The Collocation in ST	The Rendition of the Collocation in TT	The Strategy
overwhelming affection	التعاطف الرائع Back translation: the wonderful affection	synonymy

Table 8. Speech (1). The interpretation of heavy responsibilities.

The Collocation in ST	The Rendition of the Collocation in TT	The Strategy
Heavy responsibilities	مسؤوليات عميقة Back translation: deep responsibilities	synonymy

In this example, the interpreter employed the compensation strategy, as identified by Shakir and Farghal [7]. This involved replacing one element of the collocation with another, resulting in a distortion of the intended meaning and creating a disconnect. This deviation from the original collocation likely led to a lack of coherence or clarity in the interpretation. The collocation "mediaeval predecessors" refers to ancestors from the Middle Ages, which is best translated into Arabic as either أسلاف العصور الوسطى *asla:f ʔal- ʕusʕu:r ʔal-wustʕa* 'predecessors of the Middle Ages, or أسلاف العصورالمظلمة *asla:f ʔal- ʕusʕu:r ʔal-muzlimah*, (predecessors of the dark ages). However, the interpreter rendered the translation as *ʔasla:f ʔal- ʕusʕu:r ʔal- za:limah,* which translates into English as "the oppressive ages ancestors," as **Table 9** shows. The potential reason for this rendition could be attributed to the significant similarity in pronunciation between the Arabic adjectives for "dark" and "oppressive." This similarity may have led to confusion for the interpreter, resulting in the unintended substitution of one adjective for the other. As a result, the intended meaning of the collocation may have been distorted or disconnected in the translation.

A further example of the aforementioned strategy is the translation of the collocation 'deeply grateful' into ممتن جديداً *'mumtannun jadi:dan'* which means 'grateful again'. One potential explanation might be attributed to the influence of time constraints, which may have led the interpreter to mistakenly pronounce *mumtannun dʒiddan* as *mumtannun dʒadi:dan* as **Table 10** illustrates. This error likely occurred because of the phonetic similarity between the words *dʒiddan* meaning 'very' and *dʒadi:dan* meaning 'again.'

In this example shown in **Table 11**, the interpreter used the strategy of generalization, maybe drawing upon her own background knowledge. King Charles used the collocation 'remarkable span to describe the duration in which his deceased mother had governance over the nation. Nevertheless, working under the constraints of limited time and armed with the contextual understanding that the deceased queen held the reins of power over the nation for over seven decades, surpassing the tenure of any other British sovereign, the interpreter opted for a broader rendition of the English collocation in question, encapsulated by the word حياة *ħaja:h* 'life'.

Table 12 presents another example of the generalization strategy where the collocation 'Greatest consolation' is translated into Arabic as تعاطف *taʕa:tʕuf* meaning 'sympathy'. The possible rationale for replacing the English collocation that pertains to the action of consoling the royal family following the demise of the queen with a more generic term such as sympathy is that both terms would convey a similar meaning in this specific context, depending on the interpreter's understanding.

This instance is the sole example of the complete omission of a collocation. As illustrated in **Table 13**, the interpreter left out the phrase *official duty*. The application of the message abandonment strategy can be attributed to two factors: first, time constraints, and second, the interpreter's assessment that omitting the collocation would not affect the intended meaning of the phrase. The sentence in which this collocation was used pertains to the government's endorsement of King Charles as the head of the country, so the meaning of the deleted collocation is already indicated by the sentence.

Table 9. Speech (2). The interpretation of mediaeval predecessors.

The Collocation in ST	The Rendition of the Collocation in TT	The Strategy
mediaeval predecessors.	اسلافنا في العصور الظالمة Back translation: Oppressive ages predecessors	compensation

Table 10. Speech (2). The interpretation of deeply grateful.

The Collocation in ST	The Rendition of the Collocation in TT	The Strategy
Deeply grateful	ممتن جديداً Back translation: grateful again	compensation

Table 11. Speech (2). The interpretation of remarkable span.

The Collocation in ST	The Rendition of the Collocation in TT	The Strategy
remarkable span	حياة Back translation: life	Generalization

Table 12. Speech (2). The interpretation of greatest consolation.

The Collocation in ST	The Rendition of the Collocation in TT	The Strategy
Greatest consolation	تعاطف Back translation: sympathy	Generalization

Table 13. Speech (2). The interpretation of official duties.

The Collocation in ST	The Rendition of the Collocation in TT	The Strategy
official duties	-	Message abandonment

7. Conclusions

The objective of this study was to examine the strategies used by interpreters while translating two speeches delivered by King Charles of the United Kingdom from English to Arabic, and the potential factors for employing such strategies. This study is deemed important since it is the first, to the best of researchers' knowledge, that investigates collocations in TV simultaneous interpreting from English to Arabic. The study's results indicated that in 58% of instances, interpreters were unable to provide direct counterparts of English collocations and instead used multiple strategies to convey the meaning of collocations. The results indicated that the interpreters used the strategies of deletion, synonymy, calquing, compensating, generalization, and message abandonment. Furthermore, the research reached the conclusion that there exist some underlying factors associated with the use of these strategies, with the time component and its resulting pressure being of paramount significance. Such factors include the influence of the source text, the interpreter's belief that the intended meaning of the collocation may still be comprehended even when using deletion, generalization, or abandonment strategies, and finally prioritizing meaning over naturalness. Furthermore, it may be concluded that despite not rendering the direct equivalent collocation in 58% of examples, the intended meaning is still understood in most identified instances. However, the sacrifice made in this process is the naturalness of the translation. The sole strategy that altered the meaning of the renditions is that of compensation. However, as seen in the discussion section, this particular strategy does not result from the interpreter's misinterpretation of semantic content. Instead, it is attributed to the misarticulation of the intended collocation, which is phonetically similar to the proper collocation.

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Conceptualization, S.A. and H.A.-J.; writing—original draft preparation, S.A. and H.A.-J.; validation, S.A. and H.A.-J.; formal analysis, A.A.-A.; methodology, A.A.-A.; writing—review and editing, A.A.-A.; resources, A.A.-A., N.N. and B.A.A.; project administration, N.N. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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