***Simultaneous Interpreting of Intertextuality in Context of Crises: A Case Study of Russia-Ukraine Conflict Press Conferences***

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**التفسير المتزامن للتناص في سياق الأزمات: دراسة حالة لمؤتمرات صحفية حول الصراع بين روسيا وأوكرانيا**

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المستخلص

تجري الدراسة الحالية تحليلا نوعيا وكميا للترجمة الفورية للتعبيرات المتداخلة في سياق الأزمة الروسية الأوكرانية. الهدف العام من البحث هو مراجعة الأنواع والمستويات الشائعة للتعبيرات المتداخلة المضمنة في بيانات المؤتمرات الصحفية الحية المختارة، للتحقيق في استراتيجيات الترجمة الفورية الأكثر شيوعًا المستخدمة لتحويل هذه التعبيرات إلى تعبيرات مستهدفة. تصنيف كريستيفا وبازرمان، تم استخدام استراتيجيات جيل للوصول إلى هدف الورقة. وتشير النتائج إلى ضرورة تكثيف الدراسات المتعلقة بمفهوم التناص خاصة في مجال الترجمة التحريرية والتفسيرية. إن مستويات التناص "الاقتباس غير المباشر" و"استخدام مصطلحات معروفة" هي المستويات الشائعة الاستخدام في المؤتمرات الصحفية الثلاثة. فيما يتعلق بالاستراتيجيات، فإن "تقديم معلومات موازية" في المؤتمرات الثلاثة و"إعادة الصياغة" في المؤتمر الصحفي الثالث هي استراتيجيات التفسير السائدة في بيانات البحث.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تصنيف كريستيفا وبازرمان، استراتيجيات جيل، التناص، الترجمة الفورية

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## Abstract

 *The present study conducts a qualitative-quantitative analysis of the simultaneous interpreting of intertextualized expressions in the context of Russian-Ukraine crisis. The general objective of the research is to review the common types and levels of intertextualized expressions included in the selected live press conferences' statements, to investigate the most common simultaneous interpretation strategies employed to transform such expressions into target ones. Kristeva and Bazerman's Categorization, Gile's strategies were utilized to reach the aim of the paper. The finding indicates the need of intensifying studies related to the concept of intertextuality particularly in the area of interpretation and translation. The levels of intertextuality 'Indirect quotation' and 'using recognizable terminology' are the commonly used in the three press conferences. Regarding the strategies, "Giving parallel information" in all three conferences and "paraphrasing" in the third press conference are the dominant interpretation strategies in the research data.*

*Keywords: Kristeva and Bazerman's Categorization, Gile's strategies, intertextuality, simultaneous interpreting*

## 1. Introduction

The process of simultaneous interpretation is a complex cognitive one, that only competent interpreters can perform such process with high quality. However, some challenges may face the interpreters and make their task more laborious and burdensome. Identifying concrete procedure for the sake of utilizing successful interpretation may be of great helpful in accomplishing the task in the target language.

The problem is that both native and non-native speakers often tend to demonstrate more attention to their implicit and explicit intertextualized expressions as a way of expressing their political parallel character among their peers on the one hand, and pursuing to create positive impact on community members on the other hand. In this respect, simultaneous interpreter is required to be enough armed and competent in order to produce the target message in adequate, natural and accepted manner and creates the same desired response the source audience have in the target language audience. Among of the challenges is the tackling of speaker's intertextuality, especially at the state of collective crisis, Russia-Ukraine crisis, for instance. How far determining strategies that are the most appropriate in rendering such tendency within the process of simultaneous interpretation, is of a great importance in order to reproduce the message adequately in the target language and maintain the purpose of saving time in the process. This process has not searched yet, that why the researcher is encouraged to shed the light on the intertextualized expressions in the process of simultaneous interpretation, particularly in the statements of political discourse.

So, this urges the researcher to answer the following questions: what are the common types and levels of intertextualized expressions? What the most common simultaneous interpretation strategies are used in rendering the intertextualized expressions?

To reach the aim of the paper, an eclectic model that covers both the intertextuality concept and its simultaneous interpretation was utilized exemplified in Kristeva (1986) and Bazerman's Categorization Bazerman (2004),  and Gile Strategies (2009).
The outcomes of the current research might be helpful for the simultaneous interpreting trainee students, the researchers who are interested in studying the mechanism of interpreting or translating the intertextualized expressions, or even simultaneous interpreters who observe the interpretation strategies of intertextualized expressions. Furthermore, the research findings could be useful in developing the level and percentages of successfulness of interpretation process and translation as well.

## 2. A bird Eye of View on Intertextuality

 Julia Kristiva's theory of 'intertextuality' demonstrates the idea that there is no pure new text rather each text represents a new image of reciprocal relations with other previous texts or some kind of similarity among them. In her view, "any text is constructed as a mosaic of quotations; any text is the absorption and transformation of another." (Stahlberg, 2008). In this respect, intertextuality is an extra-linguistic feature. On the one hand, linguistically speaking, intertextuality is defined as one of the seven standards of textuality, it is a concept of utilizing one text upon knowing of other previous texts (de Beaugrande and Dressler 1981). On the other hand, in view of critical discourse analysis, intertextuality is demonstrated in connection with the

texts' selective use, it then draws attention to society preferences of connected ideas (Fairclough 1992). The process of successful simultaneous interpretation, as a vector of power, tool of creative and revolution of acceptance, usually goes beyond the transposition of linguistic features of utterances to include extra-linguistic features as well. The interpretation of intertextuality in operative utterances impose a further burden on the simultaneous interpreter that requires creating new discourse and pragmatic narratives and adjusting strategies in order to transfer the intended impact of its both explicit and implicit aspects. Therefore, the topic illustrates that the text uttered by speaker has sort of interconnection with the concept of intertextuality, and this may be seen more clearly in the political discourse of native and non-native speakers especially in the context of crises.

Intertextuality has coined by Bulgarian origin Julia Kristeva in 1960s. According to Stahlberg (2008), the theory demonstrates the idea that there is no pure new text rather each text represents a new image of reciprocal relations with other previous texts or some kind of similarity among them. In her view, "Any text is constructed as a mosaic of quotations; any text is the absorption and transformation of another" (p.57). Under the title 'Intertextuality in The Analysis of Texts and Inter-Semiotic Translation' Abu Dayyeh, (1991) argues that every utterance has its signs that stand for something in the mind of someone.

The theory of intertextuality is a consequence of structuralism and post-structuralism era (Allen 2000). Krestiva illustrates the text as dynamic phenomenon in which connected practices and processes focus on intended meaning rather than static structures (Maria et al., 2014). She presumes the role of the "author" and motivates the

active dynamic understanding of the "reader" in the process of texts' interpretation.

Intertextuality considers all existed texts to have relationships with some other texts. In other words, texts intersect to form a large system and every single text is considered as part of the system. Intertextuality refers to the interweaving of stylistic representations of texts and dynamic and philosophical views that may be employed to recreate meaning while transferring text from one language into another in order to overcome interpretation challenges in such process. These dynamic and philosophical views may involve rearrangement, gesture or allusion related to the subject or structure, transformation and mimicry (Qin, 2002). Zue (2004) argues that intertextuality is one of the most important contemporary literary critical methods, where its importance has been increased in structuralism and post-structuralism studies 'deconstructionism'. However, intertextuality theory is the most accepted alternative of the bad connotation of the term "plagiarism" in modern humanitarian studies, where there are several indications of the relationship between text and social and cultural practices, and this justifies the saying "Intertextuality rather than plagiarism" (p.4).

## 3. Intertextuality in Simultaneous Interpretation

Intertextuality paves the way for the role of interpreters to be part of the process of interpretation in order to produce a digested product by overcome most prominent challenges in the process. Mohammed (2019) sheds light on the importance of learning and memorizing such expressions by facilitating an interpreter's assignment. Kriseva's term intertextuality, illustrates the coming into being of any text rather than the relativeness among texts. She demonstrates the term as an 'intersection of textual surfaces, but not a fixed meaning (Stahlberge, 2008). This supports the notion of interweaving of stylistic representations of texts and dynamic and philosophical views that may be employed by conference interpreters to recreate meaning while transferring utterances from one language into another in order to overcome the earlier illustrated interpretation challenges. Stahlberge (2008) argues that Kristeva illustrates two possible explanations of such relation;

> Intertextuality is either the enlargement of a familiar idea or an entirely new concept to replace the outmoded notion of influence, or it might be used to oust and replace the kinds of issues that influence addresses, and in particular its central concern with the author and more or less conscious authorial intentions and skills. (p.52).

Doing a simultaneous assignment or teaching it requires rigorous requirements (Mohammed and Mustafa 2023). In the process of interpretation, this follows that interpreter may use such relation to produce target utterance contains the influence in intertextualized utterances where the speaker's role is dead and

only the skills of interpreter is there. Ultimately, while the utterance of the source language is dead, its text is no longer existed; the text only introduces the meaning 'living part', the most crucial element that is constructed by the reader/listener (interpreter in the process). Stahlberg (2008) quotes Barthes words; "The reader is the space on which all the quotations that make up writing are inscribed without any of them being lost; a text's unity lies not in its origin but in its destination." (p.54).

Consequently, in the process of interpretation, the life of an utterance extends beyond its surrounding, reaches outside to other recipients throughout the concept of the proper intertextualized utterances. However, interpreters can make their own ways to reformulate source utterances throughout ready-made segments even before the source utterance ends as they experience immediate short-term memory overload. Therefore, they may intertextualize the beginning of sentence or short segments and linking them quickly in a proper manner (Gile, 1995).

There are many contributions in the area of strategies in conference interpreting, Bartlomiejczyk (2006), Li (2015), Han and Chen (2016), Barakat, (2018), Kader and Seubert, (2014), Wu and Liao (2018), but the current study focuses on Gile's reformulation strategies, because most of the discussion of other classifications of conference interpreting strategies are represented in Gile's classification with another terms

## 4. Kristeva and Bazerman's Categorization & Gile Strategies

An eclectic model is used to reach the goal of the study represented in Kristeva's categorization of intertextuality and Bazerman's categorization of levels of intertextualized expression for linguistic analysis aspect and Gile's for interpreting aspect, as the aim is to investigate the intertextualized expressions linguistically and in interpreting level to explain the most common strategies in interpreting such expressions.

Kristeva (1986) categorizes 'intertextuality' into horizontal "Diachronic" and vertical "Synchronic" intertextuality. While the former indicates the conversational intertextuality between a text in a specific discourse and a variety of other discourse, the later refers to the contexts of a discourse directly or indirectly. According to Bazerman (2004), the levels of intertextuality can be addressed via six particular techniques that portray the utterances of others. He cites six techniques to represent intertextuality; 'Direct quotation', 'Indirect Quotation', 'Mentioning of person, document, or statement', 'comment or evaluation on a statement, text, or otherwise invoked voice', 'Using recognizable phrasing, terminology associated with specific people or groups of people or particular documents', and 'Using language and forms that seem to echo certain ways of communicating, discussions among other people, and types of documents'.

According to Gile (2009) reformulation strategies can be listed as follows:

- Replacing a segment with a superordinate term or a more general speed segment 'Generalization'
- Explaining or Paraphrasing
- Reproducing the sound heard in the source language speech 'Transliteration'
- Transcoding and form-based interpreting
- Omitting the content of a speech segment
- Parallel' Reformulation

The study follows the process of qualitative analysis where the researchers examine both the process of representing kinds of intertextualized expressions in accordance with Kristeva's categorization and the levels of intertextuality for each example in the three samples. First, the researchers identify the adopted intertextualized expressions. Second, investigates the linguistic level, included in the linguistic analysis, this involves investigating historical trace back of intertextualized expressions, addressing the types of intertextuality and levels of intertextualized expressions used in the selected data of the study. Where the types of intertextuality are based on categorizations produced by Julia Kristeva (1986), the Levels of Intertextuality based on Bazerman's categorization (2004). These two concepts are interrelated and incorporated in each other and the outcome of such incorporation has crucial linguistic impress that can be employed in tackling the challenges that may rise out of the process of interpretation. Third, investigates the interpretation level which involves, investigation, in a theoretical manner, of the reformulation strategies of interpretation assumed by Gile (2009) to be employed to overcome the simultaneous interpretation challenges.

## 5. Data & Methodology

Having considered the performance of several interpreters and knowing their strategies, in rendering the intertextualized expressions included in the three practical press conferences, which include (45) examples of the current study, the following analysis will be applied to the all selected intertextualized expressions adopted in the study.

The researcher collects the qualitative data by searching press conferences related to Russian-Ukraine conflict, writes down their transcripts and their live parallel interpretation by Arab media TV. channel teams. The researchers listen carefully to the interpretation of each selected example and write down transcripts of the speeches by their owns, because there are no transcripts for interpretation and put together the source utterances and their interpreted target utterances in juxtaposition. Then the researcher introduced them before the linguistic jury which consists of three members (one prof. PhD and two assistant prof), in order to utilize their verification as intertextualized expressions. They all specialized in linguistics. The three live press conferences. Include in total (45) intertextualized expressions, have been adopted by the researcher in order to achieve the goal of the paper. However, only six examples will be analyzed due to the word counts.

## 5.1 'Russia began its carnage in Ukraine'

A: Linguistic Analysis

Table (1) Linguistic Analysis of 'Russia began its carnage in Ukraine'

| Historical Trace Back of Intertextualized Expression *'the brutality of war'* (1975) The historical accepted intended meaning is 'war scenes show very cruel behavior, very violent, and have no feelings for the others' suffering'. | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Expression** | **Type of Intertextuality** | **Level of Intertextuality** |
| Russia began its carnage in Ukraine the brutal invasion of Ukraine. | Diachronic said in March 2022 | (level 2) *'Indirect Quotation'* |

According to Kristeva's classification this type of intertextuality is diachronic. The first and second parts of the above-uttered diachronic expression *'Russia began its carnage in Ukraine'*, and *'the brutal invasion of Ukraine'*, is used in news conference on Ukraine hold in Brussels by president Biden in March 24, 2022 both parts reflect the use of *'indirect quotation'* of its intertextualized historical expression *'the brutality of war'*, which was said in 1975. The first part reproduces the intended meaning into new intrtextualized usage in accordance with the second author's (president Biden's) style by using the synonym 'carnage' to depict the scene of the brutality of the ongoing war indirectly. The second part indirectly reformulates the speaker's intended meaning in more specific expression that goes in line with the historical one by replacing the 'war' into 'invasion' and mentioning 'Ukraine'.

B₁: Interpretation Analysis

Table (2) Interpretation Analysis of 'Russia began its carnage in Ukraine'.

| Akhbar al-Sharq interpreter: | هنالك غزو وحشي لروسيا لأوكرانيا. |
|---|---|
| **Interpreter's strategy** | Paraphrasing |

Akhbar al-Sharq interpreter tends to use the strategy of الحربparaphrasing. If we put the suggested intended meaning العدائية الوحشية التي تشنها روسيا ضد أوكرانياwith in juxtapositionهناك غزو وحشي لروسيا لأوكرانيا  then the uttered interpretation clearly paraphrases the speaker's calculated meaning. This is because any hesitation in reproducing the utterance in the target language, will cause lacking the interpretation credibility before target audience.

## 5.2 'Putin is trying to weaponize winter'

A: Linguistic Analysis

Table (3) Linguistic Analysis of 'Putin is trying to weaponize winter'.

| Historical Trace Back | | |
|---|---|---|
| *'Russian winter proved the greatest weapon'* (ww2) | | |
| **Expression** | **Type of Intertextuality** | **Level of Intertextuality** |
| (10) 'Putin is trying to weaponize winter' | Diachronic Nov.2022 | (level 6) *'Using language and forms'* |

According to Kristeva's classification this type of intertextuality is diachronic. The sixth level of Bazerman's levels of intertextuality '*Using language and forms'*, is being used by NATO Secretary General, he cites the expression 'trying to weaponize winter' in order to diachronically echo the similar way of communication of its intertextualized expression *'Russian winter proved the greatest weapon'*, and to image similarly the

same response the original expression has in its audience on the second author's audience by changing between 'Russia' and 'Putin'.

$B_{10}$: Interpretation Analysis

Table (4) Interpretation Analysis of 'Putin is trying to weaponize winter'.

| Sky News interpreter: | الرئيس بوتن يحاول ان يسلح الشتاء |
|---|---|
| **Interpreter's strategy** | Transcoding |

The present expression 'Putin is trying to weaponize winter' has interpreted into الرئيس بوتن يحاول ان يسلح الشتاء. if we compare this interpretation with the suggested interpretation الرئيس بوتن يوظف الشتاء كسلاح then we can realize the sense of the interpretation successfulness of this example.

## 5.3 'The brutal invasion by Russia of Ukraine'

A: Linguistic Analysis

Table (5) Linguistic Analysis of 'The brutal invasion by Russia of Ukraine'.

| Synchronized Expression 'the brutal invasion of Ukraine' (March, 2022) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Expression** | **Type of Intertextuality** | **Level of Intertextuality** |
| (2) The brutal invasion by Russia of Ukraine. | Synchronic April 2022 | (level 2) *'Indirect Quotation'* |

According to Kristeva's classification this type of intertextuality is synchronic. The synchronic expression, used by NATO Secretary General, *'the brutal invasion by Russia of Ukraine'* takes the shape of *'Indirect quotation'* of its synchronized expression *'the brutal invasion of Ukraine'* both said in 2022, as it reproduces the meaning into new intrtextualized usage in accordance with the style of NATO Secretary General. It is

obvious to realize the intention to name the subject 'by Russia' in the synchronic expression. Such tendency follows the indirect use of others' words and expressions.

B: Interpretation Analysis

Table (6) Interpretation Analysis of 'The brutal invasion by Russia of Ukraine'.

| Sky News interpreter: | منذ إندلاع الحرب او شن روسيا حرب على أوكرانيا. |
|---|---|
| **Interpreter's strategy** | Generalization |

Sky News interpreter, in this example, resorts to use term of superordinate indications 'generalization'. This leads to loss of necessary details. As we can see, the suggested intended intertextualized meaning is "الحرب العدائية الوحشية التي تشنها روسيا على أوكرانيا," which, comparing with the interpretation performed, منذ إندلاع الحرب او شن روسيا حرب على أوكرانيا lack of the most important information "العدائية الوحشية" .

## 5. 4 'The European peace facility for emergency assistance measures'

A: Linguistic Analysis

Table (7) Linguistic Analysis of 'the European peace facility for emergency assistance measures'

| Historical Trace Back | | |
|---|---|---|
| *'Comprehensive Assistance Package for Ukraine'* (July 2016) | | |
| **Expression** | **Type of Intertextuality** | **Level of Intertextuality** |
| 'the European peace facility for emergency assistance measures' | Diachronic Feb. 2022 | (level 6) *'Using language and forms'* |

According to Kristeva's classification this type of intertextuality is diachronic. The sixth image of Bazerman's levels of intertextuality '*Using language and forms'*, is being used in press

statement by Von der Leyen & Borrell on further measures to the Russian invasion of Ukraine (Feb, 2022). She cites the expression 'the European peace facility for emergency assistance measures' in order to diachronically echo the similar way of communication in its historical intertextualized expression 'Comprehensive Assistance Package for Ukraine (July 2016).  and to image similarly the same response the original expression has in its audience on the second author's audience.

B$_{13}$: Interpretation Analysis of 'the European peace facility for emergency assistance measures'.

Table (8) Interpretation Analysis of 'the European peace facility for emergency assistance measures'.

| Sky News interpreter: | المنشآت السلمية للدعم العاجل |
|---|---|
| **Interpreter's strategy** | Generalization |
| | |

Sky News interpreter decides to give general information by using term of superordinate references 'generalization'.

## 5.5 'human rights and the values enshrined in the U.N Charter'

A: Linguistic Analysis

Table (9) Linguistic Analysis of human rights and the values enshrined in the U.N Charter'

| Historical Trace Back | | |
|---|---|---|
| *'the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter' 1945* | | |
| 'human rights and the values enshrined in the U.N Charter' | Diachronic Sep. 2022 | (Level 2) *'Indirect Quotation'* |

B: Interpretation Analysis

Table (10) Analysis of 'human rights and the values enshrined in the U.N Charter'

| Al-Hadath interpreter: | حقوق الأنسان والقيم التي كرسها ميثاق الأمم المتحدة. |
|---|---|
| **Interpreter's strategy** | Transcoding |

## 5.6 'to install a puppet regime'

A: Linguistic Analysis

Table (11) Linguistic Analysis of 'to install a puppet regime'

| Historical Trace Back | | |
|---|---|---|
| *A puppet state, puppet régime, puppet government or dummy government* 1912 | | |
| (A31) 'To install a pro-Moscow puppet regime in Kyiv' | Diachronic Feb. 2022 | (Level 5) *'Using recognizable terminology'* |

B: Interpretation Analysis

Table (12)

Interpretation Analysis of 'To install a pro-Moscow puppet regime in Kyiv'

| Suggested interpretation: | في تنصيب حكومة عميلة |
|---|---|
| **Interpreter's strategy** | Giving parallel information |

## 6. Results and Discussion

### 6.1 A Levels of intertextuality of first press conference

According to Bazerman's six particular techniques, that portray the utterances of others, the following table shows levels of intertextualized expressions in the first press conference:

Fig (1)

Levels of intertextuality in the first press conference
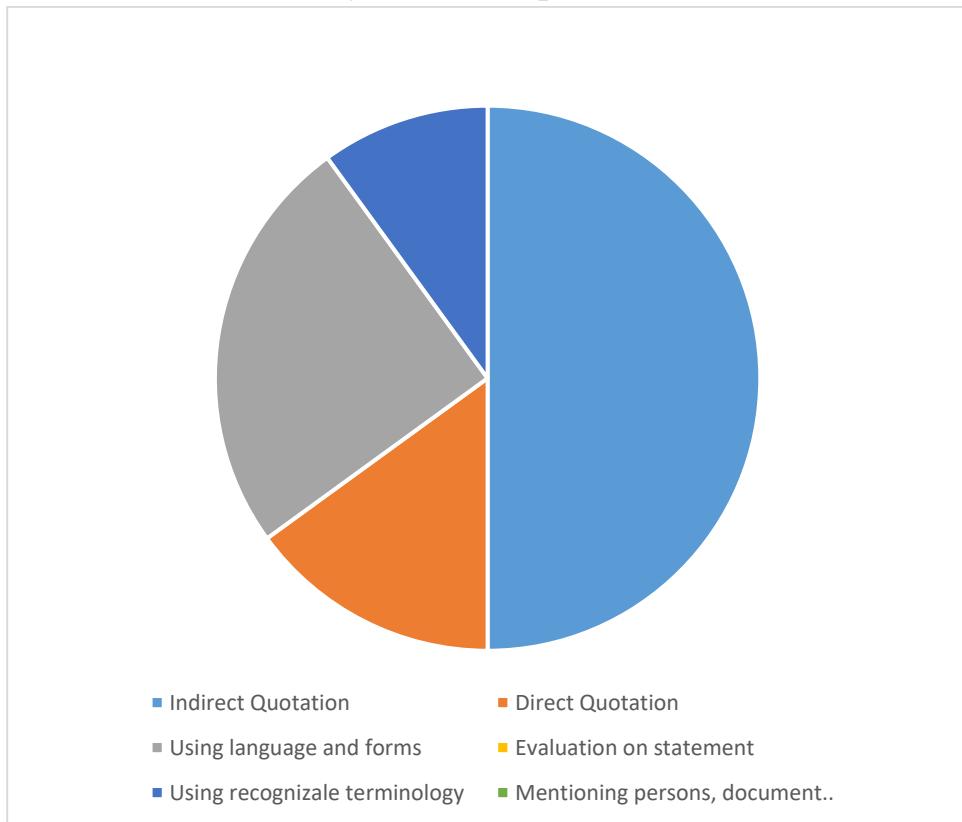


The above figure illustrates the percentages of the techniques used to represent the level of intertextuality for the twenty examples of this press conference. 'direct quotation' occupies (15%), 'Indirect' quotation (50%), no results for using 'mentioning of person or place' occupies there, 'evaluation of statement' as well. 'using

recognizable terminology' (10%), and 'using language and forms' occupies (25%). Thus, the majority of first press conference examples goes with *'Indirect Quotation'*.

## 6.2 B Results and discussion of Gile's SI strategies of first press conference

According to Gile's strategies that are adopted in simultaneous interpreting, the following table shows the strategies used for interpreting intertextualized expressions in the first press conference:

Table (13) Gile's SI strategies in first press conference

| No. | Gile's SI strategies | Examples | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *'Generalization'* | Example | B2 | B5 | B8 | B13 | B15 | | | |
| | | survey agreement | 59 % | 18 % | 41 % | 81 % | 81 % | | | |
| 2 | *'Paraphrasing'* | Example | B1 | | | | | | | |
| | | survey agreement | 66 % | | | | | | | |
| 3 | *'Transliteration'* | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | *'Transcoding'* | Example | B7 | B9 | B10 | B11 | B20 | | | |
| | | survey agreement | 44 % | 60 % | 44 % | 85 % | 69 % | | | |
| 5 | *'Omitting'* | Example | B6 | | | | | | | |
| | | survey agreement | 25% | | | | | | | |
| 6 | *'Parallel reformulation'* | Example | B3 | B4 | B12 | B14 | B16 | B17 | B18 | B19 |
| | | survey agreement | 89 % | 93 % | 89 % | 89 % | 89 % | 92 % | 89 % | 92 % |

## 6.3 levels of intertextuality in the second press conference

Fig (2) levels of intertextuality in the second press conference
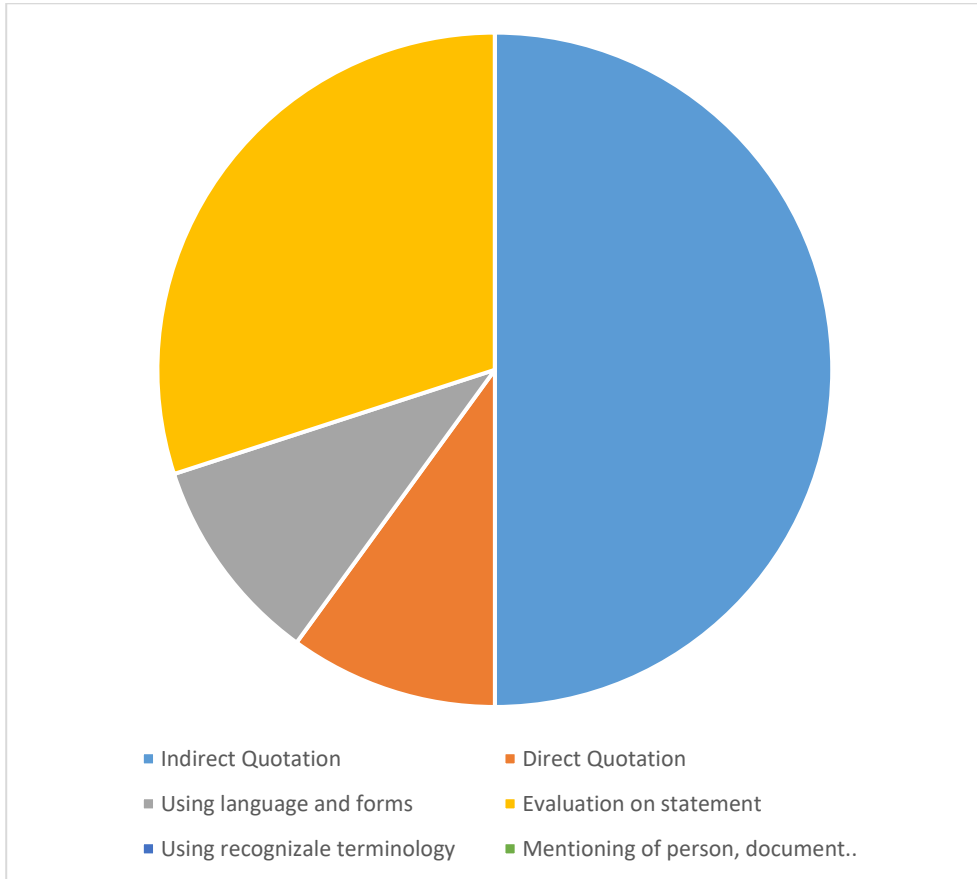


The total number of examples in the second press conference is ten examples. The above figure shows the following percentages of the techniques used to represent the level of intertextuality. 'direct quotation' occupies (10%), 'Indirect' quotation (50%), no results for using 'mentioning of person or place' and 'using recognizable terminology' occupy there, 'evaluation of statement' (30%), and 'using language and forms' occupies (10%). Thus, the majority of second press conference examples goes with 'Indirect Quotation', which stands to reproduce the meaning of the original in the second author's style.
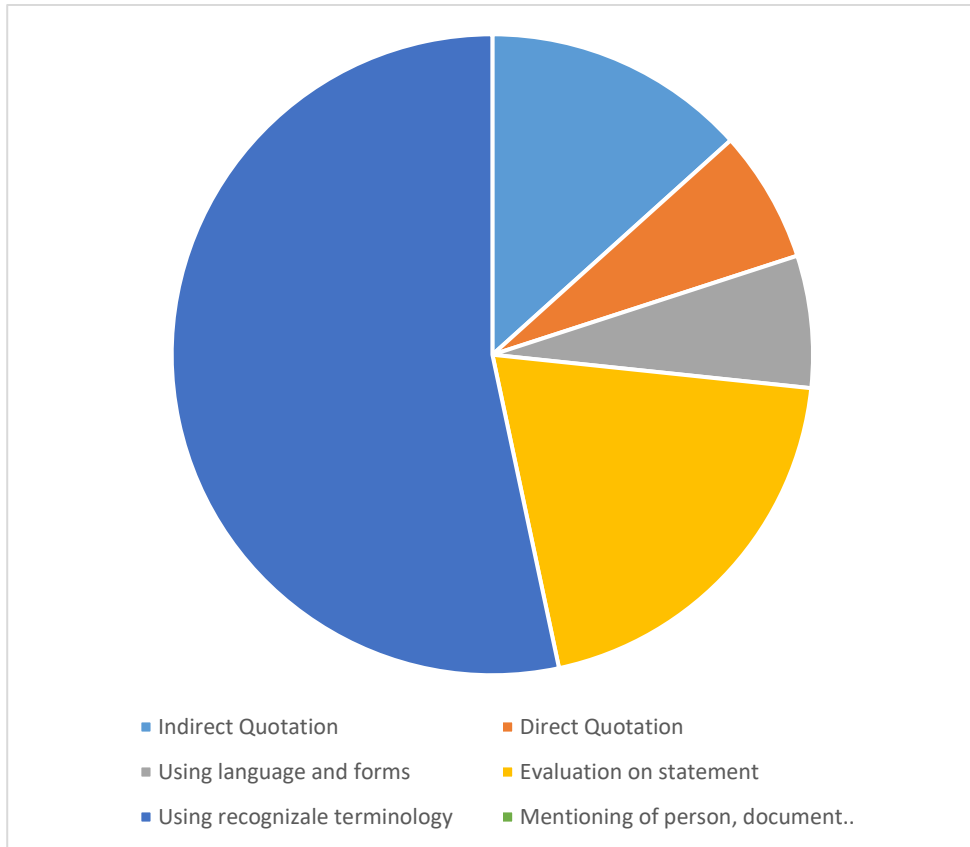
## 6.4 Results and discussion of Gile's SI strategies in second press conference

Table (14) Gile's SI strategies in second press conference

| No. | Gile's SI strategies | Examples | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *'Generalization'* | Example | B25 | B27 | | | | | | |
| | | survey agreement | 26 % | 66 % | | | | | | |
| 2 | *'Paraphrasing'* | Example | B28 | | | | | | | |
| | | survey agreement | 55 % | | | | | | | |
| 3 | *'Transliteration'* | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | *'Transcoding'* | Example | B22 | | | | | | | |
| | | survey agreement | 77 % | | | | | | | |
| 5 | *'Omitting'* | Example | | | | | | | | |
| | | survey agreement | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | *'Parallel reformulation'* | Example | B21 | B23 | B24 | B26 | B29 | B30 | | |
| | | survey agreement | 85 % | 70 % | 70 % | 74 % | 77 % | 70 % | | |

## 6.5 Levels of intertextuality in the third press conference

Fig (3) levels of intertextuality in the third press conference



The above figure shows the following percentages of the techniques used to represent the level of intertextuality for fifteen examples in the third press conference. 'direct quotation' occupies (6.5%), 'Indirect' quotation (13%), no results for using 'mentioning of person or place'. 'using recognizable terminology' occupies (54%), 'evaluation of statement' (20%), and 'using language and forms' occupies (6.5%). Thus, the majority of second press conference examples goes with 'using recognizable terminology', which associated with specific groups of people working in the sector of banking.

## 6.6 Results and discussion of Gile's SI strategies in third press conference

The following table shows the strategies used for interpreting intertextualized expressions in the third press conference in the light of Gile's strategies:

Table (15) Gile's SI strategies in third press conference

| No. | Gile's SI strategies | Examples | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 'Generalization' | Example | B35 | | | | | | |
| | | survey agreement | 48 % | | | | | | |
| 2 | 'Paraphrasing' | Example | B43 | B45 | | | | | |
| | | survey agreement | 74 % | 81 % | | | | | |
| 3 | 'Transliteration' | Example | B39 | B40 | B41 | B42 | | | |
| | | survey agreement | 63 % | 77 % | 33 % | 33 % | | | |
| 4 | 'Transcoding' | Example | B37 | | | | | | |
| | | survey agreement | 66 % | | | | | | |
| 5 | 'Omitting' | Example | B31 | | | | | | |
| | | survey agreement | 14 % | | | | | | |
| 6 | 'Parallel reformulation' | Example | B32 | B33 | B34 | B36 | B38 | B44 | |
| | | survey agreement | 77 % | 77 % | 77 % | 81 % | 77 % | 92.5 % | |

Table (16) percentages of levels of intertextuality in the three-press conference

| No. | Level of Intertextuality | 1st Press conference percentages | 2nd Press conference percentages | 3rd Press conference percentages | Average percentage |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Direct quotation | 15% | 10% | 6.5% | 10.5% |
| 2 | Indirect quotation | 50% | 50% | 13% | 38% |
| 3 | Reference to people | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 4 | Evaluation of quoted material | 0% | 0% | 20% | 6.5% |
| 5 | Reference to terminology | 10% | 30% | 54% | 31% |
| 6 | Usage of language | 25% | 10% | 6.5% | 14% |

The levels of 'Indirect quotation' and 'using recognizable terminology', in the outcome data of the present research, are the dominant levels among the other intertextuality levels. While the former shows the average percentage of (38%), the later views (31%). On the one hand, such dominancy due to the intention of the political discourse speakers to use others' notable expressions which are colored by their own prints to show a distinctive identity among their peers. Such majority indicates that both of these two levels are the most powerful ones that need to be mastered by interpreters in order to be employed in the process of interpreting or even translating the intertextualized expressions. On the other

hand, the lower percentage of 'reference to people", and "Evaluation on quoted materials" refer to their poor usage as both required high educated speakers who enjoy a considerable cultural personality which is considered rare among todays' politicians.

Table (17) percentages of simultaneous interpretation strategies in the three-press conference

| No. | Interpretation strategy | 1st Press conference percentages | 2nd Press conference percentages | 3rd Press conference percentages | Average percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Generalization | 56% | 46% | 48% | 50% |
| 2 | Paraphrasing | 66% | 55% | 77% | 66% |
| 3 | Transliteration | 0% | 0% | 51% | 17% |
| 4 | Transcoding | 60% | 77% | 66% | 67% |
| 5 | Omitting | 25% | 0% | 14% | 13% |
| 6 | Giving parallel information | 79% | 74% | 80% | 78% |

The only two interpretation strategies that acquired steady agreement (straightness of the representative lines) are the "Giving parallel information" in all three conferences (as shown in figures 4.2, 4.4, 4.6), and "paraphrasing" in the third press conference (as shown in figure 4.6). This result emanates out of the justification that associated with interpreters' sense of time pressure and speed of response. Consequently, they often resort to such strategies to provide interpretation in the form of story-tellers in order to avoid the status of stuttering or lack behind. Strategies of "transliteration" and "omitting" have the lowest percentage. For the former, this is due to the fact that such strategy requires the target audience familiarity of the transliterated expressions and

such states are quite few among the interpretation of such intertextualized expressions. The latter is always avoided in the interpreters' performance as it associated with the concept of faithfulness to keep every tiny information.

## 7. Conclusions

The total number of the diachronic intertextualized expressions in the three ten minutes live conferences are twelve expressions that have been uttered within the discourse. The study only covered thirty-three synchronic intertextualized expressions out of other different press conferences. This finding indicates the need of intensifying studies related to the concept of intertextuality particularly in the area of interpretation and translation. The levels of intertextuality 'Indirect quotation' and 'using recognizable terminology' are the commonly used in the three press conferences. Moreover, this result answers the question; "What the most common simultaneous interpretation strategies, according to Gile's reformulation technique, are used in rendering the intertextualized expressions uttered in selected live press conferences of this research?". Such results assume the priority of mastering these two strategies among others in order to be a significant tool at the disposal of simultaneous interpreter. Furthermore, the context of crises always creates a common ground for the parties to focus on certain expressions in order to produce a simulate discourse which expresses the opinions agreement towards an international pivotal situation. This, more or less, justifies the aims of the present research.

The common target intertextualized expressions, results out of live press conferences, could be employed by the competent interpreter

to cover several related intertextualized expressions wherever it is needed. This explanation concludes that the more the intertextuality experience in both languages the simultaneous interpreter has, the more s/he is capable to master the problem of saving time and producing successful respond in dealing with speaker's intended meaning and to perform a successful simultaneous interpretation as a whole.

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## Appendix A (Random Parts of Three Selected Press Conferences)
## First Press Conference:
**NATO Secretary General press conference**
November 14, 2022
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=599p6aBMaiA
0.01… "*Good evening, NATO Foreign Ministers just concluded a substantive discussion on Russia's brutal war of aggression, and our support for Ukraine*".

مترجم سكاي نيوز: لا توجد ترجمة

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=599p6aBMaiA

| Examples of synchronic Intertextuality |
|---|
| 2:52… President of the European Parliament Roberta Metsola: *"First of all this will be a very open and frank exchange with questions ranging from all the leaders of the political groups but which also will reflect the unprecedented unity that we have seen in this Parliament since the 24th of February and the brutal invasion by Russia of Ukraine"*. |

President of the European Parliament Roberta Metsola, with NATO Secretary General

Joint press conference (28 April 2022) NATO News

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nSNefomotAE

1.00

مترجم سكاي نيوز: بداية هذا سيكون تبادل صريح وشفاف مع أسئلة كثيرة ستطرح من القادة الأوربيين وطبعاً هذا يعكس التضامن والوحدة غير المسبوقة التي رأيناها منذ الرابع والعشرين من فبراير منذ إندلاع الحرب او شن روسيا حرب على أوكرانيا.

مؤتمر صحفي للأمين العام لحلف الناتو ورئيسة البرلمان الأوروبي  Apr 28, 2022

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gW4Tjim9urw

Joint press conference (10 JAN 2023)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7FzgNreywFQ

0.24 مترجم قناة العربية: ويجب أن لا نقلل من شأن روسيا، مازال هناك المزيد من القوات يعملون على الحصول على مخزون عسكري وذخيرة وهم يعانون وسيواصلون الحرب ولا يوجد أي مؤشر بان الرئيس بوتن قد غير من حدثه في هذا الإستهداف لأوكرانيا:

كلمة أمين عام حلف #الناتو وقادة الاتحاد الأوروبي بعد توقيع اتفاقية تعاون بين الطرفين

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oY0RqqnN96Q

19:10… *"For taking the time I today marks one month since Russia began its carnage in Ukraine the brutal invasion of Ukraine".*

Brussels, Biden holds news conference

March 24, 2022

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WuItQwe-SgI

0.1

مترجم قناة أخبارالشرق: أشكركم على تخصيصكم لهذا الوقت لحضور هذا المؤتمر الصحفي طبعاً اليوم هنالك غزو وحشي لروسيا لأوكرانيا.

كلمة الرئيس الأميركي جوا بايدن خلال مؤتمر صحفي في بروكسل ـ أخبار الشرق

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q-CTYk10g-I

1:16… *"This visit also falls on the 300-day mark of Russia's brutal invasion of Ukraine".*

President Biden with President Volodymyr Zelenskyy

joint press conference (Dec 22, 2022)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EEPBoAKqCfs

0.40

مترجم أكسترا نيوز: هذا إيضاً يأتي بعد ٣٠٠ يوم من الغزو الوحشي الروسي لأوكرانيا.

كلمة الرئيس الأمريكي جو بايدن خلال المؤتمر الصحفي مع نظيره الأوكراني في البيت الأبيض

Dec 22, 2022

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OtI7BUzeiWU