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Terminological Diversity of Trump-Biden's Debate Interpreted into Arabic: A Comparative Study of France24 and El-Arabiya Outcomes

ترجمة التنوع المصطلحي في مناظرة ترامب بايدن إلى العربية: دراسة مقارنة لقناتي فرانس 24 والعربية

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Abstract

Terminology is important in transmitting a message from one language into another. In translation, the phenomenon is less difficult in the sense that the translator has enough time to conduct documentary research. However, in simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter has to transmit the term directly without having that chance. The problem becomes more interesting when it comes to a speech in which terms belonging to different fields have been used. Hence, the present paper explores the issue of terminological diversity in Trump-Biden's presidential debate from English into Arabic. It sheds light on translation strategies used by interpreters of two Arabic-speaking channels France 24 and El-Arabiya. Hence, the study adopts Delisle's (1999) typology of translation strategies in the analysis of the results. The main hypotheses are: paraphrasing, which may be the main strategy that interpreters use since they have to deal with terms under time pressure or omission which may affect the quality of the outcome. Moreover, the paper adopts qualitative method regarding the research problem requirements. It finds out that omission was the main solution adopted by interpreters; and El-Arabiya outcome was better than France 24's in terms of accuracy and faithfulness to the original.

الكلمات المفتاحية:

الترجمة الفورية

المصطلحية

المناظرة

الإستراتيجية

الجودة.

ملخص

يمثل النقل الصحيح للمصطلح شرطاً أساسياً لجودة الترجمة، فالمصطلحات هي مفاتيح النصوص، والسمات الدلالية الأكثر تحدياً للمترجم. بيد أن الأمر يبدو أكثر تعقيداً إذا ما تعلق الأمر بالترجمة الفورية، إذ لا مجال للمترجم للبحث التوثيقي والرجوع إلى مختلف المصادر بغية التحقق وإيجاد المكافئ في اللغة الهدف. ويزداد الأمر صعوبة في حال كانت المصطلحات المستعملة في خطاب ما تنتمي إلى مجالات علمية مختلفة. بناء على هذا، تصبو هذه الورقة البحثية إلى سبر أغوار ظاهرة ترجمة التعدد المصطلحي الذي تميزت به المناظرة الرئاسية التي جمعت المترشحين للرئاسيات الأمريكية دونالد ترامب وجو بايدن. إذ تتطرق أساساً إلى إستراتيجيات ترجمة المصطلحات التي تنتمي إلى مجالات متنوعة (طبية، إقتصادية، سياسية، فكرية) ترجمة فورية من خلال قناتي فرانس 24 والعربية. تبنت الدراسة المنهج الكيفي مركزة على المقارنة بين أداء القناتين. فضلا عن ذلك، اعتمدت على إستراتيجيات جون دوليل (1999)، وقد خلصت إلى عدد من النتائج أهمها أن الحذف كان أكثر الحلول التي تبناها التراجمة، والذي ألقى بظلاله على جودة الترجمة، بحيث كانت جل الترجمات مبتورة، إضافة إلى حقيقة أن أداء تراجمة قناة العربية كان أفضلاً من قناة فرانس 24.

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1. Introduction

. Introduction

The comprehension of an utterance strongly depends on understanding the terms used by the speaker. Terms are the code that experts and specialists use to achieve communication; they are also the indicator of the field where communication occurs. A term is a nomination attributed to a specialised concept, phenomenon, invention, theory, etc. The signified of the linguistic sign is known as "the concept" when it comes to terms. Bowker (2020) reckons that terms refer to: "the discrete conceptual entities, properties, activities or relations that constitute the knowledge of a particular domain." (p. 579). From the same perspective, Delisle (1999) defines terms as: "A meaningful lexical unit consisting of a word or a group of words used to univocally designate a concept in a specific subject field." (p.185).

Moreover, Cabré (2010) defines terms from three different points of view; linguistically, terms are lexical units used in a specialised context, cognitively, terms are the mental representations of specialised phenomena that manifested in lexical units, and, communicatively, terms are tools of communication used by experts of a given field. Comparing terms to the rest of the linguistic units, Talavan (2016) puts to the fore that the functionality and the specialised aspect of terms are the most striking features. His idea can be summed as follows:

Differences	Similarities
Functionality: terms can only be nouns, verbs, adjectives or adverbs, while the units include prepositions, determinants, conjunctions, etc.	- Designation (both are linguistic signs)
The technicality of terms VS Generality of lexical units.	

Table.1. Similarities and Differences between Terms and Lexical Units, according to Talavan (2016)

Terminology is used as an umbrella term referring to a set of designations (Talavan 2016): 1. group of terms used in a given specialised field (e.g. medical terminology, legal terminology, biological terminology, etc.); 2. Academic discipline (the science of coining and organising terms); 3. The work of the terminologist (who is exercising terminology).

Like in translation, terminology in interpreting is of paramount importance, first, to understand the utterance, and second, to transmit it to the target audience. The correct terminology is one of the quality criteria in interpreting (Buhler 1986). If terminology in translation (written) had long been considered an obstacle to the comprehension and transmission of the message as it requires specific training and preparation, it is, in interpreting, more gruelling and challenging for many reasons: 1. The term is not transcribed but heard, 2. The interpreter has no time to search for equivalent especially dealing with highly specialised terms, 3. The contextual factors hamper the task, such as time, pressure, speaker's voice and accent, etc. Rutten (2015) sheds light on the importance of interpreter's terminology management on undertaking interpretation. He suggests three levels of 'enrichment" (p.416), ranging from data to information to knowledge. In the 1st level, the interpreter tried to extract specialised data from all valuable resources (dictionaries, glossaries, online resources, data banks, etc.), then, in the 2nd level, he selects from these collected data the necessary information (strictly related to the speech), the 3rd level concerns the interpreter's knowledge, it deals with the memorisation of unknown terms and concepts and testing the relevance of terms to the topic being interpreted.

By terminological diversity, we mean using different terms from different fields and domains since the corpus tackled in this paper deals with Trump-Biden's debate for the American presidency. The candidates were asked questions dealing with different issues that concern Americans. The variety of questions led to various terminologies; medical (questions related to the Covid-19 crisis), economic, political, and so forth. If it is acknowledged that the interpreter must prepare himself for the terminology of the (specialised)

speech, here, there are many levels of speeches and diverse terminologies. In addition, the debate was interpreted simultaneously, making the interpreter's perception and apprehension of terms more difficult.

1.1. Research Problem

In the light of the above, the present paper tends to explore the following research problem: How is terminological diversity of Trump-Biden debate interpreted into Arabic? For the sake of the study, Delisle's model of translation procedures is adopted as theoretical framework of this study.

1.2. Jean Delisle's Procedures of Translation

Delisle (2013) suggests eight main procedures of translation; ad hoc formulation, adaptation, borrowing, calque, compensation, the interchange (chassé-croisé), paraphrase, and Recategorisation:

• **Ad hoc formulation**: establishing a syntactic or phrasal equivalence that cannot be possible in another text. E.g. *"In the world of literature, ideas become cross-fertilized, the experience of others can be usefully employed to mutual benefit - Dans le domaine des lettres, le choc des idées se révèle fécond; il devient possible de profiter de l'expérience d'autrui"* (Delisle 2013: p.650)

• **Adaptation**: one of the key concepts of translation studies. It is characterised by the translator's freedom to deal with a reality that 1). does not exist in the target culture, e.g. the word *Achkan* referring to traditional Indian clothes, 2). Forbidden, e.g religious, political, or social taboos. Adaptation can also be used for a creative purpose. E.g. *"Milk, udderly delicious = Le lait, c'est vachement bon."* (Delisle 2013: p. 641)

• **Borrowing**: the fact of using the same word or expression in the target language because it does not exist such as neologisms (Brexit – بريكسيت), terms (Nanotechnology – تكنولوجيا النانو), or cultural specific concepts (sushi – السوشي).

• **Calque**: the procedure of translation that consists in transmitting one or many elements of a sentence (Delisle 2013: p.645), E.g. "metre les points sur les i – وضع النقاط على الحروف"

• **Compensation**: consists of compensating the eventual "loss" of an aspect in the source text that does not exist in the target one by introducing a stylistic feature (Delisle 2013: p.647). E.g. the form of المثنى (plural which consists of two items) in Arabic that does not exist in English (either singular or plural). Hence, for the word رجلان the interpreter may use *"two men"*.

• **Interchange**: modifying two units by changing their lexical class (Delisle 2013: p.645). E.g. the President ordered to stop workers' strike – دعا الرئيس إلى وضع حد لاضراب العمال من خلال مرسوم رئاسي.

• **Paraphrase**: translation procedure that consists of translating a word from the source text by a group of words in the target one.

• Recategorisation: translating through changing the grammatical category of the unit (Delisle 2013: p. 676). E.g. Side effects cloud the Oxford's vaccine – أعراض جانبية تجعل من لقاح أكسفورد موضع شك.

2020 US Presidential Debate

The present paper tackles the first presidential debate between US President Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The debate took place on September 29th, 2020, at Health Education Campus in Cleveland, Ohio(1) . It was moderated by Fox News journalist Chris Wallace and lasted around 95 minutes. The debate handled different issues related to current events such as Covid 19 crisis, Supreme Court, economic situation, healthcare system, racial and ethnic issues, etc. The debate was a mixture of argumentation, questions and answers, and crosstalk. Lexically, the debate is diverse in the sense that it contains various lexical features; use of repetitions *(e.g. it matters, it matters, top, top academic, good in every way, good in every way), number and statistics (e.g. extinguish 180 million people, the 200000 people that died on his watch, 308000 military people dying, we'd probably save up to 100000 lives), terminology (e.g. Affordable care act, Medicaid, pre-existing conditions, etc), allusions (e.g. Chinese plague, China ate your lunch), sarcasm (e.g. did you use the word smart?), idioms (e.g. wishful thinking, ending the filibuster, packing the court, we have got a lot to unpack here, etc.)* the debate was transmitted on Arabic news channels such France 24 (the Arabic version) and El-Arabiya. The former

(1)-See Cleveland Clinic's Website: https://my.clevelandclinic.org/debate accessed on November 10th, 2020 at 09:25 am.

is a French channel network with four languages; French, English, Arabic, and Spanish. The latter is a Saudi channel known for its support for Saudi policy. In both channels, interpretation was undertaken by interpreters whose names are not mentioned. They are three in each channel, each interpreter is charged with one part (Wallace, Biden, and Trump). The absence of the names of interpreters in both channels may raise the question of "invisibility" of interpreters in the sense that they are mentioned neither on the live debate nor on online platforms of the channels (YouTube, channel's website, etc).

1.3. Interpreting US Elections Debate into Arabic

The identity of the future president of the US is of paramount importance to the Arab region. This explains the interest of Arabic Channels in transmitting the debate to the Arab audience. Several reasons are to be highlighted; mainly the American presence in the Arab policy, since the United States are a major ally for the majority of Arab countries, as well as its role in the most important causes and issues such as the Palestinian cause, Arab Spring, Saudi-Iranian Conflict, Ex Iraq War, etc. Further, the ideology of the future president of the US is primordial in the sense that Democrats were strong supporters of Arab Spring. They tried to deal with Iran in the Obama's Era while Republicans (Trumps' reign) rejected the Iranian Deal.

Nevertheless, interpreting the Trump-Biden Debate into Arabic contains many difficulties. The terminology is the most striking one. The candidates used terms which: 1)- belong to different specialised fields, 2)- do not have equivalents in Arabic, 3)- belong to the American judicial system, or 4)- the interpreter did not tackle them before, in addition to the contextual factors like time pressure, stress and speed of the flow. Also, interpreters face the problem of crosstalk when both candidates talk simultaneously, voices interfere, and interpreters of both candidates also try to handle the task. The register problem is also to be highlighted since candidates used both formal and informal English. The problem becomes conspicuous once the speakers switch to informal language (use of dialects, slangs, etc.), the interpreters adopt either explanation or omission. The debate was too long, and, hence, it implied many names of persons (attorneys, health experts, politicians, etc); when the interpreters do not know these persons, the task becomes difficult. In the majority of cases, names are misinterpreted into Arabic.

2.Literature Review

Interpreting terminology constitutes one of the main issues discussed in the literature about the phenomenon's importance and ubiquity. Researchers studied terminological problems in interpreting from different perspectives. Will (2007) aims to construct a model that helps interpreters be prepared for a technical conference. He starts from a postulate: any model for terminological preparation must consider two main points; WHAT kind of knowledge an interpreter needs for his conference, and HOW could he apply this knowledge during his work on interpreting the conference (Will 2007). Hence, he suggests what he called "formal problem solution", which consists of the adoption of four models; Gerzymisch-Arbogast (1996), Mudersbach (1999), Floros(2001) and Will (2000). Following this model, the interpreter constructs a Terminological Knowledge Entity (TKE), which contains texter (the term as it is used in the conference text), system (the definition of the term within the field), and knowledge system (the implication and different semantic charges of the term).

From a different perspective, Tamara Cabrera (2017) explores the insights of simultaneous interpreting corpora in terminology research. She argues that simultaneous interpreting corpora contribute not only to understanding and exploring interpreting studies but also to a thorough study of terminology. Among other findings, Tamara Cabrera (2017) highlights that simultaneous interpreting corpora must be used to complement other studies of terminology; it can only work within a larger framework. Also, corpora use must be included within training programs to get familiar with interpreters.

Fantinuoli (2017) sheds light on the importance of computer-assisted preparation in conference interpreting. He suggests a Corpus Driven Interpreter

Preparation (CDIP), which aims at turning: *"the preparatory phase into a discovery-oriented task for terminology and Knowledge acquisition"* (Fantinuoli: 2017, p.29). CDIP is realised through a set of steps that go from theme identification to the collection of monolingual specialised texts that tackle the same topic, to computer-assisted extraction of terms, to the dynamic analysis of textual material (Fantinuoli 2017).

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Research Objective

The present paper explores the different techniques and strategies used by Arab interpreters of Trump-Biden's debate in dealing with the diversity of terms employed by US elections candidates.

3.2. Research Questions

The paper will address the following questions:

1.What kind of techniques and procedures do interpreters use in transmitting terms?

2. What is the impact of a mistranslation of terms on the accuracy of the real outcome?

3.3. Research Delimitation

The present paper is delimited to the lexico-translational analysis of the interpreted terms.

3.4. Research Design

The present research adopts the explanatory, descriptive method of analysis. Hence, product-oriented research explores the interpreters' transmission of terminological diversity concerning Jean Delisle's classification of translation procedures. It studies the outcomes of two channels, "France24", the Arabic version, and El-Arabiya.

3.5. Research Method

The current paper employs the qualitative method of research about the requirements of the research problem.

3.6.Data Analysis Method OR Procedure

The corpus will be analysed as follows: terms are selected from the original passage; a brief definition is given, then the interpretations of France 24 and El-Arabiya are presented. In each case, the adopted procedure of translation (Delisle's classification) is highlighted with a comment that puts forward the interpreter's success or failure.

4. Results' Analysis

First and foremost, the study tackles some 33 terms falling under five different fields; legal, medical, political, economic, and sociological. Interpreters are not always prepared for such a diversity of terms. Any mistranslation of terms will forcibly alter the outcome's quality and accuracy in the target language. Hence, procedures and solutions adopted by interpreters to deal with these terms are worth analysis.

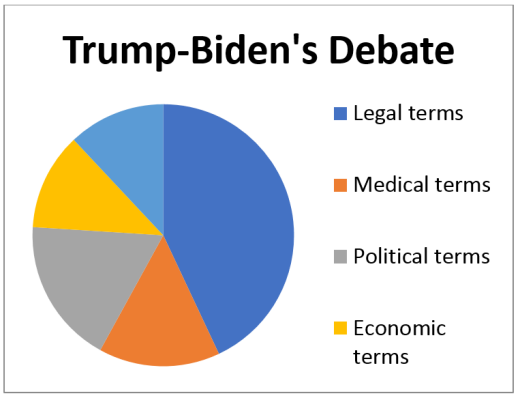


Figure 01. Terms used in Trump-Biden's Debate.

4.1. Al-Arabiya's interpreters rely more on borrowing than on paraphrase

Term	France 24	El-Arabiya
Medicaid	الحصول على العلاج مجانا	ميديكاد
Covid	فيروس كورونا	كوفيد 19

Table.02. the use of borrowing by El-Arabiya

El-Arabiya interpreters prefer borrowing terms into Arabic, especially when dealing with universal terms (such as Covid) or American legal systems (as Medicaid), particularly in the US. The question to be asked here is: do Arab receivers understand the essence of this term by just borrowing it? The term *Medicaid* is the contraction of "medical care" that refers to the insurance system adopted in the US for people with low income. France 24 interpreters tried

to transmit the term through the use of paraphrasing الحصول على العلاج مجاناً (getting free medical care) which is somehow the definition of "Medicaid in Arabic.

4.2. Interpreters of France 24 and El-Arabiya paraphrased legal terms

Term	France 24	El-Arabiya
The Affordable Care Act	الأنظمة المتعلقة بالرعاية الصحية	قانون الرعاية الميسرة
Private Health Care	النظام الرعائي	القانون الصحي
The Individual Mandate	الولاية الفردية	النظام الفردي
Biden-Sanders Unity Task	التوصيات التي جاءت من بايدن وصاندرز	التوصيات المشتركة التي صدرت عن بايدن وصاندرز وفريق العمل الخاص بهما

Table 03. The Use of Paraphrasing in the Interpretation of Legal Terms

One of the similarities between France 24 and El-Arabiya is paraphrasing when it comes to legal terms. Needless to say that the legal systems are different from one country to another; what exists in one country can be strange or inexistent in another. Thus, the creativity and tact of interpreters are required. Paraphrasing or ad hoc formulation seems to be the appropriate technique to adopt. For instance, for the first term, "the affordable care act" refers to the insurance system designed and approved by ex-president Barack Obama (also known as Obamacare). France 24 interpreters transmit it into الأنظمة المتعلقة بالرعاية الصحية (systems related to health care) which is an explanation of the term in Arabic. However, the use of "systems" in the plural form hurts the accuracy of this strategy since the term refers to one particular health system. Also, El-Arabiya used a paraphrased expression قانون الرعاية الميسرة (Affordable care law) which was more appropriate than the previous one. In addition, *Private Health Care* has been interpreted into النظام الرعائي (care system) by France 24 and القانون الصحي (health law) by El-Arabiya. Though acceptable, the suggested translations lack an important particularity which is the fact that this health care is "private". The word is omitted from these translations. A more suitable term would be "الرعاية الصحية الشخصية.

Moreover, the *individual mandate* which is a part of the Affordable Care Act allowing American citizens and residents to beneficiate from health care. It has been interpreted into Arabic as الولاية الفردية (individual term of office) by France 24. It is clear that the word « mandate » has been interfered with the French word "mandat", referring to a "term of rule, office or any responsibility".

4.3. Economic terms were the ideal example of omission; however, ad hoc formulation was required.

Term	France 24	El-Arabiya
V-shaped recovery	/	استفاق على شكل حرف V
K-shaped recovery	/	على شكل حرف K
Under leveraged	/	/
Assets	/	/

Table 04. The Omission of Economic Terms by France 24

Economic terms were the most omitted terms by interpreters. Though the economy was expected to be tackled during this debate, interpreters of both channels found it challenging to render these terms into Arabic. It goes without saying that in some cases the terms itself does not exist in the target language such as *V-shaped recovery* which refers to the kind of recovery of an economy that takes the shape of the letter V. Any interpreter of this term must creative and aware of the essence of the concept. While France 24 interpreters skipped the interpretation of this term (as well as *K-shaped recovery*), El-Arabiya opted for paraphrasing. They tried to render the term as it is expressed in English استفاق على شكل حرف V. The fact that makes the term clear in Arabic. Here is how omission hurts the accuracy of the target outcome:

Chris Wallace (09:22): President Trump, you say we are in a V-shaped recovery. Vice President Biden, you say it is more of a K-shape. What difference does that mean to the American people in terms of the economy?

France24: "إذن هذا الانتعاش الاقتصادي، فقال بأنه سيحصل عما قريب والسيد بايدن قال العكس، ماذا يعني ذلك بالنسبة للجمهور."

Back translation: "He said it will happen soon, and Mr. Biden said the opposite. What does this mean to the people?"

El-Arabiya: الرئيس ترامب. أنت تقول نحن في استفاق على شكل ما K نائب الرئيس بايدن أنت تقول هي على شكل حرف V حرف الفارق بين الاثنين؟

Back translation: "President Trump, you say that we are in a V-shaped recovery, Vice president Biden you say that we are in a K-shaped recovery, what is the difference between them?"

It is clear that the omission of the two terms made France 24's outcome empty of meaning; the whole sentence is entirely different from the original. There is no mention of the kinds of recoveries expressed in the original passage (K-shaped and V-shaped). However, El-Arabiya's outcome is closer to the original because the interpreter coped with the terms and the idea expressed in the original.

The term *under leveraged*, which, in the financial field, refers to a company with little debt. The interpreters skipped the terms from their outcome. The term might be interpreted either by using paraphrase: شركات ذات ديون محدودة or ad hoc formulation as: دون مستوى الرفع المالي since *leverage* (الرفع المالي) refers to the fact of using debts to increase a company's profits. They are being under leveraged means not having many debts.

4.4.France 24 interpreters omitted several terms, the fact that hurts the quality of the outcome

Term	France 24	El-Arabiya
Shutdown	/	مرحلة الإغلاق
Impeachement	/	مسائلة الرئيس
Recovery Act 1	/	قانون التعافي
Federal Agencies	/	الوكالات الإتحادية
White supremacist	/	جماعة الأفضلية العرقية للبيض
Antifa	/	أنتيفا
Operation Warp Speed	/	رئيس العمليات
Center for Disease Control	/	مركز الأوبئة

Table 05. France 24's omission of terms

It is noteworthy that the use of omission hurts the quality of the outcome despite the fact that it is regarded as a technique of translation. Indeed, omitting additional patterns may be a solution to interpreters, but it is not the case when it comes to terms. One of the main findings of the study is the fact that France 24 interpreters opted for the omission of a large number of terms. The term "shutdown" became widely used after the Covid-19's outbreak. The equivalent exists and is not a hard-to-translate concept. Yet, they omitted it in the Arabic version. The term "impeachment" is used in the American constitution to refer to the right of destitute a high civil officer because of certain violations he committed. France 24 interpreters skipped interpreting it despite of the importance of the term to the speech. It goes without saying that the Arabic equivalent is "العزل" or "المسائلة" as mentioned by El-Arabiya interpreter. While some terms are frequent and common (shutdown, impeachment, white supremacy, etc) others need a thorough knowledge about the American issues. Terms as antifa, which refers to a group of militants "antifascists", or Operation Warp Speed, which is an operation initiated by the American government to manufacture and deliver vaccines, are not that obvious to render into Arabic in the sense that they refer to local specificities. Hence, interpreting such terms require a solid background and a profound preparation from interpreters.

4.5. Borrowing is not always a solution

Term	France 24	El-Arabiya
Federal Reserve	الفدرال ريزارف	الاحتياط الفدرالي
Black Lives Matter	بلاك لايفز ماتر	حركة بلاك لايفز ماترز حياة السود تهم

Table 06. The Misuse of Borrowing.

Needless to say that borrowing must constitute the last solution for interpreters. Whenever a possibility of translation is present, there will be no need to borrow as this technique alters the flow and the naturalness of the target language. In this mindset, *federal reserve* can simply be rendered الاحتياط الفدرالي instead of borrowing it into فدرال ريزارف which is a strange expression in Arabic. Unlikely, Black *Lives Matter* has been kept in Arabic to refer to the

movement of protest though it needed an explanation in order to facilitate the transmission of information to the target receiver. The solution adopted by El-Arabiya (borrowing + explanation) is an appropriate one providing that it does not hamper the interpreter to keep up with the speech.

4.6. Sociological terms were more complicated to interpret

Term	France 24	El-Arabiya
Sensitivity training	تدريباً بالنسبة للمسألة المتعلقة بالعرق	التدريب الخاص بالحساسية
White privilege	/	أفضلية البيض
Critical Race theory	/	النظريات السياسية
Systemic racism	/	عنصرية
On the manifesto	إضفاء الاشتراكية	ميثاقه الاشتراكي

Terms that result from sociological field are the most difficult to transmit for both channels. *"Critical race theory"* refers to the intellectual movement which stipulates that racial inequalities are still endorsed by law even after civil rights legislation. The term was omitted by France 24 interpreters, and mistranslated by El-Arabiya: النظريات السياسية (literally: "political theories ", an alternative translation would be "نظرية العرق النقدية". Likewise, "systemic racism" which means the type of racism that is implicitly encouraged by laws and systems, the term was omitted by France 24 interpreter and "broadly" translated by Al-Arabiya as: العنصرية which is "racism". A considerable loss of meanings results from omission though the main cause of such move is the time-pressure issue.

4.7. Political terms relied on paraphrase

Term	France 24	El-Arabiya
Left-swing groups	الأطراف الأخرى	جماعة اليسار المتطرف

Both interpreters failed in transmitting the term. "Left-swing group" is the intellectual thought which seeks social equality, its Arabic equivalent is: اليسارية الفكر اليساري /. France 24 interpreters did not find the appropriate equivalent, they suggested: الأطراف الأخرى (the other parties), which does not refer to left-swing ideology at all. Yet, El-Arabiya did find the equivalent but they added: المتطرف (extremist left-swing) which is an over translation since there is clue of "extremism" in the original text.

4.8. Neologism needs an update of interpreters' knowledge; however, it was omitted

Term	France 24	El-Arabiya
Proud boys	/	/

"Proud Boys", a group of far-right extremist movement, is a newly created movement. Both channels did not find equivalent though a borrowing might be appropriate or explicitation such as: جماعة الأولاد المفتخرون المتطرفة

5. Conclusion

The present paper explored the interpretation of terminological diversity in Trump-Biden presidential debate through the comparative analysis of two Arabic-speaking channels France 24 and El-Arabiya. As for the findings, the study revealed that omission was the most frequent case in dealing with the different terms, the fact that affected the quality of the whole outcome. Further, among Delisle's procedures, omission, paraphrasing and borrowing were the most used ones. terminology is crucial in any utterance and its interpretation requires specific skills from interpreters such as documentary research, preparation, tact, and subtlety. It is worth mentioning that EL-Arabiya outcome was more accurate than France 24's as the interpreter used reformulation and paraphrasing, and tried to explain as much as possible to his receivers.

The study recommends further studies to tackle the issue of terminology quality assessment, training interpreters in dealing with terminology, and loss in media interpreting.

Conflict of Interest

The authors of the present paper Djeffal, S and Benmokhtari, H. declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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