

## A Study of Strategies of English to Arabic Collaborative Translation on the Zoom Platform

دراسة استراتيجيات الترجمة التعاونية من الإنجليزية إلى العربية على منصة زوم

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### Abstract:

The latest technological advances associated with virtual reality can support and accelerate daily life tasks especially in the field of online interpretation. Heavy processes associated with interpretation make interpreters resort to tools and methods in order to ease the translating process. The study investigates the effectiveness of the two variables; collaborative translation use in English-Arabic interpretation of final debate conference held for the current Australian presidency, and the usability of Zoom as an interpretation tool. The study aims at:

1. Investigating the concept of collaborative translation, its usability in maintaining a good quality of translations concerning meaning consistency and accuracy, saving time and effort of the translators.

2. Inspecting the consequences of the technological development and the employment of internet on the use of the collaborative translation around the world, which is the usability of Zoom in interpretation.
3. Examining the effect of collaborators' (translators) interdisciplinary competence in translating a text or a speech by using the collaborative translation. The data analysis of this study shows that the performance of interpreters and the quality of the translated text was successful based on House's model for assessing translation and according to the opinions of a group of professional interpreters. The study finds that using the aforementioned two variables facilitate the translating process. However, Zoom as an interpretation tool lacks an important feature, which is handover, and that resulted in overlapping translators' voices on some occasions. VII This can be a motive for this app developers to upgrade it in order to construct the perfect virtual environment for interpretation. The study provides those who are interested in the field of translation with some guidelines for the use of the concept of "collaboration" in translation. It shows translators the benefits of working as a team in translating a discourse, and the team working skills they need to acquire to meet the market expectations.

**Key words: Simultaneous Translation, Collaborative Translation, Zoom Platform, Remote Interpretation, Strategies of Translation.**

#### المستخلص

يمكن أحدث التطورات التكنولوجية المرتبطة بالواقع الافتراضي دعم وتسريع مهام الحياة اليومية خاصة في مجال الترجمة الفورية عبر الإنترنت. ان الممارسات العملية الصعبة المرتبطة بالترجمة الفورية تجعل المترجمين الفوريين يلجأون إلى وسائل وطرائق من شأنها تسهيل عملية الترجمة. تبحث الدراسة في فعالية المتغيرين, استخدام الترجمة التعاونية في الترجمة الفورية لمؤتمرات المناظرات النهائية التي عقدت للرئاسة الأسترالية، وفائدة Zoom كأداة ترجمة فورية. تهدف الدراسة إلى 1: التحقيق في مفهوم الترجمة التعاونية وفائدتها في الحفاظ على جودة عالية للترجمات فيما يتعلق باتساق المعنى ودقته، وتوفير الوقت والجهد للمترجمين 2: الإشارة الى عواقب التطور

التكنولوجي وتوظيف الإنترنت في استخدام الترجمة التعاونية حول العالم و قابلية استخدام Zoom في الترجمة الفورية. 3دراسة تأثير الكفاءة متعددة التخصصات للمترجمين (المترجمين) في ترجمة نص أو خطاب بتوظيف الترجمة التعاونية. أظهر تحليل بيانات هذه الدراسة أن أداء المترجمين الفوريين وجودة النص المترجم واستخدام Zoom كأداة ترجمة فورية كان ناجحا بناء على نموذج هاوس لتقييم الترجمة، واعتمادا على ما تراه مجموعة من المترجمين الفوريين المحترفين. وجدت الدراسة أن استخدام المتغيرين المذكورين أعلاه يسهل عملية الترجمة. ومع ذلك، يفتقر Zoom كأداة للترجمة فورية إلى ميزة مهمة وهي التسليم، مما أدى إلى تداخل أصوات المترجمين في بعض الأحيان. يمكن أن يكون هذا دافعا لمطوري هذا التطبيق لترقيته من أجل بناء بيئة افتراضية مثالية للترجمة الفورية. تقدم الدراسة للمهتمين بمجال الترجمة بعض الإرشادات الاستخدام مفهوم "التعاون" في الترجمة. ويوضح للمترجمين فوائد العمل كفريق واحد في ترجمة الخطاب، ومهارات العمل الجماعي التي يحتاجون إلى اكتسابها لتلبية متطلبات السوق.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الترجمة الفورية، الترجمة التعاونية، منصة زووم، الترجمة الفورية عن بعد، استراتيجيات الترجمة

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Statement of the Problem

It is obvious that translating a speech or a text from one language into another is not a process without difficulties. In this process, what is intended in the source text or speech would be of a communicative value for individuals of the TL. However, making a text or a speech communicatively valuable is not an easy task, and requires professional translators (Thawabteh, 2011, p. 103). Throughout the history of translation, translators have been depicted as bilingual loners who are responsible for creating natural and accurate translation that meets or coincides with the TL readers' and listeners' expectations. At the same time, translators should preserve the style, ideas and intentions of speakers or writers of SL to maintain the text cohesion and consistency. Thus, it has argued that only one translator should perform the task of translation (Bistué, 2016, p. 5). However, it would be more professional and efficient if two or more translators collaborated in translating a discourse. In line with this tendency, (Cordingley &

Manning, 2018, p. 1) admit that "the popular image of the lonely translator is strikingly at odds with the reality of his/her work within the profession". Thus, more attention should be devoted to the collaborative translation since the profession of translation relies heavily on such collaboration. Despite the fact that collaborative translation has only recently become the focus of translation studies, it grasps the attention of many researchers. (Bistu  , 2016, p. 16) investigates the phenomenon of collaborative translation throughout history as she claims that collaborative translation dates back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, explaining that many European translators had travelled, during that time, to cultural centers in the south of the European continent. Others actually travelled to different regions to gain access to Arabic, Greek and Hebrew manuscripts, and to meet with experts in these languages in order to help them in translation. It is no doubt that the intensive use of the internet and new technology has had a tangible impact on translation as a process and as a product. The technological development around the world results in great changes in the way the translation is achieved and performed. Nowadays, most of the translation projects are collaboratively accomplished through teamwork. Some scholars have criticized the translation studies which focuses merely on the lone translator because they "do not take into account this growing tendency towards teamwork in professional translation" (Laygues, 2001, p. 173). It is not accurate at the present time to describe translators as the persons who work unaidedly rather they should also be described as team workers. Consequently, this requires the translators to acquire new skills including the team working skills. Accordingly, (Bistu  , 2016, p. 39) confirms that "the requirement that the translator know both languages implies that the work must be performed by a single translator" is no longer satisfactory. Loner translators transferring the meaning from one language into another has never been the reality in the world of translation (Decroisette, 2018, p. 49). This study focuses on the following controversial issues in collaborative translation: First, how the collaboration can maintain the highest level of translators'

interdisciplinary competence. Secondly, the time and effort saving, that is whether the collaborative translation helps in saving time and effort of translators or not. Third, the controversiality of the claim that the collaborative translation positively contributes to rendering a speech from one language into another. 3 (Gouadec, 2007, p. 205) says that some spoken discourses such as the interpretation of a conference or a political speech etc. usually involve complex terms that cannot be addressed satisfactorily by an individual translator. Thus, the need for collaborative translation is of necessities in the field of translation. Numerous aspects of RSI have been researched to date, including stress (Moser-Mercer, 2003) (Roziner & Shlesinger, 2010), visual input (Rennert, 2008), presence (Mouzarakis, 2006), and performance. However, given the RSI dynamics of the post-Covid-19 professional environment, no research has examined the usability of RSI platforms, indicating that using these platforms was not a choice but rather a necessity.

## **1.2 Aims of the Study**

The study aims at:

1. Investigating the concept of collaborative translation, its usability in maintaining a good quality of translations concerning meaning consistency and accuracy, saving time and effort of the interpreters.
2. Inspecting the consequences of the technological development and the employment of internet on the use of the collaborative translation around the world, which is the usability of Zoom in interpretation here.
3. Examining the effect of collaborators' (interpreters) interdisciplinary competence in translating a text or a speech by using the collaborative translation strategy. The present study is concerned with finding answers and solutions for such controversial issues.

### 1.3 Research Questions

This research project seeks to determine whether using two methods, which are Zoom application and collaborative translation for 4 interpretation results in an advantage of the good quality of the translated text, in other words whether there is an intra-bilingual advantage. In order to do that, we have to assess the quality of the translated text, assess Zoom as a virtual interpretation tool and assess the process of collaborative translation.

1. Research Question 1: Does Collaborative translation aid the process of interpretation and improve the quality of the translated text
2. Research Question 2: Does using interpretation tool (which is Zoom here) facilitate interpretation tasks and increase the quality of the translated text?
3. Does Collaborative translation aid the process of interpretation and improve the quality of the translated text?

### 1.4 Procedures of the Study

The following procedures are the main steps followed in conducting the present study:

#### 1. In the theoretical part of the study

the following steps are followed:

- a) Identifying the concept of collaborative translation as well as explaining the modes of collaboration in translating a discourse from SL to the TL.
- b) Explaining the strategies used in collaboration, and how the technological development helps in using the collaborative translation more widely than the past.
- c) Investigating the use of collaborative translation in translating the online meetings or conferences on Zoom platform.

- d) Collecting the required data to test the validity of the study hypotheses, and explaining the qualitative methods that are going to be used in the analysis.
- e) Giving a review to some of the related previous studies to collaborative translation in order to trace the development within this domain.

## **2. In the practical part of the study.**

the following procedures are to be followed:

- a) Analyzing the collaboratively translated discourses by using Hous's Model (1997).
- b) Showing and analyzing the effect of collaborative translation on maintaining the meaning accuracy.
- c) Designing a questionnaire and administering it to a number of specialists concerned.

### 1.5 Data of the Study

Because of the outbreaking of COVID-19 in almost all over the world and the alternation of communication from real (face to face) into virtual one, the meetings and conferences etc. are usually held by using some of the online platforms such as Zoom Platform. This situation encourages the use of remote translation. Therefore, most of these meetings and conferences are translated by using internet. This has led to the fact that a number of translators can collaborate to translate certain discourse. Thus, the data of the present study covers a number of meetings and conferences that are conducted online by using Zoom Platform. The translations of these online constitute the data of the study.

## **2. Collaborative Translation (Definitions and Concepts)**

There is a narrower definition of collaborative translation in which it is defined as the situation "where two or more translators work together to produce one translated product" (O'Brien, 2011, p. 17).

Collaborative translation is a translation strategy that has been created or enabled by modern translation technology where multiple participants can collaborate on the same document simultaneously, generally sharing computer-assisted translation interface that includes 9 tools for collaboration. Collaborative translation is broadly defined as the translation strategy in which "two or more participants cooperate in some way to produce a translation". According to (Thelen, 2016, p. 261), collaborative translation may be defined by the following features: (1) it applies to an activity to produce (or create) something to accomplish a task or project; (2) there is multi-participant synchronous and/or asynchronous interaction; (3) it involves negotiating/discussing between participants; (4) there may be a division/distribution of labour; (5) it can (but need not) be decentralized and self-organized; and (6) mutual agreement is required between participants.

3. Collaborative Translation Software Large-scale translation projects that involve multiple translators have become more common thanks to technological improvements. Today's translators are expected to work in teams and take part in discussions rather than the stereotypically introverted persons who prefer to work alone and rarely interact with others.

### **3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Collaborative Translation**

This section of the study discusses the pros and cons of the collaborative translation system. First, the collaborative translation technique enables interpreters to acquire new skills and expertise, increasing their knowledge and productivity. (Mastela,



2020, p. 160) asserts that collaborative translation benefits interpreters by increasing their knowledge and productivity. Interpreters can gain an understanding of foreign languages through the collaborative translation process. Additionally, the strategy's goal of increasing interpreters' linguistic competence reduces linguistic barriers across countries. According to (Tsai, 2020, p. 130), linguistic barriers refer to the distinctions between 17 countries caused by various languages, and a collaborative translation technique aids in the removal of those distinctions. Following that, lowering linguistic barriers improves relationships across countries, which results in more effective economic relationships. Effective business partnerships between countries have a positive effect on their financial progress. On the other side, the collaborative translation technique made studying complicated subjects in multiple languages easier. Collaborative translation enables participants to translate between languages according to their needs, such as English into Arabic, enhancing their capacity to learn specialized and complex subjects. Following that, implementing a collaborative translation method is based on cloud computing, which helps saving time and money. According to (Paradowska, 2021, p. 30), employing an interpreter is expensive and timeconsuming, but collaborative translation processes provide speedier services and translate texts in multiple languages, including English into Arabic. Along with the above mentioned benefits, collaborative translation does have certain drawbacks. To begin, efficient use of collaborative translation software necessitates the development of practical skills and knowledge. Technological abilities, computer skills, communication skills, and critical thinking skills, among others, are necessary for collaborative translation. All participants in the collaborative translation process may lack adequate communication, technical, and computer abilities, which results in a limited process. Apart from that, the collaborative translation software's infrastructure is pricey, another constraint on the process. Thus, the restrictions of the collaborative translation process become the technique's downsides. Additionally, collaborative translation boosts user motivation

and aids in user engagement with the app. Collaborative translation can help strengthen communication skills such as active listening, confidence, empathy, and respect. As (Murad, Wang, Turnbull, & Wang, 2018, p. 1679) explains, translating words between languages can boost users' confidence and inspiration and aid in the development of active listening abilities. In this scenario, users in a meeting concentrate on hierarchical sentences and clarify language comprehension. Additionally, it can boost users' confidence in learning new things and facilitate collaboration with users of other languages, including Arabic. Considering the current study, it can be concluded that it contributes to the development of empathy in zoom platform users and ethical abilities in users. Collaborative translation benefits include increased comprehension throughout a conversation and more respect for people due to the applicant's ability to comprehend whole meetings. On the other hand, (Clark, et al., 2020, p. 195) argue that the issue of the collaborative translation might be low-quality translation or misinterpretation of recordings. For (Martinez & Chen, 2021, p. 1), the use of collaborative translation software such as Lingue facilitates the collaborative translation of sentences or words between languages. It is necessary to have a thorough knowledge and technical abilities to effectively use the collaborative translation software. Here, we'll look at some of the advantages of using collaborative translation software. Translation memory is a crucial aspect of the app since it enables businesses to improve their translation processes continually. (García, 2020, p. 180) defines translation memory as the storage of words translated into specific languages, which increases the productivity of enterprises and saves time for the translator. Another characteristic of collaborative translation is post-editing translation. Using translation memory, the post-editing feature is linked with modifying the first draft of a translation. On the other hand, the users can track the translation process with collaborative software, another software feature.

#### **4.Impact of Collaborative Translation in Zoom Platform**

Collaborative translation has become an integral component of interaction in the modern-day, as it benefits people's productivity. According to (Valdez, Martins, Pimenta, & Alves, 2021), the impact of collaborative translation is to increase people's knowledge and abilities, hence increasing their productivity. To begin, collaborative translation features enable easy translation of phrases into other languages using internet-connected devices. (Chan, Dzara, Dimeo, Bhalerao, & Maggio, 2020, p. 200) state that collaborative translation effectively improves language skills and studies accurately due to such skills. Additionally, it aids in engaging individuals with one another by improving collaboration within a zoom meeting. Apart from that, learning other languages benefits people from all countries. According to (Banica, Burtescu, & Enescu, 2017, p. 55), increasing the output of community members benefits the country's development. Cloud computing businesses have developed collaborative translation software that translates phrases into various languages based on the user's requirements. Zoom is a leading cloud computing company that offers services via a digital application. Students utilize the application for 25 online education because it enables collaborative translation and even English to Arabic translations. Many organizations use the application to enhance communication and employee engagement. Moreover, political leaders use this tool to better communication, and collaborative translation aids in communication improvement. Zoom application features collaborative translation software, enabling users to translate texts according to their needs. According to (Laviosa & Davies, 2020, p. 2), these applications have beneficial and harmful consequences, such as the continual use of mobile or other gadgets that can adversely influence the students' health.

## **5.Data Analysis and Discussion of Results**

House's (1996) model of Translations Quality Assessment was used to assess the quality of translation of final debates between the two candidates for the Australian

presidency. In the method part above, it was mentioned that the errors must be identified and underlined. Therefore, all instances which were not translated overtly were indicated and underlined. Errors come in two flavors, overt and covert, as was previously established. Regarding the covert mistakes, the study found two mismatches in the two categories listed below, and for the overt errors, the study examined each translation using the seven overt error subcategories.

## **5.1. Defining Covert Errors**

### **5.1.1 Source Text Profile**

The theoretical model of the current study's components is briefly described below, and the same definitions will be used to analyze all of the study's source materials moving forward. Field: The topic matter and social action of a text are covered by the register category of field. Political discussion is the topic or content of this text. Tenor: The author's provenance and stance fall within the register category of tenor's initial situational component. It alludes to the author's position in society as expressed through social dialect and her/his intellectual and affective stance in connection to the text's subject matter and communicative aim. It should be noted that the author is a political person given his or her background and opinion with regard to these matters. Asymmetrical and symmetrical social role relationships make up the second situational factor under tenor. In this example, the social role relationship is asymmetrical because it is clear that the author employs everyday terms and expressions to convey his message. The social attitude situational dimension is the third one under tenor. The investigational text appears to be. Since it is clear that the author employs everyday language to make his point, the social role connection in this instance is asymmetrical. Social attitude is the third situational factor under tenor. The investigational text appears to be formal since there are many formal words, for instance. Mode: It is complex. As the text

investigation is written to be heard, so the medium of the text is complex. The text is a public debate, and it addressees the readers, so the participation of the text is complex according to the theoretical model outlined above. Genre: The genre of the text in a political speech. Function of the text: About the source texts function, it can be stated that, the texts' function is Ideational.

### 5.1.2. Target Texts Profile

Field: The subject matter or content of this debate in the target language is political. Tenor: The first situational dimension under the register category of tenor is author's provenance and stance. Regarding the text under investigation, it can be said that the provenance and stance of the translator, is a interpreter. The second situational dimension under tenor is social role relationship, which is divided into symmetrical and asymmetrical. It is obvious that in this case the translated texts are formal and have considered the readers more or less unequal, so the social role relationship is asymmetrical. The third situational dimension under tenor is social attitude. In this regard, the translated texts seem to be formal according to the basic tenets of the present study. Mode: It is complex. As the text is written to be heard, the medium of the text is complex. The text is public debate, and it addresses the readers, so the participation of the text is complex. Genre: Regarding the genre of target text, it can be stated that the target text genre is also, a political speech. Function of the texts: About the target text's function, it can be stated that, the target texts' function is ideational.

### 5.2. Defining Overt Errors

The overtly incorrect errors will be examined in the section that follows. Overt errors are divided into seven subcategories, as was said above:

a. Not translated

- b. Slight change in meaning
- c. Significant change in meaning
- d. Distortion of meaning
- e. Breach of the language system
- f. Creative translation
- g. Cultural filtering

As a result, these seven categories have been used to examine the argument, and the inaccuracies have been highlighted. The outcomes of using House's (1996) model will be analyzed and described afterward. It should be noted that the research's source material was chosen from "The Final Debate between Scott Morrison and Anthony Albanese | 7 NEWS LIVE STREAM." 1) **The category of Not Translated:** This category comprises those words/expressions, which are not translated either because of translator's negligence or not being able to translate. Example 1: ST: delivering a better future...When no one has held back and no one is Left Behind. أو من مستقبل أفضل وال يبقى. TT Discussion: In the ST above, it is obvious that the underlined phrase no one has held back has not been translated and has been omitted from the translation

Example 2: ST: this is your chance to witness what might be the most the final time for you to see the candidates for the Prime Minister ship face to face the final time. You'll see them in the same room together. هذه هي فرصتكم الأخيرة للمناظرة الحاسمة بين المتنافسين، هذه Discussion: The translation of phrase " face to face " does not exist in the TT Arabic translation. Example 3: ST: It's Scott Morrison the floor is yours. - ( سكوت موريسون ) رئيس الوزراء . TT Discussion: The translation of phrase "the floor is yours" does not exist in the TT Arabic translation)

2- **The category of Slight Change in Meaning:** This means that there is a little distortion of meaning, partial transference of meaning or not complete faithfulness to ST, but this change in meaning is not so severe as to impair communication. Example 1:

ST: we can't afford that sort of lack of understanding about how our economy works. هذا  
 TT Discussion: In this case, امر غير صحيح من الناحية الاقتصادية وال نستطيع أن نوافق على هذا الجراء  
 in the TT translation a slight difference in meaning has taken place because ST is talking  
 about lack of understanding, while the TT translation in not. There is a slight difference  
 in meaning.

**3- The category of Significant Change in Meaning:** This category materializes when  
 there is a big difference between the ST and the TT. In the present study, few examples  
 of this category are observed. Example: ST: I say is I support wages obviously going up  
 and welcome. 107 TT Discussion: A بدون شك أنا أرحب بزيادة الجور وأيضا بعمال الأجرة  
 significant change is obvious in the translation; the phrase "الأجرة عمال" was added to the  
 Arabic translation, even though it is not exist in the ST. )

**4-The category of Distortion of Meaning:** This category refers to those mistakes which  
 result in complete distortion of meaning of the ST, but it is interesting to note that in the  
 course of the present research such a mistake is not found. This finding implies that,  
 fortunately, both translations were grammatical and acceptable, and had succeeded in  
 conveying similar message to the target text readers.

**5-The category of Breach of the SL System:** This category is recognized when the TT  
 has deviated from the norms or syntax or grammatical rules of the ST. Example: ST: It's  
 so Mr. Albanese the Prime Minister makes the point if wages go up in line with inflation  
 or greater you put in additional pressure on interest rates and inflation and prices and  
 mortgages. TT: سيد ألبانيزي هل انت تعد إذا ما ارتفعت الأجور والتضخم ارتفع اكثر فذلك سيزيد من  
 الضغوط Discussion: The first translation has changed the statement to question  
 form.)

**6-The category of Creative Translation:** In this case, the translator translates the ST somehow freely by adding some extra words/ information, which did not exist in the original ST. Example: ST: you know, you just can't be loose with the economy with things like this. You've got to be understanding all the moving parts ولكن انا أرى ان هذا بنسبة ٥ او ١% بهذه البساطة هذا يدل على TT: القرار يتسم بالرعونة ال تستطيع أن تقول أن زيادة الجور تكون 108 Discussion: The translation is creative translations because the underlined words do not match in the ST and the TT words. )

**7-The category of Cultural Filtering:** There are some cultural phrases, words or local names and titles, which are untranslatable. In these cases, the translator usually tries to find some alternative equivalents according to target culture and intended readers. In the course of present research such a mistake was not found. Here are the following findings for overt errors as analyzed and investigated in the translation.

### 7- Investigating Using Zoom in Interpretation

The purpose of the study is to examine the efficiency of using Zoom as a technological aid for interpretation from the perspective of a team of experienced interpreters. It concentrated on raw usability data that is not influenced by factors like age, or background information, which might make for an intriguing area for future study. These factors are not covered by the study's questions. Initial analysis of the first section, which is Usability, shows that out of 3600 responses (15 icons or feature x 8 statements x 30 respondents), 2020 responses appear to be on an Agree scale (=1) as opposed to 453 on a Disagree scale (=2) with 1127 being in-between (= 3). The relatively high number of agree responses which is obvious from mode values highlights the usability of each one of the following features or icons (Mute/Unmute, Video ON\OFF, Security, Participants, Chat with meeting participants, Interpretation, Breakout Rooms, Switch Language, User Interface).



## 8- Assessing Zoom as an Effective Tool for Interpretation

Despite numerous attempts to test it, it's safe to say that the interpreting community has never been overly enthusiastic about accepting remote interpreting. In contrast to this historical trend, the use of remote interpreting techniques has increased rather quickly during the pandemic. One explanation is that everyone was in the same situation at the time. In other words, during the Covid-19 pandemic, all attendees—speakers, hosts and interpreters—had to be remotely connected to the meeting. So, for everyone, it was much more of a rescue situation. In contrast to this reality, the pandemic accelerated and expanded the practice in a way that trapped interpreters in the middle of all prior opposition to the idea. This study once again highlights the complexity of the problem and the difficulty in valuing and interpreting related ideas like usability. Usability shares similarities with other ideas like usability, utility, human experience and ease of learning while relying on different elements like individual background, attitudes, skills and interests among others. The USE Questionnaire adopted from Lund and administered to 30 qualified conference interpreters showed that Zoom was extremely user-friendly in their opinion with the existence of a couple of weakness that can be handled by app developers in the future. Regarding the study, there were a lot of advantages and a few disadvantages cases to using this platform for interpretation. The absence of a handover function in the online conference was clearly the biggest drawback. Due to a built-in Zoom feature, interpreters were unable to hear their booth partner's interpretation. This prevents them from taking over interpretation, which is necessary for longer events and thus a challenge. As mentioned above, Zoom lacks the interpreter handover functionality necessary to manage events lasting longer than a few minutes. That is something that Zoom remote meeting technology does not support. The researcher has noticed interpreters talking overlap many times throughout the debate due to the absence of handover function. The reseacher has noticed that turn talking process

is not going properly and this is the most obvious remark that should be noted and handled by interpreters, and fixed by app developers. This data is merely a jumping off point for more in-depth and comprehensive field research. The only way to draw sound conclusions and work toward creating the ideal virtual environment for interpreters worldwide is by looking at the big picture.

## 9- Assessing Collaborative Translation

The purpose of this study was to ascertain conference translators' experiences with translation in online collaborative settings. The findings show that the translators valued group feedback because it improved the credibility of the information. This is possible in Zoom's breakout rooms because thorough analyses are supported by extensive research. They had a favorable opinion of virtual teamwork on a single platform, which in this case is Zoom. Zoom allows for collaborative translation, and more than half of the translators agreed that it is more efficient at translation than word processing programs like Microsoft Word. Virtual collaborative translation produces more revision suggestions than face-to-face collaboration does, and most of the suggestions are accepted by translators, according to observations of the translation process and the final translations produced from it. Online communication and collaboration tools add a new dimension to interactions that take place in person. Therefore, it is important to encourage translators to use these tools and business software, particularly Zoom, which is the subject of this study. The research's conclusions shed light on how conferences can incorporate online collaborative translation processes. In order to complete virtual translating tasks successfully. Such exercises are the best way to get translators ready for the rapidly changing job market. The knowledge gained from this study could aid in the development of collaborative curriculum design, collaborative teaching methods, and collaborative teaching materials by translator educators. The knowledge gained from this study could aid in the development of collaborative curriculum design, collaborative

teaching methods, and collaborative teaching materials by interpretes' trainers. Interpreters must assume a variety of roles and accept shared responsibility for the task's success. They \*must spend some time getting used to Zoom's collaboration and translation technology. The results show that interpretes are more adaptable in a virtual setting and that subjectivity may influence face-to-face decision-making for translation-related issues, despite the fact that the current study only included a small number of participants. Despite these drawbacks, the study offers a thorough comparison of in-person and online collaboration when it comes to professional translation. The results of this study can be used by interpreters trainers to focus on more in-depth, all-encompassing topics like "covert" and "overt" interpretation types rather than such mundane topics as common translation errors and "good" or "bad" points. The enormous potential of House's model can also be fully utilized by translation graders in the following way: They can stop settling for routine and unimportant issues. Instead, they can set up the grading process according to the more unbiased and scientific criteria suggested by the current model. Those covert and overt errors are somehow related in the sense that when a interpreter understand the stance of the author, he\she will be more compassionate and try to focus on the most effective and important points in the author speech that makes a difference in the audience stance. The current study concentrated on the evaluation of political and ideological discourse's translation quality.

## 10-Findings

The study finds just 86 words or phrases, which not translated or have been omitted from translation; and this is somehow a reasonable number as long as the translation has been done simultaneously which is a result of the large cognitive load happening. The number of errors under subcategories of slight change in meaning and significant change in meaning is reasonable, comparing with totally 11053 words of evaluated text. In the category of distortion of meaning, the study can find 10 instance

of which. This can be due to the high quality of the translations. There are just 2 instances of breach in translations of grammatical system for each of the translations. There are also some examples of creative translation in target text. This means that the translated texts are not the exact replication of the source text, and the translators have translated these parts freely. This finding signifies the fact that the syntactic structures have not undergone a shift in the process of translation than the lexical items. Finally, it should be mentioned that overall quality according to the theoretical model utilized is good.

## 11. Conclusion, Recommendations

Three Dimensions Conclusion: The conclusion of this research was summarized through the three main dimensions analysis conducted: Assessing and Comparing ST and TT The quality of the English interpretation of the final debate between the final candidates for the Australian presidency election was evaluated by using House's TQA (1997) model. It is without a doubt that there are numerous translation issues and errors in political translations. Since many political works have not been accurately analyzed in terms of translation errors and mismatches, it is crucial to evaluate the quality of translation in these works. The results are discussed in relation to the body of related literature. First, the mismatches of the translations were identified using House's (1997) TQA model. The translation mistakes in two texts were then identified. In actuality, the translators did not make any covert errors except for one slight change in tenor; however, the translation's mismatches and errors were labeled as such. As previously mentioned, the source text must be overtly translated in accordance with House's TQA because it is a political text. Then, in the chosen sentences, obvious translation errors were assessed in comparison to the original texts. As a result, an exact comparison between the source text profiles and the text translation profile is made. According to House (1997), the presence or absence of a cultural filter helps distinguish between overt and covert translation types. In other words, the translation is said to be covert when a cultural filter

is added, and overt when a cultural filter is not present. The translation in this study can be characterized as overt because the researcher did not notice any instances of cultural filtering. While a covert dimension might have helped with the communicative goal of translation, which is absent in this case, overt translation fits the semantic purpose of the translation. Tenor makes use of the symmetrical social role relationship to both highlight each leader's abilities and accomplishments and to criticize the other leader's influence from a position of parity between authors and viewers. The common overt errors on the translations are: 1- Not translated term. 2- Slight change in the meaning. 3- Significant change in the meaning. 4- Distortion of meaning. 5- Breach of the Language System. The reader may not understand the concept of the sentence's meaning correctly or may miss an important point about the author's statement as a result of obvious errors regarding untranslated terms and meaning distortion in this translation. Translation of singular nouns into plural forms, for instance, cannot significantly alter the meaning of a sentence despite the slight change in meaning. Given that the translation was completed simultaneously, the number of these two subcategories is reasonable when compared to the 11053 words that were translated. The components of Breach of the Language System that were seen in the translation include the incompatibility between the tenses in STs and TTs, changing the roles of terms, and translating questions into affirmative forms. Even though every component of the Breach of the Language System is regarded as an obvious error, only a few of them have a significant impact on the accuracy of the translation. The key ideas regarding mismatches can be summed up as follows: 1. In terms of the field, lexical, syntactic, and textual item mismatches were discovered. The way in which information is transmitted has undergone many changes. The reader is misled by lexical mismatches of TTs in this study, including the omission of a term, incorrect translation of the meaning, incorrect expression of the meaning, and incorrect equivalent. As a result, the original meaning has not been transmitted accurately by the translators. There were also a few minor breaches of the T1 system in terms of syntactic

mismatches. The quantity of these mistakes or inconsistencies, however, is acceptable. As a result, the target text's quality can be regarded as good. 2. With regard to tenor, there was a slight change. The language of two texts is formal in terms of register. Although these texts are formal, the social distance between the author and readers is friendly and intimate with the sense of empathy and commiseration. However, the Author's Personal (Emotional and Intellectual) stance in original text differs just a little from translated texts in some cases. For example, misinterpreting and not translating some important phrases or words has neutralized or reduced the speaker's sense of compassion or hatred about some important events. In summary, there is no significant difference in the tenor between source text and target text. The primary goal in conducting this study is to evaluate the accuracy of the Arabic translation of the final candidates for the Australian presidency's political discourses. The study achieve this by applying House's model of translation quality assessment to the aforementioned translation after first applying it to the original text, paying close attention to its key elements, such as the ideational, interpersonal, and textual meta functions, which help to determine the more general elements of field, tenor, and mode. As a result, the primary contribution of the current study to translation studies is the empirical data it offers to illustrate how House's model can be used to analyze political, ideological, and social effects. This information is crucial because, despite the best efforts to find any comparable studies in this field of translation quality assessment, particularly when using House's model, other studies carried out in the same field, namely political discourses, were not to be found.

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