

From English to Arabic: Style Shifts in the Simultaneous Interpreting of U.S. Presidential Speeches

Noah Alsager

100294675

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Abstract

This thesis investigates how political style is transformed during the simultaneous interpreting (SI) of U.S. presidential speeches into Arabic as broadcast by four major satellite channels: Al-Jazeera Arabic, Al-Arabiya, France 24 Arabic, and RT Arabic. While existing scholarship has highlighted ideological and institutional dimensions of political interpreting, less attention has been paid to the linguistic mechanisms through which style and evaluative meaning are reshaped in real time.

Drawing on a corpus of Arabic interpretations of speeches by Trump, Obama, and Biden, the thesis develops a multi-layered analytical framework combining Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), Appraisal Theory, and Li's (2015) taxonomy of interpreting strategies. This approach enables a fine-grained analysis of how political discourse is reconfigured at the levels of transitivity, modality, evaluation, and rhetorical force. Particular attention is given to strategies such as omission, compression, modulation, and paraphrase, which recurrently mediate shifts in stance and tone.

The analysis demonstrates that Arabic SI frequently results in a softening of presidential style, marked by reduced modality, simplification of clause structure, and attenuation of explicit evaluation. Such tendencies are shaped by both cognitive constraints inherent in SI and the institutional contexts of broadcast media. While not claiming systematic channel-level bias, the findings reveal patterned differences across interpreters and outlets, underscoring the importance of situating SI within its discursive and media environments.

By foregrounding the interaction of style, strategy, and context, this thesis contributes to Translation and Interpreting Studies in three ways: it extends the application of SFL and Appraisal Theory to real-time interpreting, it highlights the underexplored role of style in Arabic political SI, and it offers a linguistically grounded account of how presidential discourse is reframed in cross-cultural communication.

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Dedication

To my beloved parents, whose unwavering support, endless encouragement, and profound belief in my potential have been the foundation of my journey. Your sacrifices and love have paved the way for all my achievements, and I am forever grateful.

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Abbreviations

BT: Back Translation

D: Democratic

R: Republican

SFL: Systemic Functional Linguistics

SI: Simultaneous Interpreting

ST: Source Text

T1: Al Arabiya

T2: Al Jazeera

T3: France 24 Arabic

T4: RT Arabic

TT: Target Text

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Background and Rationale

Simultaneous interpreting (SI) is a vital tool for facilitating real-time communication across linguistic and cultural boundaries. In high-stakes political discourse, it serves not only to transmit propositional meaning but also to convey rhetorical nuance, ideological positioning, and stylistic tone. As Pöchhacker (2004) notes, SI is a cognitively intensive process that requires interpreters to rapidly process and reproduce speech while making real-time linguistic, structural, and cultural adjustments. These demands are especially pronounced in English–Arabic interpreting, where marked differences in grammar, discourse conventions, and ideological reference points complicate efforts to preserve the stylistic and rhetorical features of the original speech.

The geopolitical dynamics of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region further intensify these challenges. Interpreters working in Arabic-language media settings are tasked with conveying not only the substance of political discourse but also its evaluative and persuasive force, often under conditions shaped by institutional norms and audience expectations. In such contexts, the interpreting process becomes a key site where political meaning is negotiated and potentially reshaped.

U.S. presidential speeches offer a rich corpus for studying these dynamics. As Schneider and Eitelmann (2022) argue, the rhetorical styles of American presidents are often highly calibrated, drawing on metaphor, evaluation, and modality to assert ideological positions and forge collective identities. When these speeches are interpreted into Arabic, particularly by regional media outlets with transnational reach, they undergo a process of linguistic, stylistic, and cultural transformation. These shifts

raise important questions about how political messages are mediated across languages and how interpretive choices may affect their reception.

Scholars such as Baker (2019) have highlighted the role of language in constructing and circulating ideology, noting that even small linguistic shifts can have wider discursive effects. This is particularly salient in interpreting, where split-second decisions may influence how agency, alignment, and evaluation are framed in the target text (TT). Exploring how political speeches are interpreted in Arabic-language media thus provides valuable insight into the intersection of language, ideology, and cross-cultural political communication.

This study is motivated by the need to better understand these interpretive dynamics and their implications for political style. By analysing how rhetorical and evaluative features are transformed in Arabic SI of U.S. presidential addresses, the thesis aims to illuminate broader questions about how political meaning is constructed, maintained, or softened in multilingual media contexts.

1.2. Research Focus and Scope

This thesis investigates how political style is reshaped during the SI of U.S. presidential speeches into Arabic. Its primary focus is on linguistic and stylistic transformation, particularly how rhetorical force, evaluative language, and interpersonal tone are modified during SI. The analysis draws on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and Appraisal Theory to explore how ideational and interpersonal meanings are restructured in the TTs. It also applies Li's (2015) taxonomy of SI strategies to identify the specific interpretive mechanisms that contribute to these shifts.

While the thesis acknowledges the broader institutional and ideological contexts in which SI occurs, it does not attempt to infer the intent of interpreters or media outlets, nor does it investigate systematic bias. Instead, the study remains grounded in linguistic evidence, examining how evaluative and rhetorical features are transformed through strategy use in real-time interpretation. This includes patterns such as modality shifts, nominalisation, paraphrasing, omission, and lexical softening, which can cumulatively reshape the political stance of the interpreted speech.

The scope of the study is delimited as follows:

- **Data:** The corpus consists of selected excerpts from televised SI of U.S. presidential speeches (by Trump, Biden and Obama), covering a range of topics including foreign policy, national security, and international cooperation.
- **Languages:** The analysis focuses on English–Arabic SI.
- **Media Outlets:** The interpreted texts were broadcast by four major Arabic-language satellite news channels: Al Jazeera Arabic, Al Arabiya, RT Arabic, and France 24 Arabic.
- **Temporal and Geopolitical Context:** The data were drawn from the 2010s, a period marked by heightened geopolitical tension and ideological contestation in the MENA region.

By limiting the study to this clearly defined dataset, the thesis is able to provide a detailed and context-sensitive analysis of how political style is reshaped in Arabic SI. The findings contribute to an enhanced understanding of stylistic transformation in interpreting, with broader implications for the study of political communication, media translation, and interpreter training.

1.3. Research Aims and Objectives

This thesis investigates how SI transforms the political linguistic style of U.S. presidential speeches when rendered from English into Arabic by satellite news channels. Rather than attributing these shifts to interpreter intention or media ideology, the study focuses on the linguistic mechanisms through which political meaning is reshaped in real time. Drawing on SFL, Appraisal Theory, and the interpreting strategy typology developed by Li (2015), the analysis examines how rhetorical force, modality, and evaluative language are transformed during SI, and how these shifts may affect the ideological framing of the interpreted texts.

The study is guided by the following objectives:

1. To analyse how linguistic features shape political speech style in U.S. presidential addresses:

This objective examines the rhetorical and linguistic strategies used by U.S. Presidents, focusing on features such as transitivity, modality, evaluation, and rhetorical structure that characterise political style.

2. To identify how interpreting strategies reshape these features during SI:

This objective explores how interpreting strategies—such as omission, modulation, paraphrasing, and restructuring—contribute to stylistic shifts in the interpreted texts.

3. To examine the ideological implications of stylistic shifts in the interpreted output:

This objective investigates how changes in interpersonal tone, modality, and

agency influence the ideological framing of the interpreted discourse, without assuming intent on the part of the interpreter or media outlet.

Together, these objectives position the thesis as a contribution to the study of interpreted political discourse, offering insights into how political style is reshaped across languages and media contexts through real-time linguistic and strategic choices.

1.4. Methodological Overview

This thesis adopts a qualitative approach grounded in discourse analysis to examine how political linguistic style is transformed during the SI of U.S. presidential speeches from English into Arabic. The analysis draws on three interrelated frameworks:

- SFL (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) is used to investigate ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings in both source and target texts. Particular attention is paid to transitivity structures, modality, and thematic progression.
- Appraisal Theory (Martin & White, 2005), a subsystem within SFL, is employed to trace how evaluative language—especially judgment and appreciation—is amplified, softened, or omitted in interpretation.
- Li's (2015) Typology of Interpreting Strategies provides a structured lens through which to categorise the shifts observed in the interpreted texts. The analysis focuses on strategies such as condensation, omission, modulation, paraphrasing, and adaptation, examining how these contribute to changes in political style and ideological framing.

The corpus comprises live interpreted broadcasts of U.S. presidential speeches delivered by Trump, Biden and Obama, as aired on four major Arabic-language satellite channels: Al Jazeera Arabic, Al Arabiya, RT Arabic, and France 24 Arabic. These speeches were selected to reflect a range of political events and styles and to allow for comparison across speakers and media outlets.

While the primary emphasis is on linguistic transformation, the analysis is sensitive to the broader media environment in which interpreting occurs—particularly how institutional conventions and political context may shape the interpreter’s strategic choices. However, the thesis does not infer the intent of interpreters or editorial motives of media organisations. Instead, it focuses on how political meaning is reshaped through linguistic strategies in real-time interpretation.

1.5 Thesis Structure

This thesis is organised into seven chapters, each contributing to a systematic investigation of how SI reshapes political linguistic style in U.S. presidential speeches when rendered into Arabic by satellite news channels.

Chapter 1 introduces the research by outlining its background, rationale, aims, and theoretical foundations. It situates the thesis within existing scholarship on political style, SI, and evaluative language, establishing the need for a linguistically grounded analysis of Arabic SI in media contexts.

Chapter 2 presents a critical review of the literature, highlighting key trends and gaps related to political discourse, media interpreting, and Arabic-language SI. It outlines

how this thesis builds on and departs from previous work by focusing specifically on rhetorical and evaluative shifts in the interpretation of U.S. presidential speeches.

Chapter 3 details the methodology used to analyse the data. It describes the process of corpus selection, transcription, and annotation, as well as the combined application of SFL, Appraisal Theory, and interpreting strategy typologies (Li, 2015). This chapter also includes a brief pilot study, which was used to test and refine the analytical framework prior to the main analysis.

Chapter 4 is the first of two analysis chapters. It focuses on the Arabic interpretation of speeches by Trump and explores how his confrontational and combative political style is reshaped through SI. The analysis traces shifts in modality, agency, judgment, and rhetorical structure, identifying the interpreting strategies that contribute to these transformations.

Chapter 5 applies the same analytical framework to speeches by Obama and Biden. By comparing these speakers with Trump, the chapter highlights contrasts in political linguistic style and examines how these differences are preserved, adapted, or softened in interpretation.

Chapter 6 offers a synthesis of the key findings, linking them back to the research questions and wider literature. It reflects on how SI reshapes political style in Arabic media contexts and discusses the implications of these transformations for interpreting studies and political discourse analysis.

Chapter 7 concludes the thesis by summarising its main contributions, methodological insights, and theoretical implications. It also proposes avenues for future research, particularly in relation to Arabic SI, cross-cultural political communication, and interpreter training.

Having outlined the research aims, scope, and methodological orientation of this thesis, the next chapter reviews the relevant literature on political discourse, SI, and media translation. It situates this thesis within current scholarly debates, identifies key theoretical and empirical gaps, and establishes the foundation for the analytical frameworks employed in the chapters that follow.

Chapter 2: Theoretical Foundations for Analysing Political Style in Simultaneous Interpreting

2.1. Introduction

This chapter provides the theoretical and contextual foundation for analysing how political style is reshaped through SI in Arabic-language media. It reviews key literature on political discourse, rhetorical and evaluative language, and interpreting strategies, with particular attention to the application of SFL, Appraisal Theory, and Li's (2015) taxonomy of interpreting strategies. The chapter also situates the thesis within the broader context of Arabic SI practices, addressing how linguistic, cultural, and institutional factors interact in the transmission of political meaning across languages. These frameworks underpin the analytical approach developed in subsequent chapters.

2.2. Theoretical Frameworks

The theoretical framework of this thesis draws on linguistic models that analyse how language constructs meaning, conveys evaluation, and undergoes transformation during SI. It integrates three main components: SFL, Appraisal Theory, and a taxonomy of interpreting strategies based on Li (2015). Together, these frameworks provide tools for examining how political speech styles are constructed in U.S. Presidential discourse and how they are reshaped during SI into Arabic.

SFL offers a means of analysing how language represents processes and agency, enacts interpersonal stance, and structures information. Appraisal Theory provides a system for exploring how speakers express emotions, make judgments, and scale evaluative intensity. Li's interpreting strategy framework enables the classification of linguistic

transformations during SI—such as omission, modulation, or restructuring—allowing for a systematic account of how interpreters manage complexity under time pressure.

By combining these models, the thesis investigates how linguistic shifts in SI affect political style and rhetorical force, and how such changes may influence the ideological framing of the interpreted discourse. The following sections introduce each component of the framework in turn.

2.2.1. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

SFL, developed by Halliday (1994), offers a powerful framework for analysing the relationship between language, meaning, and ideology. SFL views language as a social semiotic system, emphasising its functional roles in representing experience, enacting relationships, and organising discourse. This perspective is particularly suited to the analysis of political speeches, where linguistic choices are often strategically employed to construct narratives, assert authority, and shape public perception.

Central to SFL is its tripartite metafunctional framework, which explores three key dimensions of language:

1. Ideational Metafunction: Analyses how language represents actions, processes, and events — that is, how speakers assign agency, responsibility, and causality (e.g., who is doing what to whom).
2. Interpersonal Metafunction: Focuses on how speakers express attitudes, negotiate relationships, and convey evaluative stance, particularly through modality, pronouns, and affective or judgmental language.

3. Textual Metafunction: Examines how discourse is structured through thematic organisation, cohesion, and information flow, allowing certain meanings to be foregrounded while others are backgrounded.

These metafunctions are central to understanding political linguistic style, especially how speakers construct ideological positions through choices in transitivity, evaluation, and textual emphasis.

Political speeches are deliberate acts of meaning-making, rich in linguistic choices that shape how leaders project values, intentions, and authority. As Kim et al. (2021) note, SFL provides a systematic approach for unpacking how such meanings are constructed — for instance, through the use of inclusive pronouns to build solidarity (“we,” “our”) or modal verbs to express obligation and urgency (“must,” “should”).

In this study, SFL enables a fine-grained analysis of how U.S. Presidents deploy rhetorical resources to project agency, evaluation, and political positioning — features that are central to their political style and public persona.

SFL has also been widely applied in translation and interpreting research, where it helps reveal how meaning shifts as texts are transferred across languages and communicative contexts. In SI, changes in transitivity, modality, or textual cohesion may arise due to time pressure, language-specific constraints, or interpreter processing strategies.

In this context, SFL enables the identification of metafunctional shifts — such as the toning down of modality, the omission of agentive actors, or the restructuring of rhetorical emphasis — which may reshape how political meaning is conveyed. Importantly, this study does not assume these shifts reflect deliberate ideological alignment, but instead interprets them through the lens of interpreting strategies (Li, 2015), such as omission, modulation, paraphrasing, and compression.

This study applies SFL to examine both the STs — the original English speeches — and the target texts (TTs) — the interpreted Arabic versions. Specifically:

1. The ideational metafunction is used to trace how agency, responsibility, and processes are represented and potentially transformed during interpreting.
2. The interpersonal metafunction supports analysis of how modality, evaluative language, and rhetorical stance shift across interpretations.
3. The textual metafunction helps reveal how changes in thematic structure and cohesion alter the organisation and focus of political messaging.

By examining these metafunctional dimensions alongside the interpreting strategies observed in the Arabic interpretations, the thesis investigates how SI reshapes political linguistic style — and how these shifts may alter the ideological function of the discourse, potentially influencing how the speech is positioned within the receiving sociopolitical context, even in the absence of explicit intent by the interpreter or media outlet.

2.2.2. Appraisal Theory

Appraisal Theory, developed within the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics by Martin and White (2005), focuses on how speakers use evaluative language to construct meaning, assert stance, and negotiate relationships with their audience. It provides a structured set of tools for analysing how speakers express emotions, make judgments, and control the degree of certainty or emphasis in their discourse. This theory is particularly valuable for studying SI, where interpreters must make rapid linguistic choices that may reshape the evaluative force of the original text. These shifts can have significant rhetorical and ideological consequences, even when they arise from processing constraints or strategic simplification.

Appraisal Theory is organised into three interrelated subsystems—Attitude, Engagement, and Graduation—which collectively enable detailed analysis of how political discourse constructs interpersonal and ideological positioning. In this thesis, these subsystems are used to identify and categorise evaluative shifts in the Arabic interpretations of U.S. presidential speeches.

The Attitude subsystem captures how speakers convey emotional responses, ethical judgments, and value assessments. It comprises three domains:

1. Affect – emotional states and reactions (e.g., “grateful,” “angry”)
2. Judgment – evaluation of behaviour or character (e.g., “strong leaders,” “irresponsible actions”)
3. Appreciation – evaluation of objects, institutions, or events (e.g., “a historic moment,” “a failed policy”)

Political speeches often rely on attitude to build solidarity, legitimise actions, or position allies and opponents. For example, Trump’s phrase “endangered and forgotten” (Example 15) encodes judgment and affect, amplifying a sense of moral urgency. In the Arabic interpretations, such expressions are sometimes softened or omitted—e.g., in TT2 rendered simply as “يدافع عن أولئك المهمشين - defends the marginalized”—which reduce the emotional intensity or moral force of the original. These shifts often correspond to interpreting strategies such as modulation, compression, or omission (Li, 2015), rather than to assumptions about interpreter intent.

The Engagement subsystem addresses how speakers position themselves in relation to alternative viewpoints. It distinguishes between:

1. Dialogic Contraction – asserting certainty or closing down alternatives (e.g., “we must,” “it is clear that...”)
2. Dialogic Expansion – acknowledging other views or possibilities (e.g., “some may say,” “it could be argued...”)

Political discourse frequently contracts dialogic space to assert authority and manage dissent. In SI, such moves may be altered—intentionally or not—due to syntactic simplification or omission. For instance, in Example 37 (Chapter 5), the omission of the clause “dictating what clothes a Muslim woman should wear” reduces the confrontational tone and narrows the speaker’s critique. This kind of contraction shift may reflect interpreting strategies like evasion or omission, which reshape the engagement profile of the discourse.

Graduation refers to how speakers amplify or downscale meanings, either by:

1. Force – altering intensity or quantity (e.g., “a major step” vs. “a step”)
2. Focus – sharpening or softening categorical boundaries (e.g., “a true democracy” vs. “a democracy”)

Graduation is a central rhetorical resource in political communication. Leaders often use it to project confidence, emphasise stakes, or highlight urgency. In the interpreting process, these gradational meanings may be intensified, weakened, or omitted entirely. For instance, in Example 10 (Chapter 4), “chaos and terror” is interpreted as “فشل في سياسة - policy failure,” which significantly tones down the original evaluative intensity. Such shifts may result from modulation, approximation, or paraphrasing, all of which are covered by Li’s (2015) strategy typology.

Appraisal Theory provides a comprehensive framework for tracing how evaluative meanings are constructed, maintained, or altered in interpreted political discourse. When combined with the SFL metafunctions and interpreting strategies outlined in Li (2015), it enables this study to identify systematic shifts in stance, tone, and ideological framing. Crucially, these shifts are analysed as the linguistic outcomes of interpreting practices—not as evidence of deliberate editorial or ideological intervention. This approach ensures that the analysis remains grounded in linguistic evidence while addressing how political meaning is transformed across languages and media contexts.

2.2.3. Interpreting Strategies in SI (Li, 2015)

In SI, interpreters must process, reformulate, and deliver spoken language in real time, often under intense cognitive pressure and within significant structural constraints. These conditions frequently necessitate the use of interpreting strategies—procedural solutions that help manage linguistic complexity, time limitations, and cross-cultural differences. Over the decades, scholars have proposed various taxonomies of such strategies, ranging from Barik's (1971) early classifications to more recent cognitive and discourse-based models (e.g., Gile, 2009; Riccardi, 2005; Pöchhacker, 2004). Among these, Li's (2015) taxonomy of interpreting strategies stands out for its breadth, clarity, and analytical applicability, particularly in contexts involving political and ideologically sensitive discourse.

Li (2015) identifies 27 discrete interpreting strategies, including omission, paraphrasing, condensation, approximation, restructuring, and adaptation. In this thesis, the term 'modulation' is used descriptively to refer to stylistic shifts that involve changes in evaluative or modal orientation—phenomena that overlap with Li's categories of paraphrasing and approximation. These strategies encompass a range of linguistic and

cognitive operations, such as simplifying dense material, omitting non-essential content, shifting modality or agency, or rephrasing evaluative language. Crucially, these strategies are not tied to any specific interpreting ideology or normative goal. Instead, they are descriptive tools for identifying how interpreters manage content dynamically in response to real-time challenges.

This thesis adopts Li's (2015) taxonomy for several reasons. First, it offers a comprehensive and flexible framework that aligns well with the dual linguistic focus of this study—SFL and Appraisal Theory. The strategies described by Li frequently manifest through changes in transitivity, modality, judgment, or intensity—precisely the kinds of shifts examined in this thesis. Second, Li's framework enables a fine-grained and non-speculative account of stylistic transformation, allowing this study to trace linguistic reconfigurations without inferring interpreter intention or media influence. This is particularly important given the methodological position of the thesis, which avoids attributing ideological bias to interpreters or media outlets.

While other models of interpreting strategies exist, many focus narrowly on cognitive load (e.g., Gile, 1995) or on general principles of information processing. Li's taxonomy is distinctive in its linguistic sensitivity and its usefulness for applied discourse analysis. It permits a systematic categorisation of textual shifts observed in the Arabic interpretations of U.S. Presidential speeches, without conflating tactical decisions with ideological alignment. In doing so, it supports the thesis's broader objective: to understand how interpreting strategies reshape political linguistic style, and how these shifts may carry ideological implications through their effects on modality, agency, and evaluative force.

In this thesis, each example is analysed for both linguistic features (via SFL and Appraisal Theory) and interpreting strategy (via Li, 2015). This triangulated approach ensures that the analysis remains firmly grounded in observable textual transformations, while also recognising the operational pressures of SI. Li's framework thus functions not as a theory of interpreter behaviour, but as a practical and descriptive tool for mapping how political discourse is transformed across languages during simultaneous interpretation. Table 1 provides a summary of the interpreting strategy categories used in this thesis, adapted from Li (2015).

Table 1. Summary of Interpreting Strategies Adapted from Li (2015)

Strategy Category	Example Strategies
1. Condensation & Compression	Compression, Generalisation, Omission
2. Text Expansion & Explicitation	Expansion, Explicitation, Clarification
3. Paraphrasing & Restructuring	Paraphrasing, Restructuring, Reformulation
4. Morpho-Syntactic Transformation	Morpho-syntactic transformation, Reordering, Nominalisation
5. Inference & Reformulation	Inference, Logical Completion, Contextual Interpretation
6. Evasion	Evasion, Delay, Hedging

Strategy Category	Example Strategies
7. Adaptation	Cultural Adaptation, Register Shift, Genre Adjustment

Note: Only strategies observed in the data are cited in the analysis chapters. For full definitions, see Li (2015).

2.3. Political Speech Styles

This section explores the linguistic and rhetorical features that characterise political speeches, with a particular focus on U.S. Presidential addresses. It examines how rhetorical strategies are used to persuade, assert authority, or foster collective identity, and how these strategies contribute to the ideological positioning embedded in political discourse. The discussion begins with an overview of common rhetorical features in political language, followed by a closer examination of speaker-specific styles in U.S. Presidential discourse. It concludes with an analysis of how linguistic features—such as metaphor, transitivity, and evaluation—can function as markers of ideological stance within political texts.

This section provides essential context for the subsequent analysis of how these features are transformed during SI. By identifying the typical linguistic strategies that constitute political style, the chapter establishes a basis for tracing how SI may reshape these patterns—affecting rhetorical structure and evaluative tone in the interpreted texts.

2.3.1. Rhetorical Features of Political Speeches

Rhetorical strategies are a hallmark of political speeches, carefully designed to persuade, inspire, and establish authority. U.S. Presidential discourse in particular relies on linguistic and rhetorical devices to project leadership, promote solidarity, and position policies within broader national or ideological narratives. Drawing on insights from sociolinguistics and political discourse analysis, this section examines key rhetorical features such as pronoun use, repetition, metaphor, and evaluative language, highlighting their strategic deployment in U.S. Presidential addresses.

The strategic use of pronouns plays a central role in political speeches, helping to define relationships between speaker, audience, and other actors. Inclusive pronouns such as “we” and “our” foster a sense of collective identity and shared responsibility, while exclusive forms such as “I” and “they” may be used to assert leadership or delineate opposition. As Holmes and Wilson (2022) note, U.S. Presidents often use “we” to align themselves with the nation’s goals, while “they” functions to create ideological contrast or construct an external threat.

Repetition is frequently used in political rhetoric to emphasise key points and enhance memorability. Theodoropoulou (2020), for example, demonstrates how Obama’s speeches used repetition to reinforce democratic values and build affective resonance. Metaphors similarly serve to frame abstract concepts in accessible and emotionally charged imagery, as shown by Dolník (2024), who notes their persuasive power in aligning values with narrative structures. Evaluative language also plays a crucial role in shaping perceptions, as highlighted in Appraisal Theory (Martin & White, 2005). Terms such as “strong,” “brave,” or “unprecedented” are often deployed to affirm

leadership or legitimise political action, while implicitly contrasting with less favourable alternatives.

Cross-linguistic studies help contextualise rhetorical strategies across political cultures. For example, Azuma (2023) describes how Japanese political speeches use honorifics and indirectness to align with cultural expectations, in contrast to the assertive tone of U.S. Presidential discourse. Similarly, Noorsanti (2021) illustrates how gendered rhetorical strategies are employed in the speeches of female political leaders to balance authority and accessibility. Such insights underscore the culturally situated nature of rhetorical choices, with implications for how they are interpreted across languages.

The contrast between English and Arabic rhetorical styles presents additional complexity in SI. Al-Wahy (2021) observes that English's preference for directness and evaluative clarity may clash with the more formal and indirect conventions of Modern Standard Arabic. This creates challenges for interpreters seeking to maintain rhetorical force while adhering to linguistic and cultural norms in the target language. The result is often a shift in tone, intensity, or cohesion during interpretation.

The rhetorical features discussed—pronouns, repetition, metaphor, and evaluative language—are central to constructing political speech styles in U.S. Presidential addresses. These features also intersect with the evaluative dimensions analysed through Appraisal Theory. This thesis examines how such rhetorical strategies are preserved, softened, or transformed during SI, using Li's (2015) strategy taxonomy to identify the procedural means by which interpreters manage these shifts. In doing so, the analysis foregrounds how political style is reshaped across languages, with potential consequences for rhetorical impact and ideological framing.

2.3.2. Speech Styles of U.S. Presidents

The rhetorical and linguistic features of U.S. Presidential speeches are central to the projection of political authority, the articulation of national identity, and the communication of policy goals. While certain rhetorical strategies recur across administrations, each President brings a distinctive style shaped by their communicative preferences and the sociopolitical context of their leadership. This subsection outlines common rhetorical features found in presidential rhetoric and examines the speech styles of Trump, Biden, and Obama, drawing on relevant literature and examples from the thesis corpus.

U.S. Presidential speeches frequently employ linguistic resources that reinforce authority and enhance rhetorical impact:

1. Direct and Assertive Language – Modal verbs such as “must” and “will” express obligation and certainty, projecting decisiveness.
2. Pronouns for Inclusion or Opposition – “We” and “our” are used to construct solidarity, while “I” and “they” may serve to differentiate roles or positions.
3. Repetition and Parallelism – These devices increase memorability and reinforce key themes through rhythmic emphasis.
4. Metaphors and Imagery – Figurative language helps frame abstract issues in emotionally resonant terms.
5. Evaluative Language – Positive or negative judgements are conveyed through lexical choices (e.g., “brave,” “unprecedented,” “dangerous”) to reinforce stance.

These features provide the linguistic building blocks of political style, which are realised differently by each speaker.

Trump's discourse is characterised by lexical simplicity, repetition, and direct assertions. Schneider and Eitelmann (2022) observe his frequent use of hyperbole and simplified sentence structures, often combined with strong evaluative terms. In Chapter 4 – Example 35, he states:

“We have to stop the funding of terrorism. I decided, along with Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, our great generals and military people, the time had come to call on Qatar to end its funding—and its extremist ideology.”

This extract demonstrates Trump's preference for declarative mood, strong modality (“have to,” “decided”), and evaluative intensification (“great generals,” “extremist ideology”). The repetition of “funding” enhances rhetorical clarity, while the personal pronoun “I” marks assertive agency. Inclusive pronouns such as “we” are also used strategically to position his decisions as aligned with collective national interest.

Biden's rhetoric often foregrounds empathy, moral framing, and shared responsibility. His speeches favour inclusive language, reflective metaphors, and emotionally charged vocabulary. In Chapter 5 – Example 2, he states:

“Our nation is shaped by the constant battle between our better angels and our darkest impulses.”

This metaphor constructs a moral dichotomy and frames civic responsibility in affective terms. Similarly, in Example 3, his statement “*And we are a good people*” functions as a positive attitudinal judgement (Appraisal: Judgement), reinforcing a unifying national self-image. Such language choices align with Biden's broader discourse of consensus and reconciliation.

Obama's rhetorical style is often described as formal, reflective, and marked by structural parallelism and intertextual references. Theodoropoulou (2020) notes his frequent use of metaphors and historical allusions to situate political issues within broader narratives. In Chapter 5 – Example 5, Obama asserts:

“The strongmen of today become the spark of revolution tomorrow. You can jail your opponents, but you can't imprison ideas.”

Here, metaphor and parallelism are combined to create a rhetorically resonant structure. The use of “you can... but you can't...” heightens contrast while abstract nouns like “revolution” and “ideas” invoke enduring democratic values. Obama's use of inclusive pronouns and high-register vocabulary also contribute to a rhetorical style associated with intellectual authority and principled leadership.

Profiling the distinct speech styles of Trump, Biden, and Obama provides a foundation for analysing how political style is linguistically realised in the STs. These stylistic features form the basis for tracing how SI reshapes political discourse across languages. In the analysis chapters, these styles are examined in terms of their transformation during SI into Arabic, with particular attention to evaluative shifts, modality changes, and strategy use as defined by Li (2015).

2.3.3. Linguistic Markers of Ideological Positioning in Political Discourse

Political discourse often reflects underlying ideological positions through linguistic and rhetorical choices. Rather than conveying ideology directly, political speeches rely on features such as conceptual metaphors, evaluative language, and strategic framing devices to represent events, assign responsibility, and promote particular worldviews. These linguistic resources play a key role in constructing political style and are therefore relevant to analysing how such styles may be reshaped during SI.

As Al-Harrasi (2003) and Fairclough (1989) argue, political discourse is rarely ideologically neutral. Choices regarding agency, lexical evaluation, and metaphor can implicitly structure how political realities are perceived. For example, in U.S. presidential speeches, conceptual metaphors like “war on terror” or “battle for democracy” cast abstract agendas in terms of conflict and struggle, often simplifying policy goals into emotionally resonant narratives. These metaphors are not ideologically charged by default, but they can carry ideological significance depending on how they are deployed in context.

Such language choices are also shaped by communicative goals and audience expectations. While this study does not address audience reception, it examines how the linguistic features that carry ideological potential—such as agency patterns, evaluative adjectives, or temporality—are constructed in the STs and subsequently altered in the TTs through SI.

Several linguistic devices frequently encountered in political speeches may carry ideological weight:

1. **Agency and Responsibility:** Transitivity choices—such as who is presented as actor or goal—can influence how responsibility is distributed. For instance, attributing success to “we” and failure to “they” supports nationalistic or adversarial positioning (Fairclough, 1989).
2. **Evaluative Framing:** Positive or negative judgment is often expressed through adjectives and adverbs. Speakers may refer to allies as “brave” or “loyal,” while opponents are labelled “reckless” or “dangerous,” thereby reinforcing dichotomous moral stances (Martin & White, 2005; Lakoff, 2004).

3. Temporal Framing: References to the past, present, or future contribute to ideological narratives of progress or decline. U.S. Presidents often frame their policies as part of a historical arc, appealing to collective memory or national aspiration (Wodak, 2015).
4. Conceptual Metaphors: As Al-Harrasi (2003) notes, metaphors such as “building bridges” or “draining the swamp” encode complex ideological ideas into accessible imagery. These metaphors are not always preserved in SI, which may result in the dilution or transformation of their ideological implications.

While this thesis does not aim to infer ideological intent or audience effect, it recognises that certain linguistic features function ideologically within political discourse. These features form part of the presidential speech styles examined in this study. As such, they provide a valuable basis for analysing how SI transforms political language—particularly when shifts in metaphor, agency, or evaluation result in changes that affect the ideological texture of the speech.

In later chapters, examples will illustrate how such shifts occur in the Arabic interpretations of U.S. presidential speeches and how interpreting strategies contribute to the softening, amplification, or reframing of ideological positioning through linguistic means.

2.4. SI in Political Contexts

This section explores the complexities of SI in politically sensitive settings, with a focus on the linguistic and cognitive pressures that shape interpreter output. It examines how real-time processing demands, institutional contexts, and cross-linguistic structures

contribute to shifts in style, rhetorical force, and evaluative tone. The discussion considers how interpreting strategies, whether applied consciously or unconsciously, may result in textual transformations that affect the presentation of political discourse. Rather than attributing intent to interpreters, this thesis analyses the structural and functional patterns that emerge in interpreted texts, foregrounding the interaction between linguistic constraints and the political content of the source material.

2.4.1. The Challenges of SI

SI is a cognitively and linguistically demanding process, requiring interpreters to process, render, and deliver content in real time. In political contexts—such as the interpretation of U.S. Presidential speeches—these challenges are heightened by dense rhetorical structures, high-profile delivery, and ideologically loaded language. Interpreters must manage the pressures of real-time delivery while responding to the formal and evaluative complexity of the ST.

As Pöchhacker (2004) and Gile (2009) observe, SI involves concurrent tasks: listening, processing, and producing output with minimal delay. These demands are further intensified in political discourse, where abstract metaphors, emotionally charged expressions, and extended clause structures are common. Key challenges include:

1. **Listening and Decoding:** Political speeches often contain layered argumentation and rhetorical flourishes that place high demands on comprehension (Issa et al., 2021).
2. **Memory and Retention:** Long utterances and embedded clauses require interpreters to retain key information across extended stretches of speech (Pöchhacker, 2004).

3. Cultural and Linguistic Sensitivity: Interpreters must ensure that expressions with culturally specific or ideologically sensitive meanings are rendered in a way that maintains clarity and appropriateness in the target language (Al-Wahy, 2021).
4. Time Constraints: The near-instantaneous nature of SI leaves little time for reformulation, making interpreters reliant on well-rehearsed strategies for compression, omission, or reordering (Gile, 2009).

To manage these pressures, interpreters frequently rely on established strategies, many of which are captured in typologies such as Li (2015). These strategies—including condensation, omission, modulation, and paraphrasing—enable interpreters to maintain coherence and fidelity under real-time constraints. Their application can result in shifts in emphasis, evaluative tone, or rhetorical structure.

While some shifts may be the result of processing constraints, others may reflect the linguistic norms of the target language or the structural demands of the interpreting situation. Importantly, this thesis focuses on describing such shifts analytically, without ascribing intention or ideological motive to interpreters.

Issa et al. (2021) analysed the Arabic interpretations of Trump’s inaugural address and observed several recurring adjustments in evaluative intensity, metaphorical framing, and clause structure. In particular, hyperbolic expressions such as “American carnage” were often simplified or rendered in more neutral terms. While the authors discuss these shifts in terms of potential ideological mediation, this thesis treats such patterns as outcomes of linguistic processing and interprets them through the lens of SFL, Appraisal Theory, and interpreting strategy typologies.

2.4.2. Conscious and Automatic Shifts in Interpretation

SI involves rapid, high-stakes decision-making under conditions of cognitive overload and strict temporal constraints. In political contexts, interpreters must manage complex rhetorical structures and evaluative language while maintaining coherence and fidelity. Some decisions are made consciously, drawing on professional judgment, while others are automatic responses to real-time processing demands. This subsection explores how these two modes of decision-making contribute to the linguistic shifts observed in interpreted political discourse.

As Gile (2009) and Pöchhacker (2004) observe, interpreters operate under significant cognitive pressure, often juggling listening, processing, and speaking simultaneously. Within this context, shifts in the TT may stem from:

- Conscious decisions, such as simplifying complex metaphors, omitting redundant segments, or restructuring long clauses to maintain clarity and flow.
- Unconscious or automatic decisions, such as reducing intensity, approximating terms, or altering sequence, often driven by time pressure or memory constraints.

These processes are not necessarily indicative of interpreter intent but reflect the demands of the task and the procedural nature of SI.

Examples of Shifts in Political SI

Several examples from this thesis illustrate how these decisions manifest during interpretation. For instance:

- Example 33 (Chapter 5): The ST phrase “we will honour our agreement with Iraq’s democratically elected government” is rendered in TT4 as “خضعنا لأوامر”

الحكومة الديمقراطية العراقية المنتخبة” (“we submitted to the orders of the elected democratic Iraqi government”). This shift entails a change in agency and tone. While the ST emphasizes proactive commitment, the TT4 foregrounds compliance. Such a shift may result from grammatical restructuring or lexical choice under pressure, though its rhetorical effect differs significantly from the original.

- Example 10 (Chapter 5): Obama’s phrase “relentless pursuit of al Qaeda” becomes “نحارب تنظيم القاعدة” (“we were also fighting al Qaeda”) in TT4. The reduction in intensity and elimination of the evaluative adverb may reflect time-saving strategies or lexical simplification under cognitive load.

Rather than speculating on motivation, this thesis focuses on describing the nature of such shifts and analysing them through established theoretical frameworks.

The distinction between conscious and unconscious processing is essential for understanding how shifts occur in interpreted texts. While conscious adjustments may involve paraphrasing, modulation, or omission (as outlined in Li’s (2015) strategy typology), unconscious changes often emerge as a byproduct of the interpreter’s need to prioritize real-time delivery over exact replication. Both contribute to the final shape of the TT and may influence the representation of rhetorical emphasis or intensity.

By analyzing these shifts at the textual level, this thesis avoids attributing ideological intent and instead focuses on how language is transformed through the pressures and mechanics of SI. This approach aligns with the analytical aims of the thesis, which is to examine the linguistic reshaping of political style through interpreting strategies rather than ascribing agency or motive to interpreters.

2.5. Ethical Frameworks and Training

This section explores the institutional principles and training practices that underpin the work of interpreters in politically charged media settings. It examines how professional norms and interpreter training address the linguistic, cultural, and ideological complexities of SI, and how ethical frameworks shape decision-making in high-stakes political contexts. The discussion includes an overview of interpreter education, professional codes of conduct, and the expectations interpreters face when rendering political speeches in the media.

2.5.1. Training Interpreters for Media Settings

The role of training is critical in preparing interpreters to navigate the linguistic, cultural, and ideological complexities of SI in media settings. Pre-employment and on-the-job training are particularly important for interpreters working in news agencies, where real-time translation often involves high-pressure environments and politically charged content. This section examines the key components of interpreter training, with a focus on the challenges faced by interpreters in the MENA region.

Pre-employment training often equips interpreters with the foundational skills and knowledge required for effective performance in SI. This typically includes:

1. **Linguistic Proficiency:** Fluency in both the source and target languages, with a particular emphasis on political and journalistic terminology.
2. **Interpreting Techniques:** Practical training in memory retention, processing speed, and real-time decision-making to meet the demands of SI.

3. Cultural Competence: Understanding cultural norms and sensitivities in both the source and target contexts to ensure culturally appropriate translations.

According to Al-Batineh and Bilali (2017), interpreter training programs in the MENA region often fail to adequately align with the needs of the language industry, particularly in media contexts. Many curricula lack specific modules on SI for news and political settings, leaving graduates underprepared for the practical realities of media interpreting.

On-the-job training in news agencies often provides interpreters with hands-on experience in managing the dynamic and high-stakes nature of SI . This training focuses on:

1. Adaptability: Interpreters must learn to adapt quickly to unexpected changes, such as shifts in the tone or content of political speeches.
2. Technological Proficiency: Familiarity with interpreting equipment and real-time broadcasting tools is essential in media environments.
3. Editorial Guidelines: Media interpreters are often trained to align their translations with the ideological stance and editorial policies of the outlet they represent (Boeri & Fattah, 2020).

In the MENA region, interpreters face unique challenges due to the diverse political and cultural contexts they serve. Al-Batineh and Bilali (2017) highlight the need for targeted on-the-job training that addresses region-specific issues, such as navigating ideological biases in media outlets or interpreting content that may be culturally or politically sensitive.

Interpreters in the MENA region often contend with specific challenges that make effective training even more critical:

1. **Ideological Pressures:** Media outlets in the MENA region often operate within highly politicized environments. Interpreters often work within institutions that maintain specific editorial lines, which may influence expectations around lexical or rhetorical choices, adding another layer of complexity to their work (Al-Shamiri & Monassar, 2022).
2. **Language Complexity:** The diglossic nature of Arabic adds an additional layer of difficulty, as interpreters must often transition between Modern Standard Arabic and regional dialects depending on the context (Al-Wahy, 2021).
3. **Cultural Sensitivities:** Interpreters must carefully navigate content that touches on religion, national identity, or geopolitical conflicts to avoid offending audiences or misrepresenting the speaker's intent (Baker, 2019).
4. **Live Broadcast Constraints:** The immediacy of live news broadcasts limits interpreters' ability to revise or refine their work, increasing the risk of errors or omissions. This requires interpreters to develop resilience and adaptability through ongoing training.

Al-Batineh and Bilali (2017) emphasize that interpreter training in the Arab world must evolve to address these challenges, including providing specialized training for interpreters working in politically charged media settings.

Pre-employment and on-the-job training are essential for preparing interpreters to succeed in the demanding environment of media interpreting. While foundational skills are critical, interpreters in the MENA region also require targeted training to address the unique linguistic, cultural, and ideological challenges they face. Aligning training curricula with the practical realities of media interpreting, as suggested by Al-Batineh

and Bilali (2017), is a necessary step in ensuring interpreters are well-equipped to navigate the complexities of SI in politically sensitive contexts. Understanding the institutional and pedagogical context in which media interpreters are trained helps clarify the strategies observed in the data analysis and discussion chapters.

2.5.2. Ethical Considerations in Political SI

SI in politically charged contexts is governed by ethical principles that aim to ensure impartiality, accuracy, and cultural sensitivity. These principles are particularly critical in political SI, where interpreters navigate sensitive topics, ideological narratives, and high-stakes communication. Ethical decision-making not only influences the quality of interpretation but also has significant implications for how ideological messages are conveyed or reframed. This section explores the ethical frameworks governing interpreters' work, the challenges they face in adhering to these frameworks, and the broader implications of their decisions. Insights from Boeri and Fattah (2020) provide a valuable lens for understanding the ethical complexities of political SI.

Interpreters operate within established ethical frameworks that emphasize the following key principles:

1. **Impartiality:** Interpreters are expected to remain neutral, avoiding the insertion of personal biases or alignment with specific ideological stances. As Pöchhacker (2004) highlights, impartiality is particularly critical in political settings, where any perceived bias can undermine the credibility of the interpretation.
2. **Accuracy:** Ethical interpreting requires fidelity to the ST, ensuring that the speaker's intended meaning is preserved in the TT. This includes retaining rhetorical features, evaluative language, and ideological framing where possible (Gile, 2009).

3. Cultural Sensitivity: Interpreters must adapt language to align with the cultural norms of the target audience while maintaining the integrity of the ST. Baker (2019) emphasizes that this requires balancing cultural adaptation with the need to avoid distortion or misrepresentation.

These ethical principles guide interpreters in making decisions about how to handle challenging content, such as emotionally charged language, culturally sensitive references, or ideologically divisive statements.

Interpreters' ethical decisions often have profound implications for how political messages are framed and understood. For example:

1. Omission of Content: While omission may be ethically justified to avoid provoking cultural sensitivities, it can also inadvertently alter the ideological framing of the speech. For instance, omitting references to "Western interference" in a politically charged speech could soften its ideological critique.
2. Reframing and Neutralization: Ethical decisions to reframe or neutralize language for cultural sensitivity can influence the audience's perception of agency or responsibility. In some cases, this may align with the interpreter's institutional priorities, raising questions about impartiality.

Boeri and Fattah (2020) highlight these challenges in their analysis of ethical dilemmas faced by interpreters during the Gulf crisis. Their study reveals how interpreters, working under intense political and institutional pressures, often had to navigate conflicting ethical imperatives. For example, they were expected to maintain accuracy while aligning their interpretations with the editorial policies of their media outlets, which sometimes led to the reframing of content in ways that reflected the institution's editorial position.

Interpreters in political contexts face unique ethical challenges that stem from the high-stakes nature of their work:

1. **Balancing Accuracy and Neutrality:** Interpreters must decide whether to retain ideologically charged language or adapt it for neutrality. This balancing act often involves subjective judgment, as demonstrated in Boeri and Fattah's (2020) analysis, where interpreters had to soften evaluative language in politically sensitive speeches to avoid backlash.
2. **Institutional Influence:** Media outlets and organizations often impose their own ideological priorities, which can conflict with interpreters' ethical obligation to remain impartial. For example, Boeri and Fattah (2020) describe how interpreters working for politically affiliated media outlets during the Gulf crisis were pressured to frame speeches in ways that aligned with their employer's editorial policies.
3. **Cultural and Political Sensitivities:** Interpreters in cross-cultural settings must navigate differing interpretations of ideological concepts, such as democracy or human rights. Decisions to omit or adapt culturally specific references can influence the ideological tone of the TT, raising ethical questions about representation and fidelity.

The ethical decisions interpreters make in political SI directly influence the ideological narratives conveyed to the target audience. While adhering to ethical principles ensures professionalism, the practical realities of interpreting in politically charged contexts often require interpreters to make trade-offs. These trade-offs can shape how political discourse is framed, highlighting the interpreter's active role as a mediator of language and ideology.

Boeri and Fattah (2020) emphasize that these challenges are not unique to individual interpreters but are often embedded within institutional systems that prioritize ideological alignment over strict neutrality. As such, ethical considerations in SI extend beyond individual responsibility to include the broader sociopolitical dynamics of interpreting work.

Ethical frameworks in political SI aim to ensure impartiality, accuracy, and cultural sensitivity, but the realities of interpreting in politically charged contexts often complicate these principles. Interpreters' decisions to omit, reframe, or neutralize content can have significant implications for how ideological narratives are conveyed, reflecting the tension between ethical ideals and practical constraints. Boeri and Fattah's (2020) analysis of interpreting during the Gulf crisis underscores the complexity of these challenges, highlighting the need for interpreters to navigate ethical dilemmas with professionalism and critical awareness. These ethical tensions offer critical context for understanding the shifts observed in the Arabic interpretations of U.S. Presidential speeches, particularly where reframing and omission intersect with institutional constraints.

2.6 Language, Ideology, and Media Interpreting

The process of SI in political contexts operates at the intersection of language, ideology, and media. Interpreters and translators are not passive conduits of meaning but active agents whose choices reflect, reinforce, or reshape ideological narratives. Media outlets further influence the interpretation process by framing political speeches to align with their editorial priorities and target audience expectations. This section explores how interpreting reflects ideological stances, the role of media framing in translation, and

the linguistic strategies employed to achieve ideological alignment. Insights from Baker (2019), Al-Shamiri and Monassar (2022), Omar (2016), and Al-Maryani (2016) highlight the nuanced interplay between language, power, and media.

Ideology profoundly shapes interpreting strategies, particularly in politically charged contexts. As Baker (2019) argues, interpreting is not ideologically neutral; it is embedded in sociopolitical structures that influence interpreters' linguistic choices.

These choices often involve:

1. Omission: Excluding ideologically sensitive or controversial content to align with institutional or cultural expectations.
2. Reframing: Shifting the narrative focus to reflect the political or cultural priorities of the target audience.
3. Neutralization: Softening emotionally charged language to reduce ideological intensity.

For example, in Chapter 5 - Example 33, "we will honour our agreement" was reframed as "خضعنا لأوامر" (we submitted to the orders)" in TT4. This shift de-emphasized agency and may reflect an editorial stance of compliance rather than active commitment. Such reframing highlights how interpreters navigate the ideological dimensions of political speeches.

Studies like Al-Shamiri and Monassar (2022) emphasize that institutional alignment or editorial context can shape these choices, as seen in their analysis of how positive or negative framing was manipulated during political speech interpreting. Similarly, Baker (2019) highlights how interpreters actively negotiate power and culture through these strategies, revealing their role in shaping ideological narratives.

Media outlets are central to the ideological framing of political discourse, as they influence how interpreters adapt political speeches for their target audiences. Boeri and Fattah (2020) and Omar (2016) both highlight how media institutions act as gatekeepers, shaping translations to reflect editorial priorities.

1. Selective Emphasis: Media outlets may instruct interpreters to highlight certain elements of the ST while downplaying others. For instance, during the Arab Spring, pro-regime outlets emphasized terms like "stability" and "security," whereas opposition-aligned media framed the same speeches with terms like "freedom" and "oppression" (Omar, 2016).
2. Shifts in Responsibility: Media framing can influence how agency and responsibility are presented. For example, in Chapter 5 - Example 33, agency was shifted to reflect a narrative of submission rather than active decision-making, may align with the media outlet's ideological goals.
3. Neutralization: Media outlets may encourage interpreters to soften language that could alienate their audience. Boeri and Fattah (2020) observed this during the Gulf crisis, where interpreters omitted or softened critiques of political actors to align with institutional priorities.

The linguistic strategies employed by interpreters further reinforce ideological alignment in political speech translation. These strategies include:

1. Reframing Agency: Shifting the focus of responsibility to reflect ideological priorities. For instance, in Chapter 4 - Example 15, "endangered and forgotten" was softened to "المهمشين" - marginalized," reducing urgency and emotional intensity.

2. Omission of Ideologically Charged Content: In Chapter 5 - Example 37, the phrase "dictating what clothes a Muslim woman should wear" was omitted, avoiding potential controversy while aligning with cultural sensitivities.
3. Softening Language: In Chapter 4 - Example 10, the phrase "relentless pursuit of al Qaeda" was simplified to "وكنّا أيضا نحارب تنظيم القاعدة" - we were also fighting al Qaeda," reducing the ideological weight of the original.

Studies such as Al-Maryani (2016) further highlight how interpreters strategically use omission, simplification, and reframing to align translations with their institution's ideological stance. Omar (2016) similarly emphasizes how these strategies mediated narratives during the Arab Spring, with interpreters actively shaping political discourse to reflect their commissioning organization's goals.

The interplay between language, ideology, and media interpreting demonstrates how interpreters and media outlets act as agents of ideological framing. Through strategies such as omission, reframing, and neutralization, interpreters adapt political speeches to align with the editorial priorities and cultural expectations of their institutions. Case studies by Omar (2016) and Al-Maryani (2016), as well as examples from the analysis of U.S. Presidential speeches, illustrate how interpreting serves as a site of ideological negotiation, not necessarily through the interpreter's conscious intent, but as a natural outcome of the media outlet's editorial framing, institutional expectations, and the real-time pressures inherent in SI., reflecting the power dynamics inherent in translation processes.

2.7. Arabic SI in Political and Media Contexts

Research into SI within Arabic-language political and media contexts remains relatively limited compared to studies on Western interpreting environments. However, emerging scholarship has begun to identify distinctive tendencies in Arabic SI, particularly when situated in media outlets that broadcast politically sensitive content. These studies provide important context for understanding the stylistic and evaluative transformations observed in interpreted political discourse, including phenomena such as omission, neutralisation, and simplification.

One of the most consistent findings in this literature is the tendency toward softening and neutralisation of political rhetoric in Arabic SI. Al-Maryani (2016) and Omar (2016) both observe that interpreted versions of political speeches in Arabic often reduce the rhetorical intensity of the ST, particularly in relation to emotive or ideologically charged language. For example, emotionally heightened terms such as “outrage,” “relentless,” or “terror” are frequently rendered in less forceful Arabic equivalents, or omitted altogether. These strategies, while sometimes necessitated by processing constraints, contribute to an overall toning down of evaluative intensity in the TTs. Such patterns align with broader tendencies identified in cross-cultural translation and interpreting, where political discourse is often modulated to suit local linguistic and cultural expectations (Baker, 2019).

In addition to rhetorical softening, scholars have identified a frequent use of omission and generalisation in Arabic SI. Al-Shamiri and Monassar (2022) document the omission of evaluative or culturally contentious details during live interpretation of U.S. political speeches, suggesting that interpreters may prioritise clarity and neutrality in order to maintain coherence under cognitive pressure. Boeri and Fattah (2020), in

their analysis of interpreting during the Gulf crisis, also note a tendency toward reducing ideological specificity in favour of broader, less controversial renderings of politically charged content. These tendencies are not unique to Arabic SI, but their frequency in the region suggests the presence of shared stylistic norms in the Arabic media interpreting space.

Several studies further point to the role of institutional and editorial frameworks in shaping the output of Arabic SI. While interpreters are trained to maintain fidelity to the ST, they often operate within media institutions that have defined editorial styles and broadcasting standards. Al-Batineh and Bilali (2017) argue that such institutions in the Arab world typically emphasise stylistic coherence, cultural sensitivity, and political caution, which may influence interpreters' linguistic decisions. Similarly, Boeri and Fattah (2020) describe how media interpreters working in politicised contexts frequently navigate implicit constraints that shape their lexical and syntactic choices, even in the absence of explicit directives. These findings point to a confluence of cognitive, cultural, and institutional pressures that inform the stylistic features of Arabic SI.

Despite these insights, much of the existing literature on Arabic SI remains either anecdotal or focused on general translation norms, rather than offering detailed, linguistically grounded analyses of real-time political interpreting. Moreover, few studies systematically apply linguistic frameworks such as SFL or Appraisal Theory to examine how political style and evaluative language are transformed in Arabic SI. As a result, there remains a significant gap in understanding the mechanisms through which political meaning is reshaped in interpreted Arabic discourse, particularly in relation to the stylistic character of U.S. presidential speeches.

This thesis builds upon and extends this body of research by applying fine-grained linguistic analysis to a corpus of Arabic SI drawn from satellite news channels. It focuses specifically on how stylistic features, such as clause structure, agency, modality, and evaluation, are modified in the interpreted texts, and how these modifications reflect broader trends in Arabic SI within political media contexts. In doing so, the thesis contributes to a more nuanced understanding of the linguistic and rhetorical shifts that characterise Arabic SI, while avoiding speculative claims about interpreter intent or institutional motivation. It thus offers a linguistically grounded account of SI that highlights the textual consequences of interpreting strategies in real-world political communication.

2.8. Gaps in the Literature and Contributions of This Study

Building on the preceding review of Arabic SI practices, this section outlines the thesis's contributions to advancing our understanding of how political style is reshaped in SI within media contexts. It identifies key gaps in the existing literature, particularly regarding the transformation of evaluative language, interpersonal stance, and rhetorical features during real-time interpretation. While political discourse has been widely analysed in translation studies, less attention has been paid to the dynamic processes through which political style is modified during Arabic SI of U.S. presidential addresses. This thesis addresses that gap by applying linguistic frameworks—SFL, Appraisal Theory, and interpreting strategy typologies—to examine how stylistic features are reconfigured across source and target texts.

One significant gap in the literature lies in the limited application of SFL and Appraisal Theory to interpreting studies. Although both frameworks have proven valuable for

analysing political discourse, their integration into studies of SI remains underdeveloped. Much of the existing scholarship focuses on written political texts or monolingual analysis, leaving the real-time transformation of ideational and interpersonal meanings underexplored. This thesis contributes to closing this gap by using SFL and Appraisal Theory to trace shifts in agency, evaluation, and thematic structure across interpreted political discourse.

A second gap concerns the lack of detailed attention to stylistic shifts in SI. Previous studies often discuss interpreting shifts in general terms, without offering fine-grained analysis of how political linguistic style is managed during interpretation. This thesis addresses that shortcoming by examining how interpreters negotiate features such as modality, evaluative intensity, clause complexity, and rhetorical emphasis in real-time, showing how stylistic transformations emerge through specific textual and grammatical choices.

In addition, the role of interpreting strategies in shaping political style remains insufficiently theorised in the literature. While some research acknowledges the use of strategies such as omission or modulation, few studies systematically link these strategies to the transformation of political discourse. Drawing on Li's (2015) typology, this thesis provides a structured account of how interpreting strategies directly contribute to shifts in political style, including the modulation of appraisal values, the reconfiguration of agency, and the restructuring of evaluative rhetoric.

Finally, there is a notable lack of research on Arabic-language interpreting of Western political speeches in broadcast media. Although some studies have addressed interpreting practices in the Arab world, few have analysed the stylistic and evaluative dimensions of Arabic interpretations of high-profile Western political discourse. This

thesis addresses that lacuna by examining interpreted segments from four Arabic satellite channels, offering empirical insight into the linguistic transformations that occur during SI of U.S. presidential addresses.

Alongside these interventions, the thesis also makes several broader contributions to the field of interpreting studies.

Methodologically, this thesis offers an integrated analytical framework that combines SFL, Appraisal Theory, and a detailed strategy typology to analyse political SI. This approach enables a systematic examination of how ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings are preserved, reduced, or transformed during live interpretation.

Empirically, the study contributes new data on Arabic SI of U.S. presidential discourse. Through close analysis of real-time interpretations across multiple media outlets, it demonstrates how rhetorical and evaluative features are reconfigured, including changes to appraisal values, modality, agency assignment, and clause structure.

Theoretically, the thesis advances a more linguistically grounded approach to interpreting studies by focusing on observable shifts in language rather than speculating about interpreter or institutional bias. It shows how stylistic changes can arise from strategic decision-making under cognitive and contextual constraints, offering a more nuanced understanding of the interpreting process.

Finally, the thesis contributes to the under-researched field of Arabic-language interpreting, particularly in media contexts. It sheds light on how interpreters manage politically sensitive content—not by attributing motivations, but by analysing structural, lexical, and evaluative shifts in the interpreted output. In doing so, it enhances our understanding of how Arabic SI functions within the broader discursive landscape of international political communication.

2.9. Conclusion

This chapter has reviewed the theoretical and contextual foundations that underpin the thesis's analysis of political style in SI. It explored how SFL, Appraisal Theory, and interpreting strategy typologies provide a robust framework for tracing stylistic shifts—particularly in the areas of agency, evaluation, and rhetorical emphasis—during the live interpretation of U.S. presidential discourse into Arabic.

The chapter highlighted key insights from prior research on political language, with a focus on how modality, appraisal, and transitivity function as stylistic resources in English political speeches. It also examined how these features may be transformed during SI under the influence of cognitive constraints, linguistic asymmetries, and institutional contexts. Particular attention was given to the underrepresentation of Arabic-language media interpreting in existing scholarship, and to the need for more linguistically grounded analyses of stylistic change in political SI.

In identifying gaps in the literature—especially the limited application of SFL and Appraisal Theory to real-time interpretation, and the lack of detailed accounts of stylistic transformation in Arabic SI—the chapter has positioned this thesis as a contribution to both interpreting studies and political discourse analysis. Rather than attributing shifts to interpreter or media intent, the focus throughout has been on observable linguistic strategies and their discursive effects.

This theoretical grounding provides the basis for the analytical approach taken in the thesis. The next chapter outlines the research methodology, including the corpus design, data selection, transcription procedures, and analytical criteria used to examine how political speech style is reshaped during SI in Arabic-language media.

Chapter 3: Methodology

3.1. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to outline the methodological framework and research design employed in this thesis to analyse how SI reshapes political linguistic style in U.S. presidential speeches. Building on the theoretical foundations established in Chapter 1, this chapter explains how SFL, Appraisal Theory, and Li's (2015) taxonomy of interpreting strategies are applied to investigate shifts in rhetorical force, evaluative language, and interpersonal tone when speeches are rendered into Arabic.

The chapter begins by setting out how these three frameworks were operationalised as analytical tools, showing how SFL annotation, appraisal coding, and strategy identification were combined to capture systematic patterns of stylistic transformation. It then explains the process of data collection, including the criteria for selecting U.S. presidential speeches and their Arabic interpretations broadcast by major media outlets. The analytical procedure is subsequently described, followed by a discussion of ethical considerations and methodological challenges arising from the study of live political SI. Finally, the chapter concludes with an overview of a pilot study that refined and tested the analytical framework.

By grounding the methodology in established linguistic models and a systematic strategy typology, this chapter provides a rigorous foundation for addressing the thesis's research questions. It ensures that the subsequent analyses remain focused on observable linguistic evidence, without attributing shifts to interpreter intention or media ideology.

3.2. Research Design and Methodology

This thesis applies three complementary frameworks—SFL, Appraisal Theory, and Li’s (2015) taxonomy of interpreting strategies—as practical tools for analysing how political linguistic style is reshaped in SI. Rather than presenting these models as abstract theories, this section sets out how they were operationalised in the analysis of the corpus. Together, these frameworks enables the thesis to trace shifts in transitivity, evaluative meaning, and rhetorical force, while also identifying the interpreting strategies that contributed to these transformations.

SFL was used to examine clause-level features of both the STs and TTs. The analysis concentrated on the three metafunctions most relevant to political style:

- Ideational metafunction: Transitivity patterns were annotated to track how participants, processes, and circumstances were reconfigured in interpretation. For example, changes in agency (e.g., from “we will honour” to “we submitted”) were identified as stylistic shifts that altered responsibility and stance.
- Interpersonal metafunction: Modality, mood, and evaluative lexis were compared across STs and TTs to show how authority, obligation, or solidarity were adjusted in Arabic interpretation.
- Textual metafunction: Thematic progression and cohesion were examined to determine how interpreters maintained or modified emphasis and rhetorical flow under time pressure.

Through this annotation, SFL provided a systematic way to capture the linguistic texture of political discourse and how it was transformed in the interpreted versions.

Appraisal Theory, as a subsystem within SFL, was employed to explore evaluative meaning more closely (Martin and White, 2005). The analysis focused on three dimensions:

- Attitude: Coding instances of affect, judgment, and appreciation revealed how interpreters amplified, softened, or omitted evaluative stances. For example, an explicit moral evaluation in the ST might be neutralised in the TT.
- Engagement: Shifts between monoglossic (single-voiced, assertive) and heteroglossic (multi-voiced, acknowledging alternatives) positioning were traced, showing how degrees of dialogic openness were adjusted.
- Graduation: Instances of amplification or downtoning were identified to assess how intensity and rhetorical force were modulated in interpretation.

This coding enabled a fine-grained account of how political style is not only transmitted but also recontextualised through evaluative language in SI.

Li's taxonomy of interpreting strategies was applied to categorise the observable techniques that shaped the shifts uncovered through SFL and Appraisal analysis. The thesis concentrated on strategies most frequently evident in the corpus, including:

- Omission – e.g., removing metaphors or evaluative elements.
- Condensation and Compression – e.g., reducing complex clauses into shorter nominal phrases.
- Paraphrasing and Restructuring – e.g., reformulating processes while maintaining the propositional meaning.
- Modulation and Approximation – e.g., changing perspective or intensity, such as from “make respected” to “regain respect.”

- Evasion – e.g., sidestepping sensitive or culturally loaded terms.

By systematically tagging instances of these strategies, the analysis was able to link linguistic shifts to specific interpretive practices, showing how political style was reconfigured in real time.

In combination, SFL, Appraisal Theory, and Li's taxonomy offered a multi-layered lens for analysing interpreted discourse. While SFL provided structural insights into how meaning was reconfigured, Appraisal Theory captured changes in evaluative stance, and Li's framework explained the interpretive techniques underpinning these shifts. This integrated methodology ensured that the analysis remained grounded in linguistic evidence and strategy identification, without speculating on interpreter intent or media ideology.

3.3. Data Collection

This section outlines the sources, criteria, and scope of the data collected for the thesis. The corpus consists of U.S. presidential speeches delivered by Obama, Trump, and Biden, alongside their Arabic simultaneous interpretations broadcast by Al Arabiya, Al Jazeera, RT Arabic, and France 24 Arabic. The dataset was designed to capture a wide range of political contexts and rhetorical styles while ensuring sufficient coverage of the interpreted versions.

- Data Sources

The STs include 21 political speeches obtained from publicly available platforms such as the official White House archives and other reputable repositories. The interpreted texts (TTs) were collected from televised broadcasts accessible through official

YouTube channels of the four satellite outlets. All interpretations were transcribed verbatim into Arabic for systematic analysis, and back-translations were produced to aid comparison.

- Selection Criteria

Speeches were chosen according to the following criteria:

1. Political significance: Events of high domestic or international importance were prioritised, such as U.N. addresses, inaugural speeches, or summit meetings. These occasions typically foreground political style and leadership persona.
2. Relevance to Arabic-speaking audiences: Particular attention was given to speeches addressing issues with resonance in the Middle East and North Africa (e.g., the Iraq War, Israeli-Palestinian conflict, or U.S. relations with Arab states).
3. Rhetorical richness: Speeches that featured distinctive rhetorical strategies (e.g., metaphor, repetition, evaluative lexis) were selected to allow robust application of SFL and Appraisal analysis.
4. Availability of interpretations: Only speeches for which broadcast interpretations were accessible on at least one of the four selected outlets were included.

- Corpus Scope

The final dataset comprises 21 speeches spanning 2009–2020, covering three presidencies:

1. Obama – e.g., Cairo University address, U.N. General Assembly address, and farewell address.

2. Trump – e.g., the Arab Islamic American Summit address, Jerusalem declaration, and inaugural address.
3. Biden – e.g., victory speech and foreign policy announcements.

Each speech is paired with the corresponding Arabic interpretations, with variations across channels noted where multiple versions were available. This provides a comparative dataset that enables systematic examination of how stylistic features were rearticulated during SI.

By combining political significance, rhetorical complexity, and practical availability, the dataset offers a balanced and representative corpus for investigating stylistic transformations in SI. The inclusion of multiple media outlets provides parallel renditions of the same speeches, facilitating comparative analysis of how interpreters managed evaluative language and rhetorical force across different broadcast contexts.

A full summary of the corpus, including speech events, dates, durations, and availability of interpreted versions across the four media outlets, is presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: the corpus of the thesis

No	Speaker (Event) (ST)	Date of Delivery	Duratio n (min)	TV Channel (TT)	Notes of availability	Link to Speeches
A – Democratic						
D1	Biden - victory speech (https://www.nationalheraldindia.com/international/joe-biden-victory-speech-full-text)	7/11/2020	14:53	Al-Arabiya DA 1	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zlw4jBkyLyg
				Al-Jazeera DJ 1	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HsyL8wSVwmE
				24 France DF 1	Completed	https://youtu.be/B3rrvXniflE?si=KZlpnIaa2zQ7j_ha
				RT Arabic DR 1	Only some of the speeches	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FUS9HCKqJpA
D2	Remarks by Joe Biden Announces Foreign Policy	24/11/2020	13:17	Al-Arabiya DA 2	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=awT5w13LMd8&t=639s

	and National Security Team (https://factba.se/biden/transcript/joe-biden-speech-wilmington-delaware-november-24-2020)			Al-Jazeera DJ 2	Completed	https://youtu.be/Zu2lpyzcTSI?si=kA09sBMytM3A6l_T
				24 France DF 2	Only couples of sentences	https://youtu.be/c1T8zd3NZg?si=YEiWfiQUQaP31gft
				RT Arabic DR 2	Not available	Not available
D3	70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly Address (https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/barackobama/barackobamaunitednations70.htm)	28/9/2015	42.34	Al-Arabiya DA 3	Not available	Not available
				Al-Jazeera DJ 3	Completed	https://youtu.be/PMSWBuC7gkE?si=SoHYSP8ehYpubtwq
				24 France DF 3	Only some of the speeches	https://youtu.be/PcdzQwFPyqs?si=h9EM8b2ySolSPwJj
				RT Arabic DR 3	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eRDju_0T37k

D4	Barack Obama - Presidential Farewell Address (https://www.ame-ricanrhetic.com/speeches/barack-obama/barackobama-farewelladdress.htm)	10/1/2017	50.05	Al-Arabiya DA 4	Only a couple of sentences	https://youtu.be/BFPWXfBb_UY?si=hRmQbqbcIuVvLFmM
				Al-Jazeera DJ 4	Completed	https://youtu.be/uiBL9ivtZQg?si=PF8iU4M-9jUArrqb
				24 France DF 4	Completed	https://youtu.be/MKHvVA_aXE4?si=PHKK4r8TVXQ6FHuy
				RT Arabic DR 4	Only couples of sentences	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pUFLKhCynys
D5	Barack Obama - Statement on the Orlando, Florida Shootings (https://www.ame-ricanrhetic.com/speeches/barack-obama/barackobama-statement-on-orlando-shootings.htm)	12/6/2016	5.41	Al-Arabiya DA 5	Only a couple of sentences	https://youtu.be/HVh83MyAIjo?si=CV-by_CsZEhw7-eW
				Al-Jazeera DJ 5	Not available	Not available
				24 France DF 5	Completed	https://youtu.be/03rRdd8zGlU?si=IJGYAbZqK6w1eh-U

	maorlandoshootin gs.htm)			RT Arabic DR 5	Only couples of sentences	https://www.youtube.co m/watch?v=kBtPc9HqPe k
D6	Barack Obama - A New Beginning: Speech at Cairo University (https://www.ame ricanrhetoric.com /speeches/barack obama/barackoba macairouniversity .htm)	4/6/2009	54.13	Al- Arabiya DA 6	Only a couple of sentences	https://youtu.be/JGGvK6 cdPow?si=WVvR9Hixq nY0j9bj
				Al-Jazeera DJ 6	Completed	https://youtu.be/Lw6hx oL9Qw?si=yuOzrfECST CGPxK5
				24 France DF 6	Not available	Not available
				RT Arabic DR 6	Completed	https://www.youtube.co m/watch?v=X9iJU1_dQ 78&t=2s
B – Republican						
R1	President Trump's Speech to the Arab Islamic	21/5/201 7	33.59	Al- Arabiya RA 1	Completed	https://youtu.be/q0ZeX0 GNBK8?si=HH8FS3Ep uPvL4rfF

	American Summit (https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/briefings-statements/president-trumps-speech-arab-islamic-american-summit/)			Al-Jazeera RJ 1	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PdGYvldj9sM
				24 France RF 1	Completed	https://youtu.be/330IZW75xik?si=S5KlmbSKjPbcOfpQ
				RT Arabic RR 1	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F_A_kdpVgVM&t=2s
R2	Remarks by President Trump to the 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/briefings-statements/president-trumps-speech-arab-islamic-american-summit/)	22/9/2020	7.00	Al-Arabiya RA 2	Not available	Not available
				Al-Jazeera RJ 2	Completed	https://youtu.be/OCZlhr_gTLn4?si=7DvdmkP7Pj8G-etM
				24 France RF 2	The first two mins not available	https://youtu.be/HnJ_iBmL4_g?si=kUNzxZUIrcpKK-B7

	statements/remarks-president-trump-75th-session-united-nations-general-assembly/)			RT Arabic RR 2	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9jpcb--16ro&t=21s
R3	Remarks by President Trump on Iran (https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-iran/))	8/1/2020	9.50	Al-Arabiya RA 3	Completed	https://youtu.be/vMXt0dMjlmE?si=4t_tlgMR_gk-obVHO
				Al-Jazeera RJ 3	Completed	https://youtu.be/MGnhk5egeYM?si=uKf6dVMvO2XPVQ2-
				24 France RF 3	Completed	https://youtu.be/y0n52L7Z5pc?si=zUUm709NA2buBfK
				RT Arabic RR 3	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1xqyXcP9yBM&t=27s
R4	Remarks by President Trump, Prime Minister	16/9/2020	7.10	Al-Arabiya RA 4	Completed	https://youtu.be/2vcl8hsbLfA?si=YpR8DY1itwzEvvQ4

	Netanyahu, Minister bin Zayed, and Minister Al Zayani at the Abraham Accords Signing Ceremony (https://www.jpost.com/middle-east/us-president-donald-trump-were-here-to-change-the-course-of-history-642446)			Al-Jazeera RJ 4	Completed	https://youtu.be/Q9tgox9c8QA?si=HVWW3S28UK9wa6R9
				24 France RF 4	Completed	https://youtu.be/EUPzrVuFP8A?si=fe8N_8y8oJ1mAxoB
				RT Arabic RR 4	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8FjpEjGwCY4&t=2s
R5	Remarks by President Trump on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action	8/5/2018	11.18	Al- Arabiya RA 5	Completed	https://youtu.be/ct_sF8RElcQ?si=NJ0lzyAw92I58Hi7
				Al-Jazeera RJ 5	Completed	https://youtu.be/e9y4LJ40NI8?si=yxeSUGpmIxE DLuVV

	(https://ee.usembassy.gov/remarks-by-president-trump-plan/)			24 France RF 5	Completed	https://youtu.be/mUk2eF-EuVY?si=G8Nq3YV7hAriU-a9
				RT Arabic RR 5	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nNhluvIWKmA
R6	Remarks by President Trump and Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel in Joint Press Conference	16/2/2017	4.46	Al-Arabiya RA 6	Completed	https://youtu.be/xknaHzzDy6o?si=IZxbpU6yUjbCgvfl
	(https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Remarks_by_President_Trump_and_Prime_Minister_Netanyahu_of_Israel_in_Joint_Press_Conference)			Al-Jazeera RJ 6	Completed	https://youtu.be/t2Oi8w9W6bY?si=654ufUUnyW-1955G
				24 France RF 6	Completed	https://youtu.be/WUyvaJ7wvwQ?si=N-5Qfaj_0miX-pIm
				RT Arabic RR 6	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ztD8Z0CBYQ

R7	Remarks by President Trump and Emir Sabah al (https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-emir-sabah-al-ahmed-al-jaber-al-sabah-kuwait-joint-press-conference/?utm_source=link)	7/9/2017	6.40	Al-Arabiya RA 7	Completed	https://youtu.be/AIAdBKuYaEM?si=2j4hcbE30b25HuLG
				Al-Jazeera RJ 7	Completed	https://youtu.be/MRgFhxVZ2uY?si=rtrgc1fTU5tJK6CW
				24 France RF 7	Not available	Not available
				RT Arabic RR 7	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KDfH-3lGeDE
R8	Trump - The Inaugural Address (https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/briefings-	20/1/2017	16.40	Al-Arabiya RA 8	Not available	Not available
				Al-Jazeera RJ 8	Completed	https://youtu.be/TFRRUSf9Ovo?si=gcclcrNKjKjlrwfS

	statements/the-inaugural-address/?utm_source=link)			24 France RF 8	Completed	https://youtu.be/W6JJrA7uDXY?si=TSL1p9-QCISHfUxe
				RT Arabic RR 8	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8gRzvDpXzyk
R9	Trump - Statement by President Trump on Jerusalem (https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-proclamation-recognizing-jerusalem-capital-state-israel-relocating-united-states-embassy-israel-jerusalem/?utm_s ource=link)	6/12/2017	11.00	Al-Arabiya RA 9	Only a couple of sentences	https://youtu.be/ZuVp28vtBC4?si=cNe5NnzpRY8aVu-
				Al-Jazeera RJ 9	Completed	https://youtu.be/SPc_5_27Fio?si=PXFaUYyCK0xbFpm3
				24 France RF 9	Completed	https://youtu.be/tOzW47WmVWA?si=zu1_ZHv01hctWHwK
				RT Arabic RR 9	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=11_i3qlmBPo&t=468s

R10	Remarks by President Trump to the World Economic Forum (https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-world-economic-forum-davos-switzerland/?utm_source=link)	26/1/2018	15.50	Al-Arabiya RA 10	Not available	Not available
				Al-Jazeera RJ 10	Completed	https://youtu.be/D1vyOu4SYq0?si=JHWEZGyAVpDnV8Z0
				24 France RF 10	Completed	https://youtu.be/5tfHsyz9K0M?si=HBHNWe6NnlnMurFD
				RT Arabic RR 10	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JsAOAn4aklQ&t=9s
R11	Remarks by President Trump and President Macron of France in Joint Press Conference (https://mr.usembassy.gov/remarks-president-trump-	24/4/2018	8.20	Al-Arabiya RA 11	Not available	Not available
				Al-Jazeera RJ 11	Completed	https://youtu.be/1SGplqqWtE4?si=33R-7Lrk15tR9Oic
	-president-trump-			24 France RF 11	Completed	https://youtu.be/TIGfQeAt5ZE?si=wdg5Fa3if4SylRCO

	president-macron-france-joint-press-conference-july-13-2017/)			RT Arabic RR 11	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=miysuVs6jHY
R12	Remarks by President Trump and President Abbas of the Palestinian Authority in Joint Statements (https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-president-abbas-palestinian-authority-joint-statement/?utm_source=link)	3/5/2017	7.15	Al-Arabiya RA 12	Not available	Not available
				Al-Jazeera RJ 12	Completed	https://youtu.be/LrG6T5Zogqw?si=gIyJxgNnly_itqjL
				24 France RF 12	Completed	https://youtu.be/149MWq6Otg?si=468o2Oah2QhogrpR
				RT Arabic RR 12	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sr0plqWiqec

R13	Remarks by President Trump and President Iohannis of Romania in a Joint Press Conference (https://ro.usembassy.gov/president-trump-and-president-iohannis/)	9/6/2017	6.31	Al-Arabiya RA 13	Completed	https://youtu.be/H5FTygp1GFA?si=xbC62kW2-bG5tXbK
				Al-Jazeera RJ 13	Completed	https://youtu.be/aupcjCEmKHw?si=K3yKqjqDybIvRhxx
				24 France RF 13	Only couples of sentences	https://youtu.be/Flwcx8WpW5Y?si=JSpapoZBGhorfErz
				RT Arabic RR 13	Completed	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3v8R5AqyKiE
R14	Remarks by President Trump and Prime Minister Netanyahu of the State of Israel in Joint Statements (https://trumpwhitehouse.archives .	28/1/2020	25.10	Al-Arabiya RA 14	Completed	https://youtu.be/ug3ArLOeTJg?si=JBXaKadyurDslnxj
				Al-Jazeera RJ 14	Completed	https://youtu.be/NIIObXUqja8?si=w4JQVsngVP1V2Z97
				24 France RF 14	Completed	https://youtu.be/P4TUCcv-YCE?si=-eCWSYJUAFpNsLo

						<u>%D8%A5%D8%B9%D</u> <u>9%84%D8%A7%D9%8</u> <u>5%D9%8A%D8%A9-</u> <u>%D8%A3%D9%85%D8</u> <u>%B1%D9%8A%D9%83</u> <u>%D9%8A%D8%A9-</u> <u>%D8%AA%D9%82%D</u> <u>8%B7%D8%B9-</u> <u>%D9%83%D9%84%D9</u> <u>%85%D8%A9-</u> <u>%D8%AA%D8%B1%D</u> <u>8%A7%D9%85%D8%A</u> <u>8-</u> <u>%D8%A3%D8%AB%D</u> <u>9%86%D8%A7%D8%A</u> <u>1-</u> <u>%D8%AD%D8%AF%D</u> <u>9%8A%D8%AB%D9%</u> <u>87-%D8%B9%D9%86-</u> <u>%D8%B9%D9%85%D9</u> <u>%84%D9%8A%D8%A7</u> <u>%D8%AA-</u> <u>%D8%AA%D8%B2%D</u> <u>9%88%D9%8A%D8%B</u>

						<u>1-</u> <u>%D8%AA%D8%B4%D</u> <u>9%88%D8%A8-</u> <u>%D8%A7%D9%84%D8</u> <u>%A7%D9%86%D8%A</u> <u>A%D8%AE%D8%A7%</u> <u>D8%A8%D8%A7%D8</u> <u>%AA-</u> <u>%D8%A7%D9%84%D8</u> <u>%B1%D8%A6%D8%A</u> <u>7%D8%B3%D9%8A%</u> <u>D8%A9</u>
				RT Arabic RR 15	Not available	Not available

3.4. Data Analysis Procedure

The analysis followed a systematic sequence designed to capture stylistic transformations in the SI of U.S. presidential speeches. The first stage involved the transcription and preparation of data. STs and TTs were fully transcribed, and the Arabic interpretations were paired with corresponding back-translations to allow clause-level comparison with the English originals. This ensured that each segment of the corpus could be examined consistently and with reference to both linguistic form and semantic content.

The next stage applied SFL annotation to the ST–TT pairs. Particular attention was given to transitivity, modality, and thematic structure, which made it possible to track shifts in agency, obligation, and emphasis. This stage revealed where responsibility, authority, or rhetorical focus was redistributed in the interpreted versions.

Building on this, the third stage introduced Appraisal coding. Instances of evaluative language were analysed through the three subsystems of Attitude, Engagement, and Graduation. This coding made visible how interpreters modulated interpersonal stance, softening or amplifying tone, or reformulating evaluations in ways that altered the style of the political message.

A further step involved the identification of interpreting strategies as defined in Li's (2015) taxonomy. Observable techniques such as omission, condensation and compression, paraphrasing, modulation, and evasion were systematically tagged within the annotated examples. Relating these strategies to the stylistic changes highlighted through SFL and Appraisal analysis allowed the thesis to connect linguistic evidence with concrete interpreting practices.

Finally, a comparative analysis was undertaken across the four media outlets. When the same speech was interpreted by multiple channels, their versions were compared to highlight variation in stylistic transformation. This step made it possible to establish whether particular shifts were recurrent across channels or distinctive to a specific outlet, thereby adding a comparative dimension to the analysis without speculating on institutional intent.

Taken together, this procedure ensured that the thesis remained firmly grounded in observable linguistic evidence. By tracing style shifts through SFL annotation, appraisal coding, and strategy identification, and by comparing multiple renditions of

the same speeches, the analysis was able to address the research questions with both consistency and transparency.

3.5. Ethical Considerations

This thesis is based entirely on publicly available data: U.S. presidential speeches obtained from official sources, and their Arabic simultaneous interpretations broadcast by major media outlets and archived on accessible platforms such as YouTube. Because of this, issues of consent or confidentiality do not arise, and the thesis complies fully with principles of fair use and the University of East Anglia's ethical guidelines for non-intrusive research. All materials are properly cited and acknowledged to ensure transparency and academic integrity.

Given the politically sensitive nature of the speeches, particular care was taken to maintain neutrality in the analysis. Interpretations were examined for their linguistic and stylistic properties, and findings were consistently grounded in SFL annotation, Appraisal coding, and the identification of interpreting strategies. This approach ensured that the research avoided speculation about interpreter intention or institutional motives. Instead, the emphasis remained on documenting observable shifts in style, tone, and evaluative language.

Attention was also given to protecting the professional integrity of interpreters. Individual interpreters were not named or critiqued, and the analysis did not attribute decisions to personal choices. Media outlets are referred to by name in the corpus description, but the focus is on their interpreted output as publicly disseminated texts

rather than on individuals. In this way, the thesis ensures respect for both professional confidentiality and the broader political context in which the data was produced.

By relying on open-access materials, maintaining a neutral analytical stance, and safeguarding the anonymity of individual practitioners, the research upholds a high standard of ethical practice. These principles reinforce the validity of the findings and ensure that the thesis contributes constructively to scholarship in interpreting studies without compromising ethical integrity.

3.6. Methodological Challenges

Researching SI inevitably presents methodological challenges, given the speed and complexity of the process. Unlike written translation, SI is produced in real time under conditions of cognitive pressure, which means that omissions, compressions, or reformulations may result from processing constraints as much as from deliberate choices. This makes it difficult to distinguish between necessary adjustments and broader stylistic shifts. To address this challenge, the present thesis concentrated on identifying recurring patterns across multiple examples, thereby reducing the risk of over-interpreting isolated instances.

A second limitation lies in the absence of direct access to interpreters' decision-making processes. Since the data consists of broadcast recordings rather than interviews or retrospectives, it is not possible to determine the conscious or unconscious motivations behind particular shifts. To mitigate this, the analysis focused exclusively on observable textual features, triangulated through comparison across different channels and

speeches. This allowed stylistic tendencies to be identified at the level of the interpreted product rather than inferred from speculation about interpreter intent.

The size of the corpus posed a further challenge. With twenty-one speeches and multiple interpretations for many of them, the volume of material was extensive. To maintain depth as well as breadth, the thesis prioritised segments rich in evaluative language and rhetorical force, ensuring that analysis concentrated on the most stylistically significant passages. The corpus was also organised systematically into categories of interpreting strategies and stylistic shifts, which streamlined the process of annotation and comparison.

Finally, it is important to acknowledge the issue of researcher reflexivity. Because analysis of evaluative language requires interpretation of tone and stance, the researcher remained alert to the possibility of subjective bias. This was mitigated through regular consultation with supervisors and by ensuring that all claims were grounded in explicit linguistic evidence.

In addressing these challenges, the thesis adopted a cautious and systematic approach. By focusing on patterns of linguistic transformation, triangulating across outlets, and foregrounding transparency in analytical choices, the methodology ensured that the findings remain robust and credible despite the inherent difficulties of studying live interpreting.

3.7. Pilot Study

Before applying the analytical framework to the full corpus, a pilot study was conducted to test and refine the methodology. The pilot focused on two speeches by Trump—his

Speech to the Arab Islamic American Summit and his Remarks on Iran—both of which were chosen for their rhetorical intensity, international significance, and availability of multiple Arabic interpretations. From these speeches, ten extracts were selected that contained high densities of evaluative language, rhetorical force, and distinctive stylistic features.

The purpose of the pilot was threefold. First, it enabled the testing of the SFL annotation scheme, ensuring that clause-level analysis of transitivity, modality, and thematic structure could be applied consistently across English, Arabic, and back-translation triads. Second, it examined the usefulness of Appraisal Theory for capturing evaluative shifts, particularly in terms of how affect, judgment, and appreciation were preserved, softened, or omitted in interpretation. Third, it trialled the integration of Li's (2015) interpreting strategies as a systematic way of categorising observable transformations, linking specific shifts (e.g., omission, modulation, restructuring) to broader stylistic outcomes.

The pilot analysis confirmed the feasibility of combining these three frameworks in practice. It highlighted recurrent patterns such as the reduction of monoglossic certainty through modalisation, the redistribution of agency in transitivity structures, and the neutralisation of evaluative lexis. These tendencies often emerged as the result of identifiable strategies such as omission, approximation, or paraphrasing, demonstrating the value of Li's taxonomy in linking micro-level textual features to broader shifts in political style.

The following ten examples illustrate how the pilot study operationalised this integrated approach. Each example presents the ST, the interpreted text (TT), and a back-

translation (BT), followed by analysis that combines SFL annotation, Appraisal coding, and identification of interpreting strategies.

Example 1: (Extract from President Trump’s Speech to the Arab Islamic American Summit - Line 12)

ST	In my inaugural address to the American People (circumstance), I (participant-sayer) pledged (verbal process) to [strengthen (material process) America's oldest friendships (goal)] (verbiage – projected clause), and [I (participant-sayer - implied repetition of sayer)] pledged (verbal process) to [build (material process) new partnerships (goal)] (verbiage – projected clause) in pursuit of peace (circumstance).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	على نفسي (material process) [((material process) قد قطعت] implicit participant-sayer [انا] (circumstance-beneficiary) وعدا (goal) وقلت (verbal process) [انه يتعين] (material process) (أن نبني) modality marker + participant-actor, implicit (material process) للوصول إلى السلام (verbiage – projected clause) [((goal) شراكات (circumstance)).
Back Translation (BT)	I (participant-actor) made (material process) a promise (goal) to myself (circumstance-beneficiary) and said (verbal process) [that we (participant-actor) must (modality marker) build (material process) partnerships (goal)] (verbiage – projected clause) to reach peace (circumstance).

In the ST, Trump employs a monoglossic, authoritative political style, positioning himself as a decisive leader whose diplomatic commitments are presented as non-negotiable assertions rather than deliberative proposals. The verbal process "pledged" serves as the dominant process type, explicitly linking Trump to two material processes: "strengthen" and "build," which project his active commitment to diplomatic action. This syntactic and rhetorical structuring strengthens Trump's leadership persona, reinforcing his agency as the principal decision-maker shaping international partnerships. The phrase "America's oldest friendships" embeds a historical legitimization strategy, emphasizing continuity in U.S. foreign policy by anchoring his approach in past alliances, thus portraying his leadership as an extension of established diplomatic traditions rather than a radical departure from them.

In TT2, notable linguistic shifts occur that fundamentally modify both the political linguistic style and the framing of the speech. One of the most significant transformations is the replacement of the verbal process "pledged" with the material process "قطعت وعداً" (made a promise). This shift reconfigures the nature of Trump's commitment, reframing it from a performative speech act into a personal resolution. Whereas the ST presents Trump's pledge as an explicit political commitment that carries immediate diplomatic weight, TT2 presents this commitment as a personal undertaking, reducing the performative force of a public speech act.

Additionally, the introduction of modality in "يتعين علينا" (we must) restructures the statement's engagement framework, altering the way responsibility and agency are distributed. In the ST, Trump's commitment remains firmly within a monoglossic framework, where his words do not invite negotiation or reinterpretation. However, in TT2, engagement is expanded through the introduction of modality, which shifts agency from Trump alone to an undefined collective. This change transforms the pledge from

a declarative statement of unilateral authority to a statement of obligation shared by multiple actors. As a result, Trump's leadership stance is softened, as the TT2 no longer presents him as the exclusive agent of diplomatic action but instead situates his commitment within a broader, collective responsibility.

A further transformation occurs with the omission of the phrase "America's oldest friendships." In the ST, this historical reference functions as a legitimization strategy, reinforcing the continuity of U.S. diplomacy by linking Trump's foreign policy commitments to long-standing alliances. Its omission in TT2 removes the historical anchoring of Trump's message, reducing its evaluative emphasis on continuity and making it more future-oriented rather than explicitly tied to past U.S. diplomatic traditions. The removal of this phrase alters the evaluative framing of the speech, reducing the extent to which Trump's commitment is presented as a natural extension of U.S. foreign policy and instead positioning it as a stand-alone declaration.

The linguistic transformations observed in TT2 are not simply variations in expression but the result of specific SI strategies, as categorized by Li (2015). These strategies, including omission, approximation, paraphrasing, restructuring, and compression, actively reshape political discourse by modifying agency, rhetorical certainty, and evaluative framing.

One of the most notable shifts in TT2 is the omission of "America's oldest friendships." In the ST, this historical reference functions as a legitimization strategy, anchoring Trump's diplomatic vision within a long-standing tradition of U.S. foreign policy. The removal of this phrase reduces the historical continuity of the speech, making it less anchored in past alliances and more future-oriented. This transformation aligns with Li's omission and compression strategies, where interpreters filter out content for

processing efficiency or to adapt speech length within SI constraints. However, this omission is not merely structural; it alters the evaluative stance of the speech, shifting its emphasis from historical legitimacy to a more abstract diplomatic commitment.

Another significant transformation is the introduction of modality ("يتعين علينا" – "we must") in TT2. In the ST, Trump's verbal process "pledged" functions as a monoglossic assertion, reinforcing his individual agency. However, in the TT2, the pledge is restructured into a collective obligation through the addition of modality. This shift corresponds to Li's approximation and paraphrasing strategies, where an interpreter simplifies or generalizes content to enhance coherence. By introducing a shared obligation rather than a unilateral assertion, the TT2 reconstructs the ST's authoritative tone into a more dialogic and distributed statement. Additionally, this reformulation aligns with restructuring, as the interpreter changes how the speaker's agency is structured within the sentence, making Trump's leadership appear more collective rather than unilateral.

A further transformation occurs in the replacement of the ST's verbal process ("pledged") with a material process ("قطعت وعداً" – "made a promise"). This shift corresponds to Li's restructuring strategy, which involves changing the order or type of content to fit the target language's grammatical and rhetorical norms. The original performative force of "pledged" is weakened, as the TT2 reframes Trump's commitment as an internalized personal action rather than an authoritative public declaration. This restructuring reconfigures the speech's rhetorical force, reducing the explicit performativity of the ST while making Trump's diplomatic stance appear less assertive.

To sum up, the strategic omission of historical markers, reconfiguration of certainty levels, and shifts in speech act types underscore the extent to which SI strategies actively reshape the rhetorical dimensions of political discourse, transforming how leadership, responsibility, and diplomatic continuity are conveyed in the target language.

Example 2: (Extract from President Trump’s Speech to the Arab Islamic American Summit - line 16)

ST	And so this historic and unprecedented gathering of leaders (carrier)—unique in the history of nations (circumstance)—is (relational process) a symbol (attribute) to the world (circumstance-beneficiary) of our shared resolve (embedded possessive qualifier in a nominal group) and in our military (circumstance) that (implicit participant-actor) will protect (material process) the safety of our people (goal) and enhance (material process) the security of our wonderful friends and allies (goal), many of whom (participant-carrier) are (relational process) here (circumstance - location) today (circumstance).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	(material process) رفع (circumstance) فهذا التجمع التاريخي غير المسبوق الفريد (material process) وحقق (circumstance-beneficiary) عن الصناعة الأمريكية (goal) الأعباء (material process) والتي (circumstance), في جيشنا (goal) استثمارات تاريخية (material process) ستحمي (material process) شعبنا (goal) وتعرز (material process) والعديد منهم (goal), وحلفائنا الرائعين (goal) أمن أصدقائنا (material process) participant-carrier (circumstance). هنا اليوم (relational process) متواجدون (goal).

BT	So this historic and unprecedented gathering, unique in history (circumstance), lifted (material process) the burdens (goal) off (process extension) the American industry (circumstance-beneficiary) and achieved (material process) historic investments (goal) in our army (circumstance), which (implicit participant-actor) will protect (material process) our people (goal) and enhance (material process) the security of our wonderful friends and allies (goal), many of whom (participant-carrier) are present (relational process) here (circumstance - location) today (circumstance).
RT Arabic (TT4)	، يجب أن (circumstance) غير المسبوق والتاريخي (circumstance) فإن اجتماعنا هذا (circumstance-beneficiary) عن الشركات الأمريكية (goal) الأعباء (material process) يرفع (circumstance-beneficiary).
BT	Our meeting today (circumstance), which is unprecedented and historic (circumstance), must lift (material process) the burden (goal) off American companies (circumstance).

The ST constructs the gathering of leaders as a symbolic and diplomatic event, reinforcing its historical importance and ideological significance. Through the relational process ("is"), the ST presents the gathering as a fixed reality rather than an action-driven event. The phrase "historic and unprecedented" amplifies its evaluative weight, positioning it as a moment of exceptional political unity. Furthermore, the material processes "will protect" and "enhance" highlight the military's role, framing the event not just as a diplomatic milestone but as a forward-looking commitment to

defense and stability. The ST's thematic structure prioritizes diplomatic unity and military security, reinforcing a monoglossic, assertive style that does not invite alternative interpretations.

In TT1, a fundamental transformation occurs as the relational process ("is") is replaced with material processes ("رفع – lifted" and "حقق – achieved"). This reconfiguration alters the thematic focus by reconstructing the gathering as an economic rather than a symbolic event. The TT reframes the moment in transactional terms, where its importance is linked not to security and shared resolve but to economic benefits. The addition of "رفع الأعباء عن الصناعة الأمريكية" ("lifting the burden off the American industry") and "حقق استثمارات تاريخية" ("achieving historic investments") embeds economic success as the central evaluation, reframing the gathering as a pragmatic achievement rather than a diplomatic milestone. Moreover, the military's role is repositioned within a circumstantial phrase ("في جيشنا" – "in our army"), altering its function from an active protector to a passive recipient of economic investment.

In TT4, an even more pronounced transformation occurs. The material process ("يجب - must lift") introduces a prescriptive modality, converting the speech into a directive rather than a declarative statement. Unlike the ST and TT1, TT4 completely omits references to military security and shared diplomatic resolve, reducing the evaluative prominence of collective security and recasting the event as a policy directive about economic restructuring.

These transformations in TT1 and TT4 are not neutral linguistic variations but directly result from the application of specific SI strategies, as categorized by Li (2015). The shifts in agency, thematic structure, and rhetorical framing demonstrate how SI modifies political discourse, altering its evaluative focus.

A key transformation in TT1 is the replacement of the ST's relational process ("is") with material processes ("رفع – lifted" and "حقق – achieved"). This shift aligns with Li's restructuring strategy, where interpreters adjust content by changing its grammatical structure to fit the target language's discourse patterns. This restructuring alters the nature of the event, presenting it as an active economic success rather than a symbolic diplomatic milestone. Furthermore, the expansion of content to include "رفع الأعباء عن الصناعة الأمريكية" ("lifting the burden off the American industry") aligns with text expansion, where interpreters add elaborative details to clarify or emphasize certain themes. However, this expansion reshapes the evaluative framing of the speech, shifting emphasis from diplomatic unity to economic gains.

Similarly, in TT4, the introduction of "يجب أن" ("must") aligns with Li's approximation strategy, which involves adjusting the level of certainty or obligation in the TT. The ST presents the gathering as a completed diplomatic event, whereas TT4 modifies this into an obligation-driven statement, suggesting that the outcome is not yet achieved but is instead a required economic action. This shift weakens the ST's assertion of unity and reframes it as a prescriptive policy directive.

Additionally, TT4 omits key elements from the ST, such as references to the military's role and the event's diplomatic symbolism. This omission corresponds to Li's omission and compression strategies, where interpreters strategically remove information to streamline content or manage processing constraints. The removal of these elements modifies the evaluative stance of the speech, repositioning it within an economic rather than diplomatic frame.

These shifts illustrate how SI systematically transforms political linguistic style through the application of restructuring, approximation, omission, and text expansion. TT1

moves away from a diplomatic identity-based framework toward an economic pragmatism, embedding financial success as a primary theme. TT4 eliminates emphasis on military security, replacing it with an obligation-driven policy directive. These transformations highlight how SI actively reshapes not only linguistic structures but also rhetorical meanings.

Example 3: (Extract from President Trump’s Speech to the Arab Islamic American Summit - line 17)

ST	[I (participant-sayer, implied) say (implied verbal process)] to the leaders and citizens of every country (receiver) assembled here today (circumstance), I (participant-senser) want (mental process) you (phenomenon) to know (mental process, embedded clause) that the United States (participant-carrier) is (relational process: attributive) eager (attribute) to form (material process, embedded clause) closer bonds of friendship, security, culture, and commerce (goal).
RT Arabic (TT4)	، وبالإضافة إلى تأمين (circumstance: manner-reason) علما بأهمية هذه القمة الاقتصادية ، فإننا (participant-actor) الحماية للمواطنين في دولنا (circumstance accompaniment) سنعزيز (material process) صلاتنا المتينة (receiver-goal)." (TT4)
BT	Given the importance of this economic summit (circumstance: manner-reason), and in addition to ensuring protection for our citizens (circumstance: accompaniment), we (participant-actor) will enhance (material process) our strong ties (receiver-goal).

The ST constructs diplomatic engagement as a personal, leader-driven commitment through a combination of verbal, mental, relational, and material processes. The implied verbal process ("I say") reinforces Trump's direct engagement with "leaders and citizens of every country", positioning his diplomatic stance as a personal assertion of policy. The mental process ("want") strengthens this interpersonal connection, making diplomacy an active desire rather than a passive obligation. This is further amplified by the embedded relational clause ("the United States is eager"), where the relational process ("is") assigns the attribute ("eager") to the U.S., reinforcing an image of diplomatic enthusiasm. Finally, the material process ("to form") explicitly links this eagerness to action, committing to the formation of "closer bonds of friendship, security, culture, and commerce." Through this layered process structure, the ST constructs a monoglossic, assertive diplomatic stance, where Trump's role as a leader is emphasized and the U.S. is framed as a proactive global actor.

In TT4, a significant restructuring occurs. Both the mental process ("want") and relational process ("is") are omitted, eliminating the explicit projection of Trump's desire and diplomatic enthusiasm. Instead, TT4 begins with a circumstantial clause ("علما بأهمية هذه القمة الاقتصادية" – "Given the importance of this economic summit"), shifting the thematic focus from Trump's personal diplomatic intent to an event-driven rationale. This change makes the diplomatic commitment appear institutional rather than leader-driven. The material process ("سنُعزِّز" – "we will enhance") replaces both the mental and relational processes, transforming the speech from a statement of intent into an institutional commitment to action. Furthermore, the list of specific diplomatic domains (friendship, security, culture, commerce) is replaced with the general phrase "صلاتنا المتينة" ("our strong ties"), reducing the precision of the ST.

These transformations in TT4 are not incidental shifts but rather directly correspond to specific SI strategies outlined in Li (2015). The elimination of mental and relational processes, the restructuring of agency, and the generalization of diplomatic domains illustrate how SI systematically alters political discourse.

One of the most consequential shifts is the omission of "I want you to know." This removal of personal engagement aligns with Li's omission strategy, where interpreters filter out elements that may not be essential for content retention or coherence. The omission alters how diplomatic authority is framed: the ST presents diplomacy as a leader-driven initiative, while TT4 reframes it as a circumstantial justification ("علما بأهمية هذه القمة الاقتصادية - Given the importance of this summit"). This shift also reflects Li's approximation strategy, as the interpreter reconfigures certainty markers and obligation structures, moving from an explicit declaration to an implied rationale.

The replacement of the relational process ("is eager") with a material process ("سُعِزَّزْ" – "we will enhance") aligns with Li's restructuring strategy. This transformation changes how agency and commitment are linguistically framed, shifting from a state of diplomatic enthusiasm to an institutional action statement. In the ST, the relational process "is eager" assigns enthusiasm to the U.S. as a nation-state, reinforcing an image of diplomatic assertiveness. In TT4, this enthusiasm is completely removed, replaced by an abstract institutional goal ("سُعِزَّزْ صلاتنا المتينة" - we will enhance our strong ties"). This restructuring diminishes the rhetorical intensity of the ST, replacing a leader's diplomatic enthusiasm with a bureaucratic institutional statement.

Additionally, the replacement of the ST's specific diplomatic domains (friendship, security, culture, commerce) with the generalized "صلاتنا المتينة" ("our strong ties") aligns with Li's compression strategy. This generalization condenses information to maintain

fluency and cognitive manageability in SI but at the cost of precision. The ST frames U.S. diplomacy as an explicit commitment to four distinct domains, reinforcing the breadth of its international engagement. The TT, however, collapses these domains into a single, abstract concept ("صلاتنا المتينة" - our strong ties), making the diplomatic commitment appear less structured and less detailed.

These SI strategies—omission, approximation, restructuring, and compression—fundamentally reshape the political linguistic style of the speech. The ST constructs Trump's diplomatic role as direct, personal, and assertive, while TT4 reframes this by presenting the commitment as an institutional observation rather than a leader-driven initiative. The removal of mental and relational processes reduces the projection of diplomatic enthusiasm, making TT4's representation of U.S. foreign policy more neutral and less affective. Furthermore, the generalization of diplomatic domains simplifies the ST, replacing specific foreign policy commitments with a broad, unspecific statement about diplomatic ties.

These shifts highlight how SI does not merely transfer meaning but reconstructs rhetorical force, agency, and evaluative framing. TT4 reconfigures the original leadership representation by softening the monoglossic, leader-centered stance of the ST and replacing it with a more institutionally detached discourse. Instead of presenting diplomacy as an individual-driven commitment, the interpretation frames it as a neutral institutional function, fundamentally altering how leadership and diplomatic engagement are conveyed.

Example 4: (Extract from President Trump’s Speech to the Arab Islamic American Summit - line 82)

ST	When (circumstance) we (participant-senser) look upon (mental process) the streams of innocent blood (phenomenon) [which they (participant - carrier)] [are] soaked (relational process: attributive, embedded) into the ancient ground (circumstance: place), we (participant-senser) cannot see (mental process) the faith or sect or tribe (phenomenon) of the victims (possessive qualifier) – we (participant-senser) see (mental process) only that they (participant-carrier) were (relational process: attributive) Children of God (attribute), whose deaths (token) are (relational process: identifying) an insult (value) to all that is holy (circumstance: beneficiary).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	إلى كل (mental process) ننظر (participant-senser) نحن (circumstance) عندما [نحن (goal). (الأرض material process تغمر (phenomenon) هذه الدماء البريئة participant-senser لا نرى (mental process) الدين أو المعتقد أو الطائفة أو قبيلة (mental process) أنهم فقط نرى (mental process) الضحية (phenomenon) (participant-carrier) كانوا (relational process: attributive) أطفالا (attribute) ، لكل ما هو مقدس (value) إهانة (token) قتلهم (relational process: identifying) وكان (circumstance: beneficiary).
BT	When (circumstance) we (participant-senser) look (mental process) at all this innocent blood (phenomenon) flooding (material process) the ground (circumstance: place), we (participant-senser) do not see (mental process) the religion, belief, or sectarianism (phenomenon) of the victim (possessive qualifier). We (participant-senser) only see (mental process)

	that they (participant-carrier) were (relational process: attributive) children (attribute), and killing them (token) was (relational process: identifying) an insult (value) to all that is holy (circumstance: beneficiary).
RT Arabic (TT4)	إلى (participant-senser + mental process) ننظر (circumstance: time) فعندما لا يمكن أن (circumstance: place) على أرض المنطقة (phenomenon) الدماء البشرية للقتلى (phenomenon) بين الديانات أو قبائل أو الانتماءات الطائفية (mental process) نفرق أطفالا (mental process) نرى (participant-senser) ، فإننا (possessive qualifier) تحت السماء (embedded material process) [الذين] يموتون (phenomenon) (circumstance: place) هي (relational process: attributive) مقدسة (attribute) لجميعنا (circumstance: beneficiary).
BT	So when (circumstance: time) we (participant-senser) look (mental process) at the human blood (phenomenon) on the ground in the region (circumstance: place), we (participant-senser) cannot differentiate (mental process) between religions, tribes, or sectarian affiliations (phenomenon) of the victims (possessive qualifier). We (participant-senser) only see (mental process) children (phenomenon) [who are] dying (embedded material process) under a sky (circumstance: place) that is (relational process: attributive) sacred (attribute) to all of us (circumstance: beneficiary).

The ST constructs a highly moralistic and emotionally charged appeal through mental, relational, and material processes. Trump and his audience are framed as sensors who "look upon" sectarian violence but are unable to perceive sectarian or tribal distinctions among the victims. This framing positions sectarianism as irrelevant in the face of

human suffering, reinforcing a universal moral perspective. The relational process ("were") redefines the victims not by sectarian identity but as "Children of God," embedding a strong religious and moral interpretation within the speech. Finally, the identifying relational process ("are an insult") evaluates the deaths of the victims as a violation of sacred values, intensifying the ethical condemnation of sectarian violence. These lexical and structural choices contribute to an authoritative, monoglossic political linguistic style, where Trump assumes the role of a moral arbiter, offering an absolute ethical judgment on sectarianism.

In TT1, the mental process ("look upon") is retained as "ننظر" ("we look"), maintaining the ST's depiction of an active witnessing process. However, a structural transformation occurs in the second clause, modifying how the speech constructs moral judgment. The ST's "cannot see" (mental process) is split into two separate clauses, restructuring the rhetorical force of the statement:

1. "لا نرى الدين أو المعتقد أو الطائفة أو قبيلة الضحية" ("We do not see the religion, belief, sect, or tribe of the victim")—closely following the ST's semantic meaning and positioning of sectarian identity as irrelevant.
2. "فقط نرى أنهم كانوا أطفالا وقتلهم كانت إهانة" ("We only see that they were children, and killing them was an insult")—which shifts the focus from the ST's passive moral framing ("their deaths are an insult") to an explicit material process ("قتلهم" - killing them).

This restructuring represents an application of Li's (2015) restructuring strategy, where interpretation alters the original syntactic and semantic organization of the speech. In the ST, the deaths of the victims are presented as a passive consequence ("their deaths are an insult"), emphasizing moral violation rather than the act of violence itself. In

TT1, the inclusion of "قتلهم" - killing them" transforms the speech into a direct condemnation of violence rather than an abstract moral assertion. This modifies the evaluative framing of the speech, making the violence appear more tangible and explicit rather than a passive ethical failure.

A further notable omission occurs with the removal of "Children of God," a phrase central to the ST's religious framing. This weakens the religious dimension of the moral appeal, reducing its theological specificity. This corresponds to Li's omission strategy, where interpreters filter out culturally specific elements that may not be essential to the interpreted message. While the core ethical stance remains, the removal of divine attribution shifts the speech toward a more general critique of sectarian violence, altering its evaluative intensity.

In TT4, the mental process ("look upon") remains as "ننظر," but the circumstantial focus expands to emphasize location ("على أرض المنطقة" – "on the ground in the region"). This subtly redirects the thematic focus from generalized violence to its specific geographic setting. However, a major transformation occurs in the evaluative stance of the speech. The ST's "cannot see" is transformed into "لا يمكن أن نفرق" ("we cannot differentiate"), which replaces a passive perception process with an active interpretive stance. The verb "نفرق" ("differentiate") introduces an element of judgment and classification, shifting the ST's empathetic recognition of victims into a more observational stance.

This subtle linguistic shift corresponds to Li's approximation strategy, where interpreters adjust the level of epistemic certainty and evaluation. The ST presents sectarian identities as irrelevant, reinforcing a universal moral imperative. TT4, however, reframes the act of seeing as an interpretive process, altering the political

linguistic style from emotional recognition of shared humanity to a more neutral observation.

A further critical restructuring occurs in the final relational clause:

- ST: "We see only that they were Children of God whose deaths are an insult to all that is holy."
- TT4: "فإننا نرى أطفالاً يموتون تحت السماء التي هي مقدسة لجميعنا" ("We only see children dying under a sky that is sacred to all of us.")

Here, "Children of God" is completely omitted, and the evaluative phrase "an insult to all that is holy" is replaced with "a sky that is sacred to all of us." This restructuring represents an application of Li's adaptation strategy, where interpreters adjust content to make it more culturally neutral or acceptable. The ST presents a monoglossic, non-negotiable moral judgment—sectarian violence is an insult to what is sacred. In TT4, this moral certainty is replaced with a universal religious reflection, making the interpretation more inclusive but less forceful in evaluative terms. This shift expands engagement, allowing for broader interpretation while simultaneously reducing the intensity of the ST's ethical stance.

These transformations demonstrate how SI systematically modifies political linguistic style, reconfiguring moral certainty, evaluative stance, and rhetorical framing. TT1 shifts the focus from an abstract moral judgment to a direct condemnation of violence, introducing structural changes that make the speech more explicit but less religiously framed. TT4 modifies the epistemic certainty of the ST, replacing a non-negotiable ethical stance with a neutral religious reflection, making the speech more inclusive but less absolute in its evaluative positioning.

These linguistic transformations align with Li's SI strategies, particularly omission, restructuring, approximation, and adaptation. The removal of "Children of God" reduces the religious specificity of the argument, while the reconfiguration of "cannot see" to "لا يمكن أن نفرق" - cannot differentiate" alters the style from a humanizing recognition of shared suffering to a more analytical classification. The replacement of "an insult to all that is holy" with "السماء التي هي مقدسة لجميعنا" - a sky that is sacred to all of us" softens the evaluative force of the speech, shifting its stance from moral condemnation to a more neutral reflection on shared values.

Ultimately, these shifts illustrate how SI actively reshapes political discourse at the level of rhetorical stance, agency, and evaluative framing. TT1 reframes the ST's moral condemnation into a secularized ethical judgment, while TT4 reconstructs it into an observational statement rather than an absolute imperative. These transformations highlight how SI modifies the communicative style of leadership and morality in ways that systematically reshape how sectarian violence is represented in the target language.

Example 5: (Extract from President Trump's Speech to the Arab Islamic American Summit - line 84)

ST	Terrorism (participant-actor) has spread (material process) all across the world (circumstance: location).
RT	أن ينتشر (relational process: identifying) يمكن (participant-actor) فإن الإرهاب
Arabic	(material process with modal adjunct) في كل العالم (circumstance: location).
(TT4)	

BT	Terrorism (participant-actor) can (relational process: identifying) spread (material process with modal adjunct) all over the world (circumstance: location).

The ST constructs a crisis-driven, monoglossic political style, presenting the spread of terrorism as an uncontested reality. The material process ("has spread") positions terrorism as an active, expansive force, reinforcing the perception of a growing global security crisis. The use of the present perfect tense ("has spread") strengthens this epistemic certainty, implying that terrorism is not a hypothetical or future threat but an established and ongoing reality. The circumstantial phrase ("all across the world") amplifies graduation, maximizing the perceived scope of the crisis, reinforcing the ST's urgency and deterministic framing.

In TT4, a fundamental epistemic shift occurs with the introduction of modality ("يمكن أن ينتشر" – "can spread"), which reconfigures the certainty of the statement. The material process ("has spread") is replaced by a modalized construction, where "يمكن" ("can") functions as a relational identifying process rather than a simple modal auxiliary. This grammatical transformation alters the ontological status of the claim, shifting terrorism's spread from a factual assertion to a contingent possibility. While the actor ("الإرهاب" – "terrorism") and the circumstantial phrase ("في كل العالم" – "all over the world") remain intact, the introduction of modality significantly reduces the determinism of the original claim. Instead of constructing terrorism as an already realized global crisis, TT4 presents its spread as a potential but not guaranteed development.

This linguistic transformation corresponds to multiple SI strategies outlined by Li (2015). The shift from a definitive material process ("has spread") to a modalized relational process ("يمكن أن ينتشر" – "can spread") aligns with Li's SI strategies of approximation and morpho-syntactic transformation. The ST's deterministic claim is softened into a more open-ended stance, reducing its epistemic certainty while allowing for greater interpretative flexibility.

Additionally, restructuring occurs, as the grammatical shift alters the ontological status of the claim, moving from an uncontested crisis narrative to a conditional security warning. These transformations adjust the rhetorical force of the ST, making it more diplomatically adaptable while reducing the original intensity of its alarmist tone.

The engagement framework of the ST is entirely monoglossic, presenting "terrorism has spread" as an uncontested reality, allowing no space for alternative interpretations. This reinforces a high-certainty, authoritative political linguistic style, positioning the speaker as an unquestionable source of truth. In contrast, TT4 expands engagement by introducing the modal verb ("يمكن" – "can"), shifting the epistemic stance from certainty to possibility. This linguistic transformation allows for interpretative flexibility, suggesting that terrorism's spread is contingent on external conditions rather than inevitable. The thematic structure remains consistent, with "terrorism" as the unmarked theme, preserving its salience as the main agent of the statement. However, the modal shift weakens the ST's assertion, creating a less definitive, more negotiable framing of the threat.

Through Appraisal Theory, further shifts in affect, judgment, and appreciation become evident. The ST evokes fear and urgency through the present perfect tense ("has spread"), which constructs terrorism as a current, widespread, and uncontrollable force.

This affective framing heightens the perception of crisis, reinforcing a sense of inevitability and alarm. In TT4, the introduction of modality weakens this emotional intensity, shifting the statement from an urgent warning to a conditional scenario. The fear-inducing certainty of the ST is diluted, making TT4's expression of risk more measured and less alarmist.

In terms of judgment, the ST implicitly condemns terrorism by portraying it as an uncontrollable, destructive force requiring immediate counteraction. The monoglossic structure eliminates room for alternative perspectives, positioning terrorism's global expansion as an undeniable fact. In TT4, this judgment is softened, as the modal verb ("يمكن - can") leaves space for uncertainty, implying that terrorism's spread is not inevitable but dependent on external conditions. This reduces the evaluative weight of the condemnation, shifting the political linguistic style from one of absolute certainty to a more cautious, open-ended evaluation.

Regarding appreciation, the ST frames terrorism as an active, expanding entity, reinforcing a negative appraisal of its uncontrollable nature. The TT weakens this appraisal by making the spread of terrorism hypothetical rather than definitive, reducing the perceived urgency of the issue. In the ST, terrorism's spread is constructed as a global security crisis, while in TT4, it is merely a possibility, altering the level of threat intensification.

These epistemic and evaluative shifts align with Li's SI strategies. The ST's determinism is weakened through approximation and morpho-syntactic transformation, softening the absolute certainty of terrorism's expansion. The fear-inducing crisis framing is also strategically adjusted, modifying TT4's rendering by shifting from an absolute security claim to a more contextually flexible assertion, altering the epistemic

stance of the statement. The omission of absolute certainty alters the evaluative weight of the claim, reshaping the statement into a more measured risk assessment rather than an urgent crisis declaration.

These linguistic transformations demonstrate how SI systematically modifies political linguistic style, particularly in high-certainty, crisis-driven discourse. TT4 alters the epistemic status of the ST's claim by introducing contingency and reducing absolute determinism. The ST constructs terrorism as an uncontested global crisis, whereas TT4 reframes the same claim as a possibility, reducing the rhetorical intensity of the crisis framing and making the statement more open-ended.

This aligns with multiple SI strategies outlined by Li (2015), including: Approximation—softening the deterministic nature of the ST's claim into a more interpretatively flexible stance. Restructuring—grammatical changes that shift a material process ("has spread") to a relational modalized construction ("يمكن أن ينتشر" – "can spread"). Adaptation—making the statement more suitable for diplomatic or international contexts where absolute security claims might require contextualization.

Ultimately, these shifts illustrate how SI does not simply transfer meaning but actively reconstructs political discourse. The ST asserts terrorism's global expansion as an unavoidable crisis, reinforcing a decisive security narrative. TT4 modifies this by introducing a contingency-based framing that expands interpretative possibilities. These shifts in epistemic certainty and evaluative stance demonstrate how SI systematically reconfigures crisis-driven statements, altering their intensity, urgency, and evaluative framing.

Example 6: (Extract from President Trump's Speech to the Arab Islamic American Summit from - line 144)

ST	I (participant- behavior) will be meeting (behavioral process) with both Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian President Abbas (range).
France 24 (TT3)	مع رئيس (behavioral process) سألتقي (participant- behavior- implicit) أنا] الحكومة الإسرائيلية السيد بنيامين نتنياهو ومع رئيس السلطة الفلسطينية السيد محمود عباس (circumstance: purpose). وهذا ضمن جهودنا لإيجاد حل القضية الفلسطينية الإسرائيلية (range).
BT	I (participant-behaver) will be meeting (behavioral process) with the Israeli Prime Minister Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu and the Palestinian President Mr. Mahmoud Abbas (range), as part of our efforts to find a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian issue (circumstance: purpose).

The ST constructs a leader-centric diplomatic style, reinforcing Trump's direct agency in high-level diplomatic engagement. The behavioral process ("will be meeting") assigns Trump ("I") as the behavior, positioning him as the principal diplomatic actor. The range ("with both Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian President Abbas") highlights the significance of the meeting, while the future continuous tense ("will be meeting") signals an ongoing, planned commitment, emphasizing a sustained diplomatic role rather than a singular event. These linguistic features contribute to a monoglossic stance, presenting diplomatic engagement as a

definitive and assertive action, aligning with a rhetorical style that reinforces personal leadership, direct agency, and strategic commitment in foreign affairs.

In TT3, while the behavioral process ("سألتقي" – "I will meet") is retained, ensuring that Trump's role as the principal actor remains intact, a notable structural transformation occurs with the introduction of an additional circumstantial phrase ("وهذا ضمن جهودنا" – "as part of our efforts to find a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian issue"). This reconfigures agency, shifting from an assertion of Trump's individual diplomatic authority to an expression of collective effort. The introduction of "جهودنا" ("our efforts") redistributes responsibility for the diplomatic process, moving from a leader-driven narrative to a broader, institutional framing. Instead of diplomacy being an independent presidential initiative, it is recontextualized as part of a structured peace-building mission, transforming the epistemic stance of the speech.

This reframing aligns with multiple SI strategies identified by Li (2015). The addition of circumstantial expansion corresponds with adaptation, modifying the speech to align with diplomatic conventions that emphasize institutional collaboration rather than individual leadership. The reorganization of agency reflects restructuring, altering the thematic organization by embedding the diplomatic meeting within a larger framework, thus shifting the focus from a personal initiative to a collective strategic effort. Additionally, approximation is evident in how the certainty of leadership assertion in the ST is diffused in the TT through collective reference, which softens the singularity of Trump's commitment and redistributes epistemic certainty across a broader diplomatic initiative.

These linguistic transformations alter rhetorical intensity by shifting the modality of commitment. The ST's future continuous tense ("will be meeting") constructs a sense

of definite and proactive engagement, reinforcing personal agency in diplomatic negotiations. In TT3, the introduction of institutional framing ("ضمن جهودنا") softens the assertiveness of the ST, creating a shared diplomatic responsibility rather than a singular commitment to action. This alters the epistemic stance of the statement, shifting from a leader-centered declaration of intent to a procedural diplomatic initiative, where the certainty of engagement is preserved, but the rhetorical weight is diffused across a broader diplomatic framework.

From an interpersonal perspective, the ST employs a monoglossic stance, presenting the diplomatic engagement as a fixed reality with no room for alternative interpretations. The TT introduces a subtle expansion of engagement through circumstantial modification, where the meeting is now part of a broader diplomatic mission. This expansion of engagement modifies the rhetorical style by introducing a more procedural and institutionalized discourse, shifting from a strong leader-driven assertion to a structured, policy-oriented framing of diplomacy.

Further transformations emerge through Appraisal Theory, where affect, judgment, and appreciation reveal how evaluative meanings are reconfigured in interpretation. The ST constructs a confident and proactive diplomatic stance, emphasizing Trump's role as a leader actively engaged in high-level peace negotiations. In TT3, the affective stance is softened through the introduction of collective agency, which makes the diplomatic action appear less personal and more institutional. The judgment framework in the ST reinforces positive evaluation of leadership, portraying Trump as a decisive and authoritative diplomat. TT3 dilutes this stance by shifting from personal diplomacy to institutional effort, redistributing the evaluative focus from an individual actor to a broader policy initiative. The appreciation framework similarly shifts, as the ST frames the meeting as a pivotal moment in diplomatic engagement, while TT3 expands the

focus to a broader peace-building process, emphasizing the collective efforts of diplomacy rather than the individual commitment of a political figure.

These shifts in epistemic certainty, rhetorical intensity, and evaluative positioning fundamentally reshape the style of the speech. The ST constructs diplomacy as an immediate, leader-driven action, reinforcing Trump's agency as the principal force behind negotiations. The TT reconfigures this into a procedural, multilateral diplomatic initiative, moving from a personal diplomatic vision to an institutionalized peace-building strategy. The monoglossic certainty of the ST is softened, making the TT less about singular leadership and more about collective diplomacy. These reconfigurations illustrate how SI actively reshapes political discourse, modifying how agency, diplomatic authority, and leadership commitments are framed through structural and rhetorical transformations.

Ultimately, this example highlights how SI does not merely transfer meaning but systematically modifies the representation of diplomatic engagement. Through restructuring, adaptation, and approximation, the ST's leader-driven rhetoric is transformed into an institutional diplomatic framework, illustrating how simultaneous interpretation systematically alters agency, epistemic certainty, and rhetorical framing in political discourse.

Example 7: (Extract from Remarks by President Trump on Iran - line 6)

ST	Iran (participant-carrier) appears to be (relational process: attributive) standing down (embedded behavioral clause as attribute), which (token) is (relational process: identifying) a good thing (value) for all parties

	concerned (circumstance: beneficiary) and a very good thing for the world (circumstance: beneficiary).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	في المنطقة (relational process: attributive) موجودة (participant-carrier) وهي لكل الأطراف المعنية (value) أمر ممتاز (token) ، وهو (circumstance: location) (circumstance: beneficiary) وللعالم (circumstance: beneficiary).
BT	And it (participant-carrier) is (relational process: attributive) present (attribute) in the region (circumstance: location), and this (token) is (relational process: identifying) excellent (value) for all concerned parties (circumstance: beneficiary) and the world (circumstance: beneficiary).
RT Arabic (TT4)	أنها تقف الآن (relational process: attributive) تبدو (participant-carrier) فإن إيران (circumstance: time) اليوم (token) ، فهذا (embedded behavioral clause as attribute) (value) خبر جيد (value)
BT	Iran (participant-carrier) appears (relational process: attributive) to be standing now (embedded behavioral clause as attribute), and this (token) today (circumstance: time) is (relational process: identifying) good news (value).

The ST constructs a diplomatic evaluation of Iran's de-escalation, employing relational and behavioral processes to frame the situation as positive but uncertain. The relational

process "appears to be" assigns Iran as the carrier, while "standing down" functions as an embedded behavioral clause, establishing Iran's de-escalation as a tentative or probable reality rather than a definitive action. The identifying relational process ("which is a good thing") further evaluates Iran's behavior positively, reinforcing de-escalation as a beneficial geopolitical outcome. These linguistic choices contribute to a diplomatic rhetorical style, where de-escalation is cautiously welcomed while maintaining strategic ambiguity to allow for further diplomatic maneuvering.

In TT2, a significant transformation occurs, as the core diplomatic message is eliminated. The relational process ("appears to be standing down") is replaced with "هي موجودة في المنطقة" ("it is present in the region"), which entirely removes the ST's focus on Iran's behavioral shift and replaces it with a static existential framing ("is present"). This removes the evaluative stance regarding Iran's actions, shifting the focus from diplomatic de-escalation to a neutral geopolitical observation. Furthermore, the evaluative clause ("which is a good thing") is retained but reworded as "وهو أمر ممتاز" ("it is an excellent matter"), detaching the positive judgment from Iran's actions and applying it instead to its mere presence in the region. These changes reduce the ST's rhetorical function, removing Iran's agency and neutralizing the evaluative framing of de-escalation.

In TT4, the relational process ("appears to be") is maintained as "تبدو", preserving epistemic uncertainty. However, "standing down" is altered to "تقف الآن" ("standing now"), which removes the directional aspect of de-escalation. In the ST, "standing down" implies a deliberate reduction in hostility, whereas "standing now" suggests a neutral stance or even an assertion of presence rather than a withdrawal. Additionally, the evaluative clause ("which is a good thing") is reframed as "فهذا اليوم خبر جيد" ("this is good news today"), shifting the function of the statement from a broad diplomatic

evaluation to a specific news event. The introduction of "اليوم - today" (circumstance: time) further limits the long-term diplomatic significance of the evaluation, making it a momentary news update rather than a sustained assessment of Iran's geopolitical posture.

These linguistic shifts align with multiple SI strategies outlined by Li (2015). The replacement of the behavioral process with a static relational process in TT2 corresponds with approximation, which reduces the certainty of Iran's de-escalation and replaces it with a neutral, general description. Additionally, omission is evident in TT2's removal of "standing down", eliminating the core diplomatic message and shifting the thematic focus entirely. In TT4, morpho-syntactic transformation occurs through the modification of process types, as the directional aspect of de-escalation ("down") is removed, altering the evaluative framing of the ST. The shifting of evaluation from a diplomatic principle ("a good thing") to a temporary classification ("خير جيد اليوم") in TT4 aligns with adaptation, restructuring the statement to fit a media-oriented discourse rather than a diplomatic one.

These linguistic transformations significantly alter epistemic certainty, rhetorical intensity, and evaluative positioning. The ST's cautious optimism is rooted in epistemic hedging ("appears"), ensuring that de-escalation is framed as likely but not absolute. TT2 removes this epistemic framing entirely, presenting Iran's presence as an objective fact without any reference to behavioral change. TT4 partially retains the hedge ("تبدو"), but the removal of "down" weakens the ST's diplomatic certainty, making Iran's stance less explicitly cooperative and more neutral or assertive.

From an interpersonal perspective, the ST employs a monoglossic but hedged stance, where de-escalation is presented as a cautiously welcomed geopolitical development.

TT2 eliminates this positioning by shifting to an existential assertion, removing any engagement with Iran's diplomatic stance. TT4, while retaining some elements of the ST, restructures the engagement frame by replacing Iran's reduction in hostility with a neutral or even assertive positioning. This modifies the political linguistic style, reducing the ST's diplomatic framing and introducing interpretative flexibility regarding Iran's geopolitical posture.

Through Appraisal Theory, additional shifts in affect, judgment, and appreciation further illustrate how SI reconfigures evaluative meanings. The ST conveys optimism and relief through the positive evaluation ("a good thing" and "a very good thing"), reinforcing de-escalation as a desirable outcome. In TT2, this affective stance is eliminated, as the evaluation is no longer linked to Iran's behavior but to its mere presence. This removes the ST's diplomatic endorsement of de-escalation, replacing it with a neutral geopolitical observation. In TT4, the evaluation is transformed from a broad diplomatic assessment into a media-driven classification, as "خير جيد اليوم" ("good news today") reframes the ST's long-term strategic evaluation as a temporary, event-based report. This reduces the force of the positive assessment, making it a momentary news update rather than a sustained diplomatic endorsement.

In terms of judgment, the ST implicitly praises Iran's de-escalation, aligning with diplomatic discourse that favors stability and reduction in hostilities. TT2 completely removes this moral evaluation, making no claim about Iran's diplomatic behavior—only its geographical presence. TT4 partially retains the evaluative stance but weakens it by eliminating the directional aspect of de-escalation, making Iran's actions appear less like a cooperative gesture and more like a neutral or continued stance.

Regarding appreciation, the ST assigns a positive diplomatic value to Iran's behavioral shift, positioning de-escalation as an act of global benefit. TT2 removes this appreciation by shifting the focus to Iran's presence, making "ممتاز" ("excellent") refer to a static geopolitical reality rather than a behavioral change. TT4 weakens appreciation further by replacing a broad evaluative stance with a specific media-oriented classification, altering the rhetorical weight of the ST's positive diplomatic framing.

These shifts in process types, engagement structures, and evaluative stance significantly reconstruct the rhetorical framing of the speech. The ST presents Iran's de-escalation as a positive geopolitical development, using hedging to maintain cautious optimism while reinforcing a stability-focused diplomatic message. TT2 erases this framing, replacing it with a neutral existential statement that removes Iran's agency in de-escalation. TT4, while retaining some aspects of the ST, reframes the geopolitical significance of de-escalation into a temporary news event, reducing its long-term diplomatic weight.

Ultimately, this example highlights how SI systematically modifies diplomatic discourse by adjusting agency, evaluative stance, and rhetorical positioning. The ST constructs de-escalation as a strategically positive action, while TT2 eliminates the core diplomatic message, and TT4 reframes it as a momentary news event rather than a sustained geopolitical assessment. These linguistic transformations illustrate how SI modifies the representation of international diplomacy, altering the evaluative force and epistemic certainty of diplomatic rhetoric through structural and rhetorical reconfigurations.

Example 8: (Extract from Remarks by President Trump on Iran - line 8)

ST	I (participant-sayer) salute (verbal process) the incredible skill and courage (verbiage) of America's men and women in uniform (receiver).
RT Arabic (TT4)	الكوادر (verbiage) بقدرات (verbal process) أرحب (participant-sayer) وأنا أيضًا (participant-sayer) دائماً ، فهم (receiver) العسكريين الأمريكيين والعسكريات الأمريكيات (actor in embedded material process clause) على أننا (verbal process) يؤكدون (goal in material process clause) التصرفات التدميرية الإيرانية (embedded material process clause) سوف نحول (goal in material process clause).
BT	I also (participant-sayer) welcome (verbal process) the abilities of (verbiage) American military personnel, both men and women (receiver), as they (participant-sayer) always confirm (verbal process) that we (actor in embedded material process clause) will counter (embedded material process clause) the destructive actions of Iran (goal in material process clause).

The ST constructs a monoglossic, honorific tribute to the American military, where the verbal process ("salute") functions as a formal expression of admiration and respect. Trump, as the sayer, assigns "incredible skill and courage" as the verbiage, reinforcing the positive evaluation of the military's capabilities. The receiver ("America's men and women in uniform") is positioned as the direct beneficiary of the tribute, making the ST a declarative acknowledgment of military excellence. The ST's structure is simple yet authoritative, aligning with traditional military rhetoric, where a leader expresses

formal gratitude and admiration for service members. The verbiage choice ("incredible skill and courage") amplifies the rhetorical intensity, strengthening the affective weight of the statement.

In TT4, a fundamental transformation occurs as "salute" is replaced with "أرحب" ("welcome"), which weakens the ceremonial intensity of the statement. While "salute" is a highly formal and traditionally honorific verb, "welcome" shifts the expression from a symbolic act of recognition to a more neutral acknowledgment. This modifies the evaluative stance, making the statement less explicitly ceremonial and more pragmatic. Additionally, the verbiage is altered from "incredible skill and courage" to "قدرات" ("abilities"), which further diminishes the emotional intensity of the ST's tribute. While "skill and courage" denote intrinsic qualities of bravery and professional excellence, "abilities" is a more functional descriptor, shifting the statement from a moral evaluation to a technical one. This linguistic transformation reduces the rhetorical weight of the tribute, reframing military competence in neutral or professional terms rather than a celebration of valor and heroism.

A major structural addition occurs in TT4, introducing an entirely new second clause: "فهم دائما يؤكدون على أننا سوف نحول التصرفات التدميرية الإيرانية" ("as they always confirm that we will counter Iran's destructive actions"). This significantly expands the engagement structure, adding a second verbal process ("يؤكدون" – "confirm"), which repositions the military from passive recipients of praise to active participants in geopolitical conflict. Moreover, the embedded material process ("سوف نحول التصرفات التدميرية الإيرانية" – "we will counter Iran's destructive actions") transforms the ST's thematic focus, moving from a leader-driven tribute to a strategic military declaration. Instead of merely being honored for their courage, the military is reframed as an agent of geopolitical action,

shifting the focus from ceremonial recognition to alignment with U.S. foreign policy objectives.

These linguistic shifts align with multiple SI strategies identified by Li (2015). The replacement of the formal honorific verb ("salute") with a neutral acknowledgment ("welcome") aligns with approximation, reducing the rhetorical intensity of the tribute. The introduction of an entirely new second clause about military action exemplifies text expansion, where additional content is incorporated into the TT to shift thematic emphasis. The modification of verbiage ("incredible skill and courage" → "قدرات - abilities") constitutes paraphrasing, as it alters the evaluative intensity of the original phrase. Finally, the reframing of the military's role from passive recipients of praise to active geopolitical agents represents restructuring, where the TT reorganizes thematic and evaluative elements to fit a new discourse framework.

These linguistic transformations significantly alter epistemic certainty, rhetorical intensity, and evaluative positioning. The ST constructs an absolute, monoglossic expression of military admiration, presenting the tribute as a self-evident truth that requires no alternative interpretation. TT4 expands engagement by introducing a new geopolitical claim, embedding the military within an ongoing international conflict. This modifies the epistemic stance, shifting from a closed, leader-driven military tribute to an open-ended political assertion. The ST's high rhetorical intensity, conveyed through explicit praise ("salute," "incredible skill and courage"), is significantly weakened in TT4, where a more neutral acknowledgment replaces ceremonial honor. The introduction of a geopolitical dimension further shifts the evaluative framing, transforming the ST's singular focus on military honor into a broader discourse about U.S. military intervention.

From an interpersonal metafunction perspective, the ST is highly monoglossic, asserting a definitive and uncontested recognition of military service. The verbal process ("salute") establishes a hierarchical relationship, where the leader acknowledges military excellence with no room for negotiation or alternative readings. In TT4, engagement is expanded, as the addition of a second clause makes the statement part of a broader geopolitical narrative. This broadens the scope of interpretation, allowing for further discussion on military strategy rather than an unquestioned military tribute.

Through Appraisal Theory, further shifts in affect, judgment, and appreciation become evident. The ST conveys strong positive affect, with "salute" and "incredible skill and courage" reinforcing an emotional stance of deep admiration and respect. In TT4, the shift to "أرحب" ("welcome") and "قدرات" ("abilities") reduces affective intensity, making the tribute more neutral and less emotionally charged.

In terms of judgment, the ST evaluates the military positively, based on their bravery and professional excellence, reinforcing a moral validation of their service. TT4 shifts this judgment by reframing the military's value in terms of their strategic role in countering Iran. This alters the political linguistic style, making the military appear less as honored service members and more as active participants in geopolitical action.

Regarding appreciation, the ST values "skill and courage" as fundamental characteristics of the military, positioning them as inherently commendable. TT4 dilutes this appreciation by replacing these attributes with "abilities," which is more functionally descriptive than honorific. Additionally, the newly added clause shifts the evaluative focus from military excellence to military intervention, redefining the rhetorical framing of the statement.

These shifts in process types, engagement structures, and evaluative stance significantly reconstruct the rhetorical positioning of the speech. The ST positions Trump as a leader offering a ceremonial tribute, reinforcing traditional military rhetoric centered on respect and admiration. TT4 reconfigures this positioning, embedding the military's role within a geopolitical strategy, making the discourse less about symbolic honor and more about military engagement and foreign policy. Instead of framing the military as an entity to be praised for its intrinsic qualities, TT4 presents them as key actors in a strategic mission, redefining their function within U.S. foreign policy discourse.

Ultimately, this example highlights how SI systematically reshapes political discourse by modifying agency, engagement structures, and evaluative framing. The ST constructs a monoglossic, leader-driven statement of admiration, while TT4 expands engagement by embedding the military's role in international conflict. These linguistic transformations illustrate how SI modifies the representation of military identity, shifting the framing of the armed forces from ceremonial tribute to active involvement in U.S. foreign policy.

Example 9: (Extract from Remarks by President Trump on Iran - line 22)

ST	He (goal) should have been terminated (material process: passive) long ago (circumstance: time).
RT	على هذا الرجل (material process) أن نقضي (participant-actor) كان يجب علينا
Arabic	(goal) منذ وقت طويل (circumstance: time).
(TT4)	

BT

We (participant-actor) should have gotten rid of (material process) this man (goal) a long time ago (circumstance: time).

The ST constructs a monoglossic, retrospective assertion regarding the necessity of terminating an individual (Soleimani), presenting this necessity as an uncontested fact. The material process ("should have been terminated") assigns the affected participant ("He") as the goal, while the actor is omitted due to the passive construction. This strategic omission removes explicit agency, making it unclear who should have been responsible for the action. The modal verb ("should have") expresses necessity and obligation, reinforcing the idea that the action was expected but did not take place. These linguistic choices critique past inaction while strategically diffusing direct responsibility, maintaining a detached evaluative stance rather than an explicit directive.

In TT4, a fundamental transformation occurs as the passive construction is replaced with an active structure: "كان يجب علينا أن نقضي على هذا الرجل" ("We should have gotten rid of this man"). The material process ("نقضي" – "get rid of") is retained, but the actor ("عَلَيْنَا" – "We") is now explicitly introduced. This reconfigures the ST's attribution of responsibility, transforming it from an ambiguous critique of past inaction to a direct assertion of agency. The ST strategically leaves the actor unstated, allowing the audience to infer responsibility, whereas TT4 explicitly assigns responsibility to "We," making the obligation appear more assertive and non-negotiable. This restructuring shifts the epistemic stance, altering the rhetorical force of the statement from a reflective critique to an assertive directive.

Additionally, the verb choice in TT4 ("نقضي" – "get rid of") carries a stronger connotation than "terminated", making the TT sound more forceful and decisive. While "terminated" in the ST maintains some degree of formality and detachment, "نقضي" ("get rid of") is colloquially more direct, intensifying the rhetorical weight of the statement. This linguistic modification shifts the ST's evaluative stance from a retrospective observation to an imperative assertion of responsibility.

These shifts align with multiple SI strategies outlined by Li (2015). The active transformation of a passive structure exemplifies morpho-syntactic transformation, restructuring the sentence to explicitly include an actor. The introduction of "عَلَيْنَا" ("We") aligns with restructuring, as the TT reorganizes thematic elements to assign clear agency. The stronger lexical choice ("نقضي" – "get rid of") is a case of approximation, as it intensifies the force of the material process compared to the ST's more neutral "terminated". These modifications reflect how SI can actively reframe political discourse, altering its rhetorical intensity, engagement structure, and evaluative positioning.

From an interpersonal metafunction perspective, the ST is monoglossic, presenting termination as an absolute necessity, while leaving responsibility open to interpretation. The passive voice allows the speaker to critique past inaction without directly attributing blame, maintaining strategic ambiguity. In TT4, engagement is expanded, as the explicit introduction of "We" makes responsibility non-negotiable. This eliminates the ST's implied flexibility, reinforcing a stronger, more directive tone. The ST's passive construction allows room for diplomatic maneuvering, while TT4 removes this interpretive space, making the statement a forceful assertion of obligation.

Through Appraisal Theory, additional affective, judgmental, and evaluative transformations become evident. The ST conveys frustration and regret through the modal verb ("should have"), expressing an unfulfilled necessity, reinforcing a sense of past failure. In TT4, this emotional stance is retained but intensified, as the addition of "عَلَيْنَا" ("We") makes the obligation for action direct and inescapable. This shifts the tone from a reflective critique to an urgent, action-oriented assertion.

In terms of judgment, the ST implicitly evaluates past inaction as a failure, positioning the omission of termination as a strategic miscalculation. TT4 retains this evaluative stance but strengthens accountability, making the statement not just a reflection on a missed opportunity but also a clear directive for action. This increases the rhetorical weight of the statement, moving from a general critique of inaction to a forceful assertion of responsibility.

Regarding appreciation, the ST frames the necessity of termination as a logical and overdue action, implying that allowing Soleimani to remain was an error. TT4 reinforces this idea more explicitly, as the use of "عَلَيْنَا - We" assigns responsibility to a collective entity, making the necessity of action even stronger.

These shifts in process types, engagement structures, and evaluative stance significantly reconstruct the epistemic and rhetorical framework of the speech. The ST positions termination as a necessary but unrealized action, using passivation to strategically obscure agency. TT4 transforms this into an active, responsibility-driven assertion, where the obligation to act is made explicit and forceful. Instead of leaving responsibility implied, TT4 directly attributes it to "عَلَيْنَا - We," reinforcing a directive and action-driven stance.

Ultimately, this example highlights how SI systematically reconfigures political discourse by modifying agency, rhetorical force, and evaluative positioning. The ST strategically employs passivation to critique past inaction while avoiding direct assignment of blame, whereas TT4 removes this ambiguity, assigning explicit agency and reinforcing a stronger, action-driven stance. These linguistic transformations demonstrate how SI can shift the perceived force, intent, and evaluative framing of political statements, either by diffusing responsibility or by making agency explicit and directive.

Example 10: (Extract from Remarks by President Trump on Iran - line 30)

ST	Then (circumstance: time), Iran (participant-actor) went on (behavioral process) a terror spree (goal), funded (material process: embedded) by the money from the deal (circumstance: means), and created (material process) hell (goal) in Yemen, Syria, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Iraq (circumstance: location).
France 24 (TT3)	بإنشاء participant-actor [إيران (auxiliary-like) وقامت (material process) ((في اليمن وسوريا ولبنان وأفغانستان والعراق (goal) الجحيم (circumstance: location).
BT	[Iran (participant-actor)] created (material process) hell (goal) in Yemen, Syria, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Iraq (circumstance: location).
RT Arabic (TT4)	قد الزموا (material process: passive) أيضاً (participant-actor) فهم (circumstance: addition) على خلق (embedded material process) (goal) الفوضى (circumstance: location). في اليمن وسوريا ولبنان والعراق وأفغانستان

BT	They (participant-actor) also (circumstance: addition) were compelled (material process: passive) to create (embedded material process) chaos (goal) in Yemen, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Afghanistan (circumstance: location).

The ST constructs a monoglossic, crisis-driven assertion, positioning Iran as an active instigator of regional violence. The behavioral process ("went on a terror spree") assigns Iran an agentive role, portraying it as deliberately escalating conflict. The material processes ("created hell" and "funded") further reinforce Iran's role as a structured, strategic actor, with "a terror spree" and "hell" functioning as goals that metaphorically amplify destruction. The circumstance of means ("funded by the money from the deal") creates a causal link between Iran's actions and the nuclear deal, embedding the statement within a broader political critique. The circumstances of location ("in Yemen, Syria, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Iraq") extend Iran's perceived aggression across multiple geopolitical hotspots, maximizing the rhetorical intensity of the crisis framing. These linguistic elements construct a high-certainty, security-focused narrative, where Iran is depicted as a calculated aggressor driving instability across the region.

In TT3, the escalation structure is disrupted, as the first behavioral process ("went on a terror spree") is entirely omitted, leaving only the material process ("created hell"). This removal weakens the sequence of escalation, making Iran's actions appear less structured and less deliberate. The material process ("created") is retained ("قاموا بإنشاء"), ensuring that Iran remains an actor, but the elimination of "terror spree" reduces the rhetorical intensity of the aggression pattern. Additionally, the circumstance of means

("funded by the money from the deal") is entirely removed, erasing the ST's claim that Iran's actions were enabled through external financial support. This reduction in causality minimizes the ST's broader political critique, making Iran's aggression appear self-contained rather than facilitated by diplomatic policy failures.

In TT4, a more radical transformation occurs, as the active structure of the ST is replaced with a passive material process ("الزموا على خلق الفوضى" – "were compelled to create chaos"). This fundamentally alters the agency structure, shifting Iran from an independent initiator of violence to a coerced actor. The actor role is removed, making Iran the affected participant rather than the instigator. This strategic passivation reduces Iran's thematic prominence, reframing Iran's role in instability as externally imposed rather than internally driven. Additionally, "الفوضى" ("chaos") replaces "hell", softening the rhetorical weight of the ST's crisis rhetoric. While "hell" conveys an absolute, religiously charged metaphor for devastation, "chaos" is more neutral, depicting instability without the same existential intensity. The circumstance of means is once again omitted, further weakening the ST's assertion of a direct financial link between the nuclear deal and Iranian aggression. These linguistic transformations significantly alter the ST's framing of security threats, replacing a high-certainty crisis claim with a more ambiguous geopolitical portrayal.

These shifts align with multiple SI strategies identified by Li (2015). The removal of the behavioral process ("went on a terror spree") exemplifies omission, reducing the rhetorical intensity of Iran's aggression. The passive transformation in TT4 represents morpho-syntactic transformation, as agency is reassigned to external forces rather than Iran itself. The replacement of "hell" with "chaos" is a case of approximation, where a highly charged metaphor is softened to a less extreme descriptor. Additionally, the omission of the funding reference removes the ST's claim that Iran's actions were

facilitated by the nuclear deal, which can be understood as evasion, strategically neutralizing potentially sensitive or controversial assertions. These shifts illustrate how SI restructures epistemic certainty and evaluative framing, transforming assertive crisis rhetoric into a more diplomatically flexible rendering.

From an interpersonal metafunction perspective, the ST is monoglossic, presenting Iran's aggression as an uncontested reality, eliminating space for alternative perspectives. TT3 retains monoglossic certainty but reduces the intensity of escalation framing, as the omission of key elements weakens the depiction of Iran's actions as deliberately structured. TT4, however, expands engagement, as the passive construction ("أُلْزِمُوا" - were compelled") introduces ambiguity regarding agency, allowing for alternative interpretations of Iran's role. This epistemic transformation moves TT4 away from an accusatory stance, making Iran's actions appear less like an intentional escalation and more like an externally imposed consequence.

Through Appraisal Theory, further shifts in affect, judgment, and appreciation become evident. The ST evokes strong condemnation and moral outrage, with "terror spree" and "created hell" amplifying the perception of an extreme crisis. TT3 reduces this affective intensity, as the removal of "terror spree" limits the buildup of escalation. In TT4, the affective stance is entirely reconfigured, as Iran is no longer framed as a perpetrator but as a passive participant in instability, eliminating the moral outrage embedded in the ST.

In terms of judgment, the ST frames Iran as a deliberate aggressor, reinforcing a highly negative assessment of its actions. TT3 retains this judgment but weakens the crisis framing, making Iran's actions appear less structured. TT4, however, significantly alters judgment, as the passivization ("أُلْزِمُوا" - were compelled) removes the ST's direct

attribution of blame, shifting Iran's perceived role from an independent instigator to a geopolitical actor responding to external conditions. This reconfigures the ST's security discourse, softening the evaluative condemnation of Iran's involvement in regional instability.

Regarding appreciation, the ST presents Iran's aggression as an existential security crisis, with "hell" serving as a metaphorical maximization of destruction. TT3 retains the metaphorical framing but weakens the buildup of crisis, making Iran's actions appear like a single destructive act rather than a structured escalation. TT4, however, reframes the appreciation system entirely, as "chaos" lacks the apocalyptic intensity of "hell", reducing the ST's framing of Iran's aggression as a catastrophic event.

These shifts in process types, engagement structures, and evaluative stance significantly reshape the epistemic and rhetorical framework of the speech. The ST constructs a security narrative where Iran is a deliberate, strategic initiator of instability, using a structured escalation pattern to reinforce a monoglossic crisis rhetoric. TT3 removes key elements of this structure, making Iran's aggression appear less calculated and less explicitly linked to a sequential crisis pattern. TT4 further transforms the narrative, reassigning agency through passivation and removing the strongest evaluative markers of Iran's culpability. The ST presents a high-certainty, alarmist crisis narrative, while TT3 weakens this framing, and TT4 neutralizes it, replacing direct blame with an ambiguous depiction of geopolitical instability.

Ultimately, this example highlights how SI systematically reframes political discourse by restructuring agency, omitting escalation patterns, and softening rhetorical intensity. The ST constructs a security crisis where Iran is an independent instigator of destruction, while TT3 simplifies this framing by reducing the sequence of aggression,

and TT4 further shifts the evaluative positioning by making Iran a coerced actor rather than an autonomous initiator. These linguistic transformations illustrate how SI reshapes political narratives, modifying responsibility, agency, and evaluative framing through selective linguistic choices.

Taken together, these examples demonstrate how SI reshapes political linguistic style in systematic ways. They also served as a methodological testing ground, allowing refinements to the coding scheme and analytical procedure before applying the framework to the larger dataset.

- Implications for the Full-Scale Analysis

The pilot study confirmed the practicality of integrating SFL, Appraisal Theory, and Li's (2015) taxonomy into a single analytical framework. It demonstrated that each framework illuminated distinct but complementary aspects of the interpreted texts: SFL captured structural reconfigurations of agency and process types; Appraisal Theory revealed systematic softening of evaluation and graduation; and Li's strategies provided procedural explanations for these shifts. These findings justified the adoption of the integrated model for the full corpus and indicated that the approach could be scaled to a larger dataset without compromising analytical clarity. Moreover, the pilot highlighted the feasibility of comparing interpretations across multiple channels, thereby reinforcing the study's comparative dimension. In this sense, the pilot not only validated the methodology but also ensured that the full analysis would remain robust, replicable, and sensitive to the subtle interplay between linguistic style and interpretive practice.

- **Lessons Learned**

Several lessons emerged from the pilot that informed refinements to the subsequent analysis. First, the coding process required careful calibration to avoid overlap between categories, particularly where evaluative shifts intersected with strategy use. Establishing clearer annotation guidelines reduced the risk of ambiguity and improved consistency. Second, the pilot underlined the importance of back-translation for triangulating meaning across English and Arabic; this practice ensured that stylistic nuances and evaluative gradations were not overlooked. Third, the pilot revealed that not all extracts carried equal analytical weight: passages dense in evaluation, modality, or rhetorical framing yielded richer insights than more descriptive segments. This informed the decision to prioritise evaluatively significant passages in the full analysis. Finally, the pilot emphasised the need to remain cautious about over-interpreting single instances; identifying recurrent patterns across channels and speakers provided a more reliable basis for drawing conclusions about stylistic tendencies. These lessons collectively strengthened the analytical design and enhanced the credibility of the findings presented in the subsequent chapters.

3.8. Conclusion

This chapter has outlined the methodological framework and research design underpinning the thesis. It has shown how the combination of SFL, Appraisal Theory, and Li's (2015) taxonomy of interpreting strategies provides a rigorous and practical set of tools for analysing the simultaneous interpretation of U.S. presidential speeches into Arabic. The discussion detailed how these frameworks were operationalised in practice, how the corpus was compiled and structured, and how the analysis was

conducted through a step-by-step procedure that ensured transparency and replicability. Ethical considerations and methodological challenges were also addressed, with strategies adopted to maintain neutrality, avoid speculation about interpreter intent, and ensure the thesis remained firmly grounded in observable linguistic evidence.

The pilot study further demonstrated the feasibility of the approach, confirming that the integrated framework can capture systematic shifts in political linguistic style across STs and interpreted versions. It illustrated how evaluative force, modality, and agency were consistently reshaped through strategies such as omission, paraphrasing, modulation, and restructuring. The refinements introduced during the pilot strengthened the analytical procedure and established a robust foundation for applying the methodology to the larger corpus.

Taken together, the methodological choices set out in this chapter ensure that the analysis remains coherent, consistent, and analytically rigorous. The following chapters apply this framework to the full dataset, beginning with Trump's speeches in Chapter 4, before moving to Biden's and Obama's speeches in Chapter 5, and then synthesising the findings in the discussion chapter. In this way, the methodology outlined here provides a clear and reliable basis for examining how political linguistic style is reshaped in Arabic simultaneous interpretation.

Chapter 4: Interpreting Political Style: A Linguistic Analysis of Trump's Speeches

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents a detailed linguistic analysis of the SI of selected speeches delivered by Trump into Arabic across four major satellite news networks. The analysis is grounded in SFL and Appraisal Theory, with interpretive shifts categorised according to the interpreting strategies outlined in Li (2015). The aim is to investigate how Trump's political linguistic style is reframed through SI, particularly with respect to modality, evaluation, and agency.

The chapter is structured around a series of forty-four examples, each highlighting a specific clause or sentence from Trump's original English speech (ST), the interpreted Arabic version (TT), and a back-translation (BT). These examples are drawn from different political contexts, ranging from international diplomacy and peace agreements to domestic electoral claims. They reveal how various interpreting strategies—such as omission, modulation, paraphrasing, and evasion—transform not only the lexical content but also the evaluative and ideological positioning of the ST.

This chapter sets the foundation for the broader investigation by offering empirical evidence of the ways in which political discourse is reshaped in real-time through interpreting.

4.2. Analytical Examples

The following section comprises the core analytical component of the chapter. Each example is presented with SFL annotations, followed by Appraisal Theory evaluation, and concludes with a comparative discussion of the ST and TT. This structure ensures that each case is analysed consistently, enabling clear identification of stylistic and ideological shifts. The strategies used by interpreters are assessed in reference to Li's (2015) typology to account for shifts in political tone, emphasis, or agency.

4.2.1. R3: Remarks by President Trump on Iran

Example 1: (Extract from line 33)

ST	The very defective JCPOA (participant - actor) expires (material process) shortly anyway (circumstance), and [it (participant - actor - implied repetition of JCPOA)] gives (material process) Iran (participant - beneficiary) a clear and quick path to nuclear breakout (goal).
AI Jazeera (TT2)	إن خطة العمل الشاملة المشتركة (participant - actor) تنتهي (material process) مفاعيلها (goal) بالمستقبل القريب (circumstance), ما يعطي (material process) إيران (participant - beneficiary) الفرصة لكي تتابع البرنامج النووي. (goal).
BT	The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (participant - actor) will soon lose (material process) its effectiveness (goal) soon (circumstance), providing (material process) Iran (participant - beneficiary) with the opportunity to pursue its nuclear program (goal).
RT Arabic (TT4)	فإن ما يسمى بخطة العمل المشتركة الشاملة (participant - actor) سوف تنتهي (material process) وهذا هذه الصفقة (participant - actor) كما [نحن (participant - actor)]

	(material process) (mental process - cognition) (sensor) غُعرف قد أعطت (goal) (participant - beneficiary) إيران /إمكانية تطوير أيدولوجيات نووية
BT	The so-called Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (participant - actor) will expire (material process), and this deal (participant - actor), as [we (participant - sensor)] know (mental process), has granted (material process) Iran (participant - beneficiary) the possibility to develop nuclear ideologies (goal).

The ideational structure of the ST foregrounds a critical stance toward the JCPOA by attributing active agency to the agreement itself, described as “very defective.” The clause “The very defective JCPOA expires shortly anyway” uses a material process (“expires”) with “JCPOA” as the actor and “shortly anyway” as a circumstance of time, projecting inevitability and urgency. The evaluative premodifier “very defective” reinforces the negative positioning of the JCPOA before any process unfolds. The following clause, “[it] gives Iran a clear and quick path to nuclear breakout,” also uses a material process (“gives”), assigning “it” (JCPOA) as the actor, “Iran” as the beneficiary, and “a clear and quick path to nuclear breakout” as the goal. The sequence of two material clauses places the JCPOA as the agent of both expiry and facilitation, constructing it as a dangerously enabling structure.

In TT2, the JCPOA remains the actor of the material process “تنتهي مفاعيلها” (“will lose its effectiveness”), which echoes the ST's predication but subtly alters its tone. The goal is now framed as “مفاعيلها - its effectiveness,” shifting the ST's stark finality into a more technical, abstract weakening of function. The second clause, “ما يعطي إيران الفرصة لكي” “تتابع البرنامج النووي,” maintains a similar material process structure (“يعطي”), where Iran

is the beneficiary and “الفرصة لكي تتابع البرنامج النووي” (“the opportunity to pursue the nuclear program”) becomes the goal. However, unlike the ST’s “a clear and quick path to nuclear breakout,” which is loaded with negative urgency, the TT2 introduces “الفرصة - opportunity” and “تتابع - pursuit,” both of which carry more neutral and potentially positive connotations. The ideological intensity of the original path to “nuclear breakout” is thus defused by relexicalising it as a generalised continuation of a nuclear programme.

TT4 features notable syntactic and thematic expansion. The JCPOA appears twice: once as “هذه الصفقة” (“the so-called JCPOA”), and again as “ما يسمى بخطة العمل المشتركة الشاملة” (“this deal”), both functioning as actors in material processes. The description “ما يسمى” (“so-called”) serves as an interpersonal distancing device, marking Trump’s scepticism. The clause “كما نعرف قد أعطت إيران إمكانية تطوير أيديولوجيات نووية” (“as we know, [it] has granted Iran the possibility to develop nuclear ideologies”) adds a mental process (“نعرف”) with the senser “we,” introducing collective cognition. The material process (“أعطت”) follows, with Iran as beneficiary and “إمكانية تطوير أيديولوجيات نووية” (“possibility to develop nuclear ideologies”) as the goal. This shift replaces “breakout” with the more abstract and ideologically ambiguous “nuclear ideologies,” altering both the action and its framing. The addition of a mental process not present in the ST also transforms the epistemic stance, suggesting shared knowledge rather than unilateral assertion.

The ST is evaluatively charged, particularly through judgment and appreciation resources. The nominal group “very defective JCPOA” applies negative appreciation, condemning the agreement’s quality. The phrase “a clear and quick path to nuclear breakout” amplifies negative judgment through graduation, implying danger, urgency, and recklessness. The combination of “clear,” “quick,” and “breakout” escalates the ideological framing by invoking fear of imminent nuclear proliferation.

TT2 neutralises much of this force. The description “تنتهي مفاعيلها” frames the agreement’s termination as a technical decline rather than a crisis, reducing the affective and ideological intensity. Instead of a “breakout,” Iran is offered “الفرصة” (“the opportunity”)—a positive or at least neutral term—which repositions the entire action as one of potential development rather than threat. The goal “لكي تتابع البرنامج النووي” presents Iran’s nuclear activity in a formalised, procedural tone, shifting the framing from urgent transgression to standard progression. This marks a clear ideological softening and a mitigation of judgment.

TT4 reintroduces some ideological edge through distancing and evaluative framing. The label “ما يسمى” functions as engagement, marking the interpreter’s stance and introducing heteroglossia into the discourse. Yet, the clause “قد أعطت إيران إمكانية تطوير” - [it] has granted Iran the possibility to develop nuclear ideologies” reframes the goal from a concrete “nuclear breakout” to the abstract and possibly euphemistic “ideological development.” The term “أيدولوجيات نووية” (nuclear ideologies) is ideologically opaque, possibly an interpreting error or a strategic approximation, but either way, it destabilises the ST’s crisis-oriented stance. The added mental process “كما تعرف” (“as we know”) introduces a shared epistemic stance, shifting the appraisal from evaluative assertion to collective perception, potentially reducing the force of the original criticism.

In the ST, Trump constructs the JCPOA as both ineffective and dangerous. The agreement is agentive, expiring imminently and facilitating nuclear aggression. Through material processes and evaluative resources, the ST imposes a high-certainty, crisis-laden narrative aligned with a broader discourse of national security urgency.

TT2 retains the syntactic structure of material processes but downscales the ideological force. The shift from “breakout” to “الفرصة - opportunity” and from “clear and quick path” to “تتابع البرنامج النووي - to pursue the nuclear program” replaces alarmism with procedural neutrality. This transformation aligns with Li’s (2015) approximation, paraphrasing, and compression, collectively reducing judgment and ideological confrontation. As such, Trump’s critical stance is reframed in terms more compatible with technical policy discourse.

TT4, by contrast, introduces a hybrid structure that partially maintains the ST’s stance while reshaping its implications. The evidential phrase “كما نعرف - as we know” creates a collective framing, and the label “ما يسمى - so-called” signals scepticism. However, the replacement of “breakout” with “أيدولوجيات نووية - nuclear ideologies” and the addition of a cognitive process redistribute epistemic authority and ambiguity. These transformations are traceable to adaptation, approximation, and restructuring, reflecting a more complex strategic repositioning. TT4 shifts the ideological register from threat construction to conceptual abstraction, which significantly alters how Iran’s nuclear intentions are framed.

Overall, the example demonstrates how SI reshapes speaker style—particularly epistemic stance and judgmental tone. These shifts align with strategy types identified by Li (2015), whose framework serves to explain the ideological softening observed in TT2 and the conceptual abstraction in TT4—both of which diminish the ST’s monoglossic, alarmist framing. These changes confirm that SI not only transforms linguistic structures but also reconfigures political style and ideological force.

Example 2: (Extract from line 55)

ST	American strength (participant - carrier), both military and economic (attribute - postmodifier), is (relational process - identifying) the best deterrent (participant - attribute).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	(relational process - identifying) حيث إن الاقتصاد هو (participant - carrier) الرادع الأفضل. (participant - attribute).
BT	The economy (participant - carrier) is (relational process - identifying) the best deterrent (participant - attribute).
France 24 (TT3)	(relational process - identifying) إن القوة الأمريكية هي (participant - carrier) قوة اقتصادية وعسكرية. (participant - attribute).
BT	The American strength (participant - carrier) is (relational process - identifying) an economic and military power (participant - attribute).

In the ST, the clause presents a relational identifying process: “American strength... is the best deterrent.” The carrier is “American strength,” further specified by the postmodifier “both military and economic,” and the attribute is “the best deterrent.” This structure assigns a specific role and value to American strength, projecting it as a stabilising, preventative force. The relational process “is” equates the abstract concept of national strength with a highly evaluative attribute, establishing a causal and ideological connection between power and security.

In TT2, the clause shifts in both participant structure and thematic focus. “الاقتصاد” (“the economy”) becomes the carrier, and “الرادع الأفضل” (“the best deterrent”) remains as the

attribute, while the relational process “هو” is retained. This reconfiguration omits the military dimension and reframes the statement to suggest that only economic power serves as the deterrent. The original dual postmodifier (“both military and economic”) is replaced with a singular reference, narrowing the scope of the strength being evaluated. As a result, the relational identification is preserved in form but not in content; the ideological force is redirected toward economic rather than military capacity.

TT3 retains the original carrier, “القوة الأمريكية” (“American strength”), and uses a relational identifying process (“هي”) followed by a descriptive attribute “قوة اقتصادية وعسكرية” (“an economic and military power”). Unlike the ST, the attribute here is descriptive rather than evaluative: it classifies American strength in functional terms but does not attribute to it a role (“deterrent”) or value judgment (“best”). While the clause structure is formally parallel to the ST, the relational process in TT3 functions as a classification rather than a judgment, thereby neutralising the evaluative force of the original.

The ST relies on appreciation and judgment resources to construct its meaning. The phrase “the best deterrent” is a superlative expression, employing graduation to elevate American strength above any alternative. The combined postmodifier “both military and economic” frames the strength as comprehensive and balanced, while the relational structure “is the best deterrent” positions it as an essential guarantor of stability. This expression carries strong ideological implications, justifying power through its preventative function and associating it with moral legitimacy.

TT2 significantly reduces this ideological charge. By narrowing the carrier to “الاقتصاد - the economy,” it shifts the appraisal from a dual (military and economic) base of

deterrence to a purely financial one. This change introduces a form of ideological reorientation, where economic capability—not military force—is framed as the key to deterrence. While the evaluative attribute “الرادع الأفضل” (“the best deterrent”) is retained, its association with a softer domain of power reduces the intensity of the original security-oriented framing. The interpretation preserves the gradation but alters the domain in which the evaluation is applied.

In TT3, the evaluative force is entirely stripped. “قوة اقتصادية وعسكرية” is a descriptive attribute that presents American strength as possessing both economic and military components but refrains from evaluating it or asserting any outcome linked to it. This shift removes the appreciation component present in the ST and replaces it with classification, neutralising the rhetorical impact. The removal of “the best deterrent” eliminates the justification for power and substitutes it with a technical definition of power types.

The ST explicitly equates American strength with deterrence, projecting it as a morally justified and strategically necessary force. This relational identifying structure and use of evaluative lexis allow the ST to position power—military and economic—as a stabilising and protective mechanism. The ideological positioning is clear: American hegemony is framed as beneficial and necessary for global security.

In TT2, this ideological function is partially maintained but recontextualised. The relational structure remains, as does the evaluative phrase “the best deterrent.” However, the omission of military power reframes deterrence as deriving solely from economic capacity. This change results from a combination of omission and approximation, as the interpreter simplifies the original clause and shifts its ideological focus. The TT2 thus modifies Trump’s political style by substituting military strength

with economic influence, softening the ST's security discourse and partially detaching the statement from its militaristic foundations.

TT3, in contrast, preserves the form of the relational process and the reference to both domains of strength but omits the evaluative outcome altogether. This transformation reflects a paraphrasing and compression, whereby the ideological function of deterrence is dropped in favour of a more neutral description. While the structure mirrors the ST, the evaluative stance is absent, thereby neutralising the original political messaging. The TT3 presents American strength not as a moral or strategic necessity, but simply as a set of capacities, which marks a clear ideological attenuation.

These shifts correspond to strategy types identified by Li (2015), whose framework helps account for the ideological reorientation in TT2 and the rhetorical neutralisation in TT3—both of which diminish the ST's evaluative framing and transform its ideological assertion into either a technocratic assessment or a selective reinterpretation of deterrence.

Example 3: (Extract from line 58)

ST	Al-Baghdadi (participant - actor) was trying (material process) again (circumstance - time) to rebuild (material process) the ISIS caliphate (goal) and failed (material process - intransitive).
France 24 (TT3)	البغدادي (participant - actor) يحاول (material process) مجدداً (circumstance - time) إعادة بناء (material process) خلافة داعش (goal) هناك (circumstance - place).

BT

Al-Baghdadi (participant - actor) is trying (material process) again
(circumstance - time) to rebuild (material process) the ISIS caliphate
(goal) there (circumstance - place).

The ST consists of a sequence of three material processes, each attributing agency and outcome to the participant “Al-Baghdadi.” The first clause, “Al-Baghdadi was trying again,” features “was trying” as a material process, with “again” as a circumstance of time, constructing a repeated attempt at action. The embedded clause “to rebuild the ISIS caliphate” introduces another material process (“rebuild”) with “the ISIS caliphate” as the goal, reinforcing the continuity of a specific objective. The final clause, “and failed,” functions as an intransitive material process, marking the absence of goal attainment. Together, the ST presents a cohesive causal sequence: repeated agency, a specific goal, and the outcome of failure. The grammatical structure positions Al-Baghdadi as the persistent actor whose effort is ultimately unsuccessful.

In TT3, the material process structure is partially preserved. “البغدادي يحاول مجدداً إعادة بناء” reconstructs the original sequence, with “يحاول” (“is trying”) as the material process, “مجدداً” as a circumstance of time, and “إعادة بناء خلافة داعش” as the embedded material process + goal. The addition of “هناك” (“there”) functions as a circumstance of place, which has no equivalent in the ST. However, the final material process “failed” is omitted entirely. This omission removes the evaluative outcome of the ST, leaving the action open-ended. While the actor, goal, and attempt are retained, the result of failure is not, resulting in a partial representation of the original process chain and a notable shift in the portrayal of agency and outcome.

The ST embeds a strong evaluative stance through its sequencing of processes. The repeated effort (“was trying again”) carries an implicit judgment of perseverance or obsession, which is counterbalanced by the final clause “and failed.” The term “failed” serves a dual function: it signals the factual result and also encodes a negative judgment of capacity or effectiveness. The ST thus simultaneously asserts agency and critiques its consequences, constructing a monoglossic, assertive stance that closes down dialogic alternatives and offers a definitive appraisal of the actor’s failure.

In TT3, the evaluation is significantly weakened. The clause “يحاول مجدداً إعادة بناء خلافة “داعش” reproduces the attempt but omits the result, thereby removing the negative judgment conveyed in “failed.” This transforms the statement from a complete evaluation of action to a descriptive report of intention. The addition of “هناك” (“there”) shifts the circumstantial frame, adding spatial specificity but not ideological emphasis. Crucially, the omission of “failed” alters the engagement structure of the clause: the ST presents a high-certainty, closed evaluation, while the TT3 leaves the outcome open, introducing dialogic space. This shift moves the tone from evaluative finality to interpretive openness, reducing the ST’s ideological force.

The ST constructs a sequence that asserts both Al-Baghdadi’s agency and his defeat. It positions him as a persistent actor but ultimately marks his failure as the dominant takeaway. The material processes are chained to construct a cause-effect sequence, and the final clause “and failed” serves as both a grammatical and ideological closure to the action. This rhetorical structure affirms Trump’s authority and projects a political narrative of containment and success.

TT3, while structurally similar in its use of material processes, removes the final evaluative outcome. The omission of “failed” alters the ideological trajectory of the

clause, leaving Al-Baghdadi's efforts unresolved. This shift reflects the application of omission and compression, in line with Li's (2015). The TT3 retains the description of intent but excludes the evaluative conclusion, which weakens the ST's rhetorical positioning and softens its political force. Additionally, the added circumstance of place ("هناك - there") does not counterbalance this loss—it spatialises the action but does not restore its ideological closure.

This example highlights how SI reconfigures speaker style and ideological framing through selective retention and omission of evaluative components. The ST's authoritative, judgmental stance is diluted in the TT3, which presents a factual report of intention without evaluative resolution. This transformation aligns with broader patterns observed in the pilot study, where interpreters' reformulations often result in the attenuation of ideological finality, even when structural elements are preserved. The omission of "failed," in particular, demonstrates how SI may reshape narrative trajectory and stance—not by adding content, but by subtly withholding evaluative closure.

These shifts correspond to strategy types identified by Li (2015), whose framework offers a descriptive account of how omission and compression contribute to rhetorical attenuation. The result is a shift in political linguistic style from assertion to observation, transforming the ST's monoglossic certainty into a more open, less ideologically charged rendering.

4.2.2. R4: Remarks by President Trump, Prime Minister Netanyahu, Minister bin Zayed, and Minister Al Zayani at the Abraham Accords Signing Ceremony

Example 4: (Extract from line 12)

ST	After decades of division and conflict (circumstance - time), we (participant - actor) mark (material process) the dawn of a new Middle East (goal).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	بعد عقود من الانشقاق (circumstance - time)، [هم (participant - sayer)] تحدثوا (verbiage). (verbiage). عن فجر جديد لشرق الأوسط. (verbal process)
BT	After decades of division (circumstance - time), [they (participant - sayer)] talked about (verbal process) a new dawn for the Middle East (verbiage).
France 24 (TT3)	بعد عقود من الظلام في الشرق الأوسط. (circumstance - time & place).
BT	After decades of darkness in the Middle East (circumstance - time & place).
RT Arabic (TT4)	واليوم (circumstance - time)، نتجه (material process) إلى الأمام (circumstance - direction) إلى المستقبل (circumstance - goal) في المنطقة الشرق أوسطية. (circumstance - place).
BT	Today (circumstance - time), we (participant - actor) move (material process) forward (circumstance - direction) to the future (circumstance - goal) in the Middle Eastern region (circumstance - place).

The ST constructs a positive geopolitical shift through a material process. The actor “we” initiates the process “mark,” with “the dawn of a new Middle East” functioning as the goal. This clause is preceded by a circumstance of time, “After decades of division and conflict,” which contrasts the past with the present, thereby heightening the symbolic importance of the act. The structure places agency with Trump, projecting a proactive role in shaping a new era. The verb “mark” signifies a ceremonial or historical action, framing the moment as a deliberate transition. Thus, the clause constructs both time and agency with clear evaluative direction.

In TT2, the material process is reinterpreted as a verbal process: “تحدثوا” (“they talked about”). The participant shifts from “we” to “هم - they,” and the process shifts from concrete action to reported speech. The goal becomes verbiage (“عن فجر جديد لشرق” - “a new dawn for the Middle East” and the circumstantial phrase is preserved. The substitution of “mark” with “تحدثوا عن” reconfigures the action from performative to discursive, effectively removing agency and transforming a historical act into a statement of intention or aspiration. Additionally, the shift from first-person plural to third-person plural alters the enunciative positioning, distancing Trump from the proclaimed moment.

TT3 further reduces the ideational content, offering only a circumstance of time and place (“بعد عقود من الظلام في الشرق الأوسط” – “after decades of darkness in the Middle East”). There is no actor, process, or goal, effectively transforming the clause into a temporal setting without agency or change. The nominalisation of “الظلام - darkness” introduces a metaphorical reframing of “division and conflict,” intensifying the negative portrayal of the past but omitting the positive action and goal embedded in the ST. The result is a fragmentary clause that eliminates the central act of transformation.

In TT4, a material process is retained (“نتجه” – “we move”), with “we” as the actor. This aligns more closely with the ST’s material structure but diverges in semantic orientation. The goal “the dawn of a new Middle East” is replaced by a directional trajectory: “إلى المستقبل في المنطقة الشرق أوسطية - forward to the future in the Middle Eastern region.” The process of “marking” a new epoch is replaced by physical or metaphorical motion, shifting the meaning from performative recognition to projected movement. While the clause preserves agency and temporal framing (“واليوم - today”), it reconfigures the action from commemorative to aspirational.

The ST draws on appreciation and judgment resources to frame a transition from a divisive past to a hopeful future. The phrase “decades of division and conflict” encodes negative appreciation of the past, while “the dawn of a new Middle East” conveys positive appreciation of transformation and renewal. The use of “we” suggests positive judgment of capacity and resolve. The act of “marking” frames the moment as one of historical significance, assigning intentionality and authority to Trump. The overall engagement stance is monoglossic and declarative, closing down alternative interpretations.

TT2 neutralises this evaluative stance by shifting to a verbal process (“تحدثوا - talked about”), which opens up the engagement frame. The positive appreciation encoded in “the dawn of a new Middle East” is retained, but now as reported content rather than enacted reality. This transforms the certainty of the ST into a mediated or speculative stance. The subject shift from “we” to “هم - they” also removes Trump’s authoritative position and turns the original judgment of resolve into a third-person observation.

TT3 intensifies the negative portrayal of the past by replacing “division and conflict” with “الظلام - darkness”—a more metaphorically charged term conveying chaos or

suppression. However, it omits all positive appreciation or judgment elements, including the transition to a “new Middle East.” The clause’s sole function becomes a portrayal of historical suffering, with no associated action or change. This omission removes both the evaluative force and the ideological goal of the ST, leaving only negative affect.

TT4 retains some positive appreciation, embedded in the metaphor of forward movement (“نتجه إلى الأمام إلى المستقبل”), but reorients it away from the Middle East as a redefined entity. “The dawn of a new Middle East” is transformed into “المستقبل - the future,” which is less ideologically specific. The judgment of speaker agency is maintained through the use of “we,” but the certainty of marking a historical moment is replaced with an ongoing or projected journey. This weakens the performative aspect of the ST while retaining a degree of optimism.

The ST constructs a historically significant moment through a deliberate material process, linking agency, change, and regional redefinition. The clause is ideologically dense: it asserts leadership, marks transformation, and reframes the Middle East through a hopeful, assertive lens. The use of “we” as actor and “mark” as process elevates Trump’s role in shaping geopolitical narratives.

TT2 preserves the lexical element of “the dawn of a new Middle East” but reframes it through verbalisation and participant shift. The transformation from material to verbal process introduces discursive distance, and the shift to third-person pronoun alters the perspective from authoritative agent to external observer. This reflects strategies of paraphrasing and restructuring (Li, 2015), which preserve semantic content while softening ideological certainty. The TT2 removes the ST’s declarative tone and replaces it with a report of speculative discourse.

TT3 truncates the ideational structure entirely. While it metaphorically intensifies the negative portrayal of the past, it removes all reference to agency, transformation, or future direction. The result is an ideologically flattened fragment that engages affectively with the past but fails to articulate any renewal. This reduction aligns with omission and compression, stripping the clause of its forward-facing political rhetoric.

TT4, while retaining a material process and first-person plural actor, redirects the ideational focus from a marked historical moment to a progressive motion toward the future. The original ideological framing of a “new Middle East” is replaced by the more abstract “المستقبل - future,” and the act of ceremonial recognition becomes an aspirational gesture. This reflects a blend of approximation, modulation, and restructuring, where temporal, spatial, and directional resources are reconfigured to adjust the rhetorical scope.

These shifts correspond to strategy types identified by Li (2015), whose framework enables the analytical tracing of how SI reshapes political discourse. In this example, the TTs variously neutralise, restructure, or omit the ideological positioning of the ST, transforming a declarative moment of leadership into forms of aspiration, observation, or temporal framing. The result is a diffusion of political style, where the performative certainty of the ST is replaced by more contingent or fragmented representations.

Example 5: (Extract from line 13)

ST	Thanks to the great courage of the leaders of these three countries (circumstance - cause), we (participant - actor) take (material process) a major stride (goal) toward a future (circumstance - goal) in which people

	of all faiths and backgrounds (participant - actor) live (material process) together in peace and prosperity (circumstance - manner).
RT Arabic (TT4)	وشكرا لكم على ثلاث قادة من المنطقة (circumstance - cause)، ويأتي ذلك (material process) في جميع البلدان والشعوب في المنطقة (circumstance - place). ويأتي ذلك (material process) في مصلحة السلام وإحلال الاستقرار (circumstance - goal).
BT	And thank you to the three leaders from the region (circumstance - cause), and this (participant - actor) comes (material process) in all countries and peoples in the area (circumstance - place). This (participant - actor) comes (material process) in the interest of peace and the establishment of stability (circumstance - goal).

The ST comprises two material process clauses that present a cause-effect relationship anchored in gratitude and progress. The initial circumstance of cause—“Thanks to the great courage of the leaders of these three countries”—establishes the motivation behind the action. The actor “we” carries out the material process “take,” with “a major stride” functioning as the goal. The action is directed toward a circumstance of goal: “a future in which people of all faiths and backgrounds live together in peace and prosperity.” This embedded clause introduces a second material process (“live”), with “people of all faiths and backgrounds” as the actor, and “together in peace and prosperity” as a circumstance of manner. The overall clause complex constructs a highly ideological projection of progress, harmony, and inclusivity, attributing agency to both Trump and future populations.

In TT4, the ideational structure is fragmented and heavily restructured. The phrase “وشكرا لكم على ثلاث قادة من المنطقة” approximates the original circumstance of cause, though

it lacks grammatical clarity and semantic precision. The clause “ويأتي ذلك في جميع البلدان” introduces the material process “يأتي” (“comes”) with “ذلك” (“this”) as the actor and “في جميع البلدان والشعوب في المنطقة” as a circumstance of place. The repeated clause “ويأتي ذلك في مصلحة السلام وإحلال الاستقرار” also uses the material process “يأتي,” but shifts the circumstance of place to a circumstance of goal (“في مصلحة السلام وإحلال” – “in the interest of peace and the establishment of stability”). The repetition of a vague actor (“ذلك - this”) and the generic process (“يأتي - comes”) reduces agency, and the omission of “we take a major stride” erases Trump’s role entirely. Furthermore, the removal of the embedded clause about people of all faiths removes the second layer of agency and inclusivity, transforming the ST’s dual agency structure into a depersonalised, impersonalised movement of events.

The ST deploys a rich set of appraisal resources, particularly judgment, appreciation, and affect. The phrase “the great courage of the leaders” invokes positive judgment (tenacity) and positions leadership as morally praiseworthy. The phrase “a major stride” incorporates positive appreciation, signifying significant progress. The embedded clause—“people of all faiths and backgrounds live together in peace and prosperity”—represents a utopian vision framed through positive appreciation (peace, prosperity) and positive judgment (social inclusivity and unity). The affective undercurrent is one of hope and optimism, constructing a high-certainty, monoglossic evaluation of international cooperation and future outcomes.

In TT4, these evaluative resources are heavily diminished. The phrase “وشكرا لكم على” retains a formal expression of gratitude, though it lacks the intensity of “great courage” and introduces awkward syntax (“على ثلاث قادة” rather than “لثلاثة قادة”), which weakens clarity. More importantly, the judgment of leadership is omitted—no evaluative description of the leaders is provided. The repeated phrase “ويأتي ذلك” (“this

comes") functions as an impersonal material process, devoid of the proactive, agentive tone of "we take a major stride." The final clause "في مصلحة السلام وإحلال الاستقرار" introduces a vague appreciation of peace and stability, but it lacks the emotional resonance and ideological breadth of "people of all faiths and backgrounds living together." The TT4 thus narrows the evaluative scope to a generalised geopolitical goal and omits both Trump's agency and the inclusive vision of the future.

In terms of engagement, the ST presents a monoglossic and assertive declaration, closing down dialogic alternatives through its confident tone. In contrast, TT4 shifts toward a more neutral or ambiguous stance, with the depersonalisation of action ("ذلك يأتي") and omission of explicit agency. The TT4's engagement framework is thus less authoritative and less ideologically assertive.

The ST constructs a forward-looking, ideologically rich narrative that combines national leadership, international cooperation, and interfaith harmony. Through the agentive "we," Trump takes credit for progress, while the embedded clause constructs a vision of universal peace that affirms both political strength and moral leadership. This is achieved through a tightly coordinated network of material processes, evaluative attributes, and positive judgments.

TT4, by contrast, reconfigures this message through a combination of fragmentation, impersonalisation, and omission. Trump's agency is eliminated, replaced by the abstract subject "ذلك" ("this"), which performs the neutral verb "يأتي" ("comes"). The material process loses its performative function, becoming a passive announcement rather than an assertive political act. The second material process in the ST—"live together in peace and prosperity"—is not represented in any form, resulting in a substantial reduction in ideational and ideological density. The only retained value is a vague reference to

“peace and the establishment of stability,” which lacks the social inclusivity and human focus of the ST.

These transformations reflect multiple strategies identified by Li (2015), particularly omission, compression, and restructuring. Through omission, the TT4 deletes the embedded clause involving interfaith harmony. Through compression, it simplifies a complex relational and agentic structure into two repetitive, abstract statements. Through restructuring, it replaces agentic political language with passive locational movement. The cumulative effect is the neutralisation of political linguistic style, whereby rhetorical force, ideological assertion, and moral evaluation are all significantly weakened.

Such shifts confirm a broader pattern in SI whereby rhetorical intensity and ideological framing are often diluted, not necessarily by lexical mistranslation, but by structural and functional reorganisation of agency, evaluation, and engagement. Li’s framework provides a descriptive lens for understanding how these transformations occur in real time, without assuming that interpreters make conscious evaluative decisions. In this example, the result is a TT4 that reframes active political leadership and moral vision as generalised movement toward geopolitical goals, thereby reducing Trump’s evaluative presence and the ST’s ideological specificity.

Example 6: (Extract from line 21)

ST	Together (circumstance - manner), these agreements (participant - actor) will serve (material process) as the foundation (goal) for a comprehensive peace across the entire region (circumstance - purpose) — something (participant - token) which nobody (participant - senser) thought (mental

	process - cognition) it was possible (verbiage - projected clause), certainly not in this day and age; maybe in many decades from now (circumstance - time) — but one (participant - token) founded (relational process - identifying) on shared interests, mutual respect, and friendship (attribute).
France 24 (TT3)	معا (circumstance - manner)، [نحن (participant-actor, implicit)] سنفتح (material process) المجال (goal) من أجل اتفاق سلام في كل المنطقة (circumstance - purpose). البعض (participant - sensor) كان يعتقد (mental process - cognition) بأن هذا أمر ممكن (phenomenon- projected clause)، ولكن بفضل روح الصداقة والعيش المشترك والتعاون بين إسرائيل والإمارات العربية المتحدة والبحرين (circumstance - cause).
BT	Together (circumstance - manner), we (participant - actor) will pave (material process) the way (goal) for a peace agreement throughout the entire region (circumstance - purpose). Some (participant - sensor) believed (mental process - cognition) that it was possible (phenomenon - projected clause) but only thanks to the spirit of friendship, shared living, and cooperation between Israel, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain (circumstance - cause).
RT Arabic (TT4)	ويأتي (material process) ذلك (participant - actor) في مصلحة جميع البلدان المسلمة (circumstance - beneficiary). ونحن (participant - actor) نصلي (material process) في إسرائيل وفي بلدان عربية (circumstance - place) من أجل هذا الاتفاق (circumstance - purpose). اليوم (circumstance - time). هذا الاتفاق (participant - actor) ينعكس (material process) على السلام في المنطقة (circumstance - goal). والبعض (participant - sensor) يعتقدون (mental process - cognition) أن هذا كان غير ممكن (phenomenon - projected clause). وأما الآن (circumstance - time)

	فهذا (participant - token) [أصبح (relational process - identifying)] واقعا (value). ونحن (participant - actor) نتقاسم (material process) المصالح والقيم المشتركة (goal).
BT	This (participant - actor) brings (material process) benefits to all Muslim countries (circumstance - beneficiary), and we (participant - actor) pray (material process) in Israel and Arab countries (circumstance - place) for this agreement (circumstance - purpose) today (circumstance - time). This agreement (participant - actor) reflects (material process) peace in the region (goal). Some (participant - sensor) believe (mental process - cognition) that this was not possible (phenomenon - projected clause), but now (circumstance - time), it (participant - token) has become (relational process - identifying) a reality (value), and we (participant - actor) share (material process) common interests and values (goal).

The ST presents a multi-layered clause complex that builds a vision of lasting peace through agency, cognitive framing, and relational identification. The main material process clause is “these agreements will serve as the foundation,” where “these agreements” function as the actor, “serve” as the material process, and “the foundation” as the goal. This is qualified by a circumstance of purpose (“for a comprehensive peace across the entire region”), and a circumstance of manner (“together”), situating the agreements within a collective and forward-looking frame. The second part of the clause complex shifts to a projected mental process: “nobody thought it was possible.” Here, “nobody” functions as the sensor, “thought” as the mental process, and “it was possible” as the projected clause. This sequence introduces contrast between past doubt and current achievement. The final relational clause—“one founded on shared interests,

mutual respect, and friendship”—uses an identifying relational process (“founded on”) to assign an attribute to the emerging peace. This layering constructs both a shift in epistemic stance (from disbelief to reality) and an ideological framing of the peace as grounded in universal values.

In TT3, the core message is restructured but partially retained. The material process “سنفتح المجال” (“we will open the way”) assigns the implicit actor “we,” with “المجال - the way” as goal and “من أجل اتفاق سلام في كل المنطقة” - for a peace agreement throughout the entire region” as a circumstance of purpose. This parallels the ST’s “serve as the foundation,” though with different lexical imagery. The TT3 reframes institutional function (“serve”) as proactive motion (“-سنفتح open”), preserving the directionality but changing the metaphor. The subsequent clause introduces a mental process (“كان يعتقد”) with “البعض - some” as the senser and “بأن هذا أمر ممكن” - this is possible” as the phenomenon, mirroring the ST’s structure but removing the strong contrast embedded in “nobody.” The circumstance of cause (“بفضل روح الصداقة” - thanks to the spirit of friendship...) approximates the ST’s final relational clause, although it lacks an explicit relational process and compresses the attribute into a prepositional phrase.

TT4 introduces multiple clauses that cumulatively approximate the ST’s layered meaning but with considerable structural expansion. The first material process clause, “ويأتي ذلك في مصلحة جميع البلدان المسلمة” (“this comes in the interest of all Muslim countries”), lacks a clearly defined actor and uses a generic material process (“يأتي”), thereby weakening the active force of the ST’s “serve.” The subsequent clause, “نحن نصلي في إسرائيل وفي بلدان عربية من أجل هذا الاتفاق اليوم” (“we pray in Israel and Arab countries for this agreement today”), adds material process (“نصلي”), but its semantic focus on prayer diverges from the institutional framing of the ST. Later in the TT4, “هذا الاتفاق ينعكس على السلام في المنطقة” (“this agreement reflects peace in the region”) returns to a

more faithful material process, with “agreement” as actor and “peace” as goal. The inclusion of the mental process “يعتقدون أن هذا كان غير ممكن” (“some believed this was not possible”) echoes the ST, though it reverses polarity—from “nobody thought it was possible” to “some believed it wasn’t.” The final relational clause, “فهذا أصبح واقعا” (“this has become a reality”), and the closing material process, “نتقاسم المصالح والقيم المشتركة” (“we share common interests and values”), mirror the ST’s ideological outcome. Overall, TT4 diffuses the ST’s tight clause complex into several loosely connected processes with significant restructuring.

The ST expresses strong positive appreciation and judgment, alongside graduated epistemic stance. “These agreements will serve as the foundation” implies institutional appreciation of the agreements’ functional value. The circumstance “for a comprehensive peace” amplifies this through graduation. The phrase “nobody thought it was possible” encodes judgment, positioning the current moment as exceeding expectations, while the final clause “founded on shared interests, mutual respect, and friendship” embeds a deeply positive appreciation of the ideological and moral basis of peace.

In TT3, these resources are partially retained but reduced in intensity. The verb “سنفتح المجال” (“we will open the way”) signals positive appreciation through forward momentum but lacks the institutional weight of “serve as foundation.” The mental process “كان يعتقد - some believed” introduces a softened engagement frame compared to the ST’s monoglossic “nobody thought,” thereby opening dialogic space. The cause circumstance (“بفضل روح الصداقة” - thanks to the spirit of friendship...) retains the positive appreciation of social values but avoids assigning these explicitly as the peace agreement’s foundational principles. As a result, the TT3 adopts a less assertive, more contingent evaluative tone.

TT4 is more ideologically diffuse but accumulates evaluative meaning across multiple clauses. The phrase “في مصلحة جميع البلدان المسلمة” (“in the interest of all Muslim countries”) carries a broad institutional appreciation, though it is generic. The clause “نحن نصلي... من أجل هذا الاتفاق” (“we pray... for this agreement”) introduces positive affect (hope or reverence) rather than judgment. The repetition of “هذا الاتفاق ينعكس على السلام” (“This agreement reflects peace”) and “هذا أصبح واقعا” (“it has become a reality”) builds toward an affirmative evaluative stance, presenting peace as an achieved reality. However, the initial negative polarity in “هذا كان غير ممكن” - “this was not possible” complicates the epistemic framing, softening the celebratory tone by foregrounding disbelief. The closing material process “we share common interests and values” restores a positive judgment of unity, closely aligned with the ST’s moral vision. The engagement structure of TT4 is more heteroglossic than the ST. The ST presents its assertions monoglossically (“nobody thought... it was possible”), whereas TT4 includes multiple perspectives—acknowledging past doubt, current belief, and institutional benefit—through phrases like “البعض يعتقدون” and “أصبح واقعا.” These shifts make the TT4 more dialogic and discursively inclusive but less rhetorically decisive.

The ST constructs a complex political vision that moves from institutional action, through collective disbelief, to a redefinition of peace based on shared moral and strategic values. It achieves this through a tightly integrated clause complex combining material, mental, and relational processes, and builds an ideologically strong claim of transformation.

TT3 restructures this vision using a simpler progression: it retains key components—agency, belief, and moral outcome—but reframes them with less intensity. The ideological certainty and monoglossic tone are replaced with a more neutralised and contingent narrative. This shift results from paraphrasing, compression, and modulation

(Li, 2015), which preserve the outline of the ST's message but reduce its rhetorical and ideological force.

TT4, by contrast, expands the ST's message into several loosely linked propositions, dispersing agency and shifting between abstract institutional movement, personal affect (هذا أصبح - prayer), cognitive framing (يعتقدون - belief), and evaluative realisation (واقعا - it has become a reality). While the TT4 reconstructs many of the ST's key themes, it does so through restructuring, adaptation, and approximation, producing a broader but less cohesive rhetorical arc. It softens the ST's performative assertion and reorients the ideological emphasis from institutional breakthrough to religious sentiment and geopolitical benefit.

These transformations reflect strategy types outlined by Li (2015), which provide a descriptive lens for analysing how SI reshapes complex political discourse. In this case, both TTs retain the general thematic structure of the ST, but reconfigure its epistemic framing, evaluative density, and agentive clarity—thereby altering the stylistic and ideological impact of the original.

Example 7: (Extract from line 47)

ST	So many things (participant - actor) held (material process) them (participant - goal) back.
France 24 (TT3)	كانوا (participant - actor) يعيشون (material process) في الماضي (circumstance) (- time)
BT	They (participant – actor) were living (material process) in the past (circumstance - time).

The ST consists of a single clause featuring a material process: “held.” The actor is an indefinite nominal group “so many things,” and the goal is “them.” The structure is compact but ideationally dense: it attributes constraint or obstruction to unnamed external forces acting upon the referent group (the people of the Middle East). The process “held... back” implies hindrance or restriction, which creates a causal backdrop for what follows in the speech. The clause positions the referents (“them”) as affected participants, denying them agency and framing their situation as a result of external, unspecified pressures.

In TT3, the clause is restructured entirely. The new clause “كانوا يعيشون في الماضي” replaces the agentive structure with a circumstantial and existential framing. “كانوا” is a material process where “they” function as actor, and “في الماضي” (“in the past”) serves as a circumstance of time. This construction removes any external agency and transforms the clause from one of constraint to one of self-location. The TT3 now portrays the referents as dwelling in the past rather than being held back by other forces. The shift removes both the process of hindrance and the cause-effect structure, replacing it with a temporal existential condition.

The ST subtly encodes judgment, particularly negative judgment of capacity or social esteem, through its depiction of the referents (the people of the Middle East) as passive recipients of obstruction. The phrase “so many things” is vague but cumulative, carrying a sense of overwhelming impediments. The process “held back” implies both physical and metaphorical inhibition, which situates the referents (the people of the Middle East) as victims of circumstances beyond their control. This aligns with a broader ideological framing in which progress is delayed by past burdens, thus reinforcing the significance of present change.

In TT3, this judgmental stance is neutralised. “كانوا يعيشون في الماضي - They were living in the past” is a description, not an evaluation. It carries no external judgment or identification of constraint. In fact, it may imply habitual action or psychological orientation, suggesting that the referents’ (the people of the Middle East) condition was a result of their own mindset rather than external pressure. The change from being acted upon (“held back”) to being active participants in a temporal state (“يعيشون في الماضي - living in the past”) represents a significant shift in engagement: the ST’s monoglossic stance is replaced with a dialogically open and interpretively neutral tone. The evaluative focus is thus diluted, and the ideological force of external constraint is lost.

The ST attributes lack of progress to external constraints, presenting the referents (the people of the Middle East - “them”) as goals of a material process initiated by unnamed but plural forces (“so many things”). This builds a causal logic that serves the larger rhetorical narrative of transition and reform. The clause is ideologically functional—it offers justification for a shift in direction by highlighting past limitations.

In TT3, this ideological logic is dismantled. The material process is preserved in form (“يعيشون”) but altered in function: it no longer depicts an obstructive action but rather a state of being in a temporal frame. The actor-goal dynamic is dissolved, and agency shifts to the referents (the people of the Middle East) themselves, now reinterpreted as living in or clinging to the past. This reconfiguration results from strategies of restructuring and approximation (Li, 2015). The interpretive choice simplifies the ideational content while altering its evaluative and rhetorical direction. The ST’s framing of progress delayed by externalities becomes, in the TT3, a portrayal of subjects psychologically or temporally anchored in the past.

This example illustrates how SI can transform not only grammatical structures but also ideological framing, particularly in relation to agency and judgment. The TT3 neutralises the ST's evaluative tone, replacing a narrative of oppression and release with one of temporal stasis. These shifts align with interpreter strategies identified by Li (2015), including compression and modulation, and exemplify how political linguistic style is reshaped through strategic linguistic reconfiguration. The loss of external causality and negative judgment diminishes the ST's rhetorical contrast between past obstruction and current advancement, thus subtly reducing its ideological intensity.

Example 8: (Extract from line 53)

ST	And (continuity marker) there (participant -existent) will be (existential process) other countries (participant - existent) very, very soon (circumstance - time) that will follow these great leaders (embedded clause - qualifier).
France 24 (TT3)	و (continuity marker) هناك (participant -existent) بلدان أخرى (participant -) ستنضم (material process) إلى هذا الطريق (circumstance - goal) الذي تم الشروع فيه (embedded clause - qualifier)
BT	And (continuity marker) there (participant -existent) will be joining (material process) other countries (participant - existent) this path (circumstance - goal) that has been embarked upon (embedded clause - qualifier).
RT Arabic (TT4)	و (continuity marker) [انا (participant - sensor) أعتقد -) mental process cognition انه (projecting clause marker) جميع البلدان (participant - actor) ستحذو حذوة (material process) هذه البلدان (participant - goal) فيما بعد (circumstance -) (time

BT	And (continuity marker) I (participant - sensor) believe (mental process - cognition) that (projecting clause marker) all countries (participant - actor) will follow in the footsteps (material process) of these countries (participant - goal) in the future (circumstance - time).

The ST contains an existential clause introduced with “there will be,” projecting the imminent emergence of “other countries” that will join the peace process. “Other countries” functions as the existent in the existential process “there will be.” This is followed by a qualifying embedded clause: “that will follow these great leaders,” which introduces a material process (“follow”) with “other countries” as the implied actor and “these great leaders” as the goal. The circumstance of time, “very, very soon,” further emphasises urgency and certainty, contributing to the ST’s assertive tone. Overall, the clause builds a rhetorical expectation of imminent expansion, ideologically reinforcing the momentum and legitimacy of the peace process.

In TT3, the existential structure is reconfigured as a material process: “ستتضم بلدان أخرى” Here, “بلدان أخرى” (“other countries”) functions as the actor, “ستتضم” (“will join”) as the material process, and “إلى هذا الطريق” (“this path”) as the goal. The embedded qualifier “الذي تم الشروع فيه” (“that has been embarked upon”) is a passive verbal qualifier, which reflects prior action without attributing agency. This TT3 clause removes the existential framing and instead presents the countries as active agents entering a predefined path. While the sense of sequence and alignment is retained, the reference to “great leaders” is omitted entirely, and the clause loses the evaluative comparison embedded in the ST. The circumstance of time (“very, very soon”) is also omitted, reducing the ST’s temporal urgency.

In TT4, the clause begins with a mental process: “أعتقد” (“I believe”), where “أنا” (“I”) is the sensor, followed by a projected material process clause: “جميع البلدان ستحذو حذو هذه” (“all countries”) functions as the actor, “ستحذو حذو” (“will follow the footsteps of”) as the material process, and “هذه البلدان” (these countries) as the goal. The structure retains the idea of movement and alignment but reframes it as a belief rather than an assertion. This modal reconfiguration shifts the ST’s monoglossic certainty to a heteroglossic projection, placing the statement within Trump’s belief rather than as a predicted certainty. The circumstance of time, “فيما بعد” (“in the future”), preserves the temporal reference but in a more indefinite form. Like TT3, TT4 omits the reference to “great leaders,” thereby weakening the ST’s evaluative framing.

The ST conveys a strongly positive evaluative stance. The phrase “these great leaders” employs explicit positive judgment, highlighting moral and leadership qualities. The embedded clause “that will follow these great leaders” affirms a hierarchical framing, where new entrants are ideologically aligned with already-legitimised actors. The repetition of “very” in “very, very soon” signals graduation, intensifying the temporal certainty and urgency. The clause as a whole is monoglossic, projecting high certainty and ideological alignment within a trajectory of peace and leadership.

In TT3, the judgment of leadership is entirely removed. The phrase “هذا الطريق الذي تم” (“this path that has been embarked upon”) recontextualises the embedded clause into a generic institutional metaphor. No reference is made to the moral or political qualities of earlier actors. The existential certainty of the ST is replaced by a more processual and passive framing. The absence of “very, very soon” removes the intensifying graduation, reducing the ST’s urgency. As a result, TT3 maintains thematic continuity but dampens the ST’s evaluative force, creating a more neutral depiction of future developments.

TT4 introduces a more explicitly dialogic stance through the mental process “أعتقد - I believe.” This change shifts the epistemic stance from assertive certainty to subjective cognition, inviting alternative viewpoints. While the material process “ستحذو حذو - will follow in the footsteps” retains the metaphor of alignment, the omission of “great leaders” again removes positive judgment. Additionally, the graduation of time is softened from “very, very soon” to “فيما بعد - in the future.” Thus, TT4 presents a mitigated, belief-based framing, replacing the ST’s declarative tone with a hypothetical and less assertive interpretation.

The ST asserts a high-certainty, forward-looking vision of diplomatic expansion, using existential process, evaluative judgment, and graduated temporality to project inevitability and ideological cohesion. By invoking “great leaders,” it frames the ongoing peace process as both morally guided and historically significant.

TT3 preserves the idea of imminent participation by other countries but removes both the existential frame and the evaluative anchor of “great leaders.” The transformation into a material process clause reframes countries as agents joining a pre-established path, while omitting the sense of moral alignment and temporal urgency. These changes reflect restructuring and omission strategies (Li, 2015), which streamline the clause but also reduce its evaluative and ideological weight.

TT4 shifts the epistemic modality entirely through projection: the future event is no longer asserted but attributed to Trump’s belief. The metaphor “follow in the footsteps” is retained, maintaining thematic alignment, but the removal of leader evaluation and the softening of time reference weaken the ideological sharpness of the original. This transformation is best understood as a result of modulation and approximation, which

shift the ST's monoglossic ideological assertion into a more contingent and open-ended claim.

Both TTs reveal how SI reconfigures political style by altering process types, reassigning agency, and modulating evaluative stance. The result in this example is a neutralisation of ideological intensity and a shift from declarative leadership framing to descriptive or belief-based projection. Li's (2015) strategy typology offers a useful framework for capturing how such shifts occur at the micro-linguistic level, demonstrating how SI may reshape certainty, judgment, and alignment without overtly changing content.

Example 9: (Extract from line 60)

ST	No one (participant - actor) could make (material process) that choice (participant - goal) for them (circumstance – beneficiary); they (participant - actor) had to do (material process) that (participant - goal) themselves (circumstance - manner).
RT Arabic (TT4)	ولا أحد (participant - actor) يمكن أن يخالف (material process) هذا الخيار (participant - goal)
BT	No one (participant - actor) can object (material process) to this choice (participant - goal).

The ST contains a pair of material process clauses that present a rhetorical assertion of agency and responsibility. In the first clause, “No one could make that choice for them,” the actor is “No one,” the material process is “make,” the goal is “that choice,” and “for them” functions as a circumstance of beneficiary. The clause negates external

intervention, asserting that others could not decide on behalf of the affected group. The second clause, “they had to do that themselves,” is also a material process, where “they” is the actor, “do” is the process, “that” is the goal, and “themselves” is a circumstance of manner, reinforcing personal agency. The function of this clause complex is to eliminate external agency and reinforce autonomous decision-making.

In TT4, the structure is significantly altered. The clause “ولا أحد يمكن أن يخالف هذا الخيار” introduces “ولا أحد” (“no one”) as the actor, “يمكن أن يخالف” (“can object to”) as a material process, and “هذا الخيار” (“this choice”) as the goal. The use of “يخالف” (literally “oppose” or “object to”) retains the concept of interaction with a decision, but it reverses the direction of agency. In the ST, agency is denied to others—no one can “make” the choice. In the TT4, agency is denied in terms of resistance—no one can “يخالف - oppose” the choice. Additionally, the second clause (“they had to do that themselves”) is entirely omitted, removing the affirmation of self-determination.

This transformation shifts the ideational meaning: the ST asserts that choice is not imposed externally and is instead exercised internally, while the TT4 implies that the decision has already been made and cannot be challenged. The material process changes from one of initiation (“make,” “do”) to one of opposition (“يخالف - oppose”), altering the semantic direction of agency and significantly changing the discourse logic.

The ST is rich in judgment, particularly of capacity and propriety. The first clause implies that it would be inappropriate or illegitimate for others to make a choice on someone else’s behalf, invoking negative judgment of propriety (if such a thing were to happen). The second clause, “they had to do that themselves,” conveys positive judgment of capacity and resolve, reinforcing the idea of autonomous decision-making as both necessary and commendable. The modal verb “had to” adds a sense of moral

obligation, while “themselves” amplifies individual agency, contributing to Trump’s broader ideological frame of responsibility and sovereignty.

In TT4, the judgment shifts subtly. “ولا أحد يمكن أن يخالف هذا الخيار” - No one can object to this choice” still carries a judgmental tone, but one that is now aimed at silencing dissent rather than affirming autonomy. The modal “يمكن - can” combined with the negation “ولا أحد - no one” produces a declarative stance of closure—there is no room for resistance. This introduces a new judgment of propriety but in a repressive rather than empowering direction. The omission of “they had to do that themselves” eliminates any positive appraisal of internal agency, and the TT4 lacks the graduated sense of moral responsibility found in the ST.

In terms of engagement, the ST is monoglossic, asserting a clear division between what others cannot do and what the actors themselves must do. It does not invite alternative perspectives and carries a strong epistemic stance. The TT4 also presents a monoglossic tone but shifts the source of authority: instead of promoting the actor’s obligation to choose, it authoritatively denies the legitimacy of challenge, producing a more finalising and imposed tone.

The ST constructs a rhetorical and ideological stance rooted in sovereignty and self-determination. Through two balanced material clauses, it establishes that the decision cannot be made by others and must be made by the actors themselves. This construction affirms both individual agency and moral responsibility, using a combination of negation, modality, and reflexive emphasis to present choice as both inevitable and internally owned.

TT4 retains the negative polarity and some elements of the material process structure, but significantly alters the ideological meaning. The agency of “others” is negated, but

not in terms of their inability to impose decisions—rather, in terms of their inability to object. This effectively replaces the narrative of autonomous empowerment with a narrative of non-contestability. The omission of the second clause eliminates the ST’s explicit valorisation of the actor’s obligation and self-direction.

These shifts correspond to several interpreting strategies outlined in Li (2015), particularly restructuring, omission, and modulation. By restructuring the clause to centre on resistance rather than action, and by omitting the affirmation of self-agency, the TT4 reorients the ideological focus of the original. The ST promotes a style of empowered, moral autonomy; the TT4 adopts a style of decisive closure. This shift in political linguistic style from negotiated choice to imposed consensus illustrates how SI can affect ideological positioning through subtle realignments in process types and evaluative stance.

4.2.3. R5: Remarks by President Trump on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

Example 10: (Extract from line 5)

ST	The Iranian regime (participant - actor) has funded (material process) its long reign of chaos and terror (participant - goal) by plundering the wealth of its own people (circumstance - manner).
France 24 (TT3)	إن النظام الإيراني (participant - actor) قد فشل في (material process) سياسة هذه الفوضى (goal) على حساب شعبه (circumstance - manner)

BT

The Iranian regime (participant - actor) has failed in (material process) the policy of this chaos (goal) at the expense of its people (circumstance - manner).

The ST constructs a highly evaluative accusation through a material process clause: “The Iranian regime has funded its long reign of chaos and terror by plundering the wealth of its own people.” “The Iranian regime” is the actor, “has funded” is the material process, and “its long reign of chaos and terror” is the goal. The circumstance of manner, “by plundering the wealth of its own people,” intensifies the charge by specifying the method used. This clause attributes both agency and moral culpability to the Iranian regime, presenting its political conduct as one of exploitative violence. The verb “funded” implies deliberate support, while the nominal group “reign of chaos and terror” constructs a sustained period of destabilisation. The clause layers blame: not only does the regime pursue chaos, but it finances it through internal exploitation.

In TT3, the structure is altered significantly. The actor remains “النظام الإيراني” (“the Iranian regime”), and the clause begins with “قد فشل في” (“has failed in”), a material process that shifts the semantic action from active agency to failure. The goal, “سياسة “هذه الفوضى” (“the policy of this chaos”), refers to a different semantic construct than “reign of chaos and terror.” It reclassifies the original accusation as a policy failure, rather than a violent project. The circumstance of manner, “على حساب شعبه” (“at the expense of its people”), approximates the ST’s reference to domestic exploitation but is less graphically charged than “plundering the wealth.”

The result is a transformation of the clause from an accusatory and causally framed material process to a process of failed implementation, where the regime is no longer

depicted as deliberately and successfully financing chaos, but instead as having unsuccessfully enacted a policy. This shift reduces both the representation of agency and the intensity of the evaluative framing in the ST, which originally carried strong ideological overtones.

The ST makes use of intense negative judgment and appreciation. The phrase “reign of chaos and terror” encodes negative appreciation of the regime’s conduct, depicting it as destructive and authoritarian. The verb “plundering” conveys negative judgment of propriety, marking the regime’s internal economic actions as immoral. The entire clause operates within a monoglossic, high-certainty frame, closing down alternative interpretations and presenting the regime’s actions as both deliberate and reprehensible. The moral intensity of the ST is heightened by the layering of internal betrayal (“its own people”) and external destabilisation (“chaos and terror”).

In TT3, the evaluative charge is greatly reduced. The phrase “قد فشل في سياسة هذه الفوضى” (“has failed in the policy of this chaos”) shifts from judgment of propriety to judgment of capacity—it critiques the regime not for its destructive intentions, but for its inability to manage or execute a policy. The phrase “على حساب شعبه” - at the expense of its people” retains a mild negative appreciation, suggesting that the regime’s actions have harmed the population, but it lacks the forceful, emotive charge of “plundering.” The graduation present in “long reign of chaos and terror” is also removed: “سياسة هذه الفوضى” - policy of this chaos” presents a generalised disturbance, without the sense of prolonged intensity or sustained violence. The clause therefore becomes evaluatively muted, focusing on incompetence rather than malevolence.

The engagement frame is also shifted. The ST asserts its judgment as given and uncontestable. The TT3, by introducing “فشل - failure” as the central process, opens up

a more contingent evaluative space, implying that the intended outcome was not realised, which leaves room for alternative readings of intention and outcome.

The ST presents a direct ideological accusation: the Iranian regime is portrayed as intentionally and successfully funding widespread violence through internal exploitation. The clause structure, lexical choices, and process type all support this framing, constructing a highly charged, morally condemnatory message. The actor is fully agentive, the action is deliberate, and the consequence is both domestic and regional harm.

TT3, however, transforms the framing from one of deliberate external aggression to one of internal policy failure. The material process changes from “funded” to “فشل في - failed in,” and the goal shifts from “reign of chaos and terror” to “سياسة هذه الفوضى - policy of this chaos.” The circumstance of manner is retained in form but softened in content—from violent plundering to an abstract economic burden. These transformations align with interpreting strategies such as approximation, modulation, and restructuring (Li, 2015). The TT3 preserves the thematic focus on Iran’s domestic and regional conduct but reduces the ST’s ideological severity.

This example illustrates how SI can reshape political linguistic style, not only through lexical shifts but through deeper reconfigurations of agency, evaluation, and process type. The ST's highly confrontational tone is reframed into a less accusatory, more technocratic critique. Li’s strategy framework helps explain how such shifts occur, particularly under real-time processing constraints, without assuming deliberate interpreter repositioning. In this case, the ST’s aggressive judgment of intent and action is transformed into a judgment of capacity, thereby diminishing its ideological force.

Example 11: (Extract from line 12)

ST	In other words (circumstance - manner), at the point when the United States had maximum leverage (circumstance - time), this disastrous deal (participant - actor) gave (material process) this regime (participant - beneficiary) — and it (participant - carrier) is (relational process - attributive) a regime of great terror (participant - attribute) — many billions of dollars (participant - goal), some of it in actual cash (circumstance - manner).
RT Arabic (TT4)	بكلمات أخرى (circumstance - manner) {حين الولايات المتحدة (participant - carrier) كان لديها (relational process - possessive) عملتها (participant - attribute)} (circumstance - time) فإن كارثية هذا النظام الإيراني (participant - carrier) بقيت (participant - actor) يشكل (material process) إرهابا كبيرا (participant - goal) ويصرف (material process) الملايين (goal) وتلقى (material process) الكثير من مليارات الدولارات نقدا (goal) ويشكل (material process) تهديدا على الولايات المتحدة وشعبها (goal).
BT	In other words (circumstance - manner), {when the U.S. (participant - carrier) had (relational process - possessive) its currency (participant - attribute)} (circumstance - time), the disastrous nature of the Iranian regime (participant - carrier) remained (relational process - attributive). It (participant - actor) creates (material process) great terror (goal) and spends (material process) millions/billions of dollars (goal). It received (material process) billions of dollars in cash (goal) and creates (material process) a threat to the U.S. and its people (goal).

The ST presents a highly ideologically charged clause complex combining material and relational processes. It opens with a circumstance of manner (“In other words”) and a circumstance of time (“at the point when the United States had maximum leverage”), establishing temporal and rhetorical framing. The main clause “this disastrous deal gave this regime... many billions of dollars” features a material process (“gave”), where “this disastrous deal” is the actor, “this regime” is the beneficiary, and “many billions of dollars” is the goal. The circumstance of manner, “some of it in actual cash,” intensifies the material implication of the transaction. An embedded clause adds a relational attributive process: “it is a regime of great terror,” where “it” (the regime) is the carrier and “a regime of great terror” is the attribute. This structure functions to criticise both the agreement (the deal) and the recipient (the regime). The material process (“gave”) assigns agency to the deal and constructs the regime as a beneficiary of wrongdoing. The embedded relational clause adds a secondary, moral evaluation of the regime, establishing it as terroristic and thereby reinforcing the ideological impact of the financial exchange.

In TT4, the structure is significantly expanded and restructured, introducing multiple material processes, one relational possessive clause, and several evaluative phrases. The opening mirrors the ST with the circumstance of manner, “بكلمات أخرى” (“in other words”), and a circumstance of time, “حين الولايات المتحدة كان لديها عملتها” (“when the U.S. had its currency”), realised as a relational possessive clause. The clause “فإن كارثية هذا” (“the disastrous nature of this regime”) is the carrier and “بقيت” (“remained”) is the relational process. This is a significant semantic shift from the ST, where the deal is the actor, and the regime is the beneficiary. In TT4, agency is reassigned to the regime, whose catastrophic nature is presented as persistent, not as a recipient of benefit. Subsequent

clauses introduce a series of material processes: “يشكل إرهابا كبيرا” (“creates great terror”), “تلقى”، “يسرف الملايين مليارات من الدولارات” (“spends millions/billions of dollars”), “الكثير من مليارات الدولارات نقدا” (“received billions of dollars in cash”), and “يشكل تهديدا على” (“creates a threat to the U.S. and its people”). These clauses present the regime as the consistent actor across a chain of material processes, intensifying its agency. While the ST attributes the flow of money to the deal, the TT4 reassigns that action to the regime, erasing the original implication of U.S. complicity and focusing instead on the regime’s violent and destabilising actions.

The ST relies heavily on appreciation and judgment. The phrase “this disastrous deal” is a clear instance of negative appreciation, and the clause “a regime of great terror” represents inscribed negative judgment of the regime’s moral character. The material process “gave” combined with “many billions of dollars” and “some of it in actual cash” adds a strong affective implication—suggesting recklessness or betrayal on the part of the U.S. government. The entire clause complex is constructed with monoglossic certainty, asserting both moral and financial blame.

In TT4, the appraisal framework shifts in both focus and distribution. The judgment of the deal is lost. Instead, TT4 intensifies negative judgment of the regime through accumulation: “يشكل إرهابا كبيرا” explicit negative judgment (social sanction: violence), “...يسرف الملايين” appreciation of excess or corruption, and “...يشكل تهديدا” judgment of danger and appreciation of threat. The relational clause “كارثية هذا النظام بقيت” functions as an appreciative framing, evaluating the regime’s enduring danger. However, there is no appraisal of the deal or of the circumstance under which the regime obtained funds. The ideological weight shifts entirely from critiquing policy (the ST’s target) to demonising the regime (the TT4’s focus).

The engagement structure of the ST is assertive and monoglossic—it presents its evaluations as unchallengeable facts. The TT4 mirrors this assertiveness in tone, but the source of the appraisal shifts. While the ST implicitly critiques U.S. policy by casting the deal as disastrous and financially enabling terrorism, TT4 suppresses the critique of the U.S. role and centres the ideological blame on Iran, using a high density of material processes to foreground violent and destabilising behaviour.

The ST constructs a layered accusation: it critiques the nuclear deal for enabling a regime described as terroristic by providing it with vast financial resources. The material process “gave” is critical because it casts the deal as an active enabler of future harm. The relational clause adds moral force, depicting the regime in terms of inherent ideological danger. The circumstance of manner (“some of it in actual cash”) lends concreteness and emotive weight to the critique.

TT4, however, reassigns agency, redistributes evaluation, and reframes the ideological implications. The deal disappears as an actor. The regime becomes the agent of every material action—spending, receiving, creating terror, and posing a threat. These shifts are aligned with restructuring, modulation, and approximation (Li, 2015). The TT4 retains the overall thematic concern with terrorism and financial activity, but redirects blame and intensifies the regime’s negative portrayal. Meanwhile, the ST’s implicit critique of U.S. foreign policy is entirely omitted.

This example demonstrates how simultaneous SI can reconfigure political style and ideological framing, not only through lexis but through agency reallocation, clause restructuring, and appraisal redistribution. The TT4 maintains the tone of condemnation but shifts the ideological target from international complicity to domestic threat, aligning more closely with decontextualised ideological simplification.

Example 12: (Extract from line 13)

ST	A constructive deal (participant - actor) could easily have been struck (material process - passive) at the time (circumstance - time), but it (participant - carrier) wasn't (relational process - negative).
RT Arabic (TT4)	(material process - passive) كان يمكن وقفه (participant - actor) هذا الاتفاق الهدم (relational process - negative) لم يحصل (participant - carrier) ولكن ذلك
BT	This demolition agreement (participant -actor) could have been stopped (material process - passive), but that (participant -carrier) didn't happen (relational process - negative).

The ST contains two interconnected processes—material and relational—structured around a contrast between a missed opportunity and an unfulfilled outcome. The clause “A constructive deal could easily have been struck” is a passive material process, where “a constructive deal” is the actor (in passive form), “could easily have been struck” is the material process, and “at the time” serves as a circumstance of time. The passivisation and modality (“could easily have been”) present a counterfactual scenario—something that was possible but unrealised. The second clause, “but it wasn’t,” is a relational process with “it” (referring back to the deal) as the carrier and an elliptical attribute, negated by “wasn’t,” which implies the non-existence of the deal’s realisation. Together, the clause complex asserts that a positive agreement was feasible but never materialised.

In TT4, the clause “هذا الاتفاق الهدم كان يمكن وقفه” reconfigures the clause’s meaning substantially. The participant, “هذا الاتفاق الهدم” (“this demolition agreement”), is now

described as something that could have been stopped, using a passive material process: “كان يمكن وقفه.” While it retains a similar grammatical structure (modalised passive), the lexical reconfiguration transforms the semantic value of the clause. Instead of referring to “a constructive deal” that could have been made, the TT4 refers to a destructive deal that could have been prevented. This reversal alters the ideational orientation: the ST imagines a missed constructive possibility, while the TT4 implies a missed opportunity to prevent harm.

The following clause, “ولكن ذلك لم يحصل,” mirrors the ST’s relational process (“it wasn’t”) using “ذلك” (“that”) as the carrier and “لم يحصل” (“didn’t happen”) as the relational process – negative, preserving the grammatical form but shifting its referent. In the TT4, “that” refers to the act of stopping the destructive agreement, whereas in the ST, “it” refers to the formation of a constructive one.

The ST uses relatively restrained but still evaluative language. The phrase “a constructive deal” signals positive appreciation—it frames the hypothetical agreement as beneficial or solution-oriented. The modal phrase “could easily have been struck” introduces a sense of missed opportunity, reinforced by the graduation in “easily,” which enhances the feasibility of the action. The relational clause “but it wasn’t” conveys disappointment or criticism through negation, implying that an optimal path was knowingly avoided. Although the tone remains somewhat formal, the evaluative stance is clearly aligned with regret or critique of inaction.

In TT4, the evaluative orientation is significantly transformed. The phrase “هذا الاتفاق الهدم” (“this demolition agreement”) introduces an overt negative appreciation. The term “الهدم” (demolition) carries heavy connotations of destruction, framing the agreement as harmful rather than constructive. This lexical substitution flips the evaluative polarity

from positive to negative, suggesting the TT4's source is ideologically different. The clause “كان يمكن وقفه” (“could have been stopped”) aligns with this evaluation, implying that harm could have been prevented, and that failure to do so carries an implicit critique. The final relational clause “ولكن ذلك لم يحصل” echoes the ST's structural pattern but supports a different judgment—instead of regret over lost progress, it implies failure to prevent damage.

The engagement stance in the ST is monoglossic: it asserts a specific perspective about what could have been achieved. The TT4 maintains a similar assertive tone but repurposes it: the assertion now relates to a missed opportunity for intervention, not cooperation. This shift significantly alters the ideological frame of reference.

The ST constructs a counterfactual reflection: a constructive deal was achievable at a time of maximum diplomatic leverage, but it was not pursued. The clause complex uses passive voice, modality, and negation to convey lost potential and implicit criticism of the decision-making process. It fits into a broader narrative of opportunity, compromise, and failure to act in time.

TT4, however, inverts the evaluative and ideological structure. The TT4 changes “a constructive deal” to “هذا الاتفاق الهدم - this demolition agreement,” shifting the focus from missed progress to unprevented harm. While it retains the modalised passive material process and the relational process – negative, the participants and process meanings are fundamentally different. Rather than asking why a good deal was not made, the TT4 asks why a bad deal was not stopped.

This inversion is the result of modulation, restructuring, and approximation (Li, 2015). These interpreting strategies alter the core ideological orientation of the message while retaining its surface grammatical structure. The ST reflects a collaborative, regretful

tone, whereas the TT4 projects defensive critique against a harmful outcome. This is a clear case of political linguistic style being reshaped, where stylistic reconfiguration changes not just tone but the direction of ideological critique.

Such shifts demonstrate how SI can affect both evaluative stance and agency framing, even within parallel clause structures. In this example, the TT4 maintains grammatical alignment with the ST but achieves semantic inversion, illustrating how linguistic strategies identified by Li (2015) operate at both lexical and structural levels to recast political meaning.

Example 13: (Extract from line 17)

ST	The fact (participant - token) is (relational process - identifying) {this (participant - carrier) was (relational process - attributive) a horrible, one-sided deal (participant – attribute)} (participant - value) that (participant - goal) should have never, ever been made (material process - passive).
France 24 (TT3)	وبالتالي (continuity marker) ان هذا الاتفاق (participant - token) ما كان بالإمكان (material process -) ان يحدث (relational process – identifying, negated) ابدأ (embedded) (circumstance - extent)
BT	Thus (continuity marker), this agreement (participant - token) was never possible (relational process – identifying, negated) to happen (material process - embedded) ever (circumstance - extent).
RT Arabic (TT4)	وهذا الجزء من الاتفاق النووي (participant - token) كان (relational process –) {لم يكن يجب (identifying) (relational process – attributive, negated, modal) أن يبقى (material process - embedded) من دون نظرة ثاقبة (circumstance -) (participant - value) {(manner

BT	And this part of the nuclear deal (participant – token) was (relational process – identifying) {not supposed to (relational process – attributive, negated, modal) remain (material process - embedded) without close scrutiny (circumstance - manner)} (participant -value).

The ST uses a layered clause complex that combines a relational identifying process with an embedded relational attributive clause and a passive material process. The main identifying clause is “The fact is...,” where “The fact” is the token, and the clause “this was a horrible, one-sided deal” serves as the value. Within this embedded clause, “this” is the carrier, “was” is the relational attributive process, and “a horrible, one-sided deal” is the attribute. The clause is then extended with a qualifying relative clause, “that should have never, ever been made,” which includes a passive material process (“been made”) and strong modality (“should have never, ever”), reinforcing counter factuality and judgment. The overall clause complex serves to present a rhetorical truth claim: that the deal was objectively and irredeemably bad. The relational processes establish evaluative identity, and the passive material clause supports the judgment that the deal should not have existed in the first place.

In TT3, the relational identifying structure is preserved: “هذا الاتفاق ما كان بالإمكان أن يحدث” (“this agreement”) is the token, and the value is realised through the clause “ما كان بالإمكان أن يحدث” (“was never possible to happen”), where “ما كان بالإمكان” functions as a negated identifying relational process and “أن يحدث” (to happen) is an embedded material process. The clause “أبداً” (“ever”) operates as a circumstance of extent, matching the emphasis in “never, ever.” This structure maintains the rhetorical force of irreversibility, although the attributive evaluation (“horrible, one-sided”) and

the modal judgement (“should have never been made”) are not explicitly reproduced. Thus, while the logical structure is close, the TT3 omits some of the ST’s most overt evaluative content.

In TT4, the structure is more complex. “...وهذا الجزء من الاتفاق النووي كان” (“this part of the nuclear deal was...”) introduces a relational identifying process, with “هذا الجزء من الاتفاق” (this part of the deal) as the token. The value is an embedded clause: “لم يكن يجب أن يبقى” (“was not supposed to remain without close scrutiny”), which includes: A negated relational attributive process with modality: “لم يكن يجب” (“was not supposed to”), functioning as both a relational and modal operator, an embedded material process: “أن يبقى” (“to remain”), and a circumstance of manner: “من دون نظرة ثاقبة” (“without close scrutiny”). The TT4 thus reframes the ST’s focus from whether the deal should have existed at all to a more technical critique about oversight. The material process changes from “been made” to “- أن يبقى remain,” and the value shifts from judgment of the whole deal to partial evaluative concern about one component.

The ST carries a high density of explicit negative judgment and appreciation. The phrase “a horrible, one-sided deal” represents inscribed negative appreciation, and the strong modal “should have never, ever been made” conveys high modality and negative judgment. The repetition of “never, ever” intensifies the graduation of certainty and rejection. The construction “the fact is...” frames the entire proposition as indisputable, reinforcing a monoglossic, authoritative stance.

In TT3, the evaluative force is reduced. The clause “ما كان بالإمكان أن يحدث أبداً” suggests that the deal was not possible, which implies a counterfactual scenario, but lacks the inscribed appreciation of “horrible” or “one-sided.” The judgment is thereby implicit, and the modality “ما كان بالإمكان” (“it was not possible”) presents a constraint-based

framing, as if the deal could not logically happen, rather than should not have happened. The TT3 retains the graduation of rejection with “أبداً,” but the moral intensity of the ST is largely lost.

TT4 offers a different kind of appraisal. The clause “لم يكن يجب أن يبقى من دون نظرة ثاقبة” (“was not supposed to remain without close scrutiny”) introduces a negated modalized judgment, suggesting a procedural or ethical failure of oversight. The term “نظرة ثاقبة” (“close scrutiny”) adds an element of positive appreciation, but only by implication—its absence is the problem. The TT4 reorients the evaluation from the deal itself to the lack of review or regulation. The judgment shifts from propriety of the deal’s existence to capacity/responsibility in its implementation. The ST’s broad ideological rejection is replaced by technical, institutional critique.

The ST presents a strongly evaluative and ideologically saturated assertion: the nuclear deal was an unequivocal mistake. Through a complex relational-identifying clause and a passive material process, the clause declares the agreement both inherently bad (“horrible, one-sided”) and fundamentally illegitimate (“should have never, ever been made”). The construction relies heavily on evaluation, modality, and graduation, projecting a monoglossic, unchallengeable stance.

TT3 retains the grammatical relational-identifying and material process structure and the counterfactual logic, but omits the explicit evaluation of the deal. Instead, it frames the deal as something that “ما كان بالإمكان أن يحدث أبداً” - “was never possible to happen.” This is a shift from moral condemnation to logical impossibility, reducing the judgmental force of the clause. This transformation results from strategies such as modulation, approximation, and omission (Li, 2015), which retain the structure but suppress the most ideologically charged content.

TT4, in contrast, reframes the evaluative focus. Instead of condemning the deal in absolute terms, it critiques the lack of oversight: “- لم يكن يجب أن يبقى من دون نظرة ثاقبة” - was not supposed to remain without close scrutiny.” The embedded material process “أن يبقى” - to remain” replaces “been made,” and the reference is narrowed from the entire deal to “- وهذا الجزء” - this part” of it. The agent behind the oversight failure remains implicit. The TT4 reframes a global judgment into a partial, procedural concern, aligning more with institutional critique than ideological denunciation. These shifts reflect the use of restructuring and modulation.

Overall, both TTs significantly reshape the ST’s political linguistic style by reducing or recontextualising its evaluative load. The ST constructs a moral condemnation of the deal as a whole; TT3 presents a counterfactual impossibility; TT4 presents a failed implementation due to lack of scrutiny. These variations demonstrate how SI can alter stance, scope, and target of ideological claims—even when clause types are preserved.

Example 14: (Extract from line 51)

ST	Hopefully (circumstance - manner), a deal (participant - actor) will happen (material process) and, with the help of China, South Korea, and Japan (circumstance - accompaniment), a future of great prosperity and security (participant - goal) can be achieved (material process - passive) for everyone (circumstance – beneficiary).
RT	وربما (circumstance - contingency) نعقد (material process) صفقة معها
Arabic	(participant - goal) بمساعدة الصين وكوريا الجنوبية (- circumstance
(TT4)	(accompaniment) لنحقق (material process) ما نريد (participant - goal)

BT	Perhaps (circumstance - contingency) we make (material process) a deal with them (participant - goal) with the help of China and South Korea (circumstance - accompaniment) so that we achieve (material process) what we want (participant - goal).

The ST presents a clause complex that combines modalised material processes, a hopeful attitudinal framing, and a universalist projection of benefit. The clause begins with “Hopefully,” functioning as a circumstance of manner, which frames the utterance affectively, projecting optimism. The first clause, “a deal will happen,” is a material process with “a deal” as the actor. This is followed by a coordination: “with the help of China, South Korea, and Japan,” which functions as a circumstance of accompaniment, attributing instrumental support to those countries. The second clause, “a future of great prosperity and security can be achieved,” is a passive material process in which “a future of great prosperity and security” is the goal, “can be achieved” is the material process, and “for everyone” serves as a circumstance of beneficiary. This construction projects an inclusive and collective benefit, made possible through cooperation. The clause complex as a whole is forward-looking, optimistic, and anchored in material action rather than abstract diplomacy.

In TT4, the structure is reconfigured significantly. The clause “وربما نعتقد صفقة معها” (“Perhaps we make a deal with them”) transforms the ST’s passive, neutral projection into an active material process with “we” as the actor, “نعقد - make” as the process, and “صفقة معها - a deal with them” as the goal. The use of “ربما” (“perhaps”) shifts the circumstance of manner (“hopefully”) to a circumstance of contingency, introducing a slightly different modal framing—less affective and more conditional. The second

clause, “بمساعدة الصين وكوريا الجنوبية لنحقق ما نريد” (“with the help of China and South Korea so that we achieve what we want”), continues the material trajectory but replaces the collective goal of “prosperity and security for everyone” with the internal goal “لنحقق ما نريد - what we want.” The actor remains implicit (“we” carried over), the material process is “نحقق” (“achieve”), and “ما نريد” (“what we want”) functions as the goal. The circumstance of accompaniment is preserved in “بمساعدة الصين وكوريا الجنوبية,” but Japan is omitted.

The ST expresses a subtle but strong positive affect through “Hopefully,” which encodes an attitude of optimism about the future. This is followed by positive appreciation in “a future of great prosperity and security,” which invokes widely valued social goods. The inclusiveness of “for everyone” marks the proposition as collective and universalist, contributing to an overarching tone of cooperation and peace. The use of “can be achieved” reflects modalised potential, presenting the outcome as plausible but not certain—framed by shared international effort.

In TT4, the evaluative stance shifts notably. “ربما” (“perhaps”) carries a weaker affective tone than “hopefully” and shifts the mood from affective optimism to contingent possibility. The TT4 uses “ما نريد” (“what we want”) as the goal of the second material process, which marks a shift toward self-referential motivation rather than collective prosperity. This introduces internalised affect or judgment, implying that the purpose of the deal is to fulfil Trump’s or America’s desires, not to promote general welfare. The positive appreciation of “prosperity and security” is entirely omitted, as is the beneficiary phrase “for everyone,” which removes the ST’s universalist framing. The engagement structure in the ST is heteroglossic but inclusive—it allows for possibility while implying collective endorsement. In contrast, the TT4 becomes monoglossic and

self-centred, articulating a national rather than shared goal, and does not retain the ST's diplomatic tone of international collaboration.

The ST frames diplomatic success as both desirable and achievable, positioning the future as contingent on cooperation with international partners. The clause "a deal will happen" presents action as emergent and objective, rather than actor-driven. The final clause shifts to a passive construction to emphasise outcome over agency: "a future... can be achieved." The combined effect is a hopeful, inclusive projection grounded in international partnership and shared benefit.

TT4, however, restructures the clause into a more active, domestically focused proposition. The actor becomes "we," which introduces a national or speaker-centered framing. The goal is no longer prosperity and security for all, but "ما نريد" - what we want," which introduces a more subjective and potentially strategic stance. The omission of Japan from the list of partners further narrows the scope of cooperation. This shift results from a combination of restructuring, approximation, and modulation (Li, 2015), whereby the TT4 retains the appearance of cooperation but redirects the purpose, tone, and ideological trajectory of the ST.

The ST's political linguistic style is aspirational, multilateral, and framed around common good. The TT4's style is action-oriented and selectively cooperative, with a more instrumental view of allies and a nationally defined goal. This transformation not only reduces the affective tone of optimism, but also alters the ideological positioning of Trump from global partner to strategic actor. These interpretive shifts illustrate how SI, even while preserving material structures, may reconfigure speaker stance, evaluation, and goal orientation in real time.

4.2.4. R6: Remarks by President Trump and Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel in Joint Press Conference

Example 15: (Extract from line 30)

ST	Peace (participant - actor) requires (material process) nations (participant - goal) {to uphold (material process - embedded) the dignity of human life (participant - goal)} and {to be (relational process - attributive) a voice (participant – attribute) for all of those who are endangered and forgotten (circumstance – beneficiary)}.
AI Jazeera (TT2)	نحن (participant - sensor) نريد (participant - desiderative) {أن ندافع (mental process - desiderative) عن كرامة البشر (material process - embedded) وأن نكون (participant - goal) صوتا (relational process - attributive) {يدافع (participant – attribute) عن أولئك المهمشين (material process – embedded, qualifier) (participant -) } (goal)
BT	We (participant - sensor) want (mental process - desiderative) {to defend (material process - embedded) the dignity of humans (participant - goal)} and to be (relational process – attributive) a voice (participant – attribute) {that defends (material process – embedded, qualifier) the marginalized (participant - goal)}
RT Arabic (TT4)	يحتاج (material process) السلام (participant - actor) {أن تتفق (material process) على أهمية حياة الإنسان (participant - actor) (- embedded circumstance) {(- matter (phenomenon)
BT	Peace (participant - actor) requires (material process) {the parties (participant - actor) to agree (material process - embedded) on the importance of human life (circumstance - matter)} (phenomenon).

The ST comprises a complex material clause with embedded processes and relational attribution. “Peace” is the actor in a material process (“requires”), taking as its goal a clause complex composed of two processes. The first embedded clause is “to uphold the dignity of human life,” a material process where the goal is “the dignity of human life.” The second embedded clause is “to be a voice for all of those who are endangered and forgotten,” which realises a relational attributive process, with “a voice” as attribute, and a circumstance of beneficiary (“for all of those who are endangered and forgotten”). These embedded clauses present peace not merely as a political outcome but as a moral imperative, aligning nations with actions and identities rooted in human dignity and advocacy.

In TT2, the structure shifts from an impersonal, abstract actor (“peace”) to a first-person plural participant: “نحن” (“we”). The main process becomes a mental desiderative process: “نريد” (“we want”), which frames the action as internal desire rather than external requirement. The embedded material process, “أن ندافع عن كرامة البشر” (“to defend the dignity of humans”), approximates the ST’s “to uphold the dignity of human life,” preserving much of its ideational meaning. The second part, “وأن نكون صوتا يدافع” (to be voice that defends the marginalized), uses a relational attributive process (“أن نكون صوتا” - to be a voice) followed by a qualifying material process (“عن أولئك المهمشين” - that defends the marginalized). The embedded structure is preserved, but the framing shifts from obligation to intentionality. The referents are also narrowed: “those who are endangered and forgotten” becomes “المهمشين” - the marginalized,” a semantically related but less specific expression.

In TT4, the ST's syntactic and thematic structure is more closely mirrored. “السلام يحتاج” (“peace requires”) maintains the material process “يحتاج” (“requires”) with “السلام” (“peace”) as the actor. The embedded clause, “أن تتفق الأطراف,” introduces a new actor (“the parties”) and a material process (“- تتفق agree”) with the circumstance of matter “على أهمية حياة الإنسان” (“on the importance of human life”). This structure preserves the external requirement framing, although the ST's dual embedded processes—upholding dignity and being a voice—are compressed into a single embedded act: reaching agreement. The process of being a voice for the vulnerable is omitted, and the material action is softened from “uphold” to “- تتفق agree on,” which reduces the performative force.

The ST conveys strong positive judgment and appreciation, particularly through its focus on moral responsibility. The phrase “to uphold the dignity of human life” encodes positive appreciation of human worth, while “to be a voice for those who are endangered and forgotten” conveys positive judgment (social responsibility). The beneficiary phrase centres vulnerable populations, reinforcing Trump's ethical stance. The use of “requires” signals a high modality of obligation, projecting the message with monoglossic certainty and placing peace within a framework of ethical action.

TT2 reconfigures the appraisal dynamics. The use of “نريد” (“we want”) changes the modality from obligation to desire or intention, lowering the degree of assertiveness. The goal “كرامة البشر” (“dignity of humans”) preserves much of the ST's positive appreciation, although it is slightly less formal than “dignity of human life.” The phrase “those who are endangered and forgotten” becomes “المهمشين” (“the marginalized”), which retains judgment of vulnerability but simplifies the double clause into a single term. The transformation introduces a more internally framed voice—focusing on what

we wish to do, rather than what peace requires nations to do—and shifts the engagement structure to a more dialogic and subjective stance.

In TT4, the appraisal is markedly reduced. “أن تتفق الأطراف على أهمية حياة الإنسان” (“that the parties agree on the importance of human life”) reflects a rationalised, procedural framing, with positive appreciation of “حياة الإنسان - human life” as something valuable. However, it lacks the judgmental and identity-based resources present in “to be a voice for the endangered and forgotten.” The TT4 avoids the relational process that affirms the nations’ identity as moral actors, and thus omits evaluative stance tied to advocacy and protection. The modal expression of obligation (“requires”) is retained, but the embedded processes shift from moral action to institutional agreement, reducing the interpersonal force of the original.

The ST establishes a moral and political claim: that peace depends not only on institutional agreement but on active moral conduct—defending dignity and representing the vulnerable. The clause’s use of material and relational processes frames peace as an actor demanding both action and identity from nations. Its stylistic features include monoglossic modality, high evaluation, and collective responsibility.

TT2 reframes this in subjective terms. The shift from “peace requires” to “نريد - we want” moves the source of obligation from a universal ideal to Trump's internal desire. The first-person plural subject introduces a more personalised style, and the embedded processes are preserved but with lexical simplification and modality shift. The result is a softer, more dialogic rendering that retains ethical themes but reduces rhetorical force and ideological positioning. This transformation aligns with modulation, restructuring, and approximation (Li, 2015).

TT4, meanwhile, remains closer to the ST's grammatical structure but alters its ideological content by narrowing the focus to agreement rather than action or advocacy. The omission of the second embedded process—"to be a voice..."—eliminates one of the ST's core moral commitments. This results in a less affective, more procedural TT4, reflecting strategies of compression and semantic narrowing.

Both TTs demonstrate how SI can alter not just content but rhetorical style, modality, and moral positioning. In this case, the ST's appeal to shared ethical identity and action is transformed into subjective desire (TT2) or institutional consensus (TT4), illustrating key shifts in political linguistic style.

4.2.5. R7: Remarks by President Trump and Emir Sabah al-Ahmed al-Jaber al-Sabah of Kuwait in Joint Press Conference

Example 16: (Extract from line 5)

ST	The United States (participant – carrier) is proud (relational process - attributive) to have contributed to the liberation of Kuwait (circumstance - cause) and for the friendship (circumstance - matter) we (participant - actor) have built (material process) together (circumstance – accompaniment) in the years since (circumstance – time).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	لكن (continuity marker) الولايات المتحدة (participant - actor) كانت قد أسهمت (material process) في تحرير الكويت (circumstance - cause) وبحكم الصداقة (circumstance - reason) التي [نحن] (participant - actor) بنينا (material process – embedded) ها (participant - goal) {process (circumstance – time) الحقبه من الزمن

BT

However (continuity marker), the United States (participant - actor) had contributed (material process) to the liberation of Kuwait (circumstance - cause), and due to the friendship (circumstance - reason), {we (participant - actor) built (material process) it (participant - goal)} (material process – embedded) afterward in that period of time (circumstance – time).

The ST uses a relational attributive clause to express national identity and pride: “The United States is proud.” Here, “The United States” is the carrier, “is” the relational process, and “proud” the attribute. What follows is a complex clause structure containing two circumstances introduced by “to” and “for”: “to have contributed to the liberation of Kuwait” is a circumstance of cause, and “for the friendship we have built together in the years since” functions as a circumstance of matter. Embedded within the second circumstance is a material clause, “we have built [the friendship],” where “we” is the actor, “have built” is the material process, “the friendship” is the goal, and “together” is a circumstance of accompaniment, with “in the years since” as a circumstance of time. The relational clause presents pride as tied to two things: past contribution and long-term friendship. This structure emphasises national agency and long-standing bilateral ties, with the embedded material process (“we have built”) reinforcing the idea of mutual, active relationship development over time.

In TT1, the clause is reformulated with different process types and an altered tense structure. The first clause, “الولايات المتحدة كانت قد أسهمت في تحرير الكويت” (“the United States had contributed to the liberation of Kuwait”), uses a material process (“أسهمت” – contributed) with “الولايات المتحدة” as the actor and “تحرير الكويت” as the goal, framed within a circumstance of cause. The relational attributive structure “is proud” is omitted

entirely, removing the attitudinal framing of the ST. The second part introduces “وبحكم” (“and due to the friendship we built after that period of time”), which rephrases the circumstance of matter as a circumstance of reason (“بحكم الصداقة”). The embedded material clause—“ببنيناها” (“we built it”)—preserves the core action but omits the accompaniment (“together”) and temporal graduation of “in the years since,” replacing it with a general reference to “بعد تلك الحقبة” (“after that period”). The TT1 shifts the relational structure to a sequence of material actions: contributing and building. This reconfigures the meaning from being proud of these contributions to simply stating the contributions, thus removing the ST’s evaluative framing.

The ST is marked by clear positive judgment and affect. The attributive adjective “proud” signals explicit affect, positioning Trump (the U.S.) as emotionally aligned with both the liberation of Kuwait and the enduring friendship. The phrase “the liberation of Kuwait” invokes positive appreciation of the U.S. military/political role, while “the friendship we have built together” evokes positive judgment (social esteem and tenacity). The phrase “together” reinforces mutuality and shared commitment, and “in the years since” provides graduation of time, highlighting continuity.

In TT1, affect is completely omitted. The pride expressed in the ST is removed, leaving only a factual account of past actions. The expression “بحكم الصداقة” (“due to the friendship”) introduces a circumstance of reason that softens the relational tone but lacks the evaluative force of “we are proud.” The embedded material clause “ببنيناها” (“we built it”) retains the idea of agency, but omits “together,” thereby diminishing the emphasis on mutual partnership. “فيما بعد تلك الحقبة” (“after that period”) is a temporal generalisation that lacks the graduated sense of sustained relationship conveyed by “in the years since.”

As a result, TT1 neutralises the evaluative dimension and the emotional stance of the ST, shifting the tone from diplomatic pride and solidarity to a matter-of-fact narrative of past cooperation. The engagement stance becomes more neutral and descriptive, with no assertion of emotional alignment or mutuality.

The ST communicates an emotionally invested narrative of international partnership, using a relational attributive clause to express pride and tying that affect to two achievements: participation in Kuwait's liberation and the building of a lasting friendship. The embedded material clause supports this narrative by attributing sustained, shared action to "we," and the circumstantial elements ("together," "in the years since") emphasise cooperation and continuity.

TT1, however, reconfigures the sentence into a sequence of material processes, removing the relational attributive structure that frames the ST in affective terms. The expression of national pride is lost, and the cooperation is presented as historical fact, not as a source of current identity or emotional resonance. The interpersonal dimension of the ST is replaced with a detached, transactional tone.

These shifts reflect the application of restructuring, omission, and modulation strategies (Li, 2015). While the TT1 preserves the core propositional content (the U.S. contributed and built a friendship), it suppresses the interpersonal meaning—specifically the emotional, evaluative, and inclusive dimensions that contribute to the ST's political linguistic style. In this example, SI transforms a statement of national affect and mutual solidarity into a historical report, thereby reshaping both the style and ideological framing. This change demonstrates how political identity and values—expressed through relational and affective language—can be restructured through interpreting, resulting in shifts in stance, tone, and interpersonal positioning.

Example 17: (Extract from line 12)

ST	That (participant - token) also means (relational process – identifying) {confronting those, such as the Iranian regime, who (participant - actor) support (material process - embedded) terror groups and radical militias (participant -goal)} (participant - value).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	لا بد لنا (modal adjunct - obligation) {أن [نحن (participant – actor, implied)] (material process) عمل (material process) على وقف كافة الدعم (participant -goal) الذي يقدم circumstance –) لتلك المجموعات (material process – embedded, qualifier) (phenomenon - embedded) {(beneficiary
BT	[We (participant – actor, implied)] must (modal adjunct - obligation) {work (material process) to stop all the support (participant - goal) that is given (material process – embedded, qualifier) to those groups (circumstance – beneficiary)} (phenomenon - embedded).

The ST uses a relational identifying process to define the implications of a previously mentioned stance or policy: “That also means confronting those, such as the Iranian regime, who support terror groups and radical militias.” The token is “That,” and the value is the embedded process: “confronting those...”. The embedded clause, “who support terror groups and radical militias,” is a material process, with “those, such as the Iranian regime” as the actor and “terror groups and radical militias” as the goal. This construction assigns clear agency and moral responsibility to the Iranian regime and others like it, embedding a broader ideological statement within a relational framework. The relational process “means” functions to equate a general principle with a specific course of action, embedding a directive within a declarative grammatical structure. The

ST thus uses grammatical metaphor to naturalise a political action—confrontation—as a logical extension of policy or principle.

In TT1, the structure is reconfigured into a material process clause framed by a modal adjunct of obligation: “لا بد لنا أن نعمل على وقف كافة الدعم” (“We must work to stop all support...”). The subject “we” is implied, and “نعمل” (“work”) functions as the main material process. The goal is “وقف كافة الدعم” (“the stopping of all support”), and this is followed by an embedded material process qualifier: “الذي يقدم لتلك المجموعات” (“that is given to those groups”), where “الدعم - support” is the goal of an implicit embedded material process, and “تلك المجموعات - those groups” is the beneficiary. The reference to “the Iranian regime” is omitted entirely. The relational process “means” and the identifying structure are both omitted, and the propositional content is transformed into an imperative obligation, framed as a duty for “us” rather than a policy linked to broader values or framing.

The ST conveys explicit negative judgment through the embedded clause “who support terror groups and radical militias.” This directly ascribes moral culpability and ideological alignment with violence to the actors (including the Iranian regime). The relational process “means” constructs this action as an inevitable or logical requirement, invoking high modality and projecting an evaluative stance of necessity. The word “confronting” adds graduated judgment, implying assertive and potentially aggressive political engagement, further intensifying Trump’s ideological position.

TT1, by contrast, significantly alters the evaluative landscape. The focus shifts from confronting actors to halting material support, a more technical and less ideologically charged action. While “لا بد لنا” (“we must”) carries strong obligation modality, the TT1 avoids the ST’s judgment of others (e.g., the Iranian regime) and the confrontational

framing. Instead, the clause expresses a pragmatic commitment to cutting off resources. The goal of action also shifts—from direct confrontation of actors to eliminating financial or logistical support—which changes the evaluative target from those who do harm to the systems enabling harm. This transforms the ST's rhetorical appeal into a more diplomatically neutral, depersonalised stance, reducing interpersonal force and ideological polarisation.

The ST constructs a relational identifying structure that links political principle with concrete, morally charged action. The clause "means confronting those..." presents confrontation as a logical consequence of ethical or policy commitments, and the embedded material clause directly names and attributes support for terrorism to the Iranian regime and others. The result is a forceful political positioning, combining evaluative certainty, judgment of actors, and modal necessity.

In TT1, this structure is replaced by a material process with a modal adjunct indicating obligation: “لا بد لنا أن نعمل على وقف كافة الدعم” - we must work to stop all support.” The action is still targeted toward terror-related groups, but without direct confrontation or explicit naming of state actors. The relational logic ("means...") and the ideological framing of confrontation are lost. These changes result from interpreting strategies such as restructuring, omission, and modulation (Li, 2015), which reframe the proposition from a morally grounded directive into a procedural duty. This transformation alters the political linguistic style of the ST in two key ways: First, from confrontation to prevention: The TT1 shifts the focus from directly challenging perpetrators to cutting off resources, softening the aggressive tone. Second, from value-laden assertion to institutional responsibility: The ST's evaluative stance is reframed as an internally driven obligation in the TT1, removing external ideological critique. The overall result is a TT that presents Trump as committed to action but omits the ST's explicit

ideological alignment and evaluative charge, demonstrating how SI can reshape speaker stance and moral framing through structural reconfiguration and lexical adjustment.

Example 18: (Extract from line 20)

ST	I (participant - carrier) am pleased (relational process - attributive) {to report that the State Department (participant actor) has now authorized (material process) this transferred purchase (participant - goal)} (circumstance - cause), which (participant - actor) will not only strengthen (material process) our mutual security (participant - goal), but will greatly benefit (material process) American workers (participant – goal).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	والتي (participant – goal) سوف نعمل (material process) على تسهيل (circumstance - manner) اتمام هذه الصفقة (participant – goal)، وهذا الأمر (participant – actor) سوف يعيد ويعود بالنفع (material process) على الطرفين (circumstance - beneficiary)
BT	Which (participant – goal) we will work to facilitating (material process) the completion of this deal (participant – goal), and this matter (participant - actor) will bring and result in benefit (material process) to both parties (circumstance – beneficiary)
RT Arabic (TT4)	و[نحن (participant – sensor, implied) نريد (mental process - desiderative) أن [نحن (participant – sayer, implied) نقول (verbal process - embedded,) (projection (إن وزارة الخارجية (participant - actor) قد كلفت (material process) بالقيام بهذه الاتفاقية (circumstance - matter) (material process - embedded,) (projection الأمر (participant - token) الذي سيساهم (material process -) (embedded, qualifier) في تعزيز أمننا المشترك وأمن الموظفين الأمريكي (circumstance - purpose)

BT	And [we (participant – sensor, implied)] want (mental process - desiderative) [we (participant – sayer, implied)] to say (verbal process - embedded, projection) {that the State Department (participant - actor) has been assigned (material process) to carry out this agreement (circumstance - matter)} (material process - embedded, projection), which (participant - token) will contribute (material process - embedded, qualifier) to strengthening our shared security and the security of American employees (circumstance - purpose).

The ST begins with a relational attributive clause: “I am pleased,” where “I” is the carrier, “am” is the relational process, and “pleased” is the attribute. This is followed by a circumstance of cause, realised as an embedded material clause: “that the State Department has now authorized this transferred purchase.” Within that, “the State Department” is the actor, “has authorized” the material process, and “this transferred purchase” the goal. This clause is followed by a relative clause (“which will not only strengthen our mutual security, but will greatly benefit American workers”), comprising two material processes: “strengthen our mutual security” (goal: “our mutual security”), and “benefit American workers” (goal: “American workers”). The actor in both cases is “which”, referring back to the authorized purchase. The ST thus links administrative action (authorization) to two ideational outcomes: enhanced mutual security and economic benefit. The clause structure emphasises institutional agency and purpose while anchoring Trump’s stance through a personal relational clause.

In TT1, the structure shifts significantly. The clause “والتي سوف نعمل على تسهيل اتمام هذه الصفقة” (“which we will work to facilitate the completion of this deal”) replaces the

embedded authorization with a material process involving “we” as the actor and “اتمام” (“the completion of this deal”) as the goal. “سوف نعمل على تسهيل” is a material process with modalised intention, not confirmation. The original report of authorization is thus replaced by intended facilitation—a shift from declarative to procedural language. The second clause, “وهذا الأمر سوف يعيد ويعود بالنفع على الطرفين,” introduces “هذا” (“this matter”) as the actor, and “سوف يعيد ويعود بالنفع” (“will bring and result in benefit”) as the material process, with “على الطرفين” (“to both parties”) as the circumstance of beneficiary. This merges the two separate ST goals (security and employment) into a single vague mutual benefit, omitting both American workers and mutual security.

In TT4, the structure is again transformed. It begins with a mental desiderative process: “نريد” (“we want”), where “we” is the sender, and is followed by an embedded verbal process: “إن وزارة الخارجية” (“to say”), introducing a projected material clause: “قد كلفت بالقيام بهذه الاتفاقية” (“that the State Department has been tasked with carrying out this agreement”). Here, “وزارة الخارجية” (“the State Department”) is the actor, “كلفت” (“has been tasked”) is a material process (passive assignment), and “بالقيام بهذه الاتفاقية” (“with carrying out this agreement”) is the circumstance of matter. The relative clause “الأمم الذي سيساهم في تعزيز أمننا المشترك وأمن الموظفين الأمريكي” (“which will contribute to strengthening our mutual security and the security of American employees”) reintroduces both goals from the ST, framed as a material process of enhancement (“contribute - سيساهم”) with a circumstance of purpose. While TT4 retains more of the ST’s semantic content, it reframes the action through desiderative and verbal processes—“we want to say”—which reduce the certainty and direct institutional authority conveyed in the ST.

The ST projects clear positive affect with “I am pleased,” conveying Trump’s emotional alignment with the action. The clause “the State Department has now authorized...” reflects positive judgment of institutional efficiency and authority. The following material processes—“strengthen” and “benefit”—convey positive appreciation of national security and economic support, both of which are graduated through intensifiers: “not only... but also greatly.”

TT1 omits the affective stance entirely. Trump is removed from the construction, and the action becomes collective and procedural: “سوف نعمل على تسهيل - we will work to facilitate.” The ST’s declarative institutional accomplishment becomes a plan or intention, and the outcomes are condensed into “سوف يعيد ويعود بالنفع على الطرفين - benefit to both parties,” which removes the graduated dual focus on security and employment. As a result, TT1 adopts a diplomatically neutral tone, devoid of the ST’s emotional and ideological evaluative stance.

TT4 reintroduces evaluation through “سيساهم في تعزيز أمننا المشترك وأمن الموظفين الأمريكي” (“will contribute to strengthening our shared security and the security of American employees”). This retains the ST’s dual outcome and positive appreciation, though it uses less intensified graduation. However, the affective anchor (“I am pleased”) is replaced with the mental projection “ونريد أن نقول - we want to say,” which reduces the certainty and evaluative depth. Trump’s stance becomes indirect, and the strength of institutional assertion is moderated.

The ST integrates personal affect, institutional authority, and dual socio-political benefits into a concise, assertive statement. It uses a relational attributive process (“I am pleased”) followed by an embedded material clause and compound material

processes. The clause communicates certainty, authority, and emotional alignment, stylistically contributing to a presidential ethos of leadership and success.

TT1 removes affective and institutional elements, substituting a collective material process (“سوف نعمل على تسهيل” - we will work to facilitate”) for the ST’s authorized action. It compresses both security and economic benefits into “سوف يعيد ويعود بالنفع على الطرفين” - benefit to both parties,” thus flattening evaluative gradation and erasing the American-centric political framing. This reflects restructuring, omission, and compression (Li, 2015).

TT4 retains the semantic scope of the ST more faithfully by mentioning mutual security and American workers, but introduces modal distance through “ونريد أن نقول” - we want to say,” projecting institutional action as a reported intention. The authority of the State Department is preserved through “قد كلفت” - has been tasked,” but Trump’s affective stance is removed. These changes reflect modulation, approximation, and reallocation of agency.

In both TTs, the ST’s political linguistic style—marked by confidence, affect, and concrete benefit—is softened or reframed. TT1 depersonalises and generalises the message; TT4 internalises it as a stated intention, diluting its institutional finality. These shifts demonstrate how SI can alter speaker positioning and evaluative framing, even when the core message is retained.

Example 19: (Extract from line 33)

ST	We (participant - carrier) have (relational process - possessive) great relationships (participant – attribute) with all of them (circumstance – accompaniment) right now (circumstance - time); maybe (modal adjunct

	– probability) {better (participant - value) than we've ever had (circumstance – comparison)} (comparative clause).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	و[نحن (participant – sensor, implied) نأمل (mental process - desiderative) {أن تعود (relational process - attributive) طبيعة العلاقات (participant - carrier) فيما بين هذه الدول (circumstance - location) إلى مجاريها (participant –) (relational process – embedded, projection) {(attribute
BT	And [we (participant – sensor, implied)] hope (mental process - desiderative) {that the nature of the relationships (participant - carrier) between these countries (circumstance - location) returns (relational process – attributive) to its normal course (participant – attribute)} (relational process – embedded, projection).

The ST employs a relational possessive process to construct a claim of strong, current diplomatic ties. The clause “We have great relationships with all of them right now” uses “We” as the carrier, “have” as the relational process, and “great relationships” as the attribute, with “with all of them” functioning as a circumstance of accompaniment and “right now” as a circumstance of time. The clause is immediately followed by a comparative projection, “maybe better than we’ve ever had,” in which “better” is the value of an implicit identifying relational clause, and “than we’ve ever had” functions as a circumstance of comparison. The modal adjunct “maybe” introduces probability, softening the evaluative claim slightly but still presenting a positively appraised diplomatic situation.

In TT1, the structure and meaning are substantially altered. The clause begins with a mental desiderative process: “نأمل” (“we hope”), where the sensor “we” is implied. This

introduces an embedded relational attributive clause: “أن تعود طبيعة العلاقات إلى مجاريها,” where “طبيعة العلاقات” (“the nature of the relationships”) is the carrier, “تعود” (“returns”) is the relational process, and “إلى مجاريها” (“to its normal course”) is the attribute. The circumstance of location, “فيما بين هذه الدول,” (“between these countries”), specifies where the relationships are situated. This reframes the ST’s present-tense, possessive, confident assertion into a future-oriented, desiderative projection of restoration, suggesting that relationships are not currently strong and require repair. The comparative clause and the notion of improvement (“better than we’ve ever had”) are omitted, eliminating any reference to high diplomatic achievement.

The ST makes use of positive judgment and appreciation, asserting current success in international relationships. The phrase “great relationships” encodes positive appreciation, while the clause “maybe better than we’ve ever had” adds a graduated evaluative comparison (positive judgment + high degree). The modal adjunct “maybe” introduces a slight engagement opening, suggesting modesty or plausible deniability, but overall the tone is confident and affirming. The temporal proximity of “right now” gives immediacy to the success being reported.

In TT1, the evaluative framing changes significantly. The mental process “نأمل - we hope” conveys desire or aspiration, not affirmation. The phrase “أن تعود طبيعة العلاقات إلى مجاريها” (“that the nature of the relationships returns to its normal course”) carries implicit negative appreciation of the current state—i.e., that relationships are not yet normal. “إلى مجاريها” (“to their normal course”) carries a conservative, restorative framing, rather than one of exceptional strength or improvement. The comparative structure from the ST—“maybe better than we’ve ever had”—which implies unprecedented success, is entirely omitted. The shift from possession to projection, and

from appreciation to aspiration, diminishes the ST's ideological emphasis on diplomatic achievement.

The ST constructs a positive, confident image of the United States' current international relationships, using a relational possessive structure and a comparative clause to highlight ongoing success and improvement. The combination of modality, evaluation, and relational process serves to elevate Trump's image as diplomatically effective and in control.

In TT1, the message is reframed into a hopeful, future-oriented proposition using a mental process (“نأمل - we hope”) and an embedded relational attributive clause expressing restoration, not celebration. This reorientation alters the interpersonal stance: Trump becomes aspirational, not assertive. It also shifts the temporal frame from the present (“right now”) to an unspecified future. The omission of the comparative clause weakens the rhetorical emphasis on diplomatic progress, and the overall tone becomes more neutral, less triumphalist.

These transformations are the result of strategies such as modulation, restructuring, and omission (Li, 2015). The ST's confident political linguistic style is softened in the TT1, and its evaluative and ideological impact is reduced. The interpreter's rendering recasts strong current success as a hope for return to normalcy, thereby diminishing the ST's projection of U.S. diplomatic superiority or recent achievement.

4.2.6. R8: The Inaugural Address

Example 20: (Extract from line 29)

ST	This American carnage (participant – actor) stops (material process) right here (circumstance - location) and stops (material process) right now (circumstance - time).
RT	هذا (participant – actor) يجب (modal adjunct – obligation) {أن يتوقف (material process) حالياً (circumstance - time) وسيتوقف (phenomenon - embedded) حالياً (material process) هنا (circumstance - time) حالياً (circumstance - location)}
Arabic (TT4)	
BT	This (participant – actor) must (modal adjunct – obligation) {stop (material process) now (circumstance - time)} (phenomenon - embedded) and will stop (material process) now (circumstance - time) here (circumstance - location)

The ST delivers a powerful and compact clause complex consisting of two coordinated material processes: “This American carnage stops right here and stops right now.” The actor is “This American carnage,” a metaphorical expression referring to social or economic decay in the U.S. The material process “stops” is repeated for emphasis, and the circumstances “right here” and “right now” specify the location and time, respectively. The structure is striking in its parallelism and rhetorical rhythm, functioning as a performative political declaration. The use of the present simple tense gives the action an immediate, assertive tone, as if Trump’s utterance itself enacts the change.

In TT4, the clause is split and extended with modality and aspectual variation. The first clause, “هذا يجب أن يتوقف حالياً,” translates to “This must stop now.” Here, “هذا” (“this”) is

the actor, “يجب” (“must”) is a modal adjunct of obligation, and “أن يتوقف” is the material process, with “حاليا” as a circumstance of time. This introduces modality that is absent in the ST, transforming the declarative force of “stops” into a desired or expected action, not one being enacted. The second clause, “وسيتوقف حاليا هنا,” translates to “and it will stop now here,” repeating the material process “يتوقف” with a future tense auxiliary “سـ,” and including “حاليا” (“now”) and “هنا” (“here”) as circumstances of time and location, respectively. Although this second clause gets closer to the original’s form, the shift to future tense and use of modal verbs like “must” and “will” weakens the performative immediacy of the ST. The TT4 ultimately reframes a declarative act of power as a projected, expected action.

The ST delivers a strong affective stance, using graduated negative appreciation in “American carnage” and a material process (“stops”) that performs a symbolic act of national renewal. The term “American carnage” implies negative judgment (social sanction: failure) directed toward previous leadership or systemic breakdown, even though it is metaphorical. The structure implies authority and finality, and the repetition of “stops” with “right here” and “right now” intensifies the rhetorical urgency and positions Trump as an agent of immediate transformation.

In TT4, the appraisal resources are modified. The metaphor “American carnage” is entirely omitted; the referent “this” (“هذا”) becomes vague and unspecified. The negative appreciation embedded in the metaphor is therefore lost. The use of “يجب” (“must”) introduces obligation modality, which communicates intended necessity rather than asserted fact. The second clause, “will stop,” projects a predictive modality, replacing the immediacy and force of the original with future intent. As a result, the TT4’s engagement framework becomes more heteroglossic—opening space for the action to happen, rather than declaring that it is already happening. This reduces the

rhetorical certainty and speaker authority encoded in the ST's original performative structure.

The ST presents a powerful political declaration. Through its use of present-tense material processes, repetition, and circumstantial precision, it portrays Trump as directly enacting social change. The clause “This American carnage stops right here and stops right now” is a stylistic and ideological claim of decisive rupture—a performative moment where the past ends and renewal begins.

TT4, however, shifts this framing into one of projection and intention. The use of modality (“يجب أن يتوقف” - must stop) and future tense (“وسيتوقف” - will stop) removes the immediacy and undermines the performative force of the original. The omission of the phrase “American carnage” erases the ST's evaluative metaphor, weakening the ideological critique of the past. The transformation of clause type—from declarative material process to modalised embedded clause and future prediction—alters both the stylistic tone and ideological position of the utterance.

These changes result from interpreting strategies such as modulation, restructuring, and omission (Li, 2015), which realign the ST's rhetorical features with a less confrontational, more tentative discourse. The shift from assertive closure to anticipated change demonstrates how SI can reshape political linguistic style by adjusting tense, modality, and evaluative stance.

4.2.7. R9: Statement by President Trump on Jerusalem

Example 21: (Extract from line 9)

ST	Presidents (participant - actor) issued (material process) these waivers (participant - goal) under the belief (circumstance - cause) {that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem} (participant – phenomenon) would advance (material process) the cause of peace (participant - goal)} (projection – embedded).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	وهذه الاستثناءات (participant - goal) أصدرت (material process - passive) وقال (participant - actor) هذا (participant - sayer) (verbal process) سوف لا يدفع (material process - negated) بعجلة السلام (participant - goal) إلى الأمام (circumstance - direction) {(projection - embedded)}.
BT	These waivers (participant - goal) were issued (material process - passive), and the presidents (participant - sayer) said (verbal process) {that this (participant - actor) would not push (material process - negated) the wheel of peace (participant - goal) forward (circumstance - direction).} (projection - embedded),
RT Arabic (TT4)	لقد [هم (participant – actor, implied)] رفضوا (material process) القيام بذلك (participant - goal) [وهم (participant – sensor, implied)] اعتقدوا (mental process - cognitive) أن ذلك (participant - actor) لن يأتي (material process - negated) بالسلام (circumstance - result) {(projection - embedded)}.
BT	[They (participant – actor, implied)] refused (material process) to carry out that action (participant - goal), [they (participant – sensor, implied)] believed (mental process - cognitive) {that this (participant - actor) would

	not bring (material process - negated) peace (circumstance - result)} (projection - embedded),

The ST features a clause complex combining a material process with an embedded projected clause, expressing the motivations behind presidential decisions. The main clause, “Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace,” includes: “Presidents” as the actor, “issued” as the material process, “these waivers” as the goal, and “under the belief that...” as a circumstance of cause, within which is a projected material process clause: “delaying the recognition of Jerusalem” is the phenomenon functioning as the actor of the embedded clause, “would advance” is the material process, and “the cause of peace” is the goal. This layered structure integrates institutional agency (issuing waivers) with cognitive and ideological justification (advancing peace), embedding judgment through inferred reasoning while maintaining a formal and diplomatic tone.

In TT2, the clause structure is reconfigured. The first clause is passive: “وهذه الاستثناءات أصدرت” (“These waivers were issued”), where “هذه الاستثناءات” is the goal, and the actor is omitted. This removes agency from the presidents, downplaying their direct role in the action. The following clause, “وقال الرؤساء أن هذا سوف لا يدفع بعجلة السلام إلى الأمام” (“The presidents said that this would not push the wheel of peace forward”), introduces: “الرؤساء” as the sayer, “قال” as the verbal process, and a projected material clause: “هذا سوف لا يدفع بعجلة السلام إلى الأمام” with “هذا” (“this”) as the actor, “سوف لا يدفع” (“would not push”) as the negated material process, “عجلة السلام” (“the wheel of peace”) as the goal, and “إلى الأمام” as a circumstance of direction. The projection is explicit, introduced via a verbal process (“they said”) rather than the circumstance of cause (“under the belief”)

in the ST. This reconfiguration shifts the function from embedded cognitive motivation to reported speech, which has different implications for stance and alignment.

In TT4, the sequence is altered again. The clause “لقد رفضوا القيام بذلك” (“They refused to carry out that action”) frames the decision using a material process: “رفضوا” (“refused”), with “they” as the actor and “القيام بذلك” (“to carry out that action”) as the goal. This active negation introduces a more decisive tone compared to the ST’s neutral “issued.” The second clause is a projected mental process: “وهم اعتقدوا أن ذلك لن يأتي بالسلام” (“They believed that this would not bring peace”): “اعتقدوا” is a cognitive mental process, “أن ذلك” (“that this”) is the actor, “لن يأتي” (“would not bring”) is a negated material process, and “بالسلام” (“with peace”) functions as a circumstance of result. This version more closely mirrors the ST’s mental projection structure than TT2, but the first clause’s framing through refusal adds assertiveness and moral positioning not present in the original.

The ST presents a diplomatic rationalisation. The phrase “under the belief that...” signals a cognitive framing, avoiding overt judgment while suggesting pragmatic justification. The embedded clause “would advance the cause of peace” reflects positive appreciation of peace as a goal, and positive judgment (strategic intent) of the presidents’ decisions. The tone is evaluatively restrained, with monoglossic modality (“would”) presenting the projection as plausible and reasoned.

TT2 shifts this stance. The insertion of “قال الرؤساء” (“the presidents said”) explicitly introduces engagement through verbal projection, opening the discourse to possible alternative perspectives. The negation of the process “سوف لا يدفع بعجلة السلام إلى الأمام” (“would not push the wheel of peace forward”) reverses the evaluative direction: the projected outcome is not peace advancement, but stagnation. The metaphor “بعجلة السلام”

- wheel of peace” retains a positive valuation of peace, but the shift in polarity transforms the presidents’ stance from strategically hopeful to pessimistic or resigned.

TT4 uses mental projection (“وهم اعتقدوا” - they believed”) and negation (“أن ذلك لن يأتي” - would not bring peace”), maintaining a similar evaluative polarity shift. However, the use of “refused” in the first clause adds an implicit judgment of resolve or moral stance, which is absent in the ST. This suggests that the decision was not just procedural but deliberate and oppositional, implying negative appreciation of the action that was avoided and positive judgment of restraint. The embedded clause maintains peace as a positively valued outcome but renders it unattainable, reducing the optimism of the ST.

The ST constructs a diplomatic explanatory frame: presidents issued waivers believing that delay would foster peace. It integrates material action with cognitive rationale, without explicitly judging past decisions. The style is formal, presents the actions as reasoned and defensible, and focused on the strategic logic of policy.

TT2 reframes this through a verbal process that attributes an explicit statement to the presidents and reverses the polarity of the projected outcome: instead of believing that delay would advance peace, they are shown stating it would not. The shift from “belief” to “said” and from “would advance” to “would not push” transforms the evaluative direction, tone, and political stance, possibly reducing the nuance of strategic judgment in the ST. This shift results from strategies of modulation and restructuring.

TT4 more closely mirrors the ST’s cognitive structure with “اعتقدوا,” preserving the mental process and projection. However, it adds ideological emphasis through “رفضوا” (“they refused”), introducing a more assertive, value-laden tone. This repositions the

presidents' actions as morally or strategically deliberate, rather than simply procedural. The embedded clause similarly reverses the ST's modality from optimism to negation. In both cases, the political linguistic style is reshaped: the ST's neutral justification becomes a more ideologically polarised portrayal in the TTs, where the presidents' decisions are presented as rejections of peace prospects, rather than strategic delays to promote peace. These shifts reflect the impact of SI on evaluative framing, modality, and agency alignment.

Example 22: (Extract from line 10)

ST	Some (participant - sayer) say (verbal process) {they (participant - carrier) lacked (relational process – possessive, negated) courage (participant - attribute)} (projection - embedded), but they (participant - actor) made (material process) their best judgments (participant - goal) {based on facts as they (participant - sener) understood (mental process - cognitive) them (participant - phenomenon) at the time (circumstance - time)} (circumstance - manner).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	بعضهم (participant - carrier) كان لا يتحلى (relational process - attributive,) بالشجاعة (negated) (participant - attribute)، ولكن تلك (participant - token) كانت (relational process - identifying) وقائع الماضي (participant - value).
BT	Some of them (participant - carrier) were not characterized by (relational process - attributive, negated) courage (participant - attribute), but that (participant - token) was (relational process - identifying) the reality of the past (participant - value).

RT Arabic (TT4)	البعض (participant - carrier) كانوا (relational process - attributive) شجعانُ material process) لم يفعلوا (participant - actor) ولكنهم (participant - attribute) [هو] (participant – goal, implied) ارتكازا على الحقائق (- negated, goal التي (circumstance - manner) كانوا يفهمونها (participant - phenomenon) (mental process - cognitive, embedded, qualifier) في حينه (- circumstance (time)
BT	Some of them (participant - carrier) were (relational process - attributive) brave (participant - attribute), but they (participant - actor) did not do (material process - negated) [it (participant – goal, implied)], based on the facts (circumstance - manner) which they (participant - phenomenon) understood (mental process - cognitive, embedded, qualifier) at the time (circumstance - time).

The ST consists of a complex clause structured around a contrastive conjunction: “Some say... but they made their best judgments...” The first clause, “Some say they lacked courage,” features: “Some” as the sayer, “say” as the verbal process, and the projected embedded clause: “they lacked courage,” in which: “they” is the carrier, “lacked” is a negated relational possessive process, and “courage” is the attribute. The second clause, “but they made their best judgments based on facts as they understood them at the time,” includes: “they” as the actor, “made” as the material process, “their best judgments” as the goal, and a circumstance of manner: “based on facts as they understood them,” containing: an embedded mental clause: “they understood them” (with “they” as sener and “them” as phenomenon), and a circumstance of time: “at the time.” This construction presents a two-part ideational structure: first, reporting criticism; second, offering a justification grounded in agency, rationality, and contextual

cognition. It defends the actors' decisions through embedded mental processes and time-based reasoning.

In TT2, the structure is condensed and transformed. The clause “بعضهم كان لا يتحلى” translates as: “بعضهم” (“some of them”) as the carrier, “كان لا يتحلى” (“was not characterized by”) as the negated relational attributive process, “الشجاعة” (“courage”) as the attribute. The verbal process “say” and the projected clause are removed. Instead of framing the claim as reported speech, the TT2 presents it as factual evaluation: the interpretive stance is shifted from reported attribution to assertive attribution. The second clause, “ولكن تلك كانت وقائع الماضي” (“but that was the reality of the past”), realises: “تلك” (“that”) as the token, “كانت” as the relational identifying process, “وقائع الماضي” (“the reality of the past”) as the value. Here, “judgment” and “mental reasoning” are replaced with a generalised identification of historical context. The embedded mental process (“they understood them”) and material process (“made judgments”) are both omitted. The TT2 shifts the narrative from individual agency and justification to a static identification of historical facts.

In TT4, the construction is differently altered. The first clause states: “البعض كانوا شجعان” (“some of them were brave”), realising: “البعض” as the carrier, and “كانوا شجعان” (were brave) as the relational attributive process with a positive attribute (“شجعان” - brave). This reverses the polarity of the ST's first clause—from negated judgment to affirmation. The second clause, “ولكنهم لم يفعلوا [هو] ارتكازا على الحقائق التي كانوا يفهمونها في حينه” (“but they did not do [it] based on the facts which they understood at the time”) translates as: “هم” as the actor, “لم يفعلوا [هو]” (“they did not do [it]”) as a negated material process, “[هو]” (“[it]”) being an implied goal, “ارتكازا على الحقائق” (“based on the facts”) as a circumstance of manner, and “التي كانوا يفهمونها في حينه” (“which they understood at the time”) as an embedded mental clause qualifying the facts, with: “هم” (“they”) as

senser, “الحقائق” (“the facts”) as phenomenon, and “يفهمونها في حينه” (“understood at the time”) specifying the circumstance of time. This reintroduces mental process and context, partially preserving the ST’s original cognitive justification. However, the main material action is reconfigured as a negated process rather than a positive act of judgment.

In the ST, the phrase “Some say they lacked courage” introduces heteroglossia via a verbal process, attributing negative judgment to unnamed critics. The monoglossic rebuttal—“they made their best judgments...”—adds positive judgment and explains the decisions through a mental process: “as they understood them.” The clause tempers criticism by grounding it in reasoned action, promoting contextual understanding over blame.

In TT2, engagement is flattened. The verbal projection (“some say”) is removed, and the evaluation becomes directly asserted: “بعضهم كان لا يتحلى بالشجاعة” - they were not courageous.” This transforms a reported judgment into a speaker-aligned one, reducing the ambiguity and increasing interpersonal risk. The ST’s mental justification is also omitted, and instead of showing agency or reasoning, the TT2 substitutes a descriptive summary: “تلك كانت وقائع الماضي” - that was the reality of the past.” This introduces positive appreciation of historical complexity, but at the cost of actor-specific justification.

In TT4, the evaluative polarity is inverted. Instead of “lacking courage,” the TT4 presents “كانوا شجعان” - they were brave,” a clear positive judgment. However, this affirmation is followed by a negated material process (“ولكنهم لم يفعلوا” - they didn’t do [it]), which is qualified by the mental process clause “ارتكازا على الحقائق التي كانوا يفهمونها” - based on the facts they understood at the time.” This retains part of the ST’s rationale, but contrasts it with the assertion that the actors did not act, implying

respectful disagreement. The engagement is more nuanced than TT2, offering positive judgment of character but acknowledging inaction.

The ST uses a delicate rhetorical structure to frame historical critique and defense. By attributing criticism to unnamed sources and defending decision-makers through mental processes and contextual constraints, it balances evaluation with justification. This is a hallmark of moderate political linguistic style: assertive, but also measured and responsive to multiple perspectives.

TT2 simplifies this tension by removing the verbal projection and embedding negative judgment directly in the text. It also eliminates the actors' agency and mental reasoning, replacing deliberation with historical determinism (“تلك كانت وقائع الماضي” - that was the reality of the past”). This reflects strategies of restructuring, omission, and modulation (Li, 2015), but also shifts Trump's stance from nuanced to assertive.

TT4, conversely, reverses the judgment while preserving the idea of cognitive constraint. The clause “كانوا شجعاناً ولكنهم لم يفعلوا ارتكازاً على الحقائق التي كانوا يفهمونها” - they were brave but didn't act based on what they understood” introduces an interesting blend of respectful evaluation and acknowledged inaction, which might reflect modulation and restructuring strategies. Though the structure changes, the TT4 retains some of the ST's cognitive mitigation, albeit with shifted focus.

Together, these shifts illustrate how SI can reshape not only the lexical and structural surface of political discourse, but also its evaluative architecture and ideological nuance. The ST's balance between criticism and justification is variously sharpened (TT2) or softened (TT4), reflecting divergent interpretations of agency, judgment, and rationality.

Example 23: (Extract from line 17)

ST	I (participant - sensor) have judged (mental process - cognitive) this course of action (participant - phenomenon) {to be (relational process - attributive) in the best interests of the United States of America and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians (participant - attribute)} (projection - embedded).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	هذا القرار (participant - carrier) [يكون (relational process – attributive, implied)] {في مصلحة الولايات المتحدة والسلام بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين (participant - attribute) (- attribute
BT	This decision (participant - carrier) [is (relational process – attributive, implied)] in the best interests of the United States and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians (participant - attribute).
RT Arabic (TT4)	وهذا (participant - carrier) سيكون (relational process - attributive) بأفضل المصالح (participant - attribute)، [وهو (participant – actor, implied)] سيجلب (material process) أفضل المصالح (participant - goal) الولايات المتحدة (circumstance - beneficiary) و[هو (participant – actor, implied)] يسعى (material process) ويساعد (material process) في تحقيق السلام بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين (circumstance - purpose).
BT	And this (participant - carrier) will be (relational process - attributive) in the best interests (participant - attribute), [It (participant – actor, implied)] will bring (material process) the best interests (participant - goal) to the United States (circumstance - beneficiary), and [it (participant – actor, implied)] will strive (material process) and help (material process) in

	achieving peace between Israel and the Palestinians (circumstance - purpose).

The ST contains a projected mental clause anchored by a cognitive process: “I have judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians.” “I” is the senser, “have judged” is the mental process (cognitive), “this course of action” is the phenomenon, followed by a relational attributive clause in projection: “to be” is the relational process, “in the best interests...” is the attribute. This structure presents a speaker-aligned epistemic stance, where the decision is grounded in personal judgment, justified with national and peace-oriented values. The clause projects authority, rationality, and strategic alignment with broader U.S. diplomatic aims.

In TT1, the clause is restructured into a simple relational attributive clause: “هذا القرار ... في مصلحة الولايات المتحدة والسلام” (“This decision is in the best interests of the United States and peace...”). “هذا القرار – This decision” is the carrier, the relational process (“is - يكون”) is implied, “... في مصلحة” - in the best interests” functions as the attribute. The mental process and the senser (“I”) are entirely omitted, removing Trump’s epistemic stance and subjective justification. The action becomes depersonalised, transformed from a judgment into a neutral fact.

In TT4, the first clause mirrors a relational structure: “وهذا سيكون بأفضل المصالح” (“This will be in the best interests”). “هذا - This” is the carrier, “سيكون – will be” is the relational process, and “بأفضل المصالح – in the best interests” is the attribute. The clause continues with material processes: “سيجلب أفضل المصالح للولايات المتحدة” (“It will bring the best interests to the U.S.”), “وهو يسعى ويساعد في تحقيق السلام” (“and [it] strives and helps to

achieve peace”). Here: “هو - it” (implied) is the actor, “يسعى – strives”, “سيجلب – bring”, and “يساعد – helps” are material processes, and “أفضل المصالح” and “السلام” are goals or circumstances of purpose/beneficiary. TT4 retains the attributive structure but extends the proposition with repeated material processes, transforming a judged mental evaluation into an action-based projection of future benefit.

The ST features explicit epistemic stance (“I have judged”), carrying positive appreciation and judgment of propriety (“in the best interests of the United States and peace...”). The embedded clause expresses the rationale behind Trump’s action and frames it in moral-political terms. The use of mental projection adds a sense of personal responsibility and justification, projecting evaluative authority.

In TT1, the appraisal structure is reduced. The mental process and affect/judgment from Trump are omitted. Instead of presenting the clause as a personal judgment, the TT1 reformulates it as a static relational fact. This neutralises the stance, reducing authorial positioning and evaluative force.

TT4 reintroduces some evaluation but does so through material processes and outcome-based justifications: “سيجلب أفضل المصالح للولايات المتحدة” - will bring the best interests to the U.S.” is a positive appreciation framed as future material benefit; “يسعى ويساعد في - تحقيق السلام” - strives and helps to achieve peace” continues the theme of positive judgment toward the policy’s outcomes. However, the mental judgment of Trump is still absent, and instead of evaluating the decision, the TT4 evaluates its results.

The ST constructs a political identity grounded in strategic reasoning and ethical alignment, expressed through a mental projection and relational clause. The phrase “I have judged...” positions Trump as rational, decisive, and morally aligned with American and diplomatic values. It also implies personal accountability.

TT1 simplifies this by omitting Trump and the mental process, rephrasing the proposition as a general fact. This removes both the authorial stance and the evaluative framing, transforming a strategic justification into an unqualified relational attribution. This shift reflects omission, compression, and restructuring (Li, 2015), resulting in neutralisation of Trump agency and diminished ideological style.

TT4, by contrast, retains the relational attributive structure, but adds a chain of material processes, portraying the action as something that will deliver specific outcomes. This replaces mental judgment with anticipated benefit, aligning with strategies of modulation and explicitation. The TT4 transforms Trump's evaluative claim into an instrumental justification, which still conveys positive appraisal but reorients the clause's focus from cognitive authority to pragmatic result.

Across both TTs, the ST's political linguistic style—marked by introspective reasoning and explicit national-political judgment—is transformed into a report of outcome-based rationale, reshaping Trump's identity from judging subject to neutral narrator (TT1) or predictive advocate (TT4).

Example 24: (Extract from line 60)

ST	It (participant – token) is (relational process – identifying) time (participant - value) {for the many who desire peace (participant - actor) to expel (material process - embedded) the extremists (participant - goal) from their midst (circumstance - location)} (circumstance - purpose).
RT	لقد (modal adjunct - emphasis) حان (relational process - identifying) الوقت (participant - value) {للإنسانية (participant – senser + actor) أن تحترم (mental process - embedded) الإنسانية (participant - goal) من بينهم (circumstance - location)} (circumstance - purpose).
Arabic	
(TT4)	و (participant - phenomenon) إنسانيتها (process - desiderative, embedded)

	participant -) الكراهية والتطرف (material process) تنتزع (continuity marker) (projection - embedded) {(goal
BT	Indeed (modal adjunct - emphasis), It (participant - token) is (relational process - identifying) time (participant - value) {for humanity (participant – sensor + actor) to respect (mental process - desiderative, embedded) its humanity (participant - phenomenon), and (continuity marker) to eliminate (material process) hatred and extremism (participant - goal)} (projection - embedded).

The ST contains a relational identifying clause combined with an embedded material clause functioning as a circumstance of purpose: “It is time for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midst.” “It” is the token, “is” is the relational identifying process, and “time” is the value. The clause “for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midst” functions as a circumstance of purpose, containing: “the many who desire peace” as the actor, “to expel” as the material process, “the extremists” as the goal, and “from their midst” as a circumstance of location. An embedded clause (“who desire peace”) also contains: “the many” as the sensor, “desire” as the mental process, and “peace” as the phenomenon. This structure constructs a collective actor—those who desire peace—and a material imperative: to remove extremists. It presents this action as both timely and morally necessary, using the identifying structure to frame the call to action as a universal truth or rhetorical inevitability.

In TT4, the identifying structure is maintained: “لقد حان الوقت” (“Indeed, it is time...”), with “لقد” functioning as a modal adjunct of emphasis, “حان” as the relational identifying

process, and “الوقت” as the value. The purpose clause is reconstructed and expanded: “للإنسانية أن تحترم إنسانيتها و تنتزع الكراهية والتطرف” (“for humanity to respect its humanity and eliminate hatred and extremism”). This clause includes: First, a mental desiderative process: “الإنسانية” as the senger, “تحترم” as the mental process, and “إنسانيتها” as the phenomenon. Second, a material process: “الإنسانية” (implied) as actor, “تنتزع” (“eliminate”) as the material process, and “الكراهية والتطرف” (“hatred and extremism”) as the goal. The clause replaces the specific collective “those who desire peace” with the abstract universal “humanity” and shifts the goal of action from expelling extremists from a group to eliminating hatred and extremism in general. It also introduces a new mental process (“تحترم إنسانيتها” - respect its humanity”), which adds a moral introspection absent from the ST.

The ST projects a sense of timeliness and moral urgency. The phrase “It is time...” encodes high modality and a monoglossic declaration, functioning as a rhetorical imperative. The embedded clause “for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists...” conveys a positive judgment of “the many who desire peace” (social alignment), negative judgment of “the extremists” (social sanction), and positive appreciation of the proposed action (purification, moral clarity). The clause appeals to collective agency and shared ethical responsibility, using relational and material processes to frame the present moment as decisive.

In TT4, the relational process and modal emphasis are retained (“لقد حان الوقت”), but the appraisal configuration shifts. The specific collective is replaced by “إنسانيتها” - humanity”, creating a more universal and abstract actor. The newly introduced mental process “to respect its humanity” adds a layer of positive judgment toward self-awareness, introspection, and human dignity. The material process “تنتزع الكراهية والتطرف” - to eliminate hatred and extremism” retains the negative judgment of destructive

ideologies but shifts focus from concrete actors (“the extremists”) to abstract qualities (الكراهية والتطرف - hatred and extremism”). The beneficiary (“from their midst”) is omitted, diluting the original spatial and internal focus and replacing it with a universalised moral target. Thus, TT4 exhibits a rhetorical softening of the ST’s pointed directive, replacing a group-oriented purge with a humanistic call to moral action.

The ST presents a clear moral-political imperative: those who desire peace must act decisively and remove extremists from within their own communities. The relational clause “It is time...” positions the act as both timely and non-negotiable, while the material process “to expel” implies direct, forceful removal. The embedded mental clause (“who desire peace”) aligns the actors with positive values, while “the extremists” are negatively judged. The ST constructs a politically urgent call for internal purification.

In TT4, this directive is restructured as a more universal appeal. The actor shifts from a specific in-group (“the many who desire peace”) to humanity at large. The action moves from expelling people to eliminating qualities. The clause “أن تحترم إنسانيتها” - to respect its humanity” introduces moral introspection that reframes the source of responsibility. While peace remains the end goal, the mechanism for achieving it becomes ethical transformation, not community-level exclusion.

These changes result from restructuring, approximation, and generalisation (Li, 2015). TT4 retains the structure and affective force of the ST’s identifying clause but shifts its ideological orientation from strategic exclusion to universal moral reform. The ST frames peace as something to be protected from within; the TT4 frames peace as something to be achieved through inner moral awakening. This example illustrates how

SI can shift political linguistic style from concrete exclusionary rhetoric to abstract universalism, altering both the evaluation of actors and the nature of proposed action.

Example 25: (Extract from line 61)

ST	It (participant – token) is (relational process – identifying) time (participant – value) {for all civilized nations, and people (participant - actor), to respond (material process - embedded) to disagreement (circumstance - matter) with reasoned debate (circumstance - manner) — not violence (circumstance – manner, negated)} (circumstance - purpose).
AI Jazeera (TT2)	حان (relational process - identifying) الوقت (participant - value) {لجميع الأمم المتحضرة والشعوب المتحضرة (participant - actor) ليستجيبوا (material process -) من خلال نقاش إقليمي (circumstance - manner) وليس العنف (circumstance - purpose) {(circumstance – manner, negated)}
BT	It (participant - token) is (relational process - identifying) time (participant - value) {all civilized nations, and people (participant - actor) to respond (material process - embedded) with reasoned debate (circumstance - manner) – not violence (circumstance – manner, negated)} (circumstance - purpose),
RT Arabic (TT4)	هذا (participant - token) هو (relational process - identifying) الوقت (participant - value) قد حان (relational process – identifying, emphasis) {لكل الإنسانية والحضارة (participant - actor) أن ترد (material process - embedded) على الخلاف (circumstance - matter) وليس العنف (circumstance - manner,) (circumstance - purpose) {(negation
BT	It (participant - token) is (relational process - identifying) time (participant - value) {for all of humanity and civilization (participant - actor) to

	respond (material process - embedded) to disagreement (circumstance - matter) not with violence (circumstance - manner, negation)} (circumstance - purpose),

The ST contains a relational identifying clause used to introduce a moral imperative: “It is time for all civilized nations and people to respond to disagreement with reasoned debate — not violence.” “It” is the token, “is” is the relational identifying process, and “time” is the value. The circumstance of purpose—“for all civilized nations and people to respond...”—contains an embedded material process: “all civilized nations and people” are the actor, “to respond” is the material process, “to disagreement” is the circumstance of matter, “with reasoned debate” is the circumstance of manner, and “not violence” is a negated circumstance of manner, creating contrast through ideational polarity. This clause frames dialogue as the preferred response to conflict and projects a universal norm for behaviour, with violence being explicitly excluded. The construction is highly evaluative, with an ethical and civilizational tone.

In TT2, the identifying structure is preserved: “حان الوقت” (“It is time”), with “الوقت” as value, and “حان” as the relational process. The embedded purpose clause is “لجميع الأمم المتحضرة والشعوب المتحضرة ليستجيبوا من خلال نقاش إقليمي وليس العنف” (“for all civilized nations and peoples to respond through regional debate, not violence”). “جميع الأمم المتحضرة والشعوب المتحضرة” as the actor, “ليستجيبوا” as the material process, “من خلال نقاش إقليمي” as the circumstance of manner, and “وليس العنف” as a negated circumstance of manner. While the general structure is preserved, there is a lexical substitution: “reasoned debate” is translated as “نقاش إقليمي” (“regional debate”), shifting

the meaning from logical, rational discourse to a geopolitical or spatial focus. This transforms the evaluative target from method to scope.

In TT4, the clause is rendered as: “هذا هو الوقت قد حان” (“This is the time – it has come”), which uses a reinforced identifying relational clause, combining: “هذا” as token, “هو” as the value, and “قد حان” as a repetition with modal emphasis (indicating certainty or urgency). The embedded purpose clause is: “لكل الإنسانية والحضارة أن ترد على الخلاف وليس العنف” (“for all humanity and civilization to respond to disagreement, not violence”). Here: “الإنسانية والحضارة” is the actor, “أن ترد” is the material process, “على الخلاف” is the circumstance of matter, and “وليس العنف” is the negated circumstance of manner. The TT4 shifts the actor from “civilized nations and people” to “humanity and civilization,” which abstracts the action to a more universal and conceptual level. The circumstance of manner (“with reasoned debate”) is entirely omitted, removing the explicit positive alternative to violence.

The ST makes strong use of judgment and appreciation: “civilized nations and people” encodes positive judgment (social esteem), “reasoned debate” carries positive appreciation (rationality, civility), and “not violence” signals negative judgment (social sanction: harm). The use of “It is time...” functions as high modality, presenting the proposition as urgent and necessary, and the contrast between “reasoned debate” and “violence” is a rhetorical antithesis, intensifying the moral binary.

TT2 retains much of the original structure and polarity, but the substitution of “reasoned debate” with “نقاش إقليمي” (“regional debate”) weakens the evaluative precision. “Regional” shifts the focus from discursive quality to geopolitical space, reducing the clause’s moral and rational intensity. However, the negation of violence remains intact, preserving the ideological contrast.

TT4 retains the call for non-violence, but removes the positive alternative. The omission of “reasoned debate” results in a monoglossic rejection of violence without a clearly articulated preferred behaviour. The actor shift to “humanity and civilization” elevates the proposition’s universalism, but also distances it from the practical domain of policy or international conduct. The modal emphasis (“قد حان”) strengthens the force of the call, but the loss of contrast softens the ideological clarity of the ST.

The ST constructs a rhetorical moral directive, framed as a call for collective action grounded in civility and reason. The relational clause “It is time...” functions as a discursive trigger, linking actor identity (“civilized nations and people”) with expected conduct (respond with reason, not violence). The material process is framed as both timely and ethically clear, producing a polarised evaluative stance.

TT2 remains relatively close in structure, but modulates the evaluative meaning through lexical substitution (“reasoned debate” → “نقاش إقليمي - regional debate”), which shifts the emphasis from method of engagement to geographic framing. This could reflect approximation (Li, 2015), with some loss of ideological clarity.

TT4 rearticulates the proposition with modal emphasis, while reframing the actors as “humanity and civilization,” creating a more universalist tone. However, the absence of the positive behavioural alternative (“reasoned debate”) leaves only a negative imperative (“not violence”). This dilutes the ST’s binary moral framing and shifts the political style from prescriptive clarity to broad ethical invocation. The result aligns with restructuring, omission, and generalisation (Li, 2015).

Across both TTs, the political linguistic style of the ST is softened and abstracted. The ST’s style is direct, rhetorically polarised, and grounded in political discourse; the TTs shift toward less explicit, more universal, and sometimes less pragmatically actionable

messaging. These shifts illustrate how SI mediates the evaluative tone and specificity of political speech, altering its stylistic and ideological texture.

4.2.8. R10: Remarks by President Trump to the World Economic Forum

Example 26: (Extract from line 14)

ST	The world (participant - sensor) is witnessing (mental process - perceptive) the resurgence of a strong and prosperous America (participant - phenomenon).
France 24 (TT3)	هذا (participant - token) [هو (relational process - identifying, implied) ما نحن (participant - sensor, implied) نطمح إليه (mental process - (participant - carrier) أمريكا (participant - value) {(desiderative, embedded participant - attribute) تحظى (material process) بالرفاه (participant - (goal
BT	This (participant - token) [is (relational process - identifying, implied)] {what [we (participant - sensor, implied)] aspire to (mental process - desiderative, embedded)} (participant - value), A strong (participant - attribute) America (participant - carrier), enjoying (material process) prosperity (participant - goal).

The ST presents a mental clause of perception: “The world is witnessing the resurgence of a strong and prosperous America.” “The world” is the sensor, “is witnessing” is a mental process (perceptive), and “the resurgence of a strong and prosperous America” is the phenomenon. The clause functions as a perception-based judgment, with the

phenomenon positively valued. The actor is a global collective (“the world”), and the clause constructs a shared recognition of America’s political and economic revival, with “resurgence” carrying an implicit material process of return and an embedded relational clause (“a strong and prosperous America”) inside the phenomenon. The ST positions Trump’s nation as visibly successful, using relational and mental processes to convey external validation and a publicly acknowledged national strength.

In TT3, the clause is significantly restructured into a combination of identifying relational, desiderative mental, and material processes: “هذا ما نطمح إليه، أمريكا قوية تحظى بالرفاه” (“This is what we aspire to: a strong America enjoying prosperity.”) “هذا ما نطمح إليه” (“this is what we aspire to”) includes: “نحن - we” (implied) as the sensor, “نطمح إليه – aspire to” as a mental process (desiderative), and “ما - what” as the value of an identifying relational process (implied “هو”). The next clause is: “أمريكا - America” as the carrier, “قوية - strong” as the attribute (relational), and “تحظى بالرفاه – enjoying prosperity” as a material process, with “الرفاه - prosperity” as the goal. The actor in the original (the world) is removed, and the perspective shifts from external perception to internal aspiration. America is no longer being seen by the world as strong and prosperous, but rather presented as an ideal that “we” desire to realise.

The ST encodes positive appreciation and judgment: “A strong and prosperous America” implies positive judgment, “resurgence” evokes positive appreciation (recovery, vitality), and “the world is witnessing” adds a layer of external affirmation, increasing legitimacy and projecting monoglossic certainty through a shared perceptual experience.

The TT3 reframes this completely. “هذا ما نطمح إليه - This is what we aspire to” introduces: desiderative modality through the verb “نطمح” (“we aspire”), and a positive affective

stance toward an unrealised but valued goal. This switches the appraisal orientation from external recognition of achievement to internal longing for achievement. The clause “أمريكا قوية تحظى بالرفاه - America strong, enjoying prosperity” still expresses positive appreciation, but now as part of a projected ideal, not a perceived fact. The shift in appraisal is from celebratory affirmation to aspirational hope.

The ST asserts that the world is currently observing America’s successful return to strength and prosperity. It uses a mental process of perception to provide external validation, and frames the country’s status as both evident and ongoing. The style is triumphalist, positioning the U.S. as a globally recognised symbol of renewal.

TT3, however, transforms this proposition into a relational-identifying clause with an embedded desiderative mental process. The actor shifts from “the world” to an implied first-person plural (“نحن - we”), and the message becomes: “هذا ما نطمح إليه - This is what we aspire to.” The semantic and evaluative polarity remains positive, but the tense and modality are reversed. The TT3 expresses unfulfilled desire rather than fulfilled recognition.

These differences reflect strategies such as restructuring and modulation (Li, 2015). By removing the external observer, the TT3 also removes the ST’s performative validation, softening its political linguistic style and replacing it with aspirational nationalism. The image of America shifts from globally affirmed superpower to a national vision of success, indicating a significant ideological reorientation through interpreting.

Example 27: (Extract from line 43)

ST	We (participant - actor) support (material process) free trade (participant - goal), but it (participant - carrier) needs (modal adjunct - obligation) to be

	(relational process – attributive) fair (participant - attribute) and it (participant - carrier) needs (modal adjunct - obligation) to be (relational process – attributive) reciprocal (participant - attribute).
France 24 (TT3)	(relational process - attributive) أن تكون (modal adjunct - obligation) يجب التجارة والإنصاف في التجارة (participant - carrier)
BT	Trade and fairness in trade (participant - carrier) must (modal adjunct - obligation) be (relational process - attributive).

The ST presents a clause complex structured around a material process followed by two relational attributive clauses, all framed with modality of obligation: “We support free trade, but it needs to be fair and it needs to be reciprocal.” “We” is the actor in the material process “support,” with “free trade” as the goal. “It” (referring back to “free trade”) is the carrier in both attributive clauses. “Needs to be” combines modality of obligation with the relational attributive process “be.” “Fair” and “reciprocal” are the attributes. The conjunction “but” introduces interpersonal contrast, indicating that support is conditional upon specific evaluative criteria. The ST thus frames trade as conditionally supported, introducing judgment and expectation within a material-relational fusion, conveying both policy stance and normative evaluation.

In TT3, the message is reduced to a single relational clause with modality: “يجب أن تكون التجارة والإنصاف في التجارة” (“Trade and fairness in trade must be...”.) “التجارة والإنصاف في التجارة” (“trade and fairness in trade”) is the carrier, “يجب أن تكون” is the modalised relational attributive process (modality + be). The actor “we”, the material process “support”, and the attributes “fair” and “reciprocal” are all omitted. The TT3 retains

only the obligation modality and a reference to trade and fairness, but leaves the relational clause semantically open or incomplete (“must be...” without clearly specifying the attribute). This results in a major structural reduction of the ST and a shift from actor-driven evaluation to a vague normative assertion.

The ST communicates clear judgment through “fair” and “reciprocal,” which are evaluative attributes expressing expectations about international trade. These values align with social propriety and justice. The use of “needs to be” signals high obligation modality, adding force to Trump’s stance. The clause “We support free trade” introduces positive alignment with a widely valued global principle, but the conjunction “but” marks a conditional stance, indicating that support is not unconditional.

In TT3, these evaluations are lost. The phrase “يجب أن تكون التجارة والإنصاف” introduces modality of obligation, preserving the general sense that something is required, but without stating what trade must be. The relational attributes (“fair,” “reciprocal”) are omitted, and “support” is not expressed. As a result, the evaluative stance becomes under-specified, and the conditional nature of support is erased. The TT3 loses the engagement contrast (“but”) and removes the interpersonal voice of Trump. The appraisal in the TT3 is thus reduced to a monoglossic expression of obligation, without specifying values or conditions.

The ST projects a clear stance: the U.S. supports free trade, but only if it meets the conditions of fairness and reciprocity. This is achieved through a combination of material process, relational attributive clauses, and modality of obligation. The style is assertive, evaluative, and policy-specific, blending support with conditional expectations.

In TT3, this layered meaning is significantly reduced. The material process and actor (“we support”) are omitted, as are the attributes defining the terms of acceptable trade (“fair,” “reciprocal”). The clause becomes a generalised relational process with modality but no clear attribute. This shift results from omission, compression, and restructuring (Li, 2015), reflecting the challenges of retaining multi-clause logic in SI.

The political linguistic style of the ST—characterised by assertiveness, normative clarity, and rhetorical balance—is replaced by a minimalist expression of obligation in the TT3, lacking evaluative substance. This softens Trump’s stance and blurs the distinction between unconditional support and principled critique, which is central to the ST’s message.

Example 28: (Extract from line 72)

ST	I (participant - carrier) am pleased (relational process - attributive) to report (mental process – cognitive, embedded, projection) that the coalition to defeat ISIS (participant - actor) has retaken (material process) almost 100 percent of the territory (participant - goal) once held by these killers (embedded qualifier, relational process – possessive, with temporal element) in Iraq and Syria (circumstance - location).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	إن التحالف من أجل هزيمة تنظيم الدولة (material process) نجح (participant - actor) في العراق وسورية (circumstance - location)
BT	The coalition to defeat ISIS (participant - actor) has succeeded (material process) in Iraq and Syria (circumstance - location).

The ST begins with a relational attributive clause: “I am pleased to report that the coalition to defeat ISIS has retaken almost 100 percent of the territory once held by these killers in Iraq and Syria.” “I” is the carrier, and “am pleased” is a relational attributive process expressing affect. This is followed by an embedded mental process clause: “to report that...”, where “report” is a cognitive process (mental), and “that the coalition... has retaken...” is a projected clause. Within this projection, “the coalition to defeat ISIS” is the actor in the material process “has retaken,” “almost 100 percent of the territory” is the goal, “once held by these killers” is an embedded qualifier (relational possessive), and “in Iraq and Syria” is a circumstance of location. The clause complex establishes a positive, action-oriented report. Trump positions himself as emotionally aligned with the success and provides factual affirmation of military achievement against ISIS. The clause is also intensified through quantification (“almost 100 percent”) and evaluative nominalisation (“these killers”).

In TT2, the structure is significantly simplified: “إن التحالف من أجل هزيمة تنظيم الدولة نجح في العراق وسورية” (“The coalition to defeat ISIS has succeeded in Iraq and Syria.”) “التحالف” (The coalition) is the actor, “نجح” (succeeded) is a material process with success as the implied outcome, “في العراق وسورية” (Iraq and Syria) is the circumstance of location. Key elements omitted in the TT2 include: Trump’s affective stance (“I am pleased”), the mental process projection (“to report that”), the quantification (“almost 100 percent”), the evaluative attribution (“these killers”), and the relational possessive qualifier (“once held by...”). This omission results in a flattened clause structure, with less personal engagement and fewer ideological markers.

The ST expresses positive affect (“I am pleased”), positive judgment (of the coalition’s achievement), and negative judgment of the opposition (“these killers”). The material process “retaken” implies agency, control, and success, while “almost 100 percent”

adds graduation (force). The embedded clause structure (“to report that...”) indicates that Trump is the source of the judgment, making the stance explicit and personal.

In TT2, the affective stance is removed. The TT2 simply states that the coalition “نجح” (“succeeded”), which is positive, but more vague than “retaken almost 100 percent.” The absence of quantification and the evaluative label “these killers” removes the forceful ideological framing and the moral positioning of the ST. The achievement becomes an outcome, not a restoration of justice or power. As a result, the TT2 adopts a more neutral, outcome-focused tone, with less interpersonal positioning and less rhetorical intensity.

The ST projects an emotionally invested, ideologically charged account of military success. It blends: affect (“I am pleased”), mental projection (“to report that...”), material achievement (“retaken almost 100 percent”), and evaluative framing (“these killers”). The political linguistic style is strongly marked by positivity toward self/coalition and condemnation of the enemy.

In TT2, this is distilled into a bare material clause: “إن التحالف نجح في العراق وسورية” - The coalition succeeded in Iraq and Syria.” Trump disappears, the evaluation is diluted, and the quantification and ideological labeling are lost. The style shifts from evaluative assertion to factual reporting, illustrating a pattern of ideological softening in SI. This transformation reflects a combination of omission, modulation, and compression (Li, 2015), where affective and evaluative layers are removed to produce a streamlined and less marked clause.

4.2.9. R11: Remarks by President Trump and President Macron of France in Joint Press Conference

Example 29: (Extract from line 21)

ST	These actions (participant - goal) were designed (material process - passive) {to establish (material process - embedded) a strong deterrent (participant - goal) against the use of these heinous weapons (circumstance - purpose)} (circumstance - purpose).
RT Arabic (TT4)	ذلك (participant - token) كان (relational process - identifying) {هدفه [ان يكون (relational process - attributive, embedded) ردعا (participant - carrier) فعالا (participant - attribute) ضد استخدام هذه الأسلحة (circumstance - purpose) (participant - value)] (circumstance - purpose)}
BT	"That (participant - token) was (relational process - identifying) {[to be (relational process - attributive, embedded)] an effective deterrent (participant - carrier) against the use of these weapons (circumstance - purpose)} (participant - value).

The ST uses a passive material clause with an embedded purpose clause: “These actions were designed to establish a strong deterrent against the use of these heinous weapons.” “These actions” is the goal of the passive material process “were designed.” The embedded material clause “to establish a strong deterrent” serves as a circumstance of purpose. Within it, “to establish” is a material process, “a strong deterrent” is the goal, and “against the use of these heinous weapons” is the circumstance of purpose, where “use” is an implied embedded material process. This structure presents the actions as strategically motivated, with the embedded purpose clause providing a clear

justificatory rationale: preventing the use of morally condemned weapons (“heinous” introduces intensified negative judgment).

In TT4, the clause is reformulated using a relational identifying structure with an embedded relational attributive clause: “ذلك كان هدفه أن يكون ردعاً فعالاً ضد استخدام هذه الأسلحة” (“That was—its goal was to be an effective deterrent against the use of these weapons”). “ذلك” (“that”) is the token, “كان” (was) is the relational identifying process, “هدفه أن يكون” (“its goal was to be an effective deterrent”) is the value, within which “ردعاً فعالاً” (“an effective deterrent”) is the attribute in a relational attributive clause, and “أن يكون” is the embedded relational process. The embedded clause “ضد استخدام هذه الأسلحة” (against the use of these weapons) functions as a circumstance of purpose, retaining the target of the deterrence. However, “heinous” is omitted, and the passive “were designed” is restructured into a relational goal attribution. This changes the representation of the action from a deliberate design process to a statement of intended effect, altering the agency, tense, and evaluative loading.

The ST uses evaluative language to frame its rationale: “Strong deterrent” expresses positive judgment of the strategy (effectiveness); “Heinous weapons” conveys highly negative appreciation of the target, using graduation to intensify moral condemnation; and the use of “designed” implies deliberate strategic intent, reinforcing a justificatory stance.

TT4 preserves some of the evaluative meaning but reduces its intensity: “ردعاً فعالاً” (“an effective deterrent”) retains positive judgment of the outcome; “ضد استخدام هذه الأسلحة” (“against the use of these weapons”) omits the adjective “heinous,” removing the moral intensity and ideological charge of the ST. The clause “كان هدفه أن يكون” (its goal was to be) introduces a relational projection of purpose, presenting the deterrence as inherent

in the goal, rather than the result of explicit design. The personal affect and evaluative stance of the ST are thus neutralised.

The ST presents a passive material process (“were designed”) to signal that the actions were purposeful and strategic, with a clear justification embedded as a material purpose clause: to establish a deterrent. The evaluative phrase “heinous weapons” intensifies the moral framing of the action’s target, supporting a legitimising political style.

TT4 restructures the clause into a relational identifying process: “ذلك كان هدفه” - That was its goal,” shifting the tense, agency, and process type. The material process “designed” is replaced with relational attribution. While “effective deterrent” is preserved, the absence of “heinous” weakens the negative judgment of the enemy’s weapons, reducing the moral justification and ideological clarity.

These changes result from strategies such as: restructuring (changing from material to relational process), modulation (altering the evaluative intensity), and omission (of “heinous” and the original agent), as classified in Li (2015).

Overall, the TT4 shifts the political linguistic style from assertive, morally grounded justification to neutral, functional explanation, reducing both ideological explicitness and evaluative impact.

Example 30: (Extract from line 31)

ST	I (participant - sayer) also (conjunction adjunct - addition) want (mental process - desiderative) to thank (verbal process – embedded, projection) President Macron (participant – receiver) for France’s vital contribution to our very successful campaign against ISIS (circumstance - reason).

Al Jazeera (TT2)	وأيضا (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [أنا (participant – sayer, implied)] أود (mental process - desiderative) أن أشكر (verbal process - embedded,) على مساهماته الفرنسية في حملتنا الناجحة ضد تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية المزعوم (participant – receiver) (circumstance - reason)
BT	[I (participant – sayer, implied)] also (conjunctive adjunct - addition) want (mental process - desiderative) to thank (verbal process - embedded, projection) President Macron (participant – receiver) for France’s vital contribution to our very successful campaign against ISIS (circumstance - reason).
France 24 (TT3)	و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [نحن (participant – actor, implied)] نجحنا (material process) مع فرنسا (circumstance - accompaniment) في جهودنا (circumstance - matter) في إطار الحملة ضد تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية (circumstance - location)
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [we (participant – actor, implied)] succeeded (material process) with France (circumstance - accompaniment) in our efforts (circumstance - matter) within the framework of the campaign against ISIS (circumstance - location).

The ST expresses a desiderative mental process embedded with a verbal process of gratitude: “I also want to thank President Macron for France’s vital contribution to our very successful campaign against ISIS.” “I” is the sayer, “want” is the mental process (desiderative), “to thank” is the verbal process, projecting a clause of appreciation, “President Macron” is the receiver, “for France’s vital contribution...” is a circumstance of reason (manner-cause hybrid), and “also” functions as a conjunctive adjunct of addition, indicating cumulative recognition. The ST uses both verbal interaction and

mental intention, creating a polite political gesture that also frames international collaboration positively. The phrase “very successful campaign against ISIS” carries positive judgment of Trump’s efforts and negative judgment of ISIS.

In TT2, the structure is preserved nearly fully: “وأيضاً أود أن أشكر الرئيس ماكرون على مساهماته” (“I also want to thank President Macron for France’s contribution to our successful campaign against the so-called Islamic State”). “أود” (“I want”) is the mental process, “أن أشكر” (“to thank”) is the verbal process, “الرئيس ماكرون” is the receiver, “على مساهماته... ضد تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية المزعوم” is the circumstance of reason. Notably, “المزعوم” (“so-called”) is added, a lexical addition that marks ideological distance or delegitimization of ISIS's claim to statehood, aligning with international discourse that denies its political legitimacy. The phrase “very successful” is condensed to “الناجحة” (“successful”), omitting graduation.

In TT3, the structure is reconfigured into a material clause: “نحن نجحنا مع فرنسا في جهودنا” (“We succeeded with France in our efforts within the campaign against ISIS”). “نحن” (implied) is the actor, “نجحنا” (“we succeeded”) is the material process, “مع فرنسا” (“with France”) is the circumstance of accompaniment, “في جهودنا” (“in our efforts”) is a circumstance of matter, and “...في إطار الحملة” (“within the campaign”) is a circumstance of location. This TT3 removes the verbal and mental processes of gratitude and instead frames the collaboration as mutual success in material terms. The focus shifts from recognition of Macron/France to joint achievement, without an explicit sayer or receiver. The interpersonal force of the ST is thus significantly softened.

In the ST, “want to thank” encodes positive affect (gratitude) and judgment (recognition of contribution). “Vital contribution” and “very successful campaign” express

graduated appreciation (value and impact), while the mention of “ISIS” activates negative judgment (social sanction: harm).

In TT2, these values are largely retained. The gratitude is expressed, the contribution is acknowledged, and the campaign is called “successful.” However, “very successful” is toned down to “الناجحة” (successful), reducing force of graduation. The addition of “المزعوم” (“so-called”) intensifies negative judgment of ISIS by delegitimising its self-naming, marking a subtle ideological reinforcement.

TT3 removes all expressions of affect, judgment, and engagement. It presents the action as achievement (“we succeeded”), without any reference to gratitude, interpersonal stance, or attribution of help to France. It thus eliminates the interpersonal dimension and significantly reduces the evaluative force of the ST.

The ST constructs a public diplomatic gesture combining personal affect (“I want to thank”), institutional recognition (“President Macron”), and evaluative appreciation (“vital contribution,” “very successful campaign”). The political linguistic style is cooperative, polite, and affirming, framed through both interpersonal alignment and moral positioning against a common adversary (ISIS).

TT2 largely preserves the structure, with slight modulation: The graduation “very successful” is omitted, and the phrase “so-called Islamic State” adds a delegitimising evaluative layer, which was not present in the ST, introducing explicit ideological disalignment with ISIS. This demonstrates modulation, approximation, and a minor addition (Li, 2015), while maintaining the overall political tone and evaluative stance.

TT3, however, reflects a deeper transformation. The original mental and verbal processes are restructured into a material process of success. The gratitude, interpersonal voice, and affective framing are omitted. This results from restructuring,

omission, and compression (Li, 2015). The TT3 presents the campaign as a completed cooperative act, but neutralises Trump’s affect and downplays diplomatic recognition, shifting the focus from interpersonal alignment to a shared outcome. This shows how SI can alter political linguistic style—not only by lexical or grammatical shifts, but also by modifying the evaluative and relational positioning embedded in formal diplomatic speech.

Example 31: (Extract from line 36)

ST	A major topic (participant - token) that we discussed a little while ago (embedded qualifier) [is (relational process – identifying, implied)]: They (participant - actor) have to (modal adjunct – obligation) step up (material process) tremendously (circumstance – manner) — not a little bit, but tremendously (circumstance – manner, contrastive emphasis) — their financial effort (participant - goal).
France 24 (TT3)	ويجب (modal adjunct - obligation) ان تزيد (material process - embedded) جهود الدول دول المنطقة (participant - actor) لاسيما ماليا (circumstance - manner,) (emphasis)
BT	It must be (modal adjunct - obligation) that the efforts of the countries of the region (participant - actor) increase (material process - embedded) especially financially (circumstance - manner, emphasis).

The ST is constructed around an identifying relational process in an implied clause structure. The initial nominal group, “A major topic that we discussed a little while ago,” functions as a token, while the embedded qualifier “that we discussed a little while ago” adds experiential detail and thematic weight. The relational process “is” is

implied, leading to a projected clause that embeds a material process: “They have to step up their financial effort.” The clause “They have to step up their financial effort” configures “They” as the actor, “step up” as the material process, and “their financial effort” as the goal. The modal adjunct “have to” conveys obligation, and the manner adjunct “tremendously” (intensified with contrastive emphasis “not a little bit, but tremendously”) functions as a circumstance of manner. The graduation evident in the repetition and contrastive amplification of “tremendously” heightens the urgency and scale of the expected action, reinforcing the evaluative direction of Trump’s stance.

In TT3, the material process “step up” is rendered as “أن تزيد – increase,” with the actor realised as “جهود الدول دول المنطقة – the efforts of the countries of the region.” The modality of obligation is retained through “يجب – it must be,” preserving the prescriptive tone of the ST. The goal of the action is absorbed into the subject nominal group, which reconfigures the original clause’s structure by foregrounding “efforts” as the grammatical subject. The intensifying circumstance “especially financially” (“لاسيماً مالياً”) functions as a manner adjunct, aligning semantically with the ST’s evaluative emphasis, though without the contrastive intensification (“not a little bit, but tremendously”).

The ST expresses a strong evaluative stance through judgment and graduation. The modal verb “have to” signals a high degree of obligation (judgment – social sanction: propriety), implying that stepping up financial contributions is not merely desirable but necessary. The repeated emphasis “not a little bit, but tremendously” heightens the intensity (graduation – force), portraying the scale of expected action as significant and urgent. This carries an implicit judgment of insufficiency, suggesting that prior efforts have been inadequate.

TT3 retains the modal adjunct of obligation (“يجب”) and the evaluative target (“جهود الدول”), but the omission of the contrastive emphasis weakens the interpersonal impact. While “لاسيما مالياً” – especially financially” signals focus and slight intensification, it does not replicate the rhetorical force or the dialogic closure imposed by the ST’s “not a little bit, but tremendously.” Thus, the graduation is present but toned down, and the judgment of prior insufficiency is less directly asserted.

The ST constructs a rhetorically forceful directive framed as a moral obligation. It employs relational projection to introduce a material process that assigns agency to “they.” The evaluative meaning is built through modal obligation and emphatic graduation, amplifying the imperative tone of the message.

In TT3, the structural logic of the obligation is retained, but the explicit actor (“they”) is replaced by a focus on the collective efforts of the region’s countries, shifting the agency from the original referents to a more institutionalised actor (“جهود - efforts”). This change reflects a typical SI strategy of nominalisation, which abstracts responsibility and reduces interpersonal pressure. Furthermore, the absence of contrastive graduation diminishes the evaluative strength of the directive, replacing emphatic rhetorical style with more technical language. This reconfiguration aligns with Li’s (2015) strategies of approximation, compression, and modulation, collectively softening the ST’s political style and interpersonal assertiveness. As such, TT3 demonstrates a shift from a directive, high-certainty tone to a more neutral and generalised formulation. While the semantic frame of financial responsibility is preserved, the ideological force and interpersonal positioning of the original is attenuated, reflecting a broader pattern of rhetorical dilution observed in other examples across the corpus.

4.2.10. R12: Remarks by President Trump and President Abbas of the Palestinian Authority in Joint Statements

Example 32: (Extract from line 24)

ST	President Abbas (participant - sayer) assures (verbal process) me (participant - receiver) {he (participant - carrier) is (relational process - attributive) ready (participant - attribute) to work toward that goal (circumstance – purpose) in good faith (circumstance - manner)} (verbiage – projected clause).
RT	وأن (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [نحن (participant – actor, implied)] نبذل
Arabic	(material process) قصارى الجهود (participant - goal) لمواصلة العملية التفاوضية
(TT4)	وعملية السلام (circumstance - purpose)
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) that [we (participant – actor, implied)] exert (material process) maximum efforts (participant - goal) to continue the negotiation process and the peace process (circumstance - purpose).

The ST is structured around a verbal process: “assures,” with “President Abbas” as the sayer and “me” (Trump) as the receiver. The verbiage is a projected clause, which consists of a relational attributive structure: “he is ready.” In this embedded clause, “he” (Abbas) is the carrier, “is” is the relational process, and “ready” functions as the attribute. Two circumstances modify the attribute: “to work toward that goal” (purpose) and “in good faith” (manner). This relational-verbal structure conveys not only Abbas’s willingness but also frames his readiness in ethical and cooperative terms.

In TT4, the process shifts from verbal to material: “نبذل – exert,” with the implied actor “we” (presumably Trump and the Palestinian leadership) and the goal “قصارى الجهود –

maximum efforts.” The purpose remains preserved through “لمواصلة العملية التفاوضية” – to continue the negotiation and peace process,” aligning with the ST’s focus on goal-directed action. However, the original interpersonal orientation (Abbas assuring Trump) is removed, and the verbal projection is replaced by a self-referential material action. The relational clause “he is ready” is omitted entirely, along with the accompanying circumstances of purpose and manner.

The ST is interpersonally rich. The verbal process “assures” enacts a positive judgment of commitment and reliability (tenacity), while the attribute “ready” projects positive capacity and resolve. The circumstance “in good faith” amplifies this through affect and ethical alignment, suggesting sincerity and trustworthiness. The interactional structure (Abbas assuring Trump) also contributes to a strategic engagement move, presenting the Palestinian side as cooperative and aligned with the peace agenda.

In TT4, these interpersonal and evaluative features are attenuated. The material process “نبدل – exert” shifts the focus to institutional effort rather than personal readiness. The replacement of the personal pronoun “I or he” with the collective “we” further generalises agency. While “قصارى الجهود” (maximum efforts) implies intensity (graduation – force), the clause lacks the ethical manner (“in good faith”) and the interpersonal relationship between Abbas and Trump. The judgment of tenacity is preserved only implicitly through the phrase “قصارى الجهود - maximum efforts,” but the absence of explicit verbal process and relational attributes weakens the dialogic positioning and reduces Trump's moral alignment with the ST.

The ST uses a verbal-relational projection to affirm President Abbas’s personal commitment to peace, marked by an explicit interpersonal exchange. This construction reinforces Abbas’s agency and moral readiness through the attribute “ready” and the

circumstance “in good faith.” The structure not only conveys ideological alignment but also performs diplomatic positioning by assuring Trump directly.

In TT4, the verbal projection and relational attribution are entirely removed, and a material process is substituted in their place. This substitution shifts the communicative function from interpersonal assurance to collective institutional action. The actor changes from “he” (Abbas) to an implied “we,” representing a shift from individual to collective agency. Furthermore, the omission of “in good faith” removes a key affective and ethical dimension of the ST, softening the moral force of the commitment.

This transformation reflects a combination of modulation, approximation, and restructuring, consistent with interpreter strategies described by Li (2015). The TT4 reframes the ST’s evaluative and relational dynamics by foregrounding institutional action and removing explicit indicators of personal readiness, thereby altering the political style of the utterance. The result is a neutralisation of interpersonal alignment and a reduction in ideological and affective salience, as the TT4 shifts from relational assurance to abstracted, goal-oriented effort.

Example 33: (Extract from line 41)

ST	Peace (participant - actor) can (modal adjunct - possibility) never (negation adjunct) take root (material process) {in an environment where violence (participant - carrier) is tolerated, funded and even rewarded (relational processes – attributive, embedded qualifier)} (circumstance – location).
Al Jazeera	ينبغي (modal adjunct - obligation) أن نكون (relational process - attributive,) (modal) [نحن (participant – carrier, implied) حازمين (participant - attribute)]

(TT2)	في الإدانة (circumstance - manner) يمثل هذه الأعمال الإرهابية (- circumstance) (matter)
BT	[We (participant – carrier, implied)] should (modal adjunct - obligation) be (relational process - attributive) firm (participant - attribute) in condemning (circumstance - manner) such terrorist acts (circumstance - matter).
France 24 (TT3)	لا يمكن (modal adjunct – possibility, negated) [نحن (participant – actor, implied)] أن نتسامح (material process - embedded) مع الدول (participant -) {التي (participant - carrier) تقبل (relational process - attributive) العنف (goal relational process) تقبل (participant - carrier) والتي (participant - attribute) embedded) { (circumstance - matter) الإرهابية (- attributive) (qualifier).
BT	[We (participant – actor, implied)] cannot (modal adjunct – possibility, negated) tolerate (material process - embedded) countries (participant - goal) {that (participant - carrier) accept (relational process - attributive) violence (participant - attribute), and that (participant - carrier) accept (relational process - attributive) financing terrorist acts (circumstance - matter)} (embedded qualifier).

In the ST, the clause is constructed around the material process “take root,” with “Peace” as the actor and the modal adjunct “can never” expressing impossibility (modal: low value, negated). The process is further qualified by a circumstance of location: “in an environment where violence is tolerated, funded and even rewarded.” This embedded qualifier contains a sequence of relational attributive processes applied to “violence” as carrier, which receives negative attributes through passive

constructions (“tolerated,” “funded,” “rewarded”). These relational processes serve to define the moral and ideological conditions that obstruct peace.

In TT2, the structure is entirely reconfigured. Instead of an existential or environmental framing, the clause introduces a relational attributive process (“أن نكون حازمين”) where “نحن - we” (implied) is the carrier, “نكون - be” is the relational process, and “حازمين - firm” is the attribute. The circumstance “في الإدانة بمثل هذه الأعمال الإرهابية” (condemning such terrorist acts) functions as a manner of being firm, aligning “firmness” with condemnation. The ST’s focus on peace’s inability to thrive is shifted to a prescriptive attitude of firmness, thus replacing a material process embedded in circumstance with a relational clause centered on actor attitude. The modal adjunct is also shifted from “possibility” to obligation (“ينبغي”).

In TT3, the material process is retained, but the actor becomes implicit “we,” with the verb “نتسامح – tolerate” marking the embedded process. The goal is “الدول – countries,” and the embedded qualifier elaborates on those countries using relational attributive processes: “تقبل العنف” (accept violence) and “تقبل بتمويل الأعمال الإرهابية” (accept financing terrorist acts). The structure preserves the ST’s logic of rejecting environments where violence is accepted but reframes it as a statement of policy intolerance. While the modal adjunct “لا يمكن – cannot” reflects the same negated possibility, the actor is reoriented to a first-person plural, shifting the focus from peace’s viability to Trump’s limits of tolerance.

The ST is ideologically loaded, employing appreciation and judgment resources. The inability of peace to “take root” expresses a pessimistic appreciation of context, while the embedded clause attributes negative judgment (social sanction: propriety) to environments where violence is “tolerated, funded and even rewarded.” The graduation

marker “even” further amplifies the moral severity, suggesting reward for violence is beyond mere complicity.

In TT2, the shift to “ينبغي أن نكون حازمين” (we should be firm in) reframes the utterance as a prescriptive judgment of Trump’s attitude. The affective stance becomes proactive—condemning violence—rather than reactive to the environment’s permissiveness. The modal shift from possibility to obligation increases prescriptiveness but loses the original epistemic framing of what peace requires. The focus shifts from evaluating the conditions of peace to enjoining firm moral action.

In TT3, the negative judgment of violence is retained through the use of “لا يمكن أن نتسامح” (we cannot tolerate), suggesting moral boundary-setting. The embedded relational clauses sustain the ST’s ideological stance, portraying certain countries as morally deviant for “accepting violence” and “funding terrorism.” The modal adjunct “cannot” retains the monoglossic stance, asserting a strong evaluative boundary without dialogic openness. The appraisal is thus redirected to a judgment of political entities, rather than of abstract conditions.

The ST constructs a conceptual condition: peace cannot emerge where violence is institutionally legitimised. The structure places peace as the actor in a negated material process, foregrounding the ideological claim that structural violence is incompatible with stability. The embedded relational processes map out an implicit critique of permissive or complicit governance, particularly regimes that tolerate or reward violence. The appraisal is severe and non-negotiable, marked by monoglossic closure and graduated moral emphasis.

TT2, by contrast, removes the environmental metaphor and instead emphasises moral prescription. It shifts agency from peace (as an affected phenomenon) to “we” (as

ethical actors), replacing the evaluative focus on conditions with a judgment of moral stance. The obligation to “حازمين - be firm” reframes the clause as one of normative action, not contextual evaluation. While the condemnation of terrorism remains, the ideological frame moves from structural criticism to internal positioning.

TT3 retains more of the ST’s ideological structure. The reference to countries that “تقبل العنف - accept violence” replicates the relational appraisal of the ST, and the modal negation “لا يمكن أن نتسامح - cannot tolerate” mimics the ST’s constraint framing. However, the shift from abstract environment to named political entities makes the TT3 more explicit and confrontational. The ideational metaphor of “peace taking root” is omitted, reducing the symbolic weight, but the clause gains in pragmatic clarity. This transformation reflects strategies of modulation and reframing (Li, 2015).

In sum, TT2 shifts the evaluative burden onto Trump, foregrounding normative stance, while TT3 rearticulates the ST’s ideological logic but redistributes agency to external actors. Both TTs dilute the metaphorical complexity and ideational layering of the ST, but in divergent directions—TT2 through self-directed moralisation, and TT3 through political re-specification.

Example 34: (Extract from line 47)

ST	I (participant - sensor) also (conjunctive adjunct - addition) firmly (circumstance - manner) believe (mental process - cognitive) {that if (conditional adjunct) Israel and the Palestinians (participant - actor) can (modal adjunct - possibility) make (material process) peace (participant - goal), it (participant - actor) will (modal adjunct - prediction) begin

	(material process) a process of peace (participant - goal) all throughout the Middle East (circumstance - location)} (projection - embedded).
AI Jazeera (TT2)	أنا (participant – sensor, implied) أعتقد (mental process - cognitive) أن (modal adjunct - possibility) يمكن (participant - actor) الاسرائيليين والفلسطينيين (material process, embedded) أن يحققوا (participant – actor, implied) هم السلام (projection - embedded) {(participant - goal)
BT	[I (participant – sensor, implied)] believe (mental process - cognitive) that the Israelis and the Palestinians (participant - actor) {[they (participant – actor, implied)] can (modal adjunct - possibility) achieve (material process, embedded) peace (participant - goal).} (projection - embedded).

The ST is a complex clause projecting a conditional mental construction. The main clause features the mental process “believe,” with “I” as the sensor and an embedded projection introduced by “that” as the verbiage. The conjunctive adjunct “also” and the circumstance of manner “firmly” modify the process “believe,” signalling continuity of discourse and strength of conviction, respectively. Within the embedded clause, a conditional adjunct (“if Israel and the Palestinians can make peace”) precedes a future-oriented result clause. The first clause contains a material process “make” with “Israel and the Palestinians” as actors and “peace” as the goal, modified by the modal adjunct “can,” indicating possibility. The second clause continues with “it will begin a process of peace,” where “it” (peace) is reactivated as the actor in a new material process “begin,” with “a process of peace” as goal and “throughout the Middle East” as circumstance of location. This chaining of material processes reinforces a cause-effect relationship between peace in one region and wider regional transformation.

In TT2, the structure is significantly compressed. The clause begins with a mental process “أعتقد – I believe,” retaining the senser (“أنا” – implied), and projecting a single conditional clause: “أن الاسرائيليين والفلسطينيين يمكن أن يحققوا السلام.” Here, “الاسرائيليين والفلسطينيين” function as actors, “يحققوا – achieve” is a material process, and “السلام – peace” is the goal, with “يمكن” marking modal possibility. However, the consequence clause in the ST—“it will begin a process of peace throughout the Middle East”—is omitted. The conditional logic and futuristic projection of regional transformation are thus not retained, and the TT2 reduces the complexity of the ST’s ideational sequence.

In the ST, Trump’s stance is made clear through the mental process “firmly believe,” which expresses judgment – tenacity, conveying strong conviction. The presence of the conjunctive adjunct “also” suggests cumulative positioning, aligning this statement with prior utterances and reinforcing involvement. The projection carries a conditional construction that implies a high-stakes scenario: if peace between Israel and the Palestinians is achieved, broader peace will follow. The modal adjuncts “can” and “will” add a layered appraisal of potentiality and predictive certainty, framing Trump’s belief not only as hopeful but as foreseeable and reasoned.

In TT2, the evaluative tone is significantly muted. While the mental process and modal adjunct – possibility (“يمكن”) are preserved, the circumstance of manner (“firmly”) and the predictive second clause are omitted. The omission of “firmly” weakens Trump’s judgment of resolve, and the absence of the second clause removes the graduation of significance related to broader Middle East peace. The embedded clause remains ideationally neutral, lacking the cause-effect projection that heightens the ST’s political force.

The ST expresses a robust belief that a specific peace agreement (between Israel and the Palestinians) could trigger a broader regional transformation. The structure uses a nested sequence of material processes, conditional logic, and modality to construct a forward-looking, ideologically loaded vision. This vision hinges not only on peace as a goal but as a catalyst, suggesting a domino effect of regional stability.

TT2, by contrast, compresses this layered ideational and interpersonal content into a single projected clause. The actor-goal-material process triad remains intact, and modal possibility is preserved, but the relational and temporal extension is removed. The future material process (“it will begin a process of peace throughout the Middle East”) and the circumstance of location are omitted, which truncates the predictive stance and eliminates the ideological scope of the original utterance.

These shifts illustrate a pattern consistent with interpreter strategies of compression, modulation, and omission (Li, 2015). The TT2 prioritises the core action (peace agreement as achievable) but sacrifices the rhetorical elaboration of its consequence. The result is a TT2 that is factually accurate but ideologically narrowed, with reduced commitment to the ST’s strategic projection of peace as a transformative regional force.

4.2.11. R13: Remarks by President Trump and President Iohannis of Romania in a Joint Press Conference

Example 35: (Extract from line 11-12-13-14-15-16)

ST	I (participant - actor) addressed (material process) a summit (participant - goal) of more than 50 Arab and Muslim leaders (circumstance – accompaniment) — a unique meeting (qualifier) in the history of nations

(circumstance - location) — where key players in the region (participant - sayers) agreed (verbal process) to stop supporting (material process - embedded, projection) terrorism (participant - goal), whether it be financial, military or even (textual adjunct - emphasis) moral support (circumstance - manner). The nation of Qatar (participant - carrier), unfortunately (modal adjunct - mood), has (relational process - attributive) historically (circumstance - time) been (relational process - attributive) a funder of terrorism (participant - attribute) at a very high level (circumstance - manner), and in the wake of that conference (circumstance - time), nations (participant - actor) came together (material process) and spoke (verbal process) to me (participant - receiver) about confronting (material process - embedded, projection) Qatar (participant - goal) over its behaviour (circumstance - cause). So (conjunctive adjunct - consequence) we (participant - sensor) had (mental process - cognitive) a decision (participant - phenomenon) to make (material process - embedded): Do we (participant - actor) take (material process) the easy road (participant - goal), or (conjunctive adjunct - alternative) do we (participant - actor) finally (circumstance - time) take (material process) a hard but necessary action (participant - goal)? We (participant - actor) have to (modal adjunct - obligation) stop (material process) the funding (participant - goal) of terrorism (qualifier). I (participant - sensor) decided (mental process - cognitive), along with Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, our great generals and military people (circumstance - accompaniment), the time (participant - token) had come (material process - identifying) to

	call (verbal process – embedded, projection) on Qatar (participant - receiver) to end (material process - embedded) its funding (participant - goal) — they (participant - actor) have to (modal adjunct - obligation) end (material process) that funding (participant - goal) — and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) its extremist ideology (participant - goal) in terms of funding (circumstance - respect). I (participant - sensor) want (mental process - desiderative) to call (verbal process – embedded, projection) on all other nations (participant - receiver) to stop (material process - embedded) immediately (circumstance - time) supporting (material process - embedded) terrorism (participant - goal). Stop (material process - imperative) teaching (material process - embedded) people (participant - goal) to kill (material process - embedded) other people (participant - goal).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	أننا (participant - actor) يجب (modal adjunct– obligation) أن نعمل (material process - embedded) سريعا (process - embedded) لمواجهة الإرهاب (circumstance - manner) [علينا (adjunct modal – obligation) ويجب (circumstance - purpose)] أن نعمل (participant - actor, implied) (material process - embedded) سويا (circumstance - manner) على ضرب (material process - embedded) مواقع الإرهابيين (circumstance - location) على المستوى العسكري أو حتى على المستوى الأخلاقي (circumstance - manner). إن دولة قطر (participant - carrier) كانت (relational process – attributive) لها علاقات (participant - attribute) لديها (relational process – possessive) علاقات جيدة بهذا الأمر (participant - attribute) وفي هذا القمة (circumstance - location) مع جامعة الدول جميعا (circumstance -) (verbal process) قد تحدثوا (participant - sayers) (accompaniment)

لي (participant - receiver) وقالوا (verbal process) بات مواجهة (material)
 هذه الدول (process - embedded, projection) (participant - actor) لقطر
 (participant - goal) بخصوص مواقفها (circumstance - cause). ولهذا
 [(participant - sensor, implied) أنا] (conjunctive adjunct - consequence)
 أرجو (mental process - desiderative) أن [نحن] ((participant - actor, implied))
 نأخذ (material process - embedded) قراراً صعباً (participant - goal)، ولكن
 يجب (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) (adjunct modal - obligation) علينا
 أن نتخذ (material process - embedded) ((participant - actor, implied)) وهذا
 يجب (participant - token) (adjunct modal - obligation) أن نتوقف (material)
 جميعاً (process - embedded) (circumstance - accompaniment) على محاربة
 الإرهاب (material process - embedded) (participant - goal) وعلى تمويل
 الإرهاب (material process - embedded) (participant - goal). ولهذا (adjunct)
 [(participant - sensor, implied) أنا] (modal - consequence) قررت (mental)
 بتنسيق (process - cognitive) (circumstance - manner) مع وزير الخارجية
 ريكسترسون وعدد من قادة القوات الأمريكية (circumstance - accompaniment) أنه حان
 الوقت (material process - identifying) (participant - token) لدعوة (verbal)
 قطر (process - embedded, projection) (participant - receiver) لتوقف
 هذه العمليات (material process - embedded) (participant - goal) ويعد
 ضرورة (relational process - identifying) (participant - token) التعاطي الجديد
 مع سياسة أخرى (participant - value). كما (conjunctive adjunct - addition) أيضاً
 [(participant - sayer, implied) أنا] (modal adjunct - mood) أدعو (verbal)
 جميع الدول الأخرى (process) (participant - receiver) وبصورة سريعة
 إلى وقف (circumstance - manner) (material process - embedded) أو تصدي
 الإرهاب (material process - embedded) (participant - goal).

BT

we (participant - actor) must (modal adjunct - obligation) work (material process - embedded) quickly (circumstance - manner) to confront terrorism (circumstance - purpose), and [we (participant - actor, implied)] must (modal adjunct - obligation) work (material process - embedded) together (circumstance - manner) to strike (material process - embedded) terrorist sites (circumstance - location) at the military level or even at the moral level (circumstance - manner). the state of Qatar (participant - carrier) was (relational process - attributive) characterized by having good relations with this matter (participant attribute), and at this summit (circumstance - location) with all the League of States (circumstance - accompaniment), the League of States (participant - sayer) spoke (verbal process) to me (participant - receiver) and said (verbal process) it had become necessary (material process - embedded, projection) for these states (participant - actor) to confront Qatar (participant - goal) regarding its stances (circumstance - cause). For this reason (conjunctive adjunct - consequence), [I (participant - senser, implied)] hope (mental process - desiderative) that [we (participant - actor, implied)] take (material process - embedded) a difficult decision (participant - goal), but (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) [we (participant - actor, implied)] must (modal adjunct - obligation) take it (material process, embedded), and this (participant - token) must (modal adjunct - obligation) stop (material process - embedded)—all of us together (circumstance - accompaniment)—fighting (material process - embedded) terrorism (participant - goal) and funding (material process - embedded) terrorism (participant - goal). For this

reason (conjunctive adjunct - consequence), [I (participant – senser, implied)] decided (mental process - cognitive), in coordination (circumstance - manner) with Secretary of State Rex Tillerson and several American military leaders (circumstance - accompaniment), that the time (participant - token) had come (material process - identifying) to call (verbal process – embedded, projection) on Qatar (participant - receiver) to stop (material process - embedded) these operations (participant - goal), and it is considered (relational process – identifying) a necessity (participant - token) to adopt a new approach with another policy (participant - value). Likewise (conjunctive adjunct - addition), I [(participant – sayer, implied)] also (modal adjunct - mood) call on (verbal process) all other nations (participant – receiver) swiftly (circumstance - manner) to stop (material process - embedded) or confront (material process - embedded) terrorism (participant - goal).

The ST is dense with clause complexes and process types, moving between material, relational, verbal, and mental processes to narrate decision-making, international response, and action-oriented resolutions. The participant “I” alternates roles as actor, senser, sayer, and initiator, demonstrating personal agency and leadership. The embedded projections and modal adjuncts (“have to,” “must,” “want to”) foreground a moral imperative. The treatment of Qatar through relational clauses (“has been a funder of terrorism”) reinforces negative attribution, intensified through evaluative adverbials (“unfortunately,” “very high level”).

In TT2, many of these processes are compressed or shifted. Material processes dominate the TT2, particularly in collective constructions like “يجب أن نعمل سريعا” - we must act quickly,” “ضرب مواقع الإرهابيين” - strike the locations of terrorists,” and “نعمل سويا” - work together.” The relational and attributive evaluation of Qatar is neutralised through expressions like “لديها علاقات جيدة” - having good relations,” a softened circumlocution that removes the moral weight of the ST. Verbal projections such as “الدول ... تحدثوا لي” - nations... spoke to me” are preserved, but the embedded calls to action are rendered in more generalised terms, shifting from imperative directive to institutional appeal. The final imperative “Stop teaching people to kill” is omitted altogether.

The ST is highly evaluative, making extensive use of judgment and appreciation, particularly in relation to Qatar, terrorism, and international cooperation. The phrase “a funder of terrorism at a very high level” applies inscribed negative judgment (social sanction: propriety), and “a hard but necessary action” evokes positive judgment (tenacity). Trump’s references to “great generals” and “a unique meeting” draw on positive appreciation, while the repetition of modality (“have to,” “must”) underscores a deontic stance of obligation. His imperatives (“Stop funding,” “Stop teaching”) are loaded with urgency and moral clarity, contributing to a monoglossic, command-oriented engagement.

In TT2, the evaluative tone is softened. judgmental language around Qatar is diluted into “كانت لها علاقات” - relations with this matter.” The phrase “قرار صعب” - difficult decision” is retained, but the moral justification is toned down. The modal “must” appears, but it is distributed across collective actors (“we,” “everyone”) rather than the presidential persona. The most affectively intense expressions in the ST—“Stop teaching people to kill”—are omitted, erasing inscribed affect and judgment. The

appraisal framework in the TT2 is thus more technical, less emotive, and more distributed in agency.

The ST presents a highly personalized, evaluative, and action-driven narrative of moral leadership, international unity, and military-political resolve. Trump foregrounds his role in mobilising action against terrorism, attributes moral and strategic failure to Qatar, and issues strong imperatives for global change. The ST's political linguistic style is marked by evaluative density, strategic repetition of obligation, and sharp interpersonal commands that assert a monoglossic worldview.

In contrast, TT2 reconfigures this into a more institutionally framed, less confrontational, and less personally anchored message. Through compression, nominalisation, and modulation, the TT2 reframes Trump's speech as a joint international effort rather than a U.S.-led directive. Judgment of Qatar is muted, and the ST's rhetorical escalation is replaced with measured policy discourse. The TT2 reflects strategy types such as approximation and restructuring (Li, 2015), producing a version of the speech that shifts political style from unilateral assertion to multilateral cooperation.

4.2.12. R14: Remarks by President Trump and Prime Minister Netanyahu of the State of Israel in Joint Statements

Example 36: (Extract from line 10)

ST	I (participant - carrier) was (relational process - attributive) deeply (circumstance - manner) moved (participant - attribute) and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) amazed (participant - attribute) by (circumstance -

	cause) {what (participant - goal) this small country (participant - actor) had achieved (material process - embedded) in the face of overwhelming odds and never-ending threats (circumstance – cause, embedded)}.
AI Jazeera (TT2)	بطبيعة الحال (circumstance - manner) [أنا (participant – senser, implied)] بهرت (mental process - emotive) بما (participant - phenomenon) وصلت (material process - embedded) إليه (participant - goal) تلك البلاد الصغيرة (projection - embedded) {(participant - actor)
BT	Naturally (circumstance - manner), [I (participant – senser, implied)] was amazed (mental process - emotive) by what (participant - phenomenon) {that small country (participant - actor) had reached (material process - embedded) to (participant - goal)} (projection - embedded).

The ST consists of a relational attributive clause with “I” as the carrier, and “was” as the relational process, followed by two attributes: “moved” and “amazed,” linked by a conjunctive adjunct (“and”). The circumstance of manner (“deeply”) intensifies the affective state, while the circumstance of cause (“by what this small country had achieved...”) specifies the stimulus. The clause embedded within the circumstance is a material process: “had achieved,” where “this small country” is the actor, “what... had achieved” is the goal, and “in the face of overwhelming odds and never-ending threats” is an embedded circumstance of cause, heightening the adversity the country faced. The structure balances evaluative emotion (moved/amazed) with material accomplishment, projecting both empathy and admiration.

In TT2, the structure shifts from a relational process to a mental process (“was – بهرت”), with an implied senser (“أنا”) and a projected phenomenon (“بما وصلت إليه تلك”),

“البلاد الصغيرة”), where “تلك البلاد الصغيرة” (that small country) is the actor and “وصلت إليه” – reached to” is the material process. The manner is introduced as “بطبيعة الحال” (“naturally”), softening the evaluative expression but not matching the ST’s circumstance of manner (“deeply”). The material achievement is retained, but the dual emotional response (“moved and amazed”) is reduced to a single emotive mental process. Additionally, the embedded circumstance of cause (“in the face of overwhelming odds and never-ending threats”) is omitted, thereby removing the contextual framing of adversity that enhances the ST’s evaluation.

The ST encodes both affect and appreciation. The attributes “moved” and “amazed” convey strong positive affect (reaction), and the manner adjunct “deeply” marks graduation – force, amplifying the emotional response. The embedded material clause introduces positive appreciation of the small country’s achievement, further intensified by the adversative circumstance “in the face of overwhelming odds...”, which elevates the perceived accomplishment.

In TT2, the affective stance is reduced to a single mental process (“بهرت” – was amazed”), and the modal adjunct “بطبيعة الحال” – naturally” shifts the tone toward expectation or familiarity rather than intensification. This lowers the emotional force and alters the engagement stance from personal investment to generalized reaction. The absence of the adversity framing significantly diminishes the graduated appreciation of the achievement, leaving only the fact of the outcome rather than its exceptional nature.

The ST constructs a richly layered interpersonal stance combining personal emotional response and recognition of remarkable accomplishment under extreme conditions. The relational attributive structure, enhanced by intensifying adjuncts and embedded

material processes, offers a complex evaluative profile: emotional, appreciative, and contextually grounded.

In TT2, this is streamlined into a simpler mental process clause, maintaining the core meaning (amazement at the achievement) but omitting both the emotive layering (“moved” and “amazed”) and the adversity context. The actor-goal structure of the embedded material process is preserved, but its ideological and affective salience is weakened. The manner adjunct “بطبيعة الحال” does not match the evaluative intensity of “deeply” and introduces a tone of familiarity or expectedness, which contrasts with the ST’s emphasis on surprise and admiration.

This transformation reflects interpreter strategies of compression, and modulation. The resulting TT2 downplays the interpersonal meaning and political style of the ST, presenting a less emotionally invested, more informational rendering. The ideological weight of triumph against odds, critical to the ST’s persuasive force, is lost in the process.

Example 37: (Extract from line 19)

ST	Palestinians (participant - carrier) have been (relational process - attributive) trapped (participant - attribute) in a cycle of terrorism, poverty, and violence (circumstance - location), exploited (participant - attribute) by (circumstance - cause) {those (participant - actor) seeking (material process - embedded) to use (material process - embedded) them (participant - goal) as pawns (circumstance - role) to advance (material process - embedded) terrorism and extremism (participant - goal)}.

AI Jazeera (TT2)	الفلسطينيون (participant - carrier) علقوا (relational process - attributive) في الفقر والعنف ودائرة التطرف (circumstance - location)
BT	The Palestinians (participant - carrier) have been (relational process - attributive) trapped (participant - attribute) in poverty, violence, and the cycle of extremism (circumstance - location).

The ST begins with a relational attributive process, “have been trapped,” assigning the attribute “trapped” to “Palestinians” (carrier). This conveys a state of entrapment, expressed through the circumstance of location: “in a cycle of terrorism, poverty, and violence.” The clause is extended with a second attributive participial phrase: “exploited by those seeking...,” which carries significant evaluative weight. The second part introduces a circumstance of cause: “by those,” who are the actors in a complex embedded material process. These actors “seek to use” the Palestinians (participant – goal) “as pawns” (circumstance – role) to “advance terrorism and extremism” (material process – embedded with “terrorism and extremism” as goal). This embedded clause encodes a critique of manipulation and instrumentalisation, aligning with a broader ideological framing of victimhood and exploitation.

In TT2, the entire clause is condensed to a single relational attributive structure: “الفلسطينيون علقوا في الفقر والعنف ودائرة التطرف” – “The Palestinians have been trapped in poverty, violence, and the cycle of extremism.” The carrier and relational process are preserved, and the circumstance of location is retained with similar lexical items. However, the second half of the ST — including the exploitative agent, material processes, and role-based manipulation — is entirely omitted.

The ST includes strong evaluative meaning through both judgment and affect. Describing Palestinians as “trapped” and “exploited” implies negative judgment of the unnamed actors and sympathy for the Palestinians. The embedded clause portrays these unnamed agents as strategically using the Palestinians as “pawns,” which invokes inscribed judgment (social sanction: exploitation) and a highly affective metaphor of manipulation. The goal (“to advance terrorism and extremism”) further intensifies the ideological alignment of these agents with malign purposes.

The TT2, however, omits all reference to the exploiting agents and their intentions. While the term “trapped” is retained (carrying affective weight), the judgmental and ideological evaluation is significantly weakened. The appraisal is restricted to a reactional affect (being trapped), without any forceful attribution of agency or motive.

The ST presents a layered evaluative construction: it identifies Palestinians as passive victims of both structural conditions (terrorism, poverty, violence) and manipulative agents who seek to use them for ideological purposes. This dual structure combines relational attribution with embedded material processes, producing a complex political style that blends empathy, critique, and ideological alignment.

TT2, by contrast, delivers a minimalist rendering, preserving only the relational attribution of being trapped and the circumstance of location. The TT2 does not carry over the verbal and material projections, the agentive critique, or the metaphor of instrumentalisation. As a result, the Palestinians are presented simply as victims of adverse conditions, with no reference to any external agents or exploitative agendas.

This omission reflects a strategic pattern of compression, evasion, and modulation. The rhetorical escalation of the ST — particularly the embedded critique of external forces — is absent in the TT2, which opts for a less politically confrontational style. The shift

reduces both evaluative density and interpersonal engagement, softening the ideological framing of the Palestinians’ predicament and producing a more generalised humanitarian portrayal.

Example 38: (Extract from line 20)

ST	I (participant - actor) returned (material process) from my visit (circumstance - location) determined (circumstance - manner) to find (material process - embedded) a constructive path (participant - goal) — and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) it (participant - carrier) is (relational process - attributive) got to be (modal adjunct - obligation) a very powerful path forward (participant - attribute) in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (circumstance - location).
France 24 (TT3)	ينبغي (adjunct - modal obligation) إيجاد (material process - embedded) طريقة (circumstance - purpose) و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) من أجل التقدم (participant - goal) حل (material process - embedded) إيجاد (adjunct - addition) (participant -) حل (material process - embedded) إيجاد (adjunct - addition) (goal) للصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني (circumstance - matter).
BT	A way (participant - goal) must (adjunct - modal obligation) be found (material process - embedded) for progress (circumstance - purpose) and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) a solution (participant - goal) found (material process) for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (circumstance - cause).

The ST is structured around two main clauses. The first features a material process, “returned,” with “I” as the actor and “from my visit” as the circumstance of location. It is followed by a circumstance of manner, “determined,” which modifies the projected

embedded material process, “to find a constructive path,” with “a constructive path” as the goal. The second clause is a relational attributive clause: “it is got to be a very powerful path forward,” where “it” refers anaphorically to the path, “is” is the relational process, and “got to be” signals modal obligation. The attribute “a very powerful path forward” carries an intensified evaluative force, and the circumstance of location (“in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict”) specifies the field of relevance.

In TT3, the interpretation is restructured into two non-finite material processes: *ينبغي وإيجاد حل للصراع* — “A way must be found for progress”, and *الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني* — “and a solution found for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.” The modal obligation “ينبغي” is maintained, echoing the deontic modality in the ST (“got to be”). However, the actor “I” and the process of returning determined is omitted, and the relational clause evaluating the path as “very powerful” is removed.

In the ST, evaluative meaning is conveyed through: First, the circumstantial phrase “determined to find” signals tenacity, expressing Trump’s strong emotional commitment (affect). Second, the phrase “a very powerful path forward” positively evaluates the proposed solution using graduation – force (“very”) and a metaphor of forward motion (appreciation). Third, the modal adjunct “got to be” conveys social obligation, adding interpersonal pressure to pursue this course of action (judgment).

In TT3, this rich evaluative frame is largely absent. While the obligation is retained via “ينبغي,” the personal affect (determination) and appreciation (“very powerful path”) are omitted, as is the relational construction that frames the path as the best or most promising option. The TT3 thus presents the intended path as functional rather than evaluatively endorsed.

The ST expresses both personal agency (“I returned determined”) and strong positive appraisal of a proposed path, described as “constructive” and “very powerful.” This communicates Trump’s commitment, vision, and moral framing of the peace process as a necessary and forward-looking endeavor. The combination of material and relational processes, alongside modal obligation and affective stance, constructs a persuasive political linguistic style grounded in leadership and optimism.

In contrast, TT3 omits Trump’s personal involvement, removes the affective stance, and replaces the relational evaluation of the “path” with a neutral nominal structure (“a way,” “a solution”). The resulting TT3 is semantically accurate but stylistically neutralised — there is no explicit reference to determination, no strong evaluation of the path, and no metaphorical or emotional charge. The relational process and its evaluative attribute are entirely lost.

These changes reflect a combination of compression (eliminating embedded clauses and participant roles such as “I returned determined”), evasion (removing ideologically loaded appraisals like “very powerful path”), modulation (recasting the strong modal “got to be” as a less personal, more general obligation “ينبغي”). The TT3 thus reflects a less interpersonally charged and more bureaucratically structured rendering of the ST, muting the original Trump’s stylistic and evaluative positioning in line with Li’s (2015) strategic patterns.

Example 39: (Extract from line 33)

ST	Today (circumstance - time), Israel (participant - actor) is taking (material process) a giant step (participant - goal) toward peace (circumstance - purpose).

Al-Arabiya (TT1)	اليوم (circumstance - time) [نحن (participant - actor, implied) اتخذنا (material process) خطوة كبيرة جدا (participant goal) اتجاه السلام (circumstance) (- purpose)
BT	Today (circumstance - time), [we (participant - actor, implied)] have taken (material process) a very big step (participant goal) toward peace (circumstance - purpose).
RT Arabic (TT4)	و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) هي (participant - carrier) [تكون (relational process - attributive, implied) خطوة هائلة (participant -) (circumstance - purpose) باتجاه السلام (attribute)]
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) it (participant - carrier) [is (relational process - attributive, implied)] a tremendous step (participant - attribute) toward peace (circumstance - purpose).

The ST expresses a present continuous material process (“is taking”) with “Israel” as the actor, “a giant step” as the goal, and “toward peace” as the circumstance of purpose. The adverbial circumstance of time “Today” anchors the action in the moment of utterance, giving it rhetorical immediacy.

In TT1, the actor is reframed from “Israel” to an implied ‘نحن - we’, and the verb tense shifts to past perfective (“اتخذنا - have taken”), altering both agency and temporality. The addition of “very” (جدا) intensifies the evaluative force of the noun phrase “a big step.” TT4 transforms the clause entirely into a relational attributive structure (“وهي خطوة هائلة” - it is a tremendous step), where “وهي - it” serves as the carrier and “خطوة هائلة” - a tremendous step” as the attribute, maintaining the circumstance of purpose.

In the ST, the phrase “a giant step” invokes strong positive appreciation (reaction – significance), and the present progressive tense supports an image of dynamic, unfolding progress. The circumstantial phrase “toward peace” signals a goal-oriented political action, enhancing the constructive tone of the message.

In TT1, the intensifier “very” (جدا) enhances graduation (force), maintaining the evaluative emphasis, but the shift from “Israel” to “نحن - we” redistributes agency, creating ambiguity over who is taking credit for the action — a stylistic shift with diplomatic implications.

TT4 employs the attributive relational process to repackage the message as a statement of fact rather than unfolding action. The adjective “هائلة” (tremendous) retains intensification, but the change in process type reduces the interpersonal engagement and makes the statement appear more neutral and descriptive than action-driven.

The ST projects a highly evaluative, optimistic action taken by “Israel,” framed as a concrete and dynamic step toward peace. This contributes to a rhetorical strategy of positive political projection, coupling agency with evaluative intensity (“giant step”).

TT1 reflects several interpreting strategies from Li (2015): Modulation and approximation - the actor “Israel” is substituted with an implied “نحن - we,” which modulates agency and redistributes the political responsibility, and restructuring - The present progressive is restructured into a past action, altering the rhetorical immediacy of the ST, and text expansion and explicitation - the insertion of “جدا” (very) intensifies the goal, compensating for the loss of the word “giant.”

TT4 demonstrates: paraphrasing and restructuring - the shift from material to relational process transforms the utterance from an action-in-progress to a descriptive statement, modulation - the reworded structure softens the actor’s direct involvement, focusing

instead on the quality of the step, not the agency behind it, and evasion (mild) - while not an explicit avoidance, the reframing of the actor and removal of “Israel” can be interpreted as a subtle evasion of attributing agency in a politically sensitive context.

Overall, all TTs illustrate strategic modulation and structural variation, each altering the political linguistic style of the ST in different ways. The consistent omission of “Israel” as actor across all TTs points to a common pattern of agency modulation in Arabic SI of politically charged discourse, reflecting both textual simplification and ideological recalibration in accordance with Li’s interpreting strategies.

Example 40: (Extract from line 93)

ST	The Palestinian people (participant - carrier) have grown (relational process - attributive) distrustful (participant - attribute) after years of unfulfilled promises (circumstance - cause)— so true (modal adjunct - comment) — yet (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) I (participant - sener) know (mental process - cognitive) they (participant - carrier) are ready (relational process - attributive) to escape (material process - embedded) their tragic past (participant - goal) and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) realize (material process - embedded) a great destiny (participant - goal).
France 24 (TT3)	إن الشعب الفلسطيني أصبح (participant - carrier) (relational process - attributive) غير واثق (participant - attribute) {بسبب كل الوعود {التي لم يتم الإيفاء بها (embedded circumstance -) }{(qualifier, relational process – attributive, negated (cause).
BT	The Palestinian people (participant - carrier) have become (relational process - attributive) distrustful (participant - attribute) {because of {all the

	unfulfilled promises (embedded qualifier, relational process – attributive, negated)} (circumstance - cause).
RT Arabic (TT4)	الشعب الفلسطينيون (participant - sensor) لم يعودوا (negation adjunct + material) يثقون (process - auxiliary) بالوعود (participant -) (mental process - cognitive) التي لم تتحقق (phenomenon) (embedded qualifier, relational process –) (attributive, negated).
BT	The Palestinians (participant - sensor) no longer (negation adjunct + material process - auxiliary) trust (mental process - cognitive) the promises (participant - phenomenon) {that were not fulfilled} (embedded qualifier, relational process – attributive, negated)

The ST is a layered and evaluative structure composed of: First, a relational attributive process “have grown distrustful,” with “The Palestinian people” as carrier, and “distrustful” as attribute, followed by a circumstance of cause (“after years of unfulfilled promises”). Second, a mental process “I know,” where “I” is sensor, and the verbiage is a projected clause: “they are ready...” The projected clause contains two material processes: “to escape” and “realize,” with “their tragic past” and “a great destiny” as respective goals. The modal adjunct “so true” adds a commenting interpersonal stance, while “yet” and “and” are conjunctive adjuncts signalling contrast and addition.

TT3 renders only the first clause using a relational attributive structure: “أصبح غير واثق” (have become distrustful), with carrier “الشعب الفلسطيني” (The Palestinian people) and attribute “غير واثق” (distrustful). The circumstance of cause is expanded into a relative clause: “كل الوعود التي لم يتم الإيفاء بها” (all the unfulfilled promises.). The mental process

(“I know”) and the entire projected clause about readiness, escape, and destiny are omitted.

TT4 changes the process type: “لا يثقون” (no longer trust) renders the clause as a mental process, making “الشعب الفلسطيني” (The Palestinians) the senser, “الوعد” (promises) the phenomenon, and the embedded qualifier “التي لم تتحقق” (that were not fulfilled) as a negated relational process. As with TT3, the second half of the ST (starting with “yet I know...”) is omitted entirely, including both the mental process and the two embedded material processes.

The ST is rich in appraisal resources: The attribute “distrustful” implies affect (insecurity or disillusionment) and judgment (tenacity eroded). The circumstance of cause frames this as a result of “unfulfilled promises,” which implicitly critiques political actors, functioning as judgment – propriety (failure to keep promises). The phrase “I know they are ready...” signals positive judgment (capacity and resolve), and the material processes “escape” and “realize a great destiny” express aspirational rhetoric, underpinned by positive appreciation and graduation – force (“great destiny”).

TT3 retains only the negative relational appraisal: “distrustful because of unfulfilled promises,” but omits Trump’s stance (“I know”) and the future-oriented vision of Palestinian agency, thereby removing positive judgment and affect.

TT4 shifts the clause into a mental process (“لم يعودوا يثقون” - no longer trust), with weakened affective tone. The focus is on perception rather than being emotionally shaped or victimized. The omission of the second half eliminates all expressions of hope, agency, or moral capacity in the Palestinian people.

The ST offers a complex political style that acknowledges historical grievance (distrust born of broken promises) while simultaneously projecting a hopeful vision of

Palestinian readiness, renewal, and self-determination. The interpersonal stance is dynamic — empathetic but assertive, critical yet optimistic.

Both TT3 and TT4 omit this nuanced dual structure, each rendering only the initial negative appraisal and cutting the forward-looking projection. These omissions significantly reshape Trump’s evaluative stance, removing all reference to the Palestinian people’s agency, readiness, and future potential.

The following strategies from Li (2015) are observed: First, omission: Both TTs omit the entire second half of the ST (the mental process “I know” and the material projections “escape” and “realize”), thereby removing future-facing evaluative content and moral uplift. Second, condensation and compression: The clause is compressed to only the core attributive or mental structure — “غير واثق” (distrustful) or “لم يعودوا يثقون” (do not trust) — without ideological or affective layering. Third, modulation and approximation: TT4 shifts from a relational to a mental process, altering the stylistic tone and interpersonal positioning by presenting distrust as a cognitive judgment rather than a state of being. These shifts collectively weaken the evaluative complexity and interpersonal engagement of the ST, reshaping its political linguistic style into a narrower, more cautious narrative devoid of hopeful appraisal or visionary projection.

Example 41: (Extract from line 94)

ST	But (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) we (participant - actor) must (modal adjunct – obligation) break free (material process) of yesterday’s failed approaches (circumstance - source).
Al-Arabiya	ولكن (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) {وَعُدَّ الْأَمْسَ} (qualifier) participant) فشلت (material process) (- actor)

(TT1)	
BT	But (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) {yesterday's promises (qualifier)} (participant - actor) failed (material process)

The ST is structured around a material process: “break free,” with “we” as the actor and “of yesterday’s failed approaches” as the circumstance of source. The modal adjunct “must” signals a strong deontic obligation, and the clause is framed by the conjunctive adjunct “But,” introducing a contrast with the preceding context. The phrase “yesterday’s failed approaches” implies a critical evaluation of past policies, framing them as ineffective or counterproductive.

In TT1, the clause is entirely restructured. “we” as actor is omitted. The material process “break free” is replaced with “فشلت – failed,” where “وعود الأمس – yesterday’s promises” becomes the new actor. The modal adjunct “must” and the imperative tone of the ST are also omitted, shifting from a directive call for action to a descriptive evaluation of past events.

In the ST, the phrase “we must break free” conveys judgment (tenacity). It attributes agency and resolve to Trump group (“we”). The verb “must” signals urgent obligation (graduation – force). The phrase “failed approaches” is a negative valuation of past strategies, framing them as ineffective (appreciation). The ST also projects a forward-looking directive, suggesting a shift from past failure to future action. The interpersonal stance is proactive, conveying not only critique but also resolve.

In TT1, this evaluative richness is substantially reduced. The judgment of tenacity (“we must”) is removed. The agency shifts from “we” to “وعود - promises” — a passive object now reimagined as an actor. The imperative modality is lost, and the clause

becomes a retrospective statement about past failure rather than a call for future action.

The interpersonal engagement and forward momentum of the ST are entirely absent.

The ST functions as a motivational political statement, combining interpersonal authority (through obligation modality), collective agency (“we”), and evaluative positioning (“failed approaches”). It is action-oriented and forward-facing, demanding rupture with the past in pursuit of future change.

The TT1, by contrast, renders a descriptive, past-oriented clause: “وعود الأمس فشلت” - yesterday’s promises failed.” This is not an instruction or a call for action, but rather a factual observation. The TT1 removes all reference to current agency, modality, and moral imperative, thereby flattening Trump’s evaluative and rhetorical stance.

These changes reflect the following strategies from Li (2015). Omission: The actor (“we”), the modal adjunct (“must”), and the material process (“break free”) are all omitted or replaced, eliminating the interpersonal directive. Paraphrasing and restructuring: The clause structure is recast from a call for collective agency into a passive report on past failure. Modulation: The strong obligation expressed in “must” is replaced by a neutral descriptive tone, downshifting the intensity of commitment. Evasion (mild): By eliminating the directive framing and recasting the past as abstract “promises,” the TT1 avoids politically sensitive attribution of responsibility or instruction to specific agents. These strategies collectively dilute the ST’s political linguistic style, shifting it from assertive leadership and evaluative positioning toward a more impersonal and historically detached tone.

Example 42: (Extract from line 150)

ST	We (participant - actor) eliminated (material process) Qasem Soleimani (participant - goal), the world's top terrorist (qualifier).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	لقد (modal adjunct - emphasis) [نحن (participant – actor, implied) قمنا بتحييد (material process) قاسم سليمان (participant - goal)].
BT	Indeed (modal adjunct - emphasis), [we (participant – actor, implied)] neutralized (material process) Qasem Soleimani (participant - goal).
France 24 (TT3)	بصورة قوية (circumstance - manner) لقد (modal adjunct - emphasis) [نحن (participant – actor, implied) قضينا (material process) على الجنرال سليمان (participant - goal)].
BT	With a strong manner (circumstance - manner), indeed (modal adjunct - emphasis), [we (participant – actor, implied)] eliminated (material process) General Soleimani (participant - goal).

In the ST, the clause is a direct material process: “eliminated,” with “we” (the U.S. government/military) as the actor and “Qasem Soleimani” as the goal. The qualifier “the world’s top terrorist” modifies the goal, assigning an explicit evaluative label that positions the action as morally justified and globally significant.

In TT2, the process is rendered as “تحييد” (“neutralized”), a material process that carries less lexical intensity than “eliminated.” The actor is implied (“we”), and the goal “قاسم سليمان - Qasem Soleimani” is preserved. However, the qualifier “the world’s top terrorist” is omitted, removing the evaluative framing of the target.

In TT3, the material process is “قضيها على” (“eliminated”), which aligns semantically with the ST. The actor is again implied, and the goal “الجنرال سليمان” is retained. However, the honorific ‘General’ replaces the ST’s “the world’s top terrorist,” representing a major shift in goal qualification. The added circumstance of manner “بصورة قوية” (“in a strong manner”) modifies the process but does not compensate for the ideological omission.

In the ST, the appraisal is explicit and ideologically charged. The material process “eliminated” is unequivocal and assertive. The goal qualifier “the world’s top terrorist” is a judgment – negative social sanction, justifying the action through the moral disqualification of the target. The clause functions as a monoglossic, assertive declaration, closing down alternative viewpoints and reinforcing legitimacy and moral authority.

TT2 retains the material process, but softens it through lexical choice: “تحييد” - “neutralized” is less final and less violent than “eliminated.” Also, TT2 omits the evaluative qualifier, thereby removing the explicit justification for the action. As a result, the TT2 becomes more neutral, describing the action without moral assessment of the goal.

TT3 Retains the material process (“eliminated”), but modifies the goal from “top terrorist” to “الجنرال سليمان - General Soleimani.” This replaces a judgment-laden term with an honorific, thereby inverting the appraisal. The added circumstance “in a strong manner” may amplify the force of the action, but it does not restore the ideological framing provided by the ST. The TT3 introduces a conflicting evaluative stance, potentially aligning with a positive appreciation of the goal (through the military title), in contrast with the ST’s strong condemnation.

The ST is a declarative, ideologically assertive statement positioning the U.S. as an actor of justified military action. The goal is not only identified but morally categorised as “the world’s top terrorist,” leaving no room for interpretive ambiguity. This construction reflects a political linguistic style of certainty, closure, and moral judgment.

TT2 applies modulation and approximation (Li, 2015) through lexical softening: “تحييد - neutralized” instead of “eliminated.” Also, TT2 uses omission to exclude the ideologically charged qualifier (“the world’s top terrorist”), thereby reducing interpersonal alignment and evaluative force. The result is a tonally neutral version of the ST, focused on fact without rhetorical justification.

TT3 applies paraphrasing and restructuring by changing the qualifier to “الجنرال - General,” thereby altering the ideological framing of the goal. Also, TT3 demonstrates evasion, as it sidesteps the ST’s explicit moral labeling of Soleimani and replaces it with a term of institutional respect. The added manner adjunct (“قوية - strongly”) introduces graduation (force) but does not serve the same evaluative function as the original qualifier.

These shifts illustrate different degrees and directions of ideological repositioning. TT2 neutralizes the action linguistically, while TT3 reframes it ideologically by elevating the target rather than condemning him. Both versions reduce the monoglossic, judgment-heavy tone of the ST and alter its political linguistic style, consistent with interpreters' use of Li’s strategies to navigate politically charged discourse.

Example 43: (Extract from line 161)

ST	It (participant - token) is (relational process – identifying) time (participant - value) for the Muslim world (circumstance - beneficiary) to fix (material process - embedded) the mistake (participant – goal) it (participant - actor) made (material process - embedded) in 1948 (circumstance - time) when (conjunctive – adjunct - temporal) it (participant - senser) chose (mental process - cognitive) to attack (material process - embedded), instead of (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) recognize (mental process - cognitive), the new State of Israel (participant - phenomenon). It (participant - token) is (relational process – identifying) time (participant - value).
France 24 (TT3)	اليوم (circumstance - time) من الأهمية بمكان (modal adjunct - intensity) أن نعود (material process - embedded) ونصح (material process - embedded) الأخطاء (material process - embedded) التي ارتكبت (participant - goal) (circumstance - time) في الماضي (passive)
BT	Today (circumstance - time), it is of great importance (modal adjunct - intensity), that we return (material process - embedded) and correct (material process - embedded) the mistakes (participant - goal) that were committed (embedded qualifier, material process - passive) in the past (circumstance - time).

The ST is composed of an identifying relational clause “It is time,” with “it” as token and “time” as value, repeated for emphasis at the end. The circumstance of beneficiary “for the Muslim world,” frames the intended agent of change. A complex embedded clause contains a material process “to fix the mistake it made in 1948,” with “the

Muslim world” as actor and “mistake” as goal, and a temporal clause: “when it chose to attack, instead of recognize,” contrasting two mental processes with projected material outcomes. “The new State of Israel” is the phenomenon of the verb “recognize,” with conjunctive adjuncts marking temporal and contrastive relations. The ST combines relational, mental, and material processes, asserting a historically rooted moral imperative aimed at collective political correction.

TT3 shifts the clause into a nominalized modal expression: “من الأهمية بمكان” (“of great importance”), functioning as a modal adjunct of intensity, replacing “It is time.” The actor shifts from “the Muslim world” to “we,” framing the call to action in inclusive, generic terms. The material processes “تعود ونصح” (“return and correct”) replicate the semantic core of “fix.” The phrase “الأخطاء التي ارتكبت في الماضي” - the mistakes that were committed in the past” (embedded qualifier) is passivized, removing the explicit reference to who made the mistakes.

In the ST, several evaluative components are present. “It is time” is a strong deontic declaration, expressing judgment – propriety: it is now morally necessary to act. The clause “to fix the mistake it made” contains a judgment of the Muslim world for a past political decision, reinforced by the specification “in 1948.” The mental process “chose to attack” vs. “recognize” encodes a contrastive evaluation, portraying aggression as the wrong path and recognition as the path not taken. The repetition of “It is time” adds graduation – urgency, reinforcing the moral and historical framing.

In TT3, evaluative meaning is significantly attenuated. “It is time” becomes “من الأهمية بمكان” - it is of great importance,” maintaining some modal force, but transforming the tone from moral directive to institutional recommendation. The actor “the Muslim world” is replaced by a generic “we,” reducing the political specificity and removing

any potential direct attribution of responsibility. The phrase “الأخطاء التي ارتكبت في الماضي” - the mistakes that were committed” introduces passivisation, neutralizing the original judgment and blurring agency. No reference is made to 1948, attack, recognition, or Israel, eliminating the ideological content of the historical framing.

The ST expresses a strong historical and ideological critique, framing a 1948 decision by “the Muslim world” as a “mistake” that must now be corrected. It contains evaluative judgment, clear temporal anchoring, and a contrast between aggression and recognition as paths taken or avoided. The repeated phrase “It is time” emphasizes urgency and frames the message as a moral call to action.

In TT3, the rhetorical and ideological force of the ST is significantly reduced. The declarative tone is transformed into a modal recommendation. The agent of the mistake is removed, and the phrase is passivized, eliminating judgment. The embedded political reference to the founding of Israel, and the contrastive mental process (“attack vs. recognize”), is omitted entirely. The beneficiary and temporal specificity (“the Muslim world,” “1948”) are erased, resulting in a generalised and depoliticised formulation.

Interpreting strategies from Li (2015) observed are omission, evasion, modulation and paraphrasing and restructuring. First, the references to Israel, 1948, and the mental process contrast are omitted, removing ideologically charged content (omission). Second, the judgment of the Muslim world is softened by removing the actor and using passive construction (“الأخطاء التي ارتكبت” - mistakes that were committed”), avoiding attribution of historical blame (evasion). Third, “It is time” is rendered as “من الأهمية بمكان” - it is of great importance,” shifting from a moral imperative to a valuational comment (modulation). Last, the overall clause structure is recast, with new agents (“we”), altered modality, and reframed verbs (paraphrasing and restructuring). These

strategies reshape the ST's political style, transforming a historically specific directive into a vague, bureaucratically toned appeal, eliminating controversial references and minimizing ideological force. The TT3 reflects textual caution and ideological softening, consistent with the interpreter's use of Li's strategies to navigate high-risk content.

4.2.13. R15: Remarks by President Trump on the Election

Example 44: (Extract from line 148)

ST	Poll workers (participant - actor) in Michigan (circumstance - location) were duplicating (material process) ballots (participant - goal).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	كان هناك (relational process – existential) بطاقات اقتراع مزدوجة (participant -) (existent)
BT	There were (relational process – existential) duplicate ballots (participant - existent)
Al Jazeera (TT2)	كل بطاقة التصويت (participant - goal) تم استخدامها (material process – passive) أكثر من مرة (circumstance – frequency)
BT	Each voting card (participant - goal) was used (material process – passive) more than once (circumstance – frequency)

The ST is constructed around a material process (“were duplicating”) with “poll workers” as the actor and “ballots” as the goal. The circumstance of location (“in

Michigan”) grounds the action geographically. This is a high-stakes political claim, implying malpractice or fraud by a specific group (poll workers), made more rhetorically potent by its simple, declarative structure and the absence of modal hedging.

In TT1, the process is shifted from material to existential (“كان هناك” – “there were”), and the clause becomes agentless. The phrase “بطاقات اقتراع مزدوجة” (“duplicate ballots”) functions as the existent, but there is no actor or process of duplication. The circumstance of location (“in Michigan”) is omitted.

In TT2, the structure remains a material process, but it is passivised: “تم استخدامها” (“was used”). The actor is omitted, and the goal “بطاقة التصويت” (“voting card”) becomes the grammatical subject. The circumstance of frequency (“أكثر من مرة” – “more than once”) indirectly implies duplication but lacks intentional agency or attribution. As in TT1, the location is omitted.

In the ST, the phrase “poll workers were duplicating ballots” carries strong inscribed judgment – propriety, implicitly accusing election officials of unethical behavior (i.e., fraud). The direct attribution of agency to “poll workers” creates a clear target for evaluative judgment. Although the tone is factual, the evaluative force is high due to the moral implications of the act.

TT1 omits the actor entirely and replaces the material process with an existential structure. There is no claim about who duplicated the ballots or how. This neutralizes the judgment in the ST, removing any suggestion of misconduct by agents. The focus shifts from action to description, with reduced interpersonal and ideological force.

TT2 retains the material process, but in passive form, removing any identifiable agent. The clause implies repetition, not intentional fraud. This reframes the ST’s judgment of

misconduct into a factual observation of frequency. The shift in process type and framing leads to a softer, less accusatory tone.

The ST makes a strong, direct accusation by naming a group (“poll workers”) and attributing to them an ethically questionable act (“duplicating ballots”) in a specific location (“Michigan”). The linguistic form — a declarative material process with agent and goal — provides high interpersonal force, projecting certainty, clarity, and moral judgment.

Both TT1 and TT2 reshape this structure to reduce ideological risk. TT1 transforms the clause into an existential statement, eliminating agency and process, and weakening the interpersonal and evaluative force. TT2 retains the material process but uses the passive voice and omits the actor, converting a politically charged accusation into a neutral observation.

These modifications align with the following strategies from Li (2015). Omission: Both TTs omit the actor (“poll workers”) and the location (“in Michigan”), erasing responsibility and context. Evasion: The omission of agency, and especially of a politically sensitive agent (election officials), is a sign of ideological avoidance in a high-risk context. Modulation: TT2 changes the interpersonal force of the utterance by recasting accusation into observation, thereby downshifting evaluative stance. Paraphrasing and restructuring: TT1 restructures the clause completely using existential grammar, while TT2 reframes it via passive voice, affecting stylistic tone and judgment intensity. These strategies contribute to a political style shift from direct accusation to cautious description. Both interpretations strip the ST of its evaluative clarity and ideological positioning, replacing it with vague or indirect formulations designed to reduce political sensitivity.

4.3. Conclusion

This chapter has demonstrated that the SI of Trump's speeches across different Arabic-language satellite channels often results in significant shifts in political style and evaluative framing. Through the application of SFL and Appraisal Theory, the analysis has shown how interpretive strategies such as omission, paraphrasing, modulation, and evasion affect how agency, modality, and judgment are represented in the TTs.

These transformations are not random but align with broader patterns identified in Li's (2015) framework, suggesting a recurring tendency to neutralise, soften, or restructure ideologically charged discourse in SI. Although the core ideational meanings are frequently preserved, the interpersonal and evaluative dimensions are often reconfigured, resulting in political messages that differ subtly—but importantly—from their originals.

The next chapter will adopt the same analytical framework and methodology, but with different speakers: it will examine the SI of speeches by Obama and Biden, allowing for a comparative investigation into how different presidential styles are reshaped in Arabic SI.

Chapter 5: Interpreting Political Style: A Linguistic Analysis of Biden and Obama's Speeches

5.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the second main analysis chapter of the thesis and continues the analytical approach established in Chapter 4, which focused on the SI of Trump's speeches. In this chapter, the same analytical framework—SFL, Appraisal Theory, and the interpreting strategy taxonomy from Li (2015)—is applied to the speeches of Biden and Obama. The goal is to examine how the political linguistic styles of these two speakers are represented, transformed, or restructured through SI into Arabic across different satellite news channels. While the methodology and focus remain consistent with the previous chapter, the primary distinction lies in the featured speakers.

5.2. Analytical Examples

Section 5.2. presents the detailed analytical examples for the speeches of Biden and Obama. Each example is examined using the same three-part structure used in Chapter 3: an SFL analysis of clause-level transitivity and participants, an Appraisal Theory assessment of evaluative and interpersonal meanings, and a discussion of interpreting strategies in accordance with Li's (2015) classification. This structure ensures consistency in evaluating how political discourse is linguistically rearticulated in the interpreted texts, with particular attention to shifts in agency, modality, judgment, and evaluative tone. All analyses remain grounded in linguistic evidence, avoiding speculation about interpreter intention or audience reception.

5.2.1. D1: Joe Biden's victory speech

Example 1: (Extract from line 14)

ST	To make (material process - embedded) America (participant - goal) respected (participant - attribute) around the world (circumstance - location) again (circumstance - time) and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) to unite (material process - embedded) us (participant - goal) here at home (circumstance - location).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	لهذه البلاد (circumstance - beneficiary) ومن أجل (conjunctive adjunct -) توحيدها (purpose) هنا في الداخل (circumstance -) (location)
Back Translation (BT)	For this country (circumstance - beneficiary) and in order to (conjunctive adjunct - purpose) uniting us (abstraction - purpose) here at home (circumstance - location).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) أن (embedding marker) نعود (material process - linked) نحوزه (material process - embedded) الاحترام العالمي (participant - goal) مجدداً (circumstance - time)
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) that (embedding marker) we return (material process - linked) regaining (material process - embedded) global respect (participant - goal) again (circumstance - time).
France 24 (TT3)	و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) على (circumstance - matter) احترام بلدنا (participant - goal) على الساحة الدولية (participant - possessor) (circumstance - location)

BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) for (circumstance - matter) the respect (participant – goal) of our country (participant - possessor) on the international stage (circumstance - location).

The ST comprises two parallel material processes embedded as goals "to make America respected" and "to unite us." "America" and "us" function as participants (goals), with circumstances specifying location ("around the world," "here at home") and time ("again"). The embedded structure frames a dual objective: restoring America's international image and achieving internal unity.

TT1 focuses only on the second part ("توحيدنا - to uniting us"), omitting the "make America respected" part. "توحيدنا" ("to uniting us") is rendered as a purpose abstraction. Material process of restoring respect is omitted. However, TT2 captures the "global respect" goal but restructures the process. "لنعود نحوز به" ("we return regaining") links two material processes: returning and regaining. Emphasis remains on respect but omits the domestic unity part ("to unite us"). Last, TT3 reduces the idea to a nominal phrase: "احترام بلدنا" ("the respect of our country"). It transforms the embedded material process into a circumstance of matter ("على احترام"). TT3 omits both the active process ("make") and the internal unity goal.

The ST has strong positive appreciation. "Respected" attributes positive value to America's desired global status. "Unite us" introduces positive affect (belonging, solidarity). The conjunctive adjunct "and" ties international and domestic objectives, highlighting both external appreciation and internal cohesion.

TT1 retains positive affect (internal unity) but omits external appreciation (international respect). Thus, only half of the ST's evaluative framing is preserved. In contrast, TT2

retains global respect (appreciation), but the metaphor of returning to respect shifts the tone slightly — suggesting recovery rather than creation of respect. Also, TT2 omits domestic unity affect. TT3, on the other hand, reduces both affect and appreciation. The nominalisation "احترام بلدنا - the respect of our country" weakens the dynamic, goal-driven aspect of the ST, as there is no clear affective or unifying tone remains.

The ST frames an aspirational vision: restoring global respect and uniting internally, creating a forward-looking, dynamic evaluative structure. Both external image and internal solidarity are positioned as goals requiring action.

Each TT partially reconfigures the ST's meaning. TT1 emphasises internal unity but omits international respect entirely. TT2 focuses on global respect but restructures it as a return rather than a new construction, and omits unity. TT3 compresses the clause into a static nominal phrase, eliminating action, agency, and the emotional tone of unity. The following strategies from Li (2015) are observed. First, there is a removal of one of the two main goals in TT1 and TT2; and a removal of active processes in TT3 (omission). Second, TT3 condenses the dual processes into a single static noun phrase (condensation and compression). Third, TT2 reconstructs the material processes, linking "returning" and "regaining" (paraphrasing and restructuring). Fourth, TT2 shifts the meaning from "make respected" to "نحوزه الاحترام - regain respect," slightly altering Biden's positioning (modulation and approximation). Overall, the TTs show a narrowing of the original political vision. While the main semantic fields (respect, unity) are partially preserved, the dynamic evaluative force, clear agentivity, and aspirational modality of the ST are diluted.

Example 2: (Extract from line 96)

ST	Our nation (participant - carrier) is shaped (relational process – attributive, passive) by the constant battle (circumstance – cause (agent)) between our better angels and our darkest impulses (qualifier within the circumstance - cause).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	لقد هزت (modal adjunct – emphasis) هذه البلاد (participant) (material process) – goal بسبب حالة الانقسام وما يقوله الناس (circumstance – cause (reason)) في هذه المعركة (circumstance - location) كان (circumstance - location) مهمما (relational process - attributive) (participant - attribute)
BT	Indeed (modal adjunct – emphasis), this country (participant – goal) has been shaken (material process) due to the state of division and what people say (circumstance – cause (reason)) in this battle (circumstance - location) was (relational process - attributive) important (participant - attribute).

The ST frames a relational process where “Our nation” is the carrier, “is shaped” functions as the relational attributive process in passive form, and the circumstance of cause is expressed through “the constant battle between our better angels and our darkest impulses.” The cause is complex, incorporating an internal ideological struggle represented metaphorically through “better angels” and “darkest impulses.” The ST portrays the nation as being continuously molded by internal moral tensions, with strong implicit affective and judgmental meanings embedded in the metaphorical qualifier.

In the TT1, the structure and meaning are notably reconfigured. The passive relational clause “is shaped” is shifted into a material process: “هزت” (“shaken”), turning the passive shaping into an active disruptive event. The goal of the process is “هذه البلاد” (“this country”), corresponding to “our nation” in the ST. The circumstance of cause changes significantly: rather than referring to the moral and ideological battle between internal forces, the TT1 attributes the cause to “حالة الانقسام وما يقوله الناس” (“the state of division and what people say”), grounding the cause in social and political division rather than in abstract moral struggle. Additionally, a secondary relational clause appears: “في هذه المعركة كان مهماً” (“in this battle, [it] was important”), which evaluates the battle’s significance but without reproducing the specific evaluative richness of the ST. The metaphoric frame of “better angels” and “darkest impulses” is entirely omitted.

The ST encodes a highly stylized political linguistic style, blending appreciation (battle as a formative struggle) and judgment (better vs. darker impulses), creating a morally charged depiction of national development. In TT1, much of this subtle ideological and affective nuance is lost. The material process “هزت - shaken” suggests a destabilizing event rather than a formative, ongoing process. The metaphorical struggle between morality and baser instincts is replaced by a literal social division, significantly flattening the interpersonal and ideological depth of the original utterance.

Several interpreting strategies from Li (2015) are evident. First, omission is clear: the metaphors “better angels” and “darkest impulses,” and the moral internal struggle they represent, are completely omitted. Second, paraphrasing and restructuring occurs: the passive shaping process is replaced by an active shaking event, and the relational process is reworded to a simple material action, altering the ideological positioning. Third, modulation is involved in the evaluative shift: from a moral battle forming the

nation to a disruptive state caused by political division, changing the emotional tone from introspective moral reflection to external sociopolitical instability.

Thus, while the TT1 conveys a broad sense of national turbulence, it significantly alters the political linguistic style of the ST by simplifying the evaluative framing, replacing internal moral struggle with external social conflict, and reducing the metaphorical richness that defines the original.

Example 3: (Extract from line 111)

ST	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) we (participant - carrier) are (relational process - attributive) a good people (participant - attribute).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	لقد (modal adjunct – emphasis) كانت (relational process - attributive) النظرة (participant –) ليست جيدة (participant - attribute) سائدة (participant - carrier) [نحن (participant –)] لكننا (attribute, negated) (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) [نكون ((carrier, implied) [(relational process – attributive, implied) أناس طيبون (participant - attribute)]
BT	Indeed (modal adjunct – emphasis), the perception (participant - carrier) was (relational process - attributive) prevailing (participant - attribute) not good (participant – attribute, negated), but (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) [we (participant – carrier, implied)] [are (relational process – attributive, implied)] good people (participant - attribute)

The ST is a simple but powerful relational clause where “we” is the carrier, “are” is the relational attributive process, and “a good people” serves as the attribute. This short construction makes a direct, positive evaluative statement about the American people,

combining judgment – social esteem (capacity and propriety) with positive affect (solidarity and pride). The conjunctive adjunct “and” links this clause to the previous one, adding to the cumulative building of national character.

In the TT1, the relational structure is expanded into two stages. First, it introduces a relational clause: “لقد كانت النظرة سائدة ليست جيدة” (“the perception was prevailing and not good”), where “النظرة” (“the perception”) becomes the carrier, “سائدة” (“prevailing”) the attribute, and “ليست جيدة” (“not good”) acts as an embedded negative attribute. This suggests that there was a dominant negative perception in the past. Only after this set-up does the TT1 reintroduce the original ST meaning with a contrasting clause: “لكننا أناس طيبون” (“but we are good people”), returning to the ST’s relational structure with “نحن” (implied “we”) as the carrier and “أناس طيبون” (“good people”) as the attribute.

The ST directly and positively affirms the people’s character without reference to perceptions or external judgment, using a confident, monoglossic evaluative stance. In contrast, the TT1 frames the assertion within a contrastive discourse, implying that a negative perception previously existed but affirming goodness in opposition to that view. This framing introduces a dialogic expansion, allowing for an imagined alternative viewpoint (past negative perception) that the ST does not explicitly acknowledge. Moreover, the TT1 adds a layer of historical temporality (“كان” – “was”) and contrast (“لكن” – “but”) not present in the original. From an appraisal perspective, while the positive judgment (“good people”) is ultimately preserved in TT1, the introduction of a prior negative perception softens the strength of the positive claim by suggesting that goodness must be affirmed against prior doubts. The interpersonal positioning thus shifts slightly from confident affirmation to cautious reaffirmation, changing the tonality of engagement.

The interpreting strategies from Li (2015) clearly visible here include text expansion and explicitation, as additional content (reference to negative perception) is inserted to contextualize the statement. There is also Modulation, where the interpersonal force shifts from confident monoglossia (in ST) to a heteroglossic contrast (in TT1) between prior negative and current positive views. In terms of structure, paraphrasing and restructuring occurs through the expansion into two linked relational clauses instead of the single direct attribution in the ST. In sum, while the TT1 preserves the final positive characterization of American people, it does so within a more dialogic and historically nuanced frame, slightly softening the ST's original confident and unqualified political style.

5.2.2. D3: 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly Address

Example 4: (Extract from line 41)

ST	In Iraq (circumstance - location), the United States (participant - sensor) learned (mental process - cognitive) the hard lesson (participant - phenomenon) that (projection - embedded) even hundreds of thousands of brave, effective troops (participant - actor), trillions of dollars from our Treasury (participant - actor), cannot (modal adjunct – negative ability) by itself (circumstance - manner) impose (material process) stability (participant - goal) on a foreign land (circumstance - location).
RT	في العراق (circumstance - location)، على سبيل المثال (circumstance -)
Arabic	(exemplification)، استوعبت (mental process - cognitive) الولايات المتحدة
(TT4)	(participant - sensor) دروساً صعبة (participant - phenomenon) فإن

	(conjunctive adjunct - explanation) مئات ملايين الدولارات والكثير من الضحايا (participant - actor) لا يمكن أن تخلق (material process with negative modality) الاستقرار (participant - goal) في دولة أجنبية (circumstance - location)
BT	In Iraq (circumstance - location), for example (circumstance - exemplification), the United States (participant - senser) grasped (mental process - cognitive) difficult lessons (participant - phenomenon), as (conjunctive adjunct - explanation) hundreds of millions of dollars and many casualties (participant - actor) cannot create (material process with negative modality) stability (participant - goal) in a foreign country (circumstance - location).

The ST presents a complex clause sequence centred around a mental process: “the United States learned,” with “the hard lesson” as the phenomenon. What is learned is projected through an embedded clause describing the limits of military and financial power. The embedded clause contains a material process: “cannot impose stability,” where “hundreds of thousands of brave, effective troops” and “trillions of dollars” function as participants (actors). The embedded circumstance “by itself” and the negative modal adjunct “cannot” frame the inability to achieve stability through force alone. The overall structure juxtaposes large-scale efforts with their failure to achieve the intended outcome, delivering a sober political reflection with high rhetorical and evaluative weight.

In the TT4, the clause is restructured while preserving the major components. The mental process is translated as “استوعبت” (“grasped”), with the United States maintained as the senser and “دروسا صعبة” (“difficult lessons”) as the phenomenon. However, the TT4 introduces an additional circumstance of exemplification: “على سبيل المثال” (“for

example”), which was not explicit in the ST. This addition frames Iraq as an instance rather than the exclusive context. Furthermore, in the embedded projection, the TT4 shifts the actors slightly: “مئات ملايين الدولارات والكثير من الضحايا” - hundreds of millions of dollars and many casualties” replace “hundreds of thousands of troops and trillions of dollars.” This alters the original focus from a military-human emphasis (“brave, effective troops”) to a financial-human cost framing, and it downscales the financial figure from trillions to hundreds of millions. The material process is preserved as “لا يمكن أن تخلق” (“cannot create”), maintaining the negative modality. The goal (“stability”) and circumstance of location (“in a foreign country”) are also retained.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST’s evaluative emphasis rests heavily on two fronts: appreciation of the troops (“brave, effective”) and acknowledgment of the magnitude of the effort (trillions of dollars), both aimed at heightening the sense of irony and failure. The TT4 softens this by omitting adjectives like "brave" and "effective," and by substituting "troops" with "victims" or "casualties" (“الضحايا”), thereby shifting the focus from the valor of the effort to the human cost of war. Additionally, the reduction in financial figures diminishes the scale of the loss, softening the intensity of Obama’s evaluative position.

The interpreting strategies from Li (2015) that are visible in this example include paraphrasing and restructuring, evident in the reformulation of the embedded clause to introduce an exemplification frame. modulation and approximation are also applied: the financial amount is approximated downward, and the actor identity shifts from soldiers to casualties, reframing the emphasis from military heroism to human suffering. Moreover, omission occurs through the removal of affective adjectives (“brave,” “effective”) that contributed to the original evaluative force. These strategies collectively result in a TT that conveys the core ideational meaning but significantly

alters the interpersonal and ideological style of the ST. The TT4 moves from a nuanced reflection on military power and limitation to a more general comment on the costs of intervention.

Example 5: (Extract from line 45-46-47)

ST	The history of the last two decades (participant - sensor) proves (mental process - cognitive) that (projection - embedded) in today's world (circumstance - location), dictatorships (participant - carrier) are (relational process - attributive) unstable (participant - attribute). The strongmen of today (participant - token) become (relational process - identifying) the spark of revolution (participant - value) tomorrow (circumstance - time). You (participant - actor) can jail (material process with positive modality) your opponents (participant - goal), but (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) you (participant - actor) can't imprison (material process with negative modality) ideas (participant - goal).
RT Arabic (TT4)	و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) إن (modal adjunct - emphasis) التاريخ في العقدين الماضيين (participant - sensor) كان قد أبدى (mental process – cognitive,) (participant - carrier) أن (perfective) تطور الإنسانية (projection - embedded) (participant - attribute) ثابت (relational process – attributive, negated). (participant - actor) يمكن (conjunctive adjunct - explanation) إملاءات اليوم (participant - goal) أن تؤدي (material process – positive modality) إلى ثورات (participant - goal) في المستقبل (circumstance - time). و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) يمكن إجلاس () [هم (participant – goal, implied) في السجون (circumstance -)]

	ولكن (location)، هذا (participant - actor) لن يصلح [هم (participant – goal, implied)].
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) indeed (modal adjunct - emphasis), history in the past two decades (participant - sensor) has shown (mental process – cognitive, perfective) that (projection - embedded) the development of humanity (participant - carrier) is not (relational process – attributive, negated) constant (participant - attribute). As (conjunctive adjunct - explanation) the impositions of today (participant - actor) can lead (material process – positive modality) to revolutions (participant - goal) in the future (circumstance - time). And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [they (participant – goal, implied)] can be jailed (material process – passive, positive modality) in prisons (circumstance - location), but (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) this (participant - actor) will not reform (material process – negative positivity) [them (participant – goal, implied)].

The ST weaves together a series of tightly linked processes, combining mental, relational, and material processes to construct a cohesive political argument. The mental process "proves" positions "the history of the last two decades" as a sensor that projects a judgment about political systems. Within the projection, a relational attributive process is used to assert that "dictatorships are unstable," where "dictatorships" are the carrier and "unstable" the attribute. The subsequent relational identifying clause, "The strongmen of today become the spark of revolution tomorrow," reinforces a dynamic of inevitable change, with a clear temporal framing ("today" versus "tomorrow"). Finally, the two contrasting material clauses — "you can jail your opponents, but you

can't imprison ideas" — illustrate the limits of authoritarian control, using a strong contrastive conjunctive adjunct ("but") to emphasize the resilience of ideological movements. The sequence combines cognitive, existential, and action-oriented processes to build a progressive, cause-effect narrative, rich in judgment and graduated appreciation.

In TT4, the interpretation reconstructs much of the ideational framework but reshapes the political style significantly. The TT4 begins with a conjunctive adjunct "وإن" ("and indeed"), intensifying the epistemic force. The mental process is preserved through "أبدى" ("has shown"), but the phenomenon shifts: instead of "dictatorships are unstable," the TT4 asserts that "أن تطور الإنسانية ليس ثابتاً" - the development of humanity is not constant." This generalisation reframes the focus from a critique of political systems to a broader philosophical reflection on human progress, which removes the direct evaluative judgment against dictatorships found in the ST. Moreover, in projecting the material process, the TT4 asserts that "إملاءات اليوم يمكن أن تؤدي إلى ثورات" - the impositions of today can lead to revolutions," preserving the idea of political instability, but again framing it more generically and abstractly than in the ST. In the final material clauses, while the possibility of jailing opponents is maintained, the TT4 shifts agency and evaluative focus. The ST's contrast between jailing people and the impossibility of imprisoning ideas is replaced in the TT4 by the assertion that imprisoning individuals "will not reform them." Thus, the ST's emphasis on the invincibility of ideas is lost, and the TT4 reframes the political resistance as a failure of reform rather than a triumph of ideological resilience. This represents a significant ideological repositioning.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST carries strong elements of judgment (authoritarian regimes are unstable), affect (implicit support for resilience and freedom), and graduation (emphasising temporal inevitability: today versus tomorrow).

In the TT4, while some modal and material meanings are preserved, the direct evaluative judgment is softened, the moral certainty of the ST is replaced by a philosophical observation, and the affirmation of ideological resilience is removed.

The interpreting strategies from Li (2015) clearly evident here include modulation and approximation, with the shift from “dictatorships” to “تطور الإنسانية -” development of humanity” softening the ideological force. Omission is also at play, particularly in the removal of the key contrast between imprisoning people versus imprisoning ideas. paraphrasing and restructuring reshape the sequences, adjusting the logical and evaluative flow. Lastly, there is an element of evasion, as the TT4 avoids the direct political critique of authoritarian systems that is central to the ST. Overall, while the TT4 maintains some of the structural and thematic elements of the ST, it significantly repositions the evaluative meaning, resulting in a less confrontational and more generalized political style, moving from assertive critique to abstract reflection.

Example 6: (Extract from line 50)

ST	Indeed (modal adjunct - emphasis), I (participant - sensor) believe (mental process - cognitive) that (projection - embedded) in today's world (circumstance - location), the measure of strength (participant - carrier) is no longer (relational process – attributive, negated) defined (participant - attribute) by the control of territory (circumstance – manner (means)).
RT Arabic (TT4)	في الواقع (modal adjunct - emphasis)، [أنا (participant – sensor, implied)] أرى (mental process - cognitive) أنه (projection - embedded) في العالم الحالي (circumstance - location) و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) إن (modal)

	relational) فهي التي تسيطر (participant - token) القوى (adjunct - emphasis) (circumstance – location) على الأراضي (process - identifying)
BT	Indeed (modal adjunct - emphasis), [I (participant – sensor, implied)] see (mental process - cognitive) that (projection - embedded) in the current world (circumstance - location), and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) indeed (modal adjunct - emphasis) the forces (participant - token) are the ones that control (relational process - identifying) the territories (circumstance – location)

The ST is structured around a mental process ("I believe") that projects a complex embedded relational clause. The circumstance of location ("in today's world") situates the assertion within the contemporary geopolitical context. The embedded relational clause states that "the measure of strength" (carrier) is "no longer defined" (relational attributive process, negated) by "the control of territory" (circumstance of manner – means). The negative polarity ("no longer") is critical, indicating a shift away from traditional conceptions of power based on territorial control, and the modal adjunct "Indeed" reinforces the certainty and emphasis behind the statement. The clause as a whole projects a redefinition of strength in international politics, moving from physical occupation to more abstract forms of influence, with strong evaluative implications.

In TT4, the interpretation modifies the projection notably. The mental process "أرى" ("I see") is used instead of "I believe," maintaining the cognitive framing but with a subtly more observational tone compared to the commitment implied by "believe." The circumstance of location ("في العالم الحالي" – "in the current world") is preserved. However, the core relational meaning is reversed: instead of asserting that strength is

no longer defined by control of territory, the TT4 states that " وإن القوى فهي التي تسيطر على الأراضي - the forces are the ones that control the territories," reaffirming territorial control as the defining feature of strength. This transformation not only shifts the relational process from negated attributive to positive identifying, but also changes the entire ideological positioning of the statement, turning a critique of old power structures into an affirmation of them.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST involves judgment (redefining what constitutes strength) and graduation (through “no longer,” emphasizing a historical and ideological shift). It also positions Obama as offering a progressive, updated perspective on power. In contrast, the TT4 removes this forward-looking, critical judgment and instead presents a conservative, traditional view where territorial control remains central. The removal of negation ("no longer") eliminates the rhetorical shift toward a new political paradigm.

Several interpreting strategies from Li (2015) are clearly present here. Modulation and approximation occur through the reversal of the evaluative polarity of the statement. Paraphrasing and restructuring are used, as the TT4 reworks the embedded relational process into a positive identifying clause. Omission of the negation "no longer" also contributes to the ideological reorientation of the utterance. This represents a significant ideological repositioning: rather than challenging the audience to rethink the nature of strength, the TT4 reaffirms traditional notions of power rooted in territorial control. Overall, the TT4 fundamentally alters the interpersonal and ideological meaning of the ST. While the syntactic structure still projects a relational evaluation, the shift in polarity and the reframing of the measure of strength result in a completely different political style, moving from progressive critique to conservative affirmation.

Example 7: (Extract from line 59)

ST	This institution (participant - goal) was founded (material process - passive) because (conjunctive adjunct - cause) men and women who came before us (participant - sensor) had (relational process - possessive) the foresight (participant – possessed) to know (mental process – cognitive, embedded) that (projection - embedded) our nations (participant - carrier) are (relational process - attributive) more secure (participant - attribute) when (conjunctive adjunct - temporal) we (participant - actor) uphold (material process) basic laws and basic norm (participant - goal), and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) pursue (material process) a path of cooperation (participant - goal) over conflict (circumstance - manner).
RT Arabic (TT4)	تم تأسيس (participant - goal) الأمم المتحدة (material process - passive) بفضل (circumstance - cause) أن (projection - embedded) مؤسسي الأمم المتحدة (participant - carrier) كانوا (relational process - attributive) مقتنعين (participant - attribute) بأن (projection - embedded) الشعور بالأمن لجميع الدول (participant - token) [يكون (relational process – identifying, implied)] أمر أهم (participant - value) فإن (conjunctive adjunct - explanation) المؤسسين (participant - actor) كانوا يدعون (material process – past continuous) إلى هذا النوع من النظام العالمي (participant - goal)
BT	The United Nations (participant - goal) was established (material process - passive) because (circumstance - cause) that (projection - embedded) the founders of the United Nations (participant - carrier) were (relational process - attributive) convinced (participant - attribute) that (projection -

embedded) the sense of security for all countries (participant - token) [is (relational process – identifying, implied)] a more important matter (participant - value), as (conjunctive adjunct - explanation) the founders (participant - actor) were calling (material process – past continuous) for this type of world order (participant - goal)

The ST presents a complex structure beginning with a material process (“was founded”) in passive voice, where "this institution" (implicitly, the United Nations) is the goal. The reason for its founding is introduced through the conjunctive adjunct of cause (“because”), followed by an embedded sequence of processes. The historical actors (“men and women who came before us”) are positioned as sensors who had the foresight (relational possession) to know (mental process) that cooperation, upheld laws, and norms ensure greater security. The embedded relational attributive clause (“our nations are more secure”) and two material processes (“uphold,” “pursue”) emphasize the ethical and cooperative foundations upon which security is built. The ST thus constructs a layered narrative linking historical vision to present security, framed through strong interpersonal and relational meanings.

In TT4, the overall meaning is preserved but substantially restructured. The clause begins similarly with a material passive process: “تم تأسيس الأمم المتحدة” (“the United Nations was established”), aligning with the ST’s main clause. The cause is preserved through “بفضل أن” (“thanks to the fact that”), but the projection that follows alters the focus. Instead of emphasizing foresight and knowledge, the TT4 attributes conviction (“مقتنعين”) to the founders. Thus, the founders are framed not as knowing actors but as believing carriers, shifting the underlying mental orientation from cognitive foresight to firm conviction. Additionally, in the projected clause, “الشعور بالأمن لجميع الدول” - the sense

of security for all countries” is described as “أمر أهم - a more important matter,” introducing a comparative evaluation absent from the ST. The TT4 adds a further explanation: “كانوا يدعون إلى هذا النوع من النظام العالمي” - the founders were calling for this type of world order,” using a past continuous material process (“كانوا يدعون”) to emphasize an ongoing advocacy rather than a one-time realization, slightly extending the temporal horizon.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST centers on judgment – capacity (the foresight of earlier generations) and appreciation (the value of cooperation and rule of law). It presents security as emerging from active upholding of shared norms. In the TT4, the judgment shifts subtly: conviction replaces foresight, introducing a more subjective and emotional framing rather than cognitive planning. The evaluative force also moves from processual action (“upholding laws, pursuing cooperation”) to ideational commitment (“يدعون إلى النظام العالمي” - calling for world order”), thus adjusting the dynamic and relational aspects of the original political style.

In terms of interpreting strategies from Li (2015), several are evident. Paraphrasing and restructuring occurs as the focus shifts from foresight and law-upholding actions to conviction and advocacy. Text expansion is also present: the TT4 elaborates an additional explanation (“كانوا يدعون إلى النظام العالمي” - the founders were calling for a world order”) not explicitly detailed in the ST. Modulation is applied through the change from cognitive certainty (“know”) to emotional conviction (“مقتنعين” - were convinced”). Omission of the two key material processes in the ST (“uphold basic laws” and “pursue cooperation”) removes the emphasis on action and commitment to shared norms. In sum, while the TT4 preserves the basic causal relationship and retains the focus on the United Nations’ founding principles, it shifts the evaluative framing from knowledge-based foresight and legal cooperation toward emotional conviction and

advocacy for order. This repositioning subtly transforms the ST's forward-looking, action-oriented political style into a more ideological and less operational depiction.

Example 8: (Extract from line 82)

ST	Sanctions (participant - actor) have led to (material process - causative) capital flight (participant - goal), a contracting economy (participant - goal), a fallen Ruble (participant - goal), and the emigration of more educated Russians (participant - goal).
RT Arabic (TT4)	ويجري (material process - passive) انخفاض (participant - goal) في الاقتصاد [(material process – passive, implied) ويجري] (circumstance - location) تقلص (participant - goal) في الاقتصاد (circumstance - location)
BT	A decline (participant - goal) is occurring (material process - passive) in the economy (circumstance - location), and contraction (participant - goal) [is occurring (material process – passive, implied)] in the economy (circumstance - location)

The ST presents a sequence of material processes framed around causality. “Sanctions” serve as the actor, initiating a chain of material outcomes: “capital flight,” “a contracting economy,” “a fallen Ruble,” and “the emigration of more educated Russians.” Each of these phenomena functions as a goal of the material process “have led to.” The structure attributes direct causative agency to sanctions, making a strong political statement about the adverse economic consequences resulting from specific policy actions. The listing structure, covering economic, financial, and demographic impacts, amplifies the magnitude of the claim through graduation – quantity and scope.

In TT4, the interpretation reconstructs this structure but significantly compresses and limits the causal scope. The TT4 presents two passive material processes: “انخفاض” (“decline”) and “تقلص” (“contraction”) occurring “in the economy.” Both are rendered with an implicit passive structure (“يجري انخفاض” – “a decline is occurring”), and the actor (sanctions) is omitted entirely. The focus is narrowed exclusively to the economic dimension (“الاقتصاد”), and no mention is made of capital flight, the Ruble, or the emigration of educated Russians. The TT4 therefore transforms a multi-faceted causative sequence into a simple economic contraction narrative without explicit causality or attribution.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST frames sanctions as responsible for wide-ranging negative impacts, invoking strong judgment (on the effectiveness and consequences of sanctions) and negative appreciation (of economic health). The TT4, however, removes all explicit judgment, agency, and broader economic-demographic effects. The loss of the actor and the reduction in affected goals limits the evaluative scope to a neutral economic observation about decline and contraction, without assigning cause or suggesting blame.

Several interpreting strategies, as outlined by Li (2015), can be discerned here. Omission is prominent: capital flight, currency collapse, and the emigration of educated individuals are completely omitted. Condensation and compression occur, as four distinct consequences are compressed into two generalised economic trends. Evasion is also evident: by removing the reference to sanctions, the TT4 avoids assigning blame for the negative developments, thus reducing the ideological and political charge of the statement. Paraphrasing and restructuring happens through the change from active causative construction (“have led to”) into an impersonal passive (“decline is occurring”), shifting the rhetorical framing from cause-effect assertion to descriptive

observation. In summary, while the TT4 captures the general notion of economic deterioration, it significantly narrows the evaluative focus, removes attribution of cause, and neutralizes the political impact of the ST's original critique. The resulting political style is much more cautious, abstract, and less confrontational.

Example 9: (Extract from line 112-113-114)

ST	Even as (conjunctive adjunct - concession) we (participant - actor) helped (material process - causative) the Libyan people (participant - beneficiary) bring (material process - embedded) an end (participant - goal) to the reign of a tyrant (circumstance - matter), our coalition (participant - actor) could have and should have done (material process with modality – possibility/obligation) more (participant – extent) to fill (material process -embedded) a vacuum (participant - goal) left behind (embedded qualifier – passive, material process). We (participant - sensor) are grateful (mental process - emotive) to the United Nations (circumstance – cause (target)) for its efforts (circumstance - cause) to forge (material process - embedded) a unity government (participant - goal). We (participant - actor) will help (material process - causative) any legitimate Libyan government (participant – beneficiary) as (conjunctive adjunct - temporal) it (participant - actor) works (material process) to bring (material process - embedded) the country (participant - goal) together (circumstance - manner).
RT Arabic	كما (conjunctive adjunct - addition) للتحالف (participant - actor) أن (participant - extent) المزيد (material process) يفعل (embedding marker) للحيلولة دون (circumstance - purpose) القضايا اللاحقة (participant - goal). فإننا

(TT4)	(participant - sensor) ممتتون (mental process - emotive) للأمم المتحدة (circumstance - cause (target)) على جهودها (circumstance - cause) لمساعدة (material process - embedded) الحكومة الليبية (participant - beneficiary) وتسوية (material process - embedded) هذا الصراع (participant - goal). فإننا (participant - sensor) سوف نفضل (mental process – desiderative, with) (participant - phenomenon) عمل الحكومة الليبية (modality, future intention) لتوحيد (material process - embedded) البلاد (participant - goal)
BT	As for (conjunctive adjunct - addition) the coalition (participant - actor) to (embedding marker) do (material process) more (participant - extent) to prevent (circumstance - purpose) subsequent issues (participant - goal). We (participant - sensor) are grateful (mental process - emotive) to the United Nations (circumstance – cause (target)) for its efforts (circumstance - cause) to assist (material process - embedded) the Libyan government (participant - beneficiary) and resolve (material process - embedded) this conflict (participant - goal). We (participant - sensor) will favour (mental process – desiderative, with modality, future intention) the work of the Libyan government (participant - phenomenon) to unify (material process - embedded) the country (participant - goal).

The ST constructs a complex narrative about international involvement in Libya, using a combination of material, mental, and relational processes to express both actions taken and reflections on what could have been improved. It begins with a concessive conjunctive adjunct (“Even as”), introducing a contrast between action and outcome. The first clause describes a material causative process where “we” (the U.S. and allies)

“helped the Libyan people bring an end to the reign of a tyrant.” This positive intervention is immediately qualified by a reflection that “our coalition could have and should have done more” — a material process with modality indicating both possibility and obligation. The second part includes an emotive mental process (“we are grateful”) directed toward the United Nations for its efforts to “forge a unity government.” Finally, a commitment is made through a material causative process: “we will help any legitimate Libyan government,” embedding a promise of future support for Libya’s unification efforts. The ST thus weaves a highly evaluative and action-oriented account, blending acknowledgment of success, recognition of shortcomings, gratitude for international collaboration, and commitment to future support.

In TT4, the major structural elements are partially preserved but notably reshaped. The concessive relation is weakened to a simple additive link (“كما” – “as for”), which softens the contrast between intervention and insufficiency. The coalition’s ability “to do more” is retained (“أن يفعل المزيد”), but the purpose is reframed: instead of “filling a vacuum,” it becomes “to prevent subsequent issues” (“للحيلولة دون القضايا اللاحقة”). This change shifts the focus from a proactive responsibility (filling a political gap) to a reactive approach (preventing future problems), thus softening the self-criticism embedded in the ST. The gratitude toward the United Nations is maintained, both in the mental process (“ممتنون” – “grateful”) and the reference to UN efforts. However, the specific objective of those efforts shifts slightly from “forging a unity government” (creating something new) to “لمساعدة الحكومة الليبية” - assisting the Libyan government” and “وتسوية هذا الصراع” - resolving the conflict” — a more immediate and less constructive framing. Finally, the future commitment is altered: instead of a causative material action (“we will help”), the TT4 frames it as a desiderative mental process (“سوف نفضل”) – “we

will favour"), implying moral support rather than direct material assistance. This reframes the political style from action to preference.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST uses strong judgment – capacity and propriety (acknowledging what should have been done better), affect – gratitude, and graduation – emphasis through modal verbs (“could have,” “should have”). The TT4 retains some affective elements (gratitude) but softens the judgment and reduces the modality of commitment, replacing direct action with support or endorsement.

Several interpreting strategies, as outlined by Li (2015), can be discerned here. Modulation is evident in the shift from direct intervention ("help") to a more abstract "- نفضل favouring." Paraphrasing and restructuring occur as the ST's proactive and reflective stance (“filling a vacuum”) is replaced with a defensive stance (“preventing future issues”). Condensation and compression are also visible: the nuanced layering of action, reflection, gratitude, and commitment in the ST is streamlined into a more simplified narrative in the TT4. There is also evasion, insofar as the TT4 avoids explicitly highlighting the coalition's failure to act more decisively, replacing it with a more neutral expression of "doing more." Overall, while the TT4 maintains the broad outline of gratitude and support for Libya's future, it neutralizes the self-critical tone, reduces the force of commitment, and shifts the political style from proactive international responsibility to generalised encouragement.

Example 10: (Extract from line 125)

ST	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) we (participant - sayer) have demonstrated (verbal process) over more than a decade of relentless pursuit of al Qaeda (circumstance – time & manner), [that (projection -

	embedded)] we (participant - goal) will not be outlasted (material process – passive, with negative modality) by extremists (circumstance – cause (agent) – passive construction).
RT Arabic (TT4)	و (material process – past continuous) كنا (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [نحن (participant – actor, implied) أيضا (conjunctive adjunct - addition) تنظيم القاعدة (material process – past continuous) (participant - goal) نحارب (participant – carrier) لا نزال (relational process – attributive, continuity, negated) في هذه المعركة (circumstance - location)
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [we (participant – actor, implied)] were (material process – past continuous) also (conjunctive adjunct - addition) fighting (material process – past continuous) al Qaeda (participant - goal). We (participant – carrier) are still (relational process – attributive, continuity, negated) in this battle (circumstance - location).

The ST features a verbal process ("have demonstrated") where “we” serves as the sayer, projecting a strong assertion about the United States’ resilience against extremist forces. The demonstration is grounded temporally and manner-wise in "more than a decade of relentless pursuit of al Qaeda," serving as a circumstance that enhances the rhetorical strength of the claim. The embedded projection expresses that “we will not be outlasted by extremists,” a material process in passive voice with a negative modality (“will not be”), where "extremists" function as the circumstance of cause (agent) within the passive construction. The structure powerfully combines assertive action, temporal perseverance, and modal certainty to position the United States as unwavering and undefeatable, constructing a highly resilient and determined political persona.

In the TT4, the clause is substantially restructured and reframed. The verbal process “have demonstrated” is omitted; instead, the TT4 presents a material process in past continuous tense: “كنا نحارب تنظيم القاعدة” (“we were fighting al Qaeda”), framing the action as an ongoing past struggle. The projection asserting that “we will not be outlasted” is entirely omitted. Instead, the TT4 adds a relational clause: “نحن لا نزال في هذه المعركة” (“we are still in this battle”), highlighting continuity but removing the modality of inevitability and victory that characterizes the ST. This shift changes the focus from a claim of demonstrated resilience and assured victory to a statement of continued engagement.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST conveys strong judgment – tenacity (relentless pursuit) and graduation – force (“more than a decade,” “relentless”), alongside modality – certainty (“will not be outlasted”), constructing an image of superiority and persistence. In contrast, the TT4, while preserving the theme of continued effort, loses the evaluative intensity: it neither claims success nor assures endurance over extremists. Instead, it merely describes an ongoing struggle, flattening the interpersonal stance and reducing the rhetorical strength.

The interpreting strategies from Li (2015) that are evident include omission, as the verbal process “demonstrated” and the critical embedded projection (“we will not be outlasted by extremists”) are removed. Condensation and compression are also present: the evaluative layers in the ST are condensed into a simpler factual description. Paraphrasing and restructuring occur through the shift from a projected assertion of resilience to a simple relational description of being in a battle. Modulation is visible in the change from an assertive future-oriented success claim to a neutral statement about ongoing engagement. In summary, while the TT4 preserves the general theme of a long-term struggle against al Qaeda, it removes Obama’s claim of inevitable triumph,

reduces modal certainty, and repositions the political style from one of assured perseverance to one of continued effort without evaluative assurance. The TT4 thus presents a significantly more cautious and less triumphant version of the original political stance.

Example 11: (Extract from line 127)

ST	Lasting stability (participant - carrier) can only take hold (relational attributive, modalized) when (conjunctive adjunct - temporal) the people of Syria (participant - actor) forge (material process) an agreement (participant - goal) to live together (circumstance – purpose) peacefully (circumstance – manner).
RT Arabic (TT4)	فإن (conjunctive adjunct - explanation) الشعب السوري (participant - actor) يجب (modal adjunct - obligation) يعيشوا (material process) بشكل مشترك وبسلام (circumstance - manner)
BT	Indeed (conjunctive adjunct - explanation), the Syrian people (participant - actor) must (modal adjunct - obligation) live (material process) together cooperatively and peacefully (circumstance - manner)

The ST presents a relational clause embedded within a modal construction: “lasting stability can only take hold.” Here, “lasting stability” functions as the carrier, and “can only take hold” serves as a relational attributive process, expressing modality of possibility and conditionality. The clause is qualified by a temporal conjunctive adjunct (“when”), introducing a condition in which the people of Syria act as actors who “forge an agreement” (material process) with “an agreement” as the goal. The purpose of that

agreement is to “live together peacefully,” structured through the circumstance of purpose and circumstance of manner. Overall, the clause communicates that stability is contingent upon a deliberate, cooperative political act, combining both ideational clarity and judgment – propriety and capacity.

In TT4, the core idea is simplified and restructured. The TT4 eliminates the relational modal structure and replaces it with a direct material process: “يجب أن يعيشوا” (“must live”), with the Syrian people as actors and the manner expressed as “together and peacefully.” The goal (“an agreement”) and the process “forge” are omitted entirely, and the conditional structure (“can only take hold when”) is replaced by a deontic modal obligation (“يجب أن” – “must”), shifting the ST’s modalized possibility into an imperative tone. Furthermore, the result (“lasting stability”) is entirely omitted from the TT4, removing the projected outcome of the Syrian people's action.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST conveys judgment – capacity (the ability to forge peace), and propriety (peaceful coexistence as desirable), with modal and temporal framing that presents the outcome as contingent but achievable. The TT4, while preserving the judgment – propriety (the people 'must' live peacefully), omits the evaluative outcome (“lasting stability”) and removes the constructive agency involved in forging an agreement. Thus, the TT4 transforms a hopeful conditional projection into a normative directive, altering both the interpersonal engagement and the implied agency.

Strategies from Li (2015) observed in this example include omission, as seen in the removal of “lasting stability,” the modalized relational structure, and the material process “forge an agreement.” Modulation is evident in the shift from possibility-based conditionality (“can only”) to obligation-based prescription (“يجب - must”).

Paraphrasing and restructuring are applied in recasting the projected outcome and agency as a direct imperative. This results in a TT that presents the same actors and values (peaceful coexistence) but removes the rhetorical contingency and ideational layering that characterize the ST's original political style. In sum, while the TT4 retains the theme of peaceful coexistence among Syrians, it reframes the message as a moral obligation rather than a conditional pathway to stability, resulting in a more prescriptive and simplified political style than the nuanced, future-oriented logic of the ST.

Example 12: (Extract from line 133)

ST	Yes (modal adjunct - affirmation), realism (participant - sayer) dictates (verbal process) that (projection - embedded) compromise (participant - carrier) will be required (relational process – attributive, passive, modalized) to end the fighting (circumstance - purpose) and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) ultimately (modal adjunct – time/emphasis) stamp out (material process) ISIL (participant - goal).
AI Jazeera (TT2)	نعم (modal adjunct - affirmation) التسوية (participant - carrier) مطلوبة (circumstance - purpose) لكي (relational process – attributive, passive) نصل (material process) إلى حل (participant - goal)
BT	Yes (modal adjunct - affirmation), a settlement (participant - carrier) is required (relational process – attributive, passive) in order to (circumstance - purpose) reach (material process) a solution (participant - goal)

RT	نعم (modal adjunct - affirmation) الواقعية (participant - sayer) تقول (verbal)
Arabic	(process) عن (circumstance - matter) ضرورة الحل الوسط (participant -)
(TT4)	(verbiage) لمحاربة الدولة الإسلامية (circumstance - purpose).
BT	Yes (modal adjunct - affirmation), realism (participant - sayer) calls (verbal process) for (circumstance - matter) the necessity of a middle-ground solution (participant - verbiage) to fight the Islamic State (circumstance - purpose)

The ST presents a layered structure centered around a verbal process (“dictates”), with “realism” as the sayer. The projection embedded under this process asserts that “compromise” (the carrier) “will be required” (relational attributive process, passive and modalized), with the circumstance of purpose being the end of fighting and the defeat of ISIL. The modal adjunct “Yes” expresses affirmation, while “ultimately” provides a temporal and emphatic modal adjunct, reinforcing that while compromise is immediately necessary, it also serves longer-term strategic goals. The ST thus frames compromise pragmatically, emphasizing it as a necessary and realistic means to achieve peace and security through both immediate and eventual outcomes.

In TT2, the core evaluative structure is partially preserved but significantly simplified. The clause focuses on “التسوية” (“settlement”) as the carrier in a relational passive construction (“مطلوبة” – “is required”), similar to the ST’s “compromise will be required.” However, the clause compresses the projected purpose into “لكي نصل إلى حل” (“in order to reach a solution”), omitting both the immediate purpose (ending the fighting) and the broader goal (stamping out ISIL). The material process (“نصل - reach”)

replaces the dual processes of ending conflict and defeating ISIL, thereby reducing the specificity and ideological sharpness of the ST's political message.

In TT4, the verbal process structure is retained with “الواقعية تقول” (“realism says”), preserving the cognitive authority of “realism.” However, the projection differs: instead of focusing directly on compromise, it shifts to “ضرورة الحل الوسط” (“the necessity of a middle-ground solution”), a subtle but meaningful paraphrase. The circumstance of purpose (“لمحاربة الدولة الإسلامية” - to fight the Islamic State”) is retained, maintaining the connection to combating ISIL, though the ST's twofold goal (ending fighting and defeating ISIL) is compressed into one. This version maintains more of the ideological targeting against ISIL than TT2 but reframes the evaluative modality slightly, focusing on the necessity of moderation rather than the pragmatic demand of realism as dictated in the ST.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST blends judgment – capacity and propriety (recognizing the necessity of compromise) and graduation – force (through “dictates” and “ultimately”), creating a firm but pragmatic political stance. TT2 reduces this by narrowing the outcome focus to a general “solution” without naming the conflict or ISIL, diluting the evaluative sharpness. TT4 maintains a stronger evaluative link but softens the modality by transforming “dictates” into “تقول عن” - calls for,” thereby slightly reducing the authority and inevitability of the original claim.

Strategies from Li (2015) observed here include condensation and compression in both TTs, where the complex sequence of purposes and processes is streamlined. Paraphrasing and restructuring are clear: TT2 reformulates the structure entirely around reaching a solution, and TT4 introduces the concept of a “middle-ground solution.” Omission is particularly visible in TT2, which removes references to ISIL and the

broader temporal framing. Modulation is evident in TT4, with the verbal process softened from “dictates” to “تقول عن - calls for,” subtly changing the interpersonal engagement. In summary, while both TTs broadly preserve the thematic emphasis on compromise, they simplify, reframe, and soften the evaluative force and specificity of the ST. The resulting political style becomes more generalized in TT2 and slightly less authoritative in TT4.

Example 13: (Extract from line 135)

ST	We (participant - sener) know (mental process - cognitive) that (projection - embedded) ISIL (participant - carrier) – {which (participant - actor) emerged (material process) out of the chaos of Iraq and Syria (circumstance - location)} (embedded qualifier) -- depends on (relational process - attributive) perpetual war (participant - attribute) to survive (circumstance - purpose).
RT Arabic (TT4)	إننا (participant - sener) نعرف (mental process - cognitive) أن (projection - embedded) الدولة الإسلامية (participant - carrier) {التي (participant - actor) ظهرت (material process) على أنقاض تلك الفوضى في سوريا والعراق (circumstance - location)} (embedded qualifier) -- تتوقف على (relational process - attributive) المصادر المالية (participant - attribute)
BT	We (participant - sener) know (mental process - cognitive) that (projection - embedded) the Islamic State (participant - carrier), {which (participant - actor) emerged (material process) from the chaos in Syria and Iraq (circumstance - location)} (embedded qualifier), relies on (relational process - attributive) financial resources (participant - attribute)

The ST presents a mental process ("we know"), projecting an embedded relational clause about the nature of ISIL. Within the projection, ISIL is positioned as the carrier, and the attribute it depends upon is "perpetual war." This relational attributive process ("depends on perpetual war") is embedded with a qualifying clause describing ISIL's origins — "which emerged out of the chaos of Iraq and Syria" — using a material process ("emerged") and a circumstance of location. The clause thus combines a statement of fact about ISIL's historical emergence with a relational evaluation of its ongoing operational model, strongly associating ISIL with endless conflict. This construction blends judgment – negative social esteem (relying on perpetual war) and graduation – repetition and intensity (perpetual), creating a sharp ideological framing of ISIL as reliant on violence for survival.

In the TT4, the mental process "إننا نعرف" - we know" is retained, preserving the cognitive stance. The embedded clause also retains the general structure: ISIL is described as the carrier, and the qualifier about its emergence from chaos in Syria and Iraq is similarly maintained. However, a significant change occurs in the relational attribute: instead of depending on "perpetual war," ISIL is said to "rely on financial resources" ("المصادر المالية"). This redefinition shifts the nature of ISIL's dependence from an ideological commitment to continuous violence to a pragmatic dependence on funding. Thus, while the grammatical structure remains relatively faithful, the evaluative core meaning shifts substantially.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST's depiction of ISIL depending on "perpetual war" casts it within a frame of moral degradation and existential violence, aligning it ideologically with chaos and endless destruction. By contrast, the TT4 reframes ISIL's dependency in economic terms, which neutralizes much of the moral condemnation and replaces it with a more transactional, materialistic framing. The removal of "perpetual

war" also erases the graduation – force encoded in the ST, significantly weakening the evaluative tone.

The interpreting strategies from Li (2015) that are evident include modulation and approximation, where "perpetual war" is approximated to "المصادر المالية" - financial resources," shifting the focus from ideological violence to material needs. Paraphrasing and restructuring are applied to adjust the attribute ISIL depends on, leading to a different conceptual framing. Omission is implicit in the loss of the intense evaluative notion of endless war. Evasion might also be considered here, as the TT4 avoids reproducing the deeply ideological and moral evaluation contained in the ST's framing of ISIL. In summary, although the TT4 maintains the cognitive framing ("we know"), it transforms the political linguistic style by shifting ISIL's existential dependence from ideological violence to financial sustenance. This change reduces the evaluative sharpness and reframes the depiction of ISIL in a more neutral and less morally charged light, typical of strategies employed to moderate ideological intensity in SI.

Example 14: (Extract from line 165)

ST	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) there is (existential process) no stronger sign of leadership (participant - existent) than (circumstance - comparison) {putting (material process) future generations (participant - goal) first (circumstance – location/extent)} (embedded clause).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) لا (modal adjunct - negation) يجب (participant - carrier) على أي قائد من قادة الدول (relational process - modalized) أن يهدد (material process, embedded) الأجيال القادمة (participant - goal)

BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) no (modal adjunct - negation) should (relational process - modalized) leader of nations (participant - carrier) threaten (material process, embedded) future generations (participant - goal)
RT Arabic (TT4)	وأيضا (conjunctive adjunct - addition) العمل (participant - actor) على الحفاظ (circumstance – purpose, embedded material process) على الأجيال المستقبلية (participant - goal)
BT	And also (conjunctive adjunct - addition) working (participant - actor) on preserving (circumstance – purpose, embedded material process) future generations (participant - goal)

The ST presents an existential clause ("there is") that affirms a positive evaluative statement about leadership. The participant existent is "no stronger sign of leadership," modified by a circumstance of comparison ("than putting future generations first"). The embedded clause “putting future generations first” contains a material process ("putting"), with “future generations” as the goal and “first” serving as a circumstance of location/extent. The ST thus constructs a positive relational frame where leadership is defined not by self-interest but by prioritizing long-term collective welfare. The use of "no stronger sign" also invokes graduation – force, intensifying the positive judgment about leadership values.

In the TT2, the structure and meaning are significantly reframed. Instead of affirming leadership through positive prioritization, the TT2 constructs a modalized relational clause (“لا يجب على أي قائد أن يهدد” - no leader should threaten”) where the carrier is "أي قائد من قادة الدول" - any leader of nations," and the relational process is obligation combined

with negation ("لا يجب" - should not). The embedded material process is "يهدد الأجيال" - threaten future generations." This shifts the positive evaluation of leadership to a prohibition against harming future generations. Thus, the TT2 reframes the focus from leadership excellence defined by proactive responsibility to the avoidance of harm, introducing a negative evaluation rather than affirming a positive ideal.

In the TT4, the clause is simplified and neutralized: "العمل على الحفاظ على الأجيال المستقبلية" - working on preserving future generations." Here, "العمل" - work" functions as the actor, "الحفاظ" - preserving" as an embedded purpose, and "الأجيال المستقبلية" - future generations" remains the goal. However, the relational existential framing ("no stronger sign of leadership") is omitted, and the TT4 presents a purpose-driven material action without any comparative or superlative evaluation. The focus is shifted from evaluating leadership to describing action, thus neutralizing the strong evaluative tone of the ST.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST projects positive judgment – propriety and capacity onto leaders who prioritize the future, using graduation to emphasize the strength of such an act. In TT2, the appraisal shifts to a negative judgment: condemning harm toward future generations rather than affirming protection. TT4 removes explicit evaluation altogether, presenting the action of "الحفاظ" - preserving" as a factual goal without assigning praise or criticism.

The interpreting strategies from Li (2015) seen here include modulation, with TT2 shifting from a positive affirmation to a negative prohibition. Paraphrasing and restructuring occur in both TTs: TT2 alters the relational framing to a modalized material action, and TT4 compresses the evaluation into a neutral material process. Omission is also present in TT4, where the existential process and comparative evaluation are eliminated. Additionally, there is condensation and compression in TT4,

as the embedded clause and its evaluative layering are reduced to a simple action phrase. In summary, both TTs maintain the general concern for future generations but transform the political linguistic style of the ST. TT2 reframes the positive ideal into a moral prohibition, while TT4 neutralizes the evaluation entirely, reducing the rich evaluative structure of the ST to a procedural description.

Example 15: (Extract from line 168)

ST	Let me (participant - actor) start (material process) from a simple premise (circumstance - source): Catastrophes (participant - existent), {like what (participant - phenomenon) we (participant - sensor) are seeing (mental process) in Syria (circumstance - location)} (embedded qualifier), do not take place (existential process - negated) in where (circumstance - location) there is (existential process) genuine democracy and respect for the universal values (participant – existent) {this institution (participant - carrier) is supposed (relational process – attributive, modalized) to defend (material process, embedded) [the universal values (participant - goal)]} (embedded qualifier).
RT Arabic (TT4)	و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [أنا (participant – actor, implied) يمكن أن أنطلق (material process, modalized) من الرسالة البسيطة (circumstance -) (participant - token) الكارثة (relational process – identifying) وهي (sources الموجودة (existential process) في سوريا (circumstance - location) في الوقت الحالي conjunctive adjunct) حيث أن (embedded qualifier) {(circumstance - time) (- reason) الدول (participant - sensor) } الذين (participant - sensor) يؤمنون {(participant - phenomenon) الديمقراطية (mental process - cognitive)}

	يجب عليهم (embedded qualifier) أن يدافعوا (relational process - modalized) عن هذه المؤسسات (material process, embedded) (participant - goal)
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [I (participant – actor, implied)] can start (material process, modalized) with a simple message (circumstance - sources) {which is (relational process – identifying) the catastrophe (participant - token) existing (existential process) in Syria (circumstance - location) at the present time (circumstance - time)} (embedded qualifier), since (conjunctive adjunct - reason) countries (participant - sender) {that (participant - sender) believe (mental process - cognitive) in democracy (participant - phenomenon)} (embedded qualifier) must (relational process - modalized) defend (material process, embedded) these institutions (participant - goal)

The ST opens with a material process (“Let me start”) where Obama assumes agency to introduce a political argument framed through a circumstance of source (“a simple premise”). The premise itself is complex, connecting a catastrophic situation — specifically, Syria — to broader political principles. The catastrophe ("catastrophes like what we are seeing in Syria") is presented as an existential phenomenon, and a mental process (“we are seeing”) situates Obama as witnessing the crisis. The ST asserts through a negated existential process that such catastrophes “do not take place” where “genuine democracy and respect for universal values” exist. The embedded qualifier attributes the defense of these values to "this institution" (implicitly the United Nations) through a modalized relational process ("is supposed to defend"). This multi-layered structure links the existence of democracy with the prevention of humanitarian

catastrophes, establishing a strong ideological connection between governance models and human security.

In TT4, the core argumentative structure is retained but significantly rephrased and compressed. The TT4 begins similarly with a material process (“يمكن أن أنطلق” – “can start”) from a “simple message” (“الرسالة البسيطة”), maintaining the circumstance of source. However, the embedded clause is restructured: the “simple premise” becomes equated with the existential reality of the catastrophe in Syria, introduced through an identifying relational clause (“وهي الكارثة الموجودة في سوريا في الوقت الحالي” – the existing catastrophe in Syria at the present time”), shifting from a general philosophical premise to a specific factual observation. The ST’s broader generalization about catastrophes and political systems is thus narrowed to focus only on Syria. The causal link in the ST (negated existential link between democracy and catastrophe) is reframed in TT4 through a reasoning conjunctive adjunct (“حيث أن” – “since”), leading to a statement that “الدول الذين يؤمنون في الديمقراطية يجب عليهم أن يدافعوا عن هذه المؤسسات” – countries that believe in democracy must defend these institutions.” This introduces a different participant (senser) — “countries” rather than the institution itself — and shifts the focus from the existence of values to the action of defending institutions. The TT4 thus omits the ST’s broader evaluative claim about how democracy inherently prevents humanitarian disasters and instead emphasizes an obligation for democratically inclined states to protect global institutions.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST weaves strong judgment – propriety and capacity (democracies inherently prevent catastrophes) and appreciation (valuing universal values). The TT4 retains some judgment – propriety (countries must defend institutions) but omits the broader ideological claim connecting democracy to human

security outcomes. The emphasis moves from evaluating governance models to assigning contemporary moral responsibilities.

Interpreting strategies from Li (2015) evident here include paraphrasing and restructuring, where the original philosophical premise is transformed into a concrete causal statement about Syria. Condensation and compression are also evident: the ST's nuanced chain of processes is streamlined into a more linear causal logic. Omission is significant: the evaluative link between democracy and prevention of catastrophe is removed, as is the modalized existential comparison about the presence of values. Modulation is seen in the shift from an evaluative assertion to a normative prescription (countries must act). In sum, the TT4 maintains the general theme of emphasizing democratic responsibility but reframes and narrows the ideological framing. Instead of arguing that democracy prevents catastrophe, it asserts that democratic countries must protect global institutions. The resulting political style is thus less philosophical and general, more action-oriented and concrete.

Example 16: (Extract from line 180)

ST	I (participant - sensor) believe (mental process - cognitive) a government (participant – carrier/phenomenon) {that (embedded qualifier) suppresses (material process) peaceful dissent (participant - goal)} is not showing (relational process – attributive, negated) strength (participant - attribute); it (participant - carrier) is showing (relational process - attributive) weakness (participant - attribute) and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) it (participant - carrier) is showing (relational process - attributive) fear (participant - attribute).

RT Arabic (TT4)	أنا (participant - senser) أثق (mental process - cognitive) أنه (projection -) (participant - actor) في حال (circumstance - condition) الحكومات (embedded) كانت تقوم بقمع (material process) الاحتجاجات السلمية (participant - goal) فهذا (participant - actor) يؤدي (material process - causative) فقط (modal adjunct) إلى بناء (material process - embedded) الخوف (participant -) (exclusivity -) في المجتمع (circumstance - location) (goal)
BT	I (participant - senser) trust (mental process - cognitive) that (projection - embedded) if (circumstance - condition) governments (participant - actor) were suppressing (material process) peaceful protests (participant - goal), this (participant - actor) would lead (material process - causative) only (modal adjunct - exclusivity) to building (material process - embedded) fear (participant - goal) in society (circumstance - location).

The ST presents a strongly evaluative argument structured through a mental process: “I believe,” with “I” as the senser, projecting a series of embedded relational clauses evaluating governmental action. The phenomenon is a government that “suppresses peaceful dissent” — a material process (“suppress”) with “peaceful dissent” as the goal and the government as the carrier of the relational process. The first clause, “is not showing strength,” is a relational attributive process with negation, while the subsequent clauses assert that such a government “is showing weakness” and “is showing fear.” The structure intensifies evaluation through parallelism and graduation, offering a moral judgment that redefines what strength means in democratic governance: not control, but tolerance of dissent. This sequence of relational processes

shifts the ideological narrative from traditional displays of state power to a critique of repressive behaviour as a sign of insecurity and fragility.

In the TT4, the mental process is retained but altered slightly: "أثق" ("I trust") rather than "I believe," conveying a higher degree of certainty or assurance rather than cognitive consideration. The embedded clause reframes the projection from a relational evaluation to a material consequence: "هذا يؤدي إلى فقط إلى بناء الخوف" - this leads only to building fear." The ST's evaluative framing ("is not showing strength... is showing weakness... is showing fear") is replaced with a causal structure in which suppression produces fear in society. The parallelism and cumulative rhetorical effect of the ST is condensed into a single consequence. The relational evaluative logic is thus replaced by a material causative logic, where fear is a product of repression rather than a sign of governmental weakness. This shift transforms the ST's moral evaluation of political leadership into a more sociological observation about repression and public emotion.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST carries strong judgment – capacity and propriety (framing repression as weakness and fear) and employs graduation through repeated relational clauses. The TT4 retains the negative affect (fear), but removes explicit judgment about government morality or strength, thereby lowering the interpersonal force and distancing the interpreter from the original Obama's stance.

Several interpreting strategies from Li (2015) are evident. Modulation occurs through the shift from "believe" to "trust," subtly enhancing Obama's certainty. Paraphrasing and restructuring are visible in the transformation from relational to causative material clauses. Condensation and compression result from eliminating the parallel structure and reducing three evaluative relational clauses to one causal outcome. Omission is significant in the loss of the explicit evaluations ("weakness," "fear," and especially the

contrast with “strength”). In summary, the TT4 conveys a concern about repression and fear but replaces explicit moral critique with a softer causal narrative, thereby shifting the political style from assertive ethical judgment to a more cautious, consequence-oriented formulation.

Example 17: (Extract from line 192)

ST	When (conjunctive adjunct - temporal) a free media (participant - actor) can inform (material process - modalized) the public (participant - goal), corruption and abuse (participant - carrier) are exposed (relational process – attributive, passive) and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) can be rooted out (material process – passive, modalized).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	الإعلام الحر (participant - actor) يستطيع أن يعلم (material process - modalized) الشعوب (participant - goal) بالفساد (circumstance - matter) و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) يكشف (adjunct - addition) الخبايا (participant - goal). هذا [يكون (relational process - attributive, implied) (participant - carrier) أيضا (conjunctive adjunct - addition) من ميزات الديمقراطية القوة (participant - attribute)]
BT	The free media (participant - actor) can inform (material process - modalized) the public (participant - goal) about corruption (circumstance - matter) and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) expose (material process) hidden issues (participant - goal). This (participant - carrier) [is (relational process – attributive, implied)] also (conjunctive adjunct - addition) one of the features of strong democracy (participant – attribute).

The ST presents a complex causal-conditional statement linking press freedom to government accountability. The clause begins with a temporal conjunctive adjunct (“When”) and posits that a free media (participant – actor) “can inform” (modalized material process) “the public” (participant – goal). This informational function triggers a relational outcome: “corruption and abuse are exposed” (a passive relational attributive process), followed by a modalized passive material process: “can be rooted out.” The two passive processes — “are exposed” and “can be rooted out” — create a chain of accountability, positioning media freedom as both a precondition and instrument of democratic transparency. The construction also relies heavily on modality, embedding strong interpersonal values about governance, civic oversight, and institutional strength.

In the TT2, the first half of the structure is largely maintained. “الإعلام الحر يستطيع أن يعلم” (“free media can inform the public about corruption”) preserves the actor, modalized material process, and the goal. However, the second clause diverges: “ويكشف” (“and expose hidden issues”) replaces the two passive clauses in the ST with a single active material process. The relational and passive modality (in “are exposed” and “can be rooted out”) is removed, and instead a simplified direct action replaces it. While the concept of uncovering wrongdoing remains, the broader scope of eliminating corruption and abuse is lost. The TT2 then adds a new clause: “هذا من ميزات الديمقراطية” (“this is one of the features of strong democracy”), which was not explicitly stated in the ST. This addition introduces a relational process (“[يكون]” – implied “is”), where “this” refers to media’s role in uncovering corruption, and the attribute is “one of the features of strong democracy.” This addition generalizes the consequence and repositions Obama’s claim within a broader ideological evaluation of democratic values.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST combines judgment – propriety (on the value of media oversight), appreciation (of institutional transparency), and modality (possibility and necessity) to frame media as a vital agent in exposing and correcting abuses. In the TT2, although the judgment of media’s role is maintained, the graduated evaluation of its outcomes is reduced. The TT2 compensates with a new generalized appreciation of democracy as a system, framing the earlier action as one of its defining strengths — shifting the evaluation from specific outcomes to systemic values.

Strategies from Li (2015) include condensation and compression: two passive processes in the ST are compressed into one active material process in the TT2. Paraphrasing and restructuring are evident in the simplification of outcomes and change from a conditional frame to a declarative one. Text expansion is also present in the addition of the final clause about democracy. Modulation occurs as the interpersonal tone moves from cause-effect with modalized passives to a more descriptive affirmation of democratic qualities. While omission applies to “rooting out” corruption — which reduces the actional force — the TT2 retains the spirit of institutional accountability. In summary, the TT2 aligns broadly with the ST’s thematic focus on media freedom and its civic role but alters the structure and scope of its evaluative message. It shifts from a layered, cause-effect argument about exposing and eliminating corruption to a simpler descriptive affirmation of media’s role as a democratic value, thus softening the direct evaluative and causal intensity found in the ST.

Example 18: (Extract from line 220)

ST	History (participant - carrier) is littered with (relational process – attributive, passive) the failure of false prophets and fallen empires (participant - attribute) who (embedding marker, participant - sensor)

	believed (mental process - cognitive) that (projection - embedded) might (participant - actor) always (circumstance - frequency) makes (material process) right (participant - goal), and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) that (projection - embedded) [might makes right (participant – carrier, implied)] will continue to be (relational process – attributive, modalized) the case (participant - attribute).
RT Arabic (TT4)	إن (mood adjunct - emphasis) التاريخ (participant - carrier) مكتظ (relational process - attributive) بدعاة الخوف (process - attributive) الذين (participant - attribute) embedding) أن (mental process - cognitive) كانوا يعتقدون (marker, participant - sener relational process) [هو (projection - embedded) العنف (participant - carrier)] هو (relational process – attributive, implied) شيء مهم (participant - attribute).
BT	Indeed (mood adjunct - emphasis), history (participant - carrier) is filled (relational process - attributive) with fearmongers (participant - attribute) who (embedding marker, participant - sener) believed (mental process - cognitive) that (projection - embedded) violence (participant - carrier) [is (relational process – attributive, implied)] something important (participant - attribute).

The ST constructs a historically grounded, ideologically charged evaluation through a series of relational and mental processes, embedded within a rhetorical contrast between power and morality. “History” functions as the carrier in a relational attributive passive clause (“is littered with”), and the attribute is “the failure of false prophets and fallen empires.” These figures are further characterized by an embedded clause, introduced by “who,” where they are cast as sensors in a mental process (“believed”)

projecting two ideological claims: first, that might makes right (a material process framed as truth), and second, that this belief “will continue to be the case” (a modalized relational attributive clause). This structure builds a sharp critique of authoritarian or imperial ideologies by presenting their demise as a lesson of history. The evaluative stance is overt, combining judgment, appreciation, and graduation to construct a strong argument about the ethical limits of brute power.

In contrast, TT4 offers a more interpretive rendering. The relational process “مكتظ” (“is filled”) more closely mirrors the original “is littered with,” and the attribute becomes “fearmongers” (“دعاة الخوف”) rather than “false prophets and fallen empires.” This lexical choice shifts the evaluative focus from ideological failure to emotional manipulation, reframing the historical critique in terms of fear-based leadership. The embedded clause changes the belief from “might makes right” to “العنف شيء مهم - violence is something important,” using the mental process “يعتقدون” (“believed”) and a relational attributive clause to assign value to violence. While the basic ideological structure remains, the terms used significantly reframe the ST’s metaphor of imperial failure and moral distortion into a critique of violence and fear as governing principles. Notably, the RT version omits the modalized projection of continuity — “will continue to be the case” — removing the ST’s warning about the enduring nature of such ideologies.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST conveys strong judgment – propriety and capacity, alongside negative appreciation (failure of empires), and it deploys graduation – force in its repetition and modal constructions. TT4, by contrast, shifts the ideological target and omits the projection of enduring ideological danger, resulting in a less forceful evaluative arc.

Interpreting strategies from Li (2015) include paraphrasing and restructuring in TT4. TT4 redefines the ideological actors as “fearmongers” and their belief as a valuation of violence. Modulation is seen in TT4 through the reframing of the original moral critique into a judgment of affect (fear) rather than ideology (power). Omission in TT4 includes the removal of the ST’s final modalized clause, reducing the evaluative projection of danger or continuity. In summary, TT4 shifts both the targets and tone, replacing an historical critique of authoritarian ideologies with a more general statement about violent beliefs. As a result, TT4 presents a softer and less explicitly ideological political style.

5.2.3. D4: Presidential Farewell Address

Example 19: (Extract from line 60)

ST	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) I (participant - sayer) have said (verbal process) -- and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) I (participant - senser) mean (mental process - cognitive) it (participant - phenomenon) – if (conjunctive adjunct - condition) anyone (participant - actor) can put together (material process, modalized) a plan (participant - goal) that (embedding marker) is (relational process - attributive) demonstrably better (participant - attribute) {than the improvements we’ve made to our health care system} (circumstance - comparison) – {that (embedding marker) covers (material process) as many people (participant - goal) at less cost (circumstance - manner)} (embedded qualifier) -- I (participant -

	sensor) will support (mental process – desiderative, modalized) it (participant - phenomenon) publicly (circumstance - manner).
AI Jazeera (TT2)	و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) أنا (participant - sayer) أقول (verbal process) إذا ما (conjunctive adjunct - condition) كان هنالك (existential process relational process – attributive,) كانت (participant - existent) خطة (process circumstance -) أفضل (participant - attribute) من أوباما كير (implied) التي (comparison) التي (embedding marker) غطت (material process) الكثير من الناس (participant - goal) بتكلفة أقل (circumstance - manner). أنا (participant - sensor) سادعم (mental process – desiderative, modalized) هذه الخطة (participant - phenomenon) إذا ما (conjunctive adjunct - condition) كانت (relational process - attributive) أفضل (participant - attribute)
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) I (participant - sayer) say (verbal process) if (conjunctive adjunct - condition) there is (existential process) a plan (participant - existent) [that is (relational process – attributive, implied)] better (participant - attribute) than Obamacare (circumstance - comparison) that (embedding marker) covered (material process) many people (participant - goal) at a lower cost (circumstance - manner). I (participant - sensor) will support (mental process – desiderative, modalized) this plan (participant - phenomenon) if (conjunctive adjunct - condition) it (participant - carrier) is (relational process - attributive) better (participant - attribute).

The ST contains a layered and rhetorically marked construction that blends verbal, mental, relational, and material processes to express a conditional political

commitment. Obama begins with a verbal process (“I have said”), followed immediately by a reinforcement via a mental process (“I mean it”), which intensifies the interpersonal engagement and asserts speaker sincerity. The main clause is introduced through a conditional adjunct (“if”), presenting a hypothetical situation in which “anyone” (participant – actor) produces (“can put together”) a plan (participant – goal) that is “demonstrably better” (relational process – attributive) than the existing healthcare reforms. The embedded qualifier further specifies that the plan must cover (material process) as many people and do so “at less cost” (circumstance – manner). Obama then commits to support this plan (‘I will support it’) through a modalized mental process (desiderative) and adds a circumstance of manner (‘publicly’), which reinforces the openness and accountability of the political stance. The entire construction balances conditionality, evaluative comparison, and interpersonal commitment, with high modality and graduation features that strengthen the force of the utterance.

In the TT2, the overall conditional structure is preserved, but the expression is simplified and partially restructured. The interpreter begins with the verbal process “أقول” (“I say”), echoing the ST’s performative speech act, followed by the conditional clause: “إذا ما كان هناك خطة” (“if there is a plan”). This replicates the existential structure from the ST but drops the initial verbal repetition and emphasis (“I have said – and I mean it”), which softens the interpersonal assertiveness. The relational process “كانت” (“that is better than Obamacare”) reflects the ST’s comparative relational clause, though without the modifier “demonstrably,” which reduces the strength of the comparison. The embedded material process (“غطت الكثير من الناس بتكلفة أقل”) preserves the functional criteria of the alternative plan: broad coverage and cost efficiency. In the second part, the interpreter affirms support for the hypothetical plan using the mental process “سأدعم” (“I will support”) — a close match to the ST’s

modalized commitment — followed again by a conditional clause (“إِذَا مَا كَانَتْ أَفْضَلُ”) that restates the plan’s superiority as a prerequisite. This repetition introduces clarity but also omits the circumstance of manner (“publicly”), thereby removing the ST’s emphasis on public accountability.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST features strong judgment – propriety (willingness to adopt a better policy regardless of origin) and graduation – intensity and precision (through “demonstrably” and the repetition of evaluative standards). The TT2 maintains judgment and conditional reasoning, but the interpersonal intensity is somewhat reduced through the omission of speaker emphasis, the simplification of the comparison, and the exclusion of the public dimension of the support.

The interpreting strategies from Li (2015) evident in this example include condensation and compression, as the interpersonal emphasis (“I have said – and I mean it”) is removed, along with the modifier “demonstrably” and the circumstance “publicly.” Paraphrasing and restructuring is also present in the reordering of the clause components and the repetition of conditionality in the closing sentence. Additionally, there is modulation, where Obama’s relational stance is softened — particularly by omitting intensifiers and accountability markers. However, the core ideational structure — the conditionally expressed willingness to support a better plan — is largely retained. In summary, the TT2 preserves the conditional logic and policy openness of the ST but dilutes the rhetorical and evaluative force by simplifying the modality, omitting interpersonal affirmations, and removing explicit public accountability. This results in a less assertive political style.

Example 20: (Extract from line 116)

ST	That order (participant - carrier) is being challenged (relational process – attributive, passive) now (circumstance - time) -- first (conjunctive adjunct - enumeration) by violent fanatics (circumstance – cause (agent) – passive construction) who (embedding marker, participant - sayer) claim (verbal process) to speak (verbal process - embedded) for Islam (circumstance - behalf); more recently (conjunctive adjunct - temporal) by autocrats in foreign capitals (circumstance – cause (agent) – passive construction) who (embedding marker, participant - sayer) see (mental process - perceptive) {free markets and open democracies and civil society itself} (participant - phenomenon) as a threat to their power (circumstance - role).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	هذا النظام (participant - carrier) محفوف (relational process – attributive,) بالمخاطر (passive (participant - attribute) الآن (circumstance - time). أولا (conjunctive adjunct - enumeration) بسبب (circumstance - cause) أولئك الذين (embedding marker, participant - sayer) يريدون (mental process -) أن يتحدثوا (desiderative (projection - embedded) باسم الإسلام (circumstance - behalf)، ولكن (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) هم يشوهون (participant - actor) الإسلام (material process) (participant - goal). و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) الذين (embedding marker, participant -) يعتبرون (senser (mental process - perceptive) أن (projection - embedded) العالم المنفتح (participant - actor) يهدد (material process) هم (participant - goal)
BT	This system (participant - carrier) is surrounded (relational process – attributive, passive) by risks (participant - attribute) now (circumstance -

time). Firstly (conjunctive adjunct - enumeration), because of (circumstance - cause) those who (embedding marker, participant - sener) want (mental process - desiderative) to speak (verbal process - embedded) in the name of Islam (circumstance - behalf), but (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) they (participant - actor) distort (material process) Islam (participant - goal). And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) those who (embedding marker, participant - sener) consider (mental process - perceptive) that (projection - embedded) the open world (participant - actor) threatens (material process) them (participant - goal)

The ST presents a richly layered sequence combining relational, verbal, and mental processes to describe contemporary threats to a normative global order. The clause begins with “That order” functioning as the carrier in a relational attributive passive process (“is being challenged”), with “now” as the circumstance of time. This threat is then enumerated using “first” and “more recently,” which introduce two sets of agents via circumstances of cause (passive construction). The first group is “violent fanatics,” who are constructed as sayers in a verbal process (“claim to speak for Islam”), embedding a circumstance of behalf (“for Islam”), which is implicitly problematized by Obama. The second group, “autocrats in foreign capitals,” are presented as sensors in a mental perceptive process (“see”), projecting an evaluation of “free markets and open democracies and civil society” as a threat (circumstance of role) to their own power. This structure captures a global ideological confrontation and evaluates threats to democratic norms through a careful blend of participant roles and process types, framed temporally and rhetorically.

In the TT2, the clause is partially preserved but significantly reframed. The initial relational clause is rendered as “هذا النظام محفوف بالمخاطر الآن” (“This system is surrounded by risks now”), which simplifies the original passive relational process (“is being challenged”) into a more static existential danger (“محفوف بالمخاطر - surrounded by risks”). The ST’s agentic cause (fanatics and autocrats) is reframed through a circumstance of cause (“بسبب أولئك الذين يريدون أن يتحدثوا باسم الإسلام”)—“because of those who want to speak in the name of Islam”—with the embedded verbal process (“يتحدثوا” - speak”) retained. However, the TT2 adds an evaluative material clause: “يشوهون الإسلام” (“they distort Islam”), which does not exist in the ST and intensifies the ideological judgment of the actors, introducing explicit negative judgment – propriety. The second threat in the ST—autocrats who see open society as a threat—is rendered through “الذين يعتبرون أن العالم المنفتح يهددهم” (“those who consider the open world to threaten them”). This clause retains the mental process (“يعتبرون - consider”) and preserves the notion of threat but rephrases the projected content. Instead of specifying democratic values, civil society, or free markets, the TT2 compresses these into “العالم المنفتح” (“the open world”), generalizing the nature of what is perceived as threatening.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST frames threats using institutional judgment and graduated evaluation, with careful modality and role assignments that subtly balance condemnation with descriptive analysis. In contrast, TT2 intensifies the judgment (adding “يشوهون الإسلام - they distort Islam”) and reduces the ideational density of the second projected clause (removing references to specific liberal values). The TT2 thus shifts the political style from one of analytical balance to heightened ideological stance, particularly in relation to religious representation.

Interpreting strategies from Li (2015) applied in this example include paraphrasing and restructuring, where both the relational framing (“being challenged”) and the projected

evaluations are modified. Text expansion is evident in the addition of “- يشوهون الإسلام” - they distort Islam,” which adds a layer of explicit moral judgment absent from the ST. Condensation and compression are also present in the reduction of “free markets, open democracies, and civil society” to the generalized phrase “العالم المنفتح” - the open world.” Modulation is visible in the shift of evaluative tone, from implicit critique in the ST to overt condemnation in the TT2. In summary, the TT2 retains the core message of global ideological threats but modifies both the evaluative tone and specificity of the ST. It intensifies judgment in one case (the first group) and generalizes content in the second, leading to a more polarized and less analytically layered political style than the one presented in the ST.

Example 21: (Extract from line 129)

ST	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) that's why (conjunctive adjunct - cause), for the past eight years (circumstance - time), I (participant - actor) have worked (material process) to put (material process - embedded) the fight against terrorism (participant - goal) on a firmer legal footing (circumstance – location).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) لذلك (conjunctive adjunct - cause) خلال (circumstance - time) [أنا (participant – actor,) هذه السنوات الثمان الماضية (circumstance - time) عملت (implied) (material process) لكي (circumstance - purpose) اكافح (participant - goal) الإرهاب (material process - embedded)]
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) that why (conjunctive adjunct - cause) for the past eight years (circumstance - time), [I (participant – actor, implied)] have worked (material process) in order to (circumstance -

	purpose) fight (material process - embedded) terrorism (participant - goal).

The ST begins with a causal explanation framed by two conjunctive adjuncts: “and” (addition) and “that’s why” (cause), linking Obama’s past actions to an overarching justification. The material process “have worked” is assigned to “I” (participant – actor), with the circumstance of time “for the past eight years” marking duration. This is followed by an embedded material process: “to put the fight against terrorism on a firmer legal footing,” where “the fight against terrorism” serves as the goal, and “on a firmer legal footing” functions as a circumstance of location, metaphorically representing institutional legitimacy. The ST therefore presents not only sustained action but also a commitment to legality and procedural integrity, aligning Obama with judgment – propriety and appreciation of legal norms.

In TT2, the clause is structurally similar but ideationally reduced. The two conjunctive adjuncts are preserved (“و لذلك”), and the circumstance of time (“خلال هذه السنوات الثمان”) remains faithful to the ST. The material process “عملت” (“I worked”) is maintained, with the embedded clause rendered as “لكي أكافح الإرهاب” (“in order to fight terrorism”). Here, “الإرهاب” (“terrorism”) remains the goal, and the embedded material process “أكافح” (“fight”) echoes the ST. However, the TT2 omits the circumstance of location – “on a firmer legal footing” – which is critical to the ST’s evaluative meaning. The omission removes Obama’s explicit concern for legality and the institutional grounding of counterterrorism. As a result, the TT2 presents counterterrorism purely as a security-related effort rather than one grounded in legal reform or constitutional principles.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST invokes judgment – propriety (through the emphasis on legal footing), tenacity (sustained action over eight years), and graduation (through the intensifier “firmer”). The TT2 retains tenacity and purpose, but the omission of the legal grounding removes a central component of evaluative meaning related to institutional legitimacy.

The interpreting strategies from Li (2015) present here include omission, most notably of the circumstance of location that conveys legal reform. Condensation and compression are also evident, as the TT2 reduces the two-layered purpose of the ST (fight terrorism “legally”) to a single-layered aim (fight terrorism). There is mild paraphrasing and restructuring, as “to put the fight... on a firmer legal footing” is re-expressed as “لكي اكافح الإرهاب - in order to fight terrorism.” The modulation lies in the shift from legally framed governance to military or security-style framing. In summary, the TT2 captures the basic action and timeframe of the ST but omits the evaluative stance concerning legality and democratic accountability. As a result, the TT2 reflects a less institutionally grounded political style, emphasizing practical engagement in counterterrorism while omitting the ST’s ideological framing of legalism and rule of law.

Example 22: (Extract from line 131)

ST	That’s why (conjunctive adjunct - cause) I (participant - sensor) reject (mental process - reactive) discrimination (participant - phenomenon) against Muslim Americans (circumstance - behalf), who (embedding marker) [Muslim Americans (participant – carrier, implied)] are (relational

	process - attributive) just as patriotic (participant – attribute) as we are (circumstance – comparison).
France 24 (TT3)	وكذلك (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [أنا (participant – actor, implied)] فمت باتخاذ (material process) الكثير من الإجراءات (participant - goal) لكي material (circumstance - purpose) نسهر (material process) على عدم وصم (material process) (participant – goal) المسلمين (process – embedded, negated) بالعار (material process – embedded, negated) وتوجيه (circumstance - matter) أصابع الاتهام (participant – goal) لهم (participant – beneficiary) لأن (conjunctive adjunct - reason) هؤلاء المسلمين الأمريكيين (participant - sensor) يحبون (mental process - emotive) بلدنا (participant - phenomenon) و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) هم (participant - carrier) [يكونوا (relational (process – attributive, implied) قوميون وطنيون (participant - attribute) مثلنا تمام (circumstance - comparison)
BT	And likewise (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [I (participant – actor, implied)] have taken (material process) many measures (participant - goal) in order to (circumstance - purpose) ensure (material process) that Muslim Americans (participant – goal) are not stigmatized (material process – embedded, negated) or accused (material process – embedded, negated) because (conjunctive adjunct - reason) these American Muslims (participant - sensor) love (mental process - emotive) our country (participant - phenomenon), and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) they (participant - carrier) [are (relational process – attributive, implied)]

	nationalists and patriots (participant - attribute) just like us (circumstance - comparison)

The ST expresses a principled stance using a mental reactive process: “I reject,” where “I” is the senser and “discrimination” is the phenomenon, specifically directed “against Muslim Americans” (circumstance of behalf). The clause is framed causally with the conjunctive adjunct “That’s why,” linking it to prior arguments about national values. The next embedded clause adds a justification through a relational attributive process: “Muslim Americans are just as patriotic as we are,” where “Muslim Americans” is the carrier, “patriotic” the attribute, and the clause ends with a circumstance of comparison. The construction offers both a moral rejection of discriminatory practices and a positive judgment – propriety and social esteem of Muslim Americans, affirming their inclusion in the national identity.

In TT3, the ideational content is largely preserved, but the structure is expanded and reframed from a mental process to a material one. Rather than saying “I reject discrimination,” the TT3 opens with “قمت باتخاذ الكثير من الإجراءات” (“I have taken many measures”), a material process expressing action rather than emotion or judgment. The subsequent embedded material processes — “عدم وصم الأمريكيين المسلمين بالعار” (“not stigmatize Muslim Americans”) and “توجيه أصابع الاتهام لهم” (“accuse them”) — serve as the goals of Obama’s preventive action. This reframing alters the interpersonal dynamic, shifting from an internal, evaluative stance in the ST to an externally verifiable action in the TT3, softening Obama’s subjectivity. The reasoning structure (“because”) and justification are preserved. The TT3 states that Muslim Americans “يحبون بلدنا” (“love our country”) using a mental emotive process, which aligns closely with the ST’s intended affective stance. The TT3 also retains the relational attributive

process (هم قوميون وطنيون مثلنا تماما) – “they are nationalists and patriots just like us”), reflecting the ST’s final comparative clause. This segment effectively mirrors the positive judgment and circumstance of comparison, preserving the inclusive evaluative force.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST expresses judgment – propriety (rejection of discrimination) and positive appreciation and affect (patriotism, belonging). The TT3 retains these but redistributes the appraisal load: rather than Obama expressing moral rejection directly, the TT3 has Obama act to prevent harm and affirm shared values, thus externalizing the judgment. This shift slightly distances Obama’s position but maintains the inclusive ideological function of the message.

Interpreting strategies from Li (2015) are evident here. Paraphrasing and restructuring transform a mental process into a material one, altering Obama’s interpersonal stance. Text expansion occurs with the elaboration of “many measures” and the addition of two separate negated embedded processes (وتوجيه أصابع الاتهام – “not stigmatize,” - عدم وصم – “not accuse”), which specify the kinds of discrimination being addressed. Condensation is avoided — the TT3 chooses explication instead. Modulation is also present in shifting from a personal rejection to institutional action. In summary, the TT3 preserves the evaluative and ideological core of the ST but shifts the interpersonal stance from principled rejection to institutional action. While the judgment of Muslim Americans remains positive and affirming, Obama's direct moral positioning is neutralized through materialization, a subtle adjustment reflecting stylistic modulation in SI.

Example 23: (Extract from line 137)

ST	ISIL (participant - actor) will try (material process – modalized) to kill (material process - embedded) innocent people (participant - goal).
France 24 (TT3)	القاعدة وتنظيم الدولة الإسلامية (participant - token) [هما - relational process - circumstance -) لنا (participant - value) تهديد ((identifying, implied (beneficiary
BT	Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State organization (participant - token) [are (relational process – identifying, implied)] a threat (participant - value) to us (circumstance - beneficiary)

The ST is a concise but potent statement featuring material processes with high modal force. “ISIL” functions as the actor in the modalized material process “will try,” which projects an embedded material process: “to kill innocent people,” where “innocent people” serves as the goal. The use of “will try” implies both intent and anticipated future action, constructing ISIL as a persistent and dangerous actor. The attribution of deliberate violence toward innocent civilians frames ISIL through negative judgment – propriety and tenacity, while the modality underscores a sense of urgency and inevitability.

In TT3, this specific action is replaced with a relational identifying process: “هما تهديد لنا” (“they are a threat to us”). Here, “Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State” are presented as a token, and “a threat” as the value, with “to us” functioning as the circumstance of beneficiary. This construction shifts the focus from specific violent intent and agency to a generalized evaluative identity. Instead of stating what ISIL will do, the TT3 defines

what ISIL is in relation to the audience — a threat. This shift transforms the ST's material, future-oriented, and action-driven framing into a static and relational evaluation. While the TT3 does retain the negative appraisal, it loses the dynamic modality and explicit targeting of civilians, thereby reducing the immediacy and moral clarity of the ST.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST conveys judgment – propriety and harm (killing innocents is morally reprehensible) and graduation – modality (the certainty that ISIL will try). The TT3 condenses this into appreciation – negative impact (“a threat”), maintaining ideological distance but reducing specificity. The TT3 also lacks any actor-goal dynamic, instead positioning the entities abstractly as threatening presences.

Interpreting strategies from Li (2015) include omission (the entire material action and the moral subject “innocent people” are omitted), condensation (the detailed threat is reduced to a broad label), and paraphrasing and restructuring (material and modalized processes are transformed into a relational identifying clause). Evasion may also be inferred, as the TT3 avoids explicitly stating the violent actions attributed to ISIL. In summary, while the TT3 retains the ideological stance that ISIL poses danger, it reframes a future-oriented, morally loaded accusation into a static evaluative identification, reducing both the urgency and emotive power of the original. This exemplifies a shift in political linguistic style from direct confrontation to generalized abstraction.

5.2.4. D5: Statement on the Orlando, Florida Shootings

Example 24: (Extract from line 5)

ST	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) as Americans (circumstance - role), we (participant - carrier) are united (relational process - attributive) in grief, in outrage, and in resolve (circumstance - respect) {to defend (material process - embedded) our people (participant - goal)} (circumstance - purpose).
RT Arabic (TT4)	نحن (participant - carrier) [نكون (relational process – attributive, implied)] حزينون (participant - attribute) و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [نكون (relational process – attributive, implied)] مستعدون (participant - attribute) {للدفاع (material process - embedded) عن شعبنا (participant - goal)} (circumstance - purpose).
BT	We (participant - carrier) [are (relational process – attributive, implied)] sad (participant - attribute) and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [are (relational process – attributive, implied)] prepared (participant - attribute) {to defend (material process - embedded) our people (participant - goal)} (circumstance - purpose)

The ST opens with a strong relational attributive clause that expresses national unity in the wake of a tragedy. The participant – carrier “we” is framed in the role of Americans (“as Americans” – circumstance of role) and is attributed with the collective state “united,” realized through the relational process “are.” The unity is expressed in grief, in outrage, and in resolve,” three abstracted emotions and orientations encoded as a circumstance of respect, which is then expanded with a circumstance of purpose: “to

defend our people” (an embedded material process with “our people” as the goal). The combination of affective and behavioral alignment here works to build a national collective identity, simultaneously invoking affect – sorrow and anger, and judgment – tenacity and protectiveness, particularly through the phrase “in resolve to defend.”

The TT4 condenses the ST’s multi-faceted emotional construction into two attributive relational processes: “نحن حزينون ومستعدون” (“we are sad and prepared”). Both clauses are relational attributive with the same carrier (“we”), but only two of the ST’s three attributes are realized: “grief” (حزينون – sad) and “resolve” (مستعدون – prepared). The TT4 omits “outrage,” which in the ST signals moral judgment and emotional intensity, particularly important in political speech responding to acts of terror or violence. Its omission reduces the evaluative complexity and the rhetorical intensity of Obama’s stance. The circumstance of role (“as Americans”) is also omitted in the TT4, removing the national identity frame that contextualizes the unity. However, the TT4 retains the circumstance of purpose: “للدفاع عن شعبنا” (“to defend our people”), preserving the embedded material process (“to defend”) and the goal (“our people”).

From an appraisal perspective, the ST blends affect (grief, outrage) and judgment – resolve (defensive action), forming a unifying evaluative frame. The TT4 retains affect – grief and judgment – resolve, but omits affect – indignation, and deletes the national identity role, thereby flattening the emotional and interpersonal layering of the ST. The ST’s carefully calibrated emotional balance between sorrow, anger, and determination is thus partially preserved but less richly articulated.

Interpreting strategies from Li (2015) include condensation and compression, as the ST’s three-part affective structure is reduced to two attributes, and the role-based national framing is omitted. Omission is also clear in the absence of “outrage” and “as

Americans.” Paraphrasing and restructuring occurs as the embedded clause is preserved, but the surrounding affective and ideological frame is simplified. There is mild modulation, too, in the toning down of the political intensity associated with “outrage.” In summary, the TT4 captures the broad emotional stance of the ST but softens the evaluative complexity by omitting moral outrage and the national frame. The political linguistic style becomes less rhetorically charged and more reserved.

Example 25: (Extract from line 13)

ST	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) I (participant - sayer) have directed (verbal process) that (projection - embedded) we (participant - actor) must spare no effort (material process – modalized) to determine (material process, embedded) what -- if any -- inspiration or association (participant - goal) this killer (participant - carrier) may have had (relational process – attributive, modalized) with terrorist groups (circumstance - matter).
France 24 (TT3)	و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [نحن (participant – actor, implied) بدأنا (material process) ننظر (mental process – perceptive, embedded) في إمكانية وجود (circumstance - respect) أية علاقة (participant – existent) بين هذا المسلح وأي تنظيم إرهابي (circumstance - location)]
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [we (participant – actor, implied)] have begun (material process) to investigate (mental process – perceptive, embedded) the possibility (circumstance - respect) of the existence (existential process - embedded) of any relationship (participant – existent) between this gunman and any terrorist organisation (circumstance - location)

The ST conveys a high-level executive action and intention through a combination of verbal, material, and relational processes embedded within a modalized imperative framework. “I” functions as the sayer in the verbal process “have directed,” which projects a directive clause: “we must spare no effort.” This projected clause includes a material process (“spare no effort”) with strong modality and a clear goal (“to determine”), itself realized as an embedded material process. The object of that determination is “what—if any—inspiration or association this killer may have had with terrorist groups,” which introduces a relational attributive clause, with “this killer” as the carrier, “inspiration or association” as the attribute, and “with terrorist groups” as the circumstance of matter. The construction expresses both epistemic uncertainty (“if any”) and strategic urgency (“must spare no effort”), combining judgment – propriety and tenacity with a careful withholding of premature conclusions, maintaining rhetorical credibility while signaling decisive institutional action.

In TT3, the ST’s layered directive and evaluative structure is significantly condensed and reframed. The verbal process “I have directed” is omitted, and the clause begins with the material process “بدأنا” (“we have begun”), implying collective agency. This is followed by an embedded mental perceptive process “ننظر في إمكانية” (“to investigate the possibility”), introducing a circumstance of respect and signaling a tentative epistemic stance. The object of this investigation is rendered as an existential process (“وجود أية علاقة” – “existence of any relationship”), where the participant – existent is “any relationship,” and the circumstance – location is “بين هذا المسلح وأي تنظيم إرهابي” – “between this gunman and any terrorist organisation.” While the TT retains the core ideational focus—the possibility of a link between the shooter and terrorist entities—it omits Obama’s directive agency, the evaluative modality (“must spare no effort”), and the relational framing of the killer’s potential ideological motivation. The ST’s dual-layered

process chain (verbal → material → relational) is replaced with a simpler chain (material → mental → existential), resulting in a less forceful and less personalized expression of institutional urgency.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST communicates strong judgment – tenacity (through “must spare no effort”) and graduation – emphasis (“what—if any”), while maintaining affect – caution and judgment – propriety in its refusal to assign blame prematurely. The TT3 maintains affect – caution but omits the tenacity and directive judgment, thereby shifting the interpersonal stance from one of decisive authority to one of investigative neutrality.

Interpreting strategies from Li (2015) are clearly evident. Condensation and compression dominate the TT3, as the ST’s nested projection and modality structures are reduced to a single linear process. Omission includes Obama’s direct involvement (“I have directed”) and the intense modal imperative (“must spare no effort”). Paraphrasing and restructuring reconfigure the ST’s layered structure into a more accessible, simplified clause sequence. Additionally, there is modulation, as the TT3 reduces Obama’s institutional assertiveness and shifts the tone from command to inquiry. In summary, the TT3 preserves the core investigative intent of the ST but reframes the political style from one of decisive, personalized, and modalized leadership to one of collective and cautious inquiry. The result is a neutralized interpersonal stance.

Example 26: (Extract from line 29)

ST	The shooter (participant - carrier) was (relational process - attributive) apparently (modal adjunct - probability) armed (participant - attribute) with a handgun and a powerful assault rifle (circumstance - means).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	مطلق النار (participant - carrier) كان (relational process - attributive) مسلحا (circumstance - means) بمسدس (participant - attribute) و (conjunctive) مستعد (adjunct - addition) {لقتل (participant - attribute) (material process -) الأبرياء (participant - goal) (circumstance - purpose) (embedded)}
BT	The shooter (participant - carrier) was (relational process - attributive) armed (participant - attribute) with a handgun (circumstance - means) and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) ready (participant - attribute) {to kill (material process - embedded) innocent people (participant - goal)} (circumstance - purpose)

The ST presents a descriptive clause with an evaluative undertone. It begins with “The shooter” as the participant – carrier in a relational attributive process (“was armed”), qualified by the modal adjunct “apparently,” which conveys epistemic uncertainty or probability. The attribute “armed” is further expanded by a circumstance of means: “with a handgun and a powerful assault rifle.” While factual in surface structure, the clause implicitly communicates threat and danger, particularly through the lexical choice “powerful,” which enhances the graduation – force of the threat. The modality “apparently” signals cautiousness, avoiding direct assertion about the weapon details pending confirmation. Overall, the ST combines relational attribution with evaluative

caution, reflecting a responsible yet urgent tone in political communication about violence.

In TT1, the relational structure is largely preserved. “مطلق النار” (“The shooter”) functions as the carrier, and “كان مسلحاً” (“was armed”) reflects the relational attributive process “was armed.” The circumstance of means is retained (“بمسدس” – “with a handgun”), though “assault rifle” is omitted. Instead, the TT1 introduces a new participant attribute—“مستعد” (“ready”)—and an embedded material process: “لقتل الأبرياء” (“to kill innocent people”), realized as a circumstance of purpose. This addition significantly alters the interpersonal and ideological load of the utterance. Whereas the ST maintains epistemic restraint with “apparently” and confines its judgment to material description, the TT1 introduces explicit intentionality. By describing the shooter as “مستعد لقتل الأبرياء - ready to kill innocent people,” the TT1 moves from a relational attribute of possession (being armed) to an evaluative judgment of volition and moral violation. “الأبرياء - Innocent people” as the goal also introduces a strong affect – vulnerability and judgment – propriety dimension, intensifying the moral weight of the act.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST balances judgment with modality (“apparently”), aiming for factual restraint. The TT1 discards this balance, amplifying judgment – negative capacity and propriety by asserting the shooter’s readiness and intention to kill innocents. It thus shifts from description to moral accusation, a stylistic intensification not present in the ST.

In terms of Li’s (2015) interpreting strategies, several are in play. Text expansion is evident in the addition of “مستعد لقتل الأبرياء - ready to kill innocent people,” which was not stated in the ST. This also constitutes inference and reformulation, as the interpreter

extrapolates the shooter’s motive from the context of the weaponry. Modulation is apparent in the shift from probable (modalized) description to asserted intentionality. The omission of “assault rifle” could indicate condensation or omission. This results in a trade-off: less specificity in weaponry but greater evaluative depth in motive. In summary, the TT1 retains the basic relational structure of the ST but escalates the evaluative stance from cautious attribution to an accusatory depiction of the shooter’s intent. The result is a stronger alignment with emotionally charged political speech, altering the ST’s restrained descriptive style into a more morally loaded interpretation, thereby illustrating a marked shift in political linguistic style through interpreting.

5.2.5. D6: A New Beginning: Speech at Cairo University

Example 27: (Extract from line 8)

ST	The relationship between Islam and the West (participant - carrier) includes (relational process - attributive) centuries (circumstance - time) of coexistence and cooperation (participant - attribute), but also (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) conflict and religious wars (participant - attribute).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	ف (conjunctive adjunct - continuation) العلاقة بين المسلمين والغرب (participant - carrier) تمتد (relational process - attributive) على قرون سابقة (circumstance - time) من التعاون (participant - attribute)، ولكن (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) هذا التعاون (participant - carrier) لم يخل (relational process - attributive, negated) من الازمات والنزاعات (participant - attribute)

BT

So (conjunctive adjunct - continuation) the relationship between Muslims and the West (participant - carrier) extends (relational process - attributive) over past centuries (circumstance - time) with cooperation (participant - attribute), but (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) this cooperation (participant - carrier) has not been free of (relational process – attributive, negated) crises and conflicts (participant - attribute).

The ST employs a relational attributive process to frame the historical scope of interaction between Islam and the West. “The relationship between Islam and the West” functions as the carrier, while “includes” operates as the relational process, assigning the attribute “centuries of coexistence and cooperation,” followed by a conjunctive adjunct – contrast (“but also”) that introduces additional attributes: “conflict and religious wars.” This dual-layered structure maintains ideological balance and historical nuance. The formulation highlights both positive and negative historical experiences, using nominal groups such as “coexistence,” “cooperation,” “conflict,” and “religious wars” to encode both positive and negative appreciation, without assigning direct agency or blame.

The TT1 begins with a continuation marker “ف - So” and constructs the relationship as extending over past centuries—“تمتد على قرون سابقة”—which retains the relational attributive process but modifies the verb from “includes” to “تمتد - extends.” This choice shifts the clause from a statement of content to a temporal projection, placing emphasis on duration rather than thematic diversity. The TT1 affirms the historical continuity of “التعاون - cooperation” (participant – attribute) but then introduces a second clause: “هذا التعاون لم يخل من الأزمات والنزاعات” (“this cooperation has not been free of crises and conflicts”), realized as a relational attributive process with negation. This TT structure

reframes the original contrastive structure. Rather than attributing both cooperation and conflict to the overarching “relationship,” the TT1 isolates cooperation as the main theme, and then qualifies it with a negated relational clause, stating it “لم يخل من الازمات - والنزاعات - was not free of crises and conflicts.” The effect is a semantic narrowing, in which conflict becomes a secondary attribute of cooperation, rather than a coequal historical theme within the broader relationship.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST projects balanced appreciation: “coexistence and cooperation” as positive values, and “conflict and religious wars” as negative historical realities. The TT1 retains both dimensions, but its reconfiguration foregrounds cooperation while downgrading the salience of conflict through negated framing. This reframing may reduce the sense of parity between peace and strife in the original narrative, instead emphasizing continuity and partnership with a qualified caveat.

In terms of Li’s (2015) taxonomy of interpreting strategies, the TT1 demonstrates paraphrasing and restructuring, as it recasts the original binary attribute structure into two sequential relational clauses. There is also modulation, in the shift from “includes” to “تمتد - extends” and in the transformation of the contrast into qualified negation. This stylistic modulation alters the ideological nuance without overtly omitting any conceptual content. Text expansion is minimally present in the repetition of “التعاون - cooperation” and the elaboration of its shortcomings. In summary, the TT1 conveys the main ideational content of the ST but repackages its ideological symmetry. While both positive and negative historical dimensions are represented, the TT1 foregrounds cooperation and frames conflict as occasional interruption, thereby shifting the political linguistic style from a balanced historical assessment to a more reconciliatory and continuity-oriented narrative.

Example 28: (Extract from line 9)

ST	More recently (conjunctive adjunct - temporal), tension (participant - carrier) has been fed (relational process – attributive, passive) by colonialism (circumstance – cause (agent) – passive construction) that (embedding marker, participant - actor) denied (material process) rights and opportunities (participant - goal) to many Muslims (circumstance - beneficiary), and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) a Cold War (circumstance – cause (agent)) in which (embedding marker) Muslim majority countries (participant - carrier) were treated (relational process – attributive, passive) too often (modal adjunct - usuality) as proxies (participant - attribute) without regard to their own aspirations (circumstance – contingency (concession)).
RT Arabic (TT4)	و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) مؤخرا (circumstance - time) تصاعد هذا التوتر (material process) من قبل الاستعمار والحرب الباردة (participant - goal) التي (circumstance – cause (agent) – passive construction) embedding) تعرض (marker, participant - goal) لها (material process - passive) العالم الإسلامي (circumstance - cause) بشكل كبير (participant - goal) مع احترامنا (circumstance - manner) (circumstance – contingency) لتطلعاتهم الكبيرة ((concession) (circumstance - matter)
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) more recently (circumstance - time), this tension (participant - goal) has escalated (material process) by colonialism and the Cold War (circumstance – cause (agent) – passive construction) which (embedding marker, participant - goal) the Islamic

world (participant - goal) was subjected (material process - passive) to (circumstance - cause) greatly (circumstance - manner) with our respect (circumstance – contingency (concession)) for their great aspirations (circumstance - matter).

The ST constructs a historical explanation for present-day geopolitical strain, using relational attributive processes in passive voice to foreground systemic causes while backgrounding agents. The sentence begins with the conjunctive adjunct – temporal “More recently,” which situates the clause historically. “Tension” functions as the participant – carrier, with the relational process – passive “has been fed.” This feeding is attributed to two key causes expressed as circumstances of cause (agent): “colonialism” and “a Cold War.” Within the embedded clause, colonialism is described as an actor that “denied” rights and opportunities (material process), with Muslims represented as beneficiaries. A second clause introduces “Muslim majority countries” as carriers in another relational attributive process—they “were treated as proxies”—with the circumstance “without regard to their own aspirations” expressing contingency (concession). The structure articulates a layered ideological critique: it balances historical processes with a nuanced appraisal of impact, using passive structures to depersonalize agency and emphasize structural oppression. The use of modal adjuncts like “too often” and concessive elements such as “without regard” reinforces a tone of measured judgment rather than overt condemnation.

In TT4, the structure is significantly altered. The relational process in passive form (“has been fed”) is replaced with the material process “تصاعد” (“has escalated”), and “tension - التوتر” shifts from carrier to goal of this material process. This shift marks a grammatical and semantic transformation, converting the abstract quality of tension

into a concrete outcome. The TT4 presents “colonialism and the Cold War - الاستعمار والحرّ الباردة” as causes of escalation, retaining the circumstance of cause (agent). However, the embedded clause, “التي تعرض لها العالم الإسلامي” (“which the Islamic world was subjected to”), uses a passive material process but positions “العالم الإسلامي” (“the Islamic world”) as the goal, maintaining alignment with the ST’s structural distancing of agency. The circumstance of manner “بشكل كبير” (“greatly”) intensifies the TT4’s evaluative stance. Interestingly, the TT4 introduces a phrase not present in the ST: “مع احترامنا لتطلعاتهم الكبيرة” (“with our respect for their great aspirations”). This circumstance of contingency (concession) partially mirrors the ST’s original clause “without regard to their own aspirations,” but reframes it positively and inclusively, asserting Obama’s respect for those aspirations. This insertion constitutes a clear ideological shift: the ST critiques disregard; the TT4 emphasizes recognition and respect. This move reframes Obama’s stance from critical observer of Western policy to one of sympathetic alignment with Muslim aspirations, thus realigning the interpersonal positioning.

In terms of Appraisal Theory, the ST operates within judgment – propriety and capacity, subtly criticizing historical mistreatment. The TT4 maintains judgment – capacity but replaces critique with affiliation, using appreciation and solidarity framing (“احترامنا - our respect”).

According to Li’s (2015) taxonomy of interpreting strategies, the TT4 reflects paraphrasing and restructuring, altering the grammatical role of “التوتر - tension” and changing relational processes to material ones. There is also modulation, especially in the evaluative stance toward Muslim aspirations. The addition of “مع احترامنا - with our respect” is a case of text expansion, providing elaborative information not in the ST. Lastly, omission is seen in the loss of “too often” and the specific phrase “treated as proxies,” both of which downplay the critical evaluative intensity of the ST. In sum, the

TT4 conveys the core historical content of the ST but introduces a distinct interpersonal realignment, substituting critique with a voice of affiliation. This represents a notable shift in political linguistic style.

Example 29: (Extract from line 10)

ST	Moreover (conjunctive adjunct - addition), the sweeping change (participant - actor) brought (material process - passive) by modernity and globalization (circumstance – cause (agent) – passive construction) led (material process - causative) many Muslims (participant - sensor) to view (mental process – perceptive, embedded) the West (participant - phenomenon) as hostile to the traditions of Islam (circumstance - role).
Al Jazeera (TT2)	أيضا (conjunctive adjunct - addition) التغيرات (participant - actor) التي (participant - actor) جاءت (embedding marker, participant - goal) جعلت (circumstance – cause (agent)) بها العولمة والحدثة (embedded material) ينظرون (participant - sensor) الكثير من المسلمين (process - causative mental) بعين العداء (process - perceptive, embedded circumstance - manner) الى الولايات المتحدة (participant - phenomenon) باعتبار (circumstance –) (contingency (reason) ها (participant - sensor) تنتظر (mental process -) للإسلام (circumstance - manner) بعين العداء (perceptive participant –) (phenomenon).
BT	Also (conjunctive adjunct - addition), the changes (participant - actor) that (embedding marker, participant - goal) brought (material process - embedded) by globalisation and modernity (circumstance – cause (agent)) made (material process - causative) many Muslims (participant - sensor)

	view (mental process – perceptive, embedded) the United States (participant - phenomenon) with hostility (circumstance - manner), considering that (circumstance – contingency (reason)) it (participant - sensor) is perceived (mental process - perceptive) as viewing Islam (participant – phenomenon) with hostility (circumstance - manner).
RT Arabic (TT4)	مضافا الى ذلك (conjunctive adjunct - addition) التغير (participant - actor) الذي (embedding marker, participant - goal) حدثته (material process - embedded) العولمة والحدائق (circumstance – cause (agent)) التي (embedding participant -) جعلت (marker) من العالم الإسلامي (material process - causative) كعدو (participant - role) للتقاليد الإسلامية (circumstance - behalf).
BT	In addition to that (conjunctive adjunct - addition) the change (participant - actor) that (embedding marker, participant - goal) was brought about (material process - embedded) by globalisation and modernity (circumstance – cause (agent)) which (embedding marker) has made (material process - causative) from the Islamic world (participant - goal) perceived as an enemy (participant - role) to Islamic traditions (circumstance - behalf).

The ST opens with “Moreover” as a conjunctive adjunct – addition, signaling a continuation of explanatory framing. The participant – actor “the sweeping change” is tied to a material process – passive: “brought,” with “modernity and globalization” as the circumstance of cause (agent). The process culminates in a causative material clause: it “led” many Muslims (participant – sensor) to “view” (mental process – perceptive, embedded) the West (participant – phenomenon) “as hostile to the traditions

of Islam” (circumstance – role). The clause carefully links global forces with perceptual outcomes, maintaining a detached and descriptive tone. The ideological positioning is implicit: the ST avoids judgment and instead presents an account of how large-scale sociopolitical transformations shaped Muslim perceptions.

The TT2 retains the causal and perceptual framework but introduces notable shifts in process structure and interpersonal meaning. The “changes” (“التغيرات”) are presented as the participant – actor, followed by an embedded material process: “جاءت بها العولمة” (“were brought by globalization and modernity”). This is structurally parallel to the ST. However, what follows marks a rhetorical intensification: the TT2 uses the causative “جعلت” (“made”) followed by a mental process (“ينظرون” – “view”) and an explicit circumstance of manner: “بعين العداء” (“with hostility”), which is absent from the ST. Additionally, the TT2 includes a justificatory embedded clause: “باعتبارها تنتظر” (“considering that it [the U.S.] views Islam with hostility”). This clause introduces a nested perception: not only do Muslims view the West with hostility, but they do so because they believe the West is itself hostile to Islam. This text expansion adds an explanatory circumstance of contingency (reason) and reintroduces mental process repetition. The effect is a rhetorical circularity that amplifies alignment with the Muslim viewpoint and renders the ST’s reported perception more ideologically charged.

The TT4 condenses and alters the structure further. “The change” becomes the participant – actor, “أحدثته العولمة والحداثة” (“brought about by globalization and modernity”) remains as an embedded material process, but the second clause diverges from the ST’s perceptual framing. The TT4 introduces: “جعلت من العالم الإسلامي كعدو للتقاليد” (“has made the Islamic world as an enemy to Islamic traditions”), which presents semantic and logical divergence. While the ST refers to Muslims perceiving

the West as hostile to Islam, the TT4 flips this: it implies that globalization and modernity have transformed the Islamic world into an enemy of Islamic traditions—a meaning not at all present in the ST. This change likely stems from semantic confusion or syntactic compression in the SI process but produces a significant shift in ideological positioning. The ST reflects how Muslims see the West; the TT4 reconfigures this as a critique of internal loss within the Muslim world, portraying modernity as having corrupted or distanced Muslims from their own traditions.

In terms of Appraisal Theory, the ST conveys judgment – perception, with minimal evaluation. Al Jazeera’s version strengthens judgment – propriety and introduces affect – insecurity (“العداء - hostility”). RT’s version reframes the judgment altogether, implying internal degeneration, which shifts the ideological force of the utterance.

Applying Li’s (2015) taxonomy, TT2 exhibits text expansion, inference and reformulation, and modulation, particularly in embedding evaluative and causal clauses. TT4 reflects modulation but also paraphrasing and potentially omission of key relational and perceptive elements. In summary, while TT2 intensifies the evaluative framing of the ST and maintains its perception-based structure, TT4 reconfigures the ideological focus altogether, portraying the Islamic world itself as estranged from Islamic values. These shifts highlight how SI can profoundly reshape the political linguistic style.

Example 30: (Extract from line 12)

ST	The attacks of September 11th, 2001 and the continued efforts of these extremists (participant - actor) to engage (material process - embedded) in violence (circumstance - respect) against civilians (circumstance -

	beneficiary) has led (material process - causative) some in my country (participant - sener) to view (mental process – preceptive, embedded) Islam (participant - phenomenon) as inevitably hostile (circumstance - role) not only to America and Western countries but also to human rights (circumstance – behalf).
RT Arabic (TT4)	و (conjunctive adjunct – addition) هجمات الحادي عشر من سبتمبر والعنف المستمر ضد المدنيين (participant - value) من قبل هؤلاء المتطرفين (circumstance – cause) لا يمثل ((agent) – passive construction (negated) رؤية الإسلام (participant - token) تجاه اميركا والعالم الغربي فقط ولكن ضد البشرية أيضا (circumstance - behalf)
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct – addition) the attacks of September 11th and the continued violence against civilians (participant - value) by these extremists (circumstance – cause (agent) – passive construction) do not represent (relational process – identifying, negated) the vision of Islam (participant - token) not only towards America and the Western world but also against humanity (circumstance - behalf).

The ST employs a causative construction to explain the emergence of anti-Islamic sentiment in the U.S. following major acts of terrorism. The participant – actor is plural and complex: “The attacks of September 11th, 2001 and the continued efforts of these extremists.” This compound actor engages in a material process – embedded (“to engage”) linked with the circumstance – respect (“in violence”) and a circumstance – beneficiary (“against civilians”). The main clause expresses a material process – causative (“has led”) which affects “some in my country,” functioning as participant –

senser, prompting them to “view” (mental process – perceptive) “Islam” as the participant – phenomenon. The embedded evaluation is particularly important: Islam is viewed “as inevitably hostile,” which is further elaborated with a circumstance – role and two circumstances – behalf (“not only to America and Western countries but also to human rights”). These circumstantial elements expand the scope of the ideological perception and hint at a broader clash between belief systems and universal values. The ST maintains a measured tone, explaining a problematic perception without endorsing it, using evaluative distance and projection to separate Obama’s stance from the reported belief.

The TT4 diverges sharply in structure and framing. Rather than using the ST’s causative logic and perceptual reporting, the TT4 presents a relational process – identifying clause with negation: “لا يمثل رؤية الإسلام” (“does not represent the vision of Islam”). This construction introduces “الإسلام - Islam” as the participant – token, and its alleged association with violence as the value being rejected. The ST’s report of how “some in my country” perceive Islam is thus transformed into an explicit counterstatement by the interpreter: that violence does not represent Islam. The ideological effect is striking. The TT4 removes the projected mental process and the senser from the ST, eliminating the nuanced distancing and perceptual framing, and replacing it with a definitive ontological judgment. The TT4 thereby shifts from reporting perceptions to asserting religious representation. The circumstances – cause (agent) and circumstances – behalf are maintained but with modifications. The agent of violence—“these extremists”—is retained in a passive prepositional phrase (“من قبل هؤلاء المتطرفين”), while the scope of opposition remains (“ضد اميركا والعالم الغربي ... ضد البشرية”), but now frames extremism as contradicting Islam rather than influencing public perception of it.

Under Appraisal Theory, the ST features judgment – propriety (extremists’ violence), and appreciation – reaction (how the public reacts to violence), but with careful projection to avoid asserting judgment directly. The TT4, by contrast, conveys a strong judgment – veracity and propriety: violence is not representative of Islam. It removes the projection altogether and thus repositions the voice of Obama as declarative and ideological, rather than analytical or explanatory.

In terms of interpreting strategies, the TT4 demonstrates a combination of paraphrasing and restructuring, as it replaces the ST’s perceptual and causative structure with a declarative relational one that reframes the statement as an ontological truth rather than a reported perception. It also involves inference and reformulation, as the interpreter infers Obama’s implied defense of Islam and reformulates it into a direct, unambiguous declaration. Moreover, the TT4 employs evasion, avoiding the politically sensitive portrayal of American perceptions of Islam by instead affirming that the violent acts do not represent Islam, thereby neutralizing the ideological tension present in the ST. There is also clear use of modulation, particularly in how the TT4 adjusts Obama’s evaluative stance, shifting from a projected mental process to an explicit denial of ideological association. Lastly, omission is evident in the exclusion of the sener (“some in my country”) and the mental process (“view”), which removes the original framing of the statement as a reflection of U.S. public opinion and instead presents it as a general statement of religious representation. In sum, the TT4 neutralizes the ST’s report of negative public sentiment by replacing it with an affirmative declaration of Islam’s peaceful identity. While this may be intended as ideological clarification, it fundamentally alters the original speech’s style and removes a key example of how terrorism reshaped American social attitudes—an omission that flattens the political and cultural nuance embedded in the original.

Example 31: (Extract from line 27)

ST	As a young man (circumstance - role), I (participant - actor) worked (material process) in Chicago communities (circumstance - location) where (embedding marker) many (participant - sensor) found (mental process - perceptive) dignity and peace (participant - phenomenon) in their Muslim faith (circumstance - location).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	و[أنا (circumstance - time) في شبابي (conjunctive adjunct - addition)] عملت [(participant – actor, implied) في مجتمع شيكاغو (material process) (circumstance - location) و[أنا (conjunctive adjunct - addition)] كنت [(participant – carrier, implied) قد تلقيت (relational process - attributive) الكثير من الدروس الدينية (material process, embedded) (participant - goal)]
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) in my youth (circumstance - time), [I (participant – actor, implied)] worked (material process) in Chicago communities (circumstance - location) and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [I (participant – carrier, implied)] had (relational process - attributive) received (material process, embedded) many religious lessons (participant - goal).

In the ST, Obama adopts a reflective tone, opening with a circumstance of role ("As a young man") and presenting himself as the participant – actor in a material process ("worked") located in "Chicago communities" (circumstance – location). This action is complemented by a projected embedded clause, in which "many" (local community members, functioning as participant – sensor) "found" (mental process – perceptive) "dignity and peace" (participant – phenomenon) in "their Muslim faith" (circumstance

– location). The clause structure preserves a balance between Obama's personal involvement and the attribution of experiential meaning to the Muslim community he engaged with, suggesting both respect and recognition of Islam's role in providing moral and social grounding. The use of the mental process "found" constructs a positively evaluative stance through the lens of others, allowing for ideological distance while reinforcing alignment with pluralistic values.

The TT1 retains some structural fidelity in the opening, preserving the temporal reference "in my youth - وفي شبابي" (circumstance – time) and the same material process ("عملت - worked") in the same circumstance – location ("مجتمع شيكاغو" - Chicago communities"). However, the second clause diverges substantially from the ST. Rather than reporting the experiences of local Muslim community members, the TT1 inserts a relational clause ("كنت - had") paired with an embedded material process ("قد تلقيت الكثير" - received many religious lessons") that foregrounds Obama himself as a recipient of "many religious lessons" (participant – goal). This introduces a new experiential focus—Obama's reception of religious instruction—which is absent from the ST and shifts the center of ideological weight. The effect is that the TT1 transforms the original message of communal recognition into one of personal religious growth or education, implicitly repositioning Obama's relationship with Islam.

From the perspective of Appraisal Theory, the ST primarily conveys appreciation and judgment (social esteem) directed toward the Muslim community's values, while the TT1 shifts this evaluative stance toward a more internalized affective domain—framing the experience as one of religious enrichment rather than societal observation. The ST constructs a pluralistic, inclusive narrative in which Obama acknowledges how Islam served as a source of dignity and peace for others; the TT1 reorients that narrative into

a personal trajectory of learning, which may reduce the collective emphasis of the original.

According to Li's (2015) framework, this instance involves several key strategies. First, there is clear paraphrasing and restructuring, as the TT1 abandons the embedded perceptive clause and substitutes it with a different relational-material structure. Second, inference and reformulation are evident in the TT1's speculative insertion that Obama "received religious lessons," which alters the ST's ideological direction. This also results in partial omission—specifically, the experiences and values of the Muslim community as sensors and their finding of dignity and peace. Finally, the TT1 may be seen to engage in modulation, replacing a collective, observational tone with a more personal and didactic one, potentially aligning Obama more closely with Islamic values rather than merely acknowledging them. In sum, the ST reflects Obama's effort to situate himself in a pluralistic, respectful engagement with Muslim communities, while the TT1 reinterprets this through a more introspective lens, introducing personal religious experience at the expense of the original communal perspective.

Example 32: (Extract from line 110)

ST	Although (conjunctive adjunct - concession) I (participant - sensor) believe (mental process - cognitive) that (projection - embedded) the Iraqi people (participant - carrier) are (relational process - attributive) ultimately (modal adjunct - time) better off (participant - attribute) without the tyranny of Saddam Hussein (circumstance – cause (absence)), I (participant - sensor) also (conjunctive adjunct - addition) believe (mental process - cognitive) that (projection embedded) events in Iraq (participant - actor) have reminded (material process - causative) America (participant - goal) {of the

	location) whenever an opportunity presents itself to us (circumstance - contingency (condition)).

In the ST, Obama opens with a concessive structure marked by “Although,” introducing a dual stance that blends acknowledgment and critique. The first clause presents Obama (“I”) as the senser of a mental process – cognitive (“believe”), projecting that “the Iraqi people” are ultimately “better off” (relational process – attributive) without Saddam Hussein’s tyranny (circumstance – cause (absence)). This is followed by an additive clause, where Obama again takes the role of senser, projecting another mental judgment: “events in Iraq” are said to have “reminded” (material process – causative) “America” (participant – goal) of a need for diplomacy and consensus (circumstance – matter), framed as necessary to solve problems (circumstance – purpose) when possible (circumstance – contingency). The ST thus carefully balances the positive evaluation of regime change with a reflective critique on unilateral action, affirming multilateralism and diplomatic strategy.

The TT4 generally preserves Obama’s cognitive positioning, maintaining “أنا أؤمن - I believe” (mental process – cognitive) and the projection structure. However, the participant – carrier is changed from “the Iraqi people” to “Iraq,” and the statement is split across two relational clauses: one in the future tense (“سيكونون أفضل” - will be better”) and one in the present perfect (“أصبحوا أفضل” - has already become better”), thus intensifying the positive evaluation and removing the modal nuance “ultimately.” Moreover, the circumstance – cause (absence) referring to “without the tyranny of Saddam Hussein” is replaced by “من خلال تخلصهم من الإرهاب” - by ridding themselves of the terror,” which introduces a circumstance – means and a material process embedded clause where Saddam is constructed as the participant – actor who “كان يقيمه” - was

establishing” terrorism. This change shifts the original cause from abstract tyranny to the more ideologically loaded term “الإرهاب - terror,” enhancing the evaluative force of the sentence. In the second clause, the TT4 compresses the projection that “events reminded America” into a direct assertion: “نسعى لحل مشاكلنا هناك” - we strive to solve our problems there.” This restructuring removes the material process – causative (“reminded”) and the metaphorical framing of America being ‘taught a lesson’ by events, instead converting it into an active material process with “we” as the actor, suggesting purposeful agency and positive commitment. The reference to diplomacy and consensus disappears entirely, replaced by the general statement “لحل مشاكلنا” - solve our problems,” and the circumstance – location (“هناك - there”) and circumstance – contingency (“في أي فرصة تسنح لنا” - whenever an opportunity presents itself”) remain in form but lack the explicit connection to multilateralism.

In terms of Appraisal Theory, the ST constructs both judgment (of political actors) and appreciation (of political outcomes) through a nuanced expression of commitment and conditionality. The TT4, however, amplifies judgment – capacity by reinforcing that Iraq is already better and that Saddam Hussein’s regime was aligned with terrorism. The rewording also reduces the ST’s graduation – modality (“ultimately,” “whenever possible”) by expressing evaluations in a more definitive tone.

From the perspective of Li’s (2015) strategy taxonomy, the TT4 employs paraphrasing and restructuring, modifying the sequence and syntactic alignment of both clauses. There is clear use of inference and reformulation in how Saddam’s tyranny is reframed as “الإرهاب - terror,” and the removal of the process “reminded” transforms an indirect ideological critique into a direct assertion. Furthermore, omission is evident in the absence of references to diplomacy and consensus, which flattens Obama’s appeal to international cooperation. The TT4 also demonstrates modulation, adjusting modality

and intensity by replacing “ultimately better off” with “أصبحوا أفضل” - has already become better,” and by asserting rather than projecting the need to solve problems. Overall, the TT4 transforms a reflective, diplomatically cautious statement into a more assertive and positively valenced narrative, foregrounding both the benefits of Saddam’s removal and Obama’s active stance, while omitting key multilateral dimensions present in the original.

Example 33: (Extract from line 116)

ST	That is why (conjunctive adjunct - cause) we (participant - actor) will honour (material process – modalized) our agreement (participant - goal) with Iraq's democratically elected government (circumstance - comitative) to remove (material process - embedded) combat troops (participant - goal) from Iraqi cities (circumstance - location) by July (circumstance - time), and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) to remove (material process - embedded) all our troops (participant - goal) from Iraq (circumstance - location) by 2012 (circumstance - time).
RT Arabic (TT4)	لذا (conjunctive adjunct - cause) [نحن (participant – actor, implied) خضعنا (material process) لأوامر الحكومة الديمقراطية العراقية المنتخبة (participant - goal) و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [نحن (participant – actor, implied) سنسحب (material process, modalized) جميع المدن (participant - goal) في تموز الحالي (circumstance - time) و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [نحن (participant – actor, implied) سنسحب (material process - modalized) جميع قواتنا (participant - actor, implied) في عام 2011 (circumstance - time)].

BT	So (conjunctive adjunct - cause) [we (participant – actor, implied)] submitted (material process) to the orders of the elected democratic Iraqi government (participant - goal), and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [we (participant – actor, implied)] will withdraw (material process, modalized) from all cities (participant - goal) in the current July (circumstance - time), and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) [we (participant – actor, implied)] will withdraw (material process - modalized) all our forces (participant - goal) in 2011 (circumstance - time)

In the ST, Obama employs a causative conjunctive adjunct (“That is why”) to signal justification for a future commitment framed through two material processes – embedded: “to remove combat troops” and “to remove all our troops.” The actor is “we,” and the goals are “our agreement” and “all our troops,” while the circumstances include the comitative phrase “with Iraq’s democratically elected government,” location (“from Iraqi cities,” “from Iraq”), and time (“by July,” “by 2012”). The modality “will honour” introduces a material process – modalized, showing projected intention. Overall, the ST aligns Obama’s position with a commitment to respecting international agreements and democratic governance, using modality to indicate future de-escalation in alignment with a negotiated timeline.

In the TT4, the material process “will honour” is replaced with “خضعنا” (we submitted), which conveys a shift in agency and tone. Instead of indicating voluntary compliance through modality of commitment, the TT4 renders the act as one of submission or compliance to orders, thereby reducing the ST’s positive self-portrayal. The goal “our agreement with Iraq’s democratically elected government” is reframed as “لأوامر الحكومة - الديمقراطية العراقية المنتخبة - the orders of the elected democratic Iraqi government,”

introducing a more authoritative tone and shifting the relational dynamics from mutual agreement to hierarchical obedience. Additionally, while the temporal circumstances (“by July” and “by 2012”) are partially retained, the TT4 uses “تموز الحالي” - in the current July” and “in 2011,” thus creating a slight temporal shift as it predates the full troop withdrawal by one year compared to the ST (“by 2012”). Furthermore, the TT4 restructures the second and third clauses using repetition of the verb “سنسحب” (“we will withdraw”), foregrounding material processes and rendering the sequence more linear. The circumstance – location (“from cities” and “from Iraq”) is partially retained in phrasing but narrowed in specificity (“تموز الحالي” - all cities” and later “جميع قواتنا” - all our forces”) without reintroducing the initial relational and diplomatic nuance of the agreement.

From an appraisal perspective, the ST draws on appreciation of institutional processes and judgment – propriety, affirming the U.S.’s adherence to diplomatic protocols and democratic governance. The TT4, however, weakens this positive judgment through the verb “خضعنا” (we submitted), which implies diminished autonomy. It omits appreciation of democratic institutions, replacing it with the mention of “لأوامر” - orders,” which implies compulsion rather than cooperation.

In terms of Li’s (2015) interpreting strategies, the TT4 demonstrates modulation, as the interpersonal stance shifts from cooperative diplomacy to authoritative compliance. It also illustrates inference and reformulation, with the clause “to honour our agreement” being reformulated as “خضعنا لأوامر - we submitted to the orders,” reinterpreting the ST’s evaluative and relational positioning. The condensation of meaning by excluding reference to the “agreement” itself and framing actions in more directive terms further exemplifies compression. Finally, the TT4’s absence of embedded clauses projecting intention and respect toward governance institutions constitutes a form of omission,

particularly of ideologically salient elements. In summary, the TT4 transforms a diplomatically modulated and institutionally respectful statement into one of procedural compliance, downplaying the original's emphasis on mutual commitment and projecting a reduced agency for Obama.

Example 34: (Extract from line 134)

ST	Denying that fact (participant - carrier) is (relational process - attributive) baseless, ignorant, and hateful (participant - attribute).
Al-Arabiya (TT1)	إن (modal adjunct - emphasis) إنكار هذه الحقيقة (participant - value) لا يعد (participant -) مسألة صحيحة (relational process – identifying, negated) (token) و لا يوجد (conjunctive adjunct - addition) (existential process -) (negated) له (circumstance – behalf) أي أساس (participant - existent)
BT	Indeed (modal adjunct - emphasis), denying this fact (participant - value) is not considered (relational process – identifying, negated) a correct matter (participant - token) and (conjunctive adjunct - addition) there does not exist (existential process - negated) for it (circumstance – behalf) any basis (participant - existent)
RT Arabic (TT4)	و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) هذا أمر (participant - carrier) [هو (participant -) (relational process – attributive, implied) غير مرحب به (attribute, negated)]
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) this (participant - carrier) [is (relational process – attributive, implied)] a matter not welcomed (participant - attribute, negated)

In the ST, the clause "Denying that fact is baseless, ignorant, and hateful" is a straightforward relational attributive process, where "Denying that fact" functions as the carrier, and "baseless, ignorant, and hateful" forms a strongly evaluative attribute. The ST delivers a forceful judgment through negatively charged adjectives, reflecting Obama's unequivocal condemnation of denial. These adjectives evoke strong affective and ethical evaluations—"ignorant" and "hateful" especially project moral condemnation, falling under judgment: propriety and judgment: capacity in Appraisal Theory. The choice of nominalisation ("Denying that fact") abstracts the act from specific actors while still casting it as blameworthy.

In TT1, the evaluative strength of the ST is distributed across two constructions. The first, "لا يعد مسألة صحيحة" ("is not considered a correct matter"), represents a relational identifying process, but negated and with mitigated appraisal. The carrier "إنكار هذه الحقيقة" - denying this fact" becomes the value ("participant - value"), while "مسألة صحيحة" - a correct matter" is rendered as the token—a construction that introduces a softer, more procedural tone than the original's strongly affective judgment. The second clause, "لا يوجد له أي أساس" ("there is no basis for it"), is an existential process in a negated form, functioning to express appreciation – valuation, yet without the explicit moral condemnation of the original. The interpersonal stance here is considerably softened, and the sharpness of the critique is replaced by a more neutral assessment of factual invalidity, reflecting modulation as an interpreting strategy, alongside compression (e.g. omitting "ignorant" and "hateful") and omission of key ideological lexis.

In TT4, the statement "هذا أمر غير مرحب به" ("this is a matter not welcomed") is also structured as a relational attributive process, with "هذا - this" as the carrier and "غير مرحب به" - not welcomed" as a negated attribute. The TT4 significantly downshifts the evaluative intensity of the ST. The strong terms "baseless," "ignorant," and "hateful"

are reduced to the neutral and socially softer “غير مرحب به - not welcomed.” This represents a substantial shift in appraisal, moving from judgment to appreciation and affect with minimal interpersonal force. It reflects a clear case of evasion, as the interpreter neutralises the ideologically and emotionally charged language in favour of a vague, non-confrontational formulation. It also fits modulation, as the attitude is reframed to sound less severe, and omission, due to the elimination of the specific evaluative lexicon of the ST.

In both TTs, the strong ideological framing and evaluative sharpness of the ST are attenuated through syntactic restructuring, lexical substitution, and the removal of key appraisal resources. The effect is a reduction in the interpersonal force and ideological clarity of the ST's stance, illustrating how SI may function to soften or depersonalise politically sensitive content.

Example 35: (Extract from line 160)

ST	Hamas (participant - carrier) does have (relational process - attributive) support (participant - attribute) among some Palestinians (circumstance - location), but (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) they (participant - carrier) also have (relational process - attributive) responsibilities (participant - attribute).
RT	حماس (participant - carrier) لديها (relational process - attributive) بعض الاسناد
Arabic	من الشعب الفلسطيني (participant - attribute) (circumstance - source)، ولكن
(TT4)	هناك (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) أيضا (existential process) (modal)
	{من (participant - actor) يعارض (material process) ها (adjunct - addition
	{(participant - goal) لأن (participant - existent) (conjunctive adjunct -)

	relational process – identifying,) لا تمثل (participant - token) ها (cause (participant - value) طموحات الشعب الفلسطيني (negated)
BT	Hamas (participant - carrier) has (relational process - attributive) some support (participant - attribute) from the Palestinian people (circumstance - source), but (conjunctive adjunct - contrast) there are (existential process) also (modal adjunct - addition) {those who (participant - actor) oppose (material process) it (participant – goal)} (participant - existent) because (conjunctive adjunct - cause) it (participant - token) does not represent (relational process – identifying, negated) the aspirations of the Palestinian people (participant - value).

In the ST, Obama makes a balanced yet politically sensitive claim: “ Hamas does have support among some Palestinians, but they also have responsibilities.” Both clauses use relational attributive processes to assign qualities to Hamas. In the first clause, “ Hamas” is the carrier, and “ support” is the attribute, qualified by the circumstance of location (“ among some Palestinians”), which constrains the extent of the claim. The second clause continues with Hamas as the carrier and “ responsibilities” as the attribute, introduced with the conjunctive adjunct “ but,” signaling contrast and implying that support does not absolve Hamas of obligations. These clauses maintain a rhetorically diplomatic balance between recognition and accountability, using appreciation for support and judgment: social esteem (capacity and responsibility) to highlight moral expectations.

In TT4, the structure and evaluative framing diverge notably from the ST. The first clause—“ لديها بعض الاسناد من الشعب الفلسطيني” - has some support from the Palestinian

people”—renders a close equivalence, maintaining the relational attributive process, with Hamas as carrier, “some support” as attribute, and “from the Palestinian people” as a circumstance of source. However, the second clause departs significantly. Rather than mirroring the ST’s mention of “responsibilities,” the TT4 introduces a new proposition: “هناك من يعارضها” (“there are those who oppose it”), structured as an existential process embedding a material process (“oppose”) with Hamas as the goal. This addition introduces a new actor—opponents of Hamas—which shifts the focus from Hamas’s responsibilities to popular rejection. It further justifies this opposition through a relational identifying process: “لا تمثل طموحات الشعب الفلسطيني” (“does not represent the aspirations of the Palestinian people”). Here, Hamas is the token, and “the aspirations of the Palestinian people” is the value, producing a judgment: propriety in appraisal terms.

The transformation in TT4 reflects multiple interpreting strategies. Inference and reformulation is evident in the introduction of “opposition” and the interpretation of “responsibilities” as failure to represent public aspirations—an inferred meaning not explicitly stated in the ST. There is also text expansion and explicitation, as the interpreter unpacks the abstract notion of “responsibilities” into a socially and politically charged critique. Simultaneously, this expansion introduces a modulation strategy, reframing the statement from a neutral, diplomatic stance to a more confrontational evaluative tone, subtly positioning Hamas in a negative light through both syntactic restructuring and added content.

Overall, this example demonstrates how an interpreter’s restructuring of relational processes and insertion of evaluative clauses can shift the ideological orientation and interpersonal meaning of the ST. While the ST maintains a calibrated tone between support and accountability, the TT4 foregrounds internal dissent and reorients the

evaluative stance, offering a more critical portrayal of Hamas’s role and legitimacy within Palestinian society.

Example 36: (Extract from line 204)

ST	America (participant - sensor) does not presume (mental process – cognitive, negated) to know (mental process – cognitive, embedded) what (participant - phenomenon) is (relational process - attributive) best (participant - attribute) for everyone (circumstance - beneficiary), just as (conjunctive adjunct - comparative) we (participant - sensor) would not presume (mental process – cognitive, modalized, negated) to pick (material process - embedded) the outcome of a peaceful election (participant - goal).
RT Arabic (TT4)	أمريكا (participant - actor) لا تمثل (material process – negated) ولا (modal operator –) يمكنها (conjunctive adjunct – addition + contrast) ما (participant) (material process – embedded) ان تملي (possibility, negated) هو (– range) الأفضل (relational process – attributive, embedded) (circumstance – beneficiary) لكل امة (- attribute)
BT	America (participant - actor) does not dictate (material process – negated) nor (conjunctive adjunct – addition + contrast) can it (modal operator – possibility, negated) dictate (material process – embedded) what (participant – range) is (relational process – attributive, embedded) the best (participant - attribute) for every nation (circumstance – beneficiary).

In the ST, Obama asserts a negated epistemic claim: “America does not presume to know what is best for everyone.” The clause is structured around two cognitive mental processes: “presume” (negated) and “to know” (embedded), with “America” as the

senser and “what is best for everyone” as the projected phenomenon. Within the embedded clause, “what” functions as the phenomenon, and “is best” is a relational attributive process, assigning the attribute “best” to an unspecified action or outcome on behalf of “everyone” (circumstance – beneficiary). This negated cognition is followed by a parallel clause introduced by “just as,” indicating comparative contrast: “we would not presume to pick the outcome of a peaceful election.” Here, “we” is again the senser, with modalized negation, and “pick” is a material process embedded as a hypothetical act, with “the outcome of a peaceful election” as its goal. The overall effect is to emphasize American restraint in global affairs, foregrounding non-intervention and respect for sovereignty through both negated cognition and modality.

In TT4, the interpretation shifts the semantic field by converting the mental processes in the ST into material processes: “لا تمثل” (“does not represent”) and “لا يمكنها ان تملّي” (“cannot dictate”). “أمريكا - America” becomes the actor, and “ما هو الأفضل” - what is best” is retained as the goal of the embedded material process. This shift replaces the epistemic humility of the ST—emphasizing a refusal to claim knowledge—with a more assertive and institutional-sounding denial of authority or agency. The ST’s “presume to know” implies subjectivity and attitude, while the TT4’s “لا يمكنها ان تملّي” - does not dictate” introduces an explicitly political and force-oriented action. The embedded relational clause “ما هو الأفضل” (“what is best”) is preserved, maintaining the attribute and beneficiary structure, but within a new framing that foregrounds action over cognition.

This shift demonstrates the use of the modulation and approximation strategy. The interpreter modifies the ST’s cognitive modality into a declarative material action, which influences the tone and ideological projection. In addition, the inference and reformulation strategy is evident: the interpreter replaces the abstract notion of

“presuming to know” with “تملي - dictating,” a more concrete and politically charged expression. This interpretive inference heightens the assertiveness of the message, moving from an internal mental state to an externalized political stance. It could also be seen as an instance of text expansion, as “to pick the outcome of a peaceful election” is omitted and generalized through the stronger “تملي ما هو الأفضل لكل امة” - dictate what is best for every nation” formulation.

Overall, TT4 reconfigures the ST’s diplomatic restraint into a more assertive expression of non-imposition, altering the interpersonal tone while preserving the core message of sovereign respect. The strategies employed reframe Obama’s political style from epistemic modesty to declarative non-aggression, reflecting a shift in evaluative stance through subtle grammatical reorganization.

Example 37: (Extract from line 229)

ST	Likewise (conjunctive adjunct – similarity), it (participant - token) is (relational process - identifying) important (participant - value) for Western countries (circumstance - beneficiary) to avoid (material process - embedded) impeding (material process - embedded) Muslim citizens (participant - goal) from practicing religion (circumstance – cause (prevention)) {as they (participant - sensor) see (mental process - perceptive) fit (participant - phenomenon)} (circumstance - manner) - for instance (conjunctive adjunct - exemplification), by dictating (material process - embedded) what clothes (participant - goal) a Muslim woman (participant - actor) should wear (material process – modalized, embedded).

Al-Arabiya (TT1)	و (conjunctive adjunct - addition) هذا الامر (participant - actor) سوف (modal adjunct - future) يدفعني (material process - causative) أيضا (modal adjunct - addition) لأعمل (material process – embedded, circumstance - purpose) على ان (circumstance - purpose) اجعل (material process – causative,) ان يعبدوا (participant - goal) المسلمين (embedded mental process – embedding marker) كما (circumstance - beneficiary) لهم (perceptive, embedded manner) وفقا للمبادئ الإسلامية (circumstance - accordance)
BT	And (conjunctive adjunct - addition) this matter (participant - actor) will (modal adjunct - future) push me (material process - causative) also (modal adjunct - addition) to work (material process – embedded, circumstance - purpose) on (circumstance - purpose) making (material process – causative, embedded) Muslims (participant - goal) worship (material process - embedded) {in the way as (embedding marker) it appears (mental process – perceptive, embedded) to them (circumstance - beneficiary)} (circumstance - manner) according to Islamic principles (circumstance - accordance).

The ST is structured around an identifying relational clause, where "it" functions as the token and "important" as the value, identifying a normative evaluation. The clause "to avoid impeding Muslim citizens..." functions as a projected purpose, realised through a series of embedded material processes: "avoid," "impeding," "practicing," and "dictating." "Muslim citizens" are the goal of the embedded process "impeding," while "Western countries" appear as the circumstance-beneficiary, indicating to whom the

obligation applies. The clause "as they see fit" is embedded as a circumstantial manner clause containing a perceptive mental process, where "they" are the senser and "fit" the phenomenon. The final clause, "by dictating what clothes a Muslim woman should wear," includes two embedded material processes ("dictating" and "should wear"), with "a Muslim woman" functioning as the actor and "what clothes" as the goal.

In the TT1, the structure shifts substantially. The main clause presents "وهذا الامر - this matter" as the actor and introduces a causative material process "سوف يدفعني - will push me," transforming the original relational and obligation structures into an agentive future-oriented clause. The subsequent clauses are cascaded causative structures: "لأعمل - to work" (material), "اجعل المسلمين ان يعبدوا - to make Muslims worship" (causative + material), with the final circumstantial clause "بالطريقة كما يجلو لهم - in the way it appears to them" maintaining a perceptive mental process similar to the ST, but placed deeper within a causative matrix. The final phrase "وفقا للمبادئ الإسلامية - according to Islamic principles" introduces an evaluative frame absent in the ST, functioning as a circumstance of accordance.

In the ST, the use of "important" realises an affect/value judgment, indicating an ethical stance. The phrase "to avoid impeding" implies a negative judgment of behaviour in the form of criticism. The mention of "dictating what clothes a Muslim woman should wear" introduces a negative judgment of capacity and propriety directed at those who interfere with religious freedom.

In TT1, the appraisal stance is reshaped. The interpreter centres the self ("هذا الامر سوف - this matter will push me") and introduces a positive judgment of propriety via the intention to ensure Muslims worship as they see fit. The reference to "المبادئ الإسلامية - Islamic principles" also carries an implicit appreciation of cultural values. While the

original negative judgment towards Western policy is softened or omitted, the TT1 reframes the agency and focus through an interpreter-centered, purpose-driven stance.

The shift in focus, agency, and rhetorical force demonstrates the use of modulation and approximation, particularly through the insertion of intention and future modality not found in the ST. There is also evasion, as the TT1 omits the direct critique of Western countries and their policies towards Muslim dress practices. Additionally, the introduction of the Islamic principles reference constitutes adaptation, whereby the interpreter recontextualises the message in terms of religious values, altering the framing of the original political discourse. The rhetorical shift from obligation directed at "Western countries" to intentionality in Obama also reflects paraphrasing and restructuring.

In this example, significant restructuring and shifts in evaluative stance are introduced. The interpretation recasts a critique of Western secularism into an affirmation of religious freedom framed through Islamic values, thereby altering the ideological force and participant structure of the ST. The shifts collectively exemplify a pattern of modulation, evasion, and adaptation, reshaping political style into a culturally consonant narrative.

5.3. Conclusion

This chapter has continued the analysis undertaken in Chapter 4 by applying the same analytical framework to the speeches of Biden and Obama. Using SFL, Appraisal Theory, and Li's (2015) interpreting strategy model, the analysis has demonstrated how political linguistic style is transformed in the SI process. Patterns such as modulation, condensation, omission, and paraphrasing were observed across different media

outputs, often resulting in notable shifts in modality, judgment, and agency. While some features of the STs were preserved, others were reshaped or neutralized in the TTs. The next chapter will offer a comparative and thematic discussion of the findings from both analysis chapters, synthesizing the broader implications of the linguistic transformations observed across all three presidential speakers.

Chapter 6: Discussion

6.1. Introduction

This chapter presents a critical discussion of the findings that emerged from the two main analysis chapters (Chapters 4 and 5), which examined the SI of U.S. presidential speeches into Arabic. Drawing on the analytical framework of SFL, Appraisal Theory, and the interpreting strategies outlined in Li (2015), this chapter synthesizes the results of individual examples in order to address the overarching research aim: to investigate how SI reshapes political linguistic style in Arabic interpretations of English-language presidential discourse.

The discussion is structured around the three research questions that guide this study. The first question asks how SI reshapes the stylistic features of presidential speeches, including both political linguistic style and speaker-specific rhetorical patterns. The second question explores which interpreting strategies contribute to these stylistic and ideological shifts. The third question considers how these shifts in style impact the ideological framing of the interpreted speeches. Each of these questions is addressed through a thematic and comparative synthesis of the examples analysed in Chapters 4 and 5.

While Chapter 4 focused on the interpretation of Trump's speeches and Chapter 5 extended the analysis to those of Biden and Obama, this chapter brings these findings into dialogue to explore broader patterns of stylistic transformation and ideological reframing. Particular attention is given to the interplay between interpersonal meaning (e.g. modality, evaluation, and judgment), ideational representation (e.g. transitivity, agency), and the strategic choices interpreters make in real time. Throughout the

discussion, the chapter remains grounded in the linguistic data and refrains from speculating on interpreter intent or audience reception, in line with the methodological commitments of this study.

The chapter begins with a summary of key findings before turning to a comparative discussion of the interpreted styles of the three presidents. It then examines the role of interpreting strategies in shaping these outcomes and considers how stylistic shifts correspond to broader ideological transformations in the Arabic TTs. The chapter concludes by reflecting on the implications of these findings for the study of political discourse and SI.

6.2 Summary of Key Findings

The analysis of the Arabic interpretations of U.S. presidential speeches revealed consistent patterns in how SI reshapes political linguistic style. These patterns emerged across both analysis chapters, which examined speeches by Trump (Chapter 4) and those by Biden and Obama (Chapter 5). This section summarizes the principal findings in relation to the three core dimensions of the analytical framework: interpersonal meaning (particularly modality and evaluation), ideational structure (notably agency and transitivity), and interpreting strategies as classified by Li (2015).

Across the dataset, the most prominent finding was the systematic attenuation of evaluative force in the Arabic TTs. Instances of strong appraisal in the STs—especially those involving judgment and appreciation—were frequently softened, neutralized, or omitted. For example, in Example 3 (Chapter 5), Biden’s direct and affirmative declaration “we are a good people” was rendered in Al Arabiya’s TT1 as a contrastive

structure that references a past negative perception (كانت النظرة سائدة ليست جيدة) – the perception was not good”) before affirming “لكننا أناس طيبون – but we are good people.”

While the positive judgment is retained, it is reframed within a more dialogic and cautious evaluative structure, weakening the original confident tone.

In terms of modality, a recurrent shift involved the toning down of epistemic certainty and deontic force. Strong modal expressions in the STs, such as “we must” or “they have to,” were often rendered with lower degrees of intensity or interpersonal engagement in the TTs. For instance, in Example 31 (Chapter 4), Trump’s emphatic “They have to step up tremendously” is interpreted in Arabic as “يجب أن تزيد جهود دول المنطقة لاسيما مالياً - The countries of the region must increase their financial efforts, especially financially”. While the modal verb “يجب” maintains the sense of obligation, the omission of the adverb “tremendously” and the contrastive emphasis (“not a little bit, but tremendously”) reduces the rhetorical urgency and weakens the directive tone of the original.

The analysis also revealed notable shifts in agency, particularly in the reconfiguration of material and relational processes. In many examples, the actor in the ST was either backgrounded or removed entirely, often through passivisation or nominalisation. In Example 37 (Chapter 5), the clause “it is important for Western countries to avoid impeding Muslim citizens from practicing religion as they see fit” is rendered in Arabic without reference to “Western countries.” This reconfiguration transforms the explicit directive into a more generalised recommendation, thereby diminishing the assignation of agency and softening Obama’s critical stance.

The interpreting strategies most frequently observed were omission, paraphrasing and restructuring, modulation and approximation, and compression, in line with Li’s (2015)

taxonomy. For instance, in Example 1 (Chapter 4), Trump’s evaluative reference to the JCPOA giving Iran “a clear and quick path to nuclear breakout” is modulated in TT2 as “الفرصة لكي تتابع البرنامج النووي” (“the opportunity to pursue the nuclear program”), and in TT4 as “تطوير أيديولوجيات نووية” (“nuclear ideologies”), both of which downplay the immediacy and threat implied in the ST. In Example 2 (Chapter 4), Trump’s claim that “American strength... is the best deterrent” is reframed in TT2 to highlight only economic power, omitting military strength, while TT3 presents it in neutral descriptive terms (“قوة اقتصادية وعسكرية” - economic and military power), removing the original evaluative emphasis. These examples demonstrate how interpreting strategies often function not only to manage linguistic complexity but also to alter political style through shifts in stance, intensity, and ideological clarity.

While some stylistic elements such as thematic progression and message intent were preserved, much of the STs’ expressive character was reframed in ways that significantly altered their interpersonal and ideational meanings. These findings presented here suggest that SI operates not merely as a conduit for meaning transfer, but as a dynamic site of transformation in political discourse. This position is supported by cognitive models of SI (e.g., Gile, 1995; Okoniewska, 2019), which highlight how interpreters manage processing constraints through strategies that reshape discourse structure and rhetorical intensity. Furthermore, empirical studies (e.g., Gao and Munday, 2021) show that interpreters often intervene at the level of modality, evaluation, and ideological framing, thereby actively constructing political meaning.

The following sections build on this summary to offer a more detailed comparative discussion of how political style was differentially affected across speakers and how interpreting strategies contributed to the observed shifts.

6.3 Comparative Discussion: Trump vs. Obama and Biden

A comparative examination of Chapters 4 and 5 reveals clear distinctions in how the Arabic interpretations reshaped the political linguistic styles of Trump, Obama, and Biden. While some interpreting patterns are consistent across speakers, the strategies employed differ in degree and function, reflecting the rhetorical profiles of the presidents and the ideological and stylistic complexity of their discourse.

Trump's speech style, explored in Chapter 4, is typified by forceful modality, categorical judgment, and repetitive assertiveness. His discourse relies on direct agency attribution and binary ideological framing. These stylistic features are frequently softened in the Arabic interpretations. For instance, forceful modality appears in Example 31 (Chapter 4) with the expression "They have to step up tremendously." This construction conveys a strong imperative stance in the ST. However, the Arabic versions tend to neutralise the force by omitting intensifiers and downgrading the obligation, as seen when "tremendously" is excluded from the TT3, reducing both urgency and interpersonal pressure.

Similarly, categorical judgment is prominent in Example 1 (Chapter 4), where Trump frames the Iran deal as "very defective" and suggests it supports terrorism. These strong evaluations are rendered more abstractly in the Arabic interpretations—for instance, TT2 refers to "الفرصة لكي تتابع البرنامج النووي" - the opportunity to pursue the nuclear program" and TT4 refers to "تطوير أيديولوجيات نووية" - developing nuclear ideologies," both of which significantly tone down the accusation and reduce its ideological clarity.

Trump's rhetoric is also marked by repetitive assertiveness, especially in his emphasis on American strength, leadership, and moral clarity. Across multiple examples in Chapter 4, these themes are reiterated, but in the Arabic interpretations, they are often compressed or paraphrased in less emphatic terms. For example, references to U.S. military and economic dominance are occasionally reduced to general statements of status or ability, without the evaluative force of the original.

In contrast, Biden and Obama, examined in Chapter 5, adopt a more measured and institutionally grounded rhetorical style, characterised by the use of relational processes, evaluative appreciation, and modulated judgment.

In Example 33, Obama expresses institutional commitment through the clause “we will honour our agreement with Iraq’s democratically elected government,” foregrounding modality of intention and judgment of propriety. However, in TT4, this becomes “خضعنا للأوامر الحكومة الديمقراطية العراقية المنتخبة” (“we submitted to the orders of the elected democratic Iraqi government”), replacing relational and modal processes with a material one. This reconfigures Obama’s projected voluntary commitment into a tone of compliance, significantly altering the interpersonal stance and reducing Obama’s agency.

A similar pattern appears in Example 34, where Obama’s statement—“Denying that fact is baseless, ignorant, and hateful”—presents a highly charged relational clause marked by judgment and affect. TT4 renders this as “هذا أمر غير مرحب به” (“this is a matter not welcomed”), preserving only a minimal evaluative tone. The explicit ideological stance and interpersonal force of the original are substantially weakened through modulation and evasion, reframing the utterance into a socially neutral expression.

In Example 35, Obama uses balanced relational clauses to discuss Hamas: acknowledging that “Hamas does have support” but emphasizing “they also have responsibilities.” TT4 reconfigures the second clause, omitting the reference to responsibilities and instead introducing an existential clause: “هناك أيضا من يعارضها” - there are those who oppose it” and “لا تمثل طموحات الشعب الفلسطيني -” - does not represent the aspirations of the Palestinian people.” These shifts transform Obama’s calibrated message into a stronger critique, illustrating inference, reformulation, and a reorientation of appraisal toward a more oppositional stance.

Together, these examples demonstrate that even though Obama and Biden’s rhetoric tends to be institutionally anchored and diplomatically framed, the interpreting process still introduces significant stylistic shifts. These include grammatical reorganisation, changes in modality, and the toning down of evaluative language—or, in some instances, the introduction of more explicit ideological positions not present in the ST. These findings suggest that SI does not merely transfer political messages in a neutral or mechanical way, but rather reshapes them through a combination of real-time constraints and interpreter choices. Even when the original speech is already characterised by a measured or cautious tone—as is often the case with Obama’s and Biden’s diplomatic discourse—these stylistic features are still subject to transformation during interpretation, affecting how interpersonal stance and ideological positioning are realised in the TT.

6.4 Interpreting Strategies and Political Style Transformation

The analysis across both chapters demonstrates that interpreting strategies, as categorised by Li (2015), provide a useful framework for identifying how political

linguistic style is transformed during SI. The most prominent strategies observed were modulation¹, omission, paraphrasing and restructuring, and compression—each contributing to subtle or substantial shifts in rhetorical tone, agency, and evaluative stance.

Modulation—the adjustment of modality, intensity, or evaluative tone—emerged as one of the most frequent strategies, particularly in politically sensitive segments. In Example 3 (Chapter 5), Biden’s simple relational clause “we are a good people” is rendered in TT1 as a contrastive structure beginning with “النظرة سائدة ليست جيدة” - the perception was not good,” followed by a reaffirmation of the original statement. This shift transforms a confident assertion into a more cautious and diplomatic claim. Similarly, in Example 31 (Chapter 4), Trump’s emphatic call—“They have to step up tremendously”—is reduced to “يجب أن تزيد جهود الدول” (“the efforts of the countries must increase”), omitting the intensifier “tremendously” and restructuring the contrastive emphasis. These shifts demonstrate how modulation is used to recalibrate the interpersonal force of the STs, especially where ideological or diplomatic sensitivity is high.

Omission was also a common and consequential strategy. While omission involves leaving out segments of the ST, it can still significantly affect the meaning, tone, and rhetorical force of the interpreted message. In Example 9 (Chapter 4), the ST presents two material clauses asserting that “No one could make that choice for them” and “they had to do that themselves.” However, TT4 omits the second clause entirely, eliminating the affirmation of internal agency and self-determination. This omission shifts the rhetorical effect from an emphasis on autonomy to a more ambiguous framing.

¹ Although Li (2015) does not use the term ‘modulation,’ this thesis employs it to describe shifts that alter modality or evaluative tone—an extension of Li’s categories of paraphrasing and approximation.

Similarly, in Example 33 (Chapter 5), the phrase “honour our agreement” is replaced with “خضعنا لأوامر” (“we submitted to the orders”), not only shifting modality but omitting the relational framing of mutual cooperation, thereby altering the original diplomatic tone.

Paraphrasing and restructuring frequently introduced shifts in style and rhetorical emphasis. In Example 6 (Chapter 4), a layered clause complex that framed peace agreements through epistemic, relational, and affective meanings is restructured in TT3 as a single forward-looking material clause, “سنفتح المجال من أجل اتفاق سلام في كل المنطقة” (“we will open the way for a peace agreement across the region”), omitting the mental and relational framing and thereby simplifying the rhetorical structure. Similarly, Example 35 (Chapter 5) sees Obama’s clause “they also have responsibilities” reformulated in TT4 as “لا تمثل طموحات الشعب الفلسطيني” (“does not represent the aspirations of the Palestinian people”), a reformulation that shifts the interpersonal positioning and ideological stance.

Finally, compression, or the reduction of extended or embedded structures, was commonly used to simplify complex relational or evaluative clauses. In Example 11 (Chapter 5), the clause “lasting stability can only take hold when the people of Syria forge an agreement to live together peacefully” is rendered in TT4 as “يجب أن يعيشوا معًا” (“they must live together peacefully”), omitting the conditional framing and the embedded material clause. This compression reduces both the complexity and ideological nuance of the original formulation.

Together, these strategies demonstrate that SI is not a neutral conduit, but a process in which political discourse is reshaped through the interplay of interpreter decision-making, real-time cognitive constraints, and institutional or ideological sensitivities.

While not all interpreted output will necessarily involve significant shifts, the simultaneity of listening, processing, and production creates conditions where transformations are likely to occur. The foundations for understanding these mechanisms come from Gile's Effort Model (1995, 2009) and psycholinguistic research (e.g., Setton, 1999; Tammola & Hyönä, 1997; Riccardi, 2005), which highlight how interpreters manage limited cognitive resources by adopting strategies such as reduction, simplification, and reformulation. Empirical studies involving interpreter interviews (e.g., Pöchhacker, 2004; Pöchhacker & Shlesinger, 2001) further suggest that interpreters may consciously choose to omit or rephrase ideologically charged or assertive content, particularly in high-pressure or media-sensitive contexts, in order to maintain fluency, coherence, and institutional appropriateness.

The persistent patterns identified—toning down ideologically marked language, neutralising assertive modality, and reframing evaluative content—suggest that interpreters may play an active role in mediating political style. While many of these shifts are consistent with known responses to cognitive constraints (e.g., omission as a means of reducing memory load; Gile, 2009), others—such as the reformulation of diplomatically sensitive or ideologically charged expressions—align with broader tendencies documented in the literature concerning institutional norms and ideological positioning in media interpreting (Pöchhacker, 2006; Gao & Munday, 2022). Although this study does not directly investigate interpreter motivations or decision-making processes, the recurring discursive patterns observed in the corpus indirectly reflect interpretive choices that are consistent with those described in previous empirical and theoretical studies.

Thus, while it is not possible to determine the precise rationale behind each shift, the evidence suggests that the transformations observed in the data are shaped both by

established cognitive constraints and by context-sensitive interpreter behaviour. This reinforces the view—widely supported in interpreting studies—that SI, particularly in political and media settings, can function as a site where ideological meaning is not merely transmitted but selectively rearticulated.

6.5 Contextualising Softening in Political SI

Before turning to the ideological implications of stylistic shifts in more depth, this section contextualises one of the most recurrent features identified across the corpus—namely, the softening of political tone and rhetorical intensity in the Arabic simultaneous interpretations of U.S. presidential speeches. This raises a key question: is this phenomenon a general feature of SI practice, arising from universal cognitive constraints and processing demands, or does it reflect other contextual factors such as interpreter training, prevailing professional norms, or region-specific traditions in rendering political discourse? Alternatively, might the pattern be shaped by the specific institutional contexts of Arabic media outlets and their coverage of politically charged American speech? These possibilities merit closer consideration, particularly in light of both cognitive models of SI and research into interpreter behaviour within media and political institutions.

Foundational research in interpreting studies highlights the cognitive pressures inherent to the SI task—particularly the demands of real-time processing, divided attention, memory management, and speech production. These constraints often lead interpreters to adopt strategies that prioritise coherence and fluency at the expense of rhetorical or stylistic density. According to Gile’s Effort Model (1995, 2009), interpreters facing high cognitive load must streamline delivery, often through omission, simplification, or

lexical toning down. Setton (1999) and Riccardi (2005) further argue that interpreters develop procedural strategies, such as restructuring or condensation, to manage the information flow while maintaining basic communicative intent.

Psycholinguistic studies have reinforced these findings by showing that increased processing difficulty tends to correlate with the attenuation of rhetorical features (Tommola and Hyönä, 1997). In particular, emotional or ideologically charged content is vulnerable to modification during SI, especially when embedded within complex hypotactic structures or extended clause chains. These constraints offer a partial explanation for the observed pattern of softening in modality, judgment, and evaluative meaning across the Arabic TTs.

Beyond cognitive constraints, institutional and ideological factors may further shape the interpreting process in the Arabic media context. Interpreting for live television broadcast, especially within politicised media environments, entails alignment with editorial norms and institutional expectations. Studies on Arabic media interpreting have documented how interpreters often neutralise ideologically marked language or omit direct criticism to maintain a tone consistent with the broadcaster's stance (Al-Salman and Al-Khanji, 2020; Al-Zubeidi, 2021).

For example, research on Al Jazeera and Al Arabiya's interpretations of Trump's speeches (e.g., Al-Salman and Al-Khanji, 2020; Al-Zubeidi, 2021) found a consistent tendency to reduce ideological intensity through omission or modulation, particularly when rendering statements about U.S. military actions or foreign policy leadership. These patterns have been attributed both to cognitive streamlining and to media-specific framing practices (see Baker, 2006; Taibi and Ozolins, 2016). In addition, empirical studies on TV SI (e.g., Al-Jabri et al., 2024) show that live interpreters frequently

attenuate emotive content, either through simplification or reformulation, to accommodate both time constraints and audience expectations.

In Arabic–English contexts, Al-Shamiri and Monassar (2022) found that interpreters working on political speeches systematically used omission and substitution when dealing with ideologically sensitive content, often softening the speaker’s tone in ways that aligned with perceived institutional framing. Similarly, Al-Zahran (2021) observed that structural compression in English→Arabic SI frequently led to the dilution of complex ideological propositions, especially in live media settings.

Taken together, these findings support a dual explanatory framework for the softening of political style observed in the Arabic interpretations of U.S. presidential discourse. First, cognitive constraints intrinsic to SI encourage interpreters to adopt strategies—such as omission, modulation, and paraphrasing—that help maintain coherence but may reduce rhetorical force (Gile, 2009; Setton, 1999; Riccardi, 2005). Second, a growing body of research indicates that ideological and institutional factors within the Arabic media landscape consistently reinforce these tendencies, particularly in contexts where live interpretation occurs within state-influenced or editorially controlled environments (Pöchhacker, 2004; Baker, 2006; Al-Salman & Al-Khanji, 2020). These factors shape interpreter behaviour not only through time pressure but also through expectations regarding tone, neutrality, and alignment with institutional narratives

The stylistic shifts observed in this corpus—particularly the toning down of modality, the simplification of clause structure, and the omission of evaluative or moralising language—are consistent with both cognitive constraints and institutional pressures. While such strategies are not exclusive to Arabic SI, their recurrence and rhetorical function in this context point to a compounded softening effect: shaped by the universal

processing demands of SI and further intensified by editorial norms and ideological framing in Arabic-language media. These patterns reinforce the need to understand SI not merely as a linguistic procedure, but as a discursive site in which political meaning is subject to systematic transformation.

6.6 Political Style and Ideological Reframing in SI

This section addresses research question 3: To what extent do shifts in style in SI affect the ideological framing of U.S. presidential speeches? The analysis demonstrates that style shifts were not merely linguistic, but had clear implications for how political identity, institutional power, and ideological stance were represented in the TTs. These shifts often resulted in the weakening of power positioning, the reconfiguration of U.S. international identity, and the softening of diplomatic voice.

Several examples illustrate how ideological positioning was reframed. In Example 31 (Chapter 4), Trump's assertive call that regional allies "have to step up tremendously" is rendered without the intensifier or emphatic structure in the TT3, weakening the rhetorical pressure and diluting the force of obligation. Similarly, in Example 33 (Chapter 5), Obama's expression "honour our agreement" is rendered as "خضعنا لأوامر" ("we submitted to the orders"), removing the relational structure and replacing it with a verb that implies subordination. Both shifts obscure Obama's agency and moral positioning, reframing the U.S. not as a sovereign actor or moral leader, but as passive or constrained.

Other instances show the erasure or dilution of U.S. diplomatic voice. In Example 11 (Chapter 5), Obama's conditional clause "lasting stability can only take hold when the

people of Syria forge an agreement” is compressed to “يجب أن يعيشوا بشكل مشترك وبسلام - they must live together peacefully.” This removes the embedded material process and the relational framing of peace as contingent on mutual agreement. The result is a depoliticised imperative, lacking both nuance and ideological perspective. Similarly, in Example 6 (Chapter 4), a multi-layered rhetorical assertion about peace founded on “shared interests, mutual respect, and friendship” is paraphrased into a generic material clause with future orientation, omitting the ST’s epistemic stance and moral values.

These transformations suggest that SI functions not merely as a conduit of political discourse but as a site of ideological reframing, where the ST’s power dynamics and institutional identities are subject to structural simplification, modulation, and realignment. Notably, these shifts are not random but patterned, often emerging when interpreters deal with ideologically loaded material involving military action, diplomatic leadership, or national identity.

In terms of stylistic resilience, the analysis suggests that Trump’s political style—marked by directness, categorical judgment, and repeated assertions of strength—was more prone to ideological softening. Modality was frequently toning down, and categorical evaluations were paraphrased or omitted altogether. Biden’s style, while also subject to modulation and restructuring, often involved complex hypotactic clauses and diplomatic hedging, which tended to be compressed or simplified in ways that removed ideological nuance. Obama’s rhetorical style, rich in parallelism and abstract values, appeared somewhat more resistant to ideological erosion, though evaluative metaphors were frequently replaced with literal or neutral equivalents (for detailed examples of how Trump, Biden, and Obama’s styles were reshaped in SI, see Section 6.3).

Overall, the findings confirm that stylistic shifts in SI can contribute directly to ideological reframing, particularly in high-stakes political discourse. Interpreting strategies such as omission, modulation, paraphrasing, and compression mediate not only the linguistic surface but also the representation of political identity, institutional alignment, and rhetorical force in the interpreted text. While such transformations can occur in other forms of translation, their implications are especially significant in the political arena, where discourse functions to project power, legitimacy, and national stance (Chilton & Schaffner, 1997; Baker, 2006). In the case of SI for international media, these shifts are shaped both by cognitive constraints and by institutional norms that affect how political messages are recontextualised (Pöchhacker, 2004; Gile, 2009). Although this study does not make claims about interpreter intention, the consistent discursive patterns observed across the corpus align with broader research (e.g., Baker, 2006; Pöchhacker, 2004; Al-Zahran, 2021; Al-Shamiri and Monassar, 2022) suggesting that SI, particularly in political settings, constitutes a site where ideology is not merely transmitted but is selectively filtered and rearticulated.

6.7 Thematic Patterns Across Media Channels

As an extension of the response to research question 3—which examined how style shifts affected ideological framing—this section explores whether those shifts followed consistent patterns across the four interpreting channels: Al Jazeera Arabic, Al Arabiya, France 24 Arabic, and RT Arabic. While the analysis chapters were organised by speakers rather than by media outlet, several recurrent tendencies were observed in how political style was mediated during SI. These patterns suggest some degree of channel-

specific stylistic preferences, though they may also reflect broader institutional routines and interpreter strategies.

One recurring observation was that omission occurred frequently in certain channels. For example, RT Arabic and Al Jazeera Arabic frequently omitted ideologically charged segments or evaluative expressions, especially those involving praise of U.S. military actions or explicit references to U.S. leadership. In several cases, these omissions led to a softening of assertive positioning, particularly in interpreting Trump's or Biden's modalised claims about American strength or international obligations (e.g., Example 31, Chapter 4; Example 11, Chapter 5). This pattern appears to result in a mitigation of ideological force through strategic reduction, whether due to cognitive constraints, editorial norms, or institutional framing.

Another recurring pattern was the loss of rhetorical closure in TT renderings, particularly in France 24 Arabic. This was evident in the incomplete rendering of climactic evaluative sequences or the omission of final reinforcing clauses. For instance, evaluative metaphors or moral justifications that serve as punchlines in English were often truncated or reformulated in ways that diluted their argumentative strength. This tendency was most prominent in Obama's and Biden's speeches, where hypotactic constructions and cumulative clauses were often compressed or restructured.

Despite these variations, there were also shared tendencies across all channels. For example, all four outlets demonstrated a consistent use of modulation and paraphrasing, especially in rendering complex modal expressions, indirect judgments, and value-laden propositions. These shifts often neutralised categorical statements, reflecting a broader pattern of ideological reframing through style transformation rather than overt contradiction.

While this thesis does not claim systematic channel-level bias, the observed patterns indicate that interpreter choices are shaped by the institutional contexts in which they operate. In particular, variations in omission, modulation, and rhetorical simplification across different outlets suggest that editorial norms and broadcast routines may influence how interpreters render politically sensitive content. These tendencies warrant further investigation—particularly through comparative corpus analysis and interviews with interpreters working within specific media environments—to better understand how organisational frameworks and professional expectations mediate political discourse in interpreted news settings.

6.8 Conclusion

This chapter has synthesised the main findings of the analysis and addressed the research questions by demonstrating how SI reshaped political style in the Arabic interpretations of U.S. presidential speeches. Drawing on SFL, Appraisal Theory, and Li's (2015) taxonomy of interpreting strategies, the discussion showed that stylistic transformation in SI was systematic and patterned, rather than incidental.

In response to research question 1, the analysis demonstrated that political style in the STs—characterised by features such as forceful modality, categorical judgment, parallel structures, and evaluative metaphors—was often reshaped in the interpreted versions. These speaker-specific stylistic resources, which contributed to the interpersonal force and ideological positioning of the STs, were frequently transformed through reductions in modal intensity, loss of rhetorical structure, or restructuring of evaluative framing.

In response to research question 2, the analysis described these stylistic and ideological transformations through the lens of Li's (2015) taxonomy of interpreting strategies, which served as a descriptive framework for categorising how such shifts manifested in the interpreted texts. Strategies such as omission, paraphrasing and restructuring, modulation and approximation, and compression were most frequently observed. For example, omission commonly resulted in the removal of ideologically charged expressions, while modulation softened the certainty or assertiveness of the speaker's stance. Paraphrasing and restructuring altered interpersonal alignment by reformulating modalised claims, and compression often reduced rhetorical build-up. These findings confirm that the shifts identified in political style were not merely structural, but could be traced to specific interpreter strategies operating under the constraints and pressures of live broadcast interpreting.

In response to research question 3, the findings confirmed that these stylistic shifts had clear implications for ideological framing. In many cases, power positioning, moral authority, and institutional identity were reconfigured through subtler linguistic forms. For instance, expressions of U.S. leadership, diplomatic agency, or categorical moral claims were frequently softened, backgrounded, or omitted, resulting in a reframing of the original political stance. Section 6.6 further demonstrated that while these shifts occurred across all channels, some outlets showed recurring tendencies toward certain strategies, such as omission or rhetorical simplification.

Taken together, the findings support the central argument of this thesis: that SI plays an active role in the ideological and stylistic reconfiguration of political discourse. These insights contribute to a deeper understanding of interpreted political speech as a site of transformation shaped by linguistic, cognitive, and institutional factors. The next

chapter will consolidate these findings, reflect on their theoretical and methodological implications, and consider directions for future research.

Chapter 7: Conclusion

7.1. Revisiting the Aim and Research Questions

As the thesis reaches its conclusion, it is important to return to the central aim and guiding questions that have shaped the analysis. This thesis set out to investigate how SI reshapes the political linguistic style of U.S. presidential speeches when rendered from English into Arabic by satellite news broadcasters. Unlike approaches that foreground interpreter intention or media bias, the thesis has remained grounded in linguistic evidence, seeking to explain how political style is transformed through observable textual shifts and identifiable interpreting strategies.

To address this aim, the research was guided by three core questions that provided the framework for both analysis and discussion:

1. How does SI reshape political linguistic style in U.S. presidential speeches?

This question explored how features such as transitivity, modality, evaluation, and rhetorical tone were transformed in the interpreted texts, revealing systematic reconfigurations of both general political style and speaker-specific rhetorical patterns.

2. Which interpreting strategies account for these stylistic shifts?

This question examined the role of strategies identified in Li's (2015) taxonomy—such as omission, condensation and compression, paraphrasing and restructuring, modulation and approximation, and evasion—in producing the observed changes.

3. How do these shifts influence the ideological framing of the interpreted discourse?

This question considered the broader consequences of stylistic transformation, particularly how agency, evaluation, and rhetorical stance were reframed in Arabic, thereby shaping the ideological positioning of the TTs without attributing such changes to deliberate editorial intent.

Together, these questions have served as the backbone of the thesis, structuring the methodology, guiding the analysis, and framing the discussion of results. They directly reflect the aims and objectives outlined in Chapter 1, ensuring a coherent trajectory from the thesis's rationale through to its findings and contributions.

7.2 Summary of Key Findings

The analysis of U.S. presidential speeches and their Arabic interpretations has revealed consistent and systematic ways in which SI reshapes political linguistic style. Across the corpus, three interrelated findings emerged, corresponding directly to the research questions.

First, SI consistently attenuates stylistic features of presidential discourse. The Arabic TTs frequently displayed a reduction in rhetorical intensity, particularly in relation to modality, evaluative stance, and agency. Strong modal expressions such as “they have to” or “we must” were often rendered with weaker force, while emphatic evaluative lexis (“a clear and quick path to nuclear breakout”; “we are a good people”) was softened, neutralised, or reframed. Similarly, agency was regularly backgrounded or removed: actors in the ST were omitted or re-expressed through nominalisation,

shifting responsibility from specific participants to more generalised or abstract constructions. These patterns were observed across all three presidents, though with speaker-specific variations: Trump's categorical judgments and imperative tone were frequently moderated; Obama's metaphorical and morally charged language was simplified; and Biden's affective and aspirational appeals were often condensed.

Second, these stylistic shifts are closely tied to identifiable interpreting strategies. The strategies most frequently observed were omission, condensation and compression, paraphrasing and restructuring, and modulation or approximation. Omission accounted for the removal of evaluative metaphors (e.g., "better angels" and "darkest impulses"), while compression was used to reduce complex rhetorical sequences into shorter, static forms. Paraphrasing and restructuring allowed interpreters to reformulate processes while maintaining basic propositional meaning, though often at the cost of stylistic nuance. Modulation and approximation, meanwhile, introduced subtle semantic shifts—for instance, rendering "make America respected" as "regain respect"—that altered the interpersonal force of the discourse. These strategies align with Li's (2015) taxonomy and highlight how interpreters manage processing constraints by reshaping style rather than solely transferring content.

Third, the cumulative effect of these shifts is a reframing of ideological positioning. While the thesis does not attribute deliberate bias to interpreters or media outlets, the data demonstrate that strategy-driven stylistic changes reshape the ideological force of the speeches. The omission of actors, downgrading of modality, and softening of judgment collectively result in TTs that are less agentive, less confrontational, and less evaluative than their English originals. For example, directives explicitly aimed at Western countries or Middle Eastern actors were often generalised into non-specific recommendations. In this way, SI functions not as a neutral conduit but as a site of

discursive transformation where political messages are recontextualised in subtler, less forceful terms.

Taken together, these findings demonstrate that SI into Arabic systematically reshapes presidential style through recurring linguistic shifts and identifiable strategies. The analysis underscores that SI is not only a cognitive process of real-time transfer, but also a discursive practice in which rhetorical and ideological meanings are actively reconfigured.

At the same time, the thesis raises the broader question of whether these shifts are unique to Arabic-language media outlets or reflect more universal tendencies of SI. The consistent attenuation of modality, evaluation, and agency documented here aligns with patterns reported in other interpreting contexts, where processing constraints and strategy use often lead to simplification or softening of rhetorical force. This suggests that while certain features may be influenced by the linguistic and cultural dynamics of Arabic, many of the observed transformations are likely to be common to SI more generally. In this respect, the findings resonate with Toury's account of translation shifts and the operation of norms in translational behaviour (Toury, 1995), which emphasises that shifts are both regular and systematic rather than random deviations. Future cross-linguistic or comparative studies would be needed to confirm the extent to which these patterns are universal, and how far they may be shaped by the institutional and sociopolitical environment of Arabic-language broadcasting.

7.3 Contribution to Knowledge

This thesis makes several interrelated contributions to the study of interpreting, political discourse, and applied linguistics. These contributions can be grouped into three main areas: theoretical, empirical, and methodological.

- Theoretical Contributions

The thesis advances the theorisation of SI as a site of stylistic and ideological transformation, rather than a purely semantic transfer of meaning. By integrating SFL, Appraisal Theory, and Li's (2015) taxonomy of interpreting strategies into a single analytical framework, it demonstrates how stylistic shifts in evaluation, modality, and agency can be systematically described and explained. This approach expands existing work in interpreting studies that has often focused either on cognitive processing (e.g. Gile, 1995; Pöchhacker, 2004) or on questions of equivalence and accuracy, by showing that stylistic and evaluative dimensions are equally central to understanding what happens in SI.

The thesis also contributes to political discourse analysis by engaging with research on presidential style and rhetorical strategy. For instance, Schneider and Eitelmann (2022) describe Trump's frequent use of hyperbole, lexical simplicity, and evaluative intensity — features that this thesis shows to be consistently moderated in Arabic SI. Likewise, scholarship on metaphor and rhetorical framing (e.g. Lakoff, 2004; Dolník, 2024) has demonstrated how figurative language constructs ideological stance and affective resonance; this thesis extends that insight by documenting how such devices are often attenuated or neutralised during SI. In this way, the analysis demonstrates how SI not only transfers content but also reconfigures the rhetorical resources through which political style is enacted.

By situating itself at the intersection of these literatures, the thesis shows that SI should be theorised not only as a cognitive-linguistic task but also as a discursive practice that actively mediates political style across languages. In line with Venuti's (2012) view that translation studies should both describe and improve practice, the framework developed here also has practical implications: recognising the systematicity of stylistic shifts can inform interpreter training and awareness, ensuring that practice is shaped by an understanding of how evaluative and rhetorical features are managed in real time.

- Empirical Contributions

The thesis provides one of the first sustained corpus-based examinations of English–Arabic SI in the context of U.S. presidential speeches. By analysing interpretations across four major satellite news channels—Al Jazeera Arabic, Al Arabiya, RT Arabic, and France 24 Arabic—it offers detailed insights into how political style is reframed in Arabic-language media. The comparative analysis of three presidential figures (Obama, Trump, and Biden) highlights how speaker-specific rhetorical profiles are differentially affected, while also revealing consistent cross-speaker patterns of attenuation. This empirical contribution adds a new dimension to both interpreting studies and political discourse analysis by demonstrating, through systematic clause-level annotation and strategy identification, how broadcast SI reconfigures political style in ways that are both regular and measurable.

- Methodological Contributions

The thesis also contributes methodologically by demonstrating the value of combining clause-level annotation, evaluative coding, and strategy identification in the analysis of interpreted political discourse. The use of SFL enabled fine-grained tracking of ideational and interpersonal shifts; Appraisal Theory provided a robust framework for analysing evaluative language; and Li's (2015) strategy taxonomy offered a systematic

way of linking these linguistic shifts to interpreter practices. The multi-layered methodology ensures that claims about stylistic transformation are grounded in observable linguistic evidence rather than speculation about interpreter intention or audience reception. Furthermore, by applying this framework to Arabic SI—a language pair and media context that remains underrepresented in the literature—the thesis extends the applicability of these models to new empirical terrain.

Together, these contributions position the thesis as a significant step toward understanding how political style is mediated in real time across languages and media systems. They demonstrate that SI not only facilitates cross-linguistic communication, but also actively reconfigures the stylistic and ideological texture of political discourse.

7.4 Implications

The findings of this thesis carry several important implications for the study of interpreting, political discourse, and interpreter education. These implications reflect how the systematic patterns of stylistic shift observed in the Arabic interpretations of U.S. presidential speeches extend beyond the immediate dataset, offering insights for both scholarship and professional practice.

1. Implications for Interpreting Studies

The thesis underscores that SI cannot be understood solely in terms of semantic transfer or accuracy; it is inherently a stylistic and discursive practice. The attenuation of modality, evaluation, and agency across the corpus demonstrates how interpreters, under cognitive and temporal constraints, reshape discourse in ways that go beyond propositional meaning. This aligns with cognitive models of SI that emphasise strategy

use under processing load, but it also highlights the need for interpreting research to account for the stylistic and ideological consequences of those strategies. By showing how omission, compression, and modulation systematically affect rhetorical force, the thesis contributes to a more nuanced understanding of the dynamics of SI as discourse production.

2. Implications for Political Discourse Analysis

The thesis also advances research in political discourse by demonstrating how interpreted versions of presidential speeches may differ systematically from their originals in style and ideological framing. Political discourse analysis often assumes access to stable texts; this thesis shows that, in multilingual media environments, the “text” is actively reconfigured through interpretation. The finding that Arabic interpretations tend to soften confrontational tone, reduce evaluative intensity, and generalise agency suggests that SI plays a mediating role in the circulation of political meaning. This raises broader questions about how political authority, solidarity, and ideological positioning are reframed as discourse moves across languages and contexts.

3. Implications for Interpreter Training

For interpreter education, the findings highlight the importance of training that goes beyond lexical equivalence and propositional accuracy. Interpreter trainees need to be aware of how strategy use—such as omission or paraphrasing—can unintentionally alter rhetorical tone or ideological emphasis. Awareness of stylistic and evaluative dimensions should be incorporated into training programmes, enabling interpreters to make more informed choices about how to manage processing constraints without disproportionately weakening the speaker’s stance. While interpreters cannot eliminate all shifts under live conditions, conscious awareness of these patterns can help maintain greater loyalty to the political style of the ST.

Taken together, these implications reinforce the broader significance of the thesis: SI is not a transparent medium but a discursive process in which political meaning is reshaped through linguistic and strategic choices. Recognising this has important consequences not only for research, but also for the training and practice of interpreters operating in politically sensitive contexts.

7.5 Limitations

While this thesis has made important contributions to the study of political style in SI, several limitations must be acknowledged. These limitations do not undermine the findings but rather define the scope of the research and point toward avenues for further exploration.

1. Corpus Scope

The dataset was deliberately restricted to a manageable corpus of speeches by three U.S. presidents—Obama, Trump, and Biden—delivered between 2009 and 2020. Although this ensured depth of analysis and comparability across speakers, it inevitably limits the generalisability of the findings. The thesis does not include earlier U.S. presidents, non-presidential figures, or post-2021 speeches, nor does it extend beyond the English–Arabic language pair. The focus on Arabic SI also means that patterns identified here may not apply in the same way to other linguistic or cultural contexts.

2. Media Coverage and Data Availability

Not all speeches were fully available across the four satellite channels (Al Jazeera Arabic, Al Arabiya, RT Arabic, and France 24 Arabic). In some cases, coverage was partial or incomplete, resulting in uneven representation of interpreters' renditions.

While this reflects the realities of media-based data collection, it restricts the possibility of making systematic channel-level comparisons.

3. Methodological Focus

The analysis was confined to linguistic evidence drawn from transcribed STs, TTs, and back-translations. While this methodological decision ensured a rigorous focus on observable textual shifts, it also meant that the thesis did not incorporate complementary perspectives such as interpreter interviews, reception studies, or ethnographic observation of media institutions. As a result, the thesis cannot make claims about interpreter decision-making processes, audience reception, or institutional editorial policies.

4. Analytical Constraints

The frameworks applied—SFL, Appraisal Theory, and Li's (2015) taxonomy of strategies—proved effective in capturing stylistic and evaluative shifts. However, the analytical process is inherently interpretive, requiring judgment in coding transitivity, evaluation, or strategy type. Although reliability was enhanced through consistency checks and a pilot study, the possibility of alternative interpretations cannot be excluded.

In sum, these limitations define the scope within which the findings should be understood. They also highlight opportunities for extending and refining the thesis, which are addressed in the following section on directions for future research.

7.6 Directions for Future Research

The limitations outlined above open several pathways for extending and deepening the investigation of political style in SI. Future research can build on this thesis in the following ways:

1. Expanding the Corpus

A natural next step would be to extend the dataset to include speeches from a wider range of political figures and contexts. Incorporating earlier U.S. presidents or political leaders from other countries would allow for broader cross-speaker and cross-cultural comparisons. Similarly, examining interpreting into additional languages beyond Arabic would help determine whether the patterns identified in this thesis—such as the attenuation of modality and evaluation—are general features of SI or are specific to English–Arabic interpreting. This avenue of research links directly to the broader question raised in this thesis of whether the observed shifts are universal or context-specific, echoing Toury’s account of regular and systematic “translation shifts” (1995). At the same time, by focusing on the high-stakes domain of political discourse, this thesis pushes beyond Toury’s general framework to highlight how such shifts operate in contexts where rhetorical style and ideological positioning are central to communicative impact.

2. Cross-Media and Cross-Channel Analysis

While this thesis compared interpretations across four satellite broadcasters, the data were not evenly available: some speeches were broadcast in full on all channels, while others were only partially covered or absent from certain outlets. This limitation restricted the extent of systematic channel-level comparison. A more comprehensive corpus of full-length interpretations across multiple broadcasters would enable a clearer

assessment of institutional influences on interpreting practices. Comparative research across different media systems (e.g., state-funded vs. commercial broadcasters) could also shed light on how institutional contexts intersect with stylistic transformations.

3. Interpreter Perspectives

Complementing textual analysis with qualitative data from interpreters themselves would provide valuable insights into the decision-making processes behind strategy use. Interviews, surveys, or retrospective verbal reports could clarify how interpreters perceive challenges such as processing load, rhetorical complexity, or politically sensitive terminology. This would help bridge the gap between observed textual shifts and the cognitive or professional rationales underpinning them.

4. Audience Reception

Although this thesis deliberately avoided speculation about reception, future work could investigate how stylistic shifts in interpreted discourse are received by audiences. Audience surveys, focus groups, or experimental reception studies could help determine whether attenuated modality or softened evaluation affects perceptions of political authority, credibility, or ideological stance. Such research would complement the present thesis by assessing the communicative impact of the shifts documented here.

5. Methodological Innovation

Finally, future studies may adopt mixed-methods approaches that integrate linguistic analysis with quantitative tools such as corpus statistics, frequency analysis, or computational modelling. Combining detailed qualitative annotation with broader quantitative patterns would allow for more robust generalisations about the frequency and distribution of particular strategies and stylistic shifts.

In sum, future research has the potential to broaden the scope of this thesis both empirically and methodologically, thereby enriching our understanding of how SI mediates political style in multilingual and transnational contexts.

7.7 Final Reflections

This thesis has demonstrated that SI in Arabic-language media systematically reshapes the political linguistic style of U.S. presidential speeches. Through the combined use of SFL, Appraisal Theory, and Li's (2015) taxonomy of interpreting strategies, the thesis has shown how shifts in modality, evaluation, and agency are consistently linked to strategy use, resulting in TTs that are generally less confrontational, less evaluative, and less agentive than their English originals.

By tracing these transformations across the speeches of Obama, Trump, and Biden, the research has revealed both speaker-specific adaptations and broader cross-speaker patterns. In each case, the analysis has highlighted how the linguistic and rhetorical texture of presidential discourse is recalibrated in real time as it crosses linguistic and cultural boundaries. These findings affirm that SI is not a neutral channel of transfer, but a discursive practice in which political style is actively reconfigured.

The thesis's contributions lie in providing both a systematic framework and an empirical account of this process. While its scope has been necessarily limited, the work opens up new directions for interpreting studies, political discourse analysis, and interpreter training. Ultimately, it underscores the significance of SI as a site where political meaning is negotiated and reshaped — a reminder that the movement of

discourse across languages is always also a transformation of style, stance, and ideology.

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APPENDIX

R1: President Trump's Speech to the Arab Islamic American Summit

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Thank You.	-	-	-	-
2	I would like to thank King Salman for his extraordinary words, and the magnificent Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting today's summit.	مملكته الرائعة المملكة العربية السعودية لاستضافة قمة هذا اليوم	لكلماته العظيمة. ولمملكته العظمى. المملكة العربية السعودية لاستضافة القمة اليوم	أود أن أشكر. الملك سلمان لكلمته الرائعة ولمملكته الرائعة. أشكر المملكة أيضا لاستضافة هذه القمة.	أريد أن أشكر الملك سلمان على وكل السعودية على استضافة هذه القمة اليوم.
3	I am honored to be received by such gracious hosts. I have always heard about the splendor of your country and the kindness of your citizens, but words do not do justice to the grandeur of this remarkable place and the incredible hospitality you have shown us from the moment we arrived.	بشرفني أن أحظى بهذا الاستقبال من هؤلاء المضيفين الكرام. لطالما سمعت عن رعاة بلادكم ولطف مواطنيكم. غير أن الكلمات لا تفي بهذه أو هذا المكان المميز جدا والضيافة الرائعة التي قدمتموها لنا منذ لحظة وصولنا	شرف لي أن أستقبل من قبل مستضيفين كرام دائما سمعت عن عظمة بلادكم ولطف مواطنيك. ولكن الكلمات لا تكفي للتعبير عن عظمة هذا المكان، المكان العظيم. وحسن الضيافة العظيمة التي أبنتم عنها منذ لحظة وصولنا.	أتشرف بهذا الاستقبال. سمعت دائما عن جمال بلادكم وسخاء. شعبكم، ولكن الكلمات لا تكفي لوصف ضيافتكم. وكرامتكم. وهو ما أظهرتموه منذ أن وصلت هنا	أتشرف أن يتم استقبالي بهذا المستضيف الكرام، فإنني كنت أسمع دائما عن عزة دولتكم وحسن استضافة شعبكم، ولكنني اليوم يمكن أن أجد على العزة الحقيقية وحسن الضيافة التي قد أظهرتموها لنا من لحظة هبوط طائرتنا.
4	You also hosted me in the treasured home of King Abdulaziz, the founder of the Kingdom who united your great people.	كذلك استضيفتموني في بيت الملك عبد العزيز مؤسس المملكة الذي وحد شعبكم العظيم	كذلك استضيفتموني في البيت القيم للملك عبد العزيز مؤسس المملكة الذي وحد شعبكم العظيم.	استقبلتموني أيضا في بيت الملك عبد العزيز، وهو مؤسس المملكة الذي وحد شعبكم العظيم	كما أنكم استضيفتموني في بيت الملك عبد العزيز، وهو مؤسس المملكة السعودية وهو قد وحد شعبكم العظيم.
5	Working alongside another beloved leader – American President Franklin Roosevelt – King Abdulaziz began the enduring partnership between our two countries.	العمل مع قائد آخر والذي عمل مع قائد آخر أمريكي فرانكلين روزفلت الملك عبد العزيز بدأ هذه الشراكة المستمرة بين بلدينا	فتم العمل مع زعيم آخر الرئيس الأمريكي روزفلت. فالملك عبد العزيز أطلق الشراكة الدائمة بين بلدينا.	من جانب الملك الرئيس الأمريكي روزفلت، بدأ الملك عبد العزيز الشراكة بين بلدينا.	فإن العمل جنباً بجنب مع المؤسس السعودي، الرئيس فرانكلين روزفلت أيضاً كان يعزز الشراكة بين دولتينا.

6	King Salman: your father would be very very proud to see that you are continuing his legacy – and just as he opened the first chapter of our partnership, today we begin a new chapter that will bring lasting benefits to all of our citizens.	الملك سلمان، والدك سيكون فخورا جدا إلى أن يعرف بأنك استمرت ببارثته. ومع انطلاق الفصل الأولي من شراكتنا اليوم نبدأ فصلا جديدا سوف يقدم الفوائد الدائمة والمصالح المستمرة لكافة مواطنينا	فالملك سلمان أبوكم سيكون فخورا جدا ليرى أنكم تواصلون تركته وفتح فصلا جديدا لشراكتنا فاليوم نطلق فصلا جديدا سوف يحقق فوائد دائمة لكل مواطنينا.	وأبوك جلالة الملك سيكون فخورا لو شاهد ما فعلناه خلال هذه الزيارة لفتح صفحة جديدة في علاقاتنا وهي صفحة ستكون في خدمة كل مواطنينا	فإن الملك سلمان إن أباكم قد يفتخر بمشاهدة مواصلتكم لإرثه السياسي وهو قد فتح الصفحة الأولى لشراكتنا، واليوم نحن نفتح صفحة جديدة وهي سوف تساهم في رفاهية شعبينا.
7	Let me now also extend my deep and heartfelt gratitude to each and every one of the distinguished heads of state who made this journey here today.	اسمحوا لي الآن أن أعبر عن مشاعري وامتناني لكل واحد من رؤساء الدول الكرام الذين سافروا ليأتوا إلى هنا اليوم	دعوني أعبر عن امتناني الخالص لكل واحد من رؤساء الدول الذين قدموا إلى هنا اليوم فلفقد كرمتمونا كثيرا بحضوركم وإنني. شكرا جزيلا لكم	أود أيضا أن أشكر بكل حرارة كل من حضر هنا. إلى هذه القمة اليوم من رؤساء الدول والحكومات	أريد الآن أن أشكر وأمتن لجميع الزعماء السياسيين والذين قد حضروا إلى هذه القمة اليوم.
8	You greatly honor us with your presence, and I send the warmest regards from my country to yours. Thank you	أنتم تشرفونا بحضوركم وأقدم لكم أحر تحياتي بلادي إلى بلادكم. شكرا لكم.	-	وأوصل لكم تحية صادقة من بلدي لكم	فإن حضوركم يشرفنا وأنا أريد أن أشكركم نيابة عن الشعب الأمريكي والدولة الأمريكية.
9	I know that our time together will bring many blessings to both your people and mine.	أعرف بأن وقتنا معا سوف يكون فيه الكثير من البركة لشعوبكم ولشعبي	أعلم أن وقتنا مع بعضنا البعض سوف يأتي بتبارك لشعبنا وشعوبكم.	أعرف أن عملنا معا سيكون في فائدة شعوبكم وشعبي	فأنا أعرف انه فصل مختلف البركات لشعبين خلال هذه القيمة.
10	I stand before you as a representative of the American People, to deliver a message of friendship and hope (and love).	أقف أمامكم كممثل للشعب الأمريكي ليقدم لكم رسالة الصداقة والأمل والحب	أنا أقف أمامكم كمثلا للشعب الأمريكي لكي أرسل رسالة صداقة وأمل ومحبة	أقف اليوم أمامكم كممثل للشعب الأمريكي، ولكي أوصل رسالة صداقة وأمل وحب	وأنا أقف حاليا كممثل للشعب الأمريكي لإلقاء كلمة الصداقة والأمل والحب.
11	That is why I chose to make my	ولهذا السبب اخترت بأن	ولذلك اخترت أن تكون هذه	هذا ما دفعني إلى زيارة قلب	فلذلك أنا اخترت أن تكون

	first foreign visit a trip to the heart of the Muslim world, to the nation that serves as custodian of the two holiest sites in the Islamic Faith.	تكون زيارتي الخارجية الأولى رحلة إلى قلب العالم الإسلامي إلى الأمة التي تخدم الحرمين الشريفين في الديانة الإسلامية.	البلاد البلاد الإسلامية قلب البلاد الإسلامية العربية السعودية التي تخدم الحرمين الشريفين في الديانة الإسلامية. اخترت هذا بلد ليكون البلد الأول الذي أزوره.	العالم الإسلامي بمناسبة أول زيارة دولية لي. البلد الذي يستضيف الحرم الشريف	السعودية نقطة أولى لجولة الخارجية والسعودية هي دولة حيث تكون هناك المكانان المقدسان للعالم الإسلامي.
12	In my inaugural address to the American People, I pledged to strengthen America's oldest friendships, and to build new partnerships in pursuit of peace.	في كلمة الافتتاحية للشعب الأمريكي. تعهدت بأن أعزز أقدم صداقات الولايات المتحدة وابني شراكات جديدة سعياً للسلام.	وقد قطعت على نفسي وعداً وقلت إنه يتعين علينا أن نبني شراكات للوصول إلى السلام.	وأعدكم بتعزيز أقدم علاقة صداقة تتمتع بها الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية لتعزيز السلام.	فخلال خطاب التنصيب أنا التزمت بتعزيز الشراكات الأمريكية وبناء الشراكات الجديدة مع مختلف دول العالم بسلام.
13	I also promised that America will not seek to impose our way of life on others, but to outstretch our hands in the spirit of cooperation and trust.	كذلك وعدت بأن أميركا لن تسعى لفرض أسلوب حياتنا على الآخرين، بل لأن نمد أيدينا في روحية التعاون والثقة	وقد وعدت أن أميركا لن تسعى لإملاء طريقة حياتنا على الآخرين ولكن أن نمد يدنا بروح التعاون والثقة.	ونحن لا نريد أن نفرض طريقة أو نمط عيشنا على الآخرين، بل نريد أن نعزز روح التعاون والثقة	كما أنني قلت إن الشعب الأمريكي لن يسعى إلى إملاء الأساليب الأمريكية على الآخرين، بل سوف يشعل روح الشراكة والتعاون.
14	Our vision is one of peace, security, and prosperity—in this region, and all throughout the world.	رؤيتنا هي رؤية السلام والأمن والازدهار في هذه المنطقة وكافة أنحاء العالم	إن رؤيتنا هي رؤية سلام وأمن وازدهار في هذه المنطقة وفي جميع أرجاء العالم.	رؤيتنا رؤية سلام وأمن ورخاء في هذه المنطقة وعبر العالم	فإن الرؤية الأمريكية هي رؤية السلام والأمن والرفاهية في هذه المنطقة وفي جميع أنحاء العالم.
15	Our goal is a coalition of nations who share the aim of stamping out extremism and providing our children a hopeful	هدفنا هو تحالف أمم تشارك هذا فالقضاء على التطرف وتوفير أطفالنا مستقبل واعد فيه	إن هدفنا كتحالف للأمم يشاطر هدف قطع دابر الإرهاب وتوفير مستقبل مفعم بالأمل	هدفنا هو تشكيل تحالف أمم تتقاسم نفس الهدف هدف الانتصار على التطرف وضممان مستقبل	فإن هدفنا المشترك كتحالف الدول التي تشارك في المسعى للقضاء على التطرف لتأمين المستقبل الآمن لأطفالنا

	future that does honor to God.	الاحترام إلى الله الخالق	لأبنائنا وبناتنا وهذا وعدنا لله.	محفوف بالأمل لأطفالنا	والأجيال القادمة.
16	And so this historic and unprecedented gathering of leaders—unique in the history of nations—is a symbol to the world of our shared resolve and in our military that will protect the safety of our people and enhance the security of our wonderful friends and allies many of whom are here today. mutual respect.	فهذا التجمع التاريخي غير المسبوق الفريد رفع الأعباء عن الصناعة الأمريكية وحقق استثمارات تاريخية في جيشنا والتي ستحمي شعبنا وسوف تعزز أمن أصدقائنا والرئعين وحلفائنا والعديد منهم متواجدون هنا اليوم	إذن هذا الجمع جمع القادة المميزين في هذا المقام. يلعب دورا أساسيا من ناحية الاستثمارات التي ستحمي شعبنا وسوف تعزز أمن أصدقائنا والرئعين وشركائنا.	وبمناسبة هذه القمة الفريدة نري رمزا. يعكس عزمنا لجهودنا العسكرية لضمان أمن الأصدقاء والحلفاء الممثلين هنا	فإن هذا اجتماعنا غير المسبوق والتاريخي، يجب أن يرفع الأعباء أيضا، على أن لا، الشركات الأمريكية.
17	To the leaders and citizens of every country assembled here today, I want you to know that the United States is eager to form closer bonds of friendship, security, culture and commerce.	تجمعنا علاقات قوية وثقافات ثقافات وأمن وتجارة	تعزيز العروة الوثقى من ناحية الثقافة والتجارة.	الأمن والعلاقات الثقافية والتجارية	علما بأهمية هذه القمة الاقتصادية، وبالإضافة إلى تأمين الحماية للمواطنين في دولنا فإننا سنعزز صلاتنا المتينة.
18	For Americans, this is an exciting time.	بالنسبة للأمريكان هذه أوقات مميزة جدا	وليست بالنسبة للأمريكيين هذه هي من تدعو للحماسة.	هذه فترة مشوقة للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	فبالنسبة للأمريكيين هذا وقت مهم للغاية.
19	A new spirit of optimism is sweeping our country: in just a few months, we have created almost a million new jobs, added over 3 trillion dollars of new value, lifted the	روح جديدة من التفاؤل تنتشر حول بلادنا. وخلال أشهر قليلة قمنا بتوفير حوالي مليون وظيفة جديدة. وأضفنا ثلاثة تريليونات الدولارات من القيمة المضافة	روح التفاؤل تطغى على بلادنا. وخلال شهرين استحدثنا تقريبا مليون وظيفة عمل وثلاثة تريليونات دولار كقيمة. وقد عززنا من الاستثمارات	وبلدنا يعيش فترة حققنا فيها في أقل من ثلاثة أشهر أكثر من مليون (فرصة) منصب عمل وحققتنا استثمارات استثنائية ولا سابق لها في قدراتنا العسكرية	والروحانية الجديدة من التفاؤل تعصف بدولنا بدولتنا. فخلال أشهر قصيرة نحن أسسنا أكثر من مليون فرصة عمل، وقد أنشأنا أكثر من ثلاثة مليارات

	burdens on American industry, and made record investments in our military that will protect the safety of our people and enhance the security of our wonderful friends and allies – many of whom are here today.	ورفعنا العبء عن الصناعة الأمريكية وسجلنا استثمارات جديدة في جيشنا سوف تحمي حماية أمن شعبنا وتعزيز أمن أصدقائنا وحلفائنا راعين، والعديد منهم متواجدون هنا اليوم	في مؤسستنا العسكرية هذا الاستثمار. سوف تأمن المواطنين الأمريكيين وسوف تعزز أمن أصدقائنا الراعين والحلفاء الكثير منهم موجودون معنا هنا.	لضمان أمن شعبنا وأمن أصدقائنا وحلفائنا. ونرى ممثلين لعدد منهم هنا اليوم	دولارات بقيمة جديدة. واعزازنا الاستثمارات العسكرية والدفاعية التي سوف تساهم في تأمين حماية المواطنين الأمريكيين وتعزيز أمن أصدقائنا الاعزاء والحلفاء والكثيرون منهم اليوم يحضرون لهذا اللقاء.
20	Now, there is even more blessed news I am pleased to share with you.	الآن هناك أخبار سارة إضافية أود ان اقدمها لكم	الآن ثمة أيضا مباركة أو تباريك. أريد أن أشاطرها معكم.	ولكن هناك أنباء سارة أخرى أود تقاسمها معكم.	هناك المزيد من الأخبار المباركة وأنا أريد أن أشاطرها معكم.
21	My meetings with King Salman, the Crown Prince, and the Deputy Crown Prince, have been filled with great warmth, good will, and tremendous cooperation.	لقاءاتي مع الملك سلمان وولي العهد وولي ولي العهد كان فيها دفء كثير ونية صادقة وتعاون مذهل	إن لقائي مع جلالة الملك وولي العهد وولي ولي العهد كانت ريانة بالحفاوة والنوايا الحسنة والمسامحة الحميدة والتعاون الرائع	بعد لقائي مع الملك سلمان وولي العهد ونائب ولي العهد. رأينا حفاوة وحرارة كبيرتين وتعاوننا هائلا بيننا	فإن اجتماعات مع الملك سلمان وولي ولي العهد وولي العهد كانت مملوءة بالدفء وحسن الإرادة وروحية التعاون.
22	Yesterday, we signed historic agreements with the Kingdom that will invest almost \$400 billion in our two countries and create many hundreds of thousands of jobs in America and Saudi Arabia.	يوم أمس وقعنا اتفاقية تاريخية مع المملكة والتي سيكون فيها استثمارات حوالي أربع مائة ترليون دولار في بلدينا وتوفير مئات الآلاف من الوظائف في الولايات المتحدة والمملكة العربية السعودية.	البارحة والبارحة وقعنا على اتفاقية تاريخية مع المملكة بحيث سنستثمر سنستثمر أربع مائة مليار دولار في بلادنا وهذا سوف يستحدث مئات الآلاف من الوظائف في المملكة العربية السعودية وفي الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.	ووقعنا على عدة اتفاقيات البارحة بين بلدي والمملكة باستثمار ما يقرب من أربع مائة مليار دولار، وهذا ما سيخلق المئات من الآلاف من فرص العمل في السعودية وفي الولايات المتحدة	ففي يوم الأمس لقد وقعنا الاتفاقيات التاريخية مع السعودية فسيكون هناك إجمالي الاستثمارات التي قيمة أكثر من ثلاث مائة مليار دولار في الاقتصادين الأمريكي والسعودي، الأمر الذي سيؤدي إلى إيجاد أكثر من مئة ألف فرصة عمل.

23	This landmark agreement includes the announcement of a \$110 billion Saudi-funded defense purchase – and we will be sure to help our Saudi friends to get a good deal from our great American defense companies - the greatest anywhere the world.	هذه الاتفاقية شملت الإعلان عن مئة وعشرة مليار دولار تمويل سعودي للمشتریات الأغراض الدفاعية، وسوف نتأكد من مساعدة أصدقائنا السعوديين لتحقيق صفقة جيدة من شركات المعدات الدفاعية في الولايات المتحدة وهي الأفضل في العالم	هذه الاتفاقية التاريخية أعلن من خلالها عن مائة وعشرة مليارات دولار لقيمة لببوع لصفقات أسلحة سيشتريها السعوديون وسوف نوفر لهم صفقات مميزة من خلال شركاتنا التي تعنى بالمؤسسة العسكرية وبيع الأسلحة وهي الأفضل في العالم.	ومن بين هذه الاتفاقيات أذكر أكثر من مئة وعشرة مليارات دولار للإنفاق العسكري	كما أننا وقعنا اتفاقية لمئة وعشرة مليار دولار للتعاون العسكري، وسوف نساعد أصدقائنا السعوديين في مواصلة توقيع الاتفاقات الدفاعية الجيدة مع المجمعات الصناعية العسكرية الأمريكية.
24	This agreement will help the Saudi military to take a far greater role in security and operations having to do with security.	هذه الاتفاقية سوف تساعد الجيش السعودي على لعب دور أكبر بكثير في العمليات الأمنية وكذلك العمليات المرتبطة بها	هذا سوف يساعد المؤسسة العسكرية السعودية لكي تلعب دورا أكبر بكثير دورا آمنا وإطلاق عمليات مرتبطة بالأمن.	وهذا سيسمح بحماية البلد هذه الاتفاقية ستسمح للقوات المسلحة السعودية بالاضطلاع بدور أكبر بمكان في الجهود الأمنية	فإن تلك الاتفاقيات سوف تعزز وستساهم في الشراكة في هذا المجال.
25	We have also started discussions with many of the countries present today on strengthening partnerships, and forming new ones, to advance security and stability across the Middle East and far beyond.	كذلك بدأنا المفاوضات مع العديد من الدول الحاضرة اليوم حول تعزيز الشراكات وصياغة شراكات جديدة لتحسين الأمن والاستقرار حول الشرق الأوسط وما بعده	وقد أيضا تحدثنا مع ممثلي الدول الأخرى لتعزيز الشراكات وبناء أيضا علاقات أخرى للدفع قدما بالأمن والاستقرار في الشرق الأوسط وفيما يتعدى الشرق الأوسط.	كما بدأنا عدة محادثات مع ممثلين من الدول الحاضرة هنا اليوم لتعزيز الشراكات ولإنشاء شراكات جديدة من أجل استقرار في الشرق الأوسط وفي أنحاء أخرى	كما أننا كنا نناقش مع المشاركين في هذه القمة مسألة تعزيز التعاون لتعزيز الأمن والاستقرار في الشرق الأوسط وفوق وخلف هذه المنطقة.
26	Later today, we will make history again with the opening of a new Global Center for Combating	ومؤخرا اليوم سوف نكتب تاريخا جديدا مع افتتاح المركز الجديد لمكافحة	سوف نسطر التاريخ أيضا من خلال فتح مركزاً لمكافحة الأيديولوجية المتطرفة، وهذا	واليوم سنفتح المركز العالمي لمكافحة الأيديولوجية المتطرفة. هذه خطوة تاريخية.	فإن التاريخ يفتح أمامنا، إذ إننا قد افتتحنا المركز لمكافحة الأيديولوجية المتطرفة في

	Extremist Ideology – located right here, in this central part of the Islamic World.	الأيديولوجيا المتطرفة ومقرها هنا في هذا الجزء المركزي من العالم الإسلامي	المركز سوف يكون موجودا هنا في قلب العالم الإسلامي	هذا المركز الذي سيفتح أبوابه هنا في قلب العالم الإسلامي	هذا المكان تحديداً، وهذا المكان هو مركز العالم الإسلامي.
27	This groundbreaking new center represents a clear declaration that Muslim-majority countries must take the lead in combatting radicalization, and I want to express our gratitude to King Salman for his strong demonstration and his absolutely incredible and powerful.	هذا المركز الجديد يمثل إعلاناً واضحاً أن الغالبية المسلمة يجب أن تتولى دور الريادة في مكافحة ومحاربة التطرف الإرهابي. وأود أن أعبر عن امتناننا للملك سلمان على عزمته القوية وقيادته المميزة	وهذا المركز الجديد سوف يمثل إعلاناً واضحاً مفاده أن الدول ذات الأغلبية المسلمة يجب أن تأخذ بزمام الأمور في مكافحة الراديكالية والتشدد وأريد أن أعبر عن امتناني لجلالة الملك سلمان لإظهاره المميز وتعزيزه لقيادته المكيمة	وهذا المركز يمثل رسالة تقول بوضوح أن المسلمين يجب أن يضطلعوا بـ الطليعة في مكافحة التطرف. وأشكر جلالة الملك سلمان لجهوده ولريادته	فإن هذا المركز سوف يعتبر إعلاناً مشتركاً حول أن الدول المسلمة يجب أن تلعب دوراً أساسياً في محاربة التطرف. فإنني أريد أن أشكر الملك سلمان على إظهاره الشديد وعلى زعامته القوية.
28	I have had the pleasure of welcoming several of the leaders present today to the White House, and I look forward to working with all of you.	لقد سرني الترحيب بالعديد من القادة الموجودين هنا اليوم في البيت الأبيض وأتطلع للعمل معكم جميعاً	وأتيحت لي وتشرفت بلقاء قادة هنا أنا أتطلع للعمل معكم جميعاً	تشرفت باستقبال عدد من المسؤولين الحاضرين هنا في البيت الأبيض وأتطلع للعمل معكم جميعاً	فإنني كنت أتشرف أن أرحب بعدد من الزعماء الحاضرين اليوم في البيت الأبيض أيضاً، وأن طبعاً أتطلع للمزيد من العمل معكم.
29	America is a sovereign nation and our first priority is always the safety and security of our citizens.	أميركا دولة ذات سيادة وأقصى أولويات أولوياتنا هي أمن وحماية مواطنينا	إن أميركا هي أمة ذات سيادة وأولوياتنا دائماً ستكون مرتبطة بأمن وسلامة الأميركيين	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بلد سيد. وأولويتنا دائماً ضمان أمن وسلام مواطنينا	فإن الولايات المتحدة دولة ذات سيادة فإن الأولوية الأساسية بالنسبة لنا تكمن في تأمين الحماية للمواطنين الأميركيين.
30	We are not here to lecture—we are not here to tell other people how to live, what to do, who to be, or how to worship.	لسنا هنا لتقديم الموعدة والمحاضرات. لسنا هنا لنملي على الآخرين كيف يعيشون ماذا يفعلون أو	نحن لسنا موجودون هنا لكي نوفر لكم محاضرات ونلقي عليكم محاضرات وللسنا هنا لنملي	لم لم أحضر هنا لتقديم الدروس أو لكي أقول للآخرين وللشعوب الأخرى. كيف يجب أن تعيش	فإننا لسنا هنا لإلقاء المحاضرات أمامكم. نحن لسنا هنا لقول الآخرين حول كيفية الحياة وما

		ما يكونون أو كيف يقومون بالعبادة	على الآخرين طريقة عيشهم أو ماذا سيفعلون وكيف سيصبحون وكيف سيتعبون	كيف يجب أن تكون وكيف يجب أن تمارس دينها الساعي إلى مستقبلنا أفضل لكننا	يجب أن يفعلوه أو كيف يجب أن يقدس دياناتهم.
31	Instead, we are here to offer partnership – based on shared interests and values – to pursue a better future for us all.	بل نحن هنا لتوفير الشراكة القائمة على المصالح والقيم المشتركة والمستقبل الأفضل لكننا جميعا.	بل نحن هنا لعرض شراكة قائمة على المصالح المشتركة من أجل مستقبل أفضل لنا جميعا.	فهنا في هذه القمة سوف نناقش المصالح كثيرة	ولكننا نريد أن نشاطر المبادئ والقيم المشتركة.
32	Here at this summit we will discuss many interests we share together.	فهنا في هذه القمة سوف نناقش المصالح كثيرة نتشاطرها	ونحن في هذه القمة سوف نناقش المصالح المشتركة	نتشاور	فهنا في هذه القمة سوف نناقش المصالح كثيرة نتشاور.
33	But above all we must be united in pursuing the one goal that transcends every other consideration.	ولكن فوق كل هذا فعلينا أن نكون متحدين في السعي إلى هدف يتجاوز كل الاعتبارات الأخرى	وأكثر من ذلك يجب علينا أن نتوحد في الوصول إلى هدف واحد يسمو على أي اعتبار آخر	أكثر من أي شيء آخر يجب أن نتحد لتحقيق الهدف المشترك الذي يطغى على كل الأهداف الأخرى	ولكن فوق كل شيء وهذا هدف يفوق حضارتنا.
34	That goal is to meet history's great test—to conquer extremism and vanquish the forces that terrorism brings with them every single time.	وهذا الهدف هو أن ننجح في الامتحان الكبير في التاريخ وهو هزم التطرف وهزم القوى التي تأتي بها يأتي بها التطرف في كل مرة	هذا الهدف هو أن يمتحننا التاريخ أعني أن نجتاح التطرف وأن نقطع دابر الإرهاب	يجب أن ننجح في امتحان قرننا للقضاء على الإرهاب	فهذا الهدف يكمن في تأسيس الاختبار الكبير للتاريخ وهو القضاء على المتطرفين والإرهابيين في كل الأرجاء وكل الأوقات.
35	Young Muslim boys and girls should be able to grow up free from fear, safe from violence, and innocent of hatred.	الشباب والشابات الشباب المسلمون يجب أن يكبروا أحرارا من الخوف وأمنين من العنف وأبرياء من الكراهية	إن الأولاد المسلمين والفتيات المسلمات يتعين عليهم أن يعيشوا بعيدين عن الخوف أمنين من العنف وأيضا أبرياء.	الشباب المسلمون يجب أن يترعرعوا بمنأى عن العنف والكراهية.	فإن الشباب المسلمين يجب أن يقدرُوا على التربي بدون الخوف وفي في البعد عن العنف.
36	And young Muslim men and	فعندما الرجال الشباب	عندما يتعين، عندما توفر	عندما نرى أو يجب أن نوفر	فعندما يكون الشاب المسلم

	women should have the chance to build a new era of prosperity for themselves. It has to be done and we have let them do it.	المسلمين والنساء أقول عليهم أن تكون لديهم الفرصة في بناء ازدهارهم لوحدهم، فهذا يجب أن يحقق وعلينا أن نتركهم أن يحققوا ذلك	الفرص لهؤلاء يجب أن يتحین الفرص ويجب أن نساعدهم على فعل ذلك.	للمسلمين والمسلمات فرصا لكي يعيشوا برخاء ويجب أن نسمح لهم بهذا	يستغل فرصة إعداد المزيد من الرفاهية له ولجيله يجب إنجاز ذلك ونحن يجب أن نمكنهم من القيام بذلك.
37	With God's help, this summit will mark the beginning of the end for those who practice terror and spread its vile creed.	فبعون الله الله. فهذه القمة هي بداية نهاية نهاية أولئك الذين يمارسون التطور التطرف والإرهاب	بعون الله سوف تتشكل هذه القمة وسوف نعتبر هذه القمة كأساس لما سيتلو	إن شاء الله سنتمكن في نهاية القمة من توفير الفرص للقضاء على كل من يزرع الكراهية والإرهاب	فإن هذه القمة سوف تعتبر بداية النهاية للذين ينشرون العنف والتطرف.
38	At the same time, we pray this special gathering may someday be remembered as the beginning of peace in the Middle East – and maybe, even all over the world.	وفي نفس الوقت ندعو الأجيال القادمة كبداية السلام في الشرق الأوسط أو ربما حتى في كافة أرجاء العالم	في ذات الوقت هذا اللقاء ربما سيتذكره الناس كبداية للسلام في الشرق الأوسط وربما في جميع أرجاء العالم أيضا.	ويجب أن تذكر هذه القمة كبداية السلام في الشرق الأوسط وحتى عبر العالم	وفي الوقت نفسه نحن نصلي حاليا خلال هذه القمة وسوف يتذكر هذا الاجتماع كبداية السلام في الشرق الأوسط أو حتى في كل العالم.
39	But this future can only be achieved through defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives (material process) it.	غير أن هذا المستقبل لا يمكن تحقيقه إلا عبر هزيمة الإرهاب والأيديولوجيا التي تدفعهم	ولكن هذا المستقبل يمكن أن نصل إليه فقط من خلال إلحاق الهزيمة بالإرهاب والأيديولوجية التي تدفعه	ولكن هذا المستقبل لن يتحقق إن لم نتمكن من الانتصار على الإرهاب والأيديولوجية التي تقود تقود	ولكن هذا المستقبل يمكن إنجازه عبر القضاء على الإرهاب وأيديولوجية التطرف والتي تدفع للإرهاب عدد من الدول.
40	Few nations have been spared the violent reach of terrorism.	قلة من الأمم لم يصل إليها عنف الإرهاب	بعض الأمم لم تشوبها أو يشوبها لم تصل إليها يد الإرهاب	الإرهاب طال تقريبا كل دول العالم	هناك القليل من الدول التي لم تتعرض للإرهاب.
41	America has suffered repeated barbaric attacks – from the atrocities of September 11th to the devastation of the Boston	الولايات المتحدة عانت مرارا من هذه الهجمات الوحشية ومن شناعة الحادثة الحادي عشر	ولكن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية تعرضت لهجمات همجية أحداث الحادي عشر من أيلول	والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية عانت من الإرهاب من الحادي عشر من سبتمبر ألفين وواحد. ويأتي	الولايات المتحدة كانت تعاني من الهجمات الإرهابية بدءا من الهجمات في الحادي عشر من سبتمبر

	Bombing, to the horrible killings in San Bernardino and Orlando.	من سبتمبر إلى تفجير بوسطن وجرائم القتل في سان برناردينو وأورلاندو	سبتمبر وأيضاً بوسطن وسان برناردينو وأورلاندو. هذه هي محطات إرهابية	هجمات أورلاندو مروراً بتفجيرات بوسطن	مروراً بهجمات بوسطن وحتى أعمال القتل في سان برناردينو وأيرلندا.
42	The nations of Europe have also endured unspeakable horror.	الدول الأوروبية كذلك عانت من الرعب	والأمم الأوروبية أيضاً تعرضت لترويع يندى له الجبين	عائنا	الدول الأوروبية أيضاً قد تعرضت لهجمات إرهابية.
43	So too have the nations of Africa and South America.	وكذلك الدول الأفريقية وأمريكا الجنوبية،	أيضاً أفريقيا كذلك	كما عانت دول في إفريقيا وأمريكا الجنوبية،	وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، نحن شهدنا تلك الهجمات في إفريقيا وجنوب إفريقيا وأمريكا اللاتينية.
44	India, Russia, China and Australia have all been victims.	الهند، روسيا، الصين وأستراليا كلها كانت ضحايا	والهند وروسيا والصين وأستراليا وأمريكا اللاتينية جميع هذه الدول كانت ضحايا الإرهاب.	الهند، روسيا، الصين، أستراليا، كلها دول عانت من الإرهاب	حتى في روسيا والدول الآسيوية.
45	But, in sheer numbers, the deadliest toll has been exacted on the innocent people of Arab, Muslim and Middle Eastern nations.	وأروع. كل هذه الهجمات المروعة كانت على المجتمعات والدول الإسلامية والعربية	ولكن الأبرياء هم من تعرضوا لهذه العمليات الإرهابية لا سيما المسلمون العرب	ولكن أكبر عدد من الضحايا تكبدته الشعوب البريئة في البلدان العربية والإسلامية وفي الشرق الأوسط	ولكن أسوأ حصاد الموت والقتل لتلك الهجمات نتيجة للموجة الإرهابية ترقد في منطقتكم.
46	They have borne the brunt of the killings and the worst of the destruction in this wave of fanatical violence.	فهم يتحملون أشنع الدماراتي والقتل في هذه الموجة من العنف المتطرف	هم الذين تحملوا أسوأ هجمات تدميرية على يد متعصبين	وهم من تكبد وتحمل أكبر عبء من هذا العنف المتطرف	-
47	Some estimates hold that more than 95 percent of the victims of terrorism are themselves Muslim.	بعض التقديرات تقول أكثر من خمسة وتسعين بالمئة من ضحايا الإرهاب هم من المسلمين	أنا أعاني في تسعون بالمئة تقريباً كما يقول البعض من ضحايا الإرهاب هم مسلمون	بعض التقديرات تقول أن خمسة وتسعين بالمئة من ضحايا الإرهاب من المسلمين.	إن بعض الخبراء يقولون إن خمسة وتسعين في المئة من ضحايا الإرهاب هم من المسلمين.

48	We now face a humanitarian and security disaster in this region that is spreading across the planet.	نحن الآن نواجه كارثة إنسانية وأمنية في هذه المنطقة تنتشر عبر كوكبنا	وبالتالي نحن نواجه أزمة إنسانية و كارثة إنسانية تمتد في كوكبنا.	واليوم نواجه تحديات إنسانية وكوارث في هذه المنطقة	فالآن نحن نواجه المأساة الأمنية في هذه المنطقة والتي تنتشر إلى كل الكوكب.
49	It is a tragedy of epic proportions.	إنها مأساة بالغة الحجم	إنه من المأساوي. هذه هي مأساة ملحمية	هذه مأساة هائلة	فمن المأساوي هذه مأساة غير مسبوقه.
50	No description of the suffering and depravity can begin to capture its full measure.	ولا وصفة للفقر والدمار يمكن أن يعبر عنها بالكامل	لا يمكن أن نصف المعاناة ولا يمكن أن نقيس هذه المعاناة	لا يمكن أن نصف المعاناة بصفة صادقة	وليس هناك أي كلمات لوصف ما يحدث حاليا.
51	The true toll of ISIS, if you look what's happening, Al Qaeda, Hezbollah, Hamas, and so many others, must be counted not only in the number of dead.	وحشية داعش وما يحصل القاعدة. حزب الله حماس والعديد من المنظمات الأخرى يجب أن تحصى هذه أو يحصى. هؤلاء الضحايا وحالة الدمار ليس فقط في حالة الوفيات.	تنظيم الدولة على سبيل المثال إذا ما نظرنا إلى ما يجري والقاعدة أيضا وحزب الله وحماس وأيضا مجموعات أخرى يجب أن نعتبرها ليس فقط بسبب الأموات الذين خلف بسبب ما قامت به هذه المجموعات	عندما نرى ما تفعله ما يفعله داعش والقاعدة وحزب الله وحماس وآخرون. هذا لا يمكن فقط أن يقدر بالأرقام والأعداد	فإن تنظيم داعش لو نظرتم إلى ما يحدث حاليا أو تنظيم القاعدة أو حزب الله أو منظمة حماس يجب اعتبارها ليس كمنظمات تقوم بهجمات إرهابية تسفر عن القتل.
52	It must also be counted in generations of vanished dreams.	بل أحلام المتدمرة للكثير من الأجيال	ولكن أيضا يجب أن ننظر إليه إلى هذه المجموعات كون أحلام واحلام ستذهب أدراج الرياح.	بل يجب أن نصفه أيضا بكل الأحلام التي تلاشت بسببهم	وأیضا كمنظمات تفشل الأحلام.
53	The Middle East is rich with natural beauty, vibrant cultures, and massive amounts of historic treasures.	هنالك ثقافات جميلة وكنوز تاريخية كثيرة في الشرق الأوسط،	-	-	فإن الشرق الأوسط منطقة غنية ثقافيا وحضاريا وتاريخيا.
54	It should increasingly become one of the great global centers of	ويجب أن تصبح بشكل متزايد واحدة من مراكز	الشرق الأوسط ينبغي أن يصبح مركزا عالميا للتجارة والفرص	يجب أن يتحول العالم العالم الإسلامي، وهذه المنطقة بالخصوص	فيجب على هذه المنطقة أن تصبح أحد أهم مناطق التجارة

	commerce and opportunity.	العالمية للتجارة والفرص		أكبر ملتقى للتبادلات التجارية في العالم	ومراكز التجارة في العالم.
55	This region should not be a place from which refugees flee, but to which newcomers flock.	هذه المنطقة يجب ألا تكون مكانا يفر منها اللاجئين بل يأتي إليها القادمون الجدد	هذه المنطقة لا يجب أن تكون منطقة يفر منها اللاجئين ولكن يجب أن يأتي ويتدفق العالم إليها.	-	فألا يجب أن تكون هذه المنطقة هي التي تهرب منها اللاجئين بل التي يجري إليها المستثمرون.
56	Saudi Arabia is home to the holiest sites in one of the world's great faiths.	المملكة العربية السعودية وطن لـ أقدم الأماكن في واحدة من أعظم الديانات والمعتقدات العالمية	المملكة العربية السعودية هي قلب العالم الإسلامي قلب الحرم المكي.	المملكة العربية السعودية. تحتضن أقدم المقدسات لإحدى أعظم الديانات في العالم	فإن هذه المنطقة تجمع المنتمين إلى إحدى أحسن الديانات في العالم.
57	Each year millions of Muslims come from around the world to Saudi Arabia to take part in the Hajj.	في كل سنة. الملايين من المسلمين يأتون من كافة أنحاء العالم إلى المملكة العربية السعودية للمشاركة في مراسم الحج	ملايين من المسلمين يتدفقون إلى السعودية العربية لكي يشاركوا في الحج.	كل سنة الملايين المسلمين يحضرون إلى مكة في العربية السعودية للحج،	فإن ملايين المسلمين سنويا يأتون إلى السعودية في موسم الحج.
58	In addition to ancient wonders, this country is also home to modern ones—including soaring achievements in architecture.	علاوة على كثير من العجائب فهذه الأمة فيها المعجزات المعاصرة	بالإضافة إلى العجائب الأخرى. طبعاً هذه المنطقة هي مهد لعجائب إضافية بما في ذلك الهندسة المميزة.	وهذا البلد يستضيف أيضاً إنجازات هائلة معمارية هائلة وبلدان أخرى في المنطقة شهدت إنجازات هائلة في الماضي	كما أن هذه السعودية بيت للمعتدلين.
59	Egypt was a thriving center of learning and achievement thousands of years before other parts of the world.	مصر كانت مركزاً مزدهراً للتعلم والإنجازات قبل آلاف السنوات. من الدول الأولى أنحاء أخرى من العالم	مصر طبعاً. كانت تشكل منذ آلاف السنين مهد الثقافة ومهد الهندسة ومهد البناء	مصر عرفت الحضارة في العصور القديمة قبل مناطق أخرى عبر العالم	فإن مصر أيضاً مركز مزدهر للدراسة، وكانت الحضارة المصرية موجوداً منذ آلاف السنوات.
60	The wonders of Giza, Luxor and Alexandria are proud monuments to that ancient heritage.	أجاب الحيزة والأقصر والإسكندرية كلها شهود فخورة لهذا الإرث القديم	والأقصر على سبيل المثال والإسكندرية تحفتان لهذا الإرث الماضي	والأهرام ومواقع الأقصر وغيرها من المواقع تشهد على هذا	فانظر على سبيل المثال إلى المتاحف في الأقصر والإسكندرية، فتلك هي نصب

					لأهل هذا الإرث الحضارية.
61	All over the world, people dream of walking through the ruins of Petra in Jordan.	في كافة أنحاء العالم يحلم الجميع بزيارة آثار البتراء في الأردن	وبطبيعة الحال الجميع يريد أن يذهب إلى البتراء في الأردن ليرى ذلك.	كما تشهد عليه مدينة البتراء في الأردن	فإن مختلف الناس يحلمون بالوصول إلى البتراء في الأردن.
62	Iraq was the cradle of civilization and is a land of natural beauty.	العراق كانت مهد الحضارات والجمال الطبيعي	العراق أيضا مهد الحضارات وبلاذ ذات جمال طبيعي.	-	العراق كان مخزن للحضارات وأرض الجمال الطبيعي.
63	And the United Arab Emirates has reached incredible heights with glass and steel, and turned earth and water into spectacular works of art.	والإمارات العربية المتحدة وصلت إلى أفاق مذهلة، وحولت الأرض والمياه إلى أعمال فنية مذهشة	الإمارات العربية المتحدة بلغت عنان السماء فيما يخص صناعات الفولاذ وحولت مياه البحار إلى مياه صالحة للشرب وتعنى بالفن	ونرى أشياء ونرى أيضا إنجازات هائلة في الإمارات العربية المتحدة حيث تحول الفولاذ إلى أعمال فنية رائعة	والإمارات العربية المتحدة قد بلغت الارتفاعات والإنجازات في مختلف الصناعات وأيضا أعمال الفنون والثقافة.
64	The entire region is at the center of the key shipping lanes of the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, and the Straits of Hormuz.	المنطقة بأكملها هي في مركزي الشحن لقناة السويس والبحر الأحمر ومضيق هرمز	إن هذه المنطقة في خضم ومركز العالم البحر الأحمر وقناة السويس ومضيق هرمز.	المنطقة تحتضن قناة السويس ومضيق هرمز والبحر الأحمر	فكل المنطقة مركزاً للموانئ الأساسية بالإضافة إلى قناة السويس والموانئ في الخليج.
65	The potential of this region has never ever been greater.	إمكانات هذه المنطقة لم تكن أبدا أعظم ما هي عليه اليوم	إن طاقات هذه المنطقة هي عظيمة بالفعل	وهذا يبين أن هذه المنطقة تزخر بالقدرات الهائلة	القدرات الاحتمالية في هذه المنطقة لم تكن أعظم.
66	65 percent of its population is under the age of 30.	خمس وستين بالمئة من سكانها أعمارهم أقل من ثلاثين سنة	خمس وستين بالمئة من سكان هذه المنطقة هم دون الثلاثين من العمر.	خمس وستون بالمئة من سكان المنطقة لا يتجاوز عمرهم الثلاثين	فإن خمس وستين في المئة من سكان هذه المنطقة أعمارهم أقل من ثلاثين عاما.
67	Like all young men and women, they seek great futures to build, great national projects to join, and a place for	ومثل كل رجال ونساء الشباب يسعون لبناء مستقبل عظيم ومشاريع وطنية رائعة للانضمام إليها ومكان	وكالفتيان والفتيات الآخرين والشباب يريدون تطلع لمستقبلهم يريدون أن ينضموا إلى	وهم ككل. الناس يريدون بناء مستقبلهم ويبحثون عن مكان يعيشون فيه بسلام	فإنهم يمكن أن يشاركوا في مشاريع استراتيجية عظيمة في بيوتهم وبلدانهم.

	their families to call home.	لعائلاتهم يسمونه وطننا	برامج مميزة ويريدون أن يأمنوا أسرهم ويريدون أن يعيشوا في منازل لهم.		
68	But this untapped potential, this tremendous cause for optimism, is held at bay by bloodshed and terror.	غير أن هذه الإمكانات وهذه الأسباب العظيمة للتفاؤل تعرقل وتعاقب بسبب سفك الدماء والإرهاب	لكن هذا التفاؤل ينحسر بسبب إراقة الدماء وبسبب الرعب والإرهاب لا يمكن أن يتعايش الأمران	لكن هذه القدرات التي لا تستغل تعاني من إعاقة العنف والإرهاب	ولكن هذه القدرات المحتملة، وهذا التفاؤل يتم منعه بإراقة الدماء والإرهاب.
69	There can be no coexistence with this violence.	لا يمكن أن يكون هنالك تعايش مع هذا العنف	لا يمكن أن نتعايش مع العنف	لا يمكن أن نتعايش بسلام مع هذا العنف	ليس لا يوجد هناك أي تعايش مع هذا العنف.
70	There can be no tolerating it, no accepting it, no excusing it, and no ignoring it.	ولا يمكن أن يكون هنالك تسامح أو قبول أو سماح له ولا تجاهلهم	لا يمكن أن نتسامح مع العنف لا نقبل العنف ولا نبرر العنف ولا نتجاهله	ولا يمكن التسامح معه، ولا يمكن أن نبرره ولا يمكن أن نتجاهله	ولا يمكن أن يكون هناك أي تسامح مع هذا الإرهاب أو قبول تلك المجموعات، ولا يجب أن نتجاهل ذلك.
71	Every time a terrorist murders an innocent person, and falsely invokes the name of God, it should be an insult to every person of faith.	في كل مرة يقوم بالإرهابي بقتل شخص بريء وينادي بكل زيف باسم الله، فهذه إهانة لكل شخص من كل معتقد	في كل مرة يقتل إرهابي بريئا وعلى نحو زائف يستحضر اسم الله يجب هذا أن يشكل وصمة عار لجميع المؤمنين.	كلما يقتل إرهابي شخصا بريئا مدعيا خدمة اسم الله، فإن هذا يجب أن يمثل إهانة لكل مؤمن	فكلما يقتل الإرهابي شخصا بريئا ويشير إلى اسم الرب يجب أن يكون ذلك إهانة لجميع المنتمين إلى هذه الديانة.
72	Terrorists do not worship God, they worship death.	الإرهابيون لا يعبدون الله بل يعبدون الموت	الإرهابيون لا يعبدون الله ولكنهم يعبدون الموت.	الإرهابيون لا يخدمون ولا يعبدون الله بل يعبدون الموت	فإن الإرهابيين لا يباركون الرب فهم يباركون ويصلون للموت.
73	If we do not act against this organized terror, then we know what will happen - what will be the end result.	إذا لم نعمل معا ضد هذا الإرهاب المنظم. فنحن نعرف ما سيحصل وما وكيف ستكون النتيجة النهائية	إذا لم نقم بشيء إزاء هذا الإرهاب المنظم سوف نعرف ما سيحصل وما هي وما هو النتاج النهائي	وإن لم نواجه هذا التحدي فإننا نعرف ما الذي سيحدث كنتيجة لذلك	فلو كنا نريد أن نقضي على الإرهاب سوف نعرف ما سيحدث النتيجة النهائية.

74	Terrorism's devastation of life will continue to spread.	الإرهابيون وتدمير الحياة سوف يستمر بالانتشار	الإرهاب وتدمير الحياة سوف يستمر في الانتشار	الإرهاب والعنف سيواصلان بالانتشار	فإن الإرهاب يدمر حياة البشرية.
75	Peaceful societies will become engulfed by violence.	المجتمعات المسالمة سوف يعمها العنف	والمجتمعات الآمنة سوف يحيط بها العنف.	-	فإن ذلك يمكن أن يدمر المجتمعات التي سوف تكون مكتظة بالعنف.
76	And the futures of many generations will be sadly squandered.	ومستقبل العديد من الأجيال سوف يضيع ولكل أسف	ومستقبل أجيال برمتها سوف يتبدد على نحو محزن	ومستقبل عدة أجيال ستهدر، سيهدر	وسيدمر مستقبل مختلف الأجيال.
77	If we do not stand in uniform condemnation of this killing—then not only will we be judged by our people, not only will we be judged by history, but we will be judged by God.	إذا لم نقف موحدين لإدانة هذه الجرائم فلن تحكم علينا شعوبنا أو حتى من قبل التاريخ بل سيحكم علينا الله	إذا لم تندد هذا القتل. لن يحكم علينا لن تحكم علينا شعوبنا فقط ولن يحكم علينا التاريخ فقط ولكن سوف يحكم علينا الله.	إن لم ند بهذا القتل بصفة مطلقة فإننا سنتحمل حكم شعوبنا والتاريخ وحتى حكم الله	ولو لم. وإذا لم نقف في كلمة الإدانة لتلك الهجمات الإرهابية، فإن الأجيال القادمة سوف تحكم علينا والتاريخ برمته سوف يحكم علينا والرب أيضا سيحكم علينا.
78	This is not a battle between different faiths, different sects, or different civilizations.	هذه ليست حرب بين المعتقدات المختلفة أو الطوائف أو الحضارات المختلفة	هذا الأمر غير مرتبط بمعركة بين عقائد مختلفة وطوائف مختلفة وحضارة مختلفة.	هذه ليست معركة بين مختلف الديانات أو الأعراق أو الحضارات	فهذا ليس معركة بين الديانات والطوائف الدينية أو الحضارات المختلفة.
79	This is a battle between barbaric criminals who seek to obliterate human life, and decent people all in the name of religion. People that want to protect life and want to protect their religion	هذه حرب بين المجرمين الوحشيين الذين يسعون للقضاء على الحياة الإنسانية والأبرياء. كل ذلك باسم الدين. الأشخاص الذين يرغبون بحماية الحياة وحماية دياناتهم	بل معركة بين مجرمين همجيين يسعون إلى اجتثاث أو محق الحياة الإنسانية والاختيار من كل الأديان الذين هم يسعون للحفاظ على الحياة ويريدون أن يحافظوا على أديانهم	هذه معركة بين مجرمين همجيين يريدون هدر دم الأبرياء باسم الدين ويهدرون دم من يريد أن يحمي دينه	هذه معركة بين المجرمين الوحشيين الذين يريدون تدمير الحياة البشرية والناس العاديين ذوي الكرامة باسم الديانة فإنهم الناس الذين يريدون حماية الحياة ويريدون حماية دينهم.
80	This is a battle between Good and Evil.	هذه حرب بين الخير والشر	هذه معركة بين الخير بين الخير والشر	هذه معركة بين الخير والشر	هذه معركة بين الشر والخير.

81	When we see the scenes of destruction in the wake of terror, we see no signs that those murdered were Jewish or Christian, Shia or Sunni.	عندما نرى مشاهد الدمار بعد عمليات الإرهاب لا نرى أي علامات على أن هؤلاء القتلى كانوا يهود أو مسيحيين شيعة أو سنة.	عندما نرى مشاهد الدمار في أعقاب الرعب لا نرى آيات مفادها أن أولئك المجرمين كانوا يهودا أو مسيحيين أو شيعة أو سنة	عندما نرى مشاهد العنف والدمار بسبب الإرهاب، نرى أن الإرهاب لا يميز بين المسيحيين واليهود بين السنة والشيعة	فعندما نرى المشاهد التدميرية في أعقاب الهجمات الإرهابية لا نرى أي علامات الانتماءات الدينية على وجوه القتلة.
82	When we look upon the streams of innocent blood soaked into the ancient ground, we cannot see the faith or sect or tribe of the victims – we see only that they were Children of God whose deaths are an insult to all that is holy.	عندما ننظر إلى كل هذه الدماء البريئة تغمر الأرض. لا نرى الدين أو المعتقد أو الطائفة أو قبيلة الضحية. فقط نرى أنهم كانوا أطفالا وقتلهم وفناتهم. كانت إهانة لكل ما هو مقدس	عندما ننظر في إراقة الدماء في هذه الأراضي لا يمكننا أن ننظر إلى قبيلة أو طائفة انتمى إليها هذه الضحية أو تلك. ولكن هؤلاء هم أطفال الله هؤلاء هم الضحايا وهذا مناف لكل مقدس	ونرى أن الإرهاب ي طال الجميع، كل الأبرياء الذين يمثل قتلهم إهانة لروح كل الديانات	فعندما ننظر إلى الدماء البشرية على أرض المنطقة لا يمكن أن نفرق بين الديانات أو قبائل أو الانتماءات الطائفية للقتلى، فإننا نرى أطفالا يموتون تحت السماء التي هي مقدسة لجميعنا.
83	But we can only overcome this evil if the forces of good are united and strong – and if everyone in this room does their fair share and fulfills their part of the burden.	ولكننا لن نتمكن من تجاوز هذا الشر إلا إذا توحدت قوى الخير وكانت قوية. وكل واحد في هذه القاعة يقوم بعمله ويلعب دوره في تحمل العبئ	ولكن يمكن أن نسمو على هذا الشر إذا ما تضافرت قوى الخير وإذا ما تحمل العبء كل من هو موجود في هذه القاعة.	يجب أن نبين قوتنا واتحادنا. ولذا فإن كل من هو حاضرا هنا يجب أن يقوم بواجبه. وبدوره	ولكننا يمكن أن نتجاوز هذا الشر إذا اجتمعت قوى الخير في صف واحد وكل واحد في هذه القاعة سوف يلتزم بالتزاماته وسوف يحمل جزءا من العبء المشترك.
84	Terrorism has spread all across the world.	الإرهاب انتشر في كافة أنحاء العالم.	إن الإرهاب انتشر في جميع أرجاء العالم	-	فإن الإرهاب يمكن أن ينتشر في كل العالم.
85	But the path to peace begins right here, on this ancient soil, in this sacred land.	غير أن المسار إلى السلام يبدأ هنا في هذه الأرض العريقة وعلى هذه الأرض المقدسة	ولكن المسار الذي يمكن أن يتبع للوصول إلى السلام يبدأ هنا في هذا التراب والأرض المقدسة.	الطريق إلى السلام يبدأ هنا في هذه الأرض القديمة في هذه الأراضي المقدسة	ولكن التاريخ يبدأ من هنا في هذه الأرض القديمة وفي هذه الأرض المقدسة.

86	America is prepared to stand with you – in pursuit of shared interests and common security.	أمريكا مستعدة للوقوف إلى جانبكم سعياً لتحقيق المصالح المشتركة والأمن المشترك	أمريكا جاهزة لدفاع عنكم للوصول إلى أمن مشترك ومصلحة مشتركة.	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية مستعدة لمساعدتكم لتحقيق أهدافنا المشتركة،	الولايات المتحدة مستعدة للوقوف معكم لمتابعة المصالح الأمنية المشتركة.
87	But the nations of the Middle East cannot wait for American power to crush this enemy for them.	غير أن أمم الشرق الأوسط لا يمكنها أن تنتظر للقوة الأمريكية لسحق هذا العدو نيابة عنهم	ولكن الأمم هنا في الشرق الأوسط لا يمكنها أن تنتظر من القوة الأمريكية لسحق هذا العدو نيابة عنهم.	ولكن دول الشرق الأوسط لا يمكن أن تنتظر الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية للقضاء على هذه الآفة	ولكن الدول الشرق أوسطية لا يمكن أن تنتظر إلى القوة الأمريكية للقضاء على هذا الشر.
88	The nations of the Middle East will have to decide what kind of future they want for themselves, for their countries, and frankly for their families and for their children.	أمم الشرق الأوسط يجب أن تقرر ما نوع المستقبل الذي يرغبون به لأنفسهم ولدولهم وبصراحة لعائلاتهم ولأطفالهم	إذ يتوجب على أمم الشرق الأوسط أن تقرر شكل المستقبل الذي يرمون إليه ولأوطانهم ولأولادهم	دول المنطقة يجب أن تقرر ما هو المستقبل الذي تريده لنفسها ولشعبها. ولعائلات المنطقة وأطفال المنطقة	فإن البلدان الشرق أوسطية يجب أن تقرر بنفسها ما هو نوع المستقبل التي تسعى إليها لبلدانها وبصراحة لعائلاتهم ولأطفالهم.
89	It is a choice between two futures – and it is a choice America CANNOT make for you.	هذا الخيار بين مستقبلين وهو خيار لا يمكن أن تصنعه الولايات المتحدة أو تتخذه لكم	إنه خيار بين مستقبلين وإنه خيار أمريكا لا يمكنها أن تعد به نيابة عنكم	الخيار بين مستقبلين. وهذا خيار لا يمكن أن تضطلع به الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية مكانكم	فهذا اختيار بين المستقبلين. وهذا اختيار لا يمكن أن تقوم بها الولايات المتحدة بدلا منكم.
90	A better future is only possible if your nations drive out the terrorists and drive out the extremists.	المستقبل الأفضل ممكن فقط إذا ما تمكنت أممكم من طرد الإرهابيين وطرده المتطرفين	المستقبل ممكن فقط إذا ما كانت أممكم قادرة على دحر الإرهابيين ودحر المتطرفين	ولن ننجح معا إلا إذا ما قضينا على الإرهابيين والمتطرفين	فإن المستقبل الأحسن أمر ممكن في حال التزمتم بمكافحة الإرهاب والتطرف.
91	Drive. Them. Out.	طردهم إلى الخارج	ادحروهم جانبا	اقضوا على المتطرفين	يجب عليكم أن تقطوا عليهم جميعا.
92	DRIVE THEM OUT of your places of worship.	أطردوهم إلى الخارج خارج أماكن عبادتكم	يجب أن تدحروهم بعيدا عن أماكن مقدساتكم	أخرجوهم من الأماكن المقدسة	وان تطردوهم من أماكن التقديس والصلاة.

93	DRIVE THEM OUT of your communities.	خارج مجتمعاتكم	يجب أن تدحرجهم بعيدا عن مجتمعاتكم	ومن جماعتكم	ومن مجتمعاتكم.
94	DRIVE THEM OUT of your holy land, and DRIVE THEM OUT OF THIS EARTH.	خارج أرضكم المقدسة وخارج هذه الأرض	بعيدا عن أراضيكم المقدسة واطردوهم من هذه الأراضي.	ومن أراضيكم المقدسة أخرجوهم من هذه الأرض اطردهم	ومن أرضكم المقدسة ومن هذا الكوكب.
95	For our part, America is committed to adjusting our strategies to meet evolving threats and new facts.	أما نحن وبدورنا فنحن ملتزمون في تعديل استراتيجياتنا لمواجهة التحديات الجديدة	لأننا نحن كأمریکا مهتمون بتعديل استراتيجياتنا لكي نتصدى للحقائق والوقائع الجديدة والتحديات الجديدة	نحن مستعدون لتكييف استراتيجياتنا لمواجهة تحديات جديدة	فإننا من جانبنا ملتزمون بتعديل استراتيجياتنا لمناخية ومواجهة التحديات الجديدة.
96	We will discard those strategies that have not worked —and will apply new approaches informed by experience talent and judgment.	وسوف نتخلص من استراتيجيات التي لم تنجح ونطبق استراتيجيات جديدة قائمة على التجربة والموهبة والحكم.	سوف نتحدث عن الاستراتيجيات التي لم تبلي بلاء حسنا سوف نتخذ نهجا مختلفا مختلفة قائمة على الحكم السديد والمواهب	سنتخلص من الاستراتيجيات الفاشلة وسنغير طريقة عملنا على أساس الدروس المستخلصة وعلى تقييم الأوضاع	فسوف نناقش تلك الاستراتيجيات ونحن سنلغي الاستراتيجيات الباطلة وسنطبق الأساليب الأخرى من قبل على أساس الخبرة والتجارب والمعرفة.
97	We are adopting a Principled Realism, rooted in common values, shared interests and common sense.	نحن نتبنى واقعية قائمة على المبادئ وعلى القيم والمصالح المشتركة والمنطق	ونحن سنتبنى واقعية مبدئية تشكل يشكل المصلحة المشتركة والمبدأ العقلاني والقيم منارة نهتدي بها	ونحن نعمل على أساس الواقعية والعقلانية والقيم المشتركة	نحن سنعتمد على الواقعية المبدئية التي تعتمد على المصالح المشتركة والعقل السليم.
98	Our friends will never question our support, and our enemies will never doubt our determination.	أصدقائنا لن يتساءلوا أبدا عن دعمنا وأعدائنا لن يشكوا أبدا في عزمنا	إن أعدائنا لن يشكوا في تصميمنا	أصدقائنا دائما سيجدون عزمنا ومساعدتنا	فإن أصدقائنا لن يشكوا في دعمنا وخصومنا لن يشكوا في عزمنا أيضا.
99	Our partnerships will advance security through stability, not through radical disruption.	شراكاتنا سوف تحقق الأمن عبر الاستقرار. وليس عبر هذه العرقلة المتطرفة	وإن شراكاتنا سوف تدفع بالأمن قدما من خلال الاستقرار وليس من خلال	-	فإن شراكاتنا سوف تعزز الأمن عبر الاستقرار وليس عبر التدمير الراديكالي.

			الاختلالات الراديكالية		
100	We will make decisions based on real-world outcomes – not inflexible ideology.	سوف نتخذ القرارات وفقا لمخرجات العالم الحقيقي وليس الأيديولوجيا المتمزمة	سوف نعتمد على نتائج ما يجري في الواقع ولن نعتمد على الأيديولوجيا غير المرنة	سننتخذ قرارات على أساس نتائج ملموسة ولا على أساس أيديولوجية جافة	إننا سوف نتخذ قرارات اعتمادا على نتائج العالم الواقعي وليس على الأيديولوجيات.
101	We will be guided by the lessons of experience, not the confines of rigid thinking.	سوف تقودنا الدروس المستفادة من التجارب وليس ما تفرضه علينا هذه أو القيود المتمزمة	سوف يكون ذلك مدفوعا بدروس استفدنا من الماضي ولكن ليس من خلال العقلية الجامدة.	وستنحلي بالمرونة في تفكيرنا	سوف نعتمد على دروس الخبر والتجارب وليس على التفكير المتشدد.
102	And, wherever possible, we will seek gradual reforms – not sudden intervention.	وسوف	وسوف نطالب بإصلاحات تدريجية وليس تدخلا فجائئ أو يأتي على حين غرة.	وسنبحث دائما عن اصلاحات تدريجية عوض تدخلات تدخلات عنيفة	وخلال كل محطة سوف نتابع الإصلاحات وليست التدخلات المفاجئة.
103	We must seek partners, not perfection—and to make allies of all who share our goals.	يجب أن نسعى لتحقيق شركاء وليس التكامل. ولجعل حلفائي كل من يشاركنا أهدافنا حليفا لنا	-	سنبحث دائما عن شركاء وحلفاء عوض الكمال	يجب علينا أن نرغب في الشركاء وليس المثالية ويجب أن نتحالف مع الجميع الذين يشاركوننا الأهداف.
104	Above all, America seeks peace – not war.	الولايات المتحدة تسعى لتحقيق السلام وليس الحرب	وبالتالي وفوق كل ذلك أمريكا تسعى إلى السلام وليس إلى الحرب	بلدي يريد السلامة أولا وقبل كل شيء ولا يريد الحرب	وفوق كل ذلك الولايات المتحدة تسعى إلى السلام.
105	Muslim nations must be willing to take on the burden, if we are going to defeat terrorism and send its wicked ideology into oblivion.	الدول الإسلامية يجب أن تتحمل العبء إذا ما أردنا هزيمة الإرهاب وإرسال أيديولوجيته أو نتخلص منها للأبد	إن الأمة المسلمة يجب أن تضطلع بهذا العبء إذا ما أردنا أن نتنصر على الإرهاب وننحي جانباً أيديولوجيته الشريرة.	ويجب أن يطلع العالم الإسلامي بدوره إن أردنا أن نقضي على الإرهاب والأيديولوجيات المتطرفة	ولكن الدول المسلمة أيضا يجب أن تشاطر معنى هذا العبء لو كنا نريد أن نقضي على هذه الأيديولوجية.
106	The first task in this joint effort is for your nations to deny all territory to	المهمة الأولى في هذه الجهود المشتركة هي على أمامكم أن	إن المهمة الأولى فيما نسعى إليه هو أن تبعد جنود	وأول مهمة لتحقيق هذا هو أن ترفض دولكم	المهمة الأساسية الجديدة تكمن في نفيكم لهؤلاء

	the foot soldiers of evil.	تتكرر كافة المناطق وتخرج منها تطرد منها كافة الإرهابيين	الشر عن أراضيكم	أن تكون ملاذا لكل جنود الشر	الجنود الذين ينتمون للشر.
107	Every country in the region has an absolute duty to ensure that terrorists find no sanctuary on their soil.	وأمامكم الواجب لتضمن بأن الإرهابيين لا يجدون أي ملاذ آمن على أرضكم	كل دولة يتعين عليها تماما أن تتأكد من عدم وجود ملاذ آمن للإرهابيين في أراضيها.	لا يجب أن نمنح الإرهابيين في أي بلد ملجأ	فهذا واجب للتأكيد على أن الإرهاب لن يجد أي ملجأ على أرض دولكم.
108	Many are already making significant contributions to regional security:	العديد منكم يحقق إسهامات كبيرة جدا لتعزيز أمن المنطقة.	طبعاً كثير من الدول تلعب دوراً أساسياً فيما يخص الأمن الإقليمي	عدد من منكم بدأوا يساهمون بصفة كبيرة في جهودنا من أجل ضمان الأمن	فالكثيرون الآن يساهمون في هذه المعركة للحصول على الأمن والاستقرار في المنطقة.
109	Jordanian pilots are crucial partners against ISIS in Syria and Iraq.	الطيارون الأردنيون شركاء هامين في حربنا ضد داعش في سوريا والعراق	الطيارون الأردنيون يلعبون دوراً أساسياً ضد تنظيم الدولة في سوريا والعراق	وهكذا رأينا طيارين أردنيين في تحالفنا في العراق وسوريا	فإن الطيارين الأردنيين شركاؤنا الأقوياء في مكافحة الإرهاب وتنظيم داعش خاصة في سوريا والعراق.
110	Saudi Arabia and a regional coalition have taken strong action against Houthi militants in Yemen.	المملكة العربية السعودية والتحالف الإقليمي اتخذوا وقاموا بعمل كبير جداً ضد الحوثيين في اليمن	السعودية العربية والتحالف الإقليمي اتخذ تدابير صلبة ضد الحوثيين في اليمن	والعربية السعودية اتخذت خطوات لمكافحة المتطرفين في اليمن	ومثلهم السعودية فإن التحالفات الإقليمية أيضاً تكافح الحوثيين في اليمن.
111	The Lebanese Army is hunting ISIS operatives who try to infiltrate their territory.	الجيش اللبناني يطارد العاملين لدى داعش الذين يحاولون التوغل في مناطقهم	والجيش اللبناني يطاردوه تنظيم الدولة ورجاله الذين يحاولون اختراق أراضيها.	والقوات اللبنانية تبذل جهوداً لمنع المتطرفين من التسلل عبر حدودها	الجيش اللبناني يصطاد المجندين التابعين لداعش الذين يحاولون التسلل إلى الأراضي اللبنانية.
112	Emirati troops are supporting our Afghan partners and support them strongly.	الجنود الإماراتيون يدعمون شركائنا في أفغانستان. ويدعمونهم بقوة	الجيش الإماراتي يدعم شركائنا في أفغانستان ويدعمهم دعماً قوياً	والإمارات تقدم الدعم للجهود العسكرية لا سيما لدعم الأكراد والسنة والشيعية	القوات الإماراتية تدعم حلفاءنا الأفغان ويدعمونهم بشكل جيد.

				لاستعادة الموصل	
113	In Mosul, American troops are supporting Kurds, Sunnis and Shias fighting together for their homeland.	في الموصل الجنود الأميركيون يدعمون الأكراد والسنة والشيعة الذين يقاتلون معا من أجل وطنهم	في الموصل القوات الأمريكية تدعم الكرد والسنة والشيعة يقاتلون معا من أجل وطنهم	-	وفي الموصل، الولايات المتحدة تدعم الأكراد والشيعة والسنة الذين يحاربون بشكل مشترك من أجل أرضهم.
114	Qatar, which hosts the U.S. Central Command, is a crucial strategic partner.	قطر والتي تستضيف مركز القيادة الأميركي هي شريك استراتيجي هام	قطر التي تستضيف هيئة الأركان الوسطى شريك لا غنى عنه شريك مهم	-	أما قطر فهناك مركز العمليات المشتركة أيضا حليف مهم بالنسبة لنا.
115	Our longstanding partnership with Kuwait and Bahrain continue to enhance security in the region.	وشرائكتنا الطويلة الأمد مع الكويت والبحرين تستمر بتعزيز الأمن في المنطقة	ان استراتيجيتنا وعلاقتنا وشرائكتنا مع الكويت والبحرين تستمر في تعزيز الأمن في المنطقة	و شراكتنا القديمة مع الكويت والبحرين لا زال تساهم في ضمان الأمن في المنطقة	فان شراكتنا المستدامة مع الكويت والبحرين أيضا تواصل بمواصلة الاستقرار في المنطقة.
116	And courageous Afghan soldiers are making tremendous sacrifices in the fight against the Taliban, and others, in the fight for their country.	جنودنا الأفغان الشجعان يقدمون تضحيات كبيرة جدا في الحرب ضد طالبان وآخرون في الحرب من أجل استعادة دولهم	إن الجنود الأفغان الشجعان يلعبون دورا أساسيا في قتالهم طالبان وآخرين أيضا يقاتلون من أجل أوطانهم	وحلفائنا من الأفغان يبذلون تضحيات لمكافحة طالبان	فإن الجنود الأفغان أيضا يضحون بحياتهم في مكافحة منظمة طالبان والمنظمات الأخرى.
117	As we deny terrorist organizations control of territory and populations, we must also strip them of their access to funds.	بينما ننكر من السيطرة المنظمات الإرهابية للسيطرة على المناطق والسكان. كذلك يجب أن ننزع عنهم إمكانية الولوج والوصول إلى التمويل	بينما نحرم المجموعات الإرهابية من إمساكها بزمam الأمور والأراضي والسكان تلك الأراضي. يجب علينا أيضا أن نمنعهم من الوصول إلى الأموال	إذا ما منعنا المنظمات الإرهابية أو حرمانها من الأراضي. فإنه يجب أيضا أن نحرمها من مصادر التمويل	في حين نحن ننفي سيطرة المنظمات الإرهابية على الأراضي والسكان، يجب علينا أن نحرمهم من التوصل أو من المصادر للتمويل.
118	We must cut off the financial channels that let ISIS sell oil, let extremists pay	يجب أن نقطع القوات التمويلية والتي تسمح لداعش ببيع النفط و	يجب علينا أن ننضب القوات المالية التي دفعت بتنظيم الدولة لبيع	يجب أن نقطع الطريق أمام قوات بيع النفط الذي يمول الإرهاب.	يجب علينا أن نقطع تلك القوات التي يستخدمها تنظيم داعش لبيع

	their fighters, and help terrorists smuggle their reinforcements.	لدفن الأموال لمحاربهم. مساعدة الإرهابيين على تعريف سبل التعزيز	النفط لكي يدفعوا برواتب مقاتليهم ويساعد أيضا على عمليات التهريب.		النفط لتجديد المقاتلين الجدد.
119	I am proud to announce that the nations here today will be signing an agreement to prevent the financing of terrorism, called the Terrorist Financing Targeting Center – co-chaired by the United States and Saudi Arabia, and joined by every member of the Gulf Cooperation Council.	أنا فخور لأن أعلن بأن الأمم هنا اليوم ستوقع اتفاقية لمنع تمويل الإرهاب واسمه مركز استهداف تمويل الإرهابيين و برئاسة مشترك من الولايات المتحدة والمملكة العربية السعودية وانضم إليه كافة أعضاء مجلس التعاون الخليجي	أنا فخور للقول أن الأمم هنا سوف توقع على اتفاقية لمنع تمويل الإرهاب وهي ستسمى مركز استهداف تمويل الإرهابيين وطبعا السعودية العربية ستشكل رئيسا وستشكل رئيسا آخر وسوف ينضم إليها إلى هذا المركز جميع دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي	الدول ممثلة هنا ستوقع الاتفاقية لحظر تمويل الإرهاب. اتفاقية. تنص على إنشاء مركز لمكافحة تمويل الإرهاب. وقعا على هذا بين أمريكا والمملكة السعودية وكل دول الخليج ستضم إلينا	أنا مفتخر بأن أعلن أن الدول التي تحضر هنا سوف توقع الاتفاقية للحيلولة دون تمويل الإرهاب. وهذه الاتفاقية بعنوان استهداف مركز مصادر تمويل الإرهاب. والسعودية سوف تترأس هذه المركز بالإضافة إلى الدور المهم لمجلس التعاون الخليجية.
120	It is another historic step in a day that will be long remembered.	هذه خطوة تاريخية أخرى في يوم سوف يذكر بعد سنوات طويلة من الآن	وهناك خطوة تاريخية أيضا وسوف نتذكرها جميعا لفترة طويلة	هذا اليوم سيبقى في التاريخ	فهذه خطوة تاريخية في يوم سوف يتذكره الجميع في المستقبل.
121	I also applaud the Gulf Cooperation Council for blocking funders from using their countries as a financial base for terror, and for designating Hezbollah as a terrorist organization which certainly are last year.	وكذلك أحيي مجلس التعاون الخليجي على منعهم لاستخدام واستغلا دولهم كمركز للتمويل، ولتهديد حزب الله على أنها منظمة إرهابية وهم بكل تأكيد إرهابيون. في السنة الماضية	أنا أثني طبعا على مجلس التعاون الخليجي لمنع الممولين من استخدام أراضيهم كمراكز للإرهاب وايضا وضع حزب الله على لائحة المنظمات الإرهابية وحزب الله طبعا منظمة إرهابية وقد	كما أحيي التعاون بين دول مجلس الخليج لمنع استعمال هذه الدول كأماكن عبور للأموال التي يستفيد منها الإرهابيون، كما أشكرها على وضع حزب الله على قائمة المنظمات الإرهابية	وأنا أيضا أصفق لمجلس التعاون الخليجي على تجميد الممولين للإرهاب الذين يعيشون في مختلف دول هذه المنطقة، وأيضا على اعتبار منظمة حزب الله منظمة إرهابية فهم إرهابيون.

			فعلوا ذلك في السنة الماضية.		
122	Saudi Arabia also joined us this week in placing sanctions on one of the most senior leaders of Hezbollah.	المملكة العربية السعودية انضمت إلينا هذا الأسبوع في فرض القيود على واحد من أكبر قادة حزب الله	السعودية العربية انضمت إلينا أيضا في فرض عقوبات على قادة في حزب الله رفيع المستوى في حزب الله	-	السعودية أيضا قد دعمنا بشأن وضع العقوبات على قادة منظمة حزب الله.
123	Of course, there is still much work to be done.	بالتأكيد لا يزال هنالك الكثير من العمل أمامنا	بطبيعة الحال هنالك الكثير مما يمكن فعله في هذا المقام	بالطبع هذا لا يكفي كل هذا لا يكفي	وطبعا هناك الكثير من العمل الإضافي الذي ينتظرونه.
124	That means honestly confronting the crisis of Islamist extremism, Islamises and the Islamist terror of all kinds. We must stop what they doing to inspire because they do nothing to inspire but kill and we are having a very profound affect, if you look at what is happened recently.	وهذا يعني بكل صراحة مواجهة أزمة التطرف الإسلامي والرعب الإسلامي بكافة أشكاله. يجب أن نوقف ما يقومون به لإلهام الآخرين لأنهم لا يقومون بأي شيء للإلهام فقط للقتل وسيكون لدينا تأثير كبير جدا إذا نظرنا إلى ما حصل مؤخرا.	هذا يعني وبزاهة مواجهة أزمة التطرف الإسلامي والمجموعات الإرهابية الإسلامية التي تستلهمها يجب علينا الوقوف معا ضد قتل المسلمين المدنيين ويجب أن يوقفهم لأنهم يمارسون القتل ونحن نبلي بلاء حسنا وعملياتنا ناجعة إذا ما نظرتم إلى ما جرى في السابق	ويجب أن نواجه هذا نواجه تحدي التطرف الإسلامي والإرهاب الإسلامي بكل أنواعه. يجب أن نضع حدا لما يفعله الإرهابيون للتحريض على القتل ويمكن أن نؤثر على الأمور والأوضاع كما برهنا في الفترة الأخيرة	وهذا يعني أننا سوف نكافح الأزمات. هل التشدد الإسلامي والإرهاب الإسلامي من مختلف الأشكال والأنواع فيجب أن نوقف ما يقومون به لإلهام المقاتلين الجدد ولكنهم يقتلون لإلهام الآخرين، ولو نظرتم إلى ما حدث أخيرا سوف ترون النتيجة المحتملة لهذا التجنيد.
125	And it means standing together against the murder of innocent Muslims, the oppression of women, the persecution of Jews, and the slaughter of Christians.	وهذا يعني أن نقف معا في وجه قتل المسلمين الأبرياء. وقمع النساء واضطهاد اليهود و ذبح و قتل المسيحيين	هذا يعني أننا يجب أن نقف معا ضد المسلمين المدنيين وقمع النساء واضطهاد اليهود و ذبح المسيحيين	ويجب أن نضع حدا لقتل المسلمين والمسيحيين واليهود الهمجية	فإننا نقف أمام القتل المسلمين وأمام اضطهاد النساء واليهود. و قتل المسيحيين.
126	Religious leaders must make this absolutely clear:	القادة الدينيون يجب أن يوضحوا ذلك.	إن رجال الدين يجب أن	هذا ما يجب أن نقوله بكل	فإن القادة والعلماء يجب أن يعلنوا.

		وضوح للإرهابيين.	يوضحوا المسألة ويقولوا	عبر. بكل وضوح	
127	Barbarism will deliver you no glory – piety to evil will bring you no dignity.	لن تمنحك مجداً هامة	أن الهمجية سوف تفضي إلى الشر وهذا لن يأتي بكم بأي كرامة	القتل لن يوفر لكم أي مجد. و الالتزام بالشرع لن يقدم لكم أي كرامة	على أنه ليس هناك أي مجد في الوقوف إلى جانب الشر فلا يمكن أن تكون هناك كرامة دعم الإرهاب.
128	If you choose the path of terror, your life will be empty, your life will be brief, and YOUR SOUL WILL BE Fully CONDEMNED.	إن اخترتم طريق الإرهاب فإن حياتكم ستكون قصيرة وروحكم ستدان.	إذا ما اخترتم مسار الرعب فإن حياتكم سوف تكون خالية سوف تكون مقتضبة قصيرة وأرواحكم سوف يندد بها على نحو تام	إذا اخترتم مسار الإرهاب فحياتكم سوف تكون فارغة وتكون قصيرة وروحكم سوف تكون مدانة بالكامل	لو اخترتم طريق الإرهاب سوف تكون حياتكم فارغة وخاوية من أي معنى وستكون سيئون مصيركم مدانا بشكل كامل.
129	And political leaders must speak out to affirm the same idea:	والمسؤولون السياسيون يجب أن يقول الشيء نفسه.	الساسة يجب أن يقرروا بنفس الفكرة	والقادة السياسيون يجب أن يعبروا عن نفس الأفكار بكل صرامة	و الزعماء السياسيون يجب أن يعتمدوا على نفس الأفكار، لا تقتلوا المدنيين.
130	heroes don't kill innocents; they save them.	-	الأبطال لا يقتلوا الأبرياء بل يدافع عنهم	الأبطال لا يقتلون الأبرياء بل ينقذونهم	فنحن نسحمهم.
131	Many nations here today have taken important steps to raise up that message.	عدد من الدول اليوم. خطت خطوة مهمة لإطلاق هذه الرسالة	الكثير من الأمم اتخذوا تدابير لرفع عقيرتهم لتوفير هذه الرسالة.	العديد من الأمم هنا اليوم اتخذت خطوات هامة لتعزيز هذه الرسالة	الكثير من الدول قد اتخذت القرارات المهمة لطرح نفس المواضيع.
132	Saudi Arabia's Vision for 2030 is an important and encouraging statement of tolerance, respect, empowering women, and economic development.	رؤية المملكة العربية السعودية لألفين وثلاثين تتضمن رسالة مهمة لدعم التسامح واحترام المرأة وتعزيز قيمنا المشتركة	إن رؤية العربية السعودية عشرون ثلاثون تعزز من الاحترام وتمكين النساء وتطور البلاد اقتصادياً.	رؤية المملكة العربية السعودية عشرين ثلاثين هي بيان هام جداً للتسامح والاحترام وتمكين النساء والنمو الاقتصادي	الرؤية السعودية لعام ألفين وثلاثين إعلان مهم للتسامح والاحترام وتجاه النساء والتنمية الاقتصادية.
133	The United Arab Emirates has also engaged in the battle for hearts and souls—and with the U.S., launched a center to counter the	الإمارات العربية المتحدة أيضاً أطلقت معركة لإقناع القلوب والأرواح	إن الإمارات العربية المتحدة أيضاً إنهمكت في معركة للفوز بقلوب القلوب والأرواح. ولدينا مركزاً	الإمارات العربية المتحدة كذلك اشتركت في المعركة معركة القلوب والأرواح والولايات المتحدة أطلقت	الإمارات العربية المتحدة أيضاً تشارك في المارق للقلوب. والولايات المتحدة قد أسست المركز

	online spread of hate.	مركزا لمكافحة الانتشار الكراهية عبر إنترنت	في الامارات العربية المتحدة لمناوئة الكراهية		لمكافحة التطرف.
134	Bahrain too is working to undermine recruitment and radicalism.	والبحرين، كذلك تعمل على تقويض عملية التجنيد والتطرف	البحرين أيضا تقوض من الراديكالية والتشدد	البحرين أيضا يبذل جهودا لمكافحة استقطاب الشباب من قبل الإرهابيين	البحرين أيضا تعمل لمكافحة التجنيد والأيدولوجية المتطرفة.
135	I also applaud Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon for their role in hosting refugees.	وكذلك حيال الأردن وتركيا ولبنان على دورهم في استضافة اللاجئين	وانا اشد على يد الأردن وتركيا ولبنان لدورها في استضافة اللاجئين.	وأحيي الأردن ولبنان لاستضافة واستقبال اللاجئين	أنا أصفق للتركي والأردني على دورهما في استضافة اللاجئين واستقبال اللاجئين.
136	The surge of migrants and refugees living and living so poorly that are force to leave the Middle East depletes the human capital needed to build stable societies and economies.	وانتشار اللاجئين والمهاجرين، والذين يعيشون في حالة الفقر هذه، ولكنهم أرغموا على ترك الشرق الأوسط يؤثر على رسم البشر لبناء المجتمعات والاقتصاديات	إن النقص أو إن زيادة أعداد المهاجرين واللاجئين الفقراء الذين يفرون عنوة من الشرق الأوسط وينضب رأس المال البشري الذي نحتاجه لبناء الاقتصاد عوضا عن حرمان هذه المنطقة من هذه الطاقات الحيوية البشرية	اللاجئون يعيشون في ظروف قاسية تجبرهم على مغادرة الشرق الأوسط	فإن هؤلاء اللاجئين والمهاجرين يتم إجبارهم على الهروب من هذه المنطقة، ولكن ذلك يؤدي إلى خسارة القدرات البشرية، الأمر الذي سيؤثر سيؤثر سلبية على الاقتصادات للمنطقة.
137	Instead of depriving this region of so much human potential, Middle Eastern countries can give young people hope for a brighter future in their home nations and regions.	وبدلا من حرمان هذه المنطقة من العديد من القدرات البشرية، فحول الشرق الأوسط بإمكانها أن توفر الأمل للشباب لمستقبل واعد في دولهم ومناطقهم	عوضا عن حرمان هذه المنطقة من هذه الطاقات الحيوية البشرية الشرق الأوسط يمكنه أن يوفر للناس مستقبلا باهرا في هذه المنطقة وفي البلدان الشرق الأوسط	وعوض أن نحرم هذه المنطقة من هذه القدرات البشرية الهائلة يجب أن نوفر لمن قد يتحول إلى لاجئ أفقا لمستقبل مشرق	ولكن هذه الدول يجب أن تعطي لهؤلاء الشباب تطلعات وآمال والفرص للمستقبل اللامع.
138	That means promoting the aspirations and	وهذا يعني ترويج طموحات	هذا يعني النهوض بأحلامي	وهذا يعني تشجيع وتحقيق	وهذا يتم إلهام الأحلام والفرص للجميع

	dreams of all citizens who seek a better life – including women, children, and followers of all faiths.	وأحلام كافة المواطنين الذين يسعون لحياة أفضل من ضمنهم النساء والأطفال وأتباع كافة الديانات	وتطلعاتي الأطفال والنساء وأتباع جميع الأديان	آمال كل من يريد حياة أفضل	الذين يحملون بالمستقبل الأحسن.
139	Numerous Arab and Islamic scholars have eloquently argued that protecting equality strengthens Arab and Muslim communities.	العديدة من العلماء المسلمين والعرب قالوا مرارا وتكرارا بأن حماية المساواة يعززوا المجتمعات العربية والإسلامية	العلماء بطبيعة الحال حاجوا بالقول وعلى نحو جميل قالوا إن حماية المساواة يعزز من المجتمعات العربية والإسلامية	عدد كبير من فقهاء الإسلاميين قالوا ان يقولون ان تعزيز هذه الافاق سيعزز تماسك المجتمعات	رغما عن الاعتقادات الدينية والكثير من العلماء المسلمين. قد قالوا إن حماية العدالة سوف تعزز من المجتمعات الإسلامية والعربية.
140	For many centuries the Middle East has been home to Christians, Muslims and Jews living side-by-side.	ولعدة قرون الشرق الأوسط كان وطنا للمسيحيين والمسلمين واليهود والذي يعيشون جنبا إلى جنب	لسنوات المسلمون عاشوا هنا في هذه المنطقة واليهود والمسلمين معا	لقرون عديدة. المسلمون والمسيحيون واليهود عاشوا في سلام وتأخ في هذه المنطقة	فخلال الكثير من القرون كانت المنطقة الشرق أوسطية بيتا للمسيحيين والمسلمين والمسلمين واليهود الذين كانوا ولا يزالون يعيشون جنبا إلى جنب.
141	We must practice tolerance and respect for each other once again—and make this region a place where every man and woman, no matter their faith or ethnicity, can enjoy a life of dignity and hope.	يجب أن نمارس التسامح والاحترام احترام الآخرين مرة أخرى، وجعل هذه المنطقة مكانا كل رجل وامرأة مهما كان اثنياتهم أو معتقداتهم يستمتعون بحياة من الكرامة والأمل	يجب علينا أن نمارس التسامح ونتحلى بالاحترام مع بعضنا البعض ونجعل هذه المنطقة مكانا لجميع الرجال وجميع النساء بغض النظر عن ديانتهم أو قوميتهم لكي يستمتعوا بعيش كريم وأمل	ويجب أن يستمر هذا يجب أن نضمن حياة كريمة والأمل لكل من يعيش هنا بغض النظر عن انتماءاته الدينية أو العرقية	يجب علينا أن نظهر التسامح الديني تجاه بعضنا البعض لكي نجعل هذا المكان بيتا للجميع رغما عن جنسهم أو انتماءاتهم الطائفية والدينية لكي يكون بوسعهم أن يعيشوا حياة كريمة.
142	In that spirit, after concluding my visit in a fables place that are at today, Riyadh which I had to get	وهذه الروحية، في هذا المكان المذهل الذي نجتمع فيه اليوم الرياض والذي تعرفت عليه	وبهذه الروح وبطبيعة الحال وبعد مكوثي في هذا المكان الرائع الذي نحن موجودون	هذه العاصمة التي زرتها هذا المكان الرائع سيكون منطقة رحلتي في هذه المنطقة لأنني	وها هي الروحية التي سوف تجعل هذه المنطقة مكانا رائعا مكانا نكون اليوم هنا.

	to know so well in so short time, I will travel to Jerusalem and Bethlehem, and then to the Vatican – visiting many of the holiest places in the three Abrahamic Faiths.	جيد جدا في هذه الفترة القصيرة سأسافر إلى القدس وبيت لحم، وبعد ذلك إلى الفاتيكان لزيارة أكثر الأماكن المقدسة في الديانات الإبراهيمية الثلاثة	في الرياض وأنا. عرفت الرياض الآن خلال فترة قصيرة سوف أسافر إلى بيت لحم والقدس ومن ثم الفاتيكان وسوف أزور الكثير من الأراضي المقدسة المقدسة التي تعكس أديان الإبراهيمية الثلاثة	سأزور بعد ذلك إسرائيل ثم الفاتيكان لكي أزور الديانات الثلاثة	وخلال هذه الزيارة القصيرة، أعجبتني هذه الدولة، وبعد ذلك سأزور إسرائيل والفاتيكان سأزور مختلف الأماكن المقدسة لثلاث ديانات أبراهيمية.
143	If these three faiths can join together in cooperation, then peace in this world is possible – including peace between Israelis and Palestinians.	هذه الديانات إذا اجتمعت معا وتعاونت فالسلام في هذا العالم ممكن من ضمنه السلام بين الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين	إذا ما تعاونت هذه الأديان جميعا فإن السلام ممكن في هذا العالم بما في ذلك السلام بين الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين.	وإذا ما تمكن من تحقيق تعايش السلمي بين هذه الديانات الثلاثة الحنيئة الثلاثة فإننا سنحقق السلامة عبر العالم	فإنه في حال يتم توحيد الصفوف بين المنتمين لتلك الديانات والتسامح بينهم سوف يحل هناك السلام بين الفلسطينيين والإسرائيليين.
144	I will be meeting with both Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian President Abbas.	سألتقي كلا من رئيس الوزراء الإسرائيلي بنجم والرئيس الفلسطيني عباس	سوف أقابل رئيس الوزراء الإسرائيلي بنيامين نتنياهو والرئيس الفلسطيني عباس.	سألتقي مع رئيس الحكومة الإسرائيلية السيد بنيامين نتنياهو ومع رئيس السلطة الفلسطينية السيد محمود عباس وهذا ضمن جهودنا لإيجاد حل القضية الفلسطينية الإسرائيلية	على سبيل المثال، أنا سألتقي مع رئيس الوزراء الإسرائيلي بنيامين نتنياهو والرئيس الفلسطيني محمود عباس.
145	Starving terrorists of their territory, their funding, and the false allure of their craven ideology, will be the basis for easily defeating them.	منع التمويل من الإرهابيين ودحض أيديولوجيتهم سوف يكون الأساس لهزيمتهم بكل سهولة	إن حرمان الإرهابيين من الأراضي التي يستولون عليها والتمويل الذين يحصلون عليه والجاذبية الزائفة التي يعلنون بها. يمكن أن يفضي	يجب أن نحرم الإرهابيين من كل القدرات الممنوحة لهم	وسنناقش مكافحة الإرهاب ومكافحة تمويل الإرهاب ومكافحة الأيديولوجية. كل ذلك سيكون أساسا للقضاء على الإرهاب بسهولة.

			بنا إلحاق هزيمة بهم		
146	But no discussion of stamping out this threat would be complete without mentioning the government that gives terrorists all three—safe harbor, financial backing, and the social standing needed for recruitment.	لكن لا نقاش حول القضاء على هذا الإرهاب. و الحكومة يجب أن تمنع الملاذ الأمن والدعم المالي والمواقف الاجتماعية التي هم بحاجة إليها لعمليات التجنيد.	ولكن بطبيعة الحال هذا لن ينتهي من دون أن تأتي على ذكر الحكومة التي تشكل ملاذاً آمناً تمويلاً. وأيضاً الحيثية المجتمعية لاستقدامهم	ولكن لا يمكن أن ننجح في هذا إن لم تستهدف الدول التي توفر للإرهابيين ما يحتاجونه	ولكن هذه النقاشات لن تكون مفيدة بدون الإشارة إلى الحكومات التي تسمح بالإرهابيين تسمح للإرهابيين بالتواجد والأموال.
147	It is a regime that is responsible for so much instability in that region.	هذا النظام مسؤول عن الكثير من انعدام الاستقرار في المنطقة	هذا النظام هو مسؤولاً عن الكثير من زعزعة الاستقرار في تلك المنطقة.	لا سيما نظاما تسبب يخل بالاستقرار في المنطقة.	فان هناك نظام يتحمل المسؤولية عن الكثير من عدم الاستقرار في هذه المنطقة.
148	I am speaking of course of Iran.	وأنا أتحدث بالتأكيد عن إيران	أتحدث هنا بالطبع عن إيران	وهنا أتحدث بالتأكيد عن إيران	وطبعاً أنا أتحدث عن الدولة الإيرانية.
149	From Lebanon to Iraq to Yemen, Iran funds, arms, and trains terrorists, militias, and other extremist groups that spread destruction and chaos across the region.	من لبنان إلى العراق إلى اليمن، إيران تمول وتسليح وتدريب الإرهابيين والمليشيات والمجموعات المتطرفة الأخرى التي توزع الدمار وتنتشر الدمار والفوضى عبر المنطقة	من لبنان إلى العراق إلى اليمن. إيران تمول وتسليح وتدريب الإرهابيين والمليشيات والمجموعات المتطرفة الأخرى التي تعيث في الأرض فساداً وتنتشر الفوضى والدمار في المنطقة.	منذ لبنان إلى العراق وإلى اليمن. النظام الإيراني يمول ويشجع الميليشيات والجماعات المتطرفة التي تزرع الخراب والقتل عبر المنطقة	من لبنان مرورا بالعراق إلى اليمن. إيران تمول وتزود الإرهابيين بالسلاح، ناهيك عن المنظمات المتطرفة التي تنتشر الفوضى في مختلف أرجاء المنطقة.
150	For decades, Iran has fueled the fires of sectarian conflict and terror.	لعدة عقود. إيران أشعلت نيران النزاعات الطائفية	إيران لعقود	لعدة عقود أجاج إيران النزاعات الطائفية	فخلال عقود كانت إيران تنتشر تلك الخلافات الطائفية.
151	It is a government that speaks openly of mass murder, vowing the destruction of	وهي حكومة تتحدث علانية عن القتل وتدمير إسرائيل والموت	كانت تتحدث عن قتل جماعي وتريد أن ترفع شعارات وهي	وهو نظام وعد بتدمير إسرائيل، وأعلن الحرب ضد الولايات المتحدة	كحكومة تتحدث بشكلاً مفتوحاً عن تدمير إسرائيل والموت لأمريكا

	Israel, death to America, and ruin for many leaders and nations in this very room.	لأمريكا والدمار للعديد من القادة والأمم في هذه القاعة	بالفعل ترفعها كالموت لأميركا وتريد أن تقطع دابر إسرائيل	الأمريكية، ويعادي عددا من الدول الممثلة هنا	والموت لمختلف البلدان والأوطان في هذه المنطقة.
152	Among Iran's most tragic and destabilizing interventions, you have been seen it, in Syria.	ومن ضمن أكثر التدخلات الإيرانية المزعزعة المنطقة شاهدتم ذلك في سوريا	وضمن تلك التدخلات التي رايتها حصلت في سوريا	وهذا ما رأيناه في سوريا مثلا	ومن بين التدخلات الإيرانية أنتم شاهدتم كل ذلك في سوريا.
153	Bolstered by Iran, Assad has committed unspeakable crimes, and the United States has taken firm action in response to the use of banned chemical weapons by the Assad Regime – launching 59 missiles at the Syrian air base from where that murderous attack originated.	تعززها بدعم إيران. الأسد ارتكب جرما بشريعة والولايات المتحدة اتخذت عملا صارما استجابة لاستخدام الأسلحة الكيماوية المحظورة من قبل نظام الأسد. أطلقنا تسعة وخمسين صاروخا على القاعدة الجوية السورية التي شنت من هذه الهجمات الوحشية	وهكذا الأسد اقترف جرائم بندي لها الجبين بدعم إيراني والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ترفض استخدام الأسلحة الكيماوية والنظام الاسدي استخدم الأسلحة الكيماوية وقد أطلق تسعة وخمسين صاروخا وقع على قاعدة سورية	والأسد بفضل الدعم الإيراني اقترف جرائم فظيعة والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية اتخذت خطوات لمنع النظام السوري من استعمال الأسلحة الكيماوية، لا سيما عبر إطلاق تسعة وخمسين صاروخا استهدفت مصدر الهجمات الكيماوية السورية.	وأیضا بدعم إيراني، بشار الأسد يرتكب جرائم غير مسبوقة والولايات المتحدة عادة ما تكون مضطرة إلى الرد على ذلك، ومثلهم مثل الرد على الهجمات الكيماوية، فإننا أطلقنا تسعة وخمسين صاروخا على القاعدة الجوية السورية المكان الذي نتج عنه هذا الهجوم الكيماوي.
154	Responsible nations must work together to end the humanitarian crisis in Syria, eradicate ISIS, and restore stability to the region and as quickly as possible.	الأمم المسؤولة يجب أن تعمل معا لإنهاء الأزمة الإنسانية في سوريا والتخلص من داعش واستعادة	يجب علينا كأسرة دولية أن ننهي الأزمة الإنسانية في سوريا ويجب أن يجتث تنظيم الدولة ويجب أن نعيد الاستقرار إلى المنطقة بأسرع وقت ممكن	يجب أن نقضي على داعش في سوريا في أسرع الأجل	فإن الدول المسؤولة يجب أن تعمل مع بعضها البعض للقضاء على الأزمة الإنسانية في سوريا والقضاء على تنظيم داعش واستعادة الاستقرار في سوريا وكل المنطقة في أقرب وقت ممكن.
155	The Iranian regime's longest-	-	إن النظام الإيراني وضحاياه هم	النظام الإيراني. يستهدف أولا	النظام الإيراني قبل كل شيء يجعل الشعب

	suffering victims are its own people.		الشعب الإيراني نفسه.	وقبل كل شيء شعبه	الإيراني يعاني منه.
156	Iran has a rich history and culture, but the people of Iran have endured hardship and despair under their leaders' reckless pursuit of conflict and terror.	للصراع والإرهاب	إن إيران لديها حضارة ولديها طبعاً تاريخ مديد ولكن الشعب يائس بسبب سعي النظام لمد أذرعته الإرهابية	إيران بلد يزخر بتاريخ عظيم وقديم، ولكن الشعب الإيراني يعاني من النظام في البلد	فإن هناك ثقافة وحضارة عميقة في إيران، ولكن الناس الآن يضطهدون تحت وطأة هذا النظام الذي ينشر الإرهاب.
157	Until the Iranian regime is willing to be a partner for peace, all nations of conscience must work together to isolate Iran, deny it funding for terrorism, cannot do it, and pray for the day when the Iranian people have the just and righteous government they so richly deserve.	وإلى أن يكون النظام الإيراني مستعداً ليكون شريكاً للسلام، فكل الأمم ذات الضمير يجب أن تعمل معاً لعزل إيران وحرمانها التمويل. الإرهاب لن يحقق ذلك، وأن نصلي أن يأتي اليوم الذي تمكن فيه أو يكون للشعب الإيراني. الحكام العادل الذين هم يستحقونه	إذا لم تصبح إيران شريكاً للسلام فإن جميع الدول التي تتمتع بضمير يجب أن تعزل إيران يجب أن تحرمها من تمويل الإرهابيين. ويجب أن نصلي لليوم الذي يأتي فيه الشعب الإيراني ويحصل على حكومة عادلة هم خليقون بها.	ما دام النظام الإيراني لا يريد أن يكون شريكاً من أجل السلام، فإن كل دول العالم يجب أن تعارضه ويجب أن نأمل أن الشعب الإيراني في يوم من الأيام سوف يرى النظام الذي يستحقه	وحتى يكون النظام الإيراني يريد أن يصبح شريكاً في السلام. الجميع يجب أن يدين ما يقوم به النظام الإيراني ويعزل هذه الدولة، فإننا نصلي للأيام التي سوف تكون لدى الشعب الإيراني حكومة يستحقونها.
158	The decisions we make will affect countless lives.	القرارات التي سنتخذها ستؤثر حالياً على حياة العديد من الأشخاص	إن القرارات التي نتخذها سوف تؤثر على حياة الناس على نحو لا يحصى	القرارات التي سنتخذها ستؤثر على عدد هائل من الأرواح	فإن القرارات التي نتخذها سوف تؤثر على حماية مختلف الحياة البشرية.
159	King Salman, I thank you for the creation of this great moment in history, and for your massive investment in America, and its industry and its jobs.	الملك سلمان أشكرك على هذه اللحظات التاريخية وعلى استثماركم الكبيرة في الولايات المتحدة وصناعاتها ووظائفها	الملك سلمان أشكرك على استحداث هذه اللحظة الفارقة في التاريخ، وأشكرك لاستثماراتكم الموهولة في أميركا وفي صناعاتها وفي فرصها	أشكر الملك سلمان لتنظيم هذه القمة وهذا الحدث التاريخي. واستثماراتكم في الاقتصاد الأمريكي وصناعتنا ومناصب العمل	السيد الملك فخامة الملك سلمان أنا أشكركم على تأسيس هذه اللحظة التاريخية وعلى استثماراتكم في الولايات المتحدة والمجالات الاقتصادية والصناعات الأمريكية.

160	I also thank you for investing in the future of this part of the world.	وكذلك أشكركم على الاستثمار في مستقبل هذا الجزء من العالم	وأريد أن أشكركم أيضا لاستثمارك في مستقبل هذه المنطقة من العالم	كما أشكرك على الاستثمار في مستقبل هذه المنطقة	كما أنني أريد أن أشكركم على الاستثمار المستقبلي في الاقتصاد الشرق أوسطي.
161	This fertile region and it is so fertile has all of the ingredients for extraordinary success – a rich history and culture, a young and vibrant people, a thriving spirit of enterprise.	هذه المنطقة الخصبة وهي خصبة جدا لطالما أو فيها كافة المكونات لتحقيق النجاح المذهل تاريخ ثري وثقافة ثرية وشعب شاب وحيوي وروحية مزدهرة	هذه المنطقة خصبة خصبة بال فعل ولديها المكونات جميعها لنجاح استثنائي. تاريخ وثقافة غنيين، شباباً يتمتعون بنبض مميز حيويون	هذه المنطقة الثرية. تملك كل المقومات لنجاح عظيم، شعب فتى. وروح مبادرة،	فهناك جميع المكونات للنجاح الاقتصادي هنا. التاريخ الغني ثقافيا والشباب ذوي القدرات وروحية الابتكارات والاختراعات.
162	But you can only unlock this future if the citizens of the Middle East are freed from extremism, terror and violence.	ولكن لا يمكن إطلاق العنان عن هذا المستقبل إلا إذا ما تحرر مواطنو هذه أو الشرق الأوسط من الإرهاب والتطرف والعنف	ولكن يمكن أن نطلق العنان لهذه الطاقات إذا ما حرروا من الإرهاب والرعب والعنف.	ولكن لا يمكن أن ننجح في استغلال هذه القدرات إن لم ننجح في تحرير الشعوب من التطرف والعنف	ولكننا يمكن أن نفتح هذا المستقبل في حين يتم تحرير السكان الشرق أوسطيين من الإرهاب والتطرف.
163	We in this room are the leaders of our peoples.	نحن في هذه القاعة هم قادة شعوبنا	نحن في هذه القاعة نحن قادة شعوبنا	نحن في هذه القاعة زعماء شعوبنا	وفي هذه القاعة نحن نجتمع جميعا ونحن زعماء شعوبنا.
164	They look to us for answers, and for action.	يتطلعون إلينا للأجوبة وللأعمال	وهم يتطلعون إلينا لنوفر لهم إجابات ولنتخذ تدابير	وهم والشعوب تتطلع إلينا	تلك الشعوب ينظروا إلينا و تنتظر العمل الملموس.
165	And when we look back at their faces, behind every pair of eyes is a soul that yearns for justice and years for peace.	وعندما ننظر في وجوههم فإن وراء كل كل العيون هنالك روح تتوق إلى العدالة والسلام	وعندما نعود وننظر إلى وجوههم خلف كل عيين، روح تتطلع للعدالة وتتطلع للسلام.	وكل من ينظر ويتطلع إلينا روحا تتوق إلى العدالة والسلام	ونحن ننظر إلى هؤلاء المواطنين، وأن نفهمه أن كل شخص يسعى إلى العدالة.
166	Today, billions of faces are now looking at us, waiting for us to act on the great question of our time.	اليوم المليارات من الوجوه تتطلع إلينا، و تنتظر منا أن نعمل للإجابة عن أكبر سؤال	اليوم مليارات من الوجوه تتطلع إلينا و تنتظر منا أن نتخذ تدابير ونجيب عن	والجميع ينتظر منا أن نعمل ونبادر لمواجهة أهم سؤال في عصرنا	فاللوم مليارات الأوجه ينظرون إلينا وينتظرون إلى العمل على المسألة الأكثر أهمية.

		نواجهه في زماننا	السؤال الأهم في حياتنا		
167	Will we be indifferent in the presence of evil?	هل سنتجاهل وجود الشر؟	هل سنكون غير مباليين في وجود الشر؟	هل سنتجاهل تهديد الشر؟	هل سنكون متجاهلين حول وجود الشر؟
168	Will we protect our citizens from its violent ideology?	وهل سنحمي مواطنينا من أيديولوجيته العنيفة	هل سنحمي مواطنينا من الأيديولوجية العنيفة؟	هل سنحمي شعبنا من التطرف العنيف وأيديولوجيته؟	هل سوف نحمي مواطنينا من الأيديولوجية العنيفة لهذا الشر؟
169	Will we let its venom spread through our societies?	هل سنسمح بانتشار سمومه عبر مجتمعاتنا	هل سنضطر إلى بث سموم هذا التطرف في مجتمعاتنا؟	هل سنترك السم ينتشر في مجتمعاتنا؟	هل سوف نسمح بنشر هذه الأيديولوجية عبر مجتمعاتنا؟
170	Will we let it destroy the most holy sites on earth?	هل سنسمح له بتدمير هذه الأماكن المقدسة على الأرض	هل سنسمح له بتدميري أراضينا المقدسة؟	هل سنترك الشر يخرب أهم مقدسات العالم؟	وهل سنسمح بتدمير الأماكن المقدسة من قبل هذا الشر؟
171	If we do not confront this deadly terror, we know what the future will bring —more suffering and more death and more despair.	إذا لم نواجه هذا الإرهاب الدموي. فنحن نعرف كيف سيكون المستقبل مما سوف يجلبه، المزيد من المعاناة والموت والياس	إذا لم نواجه هذا الإرهاب الفتاك سنعرف كيف سيبدو عليه المستقبل مستقبل سيأتي بالعذابات والياس والموت	إن لم ننجح في مواجهة هذا التحدي الإرهابي. فنعرف ما الذي سيحدث مزيد من مزيد من القتل والعنف والياس	لو لم نجابه ونكافح هذا الشر وهذا الإرهاب. نحن نعرف ما سيحضره المستقبل لنا المزيد من المعاناة المزيد من الضحايا والمزيد من اليأس.
172	But if we act —if we leave this magnificent room unified and determined to do what it takes to destroy the terror that threatens the world—then there is no limit to the great future our citizens will have.	أما إذا تصرفنا وإذا غادرنا هذه القاعة المذهلة عازمين ومحاذين للقيام بما هو ضروري لتدمير الإرهاب الذي يهدد العالم فلن يكون أو تكون هنالك حدود للمستقبل العظيم الذي سيأتي إلى مواطنينا	ولكن إذا اتخذنا تدابيراً إذا ما غادرنا هذه القاعة الرائعة موحدين ومصممين على أن نتخذ كل ما بوسعنا لكي ندمر هذا الإرهاب الذي يهددنا جميعاً فإن في مستقبلنا العظيم لن يكون محدداً سوف يحصل عليه الأجيال القادمة.	ولكننا إن غادرنا هذه القاعة الرائعة متحدين وعازمون لمواجهة وتدمير الإرهاب الذي يهدد العالم فإننا لن نرى حداً للمستقبل الرائع الذي ستعرفه الأجيال القادمة	ولكن في حال قمنا بالعمل الملموس بعد نهاية هذه لقمة وفي في حالة مارسنا سياسات المنعزعة للقضاء على الشر الذي يدمر العالم. لن تكون هناك حدود للمستقبل العظيم لمواطنينا.
173	The birthplace of civilization is waiting to begin a new renaissance.	ميلاد حضارة جديدة ينتظر ثورة جديدة	نحن ننتظر بداية نهضة جديدة	مهد البشرية ينتظر انطلاقة جديدة نهضة جديدة	فإن جميع الحضارات تنتظر إلى بداية الابتهاج

					والنهضة الجديدة.
174	Just imagine what tomorrow could bring.	تخيل ما يجلبه المستقبل	تخيلوا ماذا يمكن أن يأتي به المستقبل	تصوروا ما يمكن أن نحققه في العالم	فدعونا نتخيل ما يمكن أن يحضره المستقبل.
175	Glorious wonders of science, art, medicine and commerce to inspire mankind.	عجائب العلوم والفن والطب والتجارة لإلهام البشرية	العلم والفن والتجارة يمكن أن تستلهم البشرية	من روائع العلم والتجارة والاقتصاد	المزيد من الفنون والعلم لإلهام كل البشرية.
176	Great cities built on the ruins of shattered towns.	المدن العظيمة مبنية على آثار هذه المدن المدمرة	هذه المدن التي يمكن إعادة بنائها على قرى دمرت	مدن رائعة تبنى على دمار وركام التخريب	والمزيد من المدن التي سيتم بناؤها على الرحي والأنقاض.
177	New jobs and industries that will lift up millions and millions of people.	الوظائف الجديدة والصناعات الجديدة التي سترفع وتتخلص من معاناة الملايين من الأشخاص	صناعات وفرص عمل سوف تنتشل الملايين من الفقر	-	المزيد من الصناعات التي سوف تؤسس فرص العمل.
178	Parents who no longer worry for their children, their families and who no longer mourn for their loved ones, and the faithful who finally worship without fear.	أولياء الأمور الآباء لن يقلقوا على عائلاتهم وأبنائهم ولن ينعون أحباءهم وأصحاب المعتقدات الذين يعبدون من غير خوف.	أولياء الأمور لن يقلقوا بشأن أبنائهم وبناتهم وأولئك الذين سيعبدون الخالق من دون خوف	من الممكن تصور العائلات والآباء المطمئنين بشأن أبنائهم وناس يعبدون ويمارسون ديانتهم بكل هدوء وسلام	والوالدون الذين لن يشعروا بخوف على أطفالها أطفالهم والمنتمين إلى الديانات الذين سوف يكونون قادرين على الصلاة بشكل حر.
179	These are the blessings of prosperity and peace.	هذه هي بركات الازدهار والسلام	هذه هي النعم والتبارك، تبارك السلام والأمن	-	ها هي مشاهد الرفاهية.
180	These are the desires that burn with a righteous flame in every single human heart.	وهي الرغبات التي يتوق إليها صاحب كل حق كل إنسان وقلب كل إنسان	وهذه بطبيعة الحال يمكن ان تعتمد على جذوتي الحب في كل قلب بقلب إنساني	وهذا يتفق مع آمال كل او قلب كل إنسان	وها هي الشعلة التي يجب أن نشعلها في كل قلب بشري.
181	And these are the just demands of our beloved peoples.	وهذه الطلبات العادلة لشعوبنا الحبيبة	وهذه هي مطالب شعوبنا التي نحبها	-	وها هي المطالب التي يطرحها الشعوب لدولنا.
182	I ask you to join me, to join	أسألكم أن تتضموا إلينا	أطلب منكم أن تتضم إلي ولكي	وأطلب منكم أن تتضموا إلي وأن	وأنا أدعوكم إلى العمل المشترك

	together, to work together, and to FIGHT together— BECAUSE UNITED, WE WILL NOT FAIL. We cannot fail No body, absolutely nobody can beat us.	أن ننضم معا للعمل معا وللمحاربة معا لأننا موحدون لن نفشل أبدا ولا أحد على الإطلاق يستطيع أن يهزمنا	تتضافر جهودنا لنعمل معا ولكي نكافح معا لأننا إذا ما كنا موحدين فلن نفشل. لن نستطيع أن نفشل. لا يمكن لأي أحد إطلاقا أن يلحق الهزيمة بنا.	نعمل معا وأن نكافح معا لأنه بفضل اتحادنا لن نفشل لا يمكن أن نفشل، لا أحد لا أحد إطلاقا يمكن أن يهزمنا	ولمكافحة الإرهاب بشكل مشترك وفي صف واحد، لأنه في حال كنا مشتركين لن نفشل، لن نفشل أحدا ولا أحد سيكون قادرا على تدميرنا.
183	Thank you	شكرا لكم	شكرا لكم	شكرا لكم	شكرا لكم.
184	God Bless You.	بارك الله فيكم	بارك الله فيكم	بارك الله فيكم	بارك الله بكم.
185	God Bless Your Countries	وبارك الله في دولكم	بارك الله في وطنكم	بارك الله في بلدانكم	أنا أشكر دولكم.
186	And God Bless the United States of America.	وبارك الله في الولايات الأمريكية المتحدة. شكرا جزيلًا لكم	وبارك الله في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. شكرا جزيلًا لكم.	وبارك الله في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. شكرا جزيلًا	وبارك الله الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. شكرا لكم.

R2: Remarks by President Trump to the 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	It is my profound honor to address the United Nations General Assembly.	لا يوجد ملف	واشنطن يناير إنه لشرف عظيم لي أن أخطب الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة	-	- للأمم المتحدة
2	Seventy-five years after the end of World War II and the founding of the United Nations, we are once again engaged in a great global struggle.		بعد مرور خمسة وسبعين عاما على انتهاء الحرب العالمية الثانية وتأسيس الأمم المتحدة نعيش مرة أخرى اليوم صراعا عالميا عظيما.	-	بعد مرور خمسة وسبعين عاما على انتهاء الحرب العالمية الثانية وتأسيس الأمم المتحدة نعيش مرة أخرى اليوم صراعا عالميا عظيما.
3	We have waged a fierce battle against the invisible enemy — the China virus — which has claimed countless lives in 188 countries.		لقد أعلنناها حربا مفتوحة على عدو خفي ألا وهو الفيروس الصيني والذي أودى بحياة	-	لقد أعلنناها حربا مفتوحة على عدو خفي ألا وهو الفيروس الصيني والذي أودى بحياة

			أعداد هائلة من الناس في مائة وثمانية وثمانين بلدا.		أعداد هائلة من الناس في مائة وثمانية وثمانين بلدا.
4	In the United States, we launched the most aggressive mobilization since the Second World War.		وفي الولايات المتحدة أعلن عن أكبر تعبئة عامة منذ الحرب العالمية الثانية	-	وفي الولايات المتحدة أعلن عن أكبر تعبئة عامة منذ الحرب العالمية الثانية
5	We rapidly produced a record supply of ventilators, creating a surplus that allowed us to share them with friends and partners all around the globe.		وأنتجنا بسرعة عددا غير مسبوق من أجهزة التنفس الصناعي وتشاركنا الفائض منها مع أصدقائنا وشركائنا حول العالم.	-	وأنتجنا بسرعة عددا غير مسبوق من أجهزة التنفس الصناعي وتشاركنا الفائض منها مع أصدقائنا وشركائنا حول العالم.
6	We pioneered life-saving treatments, reducing our fatality rate 85 percent since April.		كنا السباقين إلى علاجات منقذة للأرواح وخفضنا معدل الوفيات بخمسة وثمانين في المائة منذ نيسان أبريل.	-	كنا السباقين إلى علاجات منقذة للأرواح وخفض معدل الوفيات بخمسة وثمانين في المائة منذ نيسان أبريل.
7	Thanks to our efforts, three vaccines are in the final stage of clinical trials.		وبفضل جهودنا وصل ثلاثة لقاحات إلى مرحلة الاختبار الأخيرة	-	وبفضل جهودنا وصلت ثلاثة لقاحات إلى مرحلة الاختبار الأخيرة
8	We are mass-producing them in advance so they can be delivered immediately upon arrival.		ونحن بدأنا بإنتاج كميات هائلة منها مسبقا لكي نوفرها للناس.	-	ونحن بدأنا بإنتاج كميات هائلة منها مسبقا لكي نوفرها للناس
9	We will distribute a vaccine, we will defeat the virus, we will end the pandemic, and we will enter a new era of unprecedented prosperity, cooperation, and peace.		انتهى اختبارها وأنا على ثقة بأننا سنتوصل إلى اللقاح وسنتصر على الفيروس ونضع حدا للجائحة وسنبدا عهدا جديدا غير مسبوق من الازدهار	-	انتهى اختبارها وأنا على ثقة بأننا سنتوصل إلى لقاح وسنتصر على الفيروس ونضع حدا للجائحة وسنبدا عهدا جديدا غير مسبوق من الازدهار

			والتعاون والسلام		والتعاون والسلام
10	As we pursue this bright future, we must hold accountable the nation which unleashed this plague onto the world: China.		وإذ نسعى نحو هذا المستقبل المشرق لا بد وأن نحاسب الدولة التي أطلقت هذا الطاعون ليغزو عالمنا الصين	ليغزو عالمنا	وإذ نسعى نحو هذا المستقبل المشرق لا بد وأن نحاسب الدولة التي أطلقت هذا الطاعون ليغزو عالمنا الصين
11	In the earliest days of the virus, China locked down travel domestically while allowing flights to leave China and infect the world.		في بداية الجائحة حظرت الصين السفر داخليا ولكنها سمحت للرحلات الجوية بمغادرة أراضيها ونشر العدوى حول العالم.	الصغير في بداية الجائحة حظرت الصين السفر داخليا ولكنها سمحت للرحلات الجوية بمغادرة أراضيها ونشر العدوى حول العالم.	في بداية الجائحة حظرت الصين السفر داخليا ولكنها سمحت للرحلات الجوية بمغادرة أراضيها ونشر العدوى حول العالم.
12	China condemned my travel ban on their country, even as they cancelled domestic flights and locked citizens in their homes.		الصين نددت بحظر السفر الذي فرضته عليها بينما كانت في الوقت ذاته تلغي الرحلات الجوية الداخلية وتحجر الناس في منازلهم.	الصين نددت بحظر السفر الذي فرضته عليها بينما كانت في الوقت ذاته تلغي الرحلات الجوية الداخلية وتحجر الناس في منازلهم.	الصين نددت بحظر السفر الذي فرضته عليها بينما كانت في الوقت ذاته تلغي الرحلات الجوية الداخلية وتحجر الناس في منازلهم.
13	The Chinese government and the World Health Organization — which is virtually controlled by China — falsely declared that there was no evidence of human-to-human transmission.		الحكومة الصينية ومنظمة الصحة العالمية والتي تتحكم بها الصين بشكل شبه كامل أعلنتنا زورا أنه ليس هنالك ما يثبت انتقال الفيروس من شخص لآخر.	الحكومة الصينية ومنظمة الصحة العالمية والتي تتحكم بها الصين بشكل شبه كامل أعلنتنا زورا أنه ليس هنالك ما يثبت انتقال الفيروس من شخص لآخر.	الحكومة الصينية ومنظمة الصحة العالمية والتي تتحكم بها الصين بشكل شبه كامل أعلنتنا زورا أنه ليس هنالك ما يثبت انتقال الفيروس من شخص لآخر.
14	Later, they falsely said people without symptoms would not spread the disease.		وبعدها دعيّا كاذبا أن الناس من دون أعراض لا يسببون العدوى.	وبعدها كذبا أن الناس من دون أعراض لا يستوعبون العدوى.	وبعدها بدايتها كذبا أن الناس من دون أعراض لا يستطيعون العدوى.

15	The United Nations must hold China accountable for their actions.		على الأمم المتحدة أن تحاسب الصين على أفعالها.	على الأمم المتحدة أن تحاسب الصين على أفعالها.	على الأمم المتحدة أن تحاسب الصين على أفعالها.
16	In addition, every year, China dumps millions and millions of tons of plastic and trash into the oceans, overfishes other countries' waters, destroys vast swaths of coral reef, and emits more toxic mercury into the atmosphere than any country anywhere in the world.		علاوة على ذلك ترمي الصين كل عام ملايين الأطنان من البلاستيك والقمامة في المحيطات وتمارس أنشطة الصيد الجائر في مياه بلدان أخرى وتدمر مساحات شاسعة من الشعاب المرجانية وتسمح بانتشار الزئبق السام في الجو بكميات أكبر من أي دولة أخرى في أي مكان في العالم.	علاوة على ذلك ترمي الصين كل عام ملايين الأطنان من البلاستيك والقمامة في المحيطات وتمارس أنشطة الصيد الجائر في مياه بلدان أخرى وتدمر مساحات شاسعة من الشعاب المرجانية وتسمح بانتشار الزئبق السام في الجو بكميات أكبر من أي دولة أخرى في أي مكان في العالم.	علاوة على ذلك ترمي الصين كل عام ملايين الأطنان من البلاستيك والقمامة في المحيطات وتمارس أنشطة الصيد الجائر في مياه بلدان أخرى وتدمر مساحات شاسعة من الشعاب المرجانية وتسمح بانتشار الزئبق السام في الجو بكميات أكبر من أي دولة أخرى في أي مكان في العالم.
17	China's carbon emissions are nearly twice what the U.S. has, and it's rising fast.		تساهم الصين أكثر بمرتين تقريبا من الولايات المتحدة في انبعاثات الكربون. وانبعاثاتها ترتفع بسرعة	تساهم الصين أكثر بمرتين تقريبا من الولايات المتحدة في انبعاثات الكربون. وانبعاثاتها ترتفع بسرعة	تساهم الصين أكثر بمرتين تقريبا من الولايات المتحدة في انبعاثات الكربون. وانبعاثاتها ترتفع بسرعة
18	By contrast, after I withdrew from the one-sided Paris Climate Accord, last year America reduced its carbon emissions by more than any country in the agreement.		بعدما انسحبت من اتفاق باريس للمناخ. ذلك الاتفاق المجحف خفضت الولايات المتحدة العام الماضي بعتها أكثر من أي بلد طرف في الاتفاق.	بعدما انسحبت من اتفاق باريس للمناخ. ذلك الاتفاق المجحف خفضت الولايات المتحدة العام الماضي بعتها أكثر من أي بلد طرف في الاتفاق.	بعدما انسحبت من اتفاق باريس للمناخ. ذلك الاتفاق المجحف خفضت الولايات المتحدة العام الماضي بعتها أكثر من أي بلد طرف في الاتفاق.
19	Those who attack America's exceptional		وأولئك الذين ينتقدون سجل	وأولئك الذين ينتقدون سجل	وأولئك الذين ينتقدون سجل

	environmental record while ignoring China's rampant pollution are not interested in the environment.		أميركا البيئي الممتاز بينما يتغاضون عن التلوث الهائل الذي تتسبب به الصين لا تعنيهم البيئة.	أميركا البيئي الممتاز بينما يتغاضون عن التلوث الهائل الذي تتسبب به الصين لا تعنيهم البيئة.	أميركا البيئي الممتاز بينما يتغاضون عن التلوث الهائل الذي تتسبب به الصين لا تعنيهم البيئة.
20	They only want to punish America, and I will not stand for it.		كل ما يريدونه أن يعاقبوا أميركا وأنا لن أسمح بذلك	كل ما يريدونه أن يعاقبوا أميركا وأنا لن أسمح بذلك	كل ما يريدونه أن يعاقبوا أميركا وأنا لن أسمح بذلك
21	If the United Nations is to be an effective organization, it must focus on the real problems of the world.		لكي تكون الأمم المتحدة منظمة فعالة لابد وأن تركز على المشاكل الحقيقية في العالم	لكي تكون الأمم المتحدة منظمة فعالة لابد وأن تركز على المشاكل الحقيقية في العالم	لكي تكون الأمم المتحدة منظمة فعالة لابد وأن تركز على المشاكل الحقيقية في العالم
22	This includes terrorism, the oppression of women, forced labor, drug trafficking, human and sex trafficking, religious persecution, and the ethnic cleansing of religious minorities.		وذلك يشمل الإرهاب وقمع النساء والعمالة القسرية والاتجار بالمخدرات والاتجار بالبشر بما في ذلك لأغراض جنسية والاضطهاد الديني والتطهير العرقي للأقليات الدينية.	وذلك يشمل الإرهاب وقمع النساء والعمالة القسرية والاتجار بالمخدرات والاتجار بالبشر بما في ذلك لأغراض جنسية والاضطهاد الديني والتطهير العرقي للأقليات الدينية.	وذلك يشمل الإرهاب وقمع النساء والعمالة القسرية والاتجار بالمخدرات والاتجار بالبشر بما في ذلك لأغراض جنسية والاضطهاد الديني والتطهير العرقي للأقليات الدينية.
23	America will always be a leader in human rights.		أميركا ستكون دوما قدوة في مجال حقوق الإنسان.	أميركا ستكون دوما قدوة في مجال حقوق الإنسان.	أميركا ستكون دوما قدوة في مجال حقوق الإنسان.
24	My administration is advancing religious liberty, opportunity for women, the decriminalization of homosexuality, combatting human trafficking, and protecting unborn children.		إدارة أنا تنادي بالحرية الدينية والفرص للمرأة وتشريع المثلية الجنسية ومحاربة الاتجار بالبشر وحماية الأطفال قبل ولادتهم	إدارة أنا تنادي بالحرية الدينية والفرص للمرأة وتشريع المثلية الجنسية ومحاربة الاتجار بالبشر وحماية الأطفال قبل ولادتهم	إدارة أنا تنادي بالحرية الدينية والفرص للمرأة وتشريع المثلية الجنسية ومحاربة الاتجار بالبشر وحماية الأطفال قبل ولادتهم
25	We also know that American prosperity is		ونحن ندرك أيضا أن	ونحن ندرك أيضا أن	ونحن ندرك أيضا أن

	the bedrock of freedom and security all over the world.		الازدهار الأميركي أساس الحرية والأمن حول العالم.	الازدهار الأميركي أساسه الحرية والأمن حول العالم.	الازدهار الأميركي أساس الحرية والأمن حول العالم.
26	In three short years, we built the greatest economy in history, and we are quickly doing it again.		في سنوات ثلاثة قصيرة بنينا أعظم اقتصاد في التاريخ ونحن نعاود مرة أخرى وبسرة.	في سنوات ثلاثة قصيرة بنينا أعظم اقتصاد في التاريخ ونحن نعاود بناء مرة أخرى وبسرة.	في سنوات ثلاثة قصيرة بنينا أعظم اقتصاد في التاريخ ونحن نعاود بناء مرة أخرى وبسرة.
27	Our military has increased substantially in size.		وجيشنا زاد حجمه زيادة هائلة	وجيشنا زاد حجمه زيادة هائلة	وجيشنا زاد حجمه زيادة هائلة
28	. We spent \$2.5 trillion over the last four years on our military.		أنفقنا اثنين فاصلة خمسة تريليون دولار خلال السنوات الأربع الماضية على الجيش	هائلة أنفقنا اثنين فاصلة خمسة تريليون دولار خلال السنوات الأربع الماضية على الجيش	أنفقنا اثنين فاصلة خمسة تريليون دولار خلال السنوات الأربع الماضية على الجيش
29	We have the most powerful military anywhere in the world, and it's not even close.		وجيشنا هو أقوى جيش في العالم بلا منافس.	وجيشنا هو أقوى جيش في العالم بلا منافس	وجيشنا هو أقوى جيش في العالم بلا منافس.
30	We stood up to decades of China's trade abuses.		لقد وضعنا حدا للتجاوزات التجارية التي ارتكبتها الصين على مدى عقود.	لقد وضعنا حدا للتجاوزات التجارية التي ارتكبتها الصين على مدى عقود	لقد وضعنا حدا للتجاوزات التجارية التي ارتكبتها الصين على مدى عقود
31	We revitalized the NATO Alliance, where other countries are now paying a much more fair share.		وأعدنا تنشيط حلف شمال الأطلسي وبدأت بلدان أخرى الآن تدفع ما يترتب عليها من مساهمات.	وأعدنا تنشيط حلف شمال الأطلسي وبدأت بلدان أخرى الآن تدفع ما يترتب عليها من مساهمات	وأعدنا تنشيط حلف شمال الأطلسي وبدأت بلدان أخرى الآن تدفع ما يترتب عليها من مساهمات.
32	We forged historic partnerships with Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador to stop human smuggling.		أقمنا شراكات تاريخية مع المكسيك وغواتيمالا وهندوراس والسلفادور لوقف تهريب البشر.	أقمنا شراكات تاريخية مع المكسيك وغواتيمالا وهندوراس والسلفادور لوقف تهريب البشر.	أقمنا شراكات تاريخية مع المكسيك وغواتيمالا وهندوراس والسلفادور لوقف تهريب البشر.
33	We are standing with the people of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela in their		ونحن نقف مع شعب كوبا ونيكاراغوا وفنزويلا في كفاحهم كفاحهم	ونحن نقف مع شعب كوبا ونيكاراغوا وفنزويلا في كفاحهم وكفاحهم	ونحن نقف مع شعب كوبا ونيكاراغوا وفنزويلا في كفاحهم وكفاحهم

	righteous struggle for freedom.		العدل من أجل الحرية.	العدل من أجل الحرية.	العدل من أجل الحرية.
34	We withdrew from the terrible Iran Nuclear Deal and imposed crippling sanctions on the world's leading state sponsor of terror.		انسحبنا من الصفقة النووية الإيرانية الفاشلة وفرضنا عقوبات هائلة على الدولة الأولى الراعية للإرهاب في العالم.	انسحبنا من الصفقة النووية الإيرانية الفاشلة وفرضنا عقوبات هائلة على الدولة الأولى الراعية للإرهاب في العالم.	انسحبنا من الصفقة النووية الإيرانية الفاشلة وفرضنا عقوبات هائلة على الدولة الأولى الراعية للإرهاب في العالم.
35	We obliterated the ISIS caliphate 100 percent; killed its founder and leader, al-Baghdadi; and eliminated the world's top terrorist, Qasem Soleimani.		اقتلعنا خلافة داعش من جذورها وقتلنا مؤسسها وقائدها البغدادي وتخلصنا من الإرهابي رقم واحد في العالم قاسم سليماني	اقتلعنا خلافة داعش من جذورها وقتلنا مؤسسها وقائدها البغدادي وتخلصنا من الإرهابي رقم واحد في العالم قاسم سليماني	اقتلعنا خلافة داعش من جذورها وقتلنا مؤسسها وقائدها البغدادي وتخلصنا من الإرهابي رقم واحد في العالم قاسم سليماني
36	This month, we achieved a peace deal between Serbia and Kosovo.		وهذا الشهر أنجزنا اتفاق سلام بين صربيا وكوسوفو	وهذا الشهر أنجزنا اتفاق سلام بين صربيا وكوسوفو	وهذا الشهر أنجزنا اتفاق سلام بين صربيا وكوسوفو
37	We reached a landmark breakthrough with two peace deals in the Middle East, after decades of no progress.		وحققنا انفراجا تاريخيا من خلال اتفاقي سلام في الشرق الأوسط بعد عقود من مراوحة المكان.	وحققنا انفراجا تاريخيا من خلال اتفاقي سلام في الشرق الأوسط بعد عقود من مراوحة المكان.	وحققنا انفراجا تاريخيا من خلال اتفاقي سلام في الشرق الأوسط بعد عقود من مراوحة المكان.
38	Israel, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain all signed a historic peace agreement in the White House, with many other Middle Eastern countries to come.		وقعت إسرائيل والإمارات العربية المتحدة والبحرين اتفاق سلام تاريخي في البيت الأبيض وستتبعها الكثير من الدول الأخرى في الشرق الأوسط	وقعت إسرائيل والإمارات العربية المتحدة والبحرين اتفاق سلام تاريخي في البيت الأبيض وستتبعها الكثير من الدول الأخرى في الشرق الأوسط	وقعت إسرائيل والإمارات العربية المتحدة والبحرين اتفاق سلام تاريخي في البيت الأبيض وستتبعها الكثير من الدول الأخرى في الشرق الأوسط
39	They are coming fast, and they know it's great for them and it's great for the world.		وهي تعرف أن ذلك سيخدم مصلحتها ومصلحة العالم.	وهي تعرف أن ذلك سيخدم مصلحتها ومصلحة العالم.	وهي تعرف أن ذلك سيخدم مصلحتها ومصلحة العالم.
40	These groundbreaking peace deals are the		هذه الاتفاقات الرائدة تمثل	هذه الاتفاقات الرائدة تمثل	هذه الاتفاقات الرائدة تمثل

	dawn of the new Middle East.		بداية فجر شرق أوسط جديد	بداية فجر شرق أوسط جديد	بداية فجر شرق أوسط جديد
41	By taking a different approach, we have achieved different outcomes — far superior outcomes.		عندما قاربنا المسألة من زاوية مختلفة حققنا نتائج مختلفة نتائج أفضل بكثير من سابقتها	عندما قاربنا المسألة من زاوية مختلفة حققنا نتائج مختلفة نتائج أفضل بكثير من سابقتها	عندما قاربنا المسألة من زاوية مختلفة حققنا نتائج مختلفة نتائج أفضل بكثير من سابقتها
42	We took an approach, and the approach worked.		وهذا الأسلوب الجديد أثبت جدواه	وهذا الأسلوب الجديد أثبت جدواه	وهذا الأسلوب الجديد أثبت جدواه
43	We intend to deliver more peace agreements shortly, and I have never been more optimistic for the future of the region.		ونحن ننوي التوصل إلى مزيد من اتفاقات السلام قريباً وأنا متفائل اليوم أكثر من أي وقت مضى من مستقبل المنطقة	ونحن ننوي التوصل إلى مزيد من اتفاقات السلام قريباً وأنا متفائل اليوم أكثر من أي وقت مضى من مستقبل المنطقة	ونحن ننوي التوصل إلى مزيد من اتفاقات السلام قريباً وأنا متفائل اليوم أكثر من أي وقت مضى من مستقبل المنطقة
44	There is no blood in the sand.		فما من دماء بعد اليوم في الرمال.	فما من دماء بعد اليوم في الرمال	فما من دماء بعد اليوم في الرمال
45	Those days are, hopefully, over.		أمل أن تلك الأيام قد ولت.	أمل أن تلك الأيام قد ولت.	أمل أن تلك الأيام قد ولت
46	As we speak, the United States is also working to end the war in Afghanistan, and we are bringing our troops home.		تسعى الولايات المتحدة كذلك إلى إنهاء الحرب في أفغانستان ونحن سنعيد بالتأكيد جنودنا إلى ديارهم.	تسعى الولايات المتحدة كذلك إلى إنهاء الحرب في أفغانستان ونحن سنعيد بالتأكيد جنودنا إلى ديارهم.	تسعى الولايات المتحدة كذلك إلى إنهاء الحرب في أفغانستان ونحن سنعيد بالتأكيد جنودنا إلى ديارهم.
47	America is fulfilling our destiny as peacemaker, but it is peace through strength.		أميركا تصنع السلام هذا هو الدور الذي ولدنا لنادي سلاما يأتي من القوة	أميركا تصنع السلام. هذا هو الدور الذي ولدنا لن يؤدي سلاما يأتي من القوة	أميركا تصنع السلام. هذا هو الدور الذي ولدنا ليؤدي سلاما يأتي من القوة.
48	We are stronger now than ever before.		فنحن اليوم أقوى من أي وقت مضى	فنحن اليوم أقوى من أي وقت مضى	فنحن اليوم أقوى من أي وقت مضى
49	Our weapons are at an advanced level like we've never had before — like, frankly, we've never even thought of having before.		وأسلحتنا أكثر تطوراً من أي وقت مضى أسلحة ما كنا نتخيلها	وأسلحتنا أكثر تطوراً من أي وقت مضى أسلحة ما كنا نتخيلها	وأسلحتنا أكثر تطوراً من أي وقت مضى أسلحة ما كنا نتخيلها

50	And I only pray to God that we never have to use them.		لا قدر الله أن نضطر إلى استخدامها	لا قدر الله أن نضطر إلى استخدامها	لا قدر الله أن نضطر إلى استخدامها
51	For decades, the same tired voices proposed the same failed solutions, pursuing global ambitions at the expense of their own people.		على مدى عقود اقترحت نفس الشخصيات الواهنة حلا فاشلا تلو الآخر وسعت إلى تحقيق طموحات عالمية على حساب مواطنيها.	على مدى عقود اقترحت نفس الشخصيات الواهنة حلا فاشلا تلو الآخر وسعت طموحات عالمية على حساب مواطنيها	على مدى عقود اقترحت نفس الشخصيات الواهنة حلا فاشلا تلو الآخر وسعت إلى تحقيق طموحات عالمية على حساب مواطنيها
52	But only when you take care of your own citizens will you find a true basis for cooperation.		ولكن اهتمام الدول بمواطنيها هو المنطلق الحقيقي الوحيد للتعاون.	ولكن اهتمام الدول بمواطنيها هو المنطلق الحقيقي الوحيد للتعاون.	ولكن اهتمام الدول بمواطنيها هو المنطلق الحقيقي الوحيد للتعاون
53	As President, I have rejected the failed approaches of the past, and I am proudly putting America first, just as you should be putting your countries first.		وأنا عندما توليت الرئاسة رفضت كل مقاربات الماضي الفاشلة وقررت وبفخر أن أضع أميركا في المقام الأول	وأنا عندما توليت الرئاسة رفضت كل مقاربات الماضي الفاشلة وقررت وبفخر أن أضع أميركا في المقام الأول	وأنا عندما توليت الرئاسة رفضت كل مقاربات الماضي الفاشلة وقررت وبفخر أن أضع أميركا في المقام الأول
54	That's okay — that's what you should be doing.		وأنتم كذلك ينبغي أن تضع بلدانكم في المقام الأول لا تترددوا فهذا هو المطلوب منكم	وأنتم كذلك ينبغي أن تضع بلدانكم في المقام الأول لا تترددوا فهذا هو المطلوب منكم	وأنتم كذلك ينبغي أن تضع بلدانكم في المقام الأول. لا تترددوا فهذا هو المطلوب منكم
55	I am supremely confident that next year, when we gather in person, we will be in the midst of one of the greatest years in our history — and frankly, hopefully, in the history of the world.		وأنا كلي ثقة بأننا سنجتمع العام المقبل وجها لوجه لنحتفل بعام سيكون من بين أعظم الأعوام في تاريخنا لا بل في تاريخ العالم أجمع.	وأنا كلي ثقة بأننا سنجتمع العام المقبل وجها لوجه لنحتفل بعام سيكون من بين أعظم الأعوام في تاريخنا لا بل في تاريخ العالم أجمع	وأنا كلي ثقة بأننا سنجتمع العام المقبل وجها لوجه لنحتفل بعام سيكون من بين أعظم الأعوام في تاريخنا لا بل في تاريخ العالم أجمع.
56	Thank you.		شكرا لكم	شكرا لكم	شكرا لكم
57	God bless you all.		بارككم الله	بارككم الله	بارككم الله
58	God bless America.		وبارك الله أميركا.	وبارك الله أميركا	وبارك الله أميركا
59	And God bless the United Nations.		والأمم المتحدة	والأمم المتحدة	والأمم المتحدة

R3: Remarks by President Trump on Iran

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	As long as I am President of the United States, Iran will never be allowed to have a nuclear weapon.	طالما كنت رئيسا للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية فلن يسمح لإيران على الإطلاق أن تحصل على السلاح النووي.	طالما أنا رئيس لن يكون بحوزة إيران السلاح النووي	ما دمت رئيسا للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية لن يسمح لإيران أن تحصل على سلاح نووي.	بما أنني أكون رئيسا للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية إيران لن نسمح له بأن تحصل على أسلحة نووية أبدا
2	Good morning.	صباح الخير	-	طاب يومكم	صباح الخير
3	I'm pleased to inform you: The American people should be extremely grateful and happy no Americans were harmed in last night's attack by the Iranian regime.	أنا سعيد أن أخبركم أن الشعب الأمريكي ينبغي أن يكون ممثنا كثيرا وسعيدا فلم يتم الإضرار بأي أمريكي في الهجوم الذي وقع الليلة الماضية من قبل النظام الإيراني.	يسعدني أن أطلعكم الشعب الأمريكي أن تكونوا سعداء ما من أمريكيين تم إيذائهم في هجوم ليلة أمس من قبل النظام الإيراني	أريد أن أطمئنكم بأن الشعب الأمريكي عليه أن يكون ممثنا وسعيدا ليس هناك أي أمريكي أصيب في الهجوم التي قام بها النظام الإيراني البارحة	أنا سعيد بأن أخبركم بأن الشعب الأمريكي يجب أن يكون متشكرا جدا وسعيدا فلا أمريكي لقت إصابة خلال الهجمات في هذه الليلة من قبل النظام الإيراني
4	We suffered no casualties, all of our soldiers are safe, and only minimal damage was sustained at our military bases.	لم تسجل أي خسائر في الأرواح كل جنودنا بأمان وتم تسجيل ضرر محدود في قواعدنا العسكرية.	ما من إصابات كل الجنود بخير وهناك أضرار بسيطة وطفيفة في القواعد العسكرية	هناك بعض الأضرار كل الجنود هم سالمون وهناك بعض الأضرار الضئيلة في القواعد الأمريكية	فنحن لم ننعى أي ضحية فإن جميع العسكريين في أمان فقط أقل الدمار تم وقوعه إيقاعه في القاعدتين
5	Our great American forces are prepared for anything.	قواتنا الأمريكية العظيمة مستعدة لأي شيء كل.	إن القوات الأمريكية العظيمة جاهزة لكل الاحتمالات	إن القوات الأمريكية مستعدة لكل شيء	فإن القوات الأمريكية مستعدة وجاهزة لأي سيناريو
6	Iran appears to be standing down, which is a good thing for all parties concerned and a very good thing for the world.	ويبدو أن إيران تتراجع وهذا الشيء جيد لكافة الأطراف وللعالم بأسره	وهي موجودة في المنطقة وهو أمر ممتاز لكل الأطراف المعنية وللعالم	بدأت إيران تهدأ هذا الأمر جيد بالنسبة لكل الأطراف ولكل العالم	فإن إيران تبدو أنها تقف الآن فهذا اليوم خبر جيد
7	No American or Iraqi lives were lost because of the precautions taken, the	لم يتم خسارة أرواح أمريكية أو عراقية بفضل	ما من حياة أمريكية أو عراقية أصيبت بفضل	لم يتم فقدان لم يفقد أي عراقي والأمريكي حياته بفضل	لا حياة أمريكية ولا حياة إيراني عراقية تمت خسارتها

	dispersal of forces, and an early warning system that worked very well.	الترتيبات التي تم اتخاذها ونشر القوات وكذلك نظام الإنذار المبكر الذي عمل بطريقة جيدة.	الإجراءات التي اتخذناها والقوات الأمريكية الموجودة هناك وأنظمة الإنذار التي عملت بشكل مميز	الإجراءات وانتشار القوات والإنذار المبكر ونظام الإنذار المبكر الذي عمل بسرعة جيدة	خسارتها بسبب الاحتياطات وأيضا بسبب التحضيرات ونظام التحضيرات المبكرة التي قد نجحت بشكل رائع
8	I salute the incredible skill and courage of America's men and women in uniform.	وأحيي مهارة وشجاعة الجنود والجنديات الأمريكيين	إن الرجال والنساء الأميركيين كلهم هناك	أريد أن نحیی شجاعة وبسالة النساء والرجال من عسكريين والعسكريات	وأنا أيضًا أرحب بقدرات الكوادر العسكريين الأميركيين والعسكريات الأميركيات فهم دائما يؤكدون على أننا سوف نحول التصرفات التدميرية الإيرانية
9	For far too long — all the way back to 1979, to be exact — nations have tolerated Iran's destructive and destabilizing behavior in the Middle East and beyond.	لفترة طويلة من الزمن نعود إلى عام ألف وتسعمائة وتسعة والسبعين فإن الأمم سمحت بسلوك إيران المزعزع للاستقرار والخطير في الشرق الأوسط وخارجه	وأن دول العالم تحملت السلوك الإيراني المزعزع للاستقرار في المنطقة والعالم	من الفترة وتسعمائة وتسعة وثمانين هذه التي قامت بتقويض تلك المنطقة	-
10	Those days are over.	ولكن هذه الأيام قد انتهت	انتهت هذه الأيام	تلك الأيام انتهت	فهذه الأيام معدودة،
11	Iran has been the leading sponsor of terrorism, and their pursuit of nuclear weapons threatens the civilized world.	إيران كانت الراعي الأساسي للإرهاب وسعيه للحصول على السلاح النووي يهدد العالم المتحضر	إن إيران كانت الدولة الأساسية الراعية للإرهاب وحاولت أن تستحوذ على السلاح النووي وهي زعزعت استقرار العالم المتحضر	كانت إيران تقوم برعاية والحصول على السلاح النووي وتهديد العالم المتحضر	فإن إيران لا تزال تكون طرفا أساسيا يمول الإرهاب وأيضا يحاول الحصول على أسلحة نووية ويهدد كل العالم
12	We will never let that happen.	لن نسمح على الإطلاق بحدوث ذلك	ولكننا لن نسمح لذلك	نحن لن نجعل ذلك يحضر	فنحن لن نسمح بأن يتحقق ذلك

13	Last week, we took decisive action to stop a ruthless terrorist from threatening American lives.	خلال الأسبوع الماضي قمنا بعمل حاسم لوقف إرهاب بلا رحمة أن يهدد الأمريكيين	الأسبوع الماضي اتخذنا إجراءً حازماً لمنع إرهابيا متوحش من استهداف الحياة الأميركية	قمنا بأي قرار مهم من أجل التخلص من خصم قوي حتى لا يهدد حياة الأمريكيين	ففي الأسبوع الماضي نحن قد اتخذنا عدد من الإجراءات للإيقاف وتحبيد إرهابي كان يخطط لقتل الأمريكيين
14	At my direction, the United States military eliminated the world's top terrorist, Qasem Soleimani.	بأمري فإن الجيش الأمريكي قضى على أقوى أو أكبر إرهابي في العالم قاسم سليمانى	وتحت قيادتي إن الولايات المتحدة الأميركية قتلت قاسم سليمانى الإرهابي رقم واحد في العالم	الإرهابي قاسم سليمانى	تلبية لأمرى تم القضاء على أحد أكبر الإرهابيين في كل العالم وهو الجنرال قاسم سليمانى
15	As the head of the Quds Force, Soleimani was personally responsible for some of the absolutely worst atrocities.	رئيس لفيلق القدس فإن سليمانى كان مسؤولاً شخصياً على بعض أكبر وأساء الفظائع	وقاسم سليمانى كان مسؤولاً بصفته مسؤولاً عن فيلق القدس عن أكبر الفظائع	كرئيس لقوات القدس سليمانى كان مسؤولاً عن أسوأ الفظائع	وهو كان يخدم قائداً لفيلق القدس وهو يتحمل المسؤولية المباشرة عن عدد من أسوأ المجازر
16	He trained terrorist armies, including Hezbollah, launching terrorist strikes against civilian targets.	فقد درب الإرهابيين بما في ذلك حزب الله ونفذ هجمات ضد الأهداف المدنية	بالإضافة إلى ذلك هناك ضربات ضد أهداف مدنية وشارك بدعم منظمات مثل حزب الله	درب الإرهابيين ومن بينهم حزب الله وإنشاء هجمات ضد المدنيين	فهو كان يقوم بتدريب جيوش الإرهابيين وبما فيها حركة حزب الله وأيضاً كان يقوم بهجمة الإرهابية ضد المدنيين
17	He fueled bloody civil wars all across the region.	وغذى حروب أهلية دموية في المنطقة بكاملها	وفي كل المنطقة	قام بتزويد عدة حروب أهلية	وأيضاً كان يحاول إجراء الحروب الدامية
18	He viciously wounded and murdered thousands of U.S. troops, including the planting of roadside bombs that maim and dismember their victims.	وقد جرح وقتل الآلاف من الجنود الأمريكيين بما في ذلك زرع العبوات الناسفة على الطريق مما أدى إلى قتل وبتير أعضاء الأمريكيين	وأدى إلى إصابة وتعريض آلاف الجنود للخطر وضحايا متعددين	وقام بقتل وجرح الكثير من الجنود الأمريكيين ولا سيما القنابل وبالتالي قد تم بسبب الهجمات وأعمال العنف التي في العراق	وأيضاً كان يسهم في إصابة الكثير من العسكريين الأمريكيين عن طريق عمليات زرع الألغام وأيضاً تمثيل جثامين العسكريين
19	Soleimani directed the recent attacks on U.S. personnel in Iraq	إن الهجمات الأخيرة على الأمريكيين أدت	قاسم سليمانى أدار الهجوم الأخير على	تم قتل أحد الأمريكيين في السفارة	فهو كان يخطط لتنفيذ الهجوم الأخير على

	that badly wounded four service members and killed one American, and he orchestrated the violent assault on the U.S. embassy in Baghdad.	إلى قتل أمريكي وجرح أربع آخرين وأدى ذلك الهجوم العنيف على السفارة الأمريكية في بغداد	الأمريكيين في العراق وأدى إلى مقتل أميركي وإصابة آخرين وأيضاً كان مسؤولاً عن العنف الذي استهدف السفارة الأمريكية في بغداد	الأمريكية في بغداد	الكوادر العسكريين في العراق الأمر الذي أودى بوقوع خسائر وأيضاً كان يخطط لتنفيذ خطط لتنفيذ الهجوم على السفارة الأمريكية
20	In recent days, he was planning new attacks on American targets, but we stopped him.	وفي الأيام الأخيرة كان سليماني يخطط لهجمات جديدة ضد أمريكا لكننا أوقفناه	وكان يخطط لهجمات إضافية ولكننا أوقفناه	وكان يقوم بالتخطيط لهجمات، ولكن قمنا بتوقيفه	فهو كان من المتوقع أن يخطط لتنفيذ المزيد من العمل الإرهابي ولكننا قد أوقفناه
21	Soleimani's hands were drenched in both American and Iranian blood.	أيادي سليمان ملطخة بدماء الأمريكيين والإيرانيين	كانت يد سليماني ملطخة بالدم الأمريكي	-	فإن أيديه كانت متلطيخ في دماء الإيرانيين والعراقيين والأمريكيين
22	He should have been terminated long ago.	كان ينبغي أن ينتهي قبل فترة طويلة من الزمن	وكان يتعين عليه أن ينتهي منذ زمن بعيد	هو سليماني كان ينبغي القضاء عليه من فترة طويلة	كان يجب علينا أن نقضي على هذا الرجل منذ وقت طويل
23	By removing Soleimani, we have sent a powerful message to terrorists: If you value your own life, you will not threaten the lives of our people.	من خلال القضاء على سليماني وجهنا رسالة قوية للإرهابيين: فإذا كنتم تقيمون أو تهكم حياتكم لا يمكن أن تهددوا حياة الآخرين	ومن خلال الانتهاء من سليماني نحن نرسل رسالة واضحة للإرهابيين أنتم لن تهددوا حياة الأميركيين	من خلال التخلص من سليماني لقد أرسلنا رسالة قوية للإرهابيين نقول لهم بأنه لن تستطيع أن تقوم بتهديد شعبنا	وبذلك نحن نوجه رسالة قوية لجميع الإرهابيين
24	As we continue to evaluate options in response to Iranian aggression, the United States will immediately impose additional punishing economic sanctions on the Iranian regime.	بينما نواصل الرد على العدوان الإيراني فإن الولايات المتحدة تفرض فوراً عقوبات اقتصادية جديدة على النظام الإيراني لمعاقبته	نحن نرد على هذه الاعتداءات الإيرانية والولايات المتحدة الأميركية سوف تفرض عقوبات اقتصادية إضافية على النظام الإيراني	إن الولايات المتحدة الأميركية سنقوم بفرض عقوبات اقتصادية إضافية على النظام الإيراني	فنحن دائماً نقيم مختلف الخيارات للرد على العدوان الإيراني فإن الولايات المتحدة أيضاً سوف تفرض المزيد من العقوبات الاقتصادية على النظام الإيراني

25	These powerful sanctions will remain until Iran changes its behavior.	هذه العقوبات قوية سوف تظل قائمة حتى تغير إيران سلوكها	وهذه العقوبات سوف تستمر حتى تغير إيران في سلوكها	هذه العقوبات ستستمر إلى أن تغير إيران من سلوكها	فتلك العقوبات القوية والمعززة سوف تبقى حتى تغير إيران تصرفات
26	In recent months alone, Iran has seized ships in international waters, fired an unprovoked strike on Saudi Arabia, and shot down two U.S. drones.	وفي الشهر الأخير فقد رأت ثورة إيران على سفن في البحر واستهدفت منشآت سعودية وأسقطت طائرتين روسيتين أمريكيتين	وأن إيران ضربت بشكل مؤخر الأراضى السعودية المنشآت النفطية فيها وأسقطت طائرة مسيرة أميركية	في الأشهر الماضية اعتدت على عدة سفن في الخليج وأيضاً بهجمات على المملكة العربية السعودية وقامت بقصف وإنزال طائرتين بلا طيار	في الأشهر الماضية إيران كانت تحتجز السفن في بحر الحرب وأيضاً قد أسقطت طائرة أمريكية من دون طيار
27	Iran's hostilities substantially increased after the foolish Iran nuclear deal was signed in 2013, and they were given \$150 billion, not to mention \$1.8 billion in cash.	وزادت إيران أنشطتها بعد توقيع الاتفاق النووي في عام ألفين وثلاثة عشر وحصلت إيران عن مائة وثلاثين مليار دولار بالإضافة إلى واحد فاصل ثمانية مليار دولار نقداً	وهذا بعد ما تم توقيع على اتفاق نووي مع إيران وأعطوا مائة وخمسين مليار دولار أميركي بالإضافة إلى مليارات من الدولارات النفطية	وتم إعطاؤهم مئة مليار دولار	فإن إيران أيضاً كانت تعمل على تخصيص اليورانيوم وتطوير تكنولوجيات الحصول على أسلحة نووية وأيضاً قد مولت بمبلغ مائة وخمسين مليار دولار مالا قد حصل على ذلك من الولايات المتحدة
28	Instead of saying "thank you" to the United States, they chanted "death to America."	بدلاً من أن تقول إيران شكراً للولايات المتحدة فقد رفعت شعارات الموت لأمريكا	وعوضاً عن شكر الولايات المتحدة الأميركية قالو الموت لأمريكا	وبدل أن يقولوا لنا شكراً للولايات المتحدة الأميركية غنوا قائلين الموت لأمريكا	ولكن بدلاً من قول شكراً للولايات المتحدة فهم كانوا يهتفون الموت لأمريكا
29	In fact, they chanted "death to America" the day the agreement was signed.	وهي رفعت شعار الموت لأمريكا في اليوم الذي وقع في الاتفاق	قالو الموت لأمريكا في اليوم الذي تم التوقيع على هذا الاتفاق عليه	والموت لأمريكا في يوم الذي تم التوقيع فيه على اتفاقية أن الاتفاقية النووية	ولكنهم قد قالوا موت لأنفسهم عند الانسحاب من هذه الاتفاقية النووية
30	Then, Iran went on a terror spree, funded by the money from	ثم انطلقت إيران في عملها الإرهابي	إن إيران مولت الإرهاب من خلال الأموال	وقامت بإنشاء الجحيم في اليمن وسوريا	فهم أيضاً قد ألزموا على خلق الفوضى

	the deal, and created hell in Yemen, Syria, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Iraq.	وكذلك تسببت بالجحيم في اليمن وسوريا ولبنان وأفغانستان والعراق	التي حصلت عليها من هذا الاتفاق وكان هناك جحيم في سوريا والعراق ولبنان وأماكن أخرى	ولبنان وأفغانستان والعراق	في اليمن وسوريا ولبنان والعراق وأفغانستان
31	The missiles fired last night at us and our allies were paid for with the funds made available by the last administration.	إن الصواريخ التي أطلقت الليلة الماضية ضدنا وضد حلفائنا كيف تم دفع ثمنها بالأموال التي أتاحتها الإدارة السابقة لإيران	إن هذه الصواريخ التي أطلقت يوم أمس مولت من قبل الأموال التي حصلت عليها إيران من الإدارة السابقة	إن الصواريخ التي أطلقت البارحة هي تم بناؤها بفضل الأموال التي تم الإفراج عنها من خلال الإدارة السابقة	فإن هجمات صاروخية تم هذه الليلة تم السماح لوقوع وقوع ذلك بفضل السياسة الأخيرة لرئاسة الأمريكية السابقة
32	The regime also greatly tightened the reins on their own country, even recently killing 1,500 people at the many protests that are taking place all throughout Iran.	والنظام قام بشد قبضته أيضًا على إيران قد قتل مؤخرا ألف وخمسمائة شخص في الاحتجاجات الكثيرة التي شهدتها كافة الأراضي الإيرانية	بالإضافة إلى قتل ألف وخمسمائة شخص في مظاهرات متعددة التي كانت تجري في كل إيران في كل أنحاء إيران	وقاموا أيضًا بقتل أكثر من ألف شخص في المظاهرات التي حدثت في جميع أرجاء إيران	وكل ذلك على خلفية الاحتجاجات التي لا تزال تجري في إيران
33	The very defective JCPOA expires shortly anyway, and gives Iran a clear and quick path to nuclear breakout.	إن الاتفاق المعيب الاتفاق النووي يمنح إيران سبيلا سريعا للحصول على السلاح النووي	إن خطة العمل الشاملة المشتركة تنتهي مفاعيلها بالمستقبل القريب ما يعطي إيران الفرصة لكي تتابع البرنامج النووي	وإن خطة العمل الشاملة المشتركة كانت ستصل إلى نهايتها في فترة قريبة وبالتالي يفتح المجال لإيران للسلاح النووي	فإن ما يسمى بخطة العمل المشتركة الشاملة سوف تنتهي وهذا هذه الصفقة كما نعرف قد أعطت إيران إمكانية تطوير أيدلوجيات نووية
34	Iran must abandon its nuclear ambitions and end its support for terrorism.	يجب على إيران ان تتخلى عن طموحاتها النووية وتنتهي دعمها للإرهاب	يجب أن تنتهي أو تنهي إيران هذا الطموح النووي وتنتهي دعم الإرهاب	على إيران أن تتنازل عن طموحها النووي وتنتهي دعمها للإرهاب	فإن على إيران أن توقف التمويل والدعم للإرهاب
35	The time has come for the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Russia, and China to recognize this reality.	لقد حان الوقت للمملكة المتحدة وألمانيا وفرنسا وروسيا والصين	الوقت الآن للمملكة المتحدة وألمانيا فرنسا وروسيا والصين لكي	آن الأوان للمملكة المتحدة وألمانيا وفرنسا والصين وروسيا أن	فإن الوقت قد حان للمملكة المتحدة وألمانيا وفرنسا وروسيا والصين بأن

		تتعترف بهذا الواقع	تتعترف بهذا الواقع	تتعترف بهذا الواقع	تتعترف بهذا الواقع
36	They must now break away from the remnants of the Iran deal — or JCPOA — and we must all work together toward making a deal with Iran that makes the world a safer and more peaceful place.	على هذه الدول ان تبتعد عن ماتبقى من الاتفاق النووي ويجب أن نعمل بدا بيد باتجاه التوصل الى اتفاق مع ايران يجعل العالم اكثر امانا وسلاما أو سلاما	يجب أن تتفقت مما تبقى من هذا الاتفاق النووي ويتعين علينا أن نعمل مع بعضنا البعض التوصل إلى اتفاق مع ايران يجعل من العالم مكانا أفضل وأكثر أمانا	عليهم الآن أن يتنازلوا عن خطة العمل الشاملة المشتركة وعلينا أن نتعامل مع ايران ونصل إلى اتفاق نجعل العالم من خلال عالم أكثر سلامة	فيجب على تلك الدول أن تضع حدا لهذه الصفقة النووية أو ما يسمى بخطة العمل الشاملة المشتركة ونحن سوف نتوصل لاتفاقية جديدة مع إيران فهذه الصفقة سوف تجعل العالم أكثر سلامة وأمن
37	We must also make a deal that allows Iran to thrive and prosper, and take advantage of its enormous untapped potential.	ويجب أيضا التوصل الى اتفاق يسمح لإيران أن تزدهر وتستفيد أيضا من إمكاناتها الكثيرة	ويجب أن يكون هذا الاتفاق يسمح لإيران بأن تزدهر وتستفيد من الإمكانيات الهائلة التي لديها	وأن نصل إلى اتفاق يسمح لإيران أن تزدهر وأن تستفيد من كل امكانياتها	كما أننا يجب أن نتوصل إلى صفقة تسمح بالوصول إلى رفاهية وازدهار الدولة الإيرانية وأيضاً فتح جميع القدرات لهذه البلاد
38	Iran can be a great country.	يمكن لإيران أن تكون بلدا عظيما	إيران هي بلد مميز ويمكن أن تستفيد من اتفاق	يمكن لإيران أن تكون بلدا عظيما في سلام	فيمكن لإيران أن تكون دولة رائعة
39	Peace and stability cannot prevail in the Middle East as long as Iran continues to foment violence, unrest, hatred, and war.	السلام والأمان لا يمكن ان يستتب في الشرق الأوسط طالما واصلت ايران التسبب بالعنف وتزرع الكراهية وتنتشر الحروب	إن الأمن والسلام في المنطقة لن يكون طالما أن إيران تستمر في هذا السلوك	ولكن طالما استمرت إيران في نشر العنف في هذه المنطقة ذلك لن يتحقق	فإن السلام يمكن أن يفوق في كل شرق أوسط ولكن هذا أمر مستحيل بما أن إيران تنتشر العنف والإرهاب
40	The civilized world must send a clear and unified message to the Iranian regime: Your campaign of terror, murder, mayhem will not be tolerated any longer.	العالم متحضر يجب ان يوجه رسالة واضحة موحدة للنظام الإيراني يقول فيها ان حملة الإرهاب والفوضى لن يسمح بها بعد اليوم	إن العالم يود أن يرسل رسالة واضحة للنظام الإيراني إن حملة الإرهاب لن يتم القبول بها بعد الآن	وبالتالي فإن العالم المتحضر أن يرسل رسالة واضحة و متحدة للنظام الإيراني إن حملة الإرهاب لن يتم التسامح معها بعد الآن	فإن العالم المتحضر يجب أن يوجه رسالة واضحة إلى النظام السياسي الإيراني فإن هذه الحملة اغتيالات ونشر الفوضى لا يمكن التسامح معها

41	It will not be allowed to go forward.	ولن يسمح بان تستمر	لن يسمح لكم بالاستمرار في الماضي قدما في هذا السبيل	لن نسمح لكم بالاستمرار في ذلك	الآن وصاعدا لن يسمح بالتقدم بهذه السياسيات والحملات
42	Today, I am going to ask NATO to become much more involved in the Middle East process.	اليوم سوف أطلب من حلف شمال الأطلسي النيتو أن يتدخل أكثر فأكثر في عملية الشرق الأوسط	اليوم سوف أتحدث وأطلب مشاركة الشركاء في حلف شمال الأطلسي بعملية في الشرق الأوسط	اليوم أنا سأطلب من حلف الناتو أن ينخرط بصورة أكبر في عملية الشرق الأوسط	فاليوم أنا أريد أن أسأل من حلف شمال الأطلسي بأن يصبح أكثر تورط في العمليات في الشرق الأوسطية
43	Over the last three years, under my leadership, our economy is stronger than ever before and America has achieved energy independence.	خلال السنوات الثلاث الماضية تحت قيادتي فإن اقتصادنا أصبح أقوى من أي وقت مضى وأصبحت الولايات المتحدة تحقق الاستقلال الطاقوي	إن الولايات المتحدة الأميركية تعاونت مع الحلفاء وهذا التعاون هو من بين الأولويات الاستراتيجية ويؤدي إلى تعاون على مستوى الدوري	خلال السنوات الثلاث الماضية وفي تحت رئاستي أصبح اقتصادنا أقوى أكثر من أي وقت مضى ولا سيما الاستقلالية في مجال الطاقة	فخلال ثلاث سنوات ماضية تحت رئاستي الاقتصاد الأمريكي أقوى بشكل غير مسبوق ونحن قد حصلنا على استقلالية في مجال الطاقة
44	These historic accomplishments changed our strategic priorities.	وهذا يغير أولوياتنا الاستراتيجية		وهذا الأمر تم بفضل الاستراتيجية	فإن هذه الإنجازات هي تطابق أولوياتنا
45	These are accomplishments that nobody thought were possible.	هذه إنجازات لم يفكر أحد بأنها ممكنة		وهذا الأمر لم يكن أحد يتوقعه	فتلك هي إنجازات كانت تبدو مستحيلة
46	And options in the Middle East became available.	وخيراتها في شرق أوسط أصبحت متاحة	والخيارات أصبحت متاحة في الشرق الأوسط	وبالتالي فلدينا خيارات في الشرق الأوسط	فإن الخيارات في الشرق الأوسط باتت ممكنة
47	We are now the number-one producer of oil and natural gas anywhere in the world.	واليوم نحن أول منتج للغاز والنفط في العالم	نحن الدولة الأولى المصنعة المنتجة للنفط والغاز في العالم	بفضل ذلك نحن اليوم المنتج الأول للغاز والنفط	فنحن الآن دولة منتجة رقم واحد للغاز الطبيعي و النفط
48	We are independent, and we do not need Middle East oil.	ونحن نحظى بالاستقلالية ولا نحن نحتاج لنفط الشرق الأوسط	نحن لسنا بحاجة إلى النفط من منطقة الشرق الأوسط	ونحن مستقلون ونحن لسنا بحاجة إلى نفط الشرق الأوسط	فنحن مستقلون ونحن لا نحتاج إلى النفط الناتج عن الشرق الأوسط
49	The American military has been completely rebuilt under my	الجيش الأمريكي تم بناؤه تماما تحت إدارته	الجيش الأمريكي تم إعادة تشكيله في إدارتي	إن العسكريون تم إعادة بناء القوات العسكرية	فإن القوة الأمريكية تمت إعادة تحديثها بمبلغ اثنين

	administration, at a cost of \$2.5 trillion.	بتكلفة اثنين فاصل خمسة تريليون دولار	وصرفنا عليه اثنين فاصل ثلاثة تريليون دولار أمريكي	الأمريكية بصورة قوية جدًا	فاصل خمسة مليار دولار
50	U.S. Armed Forces are stronger than ever before.	القوات المسلحة الأمريكية هي أقوى من أي وقت مضى	إن الجيش الأمريكي أقوى من ذي قبل	والقوات الأمريكية هي أقوى أكثر من أي وقت مضى	فإن هذه القوات اليوم في أقوى حالة لها
51	Our missiles are big, powerful, accurate, lethal, and fast.	صواريخنا كبيرة وقوية ودقيقة ومميتة وسريعة	إن الصواريخ الأمريكية قوية ودقيقة وقاتلة	صواريخنا كبيرة ضخمة دقيقة وقاتلة وسريعة	فإن لدينا الكثير من قدرات الصواريخ فتلك صواريخ فتاكة وسريعة
52	Under construction are many hypersonic missiles.	وقيد الصنع هناك الكثير من الصواريخ التي تتجاوز سرعتها سرعة الصوت	وهناك عدد كبير من التطورات التي جرت بتوجيهات الإدارة من إدارتي أنا	ونحن ولدنا أيضًا صواريخ أقوى من الصوت	وأيضًا نحن ننفذ عددًا من المشاريع في مجال الصواريخ فوق صوتية
53	The fact that we have this great military and equipment, however, does not mean we have to use it.	لدينا أسلحة لا يعني ذلك أنه سوف نستخدمها	إن هذا التطور العسكري لا يعني أننا نود أن نستخدم القوة العسكرية الأمريكية	نحن لدينا الكثير من الأسلحة ونحن لا نريد أن نستخدمها	فبما أننا نطور هذه القدرات هذا لا يعني أننا يجب أن نستخدم هذه الأسلحة
54	We do not want to use it.	ولا نريد أن نستخدمها		نحن لا نريد أن نستخدمها	نحن لا نريد أن نستخدم هذه الأسلحة
55	American strength, both military and economic, is the best deterrent.	إن القوة الأمريكية العسكرية والاقتصادية هي أفضل رادع	حيث أن الاقتصاد هو الرادع الأفضل	إن القوة الأمريكية هي قوة اقتصادية وعسكرية	إن القوة الأمريكية هي عسكرية واقتصادية فهذا قوة الردع
56	Three months ago, after destroying 100 percent of ISIS and its territorial caliphate, we killed the savage leader of ISIS, al-Baghdadi, who was responsible for so much death, including the mass beheadings of Christians, Muslims, and all who stood in his way.	قبل ثلاثة أشهر وبعد تدمير مئة بالمئة من داعش وخلافته قتلنا القائد الوحشي لداعش البغدادي الذي كان مسؤولاً الكثير من الموت بما في ذلك قطع رؤوس المسيحيين والمسلمين	منذ ثلاثة أشهر دمرنا مئة بالمئة من تنظيم الدولة وأراضي الخلافة ونحن قتلنا القائد المتوحش لتنظيم الدولة البغدادي الذي كان مسؤولاً عن مقتل عدد كبير من الأشخاص مسلمين والمسيحيين	ولكن أيضًا الردع إذا بعد فترة من القضاء على داعش والقضاء على مناطق هيمنتها قمنا بالقضاء على البغدادي المسؤول عن الكثير من الموت ولا سيما بحق المسيحيين والمسلمين والكثيرين	ومنذ ثلاثة أشهر نحن قد قضينا على مئة في المائة مما كان يسمى بتنظيم داعش ودولة الخلافة الإسلامية فنحن قد قضينا على زعيم هذا التنظيم الإرهابي أبو بكر البغدادي والذي كان يتحمل

		وكان وجهه العداء	والمذنبين الأبرياء		المسؤوليات عن الكثير من الاغتيالات وأيضًا ذبح الكثير من المسيحيين والمسلمين
57	He was a monster.	إنه كان وحشًا	كان رجلًا متوحشًا	لقد كان وحشًا	فهو كان وحش
58	Al-Baghdadi was trying again to rebuild the ISIS caliphate, and failed.	البغدادي كان يحاول إعادة بناء خلافة داعش وأخفق في ذلك	البغدادي كان يحاول أن يبني الخلافة بقيادة تنظيم الدولة وهزمناه	البغدادي يحاول مجددًا إعادة بناء خلافة داعش هناك	أبو بكر البغدادي كان يحاول من جديد أن يعيد بناء هذه الخلافة الإرهابية ولكنه قد فشل
59	Tens of thousands of ISIS fighters have been killed or captured during my administration.	العشرات من آلاف مقاتلي داعش قتلوا أو ألقي القبض عليهم أثناء في إدارتي	عشرات الآلاف من مقاتلي تنظيم الدولة قتلوا وتم توقيفهم تحت إدارتي	قتل العشرات من داعش من أنصار داعش خلال إدارتي	فإن عشرات الآلاف من مقاتلي التنظيم داعش تم قتلهم خلال رئاستي
60	ISIS is a natural enemy of Iran.	إن تنظيم داعش هو عدو طبيعي لإيران	إن تنظيم الدولة هو العدو الطبيعي لإيران	إن داعش هو العدو الطبيعي لإيران	فإن تنظيم داعش عدو الطبيعي لدولة إيران
61	The destruction of ISIS is good for Iran, and we should work together on this and other shared priorities.	إن تدمير داعش شيء جيد لإيران وينبغي أن نعمل معًا على هذه الأولوية وغيرها من الأولويات المشتركة	إن الانتهاء من تنظيم الدولة هو أمر جيد لإيران ويجب أن نعمل مع إيران على هذه النقطة وأولويات مشتركة أخرى	إن القضاء على داعش هو جيد بالنسبة لإيران وعليها أن نعمل بالإضافة إلى أمور أخرى مشتركة وذات أولوية	فإن التدمير لهذه المنظمة أمر جيد لإيران ونحن يجب أن نعمل سويًا على هذه الأولويات المشتركة
62	Finally, to the people and leaders of Iran: We want you to have a future and a great future — one that you deserve, one of prosperity at home, and harmony with the nations of the world.	أخيرًا لشعب إيران وقادته نريد منكم أن يكون لديكم مستقبل عظيم مستقبل تستحقونه الازدهار في إيران وكذلك العيش بسلام وتناغم مع دول العالم	في النهاية للشعب الإيراني والقيادة الإيرانية نود أن يكون لديكم مستقبل مستقبل تستأهلوه مستقبل مزدهر في انسجام مع أمم العالم كافة	أتوجه إلى قادة وشعب إيران نحن نريد أن يكون لكم مستقبل رائع تستحقونه نريد الازدهار والوئام في العالم	وفي الختام أنا توجهوا إلى زعماء إيران والشعب الإيراني نحن نريد أن يكون لديكم مستقبل رائع وعظيم وأنتم تستحقون هذا المستقبل نريد أن يكون لديكم ازدهار ورفاهية وأنتم تعيشون في عائلة الدول

63	The United States is ready to embrace peace with all who seek it.	والولايات المتحدة مستعدة لاحتضان السلام كل من يسعى إليها	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية مستعدة لمد يد السلام	إن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية مستعدة للتوجه إلى السلام لكل من يسعى إلى السلام	فإن الولايات المتحدة مستعدة لمعانقة السلام مع الجميع الذين يحتاجون لهذا السلام
64	I want to thank you, and God bless America.	أود أن أشكركم وبارك الله في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	أود أن أتشركم ببارك الله الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	أريد أن أشكركم وبوركت أمريكا	وشكرًا لكم مباركًا الله الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية
65	Thank you very much.	شكرًا	-	-	وشكرًا
66	Thank you.	-	-	-	-
67	Thank you.	-	-	-	-

R4: Remarks by President Trump, Prime Minister Netanyahu, Minister bin Zayed, and Minister Al Zayani at the Abraham Accords Signing Ceremony

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Thank you very much.	-	-	شكرًا	شكرا لكم.
2	Please.	-	-	-	تفضلوا
3	Thank you.	-	-	-	-
4	The First Lady and I are honored to welcome to the White House Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel and Mrs. Netanyahu.	السيدة الأولى وأنا نتشرف بترحيب البيت الأبيض رئيس الوزراء نتنياهو من إسرائيل والسيدة نتنياهو عقيلته	نتشرف أنا والسيدة الأولى لترحب برئيس الوزراء نتنياهو رئيس وزراء إسرائيل نتنياهو والسيدة نتنياهو عقيلته	السيدة الأولى وأنا نرحب باستقبال نتنياهو رئيس دولة إسرائيل والسيدة عقيلته	السيدة الأولى أرحب بكم في البيت الأبيض رئيس الوزراء الإسرائيلي أرحب بكم أيضًا هو السيد نتنياهو
5	Thank you so much.	شكرًا جزيلًا لكم	شكرا جزيلًا لكما	شكرا على حضوركما	شكرا لكم.
6	And Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed, United Arab Emirates, UAE.	وزير الخارجية عبد الله بن زايد من الإمارات العربية المتحدة	وزير خارجية الإمارات السيد عبد الله بن زايد.	وزير الخارجية عبد الله بن زايد من الإمارات العربية المتحدة	وزير الخارجية عبد الله بن زايد الإماراتي
7	Thank you very much.	شكرًا جزيلًا	شكرا جزيلًا لك	شكرا	شكرا لكم
8	And Foreign Minister Abdullatif Al Zayani of Bahrain.	وزير الخارجية عبد اللطيف الزياني من البحرين	وزير خارجية البحرين عبد اللطيف الزياني	وزير الخارجية البحريني عبد اللطيف الزياني من البحرين.	وزير الخارجية الزياني من البحرين

9	Thank you.	شكراً جزيلاً لك	شكراً جزيلاً لك	شكراً	شكراً لكم
10	Thank you very much.	شكراً جزيلاً	شكراً جزيلاً	-	-
11	We're here this afternoon to change the course of history.	نحن نجتمع هنا لتغيير مسار التاريخ	نلتئم اليوم لكي نغير مسار التاريخ	نحن اليوم بعد ظهر اليوم لنغير مسار التاريخ	-
12	After decades of division and conflict, we mark the dawn of a new Middle East.	بعد عقود من الانقسام والصراع نحن اليوم نشهد فجرًا جديدًا للشرق الأوسط	بعد عقود من الانشقاق. تحدثوا عن فجر جديد لشرق الأوسط	بعد عقود من الظلام في الشرق الأوسط	واليوم نتجه إلى الأمام إلى المستقبل في المنطقة الشرق أوسطية.
13	Thanks to the great courage of the leaders of these three countries, we take a major stride toward a future in which people of all faiths and backgrounds live together in peace and prosperity.	بفضل الشجاعة الكبيرة لقادة هذه الدول الثلاثة. نحن نأخذ خطوة كبيرة تجاه المستقبل. الجميع من كافة خلفيات وديانات ليعيشوا بسلام وازدهار	بفضل شجاعة البلدان الثلاثة وقياداتها. اتخذ خطوة جريئة باتجاه المستقبل حيث يعيش الجميع بسلام وازدهار	بفضل شجاعة قادة من هذه البلدان الثلاث قمنا بخطوة مهمة نحو الامام لصالح جميع الشعوب بغض النظر عن دياناتهم للعيش معا بسلام	وشكراً لكم على ثلاث قادة من المنطقة ويأتي ذلك في جميع البلدان والشعوب في المنطقة. ويأتي ذلك في مصلحة السلام وإحلال الاستقرار.
14	In a few moments, these visionary leaders will sign the first two peace deals between Israel and the Arab state in more than a quarter century.	بعد لحظات هؤلاء القادة من أصحاب الرؤى سيوقعون اتفاقية سلام بين إسرائيل ودولتين عربيتين آخر وحدة قبل أكثر من ربع قرن	خلال لحظات هؤلاء المتبصرون سوف يوقعون على اتفاق للسلام بين إسرائيل ودولتين عربيتين. ويحصل ذلك بعد ربع قرن من الزمن.	إنهم قادة متبصرون سيقومون بالاتفاق بالتوقيع على اتفاق السلام وهو الاتفاق الأولي منذ خمسة وعشرين عاما	وهذا يتعلق بالتوصل إلى اتفاق السلام
15	In Israel's entire history, there have previously been only two such agreements.	فقط اتفاق وقع في السابق	خلال تاريخ إسرائيل كان ثمة اتفاقان	في كل تاريخ إسرائيل كان هناك في الماضي اتفاقان	-
16	Now we have achieved two in a single month, and there are more to follow. (Applause.)	أما الآن توقعنا اتفاقين خلال شهر واحد والمزيد قادم	ولكن الآن ثمة اتفاقان إضافيان خلال شهر واحد وثمة اتفاقات أخرى سوف تتلوا	اليوم وفي مدة شهر واحد سنقوم الآن بالتوقيع على اتفاقين اثنين آخرين	-
17	Israel, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain will	إسرائيل والإمارات العربية المتحدة	إسرائيل والإمارات العربية المتحدة	إن الإمارات العربية المتحدة	إسرائيل والإمارات والبحرين قد

	establish embassies, exchange ambassadors, and begin the cooperate — and work together so strongly to cooperate as partners across the broad range of sectors, from tourism to trade, and healthcare to security.	والبحرين ستؤسس سفارات وتبادل السفراء وتبدأ بالعمل المشترك والتعاون كشركاء عبر تشكيلة واسعة من القطاعات من السياحة إلى التجارة والرعاية الصحية إلى الأمن	والبحرين سوف يتبادلان السفارات والسفراء وسوف يبدؤون بالتعاون كشركاء في طيف واسع من التعليم والأمن والصحة	والبحرين سيقومون بإنشاء السفارات وسيتبادلون السفراء وسيدأون بالعمل معا عن كذب وبصورة وثيقة كشركاء في سلسلة من المجالات الصحة والأمن والصحة	قامت السفارات ولها علاقات دبلوماسية وبدأت تتعاون بشكل وثيق وبشدة في مختلف المجالات والقطاعات في الصحة ومجال الأمني وغيرها من المجالات
18	They're going to work together.	وسيعملون معًا	وسوف تتعاون هذه الدول فيما بينها	-	-
19	They are friends.	هم أصدقاء	كدول صديقة	لقد أصبحوا الآن أصدقاء مع بعضهم البعض	ونحن أصدقاء وزملاء
20	The Abraham Accords also open the door for Muslims around the world to visit the historic sites in Israel and to peacefully pray at Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, the third holiest site in Islam. (Applause.)	اتفاق ابراهيم أيضا فتح الباب للمسلمين من كافة أنحاء العالم لزيرة المواقع التاريخية في إسرائيل ولصلوات بسلام في المسجد الأقصى في القدس ثالث المواقع المقدسة في الإسلام	اتفاق أبراهام يفتح المجال للمسلمين في كافة أرجاء العالم لكي يزوروا الأماكن المقدسة في إسرائيل وأن يصلوا بسلام في المسجد الأقصى في القدس	هذه الاتفاقات أيضا ستفتح الطريق وتمهد الطريق للمسلمين للذهاب إلى تلك المناطق من بينها الأقصى والمسجد الأقصى ومدينة القدس	-
21	Together, these agreements will serve as the foundation for a comprehensive peace across the entire region — something which nobody thought was possible, certainly not in this day and age; maybe in many decades from now — but one founded	معًا هذين الاتفاقيين سيمثلان الأساس لسلام شامل عبر المنطقة اجمع شيء لم يعتقد أحد بأنه ممكن بكل تأكيد ليس اليوم وربما بعد عقود طويلة من اليوم ولكنه قائم على الاحترام	معًا هذه الاتفاقات سوف تؤسس لسلام شامل في المنطقة لم يعتقد أحد أننا سنصل إليه لاسيما في هذا العصر وربما خلال عقود مضت ولكن هذا سلام قائم على الصداقة	معًا سنفتح المجال من أجل اتفاق سلام في كل المنطقة . البعض كان يعتقد بأن هذا الأمر لم يكن ممكنا. البعض كان يعتقد بأن هذا أمر ممكن ولكن بفضل روح الصداقة والعيش	ويأتي ذلك في مصلحة جميع البلدان المسلمة ونحن نصلي في إسرائيل وفي بلدان عربية من أجل هذا الاتفاق اليوم هذا الاتفاق ينعكس على السلام في المنطقة. و البعض يعتقدون أن هذا كان غير ممكنا وأما الآن

	on shared interests, mutual respect, and friendship.	والصداقة المشتركة	والاحترام المتبادل.	المشترك والتعاون بين إسرائيل والإمارات العربية المتحدة والبحرين	في هذا واقعي ونحن نتقاسم المصالح والقيم المشتركة
22	To our honored guests from Israel, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain: Congratulations on this outstanding achievement.	لي ضيوفنا المحترمين من إسرائيل والإمارات العربية المتحدة والبحرين تهنيتنا لكم على هذا الإنجاز الرائع	الأصدقاء من الإمارات والبحرين وإسرائيل. تهانينا لهذا الإنجاز المميز.	علينا أن نشيد بهم ونحييهم على هذا الانتصار الكبير	مع إسرائيل والإمارات والبحرين شكرا لكم على هذا إنجاز كبير وجبار
23	Congratulations.	تهانينا لكم.	تهانينا	-	-
24	Fantastic.	-	-	-	هذا الامر رائع جدا
25	I also want to thank Vice President Mike Pence.	كما أود أن أتقدم بالشكر لنائب الرئيس	أريد أيضا أن أشكر نائب السيد مايك بنس	أريد أيضا أن أتوجه بالشكر إلى نائب الرئيس مايك بنس	بودي أن أوجه الشكر لمايك بانز
26	Thank you, Mike.	شكرا لك مايك	شكرا جزيلا	شكرا	شكرا لك
27	Great job.	على هذا العمل الرائع	أبلت بلاء حسنا	على هذا العمل الرائع	-
28	Secretary of State Mike Pompeo.	وزير الخارجية مايك بامبيو	وزير خارجيتنا مارك بومباي	أريد أيضا أن أشكر وزير الخارجية مايك بومبيو	ووزير الخارجية الأمريكي مايك بامبيو
29	Mike, thank you very much.	شكرا لك مايك	مايك شكرا جزيلا لك	شكرا	مايك شكرا لك
30	National Security Advisor Robert O'Brien.	مستشار الأمن القومي روبرت أوبراين	مستشار الأمن القومي روبرت أوبراين	وأريد أيضا أن أشكر مستشار الأمن القومي روبرت أوبراين	والمستشار الأمن القومي روبرت أوبراين
31	Robert, thank you.	شكرا روبرت	روبرت شكرا لك	شكرا لك يا روبرت	شكرا لك
32	Mr. Jared Kushner.	والسيد جاريد كوشنير	السيد كوشنير جاريد	السيد جاريد كوشنير	والسيد جارد كوشنير
33	Jared, thank you very much.	شكرا لك جاريد	شكرا جزيلا لك	شكرا لك يا جاريد	شكرا لك
34	Ambassador Brian Hook.	والسفير براين هوك	السفير براين هوك	السفير براين هوك	والسفير براين هوك
35	Thank you very much, Brian.	شكرا جزيلا لك براين	شكرا جزيلا لك براين	شكرا يا براين	شكرا لك براين
36	And Avi Berkowitz.	وأفي بيركوتس	وأفي بيركوتس	وأفي بيكوتس	وأفي بيركوتس

37	Avi, thank you very much.	شكرًا لك آفي	آفي شكرًا لك جزيل الشكر	شكرًا آفي	شكرًا لك
38	I also want to give a very special thanks — he's been an incredible Ambassador to Israel, David Friedman.	كما أود أن أقدم شكر خاص لهذا السفير الرائع لإسرائيل ديفيد فريدمان	أريد أيضًا أن أعبر عن امتناني لسفير استثنائي إلى إسرائيل ديفيد فريدمان	أريد أيضًا أن أتوجه بالشكر على وجه الخصوص بفضل عملها الرائع كسفير لإسرائيل. دافيد فريدمان	ويود أن أقدم الامتنان لسفير الإسرائيلي ديفيد فريدمان شكرًا
39	That's a very great group of people, great group of patriots.	تشكيلة رائعة من الأشخاص المحبين لوطنهم	هذه مجموعة عظيمة من الوطنيين	مجموعة من الوطنيين	هذا الفريق من الأشخاص والرجال البرازين
40	They wanted this to happen so badly.	-	من الأشخاص الذين دأبوا	-	هم عملوا بشكل ناشط
41	They worked so hard.	عملوا عن كذب	لكي نصل إلى هذا الاتفاق	الذين عملوا بقوة	ووثيق
42	And again, nobody thought it could happen.	ومرة أخرى لم يتوقع أحد حصول ذلك	لم يعتقد أحد اننا سنصل الى اتفاق	ما كان أحد يتوقع بأن ذلك سيكون ممكنًا	-
43	And they thought it could happen.	-	-	حتى نحن ما كنا نتوقع	-
44	They never even doubted it.	ولكنهم لم يشككوا في تحقيق ذلك	ولكنهم لم يشككوا في ذلك	-	ولولاكم لما كان اللي يحدث هذا الاتفاق
45	So I want to thank you all very much.	وبالفعل حققوا الأمر شكرًا جزيلًا لكم جميعًا	أريد أن أشكركم جميعًا	إذا شكرًا جزيلًا لكم	شكرًا لكم
46	For generations, the people of the Middle East have been held back by old conflicts, hostilities, lies, treacheries.	لعدة أجيال شعوب الشرق الوسط واجهت الصراعات والكذب والخيانة	لأجيال شعوب الشرق الأوسط. تعثروا بسبب العداء والخداع والحروب	من خلال أجيال متعاقبة من الشرق الأوسط كانوا يعيشون في الأكاذيب في صراعات قديمة	لجميع البلدان والشعوب و من أجل إحلال السلام ولإسرائيل ولبلدان أخرى
47	So many things held them back.	وأشياء كثيرة أعاقتهم	والكثير من الأمر الأخرى	كانوا يعيشون في الماضي	-
48	Actually, lies that the Jews and Arabs were enemies and that Al-Aqsa Mosque was under attack.	وعقد تقدمهم والأكاذيب التي قالت بين اليهود والعرب هم أعداء وأن المسجد الأقصى	اليهود والعرب كانوا أعداء. والمسجد الأقصى تعرض للاعتداء	الكثير من الأكاذيب التي تقول بأن العرب واليهود هم أعداء	وهناك كثير من المنشآت والمساجد كانت تضررت للأسف الشديد بسبب هذه الاختلافات
49	Constantly, they would say it was under attack.	كان يواجه هجومًا مستمرًا	كانوا يقولون يتعرض للاعتداء	وبأن المجلس الأقصى كان يتم مهاجمته	-

		هذا ما قالوه دائما			
50	These lies, passed down from generation to generation, fueled a vicious cycle of terror and violence that spread across the region and all over the world.	هذه الأكاذيب نقلت من جيل إلى آخر وأشعلت الدورة من الإرهاب والعنف التي انتشرت في كافة أرجاء المنطقة والعالم	وهذه الأكاذيب انتقلت من جيل لآخر وأفصت إلى دوامة من العنف في المنطقة وفي العالم	هذه الأكاذيب كانت تنتقل جيلا بعد جيل وكانت تؤدي إلى انتشار الدمار والخراب في كل هذه المنطقة	والحروب وأعمال العنف في العالم وبطبيعة الحال نحن نتطلع إلى تحرير هذه الشعوب
51	These agreements prove that the nations of the region are breaking free from the failed approaches of the past.	هذه الاتفاقات أثبتت بأن أمم المنطقة تحررت من المقاربات الفاشلة في الماضي	هذه الاتفاقات تؤكد على التحرر من النهج الفاشلة السابقة	الآن هناك أجيال تجاوزت هذه الأمور	-
52	Today's signing sets history on a new course.	التوقيع اليوم يكتب تاريخا جديدا على هذا المسار	إن التوقيع اليوم يضعون في تاريخ جديد	من أجل التوقيع على هذه الاتفاقيات	ونحن نتجه بنهج جديد في المنطقة الشرق اوسطية
53	And there will be other countries very, very soon that will follow these great leaders.	وستتبعهم دول أخرى عن قريب تتبع هؤلاء القادة العظماء	وبلدان أخرى عاجلا سوف تلحق بالركب وتحذو حذو هؤلاء القادة العظماء	وهناك بلدان أخرى ستتنضم إلى هذا الطريق الذي تم الشروع فيه	واعتقد انه جميع البلدان ستحذو حذو هذه البلدان فيما بعد
54	The people of the Middle East will no longer allow hatred of Israel to be fomented as an excuse for radicalism or extremism.	شعب الشرق الاوسط لن يسمح بكمراية إسرائيل أن تكون عذرا للتطرف	إن شعوب الشرق الأوسط لن يسمحوا للكمراية لإسرائيل كتبرير للتشدد والتطرف	إن الشعوب في الشرق الأوسط لن يتحجج بعد الآن بكون إسرائيل لخدمة التطرف	وشعوب المنطقة كانت اختلافات لديها مع إسرائيل وكانت الراديكالية والأعمال المتطرفة
55	So important.	أول	-	-	-
56	And they'll no longer allow the great destiny of their region to be denied.	ولن يسمحوا لمصير أمتهم أن يحرموا منه	ولن تسمح لهذه الشعوب لقدرها ومنع صياغة قدرها	ولن تترك هذه الشعوب انكار هذا المصير	-
57	On my first foreign trip as President, I had the honor of addressing the leaders of more than 54 Arab and Muslim nations in Saudi Arabia.	في أول سفرة لي إلى الخارج كرئيس تشرفت بمخاطبة أكثر من 54 أمة إسلامية وعربية في المملكة العربية السعودية	خلال رحلة الخارجية الأولى كرئيس تشرفت بالحديث إلى أكثر من أربعة وخمسين زعيما عربيا وإسلاميا في المملكة	في أول زيارة توجهت إلى أكثر من أربع وخمسين بلدا عربيا ومسلما في المملكة العربية السعودية	وبطبيعة الحال كثير من البلدان كانت منسية ويودي أن تقدم إلى 25 دولة عربية

			العربية السعودية		
58	My message that day was very simple: I urged the nations of the Middle East to set aside their differences, unite against the common enemy of civilization, and work together toward the noble aims of security and prosperity.	رسالتني في ذلك اليوم كانت بسيطة كنت بحثي لهم في الشرق الاوسط أن تضع خلافاتهم على جنب وانت تتحد ضد العدو المشترك الذي واجه الحضارة ويعملون معا اتجاه الاهداف النبيلة للأمل والازدهار	ورسالتني في ذلك اليوم كانت بسيطة. قلت يجب تسوية خلافاتكم ويجب أن تتوحدوا ضد عدو الحضارة وأن نعمل معا للهدف النبيل المرتبط بالسلام والازدهار	رسالتني آنذاك كانت واضحة طلبت من أمم الشرق الأوسط أن تترك جانبا خلافاتها وأن تتوحد ضد عدو مشترك هو عدو الحضارة وأن تعمل معا من أجل الأمن والتقدم نعوا الازدهار	وهذه هي رسالة بسيطة هو أدعو إلى جميع البلدان لتوصل إلى اتفاق وتحقيق الازدهار و تنمية وتطور في المنطقة وأيضا بود أن أقول ان جميع الأمم يجب أن تعيش بسلام مع أطفالها ومع عوائلهم
59	I offered America's friendship, I offered America's help, but I said clearly that the nations of the regions had to decide what kind of a future they wanted for their children, and for their families, and for their nation itself.	وعرضت عليهم صداقة أمريكا و مساعدة أمريكا ولكنني قلت بوضوح بأن أمم المنطقة عليها أن تقرر ما المستقبل الذي يرغبون به لأطفالهم وعائلاتهم ولأممهم	وقدمت يد المساعدة والصداقة وقلت بوضحة ان بلدان المنطقة يجب أن تقرر ما هو شكل المستقبل لأولادهم وأسرهم	أنا اقترحت صداقة ومساعدة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وفي إطار هذه المنطقة التي تريد أن تقرر مصيرها بنفسها لأطفالها	-
60	No one could make that choice for them; they had to do that themselves.	لا أحد يستطيع أن يتخذ هذا القرار نيابة عنهم يجب أن تأخذوا ذلك	ولا يمكن أن يقرر أحد نيابة عنهم	إن هذا الخيار كان خيارهم اليوم	ولا أحد يمكن أن يخالف هذا الخيار
61	Today, the world sees that they're choosing cooperation over conflict, friendship over enmity, prosperity over poverty, and hope over despair.	اليوم العالم يرى أنهم اختاروا التعاون فوق الصراع والصداقة على العداوة والازدهار على الفقر والأمل على اليأس	إن اليوم أتحدث عن التعاون بدل العداوة الازدهار عوضا عن الفقر والأمل عوضا عن اليأس	العالم يشهد بأن هؤلاء اختاروا الصداقة بدل الصراع والصداقة بدلا من العداوة الازدهار بدل الفقر والأمل بدل اليأس	اليوم العالم يلاحظ التعاون الوثيق والصداقة المتينة ولازدهار والتنمية والتطور
62	They are choosing a future in which Arabs and Israelis, Muslims, Jews, and Christians can live together, pray	اختاروا مستقبلا فيه العرب والإسرائيليين المسلمين واليهود والمسيحيين	وهم يختارون مستقبلا حيث العرب والإسرائيليين والمسلمون واليهود	هم اختاروا أن يتوحدوا بين الاسرائيليين واليهود والمسلمين ليعيشوا معا	ونحن نتوق إلى المستقبل المسيح والمسلم واليهودي والحلم المشترك وجه لوجه سويا

	together, and dream together, side by side, in harmony, community, and peace.	يستطيعوا أن يعيشوا معًا ويصلوا معًا ويحلموا معًا جنبًا إلى جنب بكل تناغم وسلام	والمسيحيين يمكنهم أن يصلوا معًا ويعيشوا معًا ويحلمون معًا جنبًا إلى جنب بانسجام وسلام	ويحلموا معًا جنبًا إلى جنب بانسجام وتناغم للعيش معًا بسلام	
63	Once again, let me congratulate the people of Israel, the people of the United Arab Emirates, and the people of the Kingdom of Bahrain.	مرة أخرى اسمحوا لي أن أهني الشعب الإسرائيلي وشعب الإمارات العربية المتحدة وشعب مملكة البحرين	مجددا أريد أن أهني شعب إسرائيل وشعب الإمارات العربية المتحدة وشعب مملكة البحرين	وأريد أن أحيي شعب إسرائيل وشعب الإمارات العربية المتحدة وشعب مملكة البحرين.	وبودي أن أهني شعب إسرائيل وشعب الإمارات وشعب البحرين
64	God bless you all.	بارك الله فيكم جميعا	بارك الله فيكم جميعا	بوركتكم	وبركة الله عليكم جميعا
65	This is an incredible day for the world.	هذا اليوم عظيم للعالم أجمع	هذا هو يوم رائع للعالم	إنه يوم عظيم للعالم	في هذا اليوم التاريخي
66	This is a really wonderful and beautiful occasion.	ويوم رائع ومناسبة جميلة جدا	مناسبة رائعة	إنه يوم رائع. إنها مناسبة رائعة	وبهذه المناسبة
67	I want to thank all of the members of Congress for being here: senators, congressmen, congresswomen.	وأشكر كافة أعضاء مجلس الشيوخ لتواجدكم هنا اليوم أعضاء مجلس الشيوخ من رجال ونساء	أريد أن أشكر جميع أعضاء الكونغرس	أريد أن أشكر كل أعضاء الكونغرس الحاضرين معنا. السادة أعضاء مجلس الشيوخ من النساء والرجال	بودي أن أتقدم إلى جميع أعضاء الكونغرس والسيناتوريين
68	We just appreciate it so much.	نشكركم جميعا	نقدر جهودكم	-	على هذا العمل الجيد
69	Everybody wanted to be here.	الكل رغب في الحضور	-	الكل كان يريد أن يكون حاضرا معنا اليوم	-
70	It's a very important day for the world.	اليوم هو يوم مهم للعالم أجمع	هذا هو يوم جد مهم للعالم	إنه يوم مهم بالنسبة للعالم كله	ومن الأهمية بالمكان أن نعيش في هذا اليوم المهم
71	It's a very important day for peace.	ومهم للسلام	وللسلام	إنه يوم مهم من أجل السلام	-
72	Before the parties sign the Accords, I'd like to ask Prime Minister Netanyahu to say a few words,	-	وقبل التوقيع على الاتفاق أريد أن أطلب من رئيس وزراء إسرائيل	في الخاتمة أريد أن أطلب من رئيس وزراء إسرائيل أن	ومن الأهمية بمكان وأنا قلت لرئيس الوزراء الإسرائيلي بعض العبارات

	followed by the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates, and the Foreign Minister of Bahrain.		نتانيا هو أن يتحدث بوضع كلمات وبعد ذلك السيد وزير خارجية الإمارات ومن ثم السيد وزير خارجية البحرين	يتحدث قبل وزير خارجية الإمارات وبعد ذلك وزير خارجية البحرين	وأيضًا وزير الخارجية البحريني
73	Thank you very much.	-	شكرا جزيلًا	شكرًا لكم	-
74	It's a great honor.	-	أتشرف بذلك	-	-
75	Thank you.	-	شكرا لكم	-	-

R5: Remarks by President Trump on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	My fellow Americans: Today, I want to update the world on our efforts to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon.	أعزاءنا الأمريكيين اليوم أود أن أطلع العالم على نتائج جهودنا لمنع إيران من الحصول على سلاح نووي	اصدقائي الأمريكيين اليوم أود أن أطلع العالم على نتائج جهودنا من أجل منع إيران من امتلاك سلاح نووي	الأعزاء الأمريكيون اليوم أن أقوم باستيفاء المعلومات بالنسبة للعالم من أجل منع إيران من الحصول على الأسلحة النووية.	-
2	The Iranian regime is the leading state sponsor of terror.	النظام الإيراني هو الراعي الأساسي بين دول الإرهاب	النظام الإيراني هو الدولة الرائدة الراعية للإرهاب	إن النظام الإيراني هي الدولة الرائدة لرعاية الإرهاب.	-
3	It exports dangerous missiles, fuels conflicts across the Middle East, and supports terrorist proxies and militias such as Hezbollah, Hamas, the Taliban, and al Qaeda.	ويصدر الصواريخ ويشعل النزاعات في الشرق الأوسط ويدعم الإرهابيين والوكلاء والمليشيات مثل حزب الله وحماس والطالبان والقاعدة	وهي تصدر الصواريخ الخطيرة وتأجج الصراعات في الشرق الأوسط وستدعم الإرهابيين والوكلاء بالوكالة والأشهرار مثل حزب الله وحماس و طالبان وطالبان والقاعدة	إنهم يملكون أخطر الصواريخ ويقومون بالعمل في الأزمات في الشرق الأوسط ويمولون الميليشيات كحزب الله وحماس و طالبان والقاعدة	الوكلاء كالمليشيات مثل حزب الله وحماس و طالبان والقاعدة
4	Over the years, Iran and its proxies have	خلال سنوات إيران ووكلائها	وعلى مر السنوات إيران	خلال السنوات من الزمن	عبر السنوات عبر السفارات

	bombed American embassies and military installations, murdered hundreds of American servicemembers, and kidnapped, imprisoned, and tortured American citizens.	قصفوا فجرا السفارة الأمريكية والمؤسسات العسكرية وقتلوا المئات من الجنود الأمريكيين واختطفوا وسجنوا وعذبوا المواطنين الأمريكيين	والعميد عنها بالوكالة قاموا بقصف السفارات الأمريكية والمنشآت العسكرية وقتلوا المئات من الجنود الأمريكيين وخطفوا وسجنوا وعذبوا المواطنين الأمريكيين	إيران وحلفاؤها ووكلاؤها قاموا بقصف المرافق الأمريكية وقتلوا المئات من الأمريكيين وقتلوا وسجنوا المواطنين الأمريكيين.	الأمريكية قتلوا المئات من الأميركيين واختطفوه وسجنوا وعذبوا مواطنين أميركيين.
5	The Iranian regime has funded its long reign of chaos and terror by plundering the wealth of its own people.	النظام الإيراني قام بتمويل الفوضى والإرهاب من خلال استغلال ثروات شعبه	إن النظام الإيراني قام بتمويل الفوضى المستمرة وعن طريق على حساب رفاه شعبه	إن النظام الإيراني قد فشل في سياسة هذه الفوضى على حساب شعبه.	النظام الإيراني مول للفوضى والإرهاب ونهب ثروت شعبه
6	No action taken by the regime has been more dangerous than its pursuit of nuclear weapons and the means of delivering them.	لا عمل قام به النظام كان أكثر خطورة من ملاحقته أو سعيه للحصول على سلاح نووي وسبل لإيصالها	ولم يتخذ القرار قرارا أخطر من سعيه لامتلاك السلاح النووي وأيضا الوسائل لإيصالها	إن هذه الأعمال أعمال هذا النظام كانت خطيرة ولاسيما القيام بإجراءات الحصول على الأسلحة النووية لاستخدامها	لم يكن تصرفات النظام الإيراني إلا خطيرة كان أكثرها خطرا إنشاء السلاح النووي
7	In 2015, the previous administration joined with other nations in a deal regarding Iran's nuclear program.	في ألفين وخمسة عشر الإدارة السابقة إضافة إلى دول أخرى واجتمعوا في اتفاقية فيما يخص برنامج إيران	وفي الإدارة الماضية مع إدارات ودول أخرى قاموا بصياغة اتفاق مع إيران	تم التوصل إلى اتفاق	في عام ألفين وخمسة عشر الإدارة الأميركية مع الأمم الأخرى في اتفاقية بشأن اتفاق نووي إيران
8	This agreement was known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, or JCPOA.	وهذه الاتفاقية كانت معروفة بأنها خطة العمل المشتركة جي سي بي أو أي	بما يسمى الاتفاق النووي أو خطة العمل المشتركة الشاملة	وهذا الاتفاق يعرف تحت اسم خطة العمل المشتركة الشاملة	عرفت بخطة العمل الشاملة المشتركة
9	In theory, the so-called "Iran deal" was supposed to protect the United	نظريا ما يسمى باتفاقية الإيرانية كان عليها حماية	والتي كانت غايتها حماية الولايات المتحدة	من الناحية النظرية هذا ما يسمى بالاتفاق النووي كان	نظريا ما يسمى بالاتفاق الإيراني كان عليه أن يحمي

	States and our allies from the lunacy of an Iranian nuclear bomb, a weapon that will only endanger the survival of the Iranian regime.	الولايات المتحدة وحلفائها من القنبلة النووية الإيرانية هذا السلاح الذي سيهدد بقاء النظام الإيراني فقط	الأمريكية وحلفائها من جنون القنابل النووية الإيرانية وهو سلاح يهدد حقيقة البقاء النظام الإيراني	من شأنه أن يحمي المتحدة الأمريكية وحلفائها من الأسلحة النووية الإيرانية	الولايات المتحدة وحلفاءها من جنوني القنبلة النووية الإيرانية السلاح الذي فقط عرضه خطر نجاة النظام الإيراني
10	In fact, the deal allowed Iran to continue enriching uranium and, over time, reach the brink of a nuclear breakout.	ولكن في الحقيقة هذه الاتفاقية سمحت لإيران بالاستمرار بتخصيب اليورانيوم ومع مرور الوقت الوصول إلى شفير الحصول على قنبلة نووية	والصفقة بحقيقة منع ما سمحت الإيرانية بالاستمرار في تخصيب اليورانيوم ومع مرور الزمن الوصول إلى اختراق لامتلاك السلاح النووي	ولكن هذا الاتفاق في الواقع سماح لإيران متابعة تخصيب اليورانيوم وايضا الوصول إلى سقف التخصيب النووي	وفي الحقيقة أن الاتفاق سمح لإيران بمواصلة تخصيب اليورانيوم وتحقيق خرق في البرنامج النووي
11	The deal lifted crippling economic sanctions on Iran in exchange for very weak limits on the regime's nuclear activity, and no limits at all on its other malign behavior, including its sinister activities in Syria, Yemen, and other places all around the world.	هذا الاتفاق رفع العقوبات الاقتصادية المؤثرة جدا على إيران مقابل حدود ضيقة جدا وضعيفة على نشاطات النظام النووية ومن غير أي حدود على سلوكياتها الخبيثة الأخرى من ضمنها نشاطاتها الخبيثة في سوريا واليمن وأماكن أخرى في كافة أنحاء العالم	إذا النفقة رفعت العقوبات الاقتصادية المعرقة لإيران نظير حدود ضعيفة وعلى القدرات النووية الإيرانية وأيضا لم تضع أية قيود على سلوكها الشرير بما في ذلك أعمالها الخبيثة في سوريا وفي اليمن وفي أماكن أخرى في أرجاء العالم	وهذا اتفاق أدى إلى رفع العقوبات وكان له تأثير قليل جدا على الأنشطة النووية ولم يؤثر أبدا على سلوك هذا النظام بالإضافة إلى تدخلاته في اليمن وسوريا ومناطق أخرى	وأبقيت العقوبات ورفعت بعض العقوبات مقابل خفض قليل من أنشطتها النووية إلى النظام الإيراني ولكنها لم تخفف من تصرفات إيران كما تفعل في سوريا واليمن وأماكن أخرى حول العالم
12	In other words, at the point when the United States had maximum leverage, this disastrous deal gave this regime — and it's a regime of great terror — many	بكلمات أخرى في المرحلة التي كانت فيها الولايات المتحدة أقصى فائدة وقوة فهذه الاتفاقية الكارثية منحت	وبعبارة أخرى أنه عندما كان للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بما قامت به مكنت النظام نظام هذا الإرهاب	وبمعنى آخر اذن في هذه اللحظة ان هذا الاتفاق الكارثي أعطى هذا النظام هذا النظام الذي يقوم بالارهاب	بكلمات أخرى حين الولايات المتحدة كان لديها عملتها فإن كارثية هذا النظام الإيراني بقية وهو يشكل إرهابا كبيرا

	billions of dollars, some of it in actual cash — a great embarrassment to me as a citizen and to all citizens of the United States.	هذا النظام وهذا هو نظام إرهابي جدا منحتة مليارات الدولارات البعض منها نقدا إخراج كبير لي كمواطن أميركي وكافة مواطني الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.	والرعب بالحصول على مليارات من الدولارات بقي بعض منها سيولة وهذا حقيقة شكل لي إخراجا عندما كمواطن ولكل مواطني الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	الكبير وحصلوا الكثير من المليارات منها نقدا ليس للمواطنين وذلك على حساب كل المواطنين الأميركيين	وبصرف الملايين مليارات من الدولارات وتلقى الكثير من مليارات الدولارات نقدا ويشكل تهديدا على الولايات المتحدة وشعبها.
13	A constructive deal could easily have been struck at the time, but it wasn't.	هذه الاتفاقية الهدامة كان يمكن أو اتفاقية بناءة كان يمكن أن تعقد في ذلك الوقت ولكن لم يحصل ذلك	إنها صفقة كان يمكن أن تكون أفضل في وقتها ولكنها لم تكن كذلك	ان اتفاق بناء يمكن بناؤه ولكن آنذاك لم يتم ذلك	هذا الاتفاق الهدم كان يمكن وقفه ولكن ذلك لم يحصل
14	At the heart of the Iran deal was a giant fiction that a murderous regime desired only a peaceful nuclear energy program.	وفي صلب اتفاقية نووية هنالك خيال عملاق بأن هذا النظام المجرم يستحق برنامج طاقة نووية سلمية	وفي صميم الاتفاق النووي كان هنالك عيوب ضخمة مكنت النظام من السعي اتجاه خطة مساعيه	اذن في صميم هذا الاتفاق كان هناك الكثير من الخيال وذلك من خلال بناء النظام النووي الإيراني	في قلب الاتفاق كان هناك أمور سيئة كان يسمح الاتفاق ومن شأن الاتفاق أن يسمح لإيران ببرنامج سلمي
15	Today, we have definitive proof that this Iranian promise was a lie.	اليوم لدينا أدلة دامغة بأن هذا الوعد الإيراني كان كذبة	ولكن الآن لدينا الآن دلائل بأن هذا الوعد الإيراني كان كاذبة	اليوم علينا ان نقول بأن الوعد الایرانية هي كذب	ولكننا لدينا اليوم دليل على أن الوعد الإيراني كان كاذبا
16	Last week, Israel published intelligence documents long concealed by Iran, conclusively showing the Iranian regime and its history of pursuing nuclear weapons.	في الأسبوع الماضي إسرائيل نشرت وثائق استخباراتية مخفية من قبل إيران تظهر بكل وضوح النظام الإيراني وتاريخه للسعي وراء الحصول على أسلحة نووية	الأسبوع الماضي نشرت الإسرائيليين أدلة أخفتها الإيرانيين والتي تثبت أن النظام الإيراني ويتاريخه يسعى إلى السلاح النووي	وانه تم نشر معلومات استخباراتية تشير وتبين بأن النظام الإيراني وخلال تاريخه ويستمر من أجل الحصول على السلاح النووي	وجرى الأسبوع الماضي نشر معلومات استخباراتية تظهر أن النظام الإيراني وتاريخه وفي سعيه لحيازة الأسلحة النووية
17	The fact is this was a horrible, one-sided deal that should have	الحقيقة أن هذه الاتفاقية كانت مصلحة جانب	وحقيقة كانت هذه صفقة من طرف واحد لم	وبالتالي ان هذا الاتفاق ما كان	وهذا الجزء من الاتفاق النووي كان لم يكن

	never, ever been made.	واحد ما كان يجب أن تعقد أبدا	يكن أبدا ينبغي أن تتم	بالإمكان ان يحدث ابدا	يجب أن يبقى من دون نظرة ثاقبة
18	It didn't bring calm, it didn't bring peace, and it never will.	لم تحقق السلم والهدوء ولن تحقق ذلك أبدا	وهي لم تجلب السلام ولا الهدوء ولن تقوم بذلك أبدا	بالتالي ان هذا الاتفاق ما كان بالإمكان ان يحدث ابدا هذا الاتفاق لم يجلب السلام ولن يجلب السلام أبدا	-
19	In the years since the deal was reached, Iran's military budget has grown by almost 40 percent, while its economy is doing very badly.	في السنوات منذ الوصول إلى اتفاقية ميزانية إيرانية العسكرية تنامت بحوالي أربعين بالمئة بينما اقتصادها يمر بأوقات صعبة جدا	وفي السنوات التي أعقبت الاتفاق الميزانية العسكرية الإيرانية نمت بمقدار أربعين بالمئة في حين كان اقتصادها أدأؤه سيئا	وهذا الاتفاق وما إن تم إبرامه تم رفع الميزانية الدفاعية عن الاقتصاد الإيراني يعيش في فترات صعبة	في السنوات منذ التوصل إلى الصفقة نما نمت الميزانية العسكرية الإيرانية بنحو أربعين بالمئة مع أن اقتصادها ضعيف
20	After the sanctions were lifted, the dictatorship used its new funds to build nuclear-capable missiles, support terrorism, and cause havoc throughout the Middle East and beyond.	بعد رفع العقوبات الديكتاتورية استخدمت أموالها الجديدة لبناء الصواريخ القادرة على حمل رؤوس نووية ودعم الإرهاب وتسود الفوضى في الشرق الأوسط وحتى المناطق ما بعدها	وبعد رفع العقوبات الديكتاتوريين استخدموا الأموال الجديدة من أجل بناء قدرات نووية وصواريخ لإبصاليها ودعم الإرهاب وسبب الفوضى في الشرق الأوسط وأبعد منه.	وأبضا هم يستطيعون بتحسين قدراتهم الصاروخية من شأنه ان تؤثر على الشرق الأوسط وما بعد الشرق الأوسط	وبعد رفع العقوبات ختمت الديكتاتورية امكانياتها الجديدة لدعم الإرهاب في نشر الفوضى في الشرق الأوسط وخارجه
21	The agreement was so poorly negotiated that even if Iran fully complies, the regime can still be on the verge of a nuclear breakout in just a short period of time.	الاتفاقية كانت تفاوض عليها ضعيف جدا حتى لو التزمت بها إيران بالكامل فالنظام بإمكانه الوصول إلى أسلحة نووية خلال فترة قصيرة جدا من الزمن	الاتفاقية كانت ركيكة جدا وتفاوض عليها كانت دعما ضعيفة وحتى لو تمت فيها الإيرانيين فكان النظام قريبا أو على وشك إحداث اختراق نووية في وقت قصير من الزمن	وان هذا النظام يمكن ان يصل الى فترة من شأنه ان يحصل على السلاح النووي في سرعة سريعة بعد نهاية هذا الاتفاق	وحتى لو التزمت إيران تماما يمكن أن يصل نظامها إلى اختراق نووي خلال فترة قصيرة.

22	The deal's sunset provisions are totally unacceptable.	الاتفاقية وأحكامها غير مقبولة	الصفقة وشروط صلاحيتها كانت أيضا غير مقبولة	ولاسيما في إطار شرط انقضاء أجل الاتفاق	وهذه الإمكانيات غير مقبولة
23	If I allowed this deal to stand, there would soon be a nuclear arms race in the Middle East.	لو سمحت لهذه الاتفاقية بالبقاء فعن قريب سيحصل هنالك سباق تسلح في الشرق الأوسط	وطبعا أقول بأنه في وقت قريب كانت تقضي إلى سباق تسلح نووي في المنطقة	فيمكن ان يكون لهذا النظام القدرة على الحصول على السلاح النووي	ولو تركت هذه الصفقة أن تستمر فيؤدي ذلك إلى سباق تسلح نووي في الشرق الأوسط.
24	Everyone would want their weapons ready by the time Iran had theirs.	الكل سيرغب أن تكون أسلحته جاهزة مع حصول إيران على أسلحتها	والجميع كانوا سوف يريدون الحصول على سلاح نووي مع وقت امتلاك إيران لها	-	وترغب كل البلدان به
25	Making matters worse, the deal's inspection provisions lack adequate mechanisms to prevent, detect, and punish cheating, and don't even have the unqualified right to inspect many important locations, including military facilities.	مما جعل الأمور أسوأ فإن أحكام التفتيش كانت لها آليات ضعيفة جدا لمنع أي اكتشاف ومعاينة الغش وليست حتى فيها حقوق لتفتيش الكثير من المواقع الهامة من ضمنها المنشآت العسكرية	ولجعل الوضع أسوأ اشتراطات أو شروط المراقبة والتفتيش كانت ضعيفة فيما يتعلق بضبط الخداع والغش الإيراني ولم يكن لديها حتى المؤهلات. للتفتيش المواقع الحساسة بما في ذلك المنشآت العسكرية	وهذا الاتفاق ومن خلال التفتيش كان يعاني من الخلل من أجل اكتشاف الغش وهذه الآلية ليس لديها القدرة والحق في التفتيش بعض المرافق ولاسيما المرافق العسكرية	والأسوأ من ذلك أن آليات التفتيش لا تسمح بكشف التلاعب ومعاينته بل لا يوجد هناك حق بالتفتيش على مواقع هامة بما في ذلك العسكرية
26	Not only does the deal fail to halt Iran's nuclear ambitions, but it also fails to address the regime's development of ballistic missiles that could deliver nuclear warheads.	ليس الاتفاقية لم تفشل فقط في درء الطموحات النووية بل فشلت في تنمية النظام الأسلحة الباليستية التي يمكنها إيصال الرؤوس النووية	وليس فقط أن الصفقة فشلت في إيقاف الطموح الإيراني النووي وإنما أيضا فشلت في التصدي إلى تطوير نظام للصواريخ الباليستية والتي هي قادرة على حمل الرؤوس النووية	وهذا الاتفاق لم يفشل فقط من الحد من الطموحات النووية الإيرانية ولكن منع هذا النظام من لم يستطع منع هذا النظام من استمرار الاسلحة الباليستية التي من شأنها تحمل الاسلحة نووية	وبالتالي لم توقف الصفقة عن أولا عن طموحات إيران النووية وكذلك لم تمنع تطور النظام في تطوير الأسلحة النووية

27	Finally, the deal does nothing to constrain Iran's destabilizing activities, including its support for terrorism.	وأخيرا الاتفاقية قبل أي شيء لتقييد أعمال أو نشاطات إيران المزعزعة للمنطقة من ضمنها دعمها للإرهاب	وأخيرا الصفقة لم تقدم أي شيء فيما يتعلق بجهود إيران لزعزعة استقرار المنطقة بما في ذلك دعمها للإرهاب	لاحقا وبالتالي ولم يحد هذا الاتفاق من الشطط ورعاية إيران لأنشطة الإرهابية	ولذلك فهي لا تحصر ولا تقيد نشاطات إيران بما في ذلك دعمها للإرهاب
28	Since the agreement, Iran's bloody ambitions have grown only more brazen.	منذ الاتفاقية طموحات إيران الدموية تنامت بشكل كبير	ومنذ الاتفاق المساعي الدموية الإيرانية قد نمت أكثر وأكثر	-	منذ هذا الاتفاق الإرادة الدامية لإيران تنامت
29	In light of these glaring flaws, I announced last October that the Iran deal must either be renegotiated or terminated.	وفي ضوء كل هذه الشوائب والأخطاء أعلنت في أكتوبر الماضي بأن الاتفاقية النووية يجب إما أن تعاد أو نعيد تفاوضها أو إلغائها	وفي ضوء هذه الثغرات أنها أعلنت في أكتوبر الماضي بأن الصفقة النووية إما أن يتم إعادة التفاوض حولها أو تم إلغاؤها	وعلى نظرك لما سبق أن أعلنت في شهر أكتوبر الماضي بأن الاتفاق الإيراني ينبغي إعادة التفاوض بشأنه أو إنهائه	وأعلنوا أن خلال تشرين الأول أكتوبر هذه الصفقة يجب إما إعادة مناقشة هذه الصفقة إما إعادة مناقشتها ثم إنهائها
30	Three months later, on January 12th, I repeated these conditions.	بعد ثلاثة أشهر في الثاني عشر من يناير كررت هذه الشروط	وبعد ثلاثة أشهر في يناير في الثاني عشر من يناير كررت هذه الشروط الاشتراطات.	في الثاني عشر من يناير عدت وكررت هذه الشروط	-
31	I made clear that if the deal could not be fixed, the United States would no longer be a party to the agreement.	وأوضحت بأن الاتفاقية إذا لم تصلح فالولايات المتحدة لن تكون طرفا في الاتفاقية	وقد وضحت عندها بأنه إذا لم تكن الصفقة سوف تصلح فإن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية لن تعود طرفا فيها	وأوضحت إن لم يتم تحديد اتفاق بأن الولايات المتحدة لن تكون عضوا أو جزءا من هذا الاتفاق	ثم قلت أن الولايات المتحدة لن تبقى شريكا في هذا الاتفاق
32	Over the past few months, we have engaged extensively with our allies and partners around the world, including France, Germany, and the United Kingdom.	وخلال الأشهر القليلة الماضية اشتركنا بشكل مكثف مع شركائنا وحلفائنا حول العالم من ضمنهم فرنسا وألمانيا والمملكة المتحدة	وخلال الأشهر التي مرت دخلنا في حوارات مع حلفائنا وشركائنا في العالم بما في ذلك ألمانيا وفرنسا والمملكة المتحدة	خلال الأشهر الماضية قمنا بالعمل مع الشركاء والحلفاء في جميع أنحاء العالم منها فرنسا وألمانيا والمملكة المتحدة	وحاولنا المناقشة خلال الشهر الماضي مع أصدقائنا في كل العالم بما فيهم ألمانيا والمملكة المتحدة

33	We have also consulted with our friends from across the Middle East.	كذلك تشاورنا مع أصدقائنا عبر الشرق الأوسط.	وأيضاً قمنا بالتشاور مع أصدقائنا في الشرق الأوسط	وبالتالي قمنا بالتشاور مع الأصدقاء في الشرق الأوسط	كما أننا أجرينا استشارات مع أصدقائنا في الشرق الأوسط
34	We are unified in our understanding of the threat and in our conviction that Iran must never acquire a nuclear weapon.	نحن موحدون في فهمنا للتهديد وفي قناعاتنا بأن إيران يجب ألا تحصل أبداً على سلاح نووي	ونحن متحدون في فهمنا للتهديدات الكامنة وفي قناعاتنا بأن إيران يجب أن لا تمتلك سلاحاً نووياً أبداً.	وكلنا متحدون في فهمنا للتهديد وفي قناعتنا بأنه لا ينبغي لإيران أن تحصل على سلاح نووي	ونحن موحدون في إدراكنا للخطر ونحن مقتنعون أن إيران يجب ألا تحصل على الأسلحة النووية
35	After these consultations, it is clear to me that we cannot prevent an Iranian nuclear bomb under the decaying and rotten structure of the current agreement.	بعد هذه التشاورات بات من الواضح لي أننا لا نستطيع أن نمنع قنبلة نووية إيرانية تحت هذه الهيكلية المتهاوية للاتفاقية الحالية	وبعد هذه التشاورات يتوضح بالنسبة لي أننا لا يمكننا أن نمنع إيران من القاء القنبلة النووية الإيرانية تحت هذه الهيكلية الفاسدة في هذا الاتفاق	وبعد كل هذه التشاورات من الواضح بالنسبة لي بأنه لا نستطيع أن نمنع قنبلة نمنع حصول إيران على قنبلة نووية تحت الاتفاق الحالي	وبعد هذه الاستشارات صار واضحاً أننا لن نمنع إيران من تطوير سلاح نووي بوجود هذه الصفقة
36	The Iran deal is defective at its core.	الاتفاقية الإيرانية باطلة في أصلها	إن الصفقة النووية هي معيبة في جوهرها	إن الاتفاق الإيراني	الصفقة الإيرانية معيبة
37	If we do nothing, we know exactly what will happen.	إذا لم نفعل أي شيء فنحن نعرف تماماً ما سيحصل	وإذا لم نقوم بشيء بصددها فنحن سوف نعرف النتيجة حتماً	إن لم نقوم بأي شيء نحن نعرف تماماً ما الذي سيحدث في المستقبل	وإن لم نفعل شيئاً نعرف تماماً ماذا سيحدث
38	In just a short period of time, the world's leading state sponsor of terror will be on the cusp of acquiring the world's most dangerous weapons.	بعد فترة قصيرة من الزمن فإن رعاية الإرهاب العالميين سوف يكون على وشك الحصول على أخطر سلاح في العالم	وفي وقت قصير من الزمان الدولة الرائدة الراعية للإرهاب سوف تكون على شفير امتلاك أخطر سلاح في العالم	وفي فترة قصيرة إن رعاية الإرهاب في العالم سوف يكونون على أخطر الأسلحة	خلال فترة وجيزة من الوقت ستقوم الدولة الممولة للإرهاب الرئيسية في العالم بالحصول على أخطر سلاح
39	Therefore, I am announcing today that the United States will withdraw from the Iran nuclear deal.	لذلك فأنا أعلن اليوم بأن الولايات المتحدة سوف تنسحب من الاتفاقية النووية الإيرانية	ولذلك أنا أعلن اليوم بأن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية سوف تنسحب من الاتفاق النووي الإيراني	وبالتالي أنا أعلن اليوم بأن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ستانسحب من الاتفاق النووي الإيراني	ومن ثم أعلن اليوم أن الولايات المتحدة ستانسحب من الصفقة النووية الإيرانية

40	In a few moments, I will sign a presidential memorandum to begin reinstating U.S. nuclear sanctions on the Iranian regime.	بعد لحظات سأوقع مذكرة رئاسية للبدء بإعادة فرض العقوبات الأمريكية على النظام الإيراني	وفي بعض دقائق سوف أقوم بالتوقيع على مذكرة رئاسية من أجل إعادة فرض العقوبات الأمريكية على النظام الإيراني	وبعد لحظات سأقوم بالتوقيع على مذكرة رئاسية من أجل إعادة العمل بالعقوبات الخاصة بالنووي على النظام الإيراني	وخلال لحظات سأوقع مذكرة رئاسية لإعادة العقوبات النووية الأميركية على النظام الإيراني
41	We will be instituting the highest level of economic sanction.	سوف نقوم بفرض أعلى مستويات العقوبات الاقتصادية	نحن سوف نقوم بمأسسة أعلى مستوى من أو فرض أعلى مستوى من العقوبات	نحن سنقوم بفرض عقوبات اقتصادية الأعلى درجة	وسنبني أعلى مستوى من العقوبات الاقتصادية
42	Any nation that helps Iran in its quest for nuclear weapons could also be strongly sanctioned by the United States.	أي أمة تساعد إيران في سعيها للحصول على سلاح نووي قد تفرض عليها عقوبات صارمة أيضا من قبل الولايات المتحدة	وأي دولة سوف تساعد إيران وتمكنها مثل الصناعة النووية سوف تفرض عليها عقوبات شديدة من قبل الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	وبالتالي يمكن أيضا فرض عقوبات في هذا الإطار	وسنعاقد أي بلد يتعامل مع إيران في تطوير سلاحها النووي
43	America will not be held hostage to nuclear blackmail.	أمريكا لن تقع رهينة للابتزاز النووي	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية لن تكون أسيرة الابتزاز النووي	لن تكون الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية رهينة لابتزاز نووي	ولن تخضع أمريكا للتحديات النووية
44	We will not allow American cities to be threatened with destruction.	لن نسمح للمدن الأمريكية بأن تهدد بالدمار	لن نسمح للمدن الأمريكية بأن تكون عرضة للتهدد بالدمار	-	ولن نسمح أن يهدد مواطنينا بالتدمير
45	And we will not allow a regime that chants “Death to America” to gain access to the most deadly weapons on Earth.	ولن نسمح لنظام أي يهتف بالموت لأمريكا بأن يحصل على أخطر الأسلحة على الأرض	ولن نسمح لأن النظام الذي يهدد بقتل الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية من امتلاك أخطر سلاح عرفته البشرية	ونحن لن نجعل لن نسمح لأي طرف وأي نظام من أجل التهديد وأن يحصل على أخطر سلاح على هذه الأرض	ولن نسمح لنظام يريد موت أمريكا بالوصول إلى الأسلحة الخطيرة
46	Today’s action sends a critical message: The United	عملنا لهذا اليوم يبعث برسالة هامة للولايات المتحدة لم تعد	إذن إن إجراء اليوم يرسل رسالة مهمة بأن الولايات	إن هذا العمل يرسل رسالة حاسمة إن الولايات	واليوم نرسل رسالة حرجة الولايات المتحدة لا

	States no longer makes empty threats.	تقدم التهديدات الخاوية	المتحدة الأمريكية لم تعد تطلق وعودا مفرغة	المتحدة الأمريكية لا تقوم فقط بتهديدات فارغة	تطلق تهديدات فارغة
47	When I make promises, I keep them.	عندما أعد قأنا آتي بوعدتي	عندما أطلق وعدا التزم به أفي به.	عندما أعد أفي بهذه الوعود	عندما اعيدكم بشيء أفي بوعدتي
48	In fact, at this very moment, Secretary Pompeo is on his way to North Korea in preparation for my upcoming meeting with Kim Jong-un.	وفي الحقيقة في هذه اللحظة الوزير بومبيو في طريقه إلى كوريا الشمالية استعدادا للقاء القادم مع كيم جونج أون.	وواقع الأمر أنني في هذه اللحظة لوزير الخارجية بومبيو هو يتوجه إلى كوريا الشمالية من أجل التحضير لاتفاق للقاء مع جيم يونغ	وفي هذه اللحظة وزير الخارجية بومبيو هو يتوجه إلى كوريا الشمالية من أجل التحضير لاتفاق للقاء مع جيم يونغ	والآن وزيرنا ذاهب إلى كوريا الجنوبية للتحضير للقاء مع رئيسها
49	Plans are being made.	نحن نعد الخطط	إن الخطط قد وضعت	-	-
50	Relationships are building.	والعلاقات تبنى	والعلاقات تم بناؤها	-	نحن نبني العلاقات
51	Hopefully, a deal will happen and, with the help of China, South Korea, and Japan, a future of great prosperity and security can be achieved for everyone.	ونأمل أن نعقد اتفاقية وبمساعدة الصين وكوريا الجنوبية واليابان فمستقبل ازدهار الكبير وأمل كبير يمكن أن يتحقق للجميع	ونأمل بأنه سوف يكون هناك صفقة مع كوريا الشمالية وطبعاً بمساعدة الصين وكوريا الجنوبية واليابان سيكون هناك مستقبل آمن وازدهار يمكن تحقيقه للجميع	وبالتالي في إطار هذه العلاقات متمنيا الوصول إلى اتفاق بفضل من الصين وكوريا الجنوبية واليابان. سيكون هناك مستقبل من الازدهار في هذه المنطقة ولصالح الجميع	وربما نعقد صفقة معها بمساعدة الصين وكوريا الجنوبية لنحقق ما نريد.
52	As we exit the Iran deal, we will be working with our allies to find a real, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear threat.	وبينما نخرج الاتفاقية الإيرانية سوف نعمل مع حلفائنا للتوصل إلى خطة حقيقية وحلول حقيقية ومستدامة للتهديد الإيراني النووي	ومع انسحابنا من الصفقة النووية الإيرانية سوف نعمل مع حلفائنا من أجل إيجاد حل مستدام وشامل لهذا التهديد النووي الإيراني	وعندها وعند خروجنا من الاتفاق النووي سنعمل مع الحلفاء من أجل الوصول إلى حل شامل ودائم وحقيقي للتهديد النووي الإيراني	ومع خروجنا من صفقة إيران سنعمل مع حلفائنا لنجد حلاً شاملاً ومستداماً للخطر النووي الإيراني

53	This will include efforts to eliminate the threat of Iran's ballistic missile program; to stop its terrorist activities worldwide; and to block its menacing activity across the Middle East.	هذا سيضمن الجهود للتخلص من تهديد إيران عبر الصواريخ الباليستية ولوقف نشاطاته الإرهابية حول العالم ولحجب نشاطاته في الشرق الأوسط	وهذا سوف يتضمن جهودا من أجل تحييد تهديد الصواريخ برنامج الصواريخ الباليستية الإيرانية ووقف أنشطتها الإرهابية وأيضا وقف أنشطتها الشريرة في الشرق الأوسط.	وهذا سيضمن الجهود المتعلقة بالقضاء على الجهود الإيرانية الباليستية ووقف أنشطتها الإرهابية وأيضا وقف أنشطتها الشريرة في الشرق الأوسط.	وسيضمن ذلك بمحاولات إزالة خطر الصواريخ الباليستية الإيرانية وإيقاف نشاطاتها الإرهابية في العالم وتصرفاتها الخطرة في الشرق الأوسط
54	In the meantime, powerful sanctions will go into full effect.	وفي نفس الوقت عقوبات قوية سوف تكون بتأثير كامل	وفي الوقت ذاته عقوبات صارمة سوف تدخل حيز التطبيق	وفي نفس الوقت ستستمر العقوبات	والآن ستطبق العقوبات الكاملة
55	If the regime continues its nuclear aspirations, it will have bigger problems than it has ever had before.	إذا ما استمر النظام بطموحاته النووية فسوف يواجه مشاكل أكبر مما شهدها في أي وقت سبق	وستستمر النظام في طموحاتي النووية فسوف يواجه مشاكل أكبر من مشاكل أكبر نواجهها سابقا.	إذا استمر النظام في طموحاته النووية وأذاك هم سيواجهون مشكلة هي أكبر مشكلة يواجهونها أبدا	وإذا بقي النظام يصبو إلى السلاح النووي سيكون له مشاكل أكبر مما صادفه في تاريخه
56	Finally, I want to deliver a message to the long-suffering people of Iran: The people of America stand with you.	وأخيرا أود أن أقدم رسالة إلى الشعب الإيراني الذي يعاني منذ فترة طويلة الشعب الأمريكي يقف إلى جانبكم	وأخيرا أود أن أرسل الرسالة إلى الشعب الإيراني الذي عانى طويلا أقول له بأن الشعب الأمريكي يقف في صفه	وأخيرا أريد أن أتوجه برسالة إلى كل الجهات المختلفة أن هذا النظام هو مازال قائما	وأخيرا أرسل رسالة إلى الشعب الإيراني الذي يعاني شعب أمريكا معكم
57	It has now been almost 40 years since this dictatorship seized power and took a proud nation hostage.	لقد مضت أربعين سنة منذ أن تولى هذا النظام الدكتاتوري على السلطة وتحول هذه الأمة الفخورة إلى رهائن	وقد مر تقريبا أربعين عاما منذ أن استلم هذا النظام زمام السلطة وذهب وأسر هذه الأمة الفخورة	ماذا لو أخذ هذه الأمة كرهينة	منذ أربعين سنة تقبعون تحت ديكتاتورية فظيعة وأنتم رهينة كاملة
58	Most of Iran's 80 million citizens have sadly never known an Iran that prospered in	حوالي ثمانين مليون مواطن للأسف لم يعرفوا أبدا	معظم الإيرانيين ثمانين مليون إيراني لم يعرفوا بد إيران	وهذا النظام هذا البلد الذي يريد العيش	وأغلب مواطني إيران الثمانين مليوننا لم يعرفوا سلاما

	peace with its neighbors and commanded the admiration of the world.	إيران تعيش بازدهار وسلام مع جيرانها وحظوا باحترام العالم	مسالمة تعيش مع دول الجوار وتنال احترام العالم	بسلام مع الجيران	مع جيرانهم والتعاون مع العالم
59	But the future of Iran belongs to its people.	مستقبل إيران يعود لشعبها	ومستقبل إيران هو يجب أن يعود للشعب	ولكن إن مستقبل إيران هو ملك لشعبه	ولكن مستقبل إيران ملك لشعبها
60	They are the rightful heirs to a rich culture and an ancient land.	هم الورثة الحقيقيين لهذه الثقافة الثرية والأرض العريقة	وهم الوريث الحقيقي لثقافة وحضارة كبيرة	وهم له الحق في الثقافة وعلى أرض أسلافهم	وهم ورثة بلدهم العريق وثقافتهم العريقة
61	And they deserve a nation that does justice to their dreams, honor to their history, and glory to God.	وهم يستحقون أمة تقدم أو تفي بتحقيق أحلامهم والمجد لله	وهم يستحقون هم أمة ونظام يحقق العدالة لهم ويحترم ثقافتهم وتجربتهم من الله	هم بحاجة إلى أمة تكون على مستوى أحلامهم وحلمهم	ويستحقون أمة تحترم أحلامهم وتكرم تاريخهم
62	Iran's leaders will naturally say that they refuse to negotiate a new deal; they refuse.	قادة إيران سيقولون بشكل طبيعي بأنهم يرفضون التفاوض للتوصل إلى اتفاقية جديدة هم يرفضون	أن القادة الإيرانيين سوف يقرون بأنهم سيرفضون التفاوض على صفقة جديدة وأيضاً رفضوا	إن قادة إيران هم يرفضون التفاوض بشأن اتفاق جديد هم يرفضون	قادة إيران سيقولون أنهم يرفضون التفاوض على صفقة جديدة إنهم يرفضون.
63	And that's fine.	ولا بأس بذلك	فهذا أمر لا بأس فيه	حسناً	لا بأس بذلك
64	I'd probably say the same thing if I was in their position.	وربما سأقول نفس الشيء لو كنت مكانهم	وأنا كنت سأقول نفس الشيء لو كنت في مكانهم	ربما كنت سأقول الشيء لو كنت في موقفهم	وكنت قلت الشيء نفسه لو كنت في موضعهم
65	But the fact is they are going to want to make a new and lasting deal, one that benefits all of Iran and the Iranian people.	ولكن الحقيقة هي أنهم سيرغبون بعقد اتفاقية جديدة دائمة يستفيد منها كل الإيرانيين وكل إيران	ولكن الواقع هو بأنهم سوف يريدون أن يدخلوا في صفقة أفضل وصفقة مستدامة وعندها الإيرانيون	ولكنهم يريدون أن يقوموا باتفاق جديد من أجل كل الإيرانيين	ولكن الواقع أنهم سيطلبون صفقة جديدة مستدامة تفيد إيران وشعبها
66	When they do, I am ready, willing, and able.	وعندما يفعلون ذلك فأنا مستعد وقادر	وعندما يكونون جاهزين أنا سوف أكون جاهزاً وقادراً	هم عندما يعبرون عن إرادتهم بذلك أنذاك سيكون مستعداً لذلك	ومتى أرادوا ذلك فأنا جاهز لذلك تماماً
67	Great things can happen for Iran, and great things can happen for the peace	وأشياء عظيمة يمكن أن تحصل لإيران وأشياء عظيمة	أمور جيدة يمكن أن تحصل لإيران وأمور جيدة يمكن أن	يمكن أن تحدث أمور رائعة لإيران ومن أجل السلام	يمكن أن تحدث أمور عظيمة لإيران وللسلام والاستقرار

	and stability that we all want in the Middle East.	يمكن أن تحصل لسلام والازدهار الذي نرغب به جميعا في الشرق الأوسط	تحصل للسلام والاستقرار الذي ننشده جميعا في الشرق الأوسط	والاستقرار الذي نريده كلنا في الشرق الأوسط	الذي الذين نصبوا إليه ما في الشرق الأوسط
68	There has been enough suffering, death, and destruction.	لقد حصل ما يكفي من المعاناة والموت والدمار	لقد كان هنالك قدر كاف من المعاناة والموت والدمار	كان هناك الكثير من المعاناة والموت والدمار في هذه المنطقة	كفي موتا وتدميرا ومعاناة
69	Let it end now.	لننتهي كل ذلك الآن	دعوه ينتهي الآن	لنضع حدا لذلك	لنتوقف الآن
70	Thank you.	شكرا لكم	شكرا جزيلًا	شكرا	شكرا لكم
71	God bless you.	وبارك الله فيكم	وبارك الله فيكم	-	وبارك الله بكم
72	Thank you.	شكراً	شكراً	شكرا	-

R6: Remarks by President Trump and Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel in Joint Press Conference

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Thank you very much.	أشكركم	شكرا جزيلًا	-	-
2	Thank you.	-	-	-	-
3	Today I have the honor of welcoming my friend, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, to the White House.	اليوم شرفت بأن استقبلت صديقي بنجمن نتنياهو إلى البيت الأبيض	اليوم أتشرف بالترحيب ببنجمن نتنياهو صديقي رئيس وزراء إسرائيل أعلن البيت الأبيض	يسرني أن أستقبل اليوم صديقي بنيامين نتنياهو إلى البيت الأبيض	-
4	With this visit, the United States again reaffirms our unbreakable bond with our cherished ally, Israel.	وبزيارته للولايات المتحدة يؤكد علاقات وطيدة مع حليفنا المقرب	زيارته تعيد التأكيد على العروة الوثقى التي لا تنفك ولا تنتهي بين إسرائيل والولايات الأمريكية	في هذه الزيارة التي تؤكد على الوشائج التي لا تنزعزع مع إسرائيل.	-
5	The partnership between our two countries built on our shared values has advanced the cause of human freedom, dignity and peace.	أن الشراكة مبنية على قيمنا المشتركة التي دفعنا بالحرية الإنسانية والكرامة والسلام	إن العلاقة بيننا قائمة على المثل التي نشاطها لتعزيز حرية الإنسان وكرامته وسلامته	الشراكة بين بلدينا قائمة على القيم المشتركة للبلدين على حقوق الإنسان والسلام والكرامة.	-

6	These are the building blocks of democracy.	هذه هي لبنات الديمقراطية الأساس للمدقراطيات	هذه هي لبنات الديمقراطية	هذه هي لبنات ولبنات الديمقراطية	-
7	The state of Israel is a symbol to the world of resilience in the face of oppression — I can think of no other state that's gone through what they've gone — and of survival in the face of genocide.	إن دولة إسرائيل هي نموذج للعالم المناعة في وقف في وجه الاضطهاد ما من دولة أخرى مرت بما مرت به إسرائيل وقد وقفت أمام وجه المذابح	إن دولة إسرائيل رمز لعالم الثبات والدأب في وجه الظلم هذه الدولة مرت بالكثير وهي نجت من المذبحة.	إن دولة إسرائيل هي عبارة عن عين العالم في صمودها لا أحد يفهم ما مروا به عندما واجهوا الإبادة	-
8	We will never forget what the Jewish people have endured.	ولا ننسى ما تعرض له الشعب اليهودي	نحن لن ننسى الشعب اليهودي وما عاناه	ولن ننسى ما عاناه الشعب اليهودي	-
9	Your perseverance in the face of hostility, your open democracy in the face of violence, and your success in the face of tall odds is truly inspirational.	إن مثابركم في وجه العداة والديمقراطية في وجه العنف ونجاحكم في وجه كل هذه الأعمال تشكل إلهاما لنا جميعا	إن المثابرة تكون في وجه العداة إن الديمقراطية تقوم في وجه العنف ونجاحكم في وجه الإخفاقات أمر يدعو إلى الإلهام بالفعل	إن المثابرة أمام العدوان من خلال الديمقراطية المنفتحة أمام العنف وهذا النجاح يشكل إلهاما	-
10	The security challenges faced by Israel are enormous, including the threat of Iran's nuclear ambitions, which I've talked a lot about.	إن التحديات الأمنية التي تواجهها إسرائيل هي كبيرة جدا بما فيها تهديد الطموحات النووية الإيرانية التي تحدثت عنها كثيرا	إن التحديات الأمنية التي تواجهها إسرائيل تحديات جمة بما في ذلك تهديد الطموحات النووية الإيرانية التي تحدثت عنها	بحق التحديات الأمنية التي تواجهها إسرائيل هي كبيرة جدا بما في ذلك التهديد الطموحات النووية الإيرانية التي تحدثت عنها كثيرا	-
11	One of the worst deals I've ever seen is the Iran deal.	هي من أسوأ الصفقات التي تمت الاتفاق الإيراني	إن اتفاقية إيران هي الاتفاقية الأسوأ التي رأيته	مع هذا الاتفاق الأسوأ للاتفاق النووي الإيراني	-
12	My administration has already imposed new sanctions on Iran, and I will do more to prevent Iran from ever developing — I mean ever — a nuclear weapon.	إن إدارتي قامت بفرض عقوبات جديدة على إيران وسأبذل جهودا إضافية لأن إيران من تطوير في أي	إن إدارتنا فرضت عقوبات جديدة على إيران وسأقوم بالمزيد للحيلولة دون حصول إيران	إن إدارتي فرضت أصلا عقوبات جديدة على إيران وأنا سأقوم بالمزيد من أجل منع إيران من أي تطور أعيد أي	-

		وقت ما أي سلاح نووي	مطلقا على السلاح النووي.	تطور نووي أو أي شيء آخر	
13	Our security assistance to Israel is currently at an all-time high, ensuring that Israel has the ability to defend itself from threats of which there are unfortunately many.	إن مساعدتنا الأمنية لإسرائيل عالية لضمان أن إسرائيل لديها القدرات للدفاع عن نفسها أمام كل التهديدات التي من بينها هي كثيرة من بينها هذه التي ذكرتها	إن مساعدتنا الأمنية لإسرائيل قد بلغت ذروتها لنضمن أن إسرائيل لديها القدرة على الدفاع عن نفسها من التهديدات وهذه التهديدات كثيرة	ودائما نقوم بتمكين إسرائيل من القدرة للدفاع عن نفسها ضد أعدائها الكثيرين	-
14	Both of our countries will continue and grow.	إن علاقتنا تواصل نموها	بلداننا سوف يستمران في النمو	-	-
15	We have a long history of cooperation in the fight against terrorism and the fight against those who do not value human life.	ولدينا تاريخ طويل في التعاون في وجه الإرهاب وكل من لا يقدر الحياة الإنسانية.	لدينا تاريخ مديد في التعاون في مكافحة الإرهاب وأولئك الذين لا يثمنون حياة البشر	ولدينا تاريخ للتعاون طويل جدا في مكافحة الإرهاب ومكافحة كل أولئك الذين لا يولون ولا يأبهون بحياة البشر	-
16	America and Israel are two nations that cherish the value of all human life.	إن أمريكا وإسرائيل دولتين تقدران قيمة الحياة البشرية كلها	إن أمريكا وإسرائيل دولتان تثنان قيمة جميع البشرية	-	-
17	This is one more reason why I reject unfair and one-sided actions against Israel at the United Nations — just treated Israel, in my opinion, very, very unfairly — or other international forums, as well as boycotts that target Israel.	هذا سبب آخر لنرفض الأعمال أحادية الجانب ضد إسرائيل في الأمم المتحدة فدولة إسرائيل في رأيي ما عملته كان غير منصف وهي أيضا وأي منصات دولية مثل استهداف إسرائيل بالمقاطعة	وهذا سبب إضافي يدعونا لنرفض الإجراءات إجراءات الأمم المتحدة التي تعاملت مع إسرائيل على نحو غير منصف من وجهة نظره تلك الأفعال أحادية الجانب بالإضافة الى التدابير الأخرى	ونحن نتشاطر بقيم كل البشر ولذلك نحن نرفض كل عمل وحيد الطرف في الأمم المتحدة وبرأيي هذا لم يكن منصفا حيث هناك أشكال أخرى يدعون فيها المقاطعة لاستهداف إسرائيل.	-
18	Our administration is committed to working with Israel and our common	إن حلفاءنا في المنطقة نسعى معهم لتطوير	إن إدارتنا ملتزمة بالعمل مع إسرائيل وحالفينا	إدارتنا مصممة على العمل وتعتزم العمل مع إسرائيل مع	-

	allies in the region towards greater security and stability.	الأمن والاستقرار	وحلفائنا الآخرين لكي نصل إلى إحلال الاستقرار والسلام	الشركاء للاستقرار في المنطقة	
19	That includes working toward a peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians.	وهذا يشمل الوصول إلى اتفاق اتفاق سلام بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين	هذا يعني أن اتفاقية سلام بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين	وهذا يشمل العمل نحو اتفاق سلام بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين	-
20	The United States will encourage a peace and, really, a great peace deal.	إن الولايات المتحدة تسعى للسلام واتفاق سلام حقيقي	إن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ستشجع على إحلال السلام والوصول إلى اتفاقية سلام	الولايات المتحدة ستدعو وتشجع على السلام واتفاق سلام.	-
21	We'll be working on it very, very diligently.	سنعمل بصدده بشكل مكثف	وسوف نعمل على الوصول إليها بكثافة ومن دون ملل	يُنْبَغِي العمل عليه بشكل فوري	-
22	Very important to me also — something we want to do.	هذا أمر مهم بالنسبة لي هذا أمر أود إنجازه	وهذا مهم بالنسبة لي وهذا ما سنعمل عليه	هذا مهم جداً بالنسبة لي - هذا ما نريد القيام به	-
23	But it is the parties themselves who must directly negotiate such an agreement.	ولكن الطرفين هما اللذان عليهما التفاوض من أجل التوصل إلى مثل هذا الاتفاق	ولكن الأطراف أنفسها يجب أن تصل إلى هذه الاتفاقية على نحو مباشر	ولكن على الأطراف على الطرفين أنفسهما أن يتفاوضا بهذا الشأن	-
24	We'll be beside them; we'll be working with them.	سنقف معهم ونعمل معهم	الأمر منوط بهما وسوف نعمل معهما	نحن سنكون إلى جانبه	-
25	As with any successful negotiation, both sides will have to make compromises.	وكما هو الحال في أي مفاوضات ناجحة فإن على الطرفين أن يقدموا تنازلات	وبشأن المفاوضات المفاوضات مرتبطة بالتسويات	وأي نجاح في هذه المفاوضات على الطرفين أن يتوصل إلى تسوية	الطرفين تنازلات
26	You know that, right? (Laughter.)	أنت تعرف ذلك أليس كذلك	وأنت تعرف ذلك بالطبع	أنت تعرف ذلك أليس كذلك	أنت تعرف ذلك
27	PRIME MINISTER NETANYAHU: Both sides.	-	-	-	-
28	PRESIDENT TRUMP: I want the Israeli people to know that the United States stands with	أريد للشعب الإسرائيلي أن يعلموا أن الولايات المتحدة تقف مع	أريد للشعب الإسرائيلي أن يعلم أن الولايات المتحدة	أريد للشعب الإسرائيلي أن يعرف بأن الولايات المتحدة	أريد أن يعرف الشعب الإسرائيلي أن الولايات المتحدة تقف

	Israel in the struggle against terrorism.	إسرائيل في كفاحها ضد الإرهاب	الأميركية تقف إلى جانبه في الكفاح ضد الإرهاب	الأميركية تقف إلى جانب إسرائيل في مكافحتها للإرهاب	بجانب إسرائيل في النضال ضد الإرهاب
29	As you know, Mr. Prime Minister, our two nations will always condemn terrorist acts.	وكما تعلمون سيد رئيس الوزراء إن دولتنا ستكونان دوماً معاً في تنديدهما بأعمال العنف	كما تعرف سعادة رئيس الوزراء أن أمتينا سوف تنددان دائماً وأبداً وأبداً أفعال الإرهاب	كما تعرف السيد رئيس الوزراء أن البلدين ينددان دائماً وأبداً بالاعتداءات الإرهابية	كما تعرف سيدي رئيس الوزراء بلدانا ينددان دائماً بالأعمال الإرهابية
30	Peace requires nations to uphold the dignity of human life and to be a voice for all of those who are endangered and forgotten.	إن السلام يتطلب من الأمم حماية كرامة وكرامة الحياة الإنسانية وأيضاً الوقوف مع كل الفئات المهددة بالمخاطر والمنسيين	نحن نريد أن ندافع عن كرامة البشر وأن نكون صوتاً يدافع عن أولئك المهمشين	نحن بحاجة إلى التأكيد على كرامة الإنسان وأن نكون صوتاً لكل أولئك الذين يتعرضون للخطر والمنسيين	يحتاج السلام أن تتفق الأطراف على أهمية حياة الإنسان
31	Those are the ideals to which we all, and will always, aspire and commit.	ودائماً نسعى للالتزام بهذه المبادئ	وهذه المثل يجب علينا أن نتطلع للالتزام بها	أولئك الذين نحن مدينون لهم والذين يعطوننا دائماً الأمل والإلهام	هذه هي القيم المثالية التي نصبوا إليها وسنصل إليها دائماً ولنلتزم بها
32	This will be the first of many productive meetings.	هذه هي هذا الاجتماع الأول من بين سلسلة قادمة من الاجتماعات البناءة	هذا سوف يكون لقاء مثمراً للقاءات ستلتوا	هذه هي أول لقاء للقاءات مثمرة كثيرة	ستكون هذه هذا اللقاء الأول بين اللقاءات الكثيرة
33	And I, again, Mr. Prime Minister, thank you very much for being with us today.	وأنا أشكركم رئيس الوزراء لكونكم معنا اليوم	ومرة أخرى أريد أن أشكركم جزيل الشكر لوجودكم معنا اليوم	وأعيد وأكرر السيد رئيس الوزراء شكراً على قدومكم إلينا اليوم	وأشكركم السيد رئيس الوزراء على أنك معنا
34	Mr. Prime Minister, thank you.	تفضل	-	تفضل السيد رئيس الوزراء	وتفضل شكراً لك

R7: Remarks by President Trump and Emir Sabah al-Ahmed al-Jaber al-Sabah of Kuwait in Joint Press Conference

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Good afternoon, and thank you for all being here.	أسعد الله أوقاتكم شكراً لكم حضوركم معنا	وشكراً		شكراً لكم.

2	It's my great honor to welcome His Highness the Emir of Kuwait to the White House.	إنه لشرف كبير لأن أرحب سمو أمير الكويت في البيت الأبيض	لمجرد تشرف باستقبال سمو أمير الكويت في البيت الأبيض	مرحباً بكم جميعاً وشكراً على الحضور هنا اليوم. أرحب سمو الأمير الشيخ صباح الأحمد الصباح إلى البيت الأبيض
3	The United States and Kuwait share a strong and enduring partnership.	الولايات المتحدة والكويت تتشارك في علاقة طويلة الأمد	الولايات المتحدة والكويت تربطهما علاقات عريقة وشراكة قوية	إن الولايات المتحدة والكويت تتشاركان تتشاركان على الشراكة القوية والمتينة
4	We recently commenced [commemorated] the 27th day of remembrance of Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, which we all remember so well.	فكانت قد بدأت هذه العلاقة منذ سبعينيات القرن الماضي بعد. وبعد سنوات قام صدام حسين بغزو الكويت وكلنا نتذكر تلك الحادثة	ونتذكر غزو صدام حسين للكويت ونتذكر ذلك جيداً.	بأننا قد بدأنا واحتفلنا بالسنة بالذكرى السابعة والعشرين منذ غزو صدام حسين
5	The United States is proud to have contributed to the liberation of Kuwait and for the friendship we have built together in the years since.	لكن الولايات المتحدة كانت قد أسهمت في تحرير الكويت وبحكم الصداقة التي بنيناها فيما بعد تلك الحقبة من الزمن	الولايات المتحدة فخورة بأنها ساهمت في تحرير الكويت والصداقة التي بنت بيننا على مر السنين	فإن الولايات المتحدة مفتخرة بأن تساهم في تحرير دولة الكويت والصداقة التي بنيناها لسنوات
6	Today, we reaffirm our commitment to our shared security interests and recognize Kuwait's critical contributions to regional stability.	وكنا قد عملنا على جملة من المشاريع التي تخص أمننا المشترك وكانت هناك مساهمات من قبل الكويت في الاستقرار الإقليمي	ومنذ ذلك التاريخ ونحن تربطنا الثقة وتعاون وعمل على استقرار المنطقة	فالיום نحن نعيد التزاماتنا بشأن المصالح المشتركة ونعترف بمساهمات كويتية في الاستقرار الإقليمي
7	We also thank Kuwait for its humanitarian leadership and for its partnership in the fight to destroy ISIS.	كذلك نشكر الكويت على توليها زمام الريادة في المناحي الإنسانية وفي حربها ضد داعش	وهناك شراكة بيننا من أجل هزيمة تنظيم الدولة	كما أننا نريد أن نشكر دولة الكويت على الزعامة الإنسانية والشراكة في مكافحة تنظيم داعش الإرهابي.
8	During my trip to Saudi Arabia, I spoke	خلال رحلة إلى السعودية كنت قد	خلال رحلتي إلى السعودية	فخلال جولة إلى السعودية كنت

	to the leaders of more than 50 Arab and Muslim nations about the need to confront our shared enemies — murderous terror groups that threaten all civilized people.	تحدثت إلى قادة أكثر من خمسة عشر دولة عربية ومسلمة حول الحاجة الماسة لمواجهة عدونا المشترك الذي قام بتهديد كافة الناس المتحضرين	تحدثت إلى رؤساء دول أكثر من خمسين دولة حول مواجهة الإرهاب تنظيم الدولة الذي يهدد العالم المتحضر		أتحدث مع الزعماء أكثر من خمسين دولة مسلمة وعربية بشأن الحاجة لمواجهة عدو مشترك وهو التنظيمات الوحشية التي تمثل خطرا على الجميع. الناس المتحضرين
9	Every responsible nation must work together to strip these groups of their territory, their financing, and the false allure of their evil ideology.	فكل شخص عاقل ولا بد له من أن يعمل على محاربة تلك المجموعات وأن يعمل على محاربة تمويلها وأيديولوجيتها الشريرة	وكل دولة مسئولة ينبغي أن تعمل مع الدول الأخرى من أجل إخراجهم من أراضيها ومحاربة أفكارها الهدامة		في كل دولة مسئول يجب أن تعمل بشكل مشترك لمكافحة تلك التنظيمات وحرمانها من الأراضي والتمويل والأيديولوجيات وأيضا الأيديولوجية
10	I applaud Kuwait for its role in this effort and encourage all nations in the region to do their fair share in defeating those who wage war on the innocent.	وانني أهاب بالكويت وأشجع كافة الدول في المنطقة على أن تقوم بنفس ما قامت به الكويت من أجل شن حربها ضد تلك التنظيمات التي تقوم بقتل الأبرياء	وأنا أشجع جميع الدول في المنطقة على أن تتحمل قسطها من هذه المعركة ضد الإرهاب		فأني أريد أن أصفق لدولة الكويت على قيادة تلك الجهود في الإقليم للمساهمة في القضاء على الذين يخوضون الحرب على الأبرياء
11	Each nation in the region must decide what kind of future they want for their own children: one of violence or one of peace.	لأن على تلك الدول أن تدرك ما هو المستقبل الذي سوف تخلقه لأطفالها هل هو مستقبل يملأه العنف أم هو مستقبل ينعم بالسلام	وكل دولة يمكن أن تقرر ما هو نوع المستقبل الذي يريدونه هل هو العنف أم هو السلام		فإن كل دولة في الإقليم يجب أن تقرر من نوع من المستقبل يريدونه لأطفالهم ولأجيال القادمة هل يريدون العنف أو يريدون السلام
12	That also means confronting those, such as the Iranian regime, who support terror groups and radical militias.	لا بد لنا أن نعمل على وقف كافة الدعم الذي يقدم لتلك المجموعات	ومن جهة أيضا ننظم مثل النظام الإيراني الذي يدعم الميليشيات المتطرفة		هذا أيضا يعني مجابهة الدين مثل النظام الإيراني الذي يمول ويدعم التنظيمات الإرهابية

					والمبليشيات المتطرفة
13	Cooperation between America and Kuwait has never been stronger — never, ever.	وكذلك الكويت لم تكن أكثر قوة	التحالف بين الولايات المتحدة والكويت لم يكن أبدا أقوى مما هو عليه الآن		وأيضاً التعاون بين الولايات المتحدة والكويت لم يكن أقوى لم يكن أبدا
14	The FBI and the Kuwaiti government are expanding our counterterrorism and intelligence-sharing efforts.	بفضل ما قدمته من تعاون مع الإف بي آي هذان الطرفان يتشاطران فيما بينهما الجهود الاستخباراتية المشتركة	الحكومة الأمريكية والولايات المتحدة يوسعان من نطاق جهودهما		فإن وكالة اف بي آي والحكومة الكويتية توسع العمليات المشتركة والجهود الاستخباراتية
15	We are making progress on promoting Kuwaiti investments in the United States.	وكنا قد حققنا تطوراً كبيراً في الاستثمارات الكبيرة التي قدمتها الكويت في بلدنا	ويتقدمان على تطوير الاستثمار الكويتي في الولايات المتحدة		فإننا نحدث تقدماً في الترويج لجذب الاستثمارات الكويتية في الولايات المتحدة
16	They're making tremendous investments in our country.	-	-		فإنهم يحدثون استثمارات طويلة وكبيرة في الولايات المتحدة
17	They have great confidence in our country.	ولديهم ثقة عمياء في بلدنا	ولهم ثقة في بلدنا		يثقون بنا يثقون بنا
18	We're also entering a bilateral agreement with Kuwait regarding customs enforcement.	بلدنا وكذلك هناك جملة من الاتفاقات التجارية التي أبرمت تتعلق بنواحي الجمارك ومناحي تجارية أخرى	كما أننا ندخل في اتفاقات ثنائية مع الكويت حول تنفيذ سياسة جمركية		كما أننا نوقع الاتفاقية المشتركة مع الكويت بشأن التسهيلات الجمركية
19	During the same period, and the same trip to Saudi Arabia — which was my great honor representing our incredible country — His Highness personally asked me to expedite a \$5 billion agreement for the sale of American F/A-18 Super Hornet	وخلال نفس رحلتي إلى السعودية التي كنت قد اجتمعت بها مع جملة من القادة كان قد طلب مني أمير الكويت لتحويل خمسة مليارات دولار مقابل بيع عدد من طائرات	وخلال تلك الرحلة إلى المملكة العربية السعودية ممثلاً لبلدي وأنا فخور بذلك فإن سمو الأمير طلب مني أن نعقد صفقة بطائرات للكويت بقيمة		وفي الوقت نفسه وخلال الجولة الأخيرة إلى السعودية الأمر الذي كنت أشرف به وأنا كنت مثل هذه الدولة الكبيرة السيد سمو الأمير لقد طلبني بأن أوقع اتفاقية بشأن بيع الطائرات

	fighting jets for Kuwait.	من نوع كورنيت جيت إلى الكويت	خمسة مليارات دولار		الحربية الأمريكية لدولة الكويت
20	I am pleased to report that the State Department has now authorized this transferred purchase, which will not only strengthen our mutual security, but will greatly benefit American workers.	والتي سوف نعمل على تسهيل اتمام هذه الصفقة وهذا الأمر سوف يعيد ويعود بالنفع على الطرفين	وقد تمت الموافقة على ذلك وهو يعزز الأمن المشترك بيننا ويستفيد منه أيضا العاملون الأمريكيون		ونريد أن نقول إن وزارة الخارجية قد كلفت بالقيام بهذه الاتفاقية الأمر الذي سيساهم في تعزيز أمننا المشترك وأمن الموظفين الأمريكي
21	Kuwaiti's investments in America through its sovereign wealth fund are profitable for Kuwaiti people and they create many, many jobs in the American workforce.	نعلم أن الصناديق السيادية الكويتية تعود بالنفع للكويتيين وتقوم بخلق الكثير من الوظائف في سوق العمل	وهذه العملية مفيدة للشعب الكويتي وتوجد عددا كبير من الوظائف		الاستثمارات الكويتية في الولايات المتحدة أيضا تعمل عبر الصندوق الكويتي المشترك الأمر الذي ساهم في إنشاء فرص العمل
22	I am pleased to report this year that Kuwait has taken delivery of 10 American-made Boeing 777 airliners.	ويسعدني أن أقول أن هذه السنة لوحدها الكويت قامت باستلام عشر طائرات من طراز بوينغ تربل السفن	وأنا سعيد بأن أقول هذا العام الكويت تسلمت عشر طائرات بوينغ سبعمائة وسبعة وسبعين.		وأريد أن أقول إنه في هذه السنة الكويت قد أمنت عشرات طائرات الركاب الأمريكية من طراز بوينغ سبعمائة وسبع والسبعين
23	They're beauties.	-	-		-
24	American workers build the best planes in the world, by far, and we want them to be made available for those countries that want them.	والأعمال الأمريكية قامت ببناء أفضل الطائرات في العالم حتى اللحظة وسوف يتم توفير هذه الطائرات لتلك الدول التي ترغب بالحصول عليها	أمريكا تصنع أفضل طائرات في العالم ونريد أن نجعلها متوفرة لتلك البلدان التي تريدها		فإننا نريد أن تكون تلك الطائرات متاحة لتلك الدول التي تريد تلك الطائرات
25	And Kuwait has been a big buyer of commercial airliners made by Boeing and others.	وترغب الكويت بدورها بالحصول على نصيب كبير منها	والكويت كانت من بين من اشترى هذه الطائرات		لذا فإن الكويت مشتر كبير للطائرات المدنية الأمريكية من شركة بوينغ
26	Our partnership extends beyond shared economic and security interests.	إن شراكتنا تمتد أكثر من النواحي الاقتصادية والتجارية	شراكتنا تمتد إلى تتجاوز الاقتصاد والأمن		فإن شراكتنا تتجاوز المصالح الاقتصادية والسياسية

27	We're signing a memorandum to deepen the close educational ties between our two countries, enhancing English language, and that's what we're going to be doing — we're enhancing the whole relationship through the use of the English language.	وكنا قد وقعنا على مذكرة يتم من خلالها تسريع مجالات التعاون التي يمكن من خلالها تعزيز طبيعة العلاقات برمتها من أجل تدريس اللغة الإنجليزية في الكويت	إلى مجالات أخرى في مجال التعليم والتربية وتعزيز اللغة الإنجليزية ودعم العلاقات خلال من خلال استخدام اللغة الإنجليزية	كما أننا وقعنا المذكرة لتعميق الصلات في مجال التعليم بين الدولتين وزيادة تعليم اللغة الإنجليزية. نحن سنقوم بتنفيذ هذه المشاريع فأين نعزز كل حيز للعلاقات عبر استخدام اللغة الإنجليزية
28	And that is something that's very exciting, I think, for both of us.	وهذا أمر أحسب بأننا نفتخر به جميعا	وذلك شيء فيه الكثير من الإثارة لنا جميعا	وهذا الشيء نهتم به جميعا
29	I want to thank His Highness for his leadership role and the role he's playing to help the nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council follow through on their pledges from all over — because we went to Saudi Arabia, and the pledges of ending terrorist financing came from every country in that magnificent room, on that magnificent day.	نود أن نشكر سمو الأمير على قيادته وعلى ما تحلى به من حسن من تعاون التعاون الكبير في دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي. ولأننا نعلم بأنه من خلال التعهدات التي قدمتها السعودية والكويت ودول أخرى كانت قد أتت من كافة الدول في تلك المنطقة خلال زيارة إلى هناك	ونحن نشيد بدور الزعامة ودور الكويت في مجلس التعاون. وذهبنا إلى المملكة العربية السعودية وتحديثنا عن إنهاء تمويل الإرهاب وأن كل دولة ينبغي أن تساهم في ذلك	فأنا أريد أن أشكر سمو الأمير على دوره متزعم ورئيس في الإقليم وأيضا في دار مجلس التعاون الخليجي. لأننا كنا في السعودية والالتزامات بتجفيف تمويل الإرهاب ومكافحة الإرهاب كل ذلك موجود
30	And we are addressing the ongoing GCC dispute, and the Emir is leading those discussions and hopefully it will be resolved very soon.	وإننا كذلك نحث دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي أن تستمر بنفس هذه الجهود وأن يتوصل أمير الكويت إلى وساطة حميدة من خلال ما بدا أنه نتيجة للخلافات التي نشأت هناك	ونحن نتعاون في ما يتعلق بالأزمة الخليجية. الأمير يتولى جهود المصالحة	الآن ونحن أيضا نعالج الخلافات الراهنة في إطار مجلس التعاون الخليجي وكما تعرفون سمو الأمير يقودون تلك المناقشات بشأن الوساطة
31	We call on our GCC and Egyptian allies to	ونعلم وكنت أيضا خلال	ونود أن تركز دول مجلس	كما أننا نريد أن نشكر شركاءنا

	focus on our commitments at that Saudi Arabia summit to continue our joint efforts to drive out and defeat terrorists.	رحلة وخلال حضور القمة القمة السعودية كنا قد تعهدنا من خلال مجموعة من الدول	التعاون لمواصلة جهودها من أجل هزيمة إرهاب	الذين كانوا يشاركون في قمة السعودية من أجل مكافحة الإرهاب
32	Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Egypt are all essential U.S. partners in this effort.	ومن هنا قطر والبحرين والسعودية وكنا قد أكدنا بأنهم كلهم لهم دور هام في جهود مكافحة الإرهاب	قطر ودول المنطقة العربية السعودية والإمارات وغيرها كلهم لهم دور مهم	إن قطر والسعودية والإمارات العربية المتحدة والبحرين ومصر كلها شركاء للولايات المتحدة
33	We have great relationships with all of them right now; maybe better than we've ever had.	ونأمل أن تعود طبيعية العلاقات فيما بين هذه الدول إلى مجاريها	هناك لدينا علاقات ممتازة مع كل من تلك الدول الآن	فدبنا علاقات جيدة مع جميع تلك الدول فهي تتطور
34	We will be most successful with a united GCC.	سوف نكون أكثر نجاحا إذا ما كانت دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي موحدة	وسنكون أكثر فاعلية لو كان دول مجلس التعاون متحدة	فإننا سنكون ناجحين بالشكل أكثر مع مجلس التعاون الخليجي وهذه المنظمة موحدة
35	Tomorrow, Secretary of State Tillerson and Foreign Minister Al-Sabah will chair the second U.S.-Kuwaiti Strategic Dialogue.	وبوم الغد وزير الخارجية والأمير الصباح سوف يجتمعان في حوار استراتيجي والذي يهدف لتعزيز سبل	ووزير الخارجية ورئيس الوزراء الكويتي يعملون على إيجاد حوار استراتيجي	ففي يوم الغد وزير الخارجية وأن نظيره الكويتي السيد السباحة سوف يشاركون في الحوار الأمريكي الكويتية المشتركة
36	By strengthening communications with allies like Kuwait, we send a strong message to both terrorist organizations and regional aggressors that they cannot win — they will not win; they cannot win against us; and our military is getting stronger and stronger — and that those who cherish and value human life will always prevail.	التواصل مع حلفائنا مثل الكويت ومن خلال هذه الحوارات فإننا نبعث برسالة على المستوى الإقليمي والعالمي بأننا لا يمكن لهؤلاء الإرهابيين أن ينتصروا علينا لأن قواتنا العسكرية باتت أكثر قوة وأن هؤلاء الذين دائما من يركزون على	من خلال تعزيز الحوار والتواصل بين الأطراف المختلفة، ولا يمكن أن نسمح للإرهابيين بأن يفوزوا علينا. قواتنا العسكرية تزداد قوة يوما بعد يوم ومن يدافعون ويحبون حياة الإنسان سوف يفوزون.	عن طريق تعزيز الاتصالات مع الشركاء مثل الكويت نحن نرسل رسالة قوية لكل من التنظيمات الإرهابية ودول المعتادة إقليميا بشأن أنهم لا يمكن أن يحرزوا انتصارا ضدنا أو علينا وإن القوات الأمريكية والقوات الأمريكية تصبح أقوى وأقوى والذين يقيمون حياة الإنسان دائما يهيمنون في العالم

		النواحي الإنسانية فالكويت لها كلمة وباع كبير في هذا الأمر			
37	I want to thank His Highness for joining us here today.	-	أود أن أشكر سمو الأمير		فأنا أريد أن أشكر سمو الأمير على الحضور إلى هنا
38	The United States values its close friendship with Kuwait and its people, and we look forward to strengthening these bonds even further.	الولايات المتحدة تفتخر بصداقتها مع الكويت وسوف تقوم بتعزيز صداقتها إلى مستويات كبيرة	قيم الولايات المتحدة قريبة من الكويت ونود أن نعزز هذه الروابط أكثر فأكثر		فإن الولايات المتحدة وصداقتها المتينة مع الكويت والشعب الكويتي نحن سوف نعزز جميع تلك الصلات فيما بعد
39	Together, we will show the world that the forces of destruction and extremism are no match for the blessings of prosperity and peace.	وسوف نظهر للعالم بأن قوى التطرف والدمار لا يمكنها أن تضاهي قوة الازدهار والسلام	وسوف نظهر للعالم أن قوات الدمار لن تنجح وأن قوات الرخاء والازدهار هي التي ستفوز		فيشكل مشترك أن قوى التخريب والتطرف لا يمكن أن تناسب الآمال في الاستقرار والسلام
40	Thank you very much.	شكراً جزيلاً	شكراً جزيلاً لكم		شكراً لكم على الحضور إلى هنا
41	I appreciate that.	-	-		-
42	Thank you.	-	-		-

R8: The Inaugural Address

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Chief Justice Roberts, President Carter, President Clinton, President Bush, President Obama, fellow Americans, and people of the world: thank you.		روبرتس قاضي القضاة رئيس المحكمة السيد كلينتون السيد بوش السيد أوباما السيد كارتر المواطنون الأميركيون وشعوب العالم. أشكركم جميعاً.	رئيس المحكمة العليا روبرتس الرئيس كارتر كارتر عفوا الرئيس كلينتون الرئيس بوش الرئيس أوباما مواطني الأعضاء وكل سكان العالم شكراً	شكراً لكم وزير العدل الرئيس كارتر الرئيس كلينتون الرئيس بوش الرئيس أوباما أيها الأميركيون وشعوب العالم شكراً لكم.
2	We, the citizens of America, are now joined in a great national effort to rebuild our country and to restore its		نحن مواطنوا أمريكا نتضافر جهودنا في جهد وطني لكي نعيد بناء بلدنا ويسترد الوعود التي قطعنا على	نحن مواطني الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية سنقوم بجهد وطني عظيم لإعادة بناء بلدنا والاستجابة لكل	أننا مواطني الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الآن مجتمعون في جهد وطني لإعادة بناء بلدنا

	promise for all of our people.		أنفسنا ولنلببها لشعبنا .	أحلام وتطلعات أبناء بلدنا	والإيفاء الوعود لكافة مواطنينا
3	Together, we will determine the course of America and the world for years to come.		نحن سوف نحدد مسار أمريكا ومسار العالم لسنوات عديدة قادمة	معا سنحدد قدر أمريكا وقدر العالم للعديد والعديد من السنوات القادمة	معا سنحدد مسارا المتحدة والعالم للعديد والعديد من السنوات القادمة
4	We will face challenges.		سوف نواجه تحديات	سنواجه تحديات	إننا سنواجه تحديات
5	We will confront hardships.		وسوف نمر بالاضراء	سنواجه محن	وسنواجه مصاعب
6	But we will get the job done.		ولكن سوف ننجز المهمة	ولكننا سننجز المهمة	ولكننا سنقوم بعمل ما أنجزه
7	Every four years, we gather on these steps to carry out the orderly and peaceful transfer of power, and we are grateful to President Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama for their gracious aid throughout this transition.		كل أربع سنوات نجتمع هنا على هذه الدرجات لكي نشهد انتقالا سلميا للسلطة ونحن ممتنون للرئيس أوباما والسيدة الأولى ميشيل أوباما لمساعدتهما في هذا الانتقال السلمي	كل أربع سنوات نجتمع هنا في هذا المكان لكي نقوم بانتقال السلمي للسلطة ونعرب عن عرفاننا للرئيس أوباما وأشكر الرئيس أوباما وحرمة على هذه المساعدة في هذا الانتقال السلمي للسلطة.	كل أربع سنوات نجتمع هنا لنقم بنقل سلمي للسلطة وإننا شاكرون للرئيس أوباما والسيدة الأولى ميشال أوباما على عملهما الكبير في هذا انتقال السلطة.
8	They have been magnificent.		لقد كانوا رائعين شكرا لكم.	شكرا جزيلا لهما.	لقد كان ذلك رائعا. شكرا.
9	Today's ceremony, however, has very special meaning.		إن مراسيم اليوم لديها معنى خاص	مراسيم اليوم لديها مغزى خاص	مراسم اليوميين لديها أو هي مميزة
10	Because today we are not merely transferring power from one Administration to another, or from one party to another – but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C. and giving it back to you, the American People.		لأننا اليوم لا ننقل السلطة من إدارة إلى أخرى فقط أو من حزب إلى آخر ولكننا ننقل السلطة من واشنطن العاصمة وسنردها إليكم الشعب.	لأنه اليوم نحن لا ننقل السلطة فقط من إدارة إلى إدارة أخرى أو من حزب إلى حزب آخر بل نحن ننقل السلطة من واشنطن العاصمة ونعطيها مرة أخرى إليكم أنتم نعيد السلطة إلى الشعب.	لأننا اليوم لا ننقل السلطة فحسب من إدارة أمريكية إلى أخرى أو من حزب إلى آخر بل إننا ننقل السلطة من واشنطن العاصمة ونعيد لها لكم الشعب.
11	For too long, a small group in our nation's Capital has reaped the rewards of government while the		لفترة طويلة حفنة من الناس حصدوا مزايا الحكومة بينما الناس أثقلت	لمدة طويلة قلة في عاصمتنا حصدوا ثمار السلطة والحكم	منذ فترة طويلة مجموعة صغيرة في عاصمتنا ومن نسميها الحكومة ولكن

	people have borne the cost.		كاهلهم أو أثقلت كاهلهم التكلفة	بينما دفع الشعب الثمن.	الناس يدفعون الثمن.
12	Washington flourished – but the people did not share in its wealth.		واشنطن ازدهرت ولكن الناس لم يشاطروا ثروة واشنطن	واشنطن ازدهرت ولكن الشعب لم يستفد من هذا الازدهار.	واشنطن تعيش في نعيم. ولكن الناس الشعب لا يتشاركون في هذه الثروة.
13	Politicians prospered – but the jobs left, and the factories closed.		السياسيون ازدهروا ولكن الوظائف لم تكن موجودة والمعامل أغلقت أبوابها	السياسة ازدهروا ولكن الوظائف غادرت والمصانع أغلقت.	السياسة يزدهرون ولكن ليس هناك من وظائف. ويجري إغلاق المصانع
14	The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country.		المؤسسة حمت نفسها ولكن الشعب لم يحمى بلدنا.	الخبطة حمت نفسها ولكنها لم تحمي مواطني بلدنا.	الاستبلاشمنت تحمي نفسها ولكن ليس المواطنين في بلدنا.
15	Their victories have not been your victories; their triumphs have not been your triumphs; and while they celebrated in our nation's Capital, there was little to celebrate for struggling families all across our land.		إن انتصارهم لم يكن انتصاركم وفوزهم لم يكن فوزكم وبينما احتفوا في عاصمتنا كان ثمة القليل مما يمكن الاحتفاء به من قبل الأسر المكافحة في طول البلاد وعرضها.	إن نجاحات السياسة لم تكن نجاحاتكم وانتصاراتهم لم تكن انتصارات الشعب. احتفلوا في العاصمة عاصمة بلادنا ولكن العائلات التي تكابد وتضحي في كل بلدنا لم تحظى بأي من هذه الاحتفالات وليس لها ما تحتفل من أجله لحد الآن.	إن انتصاراتهم لم تكن انتصاراتكم انتم واحتفالاتهم لم تكن احتفالاتكم. وفي حين يحتفلون في عاصمتنا هناك القليل مما يمكن أن تحتفل به عائلاتنا في وطننا.
16	That all changes – starting right here, and right now, because this moment is your moment: it belongs to you.		هذا تغير وسوف يبدأ هنا من الآن لأن هذه اللحظة هي لحظتكم هذه المرحلة هي مرحلتكم.	كل هذا يتغير بدءا من الآن ومن اليوم لأن هذه اللحظة هي لحظتكم هي لحظتكم التاريخية وهي ملك لكم.	كل ذلك سيتغير هنا الآن لأن هذه اللحظة إنها لحظتكم وتعودوا لكم.
17	It belongs to everyone gathered here today and everyone watching all across America.		إنها تنتمي إلى جميع المجتمعين هنا وجميع أولئك الذين يشاهدونها في أمريكا	هذا الزمن هو ملك لكل من اجتمع هنا ولكل من يتفرج في التلفاز في كل أميركا	إنها تعود لكل شخص نجتمع هنا اليوم ولكل من يراقب في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية هذا الحدث.
18	This is your day.		إن هذا هو يومكم	هذا اليوم يومكم	إنه يومكم

19	This is your celebration.		هذا هو احتفالكم	هذه الاحتفالات احتفالاتكم	هذا احتفالكم
20	And this, the United States of America, is your country.		وهذه الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية هي بلادكم.	والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الآن أصبحت ملكا لكم بلدكم بالفعل.	وهذا الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية إنها بلادكم أنتم.
21	What truly matters is not which party controls our government, but whether our government is controlled by the people.		ما هو مهم حقاً غير مرتبط بوجود حزب في الحكم أو غيره ولكن المهم هو أن يمسك بزمام أمور الحكومة الشعب نفسه	الأهم ليس أي حزب يتحكم في الحكومة بل هل الحكومة يتحكم فيها الشعب.	ما يهم صراحة هو ليس أي حزب يقود حكومتنا بل أن حكومتنا يجري تحكم بها من قبل الشعب.
22	January 20th 2017, will be remembered as the day the people became the rulers of this nation again.		في العشرين من يناير في ألفين وسبعة عشر سوف يستذكر هذا اليوم اليوم الذي أصبح فيه الشعب قادة هذه الأمة مرة أخرى.	هذا هو الأهم يناير ألفين. أو هذا اليوم هو اليوم الذي سيكون معروفًا كالיום الذي أصبح فيه الشعب مرة أخرى هذه متحكما في هذه البلد	في عام ألفين وسبعة عشر من يناير سيجري تذكره أن الناس أصبحوا حكاما لهذا البلد مجددا
23	The forgotten men and women of our country will be forgotten no longer.		إن النساء والرجال المهمشين لن يهملوا بعد اليوم	كل المنسيين رجالا ونساء في بلدنا لن ينسوا بعد الآن.	والمنسيون من الرجال والنساء في بلادنا لن يجري نسيانهم مجددا.
24	Everyone is listening to you now.		الجميع يصغون إليكم	الجميع يستمع لكم الآن	الكل يستمعون لكم الآن
25	You came by the tens of millions to become part of a historic movement the likes of which the world has never seen before.		عشرات الملايين أتوا لكي يصبحوا ويشكلوا حركة تاريخية لم يشهدها العالم من قبل.	لقد جئتم بعشرات الملايين لكي تصبحوا جزءا من حركة تاريخية لم يشهدها العالم من قبل.	لقد جئتم انتم عشرات الملايين انكم جزء من حدث تاريخي لم يشهده وطننا من ذي قبل والعالم أيضا.
26	At the center of this movement is a crucial conviction: that a nation exists to serve its citizens.		وفي خضم هذه الحركة اعتقاد حاسم وواضح مفاده أن الأمة موجودة لخدمة مواطنيها.	في قلب هذه الحركة قناعة قوية هي أن هناك أمة وأن الأمة تخدم مواطنيها الأمريكيين	وفي مركز هذا المركز هناك أمرا أساسيا هناك فكرة موجودة.
27	Americans want great schools for their children, safe neighborhoods for		الأمريكيون يريدون مدارس لأبنائهم وبناتهم أحياء آمنة	أمريكيين يريدون مدارس جيدة أحياء آمنة لأبنائهم ووظائف	أمريكيون يريدون مدارس رائعة لأطفالهم وحارات آمنة

	their families, and good jobs for themselves.		ووظائف لائقة لهم. هذه هي مطالب عقلانية يطالبها الناس الفضلاء والشعب الفضيل	جيدة لأنفسهم هذه مطالب شرعية وعادلة للأشخاص صالحين ولشعب صالح	لعائلاتهم ووظائف جيدة لأنفسهم هذه فقط مطالب منطقية لأشخاص بسطاء من العامة البسيطة.
28	But for too many of our citizens, a different reality exists: Mothers and children trapped in poverty in our inner cities; rusted-out factories scattered like tombstones across the landscape of our nation; an education system, flush with cash, but which leaves our young and beautiful students deprived of knowledge; and the crime and gangs and drugs that have stolen too many lives and robbed our country of so much unrealized potential.		ولكن الكثير من مواطنينا يواجهون واقعا مختلفا هنالك أمهات وأطفال عالقون في الفقر. هنالك معاملة تصدأ وتغلق أبوابها. إن نظام التعليم لديه الكثير من المال ولكنه يترك شبابنا محرومون من المعرفة إن الجريمة والعصابات والمخدرات التي سرقت الكثير من الحيات وسرقت بلادنا.	ولكن بالنسبة للكثير من مواطنينا يعيشون واقعا مخالفا أطفال أمهات يعيشون في البطالة في الضواحي مصانع مغلقة منتشرة كالقبور في بلدنا ومنظومتنا التربوية مملوءة بالنقد ولكن أبناءنا الشباب حرموا في هذه المدارس من المعارف ونسبة الجرائم والعصابات والمخدرات التي سرقت ودمرت الكثير من الحياة حياة الأشخاص ودمرت بلدنا ونخرت إمكانياتنا العظيمة.	ولكن العديد من المواطنين أمامهم واقعا مختلف الأطفال والأمهات عالقون في الفقر في مدننا ومصانعنا تتحول إلى قبور على أراضينا. نظام التعليم لدينا مليء بالأموال ولكن ليس هناك من علم لتلاميذنا أيضا الجريمة هناك العصابات المخدرات التي تسرق الكثير من الأرواح وتمزق بلدنا وهذه مخاطر جمة.
29	This American carnage stops right here and stops right now.		هذه المذبحة اذا ما صح التعبير يجب أن تقف هنا ويجب أن تقف اليوم.	إن هذه المجزرة الأمريكية تتوقف الآن وتتوقف من هذه اللحظة.	هذا يجب أن يتوقف حاليا وسيوقف حاليا هنا.
30	We are one nation – and their pain is our pain.		نحن أمة واحدة وألمهم ألما	نحن أمة واحدة وألم هؤلاء هو ألما	إننا أمة واحدة وألمهم هي ألما
31	Their dreams are our dreams; and their success will be our success.		وأحلامهم أحلامنا ونجاحاتهم سوف تكون نجاحاتنا	أحلامهم أحلامنا ونجاحاتهم ستكون نجاحاتنا.	وأحلامهم هي أحلامنا ونجاحهم سيكون نجاحنا.
32	We share one heart, one home, and one glorious destiny.		نحن نشاطر قلبا واحدا ومنزلا واحدا وبلدا	لدينا قلب واحد ومنزل واحد وقدر عظيم واحد	إننا نتشارك بقلب واحد ومنزل واحد

			واحدًا ومستقبلًا مجيئًا واحدًا		واحد وقدر رائع واحد
33	The oath of office I take today is an oath of allegiance to all Americans.		إن اليمين الذي أدبته اليوم هو يمين أقطعه على نفسي وهو وعد لجميع الأمريكيين	أن اليمين الذي أدبته اليوم هو أداء يمين وقسم بالوفاء لكل الأمريكيين والإخلاص لهم.	المكتب الذي سأتزأسه اليوم هو لكافة الأمريكيين
34	For many decades, we've enriched foreign industry at the expense of American industry; Subsidized the armies of other countries while allowing for the very sad depletion of our military; We've defended other nation's borders while refusing to defend our own; And spent trillions of dollars overseas while America's infrastructure has fallen into disrepair and decay.		لكثير من العقود الشركات عززت من مفاصلها على حساب الشعب وتلقى الكثير من الدعم الحكومي بينما الجيش اختالف تأهله لقد دافعاً أمما أخرى لقد دافعاً حدود أمما أخرى بينما رفضنا أن نحمي حدودنا نحن. لقد أنفقنا تريليونات وتريليونات الدولارات خارج نطاق أمريكا بينما كل التحديات في أمريكا. أصبحت غير قابلة للتصحيح.	لنعقود لقد أثرينا الصناعة الأجنبية على حساب صناعتنا دعمنا الجيوش الأجنبية وسمحنا كذلك بتدهور وضع جيشنا لم أو دافعنا عن حدود البلدان الأجنبية بينما رفضنا الدفاع عن حدودنا نحن. وأنفقنا التريليونات وتريليونات من الدولارات في الخارج بينما صناعة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية سقطت في الانهيار والاندثار	لنعقود طوال لقد بدأنا صناعة كبيرة وقمنا بتمويل جيوش أجنبية وسمحنا بتدهور قواتنا العسكرية. لقد دافعنا عن أمم أخرى وحدودها فيما رفضنا حماية حدود بلدنا. وصرفنا تريليونات وتريليونات من الدولارات وراء البحار فيما البنى التحتية الأمريكية سقطت إلى فوضى
35	We've made other countries rich while the wealth, strength, and confidence of our country has disappeared over the horizon.		لقد جعلنا الدول الأخرى ثرية بينما الثروة والقوة والثقة في بلدنا ذهبت أدراج الرياح	جعلنا من الدول الأخرى غنية. بينما ثروة وقوة وثقة بلدنا بدأت تضمحل وتختفي في الأفق.	جعلنا بلداناً أخرى غنية في حين الثروة والثقة والقوة في بلدنا انحسرت وراء الأفق
36	One by one, the factories shuttered and left our shores, with not even a thought about the millions upon millions of American workers left behind.		والمعامل أغلقت أبوابها واحداً بعد الآخر وغادرت هذه البلاد ولم تفكر في الملايين من العمال الأمريكيين الذين همشوا وفقدوا وظائفهم	المصانع أقفلت واحدة تلو الأخرى وغادرت بلادنا ولم يفكر أي شخص في الملايين وال الملايين من العمال	واحداً وراء الآخر المصانع أغلقت وغادرتنا أرضنا إلى الخارج من دون فكرة عن الملايين وال الملايين من العمال الأمريكيين الذين

				الأمريكيين الذين تم خذلهم	تركوا من دون عمل
37	The wealth of our middle class has been ripped from their homes and then redistributed across the entire world.		إن ثروة الطبقة الوسطى لم تعد ثروتهم وأعدنا إعادة توزيع هذه الثروة في جميع أنحاء العالم.	الطبقة المتوسطة فقدت منازلها وثوراتهم وزعت في كل العالم.	ثروة الطبقة المتوسطة سرقت من منازلهم وبعدها أعيد توزيعها عبر العالم.
38	But that is the past.		ولكن هذا هو الماضي	كل هذا الآن ماضٍ.	ولكن هذا هو الماضي
39	And now we are looking only to the future.		أما الآن فنحن نصب تركيزنا فقط على المستقبل	والآن كلنا نتطلع وننظر نحو المستقبل.	أما الآن فإننا ننظر فقط إلى المستقبل
40	We assembled here today are issuing a new decree to be heard in every city, in every foreign capital, and in every hall of power.		نحن مجتمعون هنا اليوم ونحن نصدر قرارا جديدا لتسمعها جميع المدن وجميع العواصم في العالم وجميع أروقة السلطة	اجتمعنا اليوم لكي نصرح بمرسوم جديد مسموع في كل منزل وفي كل مكان للسلطة في البلد	اليوم نضع عهدا جديدا سنسمع في كل مدينة وفي كل مركز للسلطة
41	From this day forward, a new vision will govern our land.		من هذا اليوم وإلى الأمام ثمة رؤية جديدة ستحكم أراضينا	انطلاقا من الآن رؤية جديدة هي التي ستحكم مصير بلادنا	من هذا اليوم وصاعدا نظرة جديدة ستحكم أرضنا
42	From this moment on, it's going to be America First.		من اليوم فصاعدا سيكون الأمر فقط متصلا أمريكا أولا أمريكا أولا	انطلاقا من اليوم سيكون شعارنا هو أميركا أولا وقبل كل شيء وهذه هي أولويتنا.	انطلاقا من هذا اليوم وقادما سيكون هناك فقط أميركا أولا أميركا أولا.
43	Every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs, will be made to benefit American workers and American families.		كل قرار مرتبط بالضرائب والهجرة والتجارة والشؤون الخارجية سوف يتخذ يصب في مصلحة العمال الأمريكيين والأسر الأمريكية	كل قرار فيما يتعلق بالتجارة حول ضرائب الهجرة العلاقات الخارجية أي قرارات في هذا المجال ستتخذ لكي تكون مفيدة للعمال الأمريكيين والعائلات الأمريكية.	كل قرار حول الضرائب والهجرة والأمور الأخرى والخارجية للشؤون الخارجية ستفيد العمال الأمريكيين والعائلات الأمريكية
44	We must protect our borders from the ravages of other countries making our		يجب أن نحمي حدودنا من الدول الأخرى التي تصنع	يجب أن نحمي حدودنا من أضرار البلدان الأخرى	يجب أن نحمي حدودنا من الآخرين من البلدان الأخرى

	products, stealing our companies, and destroying our jobs.		منتجاتنا وتسرق شركاتنا وتدمر وظائفنا.	أخرى التي تسرق مصانعنا وتسرق ثرواتنا وتدمر مناصب العمل في بلدنا.	الذين يصنعون لنا بضائعنا ويسرقون مصانعنا ويدمرون وظائفنا.
45	Protection will lead to great prosperity and strength.		إن الحماية سوف تقضي إلى ازدهار أكثر وقوة أكبر	الحماية ستزيد من الرفاه والقوة في بلادنا.	الحماية ستقود إلى ازدهار أكبر وقوة.
46	I will fight for you with every breath in my body – and I will never, ever let you down.		وسوف أكافح من أجلكم بكل ما أوتيت ولن أخذلكم مطلقاً.	سأناضل وأقاوم من أجلكم بكل قوة في جسدي ولن أخذلكم أبداً أبداً.	سأحارب من أجلكم بكل نفس في جسدي ومطلقاً لن أخذلكم.
47	America will start winning again, winning like never before.		أمريكا سوف تبدأ بالفوز مرة أخرى الفوز كما لم تفز من ذي قبل.	أمريكا ستعود إلى الانتصارات ستنتصر كما لم تنتصر من قبل.	الولايات المتحدة ستبدأ بالفوز مجدداً بالانتصار كما لم تفعل سابقاً.
48	We will bring back our jobs.		وسوف نسترد وظائفنا	سنعيد وظائف وفرص العمل هنا	سنعيد الوظائف إلى أرضنا
49	We will bring back our borders.		سوف نسترد حدودنا	سنحمي حدودنا	وسنعيد حدودنا إلى ما كانت عليه
50	We will bring back our wealth.		سوف نسترد ثروتنا	سنعيد ثروتنا	وسنعيد ثرواتنا
51	And we will bring back our dreams.		سوف نسترد أيضاً أحلامنا.	وسنعيد كذلك إلى بلدنا أحلامنا.	وسنعيد أحلامنا.
52	We will build new roads, and highways, and bridges, and airports, and tunnels, and railways all across our wonderful nation.		سوف نبني مدناً جديدة ومطارات وأنفاق وسكك حديدية وموانئ في جميع أرجاء البلاد الرائعة.	سنبني طرقاً جديدة وجسوراً وأنفاق وسكك حديدية ومطارات في كل تراب بلدنا البهية	سنبني طرقاً جديدة وجسور ومطارات وأنفاق وسكك حديدية عبر وطننا الرائع وأمتنا الرائعة
53	We will get our people off of welfare and back to work – rebuilding our country with American hands and American labor.		سوف نحاول أن نعيد أولئك الذين يعتمدون على ضمان الرخاء الاجتماعي إلى العمل وسوف نبني بلادنا بأياد أمريكية وبعمال أمريكيين	سنقدم لسكاننا الرفاه وسنقدم لهم العمل وكل هذا سيتم بأياد وسواعد أمريكية.	وسنعيد بناء بلدنا بأياد أمريكية من الخارج وبأياد هي للعمال أيادي العمال الأمريكيين.
54	We will follow two simple rules: Buy American and Hire American.		سوف نتبع قاعدتين رئيسيتين بسيطتين اشتروا البضائع	سننتبع قاعدتين بسيطتين سنشتري كل ما هو أمريكي	سننتبع قانونين بسيطين. بواسطة أمريكيين ولأمريكا أفضل

			الأمريكية ووظفوا العمال الأمريكيين.	وسنوظف كل الأميركيين.	
55	We will seek friendship and goodwill with the nations of the world – but we do so with the understanding that it is the right of all nations to put their own interests first.		سوف نمد يد الصداقة مع أمم العالم ولكننا سنفعل ذلك مع فهمنا أنه من حق كل أمم أن تضع مصلحتها أولاً	سنبحث عن الصداقة وحسن النية مع كل أمم العالم ولكن سنقوم بهذا آخذين بعين الاعتبار بان حق كل أمة هو أن تضع مصلحتها أولاً وقبل كل شيء.	سنسعى للصداقة مع أمم العالم ولكن سنقوم بذلك من قاعدة أنه من حق كل الأمم أن يضعوا مصالحهم في البداية في المقدمة.
56	We do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example for everyone to follow.		لن نسعى لفرض أسلوب حياتنا على أي دولة ولكن سوف يكون أسلوب حياتنا ساطعاً ناصعاً لكي يشكل قدوة تحتذي بها الأمم الأخرى.	نحن لا نود أن نفرض نمط عيشنا على أي دولة أو شخص بل نود أن تكون أن يكون نمط عيشنا منارة تنير الجميع ويمكن للجميع أن يتبعوها أن يتبعوا هذا النمط.	لن نسعى لفرض طرق حياتنا على أين كان ولكننا سنشع للجميع كمثال يتبعه الجميع.
57	We will reinforce old alliances and form new ones – and unite the civilized world against Radical Islamic Terrorism, which we will eradicate completely from the face of the Earth.		سوف نعيد التأكيد على السياسة الجديدة وسوف نوحّد العالم ضد الإسلامي المتطرف الذي سنجذره من جذوره من على وجه البسيطة.	سنبحث عن حفظ التحالفات الجديدة وصياغة تحالفات جديدة ومحاربة المتطرف الإسلامي العنيف الذي سنمحوه من وجه المعمورة.	ونوحد العالم الإنساني ضد الإسلام الراديكالي الذي سنقوم باجتثاث جذوره تماماً من الأرض.
58	At the bedrock of our politics will be a total allegiance to the United States of America, and through our loyalty to our country, we will rediscover our loyalty to each other.		وفي خضم سياستنا سوف يكون ولائنا للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ومن خلال ولائنا لبلدنا سوف نعيد اكتشافنا ولائنا لبعضنا البعض	في قاعدة سياستنا القاعدة ستكون الإخلاص التام للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والولاء لبلدنا ومن خلال هذا سنعيد اكتشاف ولائنا تجاه أنفسنا.	في أساس سياستنا سيكون هناك التزام الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وولائنا لبلدنا عن طريقه سنعيد اكتشاف ولائنا لبعضنا البعض الآخر
60	When you open your heart to patriotism, there is no room for prejudice.		وعندما يفتح قلبك للوطنية فليس ثمة مساحة للتحامل والإجحاف.	عندما يملأ قلبكم الوطنية والقومية ليس هناك من مكان في قلوبكم للظلم.	حين ستفتحون قلوبكم للوطنية فلسن يكون هناك مجال للظلم.

61	The Bible tells us, "how good and pleasant it is when God's people live together in unity."		الإنجيل يعلمنا أنه من الجميل والمرضي عندما يعيش شعب الله معا متحدين رائعا	الكتاب المقدس يخبرنا كم من الجيد حين شعب الله يعيشون معا في وحدة
62	We must speak our minds openly, debate our disagreements honestly, but always pursue solidarity.		يجب أن نكون منفتحين يجب أن نتحاور بصراحة ولكن دائما يتعين علينا أن نسعى للتضامن	يجب أن نبقي أذهاننا مفتوحة وأن نجادل حول خلافاتنا ولكن دائما أن نحافظ على الوحدة
63	When America is united, America is totally unstoppable.		عندما تكون أمريكا موحدة. لا يمكن إيقافها مطلقا.	حين تكون الولايات المتحدة موحدة فإنها لا يمكن إيقافها أبدا.
64	There should be no fear – we are protected, and we will always be protected.		ينبغي أن لا يكون ثمة خوف نحن محميون	يجب ألا يكون هناك خوف إننا محميون ودائما سنكون محميين
65	We will be protected by the great men and women of our military and law enforcement and, most importantly, we are protected by God.		وسوف تكون محميين دائما سنكون محميون بسبب الجنود بسبب جيشنا وبسبب وكالة إنفاذ القانون والأهم من ذلك سنكون محميين من قبل الله.	سنكون محميين بنساء ورجال عظماء في القانون وفي الجيش. والأهم من ذلك كله سنكون محميين من قبل الله.
66	Finally, we must think big and dream even bigger.		أخيرا علينا أن نفكر بأفكار كبرى ونحلم بأحلام كبرى	وفي نهاية الأمر يجب أن نفكر بعمق وأن نحلم بعمق أكبر
67	In America, we understand that a nation is only living as long as it is striving.		في أمريكا نحن نتفهم أن الأمة تعيش بقدر كفاحها	الولايات المتحدة نفهم أننا كأمة تعيش ما دام أنها موحدة
68	We will no longer accept politicians who are all talk and no action – constantly complaining but		لن تقبل السياسيون الذين يتحدثون ولا يفعلون بطحن بلا طحن	لن نقبل بالسياسة الذين كل أحاديثهم الخالية من الأعمال ويتذمرون ولكنهم

	never doing anything about it.		ويشتكون دائما ويتنمررون، ولكن لا يفعلون شيئا إزاء هذه الشكاوى	يقدمون لنا كلاما فارغا ولا ينجزون أي شيء	لا يفعلون أي شيء حيال ذلك.
69	The time for empty talk is over.		إن وقت الكلام الفارغ قد انتهى	وقت الكلام الفارغ	وقت الكلام الفارغ قد انتهى
70	Now arrives the hour of action.		وقد وصلت ساعة العمل.	والآن ساعة العمل والتحرك.	الآن تصل ساعة الفعل.
71	Do not let anyone tell you it cannot be done.		لا تسمحوا لأي امرء أن يقول لكم أن انجاز اتنا لن نصل إليها	لا تسمحوا لأي شخص بأن يقول لكم أنه من المستحيل أن نحقق هذا	لا تسمح لأي كان بإخباركم أنه لا يمكنكم القيام بالعمل.
72	No challenge can match the heart and fight and spirit of America.		إن الروح والكفاح أمريكيين مثالين	ما من تحدي يمكن أن يقف في وجه الروح والقلب والشجاعة الأمريكية.	لا تحد يمكنكم أن تتجاوزه وتتجاوزه الروح الأمريكية
73	We will not fail.		لن نفشل	لن نحقق.	لن نفشل
74	Our country will thrive and prosper again.		بلادنا سوف تزدهر مرة أخرى	إن بلادنا سيزدهر وسينعم بالرفاه مرة أخرى.	بلادنا سيزدهر ويتنصر مجددا.
75	We stand at the birth of a new millennium, ready to unlock the mysteries of space, to free the Earth from the miseries of disease, and to harness the energies, industries and technologies of tomorrow.		نحن نقف ولدينا مساحة لكي نقص العالم والأرض من الأمراض وتعزز التكنولوجيا وتعزز الاقتصاد للغد	نحن الآن نشهد ألفية جديدة سنحاول فيها البحث أو الكشف عن خفايا الفضاء إيجاد علاجات للأمراض. الاستفادة من صناعات وتكنولوجيات المستقبل.	إننا نقف أمام ولادة جديدة لألفية جديدة وسنفتح أسرار الفضاء ونكتشفها ونحرر الأرض من الكوارث والأوبئة وستظهر طاقات وصناعات وتكنولوجيات جديدة في الغد
76	A new national pride will stir our souls, lift our sights, and heal our divisions.		إن فخرنا سوف ينتشلنا وسوف يلتئم الانشقاقات بيننا	سنرفع أنفسنا وسنعالج اختلافاتنا.	والفخر الوطني سيعود مجددا ويشفي ويللم جراحنا وانقسامنا
77	It is time to remember that old wisdom our soldiers will never forget: that whether we are black or brown or white, we all bleed the same red blood of patriots, we all enjoy the same glorious freedoms, and we all salute the		حان الوقت أن نقول أن هناك حكم مرتبطة بالتالي إذا ما كنا السود أو بيض أو بين بين نحن لدينا دم واحد ونحن يجب أن نكون وطنيون جميعا بغض النظر عن لون	يجب دائما أن نتذكر جنودنا ونتذكر دائما أنه سواء قلنا بيضا سودا أو من أي عرق فإننا كلنا تسير في دماءنا كلنا نحظى كلنا بنفس الحرية العظيمة وكلنا	لن ننسى جنودنا لا فرق إن كنا بني البشرة أبيض أو أسود لدينا تسري في عروقنا دماء الوطنية الحمراء. كلنا نستمتع بكافة الحريات نفسها ونحبي العلم الأمريكي ذاته.

	same great American Flag.		بشرتنا نحن نتمتع جميعا بالحرية المجيدة ذاتها ونحن نضرب تحية جميعا للعلم الأمريكي ذاته	بحيي وبجل العلم والرعاية الأمريكية العظيمة.	
78	And whether a child is born in the urban sprawl of Detroit or the windswept plains of Nebraska, they look up at the same night sky, they fill their heart with the same dreams, and they are infused with the breath of life by the same almighty Creator.		وبغض النظر عن وجود طفل في ديترويت في ضواحي ديترويت أو في نبراسكا فإنهم ينظرون إلى السماء ذاتها ويستنشقون الهواء ذاتها ويحلمون الأحلام ذاتها وهم ينتهشون وهم قد حباهم الرب بهذه الولادة بغض النظر عن مكان ولادتهم.	سواء ولد طفل في الضواحي الفقيرة لديترويت أو في حقول نبراسكا فإنهم ينظرون إلى نفس السماء وقلبيهما مملوء بنفس الآمال ويحظون بنفس بنفس نعمة وحماية الرب الخالق العظيم.	وأين ما ولد طفل إن كان ذلك في ديترويت أو في نبراسكا سهولها فسينظر إلى السماء الليلية نفسها وملبئة بالأحلام ذاتها والمليئة بروح الحياة للخالق ذاته
79	So to all Americans, in every city near and far, small and large, from mountain to mountain, and from ocean to ocean, hear these words: You will never be ignored again.		إنن أقول لجميع الأمريكيين في كل مدينة بعيدة أقرب أو صغيرة أو كبيرة من الجبل إلى الجبل من المحيط إلى المحيط اسمعوا هذه الكلمات أنتم لن يتم تجاهلكم مرة أخرى	إنن لكل الأمريكيين في كل مدينة قريبة وبعيدة. كبيرة وصغيرة من الجبال إلى الجبال من المحيط إلى المحيط. اسمعوا هذه الكلمات أنتم لن تنسوا ولن يتم تجاهلكم مرة أخرى.	بالنسبة لكل الأمريكيين في كل المدن القريبة والبعيدة الصغيرة والكبيرة في السهول والجبال من المحيط إلى الأخر أنتم لن يجري تجاهلكم مجددا بعد الآن.
80	Your voice, your hopes, and your dreams, will define our American destiny.		إن صوتكم وأمالكم وأحلامكم ستحدد قدرنا الأمريكي	إن صوتكم آمالكم وأحلامكم هي التي ستصمم وتحدد القدر الأمريكي	صوتكم آمالكم أحلامكم سيجري أو ستحدد القدر الأمريكي.
81	And your courage and goodness and love will forever guide us along the way.		وإن شجاعتكم وحسكم الخيري وحبكم سوف يشكل ممرات لنا في طريقنا	شجاعتكم طيباتكم حظكم هو الذي سيقودنا في هذا المشوار	وحبكم وثقتكم ستقود طريقنا معا سنجعل أمريكا قوية مجددا.

82	Together, We Will Make America Strong Again.		معًا سوف نجعل أمريكا أصلب	معًا سنجعل من أميركا قوية مجددا	سنجعل أمريكا مزدهرة
83	We Will Make America Wealthy Again.		سوف نجعل أمريكا ثرية مرة أخرى	سنجعل أمريكا غنية مجددا	وغنية مجددا
84	We Will Make America Proud Again.		سوف نجعل أمريكا فخورة مجددا	سنجعل من أميركا فخورة مجددا.	وسنجعل أمريكا فخورة مجددا
85	We Will Make America Safe Again.		سوف نجعل أمريكا آمنة مجددا	سنجعل من أميركا آمنة مجددا	وسنجعل أمريكا آمنة مجددا
86	And, Yes, Together, We Will Make America Great Again.		ونعم معًا سوف نجعل أمريكا أعظم مرة أخرى	ومعًا سنعيد أميركا. سنجعل من أميركا عظيمة مجددا	ونعم معًا سنجعل الولايات المتحدة عظيمة مجددا
87	Thank you, God Bless You, And God Bless America.		شكرًا لكم، بارك الله فيكم وبارك الله في أمريكا	شكرًا جديدًا شكرًا جزيلًا فليبارك الله ببارك الله الولايات المتحدة الأميركية شكرًا فليبارك الله الولايات المتحدة الأميركية.	شكرًا وبارككم الله وبارك الله الولايات المتحدة الأميركية. شكرًا لكم. بارك الله أمريكا

R9: Statement by President Trump on Jerusalem

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Thank you.	-	-	-	-
2	When I came into office, I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking.	-	حكم وعدت في النظر إلى تحديات العالم وعيون مفتوحة وتفكير واضح	ولقد وعدت بأن أحدث عن أو أنظر إلى التحديات التي بواجهها العالم بعقل منفتح وتفكير جديد.	-
3	We cannot solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past.	-	لا يمكن أن حل المشاكل من خلال الافتراضات الفاشلة وإعادة الاستراتيجيات الفاشلة من الماضي	فلا يسعنا أن نحل المشاكل بينما نفترض نفس الفرضيات الفاشلة ونكرر استراتيجيات التي كنا نطبقها في الماضي وهي فاشلة	-

4	Old challenges demand new approaches.	-	مع جميع التحديات تتطلب نهجًا جديدة.	فإن كل تحدي يتطلب منهجًا جديدًا	-
5	My announcement today marks the beginning of a new approach to conflict between Israel and the Palestinians.	-	إعلان اليوم يتواءم مع بداية نهج جديد مرتبط بالصراع الإسرائيلي العربي.	وإعلان اليوم هو بداية مقاربة جديدة للنزاع الفلسطيني الإسرائيلي أو النزاع بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين.	بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين
6	In 1995, Congress adopted the Jerusalem Embassy Act, urging the federal government to relocate the American embassy to Jerusalem and to recognize that that city — and so importantly — is Israel's capital.	-	الكونغرس تبنى قانون القدس وطلب نقل السفارة الأمريكية إلى القدس ونص على الإقرار بأن تلك المدينة هي عاصمة إسرائيل مرر هذا في عام ألف وتسعمائة وخمسة وتسعين	وفي خمسة وتسعين الكونغرس قد اعتمد القانون للقدس ويدعو الحكومة الفيدرالية الأمريكية أن تنقل السفارة الأمريكية إلى القدس وأن تعترف بهذه المدينة وهذا أمر بالغ الأهمية هي عاصمة إسرائيل.	في عام خمسة وتسعين الكونغرس تبنى قانونا بشأن السفارة الأمريكية ويحث نقل السفارة الأمريكية إلى القدس والاعتراف بأن تلك المدينة الهامة للغاية هي عاصمة إسرائيل.
7	This act passed Congress by an overwhelming bipartisan majority and was reaffirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago.	-	بأغلبية من الحزبين وأعيد التأكيد عليه من خلال تصويت مجلس الشيوخ منذ ستة أشهر	إن هذا القانون قد صوت عليه في الكونغرس الأمريكي بأغلبية ساحقة وقد أكد عليه بصوت من مجلس الشيوخ بأغلبية بإجماع الأصوات منذ ستة أشهر فقط.	هذا القانون أقر عليه من قبل الكونغرس بالإجماع وذلك منذ ستة أشهر.
8	Yet, for over 20 years, every previous American president has exercised the law's waiver, refusing to move the U.S. embassy to Jerusalem or to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital city.	-	لكن ولعشرين سنة كل رئيس أمريكي سابق قد رفض نقل السفارة إلى القدس ورفض أن يقر ويعترف بالقدس كعاصمة إسرائيل.	ولكن ومنذ عشرين عاما مضت كل رئيس أمريكي قد طبق ما نسميه إيقاف أو تأجيل هذا القانون رافضا نقل السفارة إلى القدس أو إلى أن يعترف بأن القدس هي	ومع ذلك عشرين سنة ومع كل رئيس أمريكي جديد رفضوا نقل السفارة الأمريكية إلى الخارج أو الاعتراف بالقدس عاصمة لإسرائيل.

				عاصمة إسرائيل.	
9	Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace.	-	وهذه الاستثناءات أصدرت وقال الرؤساء أن هذا سوف لا يدفع بعجلة السلام إلى الأمام.	الرؤساء أصدروا ذلك هذا التأخير أو عدم تنفيذ القانون أملاً بأن القضية ستقدم بفضل ذلك.	لقد رفضوا القيام بذلك اعتقدوا أن ذلك لن يأتي بالسلام.
10	Some say they lacked courage, but they made their best judgments based on facts as they understood them at the time.	-	بعضهم كان لا يتحلى بالشجاعة، ولكن تلك كانت وقائع الماضي	البعض يقول إنهم كانوا يفتقرون إلى الشجاعة، ولكنهم قاموا بأفضل ما استطاعوا أن يقوموا به بناء على الحقائق كما كانوا يفهمونها في ذلك الوقت	البعض كانوا شجعاناً ولكنهم لم يفعلوه ارتكازاً على الحقائق التي كانوا يفهمونها في حينه.
11	Nevertheless, the record is in.	-	ولكن هذا السجل مرتبط بالماضي	ولكن التاريخ موجود	ليس أقل من ذلك القانون موجود.
12	After more than two decades of waivers, we are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians.	-	وبعد عقدين من هذه الاستثناءات لم نصل إلى سلام بين الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين	فبعد أكثر من عقدين من التأجيل فنحن لم نصل إلى تحقيق السلام الدائم بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين.	وبعد عقدين من الزمان لم نقرب من التوقيع على اتفاقية السلام بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين
13	It would be folly to assume that repeating the exact same formula would now produce a different or better result.	-	لذلك من الحماقة أن نعيد المعادلة ذاتها وتوقع الوصول إلى نتائج أفضل.	ومن الخطأ أن نفترض أن تكرار نفس ما قمنا به في الماضي سيؤدي إلى نتيجة أفضل أو نتيجة مختلفة.	وارتكاب نفس النهج لا نتوقع أن يأتي بنتائج جديدة
14	Therefore, I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.	ثم قررت أن الوقت حان للاعتراف رسمياً بالقدس عاصمة لإسرائيل.	لذلك قررت أنه حان الوقت وعلى نحو رسمياً أن نعترف بالقدس كعاصمة لإسرائيل.	ولذلك فقد قررت أن الوقت قد حان أن نعترف بشكل رسمي بالقدس باعتبارها عاصمة إسرائيل.	وبالتالي لقد قررت أنه قد حان الوقت للاعتراف رسمياً بالقدس عاصمة لإسرائيل.

15	While previous presidents have made this a major campaign promise, they failed to deliver.	الرؤساء السابقين قاموا بوعود انتخابية من هذا النمط وفشلوا في تنفيذها	وبينما رؤساء الولايات المتحدة الذين سبقوني قد وعد بذلك في حملاتهم الانتخابية فإنهم لم يحققوا وعودهم	الرؤساء السابقين وعدوا بذلك في حملاتهم الانتخابية ولكنهم فشلوا في الإيفاء بهذه الوعود.	الرؤساء السابقون وعدوا بذلك في حملاتهم وأخلفوا.
16	Today, I am delivering.	واليوم أنا أنفذ وعدي	واليوم أنا أفي بوعد.	أما اليوم فأنا أفي بوعدي	أنا اليوم أوفي بوعد قطعته على نفسي
17	I've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians.	وهذا سيكون بأفضل المصالح سيجلب أفضل المصالح الولايات المتحدة ويسعى ويساعد في تحقيق السلام بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين	لقد اعتبرت أن هذه الخطوة واعتبروها في صالح الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وسعياً ناحية أو تجاه السلام بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين	وقد نظرته في هذا الأمر ورأيت أنه يصب في مصلحة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والسعي للوصول إلى السلام بين إسرائيل والإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين.	هذا القرار في مصلحة الولايات المتحدة والسلام بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين.
18	This is a long-overdue step to advance the peace process and to work towards a lasting agreement.	هذه خطوة جيدة لدفع بعملية السلام قدماً وللوصول إلى اتفاق المستدام.	إن هذه خطوة تأخرت كثيراً وذلك لعملية السلام والعمل تجاه اتفاقيات تحقق لها الاستدامة.	لقد تأخرت هذه الخطوة كثيراً للدفع بعجلة السلام والوصول إلى اتفاقية نهائية.	-
19	Israel is a sovereign nation with the right like every other sovereign nation to determine its own capital.	إسرائيل دولة ذات سيادة لديها الحق كأى دولة أخرى أن تقرر ما المدينة التي ستكون عاصمتها	إن إسرائيل دولة ذات سيادة ولها حق كأى دولة أخرى ذات سيادة أن تختار عاصمتها.	إسرائيل هي دولة ذات سيادة أمة ذات سيادة ولديها حق شأنها شأن الأمم الأخرى لكي تقرر عاصمتها	إسرائيل دولة ذات سيادة ولها الحق في تحديد عاصمتها.
20	Acknowledging this as a fact is a necessary condition for achieving peace.	وهذا أمر هام لتحقيق السلام	والاعتراف بذلك هو الاعتراف بحقيقة الواقع وهو شرط ضروريا لتحقيق السلام.	الإقرار بأن هذه حقيقة شرط ضروري للوصول إلى السلام.	-
21	It was 70 years ago that the United States, under President Truman,	منذ سبعين عاماً الولايات المتحدة تحت حكم ترومان	منذ سبعين سنة فرنسيس أمريكا ترومان في ذلك الوقت قد	منذ سبعين عاماً الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في ظل حكم ترومان	-

	recognized the State of Israel.		اعترفت بدولة إسرائيل.	اعترف بدولة إسرائيل.	اعترفت بدولة إسرائيل
22	Ever since then, Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem — the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times.	-	ومنذ تلك الفترة إسرائيل كانت عاصمتها ولا تزال القدس وهذا يعود إلى عاصمة اليهود في الماضي السحيق.	ومنذ ذلك التاريخ قامت إسرائيل بوضع عاصمتها في مدينة القدس العاصمة التي أنشأها اليهود في الأزمنة القديمة.	ومنذ ذلك الحين إسرائيل اعتبرت أن عاصمتها القدس التي أسسها اليهود في العهود الغابرة.
23	Today, Jerusalem is the seat of the modern Israeli government.	-	وهي الآن مركز الحكومة الإسرائيلية.	والقدس اليوم هي مقر الحكومة الإسرائيلية الحديثة	اليوم القدس هي مسعى للحكومة الإسرائيلية المعاصرة.
24	It is the home of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, as well as the Israeli Supreme Court.	-	والمدينة مقر الكنيست البرلمان اليهودي وأيضا المحكمة العليا الإسرائيلية	وبها البرلمان الكنيست وبها أيضا المحكمة العليا الإسرائيلية.	إنها منزل رئيس البرلمان الإسرائيلي الكنيست وكذلك للمحكمة الإسرائيلية العليا
25	It is the location of the official residence of the Prime Minister and the President.	-	وهي مقر أيضا المكان الرسمي لرئيس الوزراء والرئيس.	إنها مقر رئيس الوزراء والرئيس	وهو المكان الذي تموضع فيه رئيس الوزراء والرئيس
26	It is the headquarters of many government ministries.	-	وهي أيضا مقر الكثير من الوزارات الحكومية.	وهي مقر أيضا العديد من الوزارات التابعة للحكومة الإسرائيلية	ومقرات العديد من الوزارات الحكومية
27	For decades, visiting American presidents, secretaries of state, and military leaders have met their Israeli counterparts in Jerusalem, as I did on my trip to Israel earlier this year.	-	لعقود من الزمن وزراء الخارجية وقادة الجيوش الأمريكية والرؤساء قابلوا نظرائهم في القدس كما فعلت أنا عندما ذهبت إلى إسرائيل في بداية هذه السنة.	ولمدة عقود الرؤساء السابقين للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والقادة العسكريون وغيرهم من الوزراء قد التقوا بنظرائهم في القدس كما قمت بذلك في رحلتي والتي قمت بها الزيارات التي قمت بها	لعقود من زيارة الرؤساء والمسؤولين الأمريكيين التقوا شركائهم الإسرائيليين في القدس كما قمت في زيارتي لإسرائيل في فترة سابقة من هذا العام.

				لإسرائيل سابقا هذا العام	
28	Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world.	-	القدس ليست فقط قلب الأديان السماوية العظيمة الثلاثة ولكنها قلب أكثر الديمقراطيات نجاحا في العالم	وأن إسرائيل هي قلب و عدد من الديانات العظيمة ولكنها أيضا الآن قلب لأحد أنجح الديمقراطيات في العالم	القدس ليس مجرد قلب ثلاثة ديانات عظيمة ولكنها أيضا قلب أكثر أهم الديمقراطيات في العالم
29	Over the past seven decades, the Israeli people have built a country where Jews, Muslims, and Christians, and people of all faiths are free to live and worship according to their conscience and according to their beliefs.	-	خلال سبع عقود مضت الشعب الإسرائيلي بنى بلدا للمسلمون والمسيحيون واليهود وآخرين ينتمون إلى طوائف مختلفة يعيشون معا ويتعبدون وفقا لمعتقداتهم وضمائرهم.	وخلال العقود المنصرمة فقد بنى الإسرائيليون دولة بها اليهود والمسلمين والمسيحيين وكل من له عقيدة أخرى لهم حرية العيش طبقا لمعتقداتهم وما يؤمنون به.	لسبعة عقود مضت الإسرائيليون بنوا دولة حيث اليهود والمسيحيون والمسلمون والناس من كافة الأديان يعيشون بحرية ويعبدوا ما يريدونه وحسب معتقداتهم.
30	Jerusalem is today, and must remain, a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall, where Christians walk the Stations of the Cross, and where Muslims worship at Al-Aqsa Mosque.	-	القدس اليوم ويجب أن تبقى مكانا حيث يتعبد فيه اليهود في الحائط الغربي المسيحيون يتعبدون في أماكن عبادتهم والمسلمون يتعبدون في المسجد الأقصى.	والقدس اليوم هي ويجب أن تبقى مكانا حيث يصلي اليهود وحيث يسير المسيحيون في معتقداتهم عفوا على أماكنهم المقدسة وحيث المسلمون أيضا لهم أماكنهم المقدسة والجامع	القدس هي اليوم ويجب أن تبقى مكانا حيث يصلي اليهود عند الحائط الشرقي وحين المسيحيون يسيرون إلى الصليب وحيث المسلمون يعبدون يصلون في مسجد الأقصى
31	However, through all of these years, presidents representing the United States have declined to officially recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital.	-	ولكن وخلال السنوات الماضية رؤساء الولايات المتحدة الاميركية رفضوا على النحو الرسمي أن يعترفوا بالقدس عاصمة لإسرائيل.	ولكن وطوال هذه السنوات فقد لم يعترف عفوا الرؤساء السابقون للولايات المتحدة بالقدس كعاصمة لإسرائيل	وخلال تلك السنوات الرؤساء الذين يمثلون الولايات المتحدة رفضوا أن يعترفوا بالقدس كعاصمة لإسرائيل.
32	In fact, we have declined to	-	في حقيقة الأمر لقد فكرنا الاعتراف بأي	وفي الواقع فقد رفضنا أن نعترف بأي	في الحقيقة رفضنا الاعتراف بأي

	acknowledge any Israeli capital at all.		عاصمة إسرائيلية على الإطلاق.	عاصمة إسرائيلية على الإطلاق.	عاصمة إسرائيلية على الإطلاق.
33	But today, we finally acknowledge the obvious: that Jerusalem is Israel's capital.	-	ولكن اليوم سوف نعترف بالشيء الواضح القدس هي عاصمة إسرائيل.	ولكن اليوم نحن نعترف بما هو واضح للعيان أن القدس هي عاصمة إسرائيل.	ولكن اليوم اعترفنا بالتالي أن القدس هي عاصمة إسرائيل.
34	This is nothing more, or less, than a recognition of reality.	-	وهذا اعتراف لا أقل ولا أكثر اعتراف بالواقع.	وهذا لا أكثر ولا أقل من كونه اعترافا بما هو واقع.	هذا ليس أكثر ولا أقل من اعتراف واقعي
35	It is also the right thing to do.	-	وهو الشيء الصحيح الذي يجب فعله.	وهو أيضا الأمر الذي يجب القيام به	هذا أيضا الأمر الصائب للقيام به
36	It's something that has to be done.	-	وهذا شيء يجب القيام به.	أمر كان يجب القيام به	هذا أمر يجب القيام به.
37	That is why, consistent with the Jerusalem Embassy Act, I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.	أوجه وزارة الخارجية لبدء التحضيرات لنقل السفارة الأمريكية من تل أبيب إلى القدس.	ولذلك فإنه وتماشيا مع سفارة القدس أنا أوجه وزارة الخارجية لكي تنتقل سفارة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية من تل أبيب إلى القدس	ولذلك واتساقا مع قانون سفارة القدس فإنني أطلب من وزارة الخارجية الإعداد أيضا أن تبدأ الاستعداد لنقل السفارة من تل أبيب إلى القدس	وهذا هو السبب جننا بشأنه السفارة وعلاقتها بالقدس أنا أمر وزارة الخارجية أن تبدأ التحضيرات لنقل السفارة الأمريكية من تل أبيب إلى القدس
38	This will immediately begin the process of hiring architects, engineers, and planners, so that a new embassy, when completed, will be a magnificent tribute to peace.	-	وهذا سوف يبدأ على الفور لاستقدام مهندسين ومخططين لكي يضعوا اللمسات الأخيرة على السفارة التي ستكون التي سيكون وجودها نافع للسلام عندما ينتهي من بنائها.	وسيبدأ ذلك بالبحث عن مهندسين والمخططين والمعماريين حيث عندما ينتهي المبنى الجديد سيكون المبنى رمزا رائعا للسلام.	هذا سيبدأ بشكل مباشر التحضير لديكورات والمهندسين لتحضير لسفارة مبنية السفارة الجديدة وذلك سيكون مساهمة كبيرة في السلام.
39	In making these announcements, I also want to make one point very clear: This decision	-	ولكن أريد أن أكون واضحا أن هذا القرار غير مرتبط بابتعادنا عن الالتزام	وأنتي وإذ أنني أقوم بهذا الإعلان أود أن أوضح نقطة توضيحا تاما أن	وحين نقوم بهذه الإعلانات أريد أن أوضح نقطة بشكل واضح للغاية هذا

	is not intended, in any way, to reflect a departure from our strong commitment to facilitate a lasting peace agreement.		الصلب لتيسير الوصول إلى الحل النهائي وتسوية النهائية	هذا القرار لا نعزم به بأي شكل من الأشكال أن نتخلى عن التزامنا القوي بتسهيل عملية سلام دائم.	القرار لا يسعى بأي شكل من الأشكال للابتعاد عن تعهداتنا لتسهيل لتمهيد اتفاقية سلام مستدامة
40	We want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians.	-	نحن نريد اتفاقية تصب في مصلحة الفلسطينيين والإسرائيليين على حد سواء صفقة عظيمة.	نحن نريد صفقة رائعة للإسرائيليين وصفقة رائعة للإسرائيليين.	هي مهمة بالنسبة للإسرائيليين وأيضاً مهمة جداً بالنسبة للفلسطينيين.
41	We are not taking a position of any final status issues, including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem, or the resolution of contested borders.	-	نحن لا نتحدث عن مفاوضات الحل النهائي لاسيما الحدود المرتبطة بالقدس أو حل الحدود المتنازع عليها. مختلف عليها.	إننا لا نتخذ بذلك موقفاً بخصوص أي قضية بهذا الشأن بما في ذلك حدود السيادة الإسرائيلية في القدس أو القرارات أو نتخذ أي قرار بشأن الحدود المتنازع عليها.	إننا لن نتخذ موقفاً بشأن الوضع النهائي بما في ذلك حدود السيادة الإسرائيلية في القدس أو قرارات بشأن الحدود الأخرى.
42	Those questions are up to the parties involved.	-	هذا الأمر منوط بالأطراف	إن هذه النقاط يعود التقرير فيها إلى الأطراف المتنازعة.	هذه المسائل تعود إلى الأطراف المتورطة أو ذات الصلة.
43	The United States remains deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides.	-	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ملتزمة تماماً بمساعدة تسهيل الوصول إلى تسوية سلمية سياسية تصب في مصلحة الطرفين.	إن الولايات المتحدة تبقى ملتزمة بشكل عميق أن تسهل عملية سلام مقبولة للجانبين.	الولايات المتحدة تبقى ملتزمة بشكل عميق بالمساعدة في تسهيل اتفاق سلام يكون مقبولا لكلا الطرفين.
44	I intend to do everything in my power to help forge such an agreement.	-	وأنا أنزع إلى أن أبذل إلى بذل قصارى جهدي للوصول إلى تلك الاتفاقية	وإنني أنتوي أن أقوم بكل ما هو في وسعي لمساعدة الوصول إلى مثل هذه الاتفاقية	وأنا أنوي أن أقوم بكل شيء في سلطتي لأساعد في التوصل إلى اتفاق مماثل

45	Without question, Jerusalem is one of the most sensitive issues in those talks.	-	بلا شك القدس تمثل أكثر القضايا حساسية في تلك المباحثات	وأن القدس ودون شك أحد أهم النقاط الحساسة وأكثرها حساسية في هذه المحادثات	من دون سؤال وشك إن القدس أحد أهم المسائل في المحادثات.
46	The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides.	-	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية تدعم حل الدولتين إذا ما اتفق على حل الدولتين على حل الدولتين من قبل الطرفين.	وأن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ستدعم حل الدولتين لو وافق عليه الطرفان	الولايات المتحدة ستدعم حل الدولتين في حال اتفق عليه من قبل الطرفين
47	In the meantime, I call on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites, including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif.	-	في الأثناء نطالب جميع الأطراف أن يحافظوا على الوضع الراهن في الحرم الشريف وهيكل المعبد وجبل المعبد	ولكن حالياً وبانتظار ذلك فإنني أدعو كل الأطراف أن يبقوا على وضعه كما هي قائمة بما في ذلك المعبد المقدس وأيضاً الحرم الشريف	في الوقت الحالي أدرك كافة الأطراف لتحافظ على الوضع الراهن بالنسبة للقدس بما في ذلك الأماكن المقدسة الجبل الهيكل أو الحرم الشريف أيضاً يسمى بهذه التسمية
48	Above all, our greatest hope is for peace, the universal yearning in every human soul.	-	ونحن نريد السلام إن الكون يتوق إلى السلام وهذا يختلج جميع البشر.	وإن كل آمالنا تتوجه ناحية السلام نقيي على المقدسات كما هي وهذا ما يسعى إليه كل البشر	ونأمل للغاية أن يتحقق السلام وأن يعم السلام في روح كل إنسان
49	With today's action, I reaffirm my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region.	-	وأنا أعيد التأكيد على القول أن التزام إدارتي المستدام للأمن والسلام في تلك المنطقة أمر راسخ.	كل ما قمنا به اليوم فإنني أؤكد أن إدارتي ملتزمة بمستقبل علي سلام وأمن للمنطقة	وبتصرفي اليوم هذا أنا أؤكد على مبادرتي إدارتي بأمن واستقرار المنطقة
50	There will, of course, be disagreement and dissent regarding this announcement.	-	طبعاً هناك اختلافات على السطح بسبب هذا الإعلان	وبالطبع ستكون هناك خلافات في وجهات النظر فيما يخص هذا الإعلان	وبالطبع سيكون هناك عدم اتفاق بالرأي فيما يتعلق بتصريحي هذا
51	But we are confident that	-	ولكن نحن ببنينا نخوض في هذه	لكننا واثقون أنه وفي نهاية	ولكننا واثقون بشكل نهائي

	ultimately, as we work through these disagreements, we will arrive at a peace and a place far greater in understanding and cooperation.		الاختلافات وأنا على يقين أننا سنصل إلى السلام وإلى مكان سيكون أفضل من ناحية التعاون.	المطاف بينما نحل الخلافات التي بيننا فسنصل إلى سلام ومكان تفاهم أفضل وتعاون أفضل.	بالعمل خلال الاتفاقات سنتوصل إلى سلام ومكان أفضل لتفاهم والتعاون
52	This sacred city should call forth the best in humanity, lifting our sights to what it is possible; not pulling us back and down to the old fights that have become so totally predictable.	-	هذه المدينة المقدسة يجب أن تعزز مما هو أفضل لدى البشرية وأن لا تبعدنا عن بعضنا البعض وأن لا تعود إلينا إلى التناحر القديم الذي أصبح متوقعا	إن المدينة المقدسة يجب أن تخرج وتأتي بأفضل ما في إنسانيتنا ولا تشدنا إلى الوراء إلى خلافاتنا القديمة التي أصبحت مفهومة ومعروفة تماما.	المدينة المقدسة يجب أن تخدم الإنسانية لا يجب أن يدفعنا ذلك إلى الخلف إلى قتال تاريخي قديم.
53	Peace is never beyond the grasp of those willing to reach.	-	إن السلامة هو في متناول أيدي أولئك الذين يريدون أن يصلوا إليه	إن السلام ليس بعيدا عن يسهل إليه.	السلام ليس خلف الأفاق لمن يريد أن يتوصل إليه
54	So today, we call for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate.	-	لذلك اليوم نحن نطالب بضبط النفس والاعتدال والهدوء ونطالب بأصوات الاعتدال أن تسمو على أصوات الكراهية.	واليوم ندعو إلى الهدوء وإلى الاتزان وإلى القبول وأن يغلب ذلك على الكرة	وبالتالي اليوم ندعو إلى الاعتدال وللمتعقلين لتجاوز حاجز الكراهية.
55	Our children should inherit our love, not our conflicts.	-	إن أطفالنا يجب أن يرثوا حبنا ولا يرثوا نزاعات.	إن أطفالنا يجب أن يرثوا منا حبنا ولا أن يرثوا منا نزاعاتنا.	أطفالنا يجب أن يرثوا محبتنا وليس أزماتنا.
56	I repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year: The Middle East is a region rich with culture, spirit, and history.	-	أعود وأقول إن هذه الرسالة التي عبرت عنها في قمة المملكة العربية السعودية في هذه السنة إن الشرق الأوسط ثري بالثقافة والتاريخ	إنني أكرر رسالتي هذه في هذه القمة التاريخية والغير اعتيادية في السعودية هذا العام الشرق الأوسط غنية بتراث وروحانيات والتاريخ	أكرر الرسالة التي أبعثها في القمة السعودية في وقت سابق من هذا العام الشرق الأوسط هو ساحة أهلية بالثقافة والروحانيات والتاريخ

57	Its people are brilliant, proud, and diverse, vibrant and strong.	-	وشعبها شعب تلك المنطقة رائع قوي صلب وحبوي	شعبها متنوع وممتاز وقوي وصلب	وناسها رائعون ومتنوعون وأقوياء ومتنوعون
58	But the incredible future awaiting this region is held at bay by bloodshed, ignorance, and terror.	-	ولكن المستقبل الذي ينتظر هذه المنطقة ينحسر بسبب إراقة الدماء والجهل والإرهاب.	ولكن المستقبل الرائع الذي يقبع بانتظار هذه المنطقة يؤثر عليه اليوم الإرهاب وسفك الدماء والجهل	ولكن التاريخ الذي ينتظر هذه المنطقة مليء بتهده الإرهاب والدم
59	Vice President Pence will travel to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the Middle East to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future generations.	-	نائب الرئيس سوف يسافر إلى المنطقة لكي مدى التأكيد على التزامنا للعمل مع الشركاء في الشرق الأوسط لكي ننتصر على الراديكالية التي تهدد آمال أجيال المستقبل.	إن السفر إلى المنطقة ليؤكد على التزامنا بأن نعمل مع الشركاء في منطقة الشرق الأوسط لهزيمة التطرف التي تهدد آمال وأحلام الأجيال القادمة	نائب بيس سفره وأكد للعمل مع شركات الشرق الأوسط للتفوق على التطرف الذي يهدد الآمال والأحلام للأجيال المستقبلية
60	It is time for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midst.	-	لقد حان الوقت لأولئك الذين يرغبون بالسلام أن يطردوا المتشددين من خضمتهم.	وقد حان الوقت لكل من يرغب وهم كثيرون السلام أن يطردوا المتطرفين.	لقد حان الوقت للإنسانية أن تحتزم إنسانية وتتنزع الكرهية والتطرف.
61	It is time for all civilized nations, and people, to respond to disagreement with reasoned debate -- not violence.	-	حان الوقت لجميع الأمم المتحضرة والشعوب المتحضرة ليستجيبوا من خلال نقاش إقليمي وليس العنف.	ولقد حان الوقت لكل الأمم المتقدمة والمتحضرة والشعوب أن يتحاوروا وأن يتحاوروا وأن لا يستخدموا العنف.	هذا هو الوقت قد حان لكل الإنسانية والحضارة أن ترد على الخلافة وليس العنف.
62	And it is time for young and moderate voices all across the Middle East to claim for themselves a bright and beautiful future.	-	حان الوقت للأصوات المعتدلة والأصوات الشابة في الشرق الأوسط لكي يصوغوا مستقبلا باهرا وجميلا	لقد حان الوقت للأصوات المعتدلة في منطقة الشرق الأوسط أن تنادي لأنفسها وتسعى لتحقيق مستقبل مشرق.	هذا الوقت للمعتدلين والمعتقلين في الشرق الأوسط بطوله وعرضه لأن يقولوا كلمتهم ويختاروا المستقبل الزاهر.

63	So today, let us rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect.	-	لذلك اليوم دعونا نعيد التفاني دعونا نعيد احترام الآخرين.	دعونا اليوم نكرس أنفسنا مجددا للسبيل على مسار من التفاهم والاحترام المتبادل.	دعونا اليوم نبذل أنفسنا لطريق التفاهم المشترك والاحترام المتبادل.
64	Let us rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities.	-	دعونا نعيد النظر في جميع الفرضيات ونفتح قلوبنا وعقولنا للاحتتمالات والفرص.	وأن نفتح قلوبنا وعقولنا للإمكانيات الممكنة	دعونا نعيد التفكير بكافة الأمور ونفتح قلوبنا وعقولنا للإمكانية الإمكانيات الإمكانيات المتاحة.
65	And finally, I ask the leaders of the region — political and religious; Israeli and Palestinian; Jewish and Christian and Muslim — to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace.	-	أخيرا أطلب من قادة جيوش العالم وقادة تلك المنطقة السياسيين والدينيين المسيحيين واليهود والمسلمين أن ينضموا إلينا في مسارنا للوصول إلى السلام.	وأخيرا أطلب من قادة المنطقة سواء كانوا دينيين أو سياسيين هل الفلسطينيين واليهود والمسلمين أن ينضموا إلينا في مسعانا النبيل إلى سلام دائم.	وأطلب في نهاية الأمر القادة السياسيين والدينيين الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين المسيحيين والمسلمين أن ينضموا إلينا في مسار نبيل للوصول إلى السلام.
66	Thank you.	-	شكراً	أشكركم	شكرا جزيلا.
67	God bless you.	-	بارك الله فيكم	وليبارك الرب ببارككم الرب	بارك الله فيكم
68	God bless Israel.	-	وبارك الله بإسرائيل	وليبارك إسرائيل	وبارك الله إسرائيل
69	God bless the Palestinians.	-	وبارك الله فالفلسطينيين	وليبارك الفلسطينيين	وبارك الله الفلسطينيين
70	And God bless the United States.	-	فبارك الله.	وليبارك الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	وبارك الله الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية
71	Thank you very much.	-	شكرا جزيلا لكم	-	شكرا جزيلا لكم.
72	Thank you.	-	شكراً لكم	شكراً	-

R10: Remarks by President Trump to the World Economic Forum

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Thank you, Klaus, very much.		شكرا كلاوس.	-	-
2	It's a privilege to be here at this forum		أنا فخور بوجودي هنا في	وقادة العالم يجتمعون منذ	حيث اجتمع زعماء العالم ولا

	where leaders in business, science, art, diplomacy, and world affairs have gathered for many, many years to discuss how we can advance prosperity, security, and peace.		هذا المنتدى الذي يجتمع فيه جميع قادة السياسيين والاقتصاديين ورجال الأعمال لسنوات عديدة يتناقشون في الطريقة التي يمكن أن نتقدم بها في مجال التنمية وحل ومواجهة تحدياتنا.	عدة سنوات لكي نتحدث حول كيفية المضي قدما في رفع قضايا النمو والأمن والسلام.	بزال المجتمعون خلال السنوات لمناقشة التحديات مثل الازدهار الاقتصادي والتطرف والإرهاب.
3	I'm here today to represent the interests of the American people and to affirm America's friendship and partnership in building a better world.		وأود أن أؤكد صداقة الولايات المتحدة الأميركية مع الآخرين من أجل بناء عالم أفضل.	أنا هنا لكي يمثل مصالح الشعب الأمريكي ولكي أؤكد صداقة وشراكة أمريكا لبناء عالم أحسن	وأنا هنا أمثل مصالح الشعب الأمريكي بالإضافة إلى حلفاء أمريكا بغية بناء العالم الأفضل والأحسن
4	Like all nations represented at this great forum, America hopes for a future in which everyone can prosper, and every child can grow up free from violence, poverty, and fear.		الولايات المتحدة تأمل في مستقبل كل دولة يمكنها أن تزدهر فيها وتكون خالية من الخوف والإرهاب والعنف.	على شاكلة كل الأمم الممثلة هنا في هذا المؤتمر العظيم أمريكا تأمل في مستقبل فيه للجميع إمكانية للرفاه يمكن فيه لكل طفل أن يكبر دون خوف.	مثل الدول المتعددة التي هي ممثلة في هذا المنتدى فإن الولايات المتحدة تأمل في المستقبل الذي سوف يكون بقدرة الجميع أن يزدهر بدون الفقر المدقع للأطفال
5	Over the past year, we have made extraordinary strides in the U.S.		بالأس كان هناك تقدم مهم في الولايات المتحدة الأميركية وأوجدنا فرصا جديدة.	خلال السنوات الماضية أحرزنا تقدمات في الولايات المتحدة الأميركية.	فخلال سنوات ماضية نحن قمنا بإنجازات كبيرة في الولايات المتحدة.
6	We're lifting up forgotten communities, creating exciting new opportunities, and helping every American find their path to the American Dream — the dream		نحن نساعد كل أميركي أن يجد طريقه نحو تحقيق حلمه بعمل ووظيفة مجزية.	نحن نرفع من شأن مجتمعات وجماعات مهمشة ونحسن من الطريق نحو الحلم الأمريكي حلم نحو عمل جيد منزل آمن	لقد أنتجنا القدرات الجديدة لمختلف المجتمعات داخل الولايات المتحدة وقد مكنتنا الكثير من الأمريكيين في تخطي الطريق الحلم

	of a great job, a safe home, and a better life for their children.			وحياة أفضل للأبناء والبنات	الأمريكي بغية تأمين الحلم ومستقبل الأجيال القادمة
7	After years of stagnation, the United States is once again experiencing strong economic growth.		وبعد سنوات من الركود فإن الولايات المتحدة مرة أخرى تعيش نموا اقتصاديا	بعد سنوات من الكساد الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الآن ترى نموا اقتصاديا قويا.	بعد سنوات من الانكماش الاقتصادي من جديد الولايات المتحدة تشهد النمو الاقتصادي الكبير
8	The stock market is smashing one record after another, and has added more than \$7 trillion in new wealth since my election.		البورصة تحطم الأرقام الواحدة بعد الآخر وهناك سبعة تريليونات من الثروة ازدادت بعد أن توليت الحكم.	سوق الأموال مرتفع بشكل كبير ويحطم الأرقام القياسية بالمواليات وسبعة تريليونات دولار من الثروات الجديدة منذ انتخابي	فإن البورصة البورصة الأمريكية تسجل رقما قياسيا بعد آخر. وقد أضافت أكثر من سبعة تريليونات من الدولارات منذ انتخابه كرئيس للولايات المتحدة.
9	Consumer confidence, business confidence, and manufacturing confidence are the highest they have been in many decades.		وأعلى ذلك أعلى رقم منذ عشرات السنين	ثقة المستهلكين أرباب العمل والصناعة هذه الثقة مرتفعة ولم تشهد هذا المستوى منذ سنوات وعقود	بالإضافة إلى ذلك ثقة المستثمرين والشركات والمشاريع التجارية الآن على أعلى مستوى منذ عقود من الزمن.
10	Since my election, we've created 2.4 million jobs, and that number is going up very, very substantially.		منذ أن انتخبت أوجدنا مليونين وأربعمئة ألف وظيفة جديدة.	اثنتين فاصل أربعة مليون فرصة عمل منذ انتخابي وهذا رقم يوصل الارتفاع بشكل كبير.	فمنذ انتخابي كرئيس لهذه البلاد نحن أنتجنا اثنتين فاصل أربعة مليون فرصة عمل وهذا الرقم لا يزال متزايدا بشكل مستمر
11	Small-business optimism is at an all-time high.		التفاؤل للمؤسسات الصغيرة والمتوسطة في أعلى مستوياته.	التفاؤل لدى المؤسسات الصغيرة كبير.	فإن المشاريع التجارية الصغيرة لا تزال تحافظ على التفاؤل
12	New unemployment claims are near the lowest we've seen in almost half a century.		-	-	كما أن الرسائل تتقدم بالطلب فرصة العمل لا تزال تنخفض ينخفض عددها

13	African American unemployment has reached the lowest rate ever recorded in the United States, and so has unemployment among Hispanic Americans.		أيضا الأميركيون من أصل إفريقي تراجعت نسبة البطالة فيه بأرقام قياسية أيضا وكذلك الأمر بين الأمريكيين من أصل إسباني.	نسبة البطالة لدى الأمريكيين السود في أقل مستوى تاريخيا وكذلك نسبة البطالة لدى الأمريكيين المنحدرين من أصل لاتيني وأمريكا اللاتينية.	أما البطالة من بين الأمريكيين من الأصول الإفريقية قد انخفضت إلى درجة قياسية أيضا بالإضافة إلى البطالة من بين الأمريكيين من الأصول الأمريكية اللاتينية
14	The world is witnessing the resurgence of a strong and prosperous America.		العالم يشهد عودة قوية للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية المزدهرة.	هذا ما نطمح إليه أمريكا قوية تحظى بالرفاه	فإن العالم يشهد حاليا انتعاش الولايات المتحدة المزدهرة.
15	I'm here to deliver a simple message: There has never been a better time to hire, to build, to invest, and to grow in the United States.		أنا هنا لأوجه رسالة بسيطة ولا وقت أفضل من هذا الوقت للبناء والاستثمار والنمو في الولايات المتحدة.	رسالتي قوية هنا ما من وقت أحسن للتوظيف للبناء والاستثمار في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.	يجب أن أرسل لكم رسالة سهلة وبسيطة جدا. لم يكن هناك أي وقت أحسن لي الاستثمار في الولايات المتحدة من الآن
16	America is open for business, and we are competitive once again.		أمريكا مفتوحة للأعمال ونحن عدنا مرة ثانية إلى قدرتنا التنافسية	أمريكا تفتح أبوابها للأعمال وقدرتنا على منافسة جيدة.	فإن أمريكا مفتوحة ومنفتحة على المشاريع التجارية ونحن متنافسون حاليا
17	The American economy is by far the largest in the world, and we've just enacted the most significant tax cuts and reform in American history.		والسوق الأمريكية هي الأقوى والأكبر وقد حققنا إصلاحا ضريبيا تاريخيا	الاقتصاد الأمريكي أكبر اقتصاد في العالم وقمنا باعتماد أكبر إصلاحات ضريبية واقتطاعات ضريبية في تاريخ أمريكا.	فإن الاقتصاد الأمريكي الآن أكبر اقتصاد في كل العالم ونحن قد نشطنا إصلاح الضرائب الذي يضمن التوفير تقليص الضرائب الذي هو أكبر في التاريخ الأمريكي
18	We've massively cut taxes for the middle class and small businesses to let working families keep more of their hard-earned money.		وخفضنا الضرائب على الطبقة الوسطى والأسر العاملة لكي تعمل وتكسب المزيد من المال	اقتطاعات للطبقة المتوسطة لكي يمكن العائلات العاملة من الاستفادة من مدخلها.	فإننا قلصنا الضرائب للمشاريع التجارية الصغيرة والمتوسطة الحجم لكي يكون هناك المزيد من عملاء.

19	We lowered our corporate tax rate from 35 percent, all the way down to 21 percent.		كما خفضنا ضرائب الشركات من خمسة وثلاثين في المائة إلى واحد وعشرين في المائة	خفضنا نسبة الضرائب على المؤسسات من خمسة وثلاثين إلى واحد وعشرين بالمائة	كما أننا خفضنا درجة الضرائب لشركة قابضة من خمس وثلاثين إلى ما دون ثلاثين في المائة
20	As a result, millions of workers have received tax cut bonuses from their employers in amounts as large as \$3,000.		والملايين من العمال استفادوا من هذه التخفيضات وفي المتوسط أصبحوا يحصلون على ثلاثة آلاف دولار	ولهذا فإن العمال يستفيدون من المنح	والكثير من الناس نتيجة لذلك قد حصلوا على المزيد من الزيادات في أجرتهم
21	The tax cut bill is expected to raise the average American's household income by more than \$4,000.		مستفيدين من هذه التخفيضات وبعضهم أربعة آلاف دولار.	قانون الضرائب وإصلاحات الضرائب سيزيد من مداخيل كل عائلة أمريكية بنسبة أربعة آلاف دولار.	فإن هذا الإصلاح من المتوقع أن يرفع عائدات العائلة الأمريكية المتوسطة إلى حوالي أربعين ألف دولار
22	The world's largest company, Apple, announced plans to bring \$245 billion in overseas profits home to America.		الشركات العالمية الكبرى آبل تستثمر ملايين ومليارات الدولارات واستثماراتها في الولايات المتحدة	-	كما أن شركة آبل قد وعدت بالمزيد من المشاريع التجارية والعائدات للعلماء البسطاء في الولايات المتحدة
23	Their total investment into the United States economy will be more than \$350 billion over the next five years.		وصلت ستصل إلى ثلاثمائة وخمسين مليار دولار في الخمس سنوات القادمة	هناك خطط كذلك لاستعادة الأرباح من قبل الشركات الأمريكية من الخارج نحو الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية من مئتين وخمسين مليار دولار وهذا رقم سيرتفع خلال السنوات القادمة.	فهم الآن يستثمرون في مشاريع أمريكية لقيمة قيمة تزيد عن ثلاثة مليارات دولارات.
24	Now is the perfect time to bring your business, your jobs, and your investments to the United States.		لخلق وظائف جديدة واستثمارات جديدة في الولايات المتحدة الأميركية	الفرصة سانحة لازدهار مؤسساتكم واستثماراتكم في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	فالآن هو الوقت المناسب لاستثمار مشروعكم وعملكم في الولايات المتحدة وفي اقتصادنا

25	This is especially true because we have undertaken the most extensive regulatory reduction ever conceived.		وهذا صحيح لأننا اتخذنا أكبر عملية لتخفيض التشريعات والقواعد التنظيمات والتشريعات. وهذا صحيح لأننا خففنا أيضا من اللوائح والقوانين التي تعطل النمو.	وهذا صحيح لأننا اتخذنا أكبر عملية لتخفيض التشريعات والقواعد التنظيمات والتشريعات.	فهذا أيضا أمر حقيقي خاصة وأنا قد قمنا بإصدار التقليلات الضريبية.
26	Regulation is stealth taxation.		-	هي مثل الضرائب	الآن فإن القيود تعرقل النمو الاقتصادي
27	The U.S., like many other countries, unelected bureaucrats — and we have — believe me, we have them all over the place — and they've imposed crushing and anti-business and anti-worker regulations on our citizens with no vote, no legislative debate, and no real accountability.		إن تخفيضات الضرائب في الولايات المتحدة هناك بيروقراطيون غير منتخبين وموجودون في كل مكان وفرضوا قوانين تعطل وتعرقل العمل والنمو. وليس هناك مساءلة حقيقية.	الكثير من البيروقراطيين الذين لم ينتخبوا ولدينا عدد كبير منهم من البيروقراطيين الذين وضعوا عبئا كبيرا على العمال والمؤسسات ومواطنينا وهذا دون تصويت ودون نقاش تشريعي	والولايات المتحدة مثلها مثل الدول الأخرى تتوفر لديها الكثير من البيروقراطيين فلدينا الكثير من البيروقراطيين في جميع أنحاء البلاد وهم يدمرون المشاريع التجارية بدون أي انتخاب وبدون أي مناقشات ودون أي مصداقية أو محسوبة.
28	In America, those days are over.		انتهت تلك الأيام في الولايات المتحدة الأميركية.	في أمريكا انتهت هذه الأيام وطوبى لها	-
29	I pledged to eliminate two unnecessary regulations for every one new regulation.		أنا أريد أن أقمي أو ألغي جميع اللوائح المعطلة والمعرفة.	والآن شرعنا في تدمير تشريعات والقضاء على تشريعات لكل تشريع جديد	ففي الولايات المتحدة التزمنا بالقضاء على الكثير من القيود غير الضرورية لأي قيد واحد.
30	We have succeeded beyond our highest expectations.		وقد نجحنا أكثر مما كنا نتوقع	وقد نجحنا بشكل غير مسبوق	نحن ألغينا الكثير من القيود السابقة
31	Instead of 2 for 1, we have cut 22 burdensome regulations for every 1 new rule.		بدلاً من اثنين إلى واحد خففنا باثنين وعشرين لائحة وقوانين	بهذه القاعة في التخلص من تشريعات أو قاعدتين لكل قاعدة جديدة فقد خفضنا التشريعات بشكل كبير.	كما أننا قد قطعنا اثنان وعشرون قيداً كانت عبئاً مختلفاً على الشركات أن يقتدي الأمريكية
32	We are freeing our businesses and		وحررنا العمل ومجال الأعمال	نحن نحرك مؤسساتنا	كما أننا الآن نحرك ونطلق

	workers so they can thrive and flourish as never before.			و عملتنا لكي تصبح ظاهرة بشكل غير مسبوق.	سراح شركائنا من هذا النظام البيروقراطي
33	We are creating an environment that attracts capital, invites investment, and rewards production.		لكي نوجد بيئة تستقطب وتجذب رؤوس الأموال.	نحن ننشئ بيئة تجذب رأس المال والاستثمارات وتكافئ الإنتاج.	نحن الآن نؤسس لبيئة حيث الرأسمالية تجذب المزيد من الاستثمارات والعائدات تزداد
34	America is the place to do business.		والولايات المتحدة الأميركية أصبحت هي المكان الذي يمكن أن تقوم فيه بالأعمال	أمريكا هي المكان للقيام بالأعمال.	فإن الولايات المتحدة أصبحت مكانا لكي يكون هناك بزنس حقيقي
35	So come to America, where you can innovate, create, and build.		تعالوا للولايات المتحدة يمكنكم أن تبتكر.	تعالوا إلى أمريكا حيث يمكنكم أن تبنوا تبتكر تبلى.	فنحن ندعوكم الجميع.
36	I believe in America.		أنا أؤمن بأمريكا	أنا أؤمن في أمريكا بأمريكا	أنا أؤمن شخصيا في الولايات المتحدة
37	As President of the United States, I will always put America first, just like the leaders of other countries should put their country first also.		كرئيس للولايات المتحدة الأميركية وسوف دائما أضع مصلحة أميركا أولا مثلما يفعل رؤساء الدول الأخرى وقادتها بلدانهم في المقام الأول.	وبصفتي رئيسا للولايات المتحدة الأميركية سأضع أميركا دائما أولا على شاكلة باقي قادة بلدان العالم كلهم يضعون ويجب عليهم أن تكون مصالح بلادهم أولا وقبل كل شيء	كرئيس للولايات المتحدة الأميركية أنا سوف أكون دائما أضع بلادي أولا مثل زعماء الدول الأخرى الذين أيضا يجب أن يدعوا دولهم في المكان الأول
38	But America first does not mean America alone.		لكن أميركا أولا لا تعني أن أميركا وحدها	أمريكا أولا لا تعني أمريكا وحدها بمفردها.	ولكن هذا شعار أمريكا أولا طبعا لا يعني أمريكا منفردة أو متوحدة.
39	When the United States grows, so does the world.		عندما تنمو الولايات المتحدة الأميركية فبلدان العالم تنمو أيضا	عندما تزدهر الولايات المتحدة الأميركية يزدهر باقي العالم	فعندما تتزايد الولايات المتحدة يتزايد كل العالم
40	American prosperity has created countless jobs all around the globe, and the drive for excellence, creativity, and		وعندما تزدهر نوجد وظائف في جميع أنحاء العالم ونشجع على الابتكار والإبداع. وقد	الرفاه الأمريكي أنشأ فرص عمل كبيرة في كل العالم. وهذا يقود الابتكار والامتياز	فإن ازدهار الولايات المتحدة أدى إلى إنتاج المزيد من فرص العمل في مختلف دول العالم

	innovation in the U.S. has led to important discoveries that help people everywhere live more prosperous and far healthier lives.		أوصلت الولايات المتحدة الأميركيين إلى ابتكارات ليعيشوا حياة أكثر صحة.	والتكنولوجيا الأمريكية و هذا ما أدى إلى اكتشافات أمريكية تساعد العالم كل سكان العالم في كل مكان وتوفر حياة أفضل وصحة أفضل.	والمزيد من الابتكارات التكنولوجية بز عامة الولايات المتحدة بغية الكشف عن الابتكارات الجديدة لكي تكون حياة الناس في العالم أكثر سعادة.
41	As the United States pursues domestic reforms to unleash jobs and growth, we are also working to reform the international trading system so that it promotes broadly shared prosperity and rewards to those who play by the rules.		ومع استمرار الولايات المتحدة في إجراء الإصلاحات فإننا نسعى إلى إصلاح وتعديل النظام التجاري العالمي. الذي يستفيد فيه من يخترق يحترمون قوانين اللعبة	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية تواصل إصلاحاتها الداخلية لزيادة النمو وزيادة فرص العمل فإننا نواصل كذلك جهودنا لإصلاح منظمة التجارة العالمية لكي نشاطر المنافع مع الجميع مع كل من يلعب وفق قواعد اللعبة.	ففي حين تقوم الولايات المتحدة بإصدار الإصلاحات الداخلية نحن أيضا نريد أن ننظم ونصلح منظمة التجارة العالمية لكي توزع الازدهار الاقتصادي للذين يحترمون جميع القواعد.
42	We cannot have free and open trade if some countries exploit the system at the expense of others.		لا يمكن أن يكون هناك تجارة حرة إذا كانت بعض البلدان تستفيد منها لمصلحتها على حساب الآخرين.	لا يمكن أن تكون هناك تجارة مفتوحة حرة إن واصلت بعض الدول استغلال الثغرات على فائدة أو على ظهر باقي الدول.	لا يمكن أن تكون لدينا تجارة عادلة إذا كانت هناك دول تستعمل هذا النظام على حساب الآخرين
43	We support free trade, but it needs to be fair and it needs to be reciprocal.		نحن ندعم حرية التجارة ولكن ينبغي أن تكون عادلة ومعاملة بالمثل.	يجب أن تكون التجارة والإنصاف في التجارة متبادلة.	فإننا ندعم التجارة الحرة ولكن ذلك يجب أن يكون منصفاً وعادلاً ومتبادلاً في الوقت نفسه
44	Because, in the end, unfair trade undermines us all.		-	-	لأنه في نهاية المطاف التجارة غير العادلة تنتج الخطر على جميع الناس
45	The United States will no longer turn a blind eye to unfair economic practices,		عدم التساوي في شروط وظروف التجارة لا ينبغي أن نتغاضى عنه	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية لن تشيح بنظرها عن الممارسات	فإن الولايات المتحدة لن تغض النظر عن مثل تلك الممارسات

	including massive intellectual property theft, industrial subsidies, and pervasive state-led economic planning.		بعد الآن بما في ذلك الملكية الفكرية والمواد الصناعية والتخطيط الاقتصادي الخبيث	التجارية والاقتصادية غير النزيهة لاسيما ما يتعلق بالمساعدات الاقتصادية. سرقة الملكية الفكرية ومختلف الممارسات الأخرى	وبما في ذلك سلب المعلومات التكنولوجية أو الصناعية بالإضافة إلى التخطيط الحكومي المميز للشركات الأجنبية
46	These and other predatory behaviors are distorting the global markets and harming businesses and workers, not just in the U.S., but around the globe.		والممارسات في السوق العالمية والتي تضر بالعمال والعمالين والموظفين ليس في الولايات المتحدة فقط ولكن في أنحاء كثيرة من العالم.	وهذه ممارسات عدائيات تدمر السوق العالمي وهي مجحفة.	فإن تلك الممارسات تدمر الأسواق العالمية وتضر بالعملاء والشركات في مختلف دول العالم
47	Just like we expect the leaders of other countries to protect their interests, as President of the United States, I will always protect the interests of our country, our companies, and our workers.		ينبغي أن نحمي مصالحهم وكرئيس للولايات المتحدة سوف أحمي مصالح بلادنا وشركاتنا وعمالنا وموظفين	نحن ننتظر من قادة باقي العالم أن يحموا مصالحهم. وأنا بصفتي رئيسا للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية سأحمل دائما مصالح بلادنا وشركاتنا وعمالنا	ونحن أيضا نتوقع ذلك من زعماء الدول الأخرى لكي يحموا مصالح دولهم فإنني كرئيس للولايات المتحدة سوف أحمي مصالح الولايات المتحدة وشركات الولايات المتحدة وعملاء الولايات المتحدة
48	We will enforce our trade laws and restore integrity to our trading system.		سوف ننفذ قوانين التجارة لدينا	سننفذ قوانيننا التجارية وسنضفي التجارة النزاهة على منظماتنا التجارية.	فإننا سوف ننفذ جميع قوانين التجارة الأمريكية.
49	Only by insisting on fair and reciprocal trade can we create a system that works not just for the U.S. but for all nations.		وبالحاح على العدالة والمعاملة بالمثل يمكننا أن نوجد نظاما يعمل ليس فقط للولايات المتحدة ولكن لجميع الدول.	التجارة الحرة النزيهة ستنشئ منظومة تجارية مفيدة للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ولكل الأمم	فعن طريق الإصرار على التجارة المنصفة والمتبادلة يمكننا سوف يكون بمقدورنا أن ننظم البيئة التي ستكون في

					مصلحة كل العالم.
50	As I have said, the United States is prepared to negotiate mutually beneficial, bilateral trade agreements with all countries.		وكما قلت فإن الولايات المتحدة مستعدة لكي تتفاوض وتعيد التفاوض حول اتفاقات التجارة الثنائية وذلك يشمل البلدان	كما قلت الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية مستعدة للدخول في مفاوضات للوصول إلى اتفاقات تجارية ثنائية الأطراف مع كل الدول.	وكما قلت سابقا الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية مستعدة للتفاوض حول اتفاقات للتجارة الحرة بشكل متبادل ومتبادل النفع
51	This will include the countries in TPP, which are very important.		التي هي في اتفاق التجارة عبر الأطلسي وفي إطار مجموعات.	هذا يأخذ بعين الاعتبار الدول في اتفاق التجارة الحرة تي بي بي	وهذا يضم اتفاقية الشراكة في المحيط الهادئ عبر المحيط الهادي
52	We have agreements with several of them already.		-	-	فلدينا عدد من الاتفاقات الثنائية بين مختلف الدول المشاركة في هذه الاتفاقية
53	We would consider negotiating with the rest, either individually, or perhaps as a group, if it is in the interests of all.		إذا كان ذلك في مصلحة الجميع	وسنواصل المفاوضات مع باقي الدول إما ثنائيا أو كمجموعة إن كان هذا في مصلحة الجميع.	وسوف نتعامل مع تلك الاتفاقيات إذا كان ذلك في مصلحة الجميع
54	My administration is also taking swift action in other ways to restore American confidence and independence.		إدارتي اتخذت أيضا تدابير لإعادة الثقة إلى الأمريكيين واستقلال الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	إن إدارتي وحكومتني تتخذ إجراءات سريعة لإعادة الثقة في أمريكا واستقلاليتها.	فإن الإدارة الأمريكية أيضا تنفذ مختلف السياسات بغية استعادة ثقة بالولايات المتحدة
55	We are lifting self-imposed restrictions on energy production to provide affordable power to our citizens and businesses, and to promote energy security for our friends all around the world.		في مجال الطاقة لكي ننتج كميات هائلة من الطاقة لنا ولأصدقائنا حول العالم.	نحن نرفع معوقات علينا لتوفير الطاقات لشركاتنا ولعمالنا للوصول إلى الأمن التقويم لنا ولأصدقائنا في كل العالم.	فإننا نرفع القيود على منتجي الطاقة لتمكين الشركات الأمريكية ووكلاء التوزيع الاهتمام وجاذبية الاقتصاد الأمريكي
56	No country should be held hostage to a single provider of energy.		لا بلد ينبغي أن يكون حبيسا لمزود واحد من الطاقة.	ما من بلد يجب أن يكون رهينة لمزود واحد للطاقة.	فلا أحد يجب أن يكون رهينة أي شركة منتجة للطاقة
57	America is roaring back, and now is the		الولايات المتحدة تعود بقوة. وحن	أمريكا في الطليعة والآن	فإن الولايات المتحدة تعود

	time to invest in the future of America.		الوقت الآن للاستثمار في مستقبل الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.	حان الوقت للاستثمار في مستقبل أمريكا.	الآن والآن حان الوقت للاستثمار في مستقبل الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية
58	We have dramatically cut taxes to make America competitive.		لقد خفضنا الضرائب لكي نجعل أمريكا قادرة على المنافسة	قد قمنا باقتطاعات ضريبية كبيرة لزيادة القدرة على المنافسة	فإننا قد قطعنا الضرائب لنجعل الولايات المتحدة ذات قدرة تنافسية عالية
59	We are eliminating burdensome regulations at a record pace.		وخففنا من اللوائح والإجراءات	نرفع من ثقل التشريعات والقواعد	كما أننا قضينا على الكثير من القيود البيروقراطية.
60	We are reforming the bureaucracy to make it lean, responsive, and accountable.		ونحن مسئولون	ونرفع من معوقات البيروقراطية مع الحفاظ على النزاهة والمساءلة.	نحن نصلح النظام البيروقراطي لكي يكون مرئاً مسؤولاً ومسؤولاً
61	And we are ensuring our laws are enforced fairly.		ونحن نضمن تطبيق حقوقنا بشكل عادل.	وسنؤكد وسنضمن تنفيذ قوانيننا.	ومؤكداً على أن قوانيننا سوف يتم تنفيذها واحترامها بشكل كامل
62	We have the best colleges and universities in the world, and we have the best workers in the world.		لدينا أفضل الجامعات في العالم ولدينا أفضل الموظفين في العالم.	لدينا أحسن الجامعات في العالم ولدينا أحسن العمال في العالم.	كما أن لدينا أحسن الجامعات والمعاهد والمعاهد في الولايات المتحدة
63	Energy is abundant and affordable.		والطاقة موجودة	الطاقة متوفرة زهيدة	-
64	There has never been a better time to come to America.		ولم يكن هناك وقت أفضل للقيام بالأعمال في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	هذه الفرصة ممتازة للاستثمار في أمريكا	فإن لم يكن هناك أي وقت أحسن للاستثمار في الولايات المتحدة مما هو الآن.
65	We are also making historic investments in the American military because we cannot have prosperity without security.		كما أننا نقوم باستثمارات تاريخية في القوات المسلحة الأمريكية لأنه لا ازدهار بدون قوة دفاع قوية دفاعية.	ونقوم باستثمارات تاريخية في الجيش الأمريكي فمن رفاه دون أمن	كما أننا نقوم بالاستثمارات القياسية في الجيش الأمريكي لأنه لا يمكن أن يكون لدينا رفاهية اقتصادية من دون أن أمن
66	To make the world safer from rogue regimes, terrorism,		ونحن نطلب من حلفائنا وشركائنا أن يستثمروا في	لكي يكون العالم أكثر أماناً من الأنظمة المارقة	إننا نواجه النظم الخارقة للنظم المارقة ونحن

	and revisionist powers, we are asking our friends and allies to invest in their own defenses and to meet their financial obligations.		دفاعهم وأن يفوا بوعودهم في تحمل العبء	وغير النزبية فيجب أن نساعد أصدقائنا وحلفائنا ويجب عليهم أن يحترموا التزاماتهم المالية في هذا الصدد.	أيضا نطلب من حلفائنا وأصدقائنا بأن يسهموا في هذه المواجهات أيضًا بأنفسهم
67	Our common security requires everyone to contribute their fair share.		-	يجب على كل بلد أن يساهم في حصته.	فإن الأمن المشترك لدينا يتطلب من الجميع أن يساهموا بأنفسهم بشكل عادل.
68	My administration is proud to have led historic efforts, at the United Nations Security Council and all around the world, to unite all civilized nations in our campaign of maximum pressure to de-nuke the Korean Peninsula.		وقد قدنا جهودا مهمة في مجلس الأمن وحول العالم من أجل أن نوحّد جميع الدول المتحضرة للقيام بضغط على كوريا الشمالية من أجل أن تتخلى عن برنامجها للسلاح النووي.	نحن قدمنا جهودا حثيثة في مجلس الأمن وفي كل العالم لنساعد كل الدول المتحضرة لنزع السلاح النووي من كوريا.	فأينما قد بذل الجهود القياسية عند مجلس الأمن الأممي وفي مختلف أنحاء العالم لتوحيد جميع الدول المتحضرة في حملتنا حول الضغوط الكبيرة بغية نزع السلاح الكيماوي من شبه جزيرة كوريا
69	We continue to call on partners to confront Iran's support for terrorists and block Iran's path to a nuclear weapon.		-	ندين ونقوم بكل جهودنا وقف دعم إيران للجماعات الإرهابية المسلحة والأعمال الأخرى.	ونحن لا نزال ندعو جميع الأطراف بعيدا عن ممارسة ضغوطات على النظام الإيراني بغية للحيلولة دون حصول هذا النظام على الأسلحة النووية
70	We're also working with allies and partners to destroy jihadist terrorist organizations such as ISIS, and very successfully so.		كما أننا نعمل مع شركائنا وحلفائنا من أجل مواجهة الجهاديين والتطرف الإسلامي	قمنا كذلك بتدمير تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية.	وأيضا نوجه المنظمات الإرهابية مثل داعش
71	The United States is leading a very broad coalition to deny terrorists control of their territory and populations, to cut off their funding, and		ونحن نعمل مع تحالف كبير من أجل أن نوقف الإرهابيين وننتصدي لشبكاتهم.	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية تقود تحالفا لقطع تمويل هذه المنظمات الإرهابية تحرير السكان الذين	الولايات المتحدة أيضا تقود العالم وتقود التحالف لمواجهة المنظمات الإرهابية وتجفيف مصادر

	to discredit their wicked ideology.			عاشوا تحت برائتهم وتأمين هذه المنطقة الضعيفة.	تمويلها وأيضا لتقنيدي أيدولوجيتها الضعيفة.
72	I am pleased to report that the coalition to defeat ISIS has retaken almost 100 percent of the territory once held by these killers in Iraq and Syria.		إن التحالف من أجل هزيمة تنظيم الدولة نجح في العراق وسورية	لقد استردنا مئة بالمئة من أراضي هذه هؤلاء الإرهابيين الأراضي التي كانوا يحتلون في العراق وسوريا.	وأنا أريد أن أقول لكم بسعادة أن التحالف لمواجهة داعش قد استعاد تحول مئة في المئة من الأراضي التي كانت تحت سيطرة هؤلاء القتلة في كل من العراق وسوريا
73	There is still more fighting and work to be done and to consolidate our gains.		ما يزال هناك بعض العمل الذي ينبغي أن تقوم به لتعزيز مكاسبنا	أنجزنا الكثير ولكن مازال أماننا الكثير لكي نمضي قدما.	ولا يزال هناك الكثير من المعارك والعمل لدينا لتعزيز إنجازاتنا
74	We are committed to ensuring that Afghanistan never again becomes a safe haven for terrorists who want to commit mass murder to our civilian populations.		ونحن ملتزمون بضمان ألا تعود أفغانستان كملاذ آمن للإرهابيين حتى لا ترتكب مذابح تجاه شعوبنا.	نحن نلتزم بأنه في أفغانستان لن تصبح ملاذ آمنة للإرهابيين الذين يودون القيام بجرائم جماعية ضد المدنيين.	ونحن ملتزمون بالتأكيد على أن أفغانستان لن تكون في المستقبل ملاذ للإرهابيين الذين يشكلون الخطر على المدنيين
75	I want to thank those nations represented here today that have joined in these crucial efforts.		وقد انضم إلينا حلفاؤنا.	أود أن أشكر الأمم المتحدة هنا والتي انضمت لنا في كل هذه الجهود.	وأنا أريد أن أشكر جميع زعماء الدول التي شاركت في جميع تلك الجهود المهمة
76	You are not just securing your own citizens, but saving lives and restoring hope for millions and millions of people.		إنكم لا تؤمنون شعوبكم تؤمنون الملايين والملايين من الناس حول العالم.	أنتم تؤمنون تؤمنون أمنى مواطنينكم تنقذون حياة الناس وتعيدنا الأمل للملايين والملايين من الناس.	فأنتم لا تحموا مصالحكم فقط وأنتم تنقذون أيضا الأمل لملايين الناس.
77	When it comes to terrorism, we will do whatever is necessary to protect our nation.		وعندما يتعلق الأمر بالإرهاب فإننا سنفعل كل ما ينبغي القيام به ليناية أمننا وبلداننا	فيما يتعلق بالإرهاب سنقوم بكل ما هو ضروري لحماية أمتنا.	وفيما يتعلق بالإرهاب نحن سوف نعمل كل ما بوسعنا لحماية دولتنا وشعبنا

78	We will defend our citizens and our borders.		ولا ندافع عن حدودنا	سندافع مواطنينا وحدودنا.	من نحن سندفع اسكاننا وحدودنا
79	We are also securing our immigration system, as a matter of both national and economic security.		وأبضا نؤمن منظومتنا الهجرة لدينا	نحن نؤمن ونعزز من منظومتنا لقانون الهجرة للأمن والأمن الاقتصادي.	كما أننا سوف نحمي نظام الهجرة في الولايات المتحدة على كل من مستوى الاقتصادي والوطني
80	America is a cutting-edge economy, but our immigration system is stuck in the past.		الولايات المتحدة هي اقتصاد متقدم لكن نظام الهجرة لدينا معطل	الاقتصاد الأمريكي في الريادة ولكن منظومتنا المتعلقة بالهجرة مازالت عالقة في الماضي.	فإن الاقتصاد الأمريكي تكنولوجيا عال ولكن نظام الهجرة في الولايات المتحدة الآن لا تتطابق مع تحدي الحاضر
81	We must replace our current system of extended-family chain migration with a merit-based system of admissions that selects new arrivals based on their ability to contribute to our economy, to support themselves financially, and to strengthen our country.		ينبغي أن نوجد نظاما جديدا على نصل إلى نظام يختار المهاجرين على أساس الإمكانات والمهارات.	يجب أن نصلح منظومتنا للهجرة ونستبدلها بمنظومة مبنية على الجدارة والكفاءة ولا نستقبل إلا من يمكن لهم أن يساهموا في اقتصادنا من يمكن أن يعول على أنفسهم ماليا ومن يمكن لهم أن يعزز أمتنا.	فإننا يجب أن نقضي على نظام الهجرة غير المعتمد على مزايا الناس الذي يمكن أن يساهم في تنمية اقتصادنا والاندماج في مجتمعنا.
82	In rebuilding America, we are also fully committed to developing our workforce.		وينبغي أن نعزز بذلك بلدا أننا نبني بلدا ونلتزم خلال ذلك تطوير العمالة وقوة العمل هناك	نحن ملتزمون لتطوير قوتنا العاملة وزيادة استقلاليتنا	وخلال إعادة بناء الولايات المتحدة نحن أيضا ملتزمون بتنمية القطاع العام.
83	We are lifting people from dependence to independence, because we know the single best anti-poverty program is a very simple and very beautiful paycheck.		لأننا نعرف أن أي برنامج ضد الفقر يكون بسيطا ويوفر المال للطبقات الوسطى والهشة.	نحن نعمل نعلم بأن أحسن برنامج لمكافحة الفقر هو راتب عمل في الواقع فرصة عمل	فنحن نجعل الناس مستقلين لأننا نعرف أن أحسن البرامج لمكافحة الفقر هو البرنامج الذي سوف يؤدي إلى تمكين الناس في الحصول على

					المزيد من الاجرات والأموال
84	To be successful, it is not enough to invest in our economy.		-	يجب أن نزيد من الاستثمارات في اقتصاداتنا	-
85	We must invest in our people.		وينبغي أن نستثمر في شعوبنا.	ويجب أن نزيد من الاستثمارات في شعبنا	يجب علينا أن نستثمر في سكاننا.
86	When people are forgotten, the world becomes fractured.		وعندما ننسى شعوبنا فإن العالم يصبح متفككا.	عندما نتغاضى ونخذل الشعب فإن العالم يصبح محطما.	فعندما يتم نسيان الناس وفقدان الناس فإن العلم يكون مصدوعا.
87	Only by hearing and responding to the voices of the forgotten can we create a bright future that is truly shared by all.		وينبغي أن نستمع إلى صوت المنسيين لكي نوجد مستقبلا عظيما نتقاسمه جميعا.	يجب أن نستمع لما نسيناهم وتناسيناهم لكي نبني مستقبلا مشرقا مشرقا للجميع.	فعن طريق الإجابة عن تلك التحديات يمكننا أن نؤسس المستقبل اللامع الذي ستنم مناقشته من قبل الجميع
88	The nation's greatness is more than the sum of its production.		-	عظمة أمة لا تكمن في إنتاجها	-
89	A nation's greatness is the sum of its citizens: the values, pride, love, devotion, and character of the people who call that nation home.		عظمة الأمم هي في مجموع شعوبها وسكانها وقيمها وفخرها وفي الحب والتعاون الذين يعتبرون ذلك البلد بلدا لهم وبيتا لهم	عظمة أمة هي في قيمة مواطنيها قيمهم فخرهم حبهم وشغفهم طابعهم كل من يعتبرون أمريكا أمتهم	فإن زعامة الدولة وعظمة الدولة ترمز إلى رفاة سكانها وشعبها التي يفتخرون في هذا الوطن والذين يسمونها بالوطن بيت لهم
90	From my first international G7 Summit, to the G20, to the U.N. General Assembly, to APEC, to the World Trade Organization, and today at the World Economic Forum, my administration has not only been present, but has driven our message that we are all stronger when free, sovereign nations		في اجتماعات مجموعة العشرين ومجموعة السبع ومنظمة الأمم المتحدة واليوم في منتدى الاقتصاد فإن بلدي كان حاضرا لكنه وجه دائما رسالة بأننا أقوى عندما نكون أحرارا ولدينا سيادتنا ونتعاون معنا لكي نتقاسم	منذ أول اجتماع لمجموعة أسس اجتماع دول السبع حتى العشرين حتى اجتماع منظمة التجارة العالمية واليوم هنا في منتدى الاقتصاد العالمي دوري كان نقل هذه الرسالة أننا كلنا أقوى عندما نتعاون نحو أحلام وأهداف مشتركة	من قمة الأولى عند المجموعات السبع الكبرى إلى هذه اللحظة وأيضا عبر مؤتمرات في أيبك ومؤتمرات منظمة التجارة العالمية فإن إدارتي لم تكن موجودة فحسب بل كانت تدفع الرسالة بأننا دولة سيادية قوية مستعدة للتخابر والتفاوض حول

	cooperate toward shared goals and they cooperate toward shared dreams.		أحلامنا نتشارك في أحلامنا.		المستقبل المشترك والأحلام المشتركة
91	Represented in this room are some of the remarkable citizens from all over the world.		-	في هذه القاعة مواطنون مرموقون من كل العالم	عن طريق تمثيلي في هذه الغرفة هناك مختلف الناس المحترمون
92	You are national leaders, business titans, industry giants, and many of the brightest minds in many fields.		إن قادتكم في مجال السياسة والأعمال فيهم ويشجعون العقول المبتكرة	أنتم قادة عالميين قادة في قطاع الأعمال صناعيون عباقرة في مجالات عدة	وأنتم زعماء الدول وأيضا مدراء الشركات الكبرى وأيضا عقلاء اللامعين
93	Each of you has the power to change hearts, transform lives, and shape your countries' destinies.		ولديهم قدرة في تغيير حياة الناس ولتغيير مستقبل بلدانكم نحو الأفضل.	كل واحد منكم لديه القوة لكي يغير القلوب لكي يحول الحيوانات ولكي تغير من مصائر بلدانكم.	كل منكم له قدرة على التأثير في القلوب وتحويل حياة دولكم إلى الرفاهية
94	With this power comes an obligation, however — a duty of loyalty to the people, workers, and customers who have made you who you are.		ونحن لدينا واجب الوفاء للطبقات العاملة	ولكن مع هذا تأتي مسؤوليات تفانٍ للعمل الزبائن والعلماء الذين جعلوكم من أنتم	ولكن هذه القدرة تتطلب المسؤولية من طرف الجميع وأيضا أنتم تتحملون المسؤولية أمام جميع الذين تم الذين انتخبوكم.
95	So together, let us resolve to use our power, our resources, and our voices, not just for ourselves, but for our people — to lift their burdens, to raise their hopes, and to empower their dreams; to protect their families, their communities, their histories, and their futures.		ومعا لنحل ونستخدم قوتنا ومواردنا من أجل ليس فقط لنا نحن ولكن لشعبنا لكي نخفف العبء عنهم ونعزز آمالهم ونجعلهم يحلمون بما هو أفضل	معا يجب أن نستعمل قوتنا ومواردنا وقوتنا وصوتنا ليس لصالحنا بل لشعبنا لكي نرفع عن كاهلهم المعاناة تقودهم نحو أحلامهم	أصواتنا ليس فقط لمصلحتنا وجميع الأشخاص الذين يعيشون هنا لإعادة الآمال وتحقيق الحلم الأمريكي للحفاظ على عائلاتنا الجماعية المشتركة
96	That's what we're doing in America, and the results are totally unmistakable.		ذلك ما نقوم به في أمريكا في الولايات المتحدة.	لكي هذا ما نقوم به في أمريكا.	وهذا هو ما نعمل ونقوم به في الولايات المتحدة

97	It's why new businesses and investment are flooding in.		لذلك فإن هناك أعمالاً أخرى تعود إلينا	والنتائج واضحة والإنجازات واضحة الاستثمارات والشركات الجديدة تزداد	وهذا هو ريادة الأعمال
98	It's why our unemployment rate is the lowest it's been in so many decades.		وأرقام البطالة تتراجع وأرقام العمل تتزايد	-	وللأسف الشديد البطالة تتعاظم طوال عقود.
99	It's why America's future has never been brighter.		والولايات المتحدة	ولهذا أمريكا مستقبل أمريكا لم يكن مشرقاً كهذا من قبل.	وإن مستقبلنا لن يكون منظوراً إذا ما كان هذا الأمور سلبية
100	Today, I am inviting all of you to become part of this incredible future we are building together.		أنا أدعوكم جميعاً إلى أن تكون طرفاً في هذا المستقبل المشرق.	اليوم أدعوكم جميعاً لكي تصبحوا جزءاً من هذا المستقبل الذي نبنيه معاً.	ولا بد لنا من إعادة بناء هذه المنظمات.
101	Thank you to our hosts, thank you to the leaders and innovators in the audience.		شكراً لكم المستضيفين وللقيادة وللمبتكرين	شكراً لمن احتضننا شكراً للقيادة المبتكرين في الحضور	شكراً جزيلاً لكم على المستثمرين شكراً لكم جميعاً على عملكم الجيد والعظيم
102	But most importantly, thank you to all of the hardworking men and women who do their duty each and every day, making this a better world for everyone.		والأهم شكراً على العاملين من الرجال والنساء الذين يؤدون واجبكم وتجعلون من عالمنا عالماً أفضل للجميع	وبالأخص شكراً لكل العمال رجالاً ونساء الذين يوماً بعد يوم يجعلون من هذا العالم عالماً أحسن للجميع.	وأولئك الذين يعملون بشكل جيد كل يوم في جميع أنحاء العالم
103	Together, let us send our love and our gratitude to make them, because they really make our countries run.		جميعاً لنواجه حبنا وعرفاننا بالجميل لكي نجعلهم في وضع أفضل لكي نجعل بلداننا كبيرة.	يجب معاً أن نرسل حبنا وعرفاننا نحوهم هؤلاء العمال	ونحن نحبيكم ولابد لنا من تضافر الجهود وإنكم تعملون جيداً
104	They make our countries great.		إنهم هم الذين يجعلون بلداننا وأوطاننا قوية.	لأنهم هم من يجعلون من بلداننا عظيمة.	وتخلق عالماً بشكل جيد.
105	Thank you, and God bless you all.		شكراً جزيلاً.	شكراً جزيلاً ولينبارككم الله.	وبركة الله عليكم.
106	Thank you very much.		-	-	-
107	Thank you very much.		-	-	-

R11: Remarks by President Trump and President Macron of France in Joint Press Conference

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Thank you very much.		-	-	-
2	Thank you.		-	-	-
3	Melania and I are truly honored to welcome French President Macron and Mrs. Macron to the White House.		-	أنا وميلانيا نتشرف بالترحيب برئيس الفرنسي ماكرون والسيدة ماكرون في البيت الأبيض شكرا لكم هذا شرف كبير.	أنا وميلانيا تشرفنا بالترحيب بالرئيس الفرنسي ماكرون والسيدة ماكرون في البيت الأبيض شكرا لكم هذا شرف كبير.
4	We're thrilled that the first official state visit of my presidency is not only with a great friend, but with a leader of America's oldest ally, the Republic of France.		نحن نرحب بالرئيس الفرنسي الذي زارنا في أول زيارة دولة وهذا يفرحنا لأنه رئيس دولة صديقة ورئيس أول حليف للولايات المتحدة	أول زيارة رسمية رئيسية لي لقاء مع ليس فقط مع صديق بل كقائد للحليف الأمريكي الأقدم الجمهورية الفرنسية	أول زيارة رسمية رئيسية لي لقاء مع ليس فقط مع صديق بل كقائد للحليف الأمريكي الأقدم الجمهورية الفرنسية
5	Today, in our nation's capital, the Stars and Stripes proudly fly alongside the Tricolor flag, a symbol of the world, and to the world, of unity, fraternity, and friendship that forever links our nations together.		وهي تعبر للعالم عن الوحدة والصداقة والإخاء الذي يجمع بلدنا	ودرا العلمان اليوم يرفرفان معا للعالم لرمز للعالم لرمز عن الصداقة والتحالف اللذان يربطان بين بلدنا إلى الأبد.	اليوم عاصمتان تعملان معا على ما يمثلانه ذات الألوان للعالم عالم المتوحد والصداقة ويجمع ذلك بلدانا معا
6	Forty years after the end of our War of Independence, the great General Lafayette traveled to George Washington's home at Mount Vernon to visit the grave of the father of our country.		بعد أربعين عاما من نهاية حرب الاستقلال الجنرال رفايل سافر إلى منزل جورج واشنطن في ماونت فيرنون من أجل زيارة قبر مؤسس بلد	بعد نهاية حرب الاستقلال الأمريكية زار لأفبيت الرئيس الأمريكي الأول واشنطن	بعد أربعين عاما من نهاية حرب الاستقلال فالجنرال لأفبيت سافر إلى منزل جورج واشنطن وزيار قبر جده مؤسس بلدنا
7	President Macron, we're deeply moved		الرئيس ماكرون شعر بتأثر أنه	وبعد حوالي قرنين تأثر	والسيد ماكرون تأثر للغاية انها

	that nearly two centuries later, the President of the Republic of France made that same tribute last night.		بعد قرنين ألقى رئيس الجمهورية الفرنسية قام بنفسه الزيارة ليلة أمس أنك قائد رائع.	الرئيس الفرنسي مكرون لأنه فعل الشيء نفسه البارحة ليلاً.	بعد مرور قرنين من الزمن الرئيس الجمهوري الفرنسي قام بذات الزيارة بالأمس.
8	That was a beautiful evening.		-	-	-
9	Thank you.		-	-	-
10	Thank you.		-	-	-
11	Thank you very much.		شكرا جزيل لك	شكرا جزيلاً.	شكرا جزيلاً.
12	This past summer, Melania and I had an incredible visit with you and Brigitte in Paris to celebrate Bastille Day.		إنني في الصيف الماضي أنا وميلانيا زرنا باريس من أجل زيارتي والاحتفال بيوم الباستيل	في الصيف الماضي زرت أنا وميلانيا فرنسا التقيت معك أنت وزوجته واحتفلنا معا بالرابع عشر من يوليو	في الصيف الماضي أنا وميلانيا أجرينا زيارة رائعة إلى بريجيت، باريس للاحتفال بيوم الباستيل.
13	We were awed by the beauty of your country and the grateful hospitality of your incredible people.		وقد أذهلنا بجمال بلادكم والضيافة والترحاب الشعب الفرنسي.	ولقينا حفاوة كبيرة من الشعب الفرنسي العظيم	أخذنا بجمال بلدكم وعظمتها وضيافة وضيافة شعبكم الكريم
14	They are incredible people.		إنهم شعب رائع	-	أن الشعب الرائع
15	Together, we commemorated the 100th anniversary of America's entry into the First World War.		سويا قمنا بالاحتفال بذكرى دخول المائة لدخول الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الحرب العالمية الثانية	واليوم احتفلنا بالعيد المئوي لدخول الولايات المتحدة في الحرب العالمية الأولى	معا احتفلنا بذكرى مرور أو دخول الولايات المتحدة الحرب العالمية الأولى
16	We remembered the French and American patriots who shed their blood together in defense of civilization.		ونتذكر الوطنيين من الأمريكيين والفرنسيين الذين سفكوا أو نسفوا الدماء من أجل صالح الحضارة	ونتذكرنا تضحيات الجنود الفرنسيين والأميركيين من أجل حضارة	حيث قام امتزجت دماء شعبينا من أجل حماية الحضارة
17	Their noble sacrifice will echo through time forever, an immortal tribute to our people and to our freedom.		وهذا طبعاً سيترك أصداء إلى النهاية وطبعاً يصدر ويبقى ناقوساً لحريتنا بعد	وهذه التضحيات ستبقى تدوي إلى الأبد كذكرى لحريتنا	وتضحياتهم النبيلة هذه ترجح أصداؤها في التاريخ إلى الأبد وهي مساهمة

			نهاية الحرب العالمية الأولى.		للشعبين ومن أجل حريتنا
18	During the horror of the First World War, more than one million people were killed or injured from chemical warfare.		المئات من الملايين من الناس قتلوا برعب هذه الحرب ولكن الشعوب الحرة	خلال الحرب العالمية الأولى أكثر من مليون جندي قتلوا أو جرحوا بسبب الأسلحة الكيميائية.	خلال رعب الحرب العالمية الأولى قتل أكثر من مليون شخص وجرح من الأسلحة الكيميائية
19	In the aftermath of that horror, civilized nations came together to ban chemical weapons.		بعد هذه الحرب العالمية الثانية منعت ووضعت قوانين لمنع استخدام السلاح الكيميائي	وبعد ذلك قررت الأمم والدول أن تحظر هذه الأسلحة.	وبعدها الأمم الحضارية تجمعت لحظر استخدام الأسلحة الكيميائية.
20	Two weeks ago, following Syrian dictator Bashar al-Assad's barbaric use of chemical weapons against his own people, the United States, France, and the United Kingdom joined together to strike at the heart of the Syrian chemical weapons program.		ولكننا نرى الآن الديكتاتور الإرهابي بشار الأسد يستخدم السلاح الكيميائي ضد شعبه وقد قامت الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وفرنسا وبريطانيا بضرب قلب برنامج الكيماوي السوري والذي تم.	ومنذ أسبوعين الديكتاتور السوري بشار الأسد استعمل أسلحة كيميائية ضد شعبه ولهذا السبب الولايات المتحدة والمملكة المتحدة وفرنسا تحالفات لكي تستهدف البرنامج الكيماوي السوري	بعدها بأسبوع منذ أسبوعين الديكتاتور السوري بشار الأسد استخدم بشكل بربري الأسلحة الكيميائية ضد شعبه. الولايات المتحدة وفرنسا وبريطانيا معاً قاموا بضرب برنامج سوريا الكيماوي.
21	These actions were designed to establish a strong deterrent against the use of these heinous weapons.		وطبعا هذه الضربة هي مصممة من أجل منع استخدام هذا السلاح الكيماوي.	وهذه العملية كانت تهدف إلى وضع حد لاستعمال هذه الأسلحة المقيتة.	ذلك كان هدفه للردع فعلا ضد استخدام هذه الأسلحة.
22	President Macron, I thank you for your leadership in this effort.		أنا أشكرك أيها الرئيس ماكرون على قيادتك وعلى جهودك.	الرئيس ماكرون أحيي مشاركة مشاركتك في هذه العملية.	الرئيس ماكرون أشكركم على قيادتكم وعلى جهودكم.
23	And I thank you and the members of the French military for their courage and their great skill.		وكانت هذه الضربة ضربة جيدة ناجحة وأنا أشكر أعضاء القوات الفرنسية على شجاعتهم وعلى مهاراتهم العالية.	هذه العملية المحكمة التنظيم أشكرك وأشكر أعضاء الجيش الفرنسي لمهارتهم ولإخلاصهم	وتم تنفيذ بشكل رائع وأشكركم وأشكر أعضاء العسكريين الفرنسيين على مقدرتهم الرائعة والعظيمة
24	The United States and France are also		الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	الولايات المتحدة وفرنسا	الولايات المتحدة وفرنسا أيضا

	cooperating to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.		وفرنسا أيضا تعاونتا من أجل منع انتشار السلح النووي	ملتزمتان بالحد من انتشار الأسلحة الكيميائية	يتعاونان لمنع انتشار الأسلحة النووية.
25	We are grateful for France's key partnership in our campaign of maximum pressure on the North Korean regime.		ونحن ممتنين للشراكة الفرنسية وحملتها ذات الضغوطات القصوى على النظام الكوري الشمالي	ونرحب أيضا بمساهمة فرنسا في ممارسة الضغوط على النظام الكوري الشمالي	إننا شاكرين لفرنسا على مشاركتهم الأساسية في حملتنا وضغطهم على كوريا على نظام كوريا الشمالية.
26	As you know, I will soon be meeting with Kim Jong-un as we seek a future of peace, harmony and security for the whole Korean Peninsula and, in fact, for the whole world.		وكما تعرفون قريبا سوف نلتقي مع كيم جونغ أون وحيث نسعى لمستقبل من السلام والازدهار لكل شبه الجزيرة الكورية. وواقع الحال للعالم أجمع	كما تعرفون سألتقي مع الرئيس الكوري الشمالي عن قريب وهدفنا هو أن نضمن السلامة لشبه الجزيرة الكورية بأكملها وللعالم بأكمله	كما تعلمون سألتقي قريبا مع سيدكم شأن حيث نسعى لمستقبل من السلام والتناغم والأمن لكل شبه الجزيرة الكورية وفي الحقيقة لكل العالم
27	However, in pursuit of peace, we will not repeat the mistakes of past administrations.		إن سعينا للسلام لن يتوقف ولكنه لن يقرر أخطاء الإدارة السابقة.	ولكننا لن نكرر الأخطاء السابقة التي ارتكبتها الإدارات السابقة.	من أجل السعي إلى السلام لا نكرر أخطاء الرئاسة الماضية
28	The campaign of maximum pressure will continue.		فحملة تعظيم الضغوطات سوف تستمر على النظام الكوري	حملة الضغط ستواصل.	حملة من الضغوطات الهائلة ستواصل.
29	France and the United States also agree that Iran cannot be allowed to develop a nuclear weapon, and that regime must end its support for terrorism all over.		وفرنسا والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية أيضا متفقتان على أن إيران لا ينبغي عليها لا يجب عليها أن تطور سلاحا نوويا وهذا النظام يجب عليه أن يوقف دعمه للإرهاب.	فرنسا والولايات المتحدة تتفقان أيضا بأنه لا يمكن أن نسمح لإيران بأن يطور سلاحا نوويا وأن هذا النظام يدعم العمليات الإرهابية في كل أنحاء الشرق الأوسط.	فرنسا والولايات المتحدة أيضا متفقتان على أن إيران لا يجب السماح لها بتطوير سلاح نووي وذلك النظام يجب أن يتوقف عن دعم الإرهاب
30	No matter where you go in the Middle East, you see the		وفوق كل هذا أينما ذهبنا ذهبنا في الشرق الأوسط يجب أن	نرى بصمات النظام الإيراني وراءها الأفعال هناك.	مهما كان ذلك في الشرق الأوسط وأينما كان ذلك نرى

	fingerprints of Iran behind problems.		نرى بصماتي الإيرانية خلف المشاكل		الصواب أن نرى بصمات إيران خلف المشكلات في المنطقة
31	I also want to thank President Macron for France's vital contribution to our very successful campaign against ISIS.		وأيضاً أود أن أشكر الرئيس ماكرون على مساهماته الفرنسية في حملتنا الناجحة ضد تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية المزعوم	ونحننا مع فرنسا في جهودنا في إطار الحملة ضد تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية	أيضاً أريد أن أشكر الرئيس ماكرون على مساهمة فرنسا الكبيرة في حملتنا الناجحة ضد داعش
32	As we drive these ISIS killers from Syria, it is essential that the responsible nations of the Middle East step up their own contributions to prevent Iran from profiting off the success of our anti-ISIS effort.		وأيضاً من الأهمية بمكان أن تبقى الأمم الشرق الأوسط المسؤولة عن تتابع مساعيها أيضاً من منع إيران من الاستفادة من نجاحاتنا في حملتنا لمكافحة تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية	ونحن في نهاية هذه الحملة يجب أن نبذل جهوداً لكي نمنع إيران من استغلال الفراغ الذي سيبقى في المنطقة. يجب أن تساهم دول المنطقة في الجهود ضد الإرهاب	بما أننا نخرج داعش من سوريا فإنه من الأساسي أن مسؤوليات الأمم في الشرق الأوسط أن تسهم لمنع إيران من منع إيران من منع إيران والدواعش من التصرف.
33	Very rich countries are in the Middle East.		هناك دول غنية في الشرق الأوسط	-	هناك الكثير من البلدان الغنية في الشرق الأوسط
34	They have to make major contributions.		عليها أن تقوم بإسهامات حقيقية	-	عليها أن تقوم بمساهمات أساسية
35	They have not been doing it as they should.		أمور لم تقم بها سابقاً كما ينبغي الحال	-	ولا يقومون بذلك ولكنهم لا يقومون بذلك كما يجب أن يقوموا
36	A major topic that we discussed a little while ago: They have to step up tremendously — not a little bit, but tremendously — their financial effort.		وهذا موضوع ناقشناه أنا والرئيس الفرنسي يجب عليهم أن يرتقوا بقدر كبير وليس فقط بجزء صغير في جهودهم المالية.	ويجب أن تزيد جهود الدول دول المنطقة لا سيما ماليا	وهذا الأمر الأساسي الذي ناقشناه يجب أن يعززوه ليس قليلاً بل بشكل هائل تمويلهم.
37	Mr. President, on behalf of the American people, I again express		سيدي الرئيس بالنيابة عن الشعب	يا سيدي مكرون باسم الشعب الأمريكي. أود	السيد الرئيس عن الشعب الأمريكي أعرب

	our solidarity in the wake of the terrorist attack in Southern France last month.		الأمريكي مجددا نعبر عن تضامننا في صحة الهجوم الإرهابي الذي جرى في جنوب فرنسا في الشهر الماضي	ان أقدم تعازيه بعد الهجمة الارهابية التي شهدها جنوب بلدك في الشهر الماضي	عن تضامني معكم عن الهجوم الإرهابي في جنوب فرنسا الشهر الماضي.
38	I share the confidence you conveyed at the memorial service for the heroic Colonel Beltrame that, in time, we will achieve the ultimate triumph of right and of justice.		وأنا أتشاطر معكم الثقة التي أظهرتموها في ذكرى بيل ترامب وطبعا من أجل طبعا تكريس الدعم لهذا الحق والخير	ولا سيما أود أن أحيي تضحيات العقيد بل دران وفي الكفاح ضد الارهاب	وفي ذكرى والمراسم التي جرت سنبل كافة الجهود لتحقيق العدالة
39	In the fight against terrorism, we both know that we must be strong from within to defend ourselves from threats outside.		إذ أنه يجب علينا مع حملتنا ضد الإرهاب أن نقف واثقين في الدفاع عن أنفسنا من التهديدات الخارجية	نعرف جميعا بأنه يجب أن نكون أقوياء من الداخل لكي ندافع عن أنفسنا من التهديدات الخارجية	في مكافحة الإرهاب نعلم أننا يجب أن نكون أقوياء في داخلنا لندافع عن أنفسنا ضد التهديدات الخارجية
40	We will do what we must to protect our countries.		سوف نبذل كل ما في وسعنا وما ينبغي علينا من أجل حماية بلادنا	وسنفعل ما يجب ان نفعله لكي نحمي بلداننا.	وسنقوم بما يجب أن نقوم به لنحمي بلدنا.
41	You are our oldest ally and you are truly one of our great allies, and we appreciate it.		أنتم أقدم حليف لنا وأنتم أحد أهم حلفائنا وأعظمهم ونحن نقدر هذا الأمر	فرنسا أقدم حليف لنا وأنت من أهم حلفائنا وهذا شيء نقدره	أنتم أقدم حلفائنا وبالتأكيد أنتم حليفنا الرائع الآن ونحن نقدر ذلك
42	We will always be there for you.		وسوف نكون دائما موجودون لأجلكم.	وسنبقى دائما الى جانبك	وسنكون دائما لنصرتكم
43	Both the United States and France are dealing with a challenge that has gone on for a long, long time.		الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وفرنسا تتعاملان معا وتواجهان تحد طال أمده.	الولايات المتحدة وفرنسا معا تواجهان تحديات تحديات تعود الى زمن بعيد	الولايات المتحدة وفرنسا كلاهما يتعاملان مع التحديات التي انبثقت منذ فترة طويلة للغاية
44	It's uncontrolled migration.		وهو الهجرة التي لا تزال الخارجة عن السيطرة	ولاسيما تحدي الهجرة التي فلتت من السيطرة	ألا وهي منها الهجرة غير متحكم بها.

45	In the United States, we are taking strong action to regain control over our borders and over our sovereignty.		الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وفرنسا سوف تبذلان جهودا كبيرة للسيطرة على حدودها ومن أجل سيادتها	ونحن ندافع عن حدودنا في الولايات المتحدة	نحن نعمل مع فرنسا لزيادة القدرة على مراقبة الحدود ولسيادة البلدان.
46	It's gone on for too long.		لقد طال أمر هذه الهجرة.	-	يتواصل الأمر منذ فترة طويلة
47	And we've slowed it down very substantially, but we're going to stop illegal immigration.		وقد قمنا حقيقة بالسيطرة عليها إلى قدر كبير ولكننا سوف نوقف الهجرة غير القانونية.	وتمكننا من الحد من تدفق المهاجرين وسنواصل هذا	وقمنا بإبطاء الهجرة وسنوقف الهجرة غير الشرعية.
48	I know that you face similar challenges in France.		أنا أعرف أنكم تواجهون أيضا عدة تحديات.	-	أعرف أنكم تواجهون مشكلات مشابهة في فرنسا
49	And, Mr. President, I admire the leadership you have shown in addressing them in a very honest and direct fashion, and not always popular.		سيدي الرئيس وأنا أقدر القيادة التي أظهرتها في التعامل معها وبطريقة صادقة ومنفتحة ودائما طبعاً ذات شعبية.	وأحيي ريادة الرئيس الفرنسي في مواجهة التحديات في بلده رغم أن قراراته لا تحظى دائما بشعبية كبيرة	وأظهرتم حيث تحدثتم عن هذا الموضوع بصراحة.
50	Both of our elections owe much of the success to the desire of everyday citizens to be heard, to be listened to, and to have control over their own nations and their own futures.		إن كلا انتخاباتنا بالرغم من النجاحات التي عادت على المواطنين لكن لأن شعوبنا قالت كلمتها بأنها تريد أن تسيطر على مستقبلها ومصيرها	ونحن نبذل كل يوم جهودا لكي نسمع صوت كل المواطنين ولكي يحددوا مستقبلهم	انتخاباتنا هي نجاح مثالا يحتذى به للشعبين اللذين يريدان مستقبلا مزدهرا
51	Let us demonstrate through our partnership that the voice of the people will always reign.		وأيضا يجب على صوت الشعب دائما أن يرتفع وفي كل الأوقات يجب عليه أن يسود	وعبر شراكتنا نود أن نبين أن صوت الشعب سيسود دائما.	وشراكتنا تشكل انعكاسا للشعبين هي إرادة الشعبين وستهطل أمطار البركات علينا دائما.
52	At all times, it will reign.		-	-	-
53	During our meetings today, we also discussed the robust		ومن خلال اجتماعاتنا اليوم ناقشنا أيضا	وخلال اجتماعنا اليوم تحدثنا عن العلاقات	بحثنا بحث الزخم

	economic relationship between our countries.		العلاقات الاقتصادية المتينة بين بلدينا	الاقتصادية المتينة بين بلدينا.	الاقتصادي وتقدمه إلى بلدينا
54	The United States is setting records in business, and we will continue.		والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الآن تسجل سجلا قياسيا في الأعمال وسوف نستمر بهذا الزخم	الولايات المتحدة تحطم أرقام قياسية في الأعمال وسنواصل هذا	ونحقق أرقام قياسية في التقدم الاقتصادي
55	And I know that France will be setting records under your leadership very soon.		ونعرف أن فرنسا الآن ستحقق أيضا سجلات تحت قيادتك في وقت قريب	وأنا متأكد أن فرنسا ستعرف نفس التجربة تحت قيادتك سيدي مكرون	ونعرف أن فرنسا أيضا ستجز الكثير من أمور الاقتصاد
56	We look forward to exploring increased opportunities for bilateral trade and investment based on the principle of fairness and, importantly, reciprocity.		ونتوقع أيضا أن نستغل الفرص للاستثمارات الثنائية استنادا على مبدأ العدالة وعلى أهم من هذا المصلحة المتبادلة.	وتحدثنا عن تعزيز العلاقات التجارية والاقتصادية على أساس الإنصاف والمعاملة بالمثل هذا أهم شيء.	ونسنتغل والفرص الموجودة في الاستثمارات المتبادلة والتبادل التجاري.
57	Mr. President, thank you again for accepting our invitation to the White House.		سيدي الرئيس شكرا جزيلا لك مجددا على قبولك دعوتنا إلى البيت الأبيض.	حضرة الرئيس من جديد شكرا لقبول دعوتنا للبيت الأبيض.	السيد الرئيس أشكركم مجددا على تقبلكم دعوتنا إلى البيت الأبيض
58	It's been such an honor.		لقد كان فخرا كبيرا	هذا شرف بحق	هذا شرف لنا
59	The foundation of our friendship draws from the deepest wells of civilization and is sustained by our people's love of their history, culture, and liberty.		إن أسس علاقاتنا تنطلق من أعماق جنور الحضارة ويستديم حب شعبنا لثقافتهم وتاريخهم وحريتهم	وصداقتنا تتأسس على منابع الحضارة وعلى حب شعبينا للحرية.	أسس صداقتنا تنبثق من أعماق الحضارة وشعبنا يحبان الحرية والحضارة
60	For two centuries, the alliance between France and the United States has been the cornerstone of freedom.		ولقرنين من الزمان التحالف ما بين الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وفرنسا كان حجر زاوية للحرية	العلاقة بين البلدين منذ زمن بعيد حجر زاوية للحرية	قرنين من واحد من التحالف بين الولايات المتحدة وفرنسا وكان ذلك حجر أساس للحرية

61	Now, the strength of this mighty alliance is in our hands.		والآن قوة هذا التحالف هي بين أيدينا	وقوة هذا التحالف بين أيدينا	والآن قوة هذا التحالف في أيدينا
62	Linked together by fate and destiny, I am confident that our future has never, ever looked brighter.		ويربطها المستقبل والقدر وأنا واثق بأن مستقبلنا لم ولن يكون أكثر ازدهارا وأكثر براقا.	وأنا واثق بأن مستقبلنا سيكون مشرقا أكثر من أي وقت مضى.	وأنا القائد بقدرتي ونأمل أن تحالفنا هذا لم يكن أكثر لمعان وبريقا مما كان عليه.
63	Thank you, Mr. President.		شكرا سيدي الرئيس	شكرا فخامة الرئيس.	شكرا جزيلا سيدي الرئيس
64	Thank you very much.		-	شكرا جزيلا	-

R12: Remarks by President Trump and President Abbas of the Palestinian Authority in Joint Statements

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Thank you very much.		شكرا جزيلا	شكرا	شكرا جزيلا
2	As President of the United States, on behalf of the people of the United States, I would like to begin by offering my prayers to the people of Manchester in the United Kingdom.		كرئيس للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ممثلو الشعب الأمريكي أود أن أبدا بتقديم دعوتي أن أبدا بالصلاة على ضحايا العملية الإرهابية في مانشستر	فخامة الرئيس بصفتي رئيس الولايات المتحدة وباسم الشعب الأمريكي أود أن أبدا بتقديم دعوتي وصلواتي لسكان مدينة مانشستر	كرئيس للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وباسم الشعب الأمريكي أود أن أستهج الصلاة عن الروح الذي سقط في المانشستر في بريطانيا
3	I extend my deepest condolences to those so terribly injured in this terrorist attack, and to the many killed, and the families — so many families — of the victims.		وأتوجه بالتعازي إلى من تعرضوا للموت أو الإصابة وكذلك أسر الضحايا أسر كثيرة.	وأقدم بتعازي لمن أصيب خلال هذه الهجمات الإرهابية ولعائلات الضحايا العدد الكبير من الضحايا	وأن أتوجه بأحر تعازي للذين جرحوا وفي هذه الاعتداءات والعائلات وعلى العائلات الكثيرة اللاتي كانوا من ذوي الضحايا.
4	We stand in absolute solidarity with the people of the United Kingdom.		نحن نقف داعمين لشعب المملكة المتحدة	نظهر تضامنا كاملا مع الشعب البريطاني	نحن نقف في تعازر مع الشعب البريطاني.
5	So many young, beautiful, innocent people living and enjoying their lives		الكثير من الشباب الأبرياء الذين يعيشون ويستمتعون بحياتهم	عدد كبير من الشباب كانوا يعيشون ويستمتعون بحياتهم قضا	الكثير من الأبرياء الذين كانوا يعيشون قتلوا من قبل الأشرار.

	murdered by evil losers in life.		تعرضوا للقتل بأعمال شيطانية	بسبب هؤلاء المجرمين أو الفاشلين.	
6	I won't call them monsters because they would like that term.		فلا أدعوهم الوحوش لأنهم يحبون تلك.	لن أسميهم مجرمين لن أسميهم وحوش لأنهم يريدون ذلك ساق	لا ندعوهم بوحوش لأنهم يحبون هذا التعبير
7	They would think that's a great name.		ويعتقدون أن ذلك اسم أو صفة جيدة لهم	-	-
8	I will call them from now on losers because that's what's they are.		سأسميهم من الآن الخاسرون أو الخاسرين	سأسميهم من الآن وصاعدا فاشلين	ولكنني سوف أدعوه منذ الآن بالفاشلين لأنهم فاشلين.
9	They're losers.		لأنهم خاسرون.	لأنهم فعلا فاشلون.	هذا ما هم عليه.
10	And we'll have more of them.		ذلك ما ينطبق عليهم.	سنرى فاشلين آخرين في المستقبل	وسوف يكون هناك أعداد أكثر منهم.
11	But they're losers — just remember that.		إنهم خاسرون تذكروا ذلك.	ولكنهم أيضا فاشلون.	ولكنهم يجب أن يتذكروا دائما أنهم فاشلون.
12	This is what I've spent these last few days talking about during my trip overseas.		قضيت الأيام القليلة الماضية	هذا ما تحدثت عنه في الأيام الأخيرة خلال زيارات وجولات	هذا ما أمضيت الأيام القليلة خلال جولتي الخارجية
13	Our society can have no tolerance for this continuation of bloodshed, we cannot stand a moment longer for the slaughter of innocent people.		أتحدث عن مجتمعاتنا التي لا يمكن أن تتسامح مع هذا الاستمرار في إراقة الدماء ولا يمكن أن ننتظر استمرار هذه المذابح في صفوف المدنيين الأبرياء.	لا يمكن أن يتسامح مجتمعنا مع هذا السفك للدماء لا يمكن أن نقبل قتل الأبرياء.	مجتمعاتنا لا يمكن أن يكون لديها أي قبول ليس هذا سفك الدماء هذا ولو لحظة إضافية ساكتين مكتوفي الأيدي أمام مقتل هؤلاء الأبرياء
14	And in today's attack, it was mostly innocent children.		وهجوم اليوم كان هناك أطفال أبرياء.	وفي هجوم اليوم رأينا أطفال ومراهقين بين الضحايا.	والاعتداءات التي حصلت اليوم التي طالت الأطفال الأبرياء
15	The terrorists and extremists, and those who give them aid and comfort, must be driven out from our society forever.		المتطرفون والإرهابيون ينبغي أن نقضي عليهم ونجتثهم من مجتمعاتنا	يجب أن نطرد المجرمين من مجتمعاتنا إلى الأبد.	والذين يقدمون لهم المساعدة يجب أن نخرجهم من مجتمعات

16	This wicked ideology must be obliterated — and I mean completely obliterated — and innocent life must be protected.		وهذه الأفكار المتطرفة ينبغي أن نضع حدا لها ونقطع دابرها وحياة الأبرياء ينبغي أن يتم الحفاظ عليها.	هذه الأيديولوجية الشريرة يجب أن تمحى بصفة كاملة ويجب أن نحمي كل حياة بريئة.	مجتمعات هذه الأيديولوجية الشريرة يجب وحياة الأبرياء ينبغي أن تخضع بحماية
17	All innocent lives.		-	-	حياة كل الأبرياء
18	Life must be protected.		-	يجب أن نحمي الحياة.	الحياة بحج ذلك يجب أن تحمي
19	All civilized nations must join together to protect human life and the sacred right of our citizens to live in safety and in peace.		وجميع الدول المتحضرة ينبغي أن تتضافر جهودها من أجل القضاء على الإرهاب وحماية مواطنيها حتى يعيشوا في أمن وسلام.	كل الدول المتحضرة يجب أن تضم جهودها لحماية حياة الناس لكي نعيش ونتعايش في أمن وسلام	كل الدول المتحضرة يجب أن تضم الإنبا في حماية من أجل أن نعيش الحياة بسلام.
20	I want to offer my deep appreciation to the Palestinians and President Abbas for hosting me today.		وأود أن أعبر عن تقديري للفلسطينيين وللرئيس عباس لاستضافتي اليوم	أود أن أقدر أحيي الفلسطينيين والرئيس عباس بالخصوص باستضافتي اليوم	وأتوجه ببالغ التقدير إلى الفلسطينيين والرئيس محمود عباس لاستضافتي اليوم
21	It's an honor to join you in Bethlehem — the city that is precious to people from all over the world.		وأنا أشرف بأن أنضم إليك في بيت لحم التي هي مدينة ثمينة بالنسبة للناس في جميع أنحاء العالم.	أشرف بالانضمام إليك إلى بيت لحم هذه المدينة العزيزة على الملايين عبر العالم.	يشرفني أن ألتقي معكم في بيت لحم في هذه المدينة ذات الأهمية بالنسبة للأشخاص من كل العالم.
22	It's a precious city.		-	-	-
23	As I discussed with President Abbas in Washington earlier this month, I am committed to trying to achieve a peace agreement between the Israelis and the Palestinians and I intend to do everything I can to help them achieve that goal.		كما استقبلت الرئيس عباس في واشنطن أنا ملتزم بمحاولة أن أحاول تحقيق السلام بين الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين وسأبذل كل جهد ممكن من أجل مساعدة الطرفين في إبرام السلام.	كما تحدثنا في واشنطن مع السيد عباس بداية شهر أحاول أن أتوسط لاتفاق سلام بين إسرائيل وفلسطين وسأفعل كل ما بوسعي لكي يتحقق هذا الهدف.	كما ناقشت مع السيد عباس في واشنطن خلال مطلع هذا الشهر ونحاول أن نحقق السلام بين الفلسطينيين والإسرائيليين
24	President Abbas assures me he is ready		الرئيس عباس يؤكد أنه مستعد	الرئيس عباس يؤكد لي أنه مستعد للعمل	وأن نبذل قصارى الجهود لمواصلة

	to work toward that goal in good faith.		للعمل من أجل هذا الهدف	لهذا الغرض بنية خالصة	العملية التفاوضية وعملية السلام
25	And Prime Minister Netanyahu has promised the same.		ورئيس الوزراء نتنياهو هو قدم أو قام بالوعد نفسه.	ورئيس الحكومة الإسرائيلية السيد نتنياهو قال الشيء نفسه	ورئيس الوزراء نتنياهو أيضا وعد بنفس الأمر
26	I look forward to working with these leaders toward a lasting peace.		أنا أتطلع إلى العمل مع هذين القائدين لإحلال سلام دائم.	أتطلع إلى العمل مع هذين الزعيمين من أجل تحقيق سلام مستديم.	وأنا أتطلع للعمل مع هؤلاء القضاة نحو السلام
27	I also look forward to working with President Abbas on other important matters, such as unlocking the potential of the Palestinian economy — which is having a very rough time — and building on our very positive counterterrorism efforts.		وتحدثنا مع الرئيس عباس حول دعم الاقتصاد الفلسطيني والبناء على جهودنا في محاربة الإرهاب.	كما أتطلع إلى العمل مع الرئيس عباس في مجالات أخرى مثل فتح القدرات وتحرير قدرات الفلسطينيين الاقتصادية وأن نبنيها أيضا على أساس جهودنا المشتركة لمكافحة الإرهاب.	أيضا أتطلع إلى الأعمال مع الرئيس عباس إلى مسألة أخرى مهمة مثل تحقيق قدرات كثيرة للاقتصاد الفلسطيني الذي يعاني لأعلى الجهود الإيجابية.
28	Several days ago in Saudi Arabia, I met with the leaders of the Muslim world and Arab nations from all across the region.		قبل بضعة أيام في المملكة العربية السعودية التقيت بقيادة العالمين العربي والإسلامي من جميع أجزاء أنحاء المنطقة.	منذ يومين في الرياض في العربية السعودية التقيت عددا من الزعماء من العالم العربي وزعماء من المنطقة.	ومنذ بضعة أيام في المملكة العربية السعودية التقيت بقيادة العالم الإسلامي ومن الدول العربية من المنطقة.
29	It was an epic gathering.		وكان ذلك اجتماعا تاريخيا ملحميا	كان الاجتماع أسطوريا.	كان لقاء كبير
30	It was a historic event.		-	كان الاجتماع تاريخيا.	كان حدث تاريخي.
31	King Salman of Saudi Arabia could not have been kinder, and I will tell you, he's a very wise, wise man.		الملك سلمان ملك المملكة العربية السعودية كان لطيفا وهو رجل حكيم.	الملك سلمان العاهل السعودي تحلى بلطف لا مثيل له وأكد لكم أنه رجل حكيم جدا	الملك سلمان ملك المملكة العربية السعودية وهو شخص حكيم حكيم جدا.
32	I called on these leaders and asked them to join in a partnership to drive		وقد دعت هؤلاء القادة وطلبت منهم أن ينضموا إلينا في شراكة وتحالف	ناشدت هؤلاء الزعماء وطلبت منهم أن ينضموا إلى شراكة لطرد الإرهاب من	أنا دعوت هؤلاء القادة وطلبت منهم أن يدخلوا في شراكة للتخلص

	terrorism from their midst once and for all.		من أجل القضاء على الإرهاب مرة واحدة.	مجتمعاتهم بصفة نهائية.	من الإرهاب مرة أخيرة ونهائية.
33	It was a deeply productive meeting.		وكان اجتماعا بناء.	كان الاجتماع ثريا ومثمرا	كان اجتماع منتج بشكل كبير
34	People have said there has really never been anything even close in history.		وقال الناس إنه لم يكن لم يحدث أبدا شيء مثل ذلك في التاريخ.	وقال الناس أنهم لم يشهدوا أي شيء يشبه هذا في التاريخ.	وبعض الأشخاص قالوا إنهم لم يشهدوا أي شيء حتى قريب من هذا الاجتماع في التاريخ
35	I believe that.		أنا أصدق ذلك	هذه قناعاته.	-
36	Being there and seeing who was there and hearing the spirit and a lot of love — there has never been anything like that in history.		لأنني كنت هناك ورأيت من كان هناك واستمعت إلى روح التعاون والحب التي رأيتها هناك	وكنت حاضرا هناك ورأيت الحاضرين وشعرت بالمحبة السائدة وأنا متأكد أن هذا لا مثيل له في التاريخ.	أن تواجدوا هناك ورأوا من كان هناك من هذه الروحية وهذه المحبة لم يكن سابقا أي شيء قريب من هذا الاجتماع في التاريخ.
37	And it was an honor to be involved.		وقد كان شرفا لي أن أكون مشاركا	أتشرف بالمشاركة في هذه الجهود	وأنا لي شرف كبير أن أشارك في هذا الاجتماع
38	But great things can come from that meeting.		في نتائج البناء التي ستنتج عن ذلك.	وأنا متأكد أن هذا سيسفر على أمور عظيمة.	-
39	I was gratified that President Abbas joined the summit and committed to taking firm but necessary steps to fight terrorism and confront its hateful ideology.		وأنا ملتزم باتخاذ الإجراءات الحاسمة لمحاربة الإرهاب ومحاربة الأفكار المتطرفة.	الرئيس عباس شارك في القمة والتزم باتخاذ الخطوات اللازمة لمكافحة الإرهاب ولمواجهة ايديولوجيته البغيضة.	وأنا أدعو الرئيس عباس يلتزم أيضا باتخاذ التدابير الحثيثة من أجل مواجهة الإرهاب ومواجهة الأيدولوجيولوجية المليئة بالكرهية
40	And it's so interesting that our meeting took place on this very horrible morning of death to innocent young people.		ومن العجيب الغريب أن اجتماعنا هذا كان في صباحي يحدث في صباحي تلك الهجمة الإرهابية في مانشستر.	واليوم نجتمع ونحن نتأسف على قتل الأرواح البريئة البارحة في مانشستر.	واجتماعنا حصل في هذا الصباح وأنا أسف أنه حصل في هذا الصباح الذي شهد مقتل الكثير من الأبرياء
41	Peace can never take root in an environment where violence is tolerated,		ينبغي أن نكون حازمين في الإدانة بمثل هذه الأعمال الإرهابية	لا يمكن أن نتسامح مع الدول التي تقبل العنف والتي تقبل بتمويل	السلام يمكن أن يموت دون أن يضرب جذور فيها التسامح ولكن لا يمكن أن يكون

	funded and even rewarded.			الأعمال الإرهابية.	موجودا في بيئة من يمول الإرهاب
42	We must be resolute in condemning such acts in a single, unified voice.		بصوت واحد وقوي	يجب أن نندد بهذه الأفعال بصوت واحد.	-
43	Peace is a choice we must make each day — and the United States is here to help make that dream possible for young Jewish, Christian and Muslim children all across the region.		السلام اختيار ينبغي أن نتخذه كل يوم وأن نحقق الأحلام للشباب اليهود والمسلمين والمسيحيين.	يجب أن نبذل الجهود من أجل السلام كل يوم ونحن مستعدون للمساعدة لكي نضمن مستقبل الأطفال من المسيحيين والمسلمين واليهود.	ونعتقد أنه لا بد أن نتخذ كل ما في وسعها من أجل التوصل إلى السلام بين الشباب والكبار بين الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين
44	In so doing, we will all enjoy a safer and brighter future, and a safer and brighter world.		وبذلك سوف نستمتع جميعا بمستقبل أكثر أمنا وسلاما.	وكثيرة هذا سنعيش مستقبلا أكثر إشراقا والعالم أيضا	من أجل مستقبل أفضل في جميع أنحاء العالم
45	In this spirit of hope, we come to Bethlehem, asking God for a more peaceful, safe, and far more tolerant world for all of us.		وبهذه الروح روح الأمل جئنا إلى بيت لحم بحثا عن تسامح عن عالم أكثر تسامحا وسلاما.	وفقا لروح الأمل حضرت إلى بيت لحم طالبين من الله عالما أكثر سلاما وأكثر تسامحا للجميع	في هذه الروقية وفي سياق هذا العمل زرنا بيت لحم ونتمنى أن يكون تسامح أكبر في العالم وهذا في مصلحتنا جميعا وهذا العالم بجيدا
46	I am truly hopeful that America can help Israel and the Palestinians forge peace, and bring new hope to the region and its people.		وأمل كبير بأن الولايات المتحدة يمكنها أن تساعد إسرائيل والفلسطينيين في بناء السلام وإعطاء آمال جديدة للمنطقة.	أنا متفائل بأن أمريكا يمكن أن تساعد الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين لتحقيق السلام ولجلب الأمل إلى المنطقة ولشعوبها	تتمكن أميركا من أن تساعد للفلسطينيين في التوصل إلى السلام
47	I also firmly believe that if Israel and the Palestinians can make peace, it will begin a process of peace all throughout the Middle East.		واعتقد أن الاسرائيليين والفلسطينيين يمكنهم أن يحققوا السلام.	كما أنا مقتنع أن الفلسطينيين والإسرائيليين قادرون على تحقيق السلام وهذا سيطلق عملية سلام عبر كل المنطقة في الشرق الأوسط	وأنا أؤمن بأننا بأن هؤلاء لا بد من تحقيق السلام بين الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين وإنعاش عملية السلام في الشرق الأوسط ككل
48	And that would be an amazing accomplishment.		في عملية سلام نصل بها إلى	وهذا سيكون إنجازا رائعا.	-

			إبرام مثل هذا الاتفاق.		
49	Thank you very much.		شكرا جزيلاً لكم.	شكرا جزيلاً	وشكرا جزيلاً
50	Thank you.		-	شكراً.	-

R13: Remarks by President Trump and President Iohannis of Romania in a Joint Press Conference

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	President Iohannis, thank you for being here.	-	-	-	-
2	It's an honor to welcome such a good friend of America to the White House.	الولايات المتحدة في البيت الأبيض	-	-	-
3	As you know, the people of Romania and America share much in common — a love of freedom, proud cultures, rich traditions, and a vast and storied landscape to call home.	كما تعرفون شعب رومانيا والولايات المتحدة لديهم الكثير الذي يشتركون في حبهم للحرية والثقافات التي يفتخرون بها والتقاليد سارية وكذلك تاريخ طويل وتضاريس جميلة.	-	-	-
4	The relationship between our two countries stretches back well over a century.	إن العلاقة بين بلدينا تمتد لقرون	-	-	-
5	But today we especially reaffirm and celebrate our strategic partnership that began 20 years ago next month.	ولكن اليوم نؤكد ونحتفي بشراكتنا الاستراتيجية التي بدأت قبل أكثر من عشرين عاماً.	-	-	-
6	That partnership covers many dimensions, including economic,	هذه الشراكة تغطي الكثير من المجالات بما فيها المجالات	-	-	تدهور الاقتصاد والضرية العسكرية والاقتصادية

	military, and cultural ties.	الاقتصادية والاقتصادية والعسكرية			
7	And today we are making those ties even stronger.	ونحن نوثق هذه الروابط أكثر اليوم.	-	-	واليوم نجعل هذه الروابط أقوى.
8	Mr. President, your visit comes at an important moment not just in this partnership, but among all of the responsible nations of the world.	-	-	-	السيد الرئيس زيارتك تأتي في لحظة هامة للغاية ليس فقط من أجل شراكتنا، بل ضمن بالنسبة للبلدان الأخرى أيضا
9	I have just returned from a historic trip to Europe and the Middle East, where I worked to strengthen our alliances, forge new friendships, and unite all civilized peoples in the fight against terrorism.	-	-	-	عودت من زيارة هامة تاريخية إلى الشرق الأوسط وأوروبا حيث قمنا بتقوية تحالفاتنا وأبرمنا صداقات جديدة بيننا للمحاربة لمحاربة الإرهاب
10	No civilized nation can tolerate this violence, or allow this wicked ideology to spread on its shores.	أن توافق على هذا العنف وتسمح لهذا الفكر بالانتشار على سواحه.	-	-	ليس من أمة متحضرة تستطيع أن تواجه هذا العنف وتهدي هذه الأيديولوجية وأن تسمح لها بالانتشار على حدودها بمفردها
11	I addressed a summit of more than 50 Arab and Muslim leaders — a unique meeting in the history of nations — where key players in the region agreed to stop supporting terrorism, whether it be financial, military or even moral support.	تحدثت في قمة شارك فيها أكثر من خمسين من قادة الدول العربية والإسلامية حيث أن اللاعبين الأساسيين اتفقوا على وقف دعم الإرهاب سواء تعلق الأمر بالدعم المالي أو العسكري أو حتى الأخلاقي.	أننا يجب أن نعمل سريعا لدعم الإرهاب ويجب أن نعمل سويا على ضرب مواقع الإرهابيين على المستوى العسكري أو حتى على المستوى الأخلاقي.	وأن الدول الفاعلة في المنطقة اتفقت على وقف دعم الإرهاب إن كان على المستوى المالي أو العسكري أو حتى المعنوي.	لقد التقيت بأكثر من خمسين قائدا من عالمنا العربي والإسلامي وكان ذلك تاريخيا لقاء بين الأمم واللاعبين الأساسيين في المنطقة اتفقوا على وقف دعم الإرهاب وإن كان ذلك من الجهة المادية أو العسكرية أو

					حتى الدعم المعنوي.
12	The nation of Qatar, unfortunately, has historically been a funder of terrorism at a very high level, and in the wake of that conference, nations came together and spoke to me about confronting Qatar over its behaviour.	إن دولة قطر للأسف لديها تاريخ في تمويل الإرهاب على مستوى عالي جدا وفي أعقاب تلك القمة توحدت الدول وتحدثت إلي بشأن مواجهة قطر بشأن سلوكها.	إن دولة قطر كانت لها علاقات لديها علاقات جيدة بهذا الأمر وفي هذا القمة جامعة الدول مع جامعة الدول جميعا وقد تحدثوا لي وقالوا بات مواجهة هذه الدول لقطر بخصوص مواقفها	دولة قطر للأسف كانت داعمة لأعلى مستويات الإرهاب تاريخيا حان الوقت لدعوة قطر لوقف دعمها للإرهاب.	دولة قطر للأسف تاريخيا كانت تمويل الإرهاب وعلى مستويات عالية وفي ظل هذه القمة الأمم اجتمعت وتحدثوا إلي عن مواجهة قطر على تصرفها
13	So we had a decision to make: Do we take the easy road, or do we finally take a hard but necessary action? We have to stop the funding of terrorism.	إننا علينا أن نتخذ قرارا هل نأخذ أو نسلك السبيل السهل أو نتخذ أو نقوم بعمل ضروري علينا أن نوقف تمويل الإرهابيين.	ولهذا أرجو أن نأخذ قرارا صعب ولكن يجب أن نتخذ وهذا يجب أن نتوقف جميعا على محاربة الإرهاب وعلى تمويل الإرهاب.	-	وبالتالي لدينا قرار هل سنسلك الطريق السهل أو الطريق الصعب ولكن بالفعل علينا أن نوقف تمويل الإرهاب
14	I decided, along with Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, our great generals and military people, the time had come to call on Qatar to end its funding — they have to end that funding — and its extremist ideology in terms of funding.	قررت وبالشراكة مع وزير الخارجية ريكس تيلرسون وكذلك جنرالنا في الجيش الأمريكي أن الوقت قد حان لدعوة قطر لإنهاء تمويلها ويجب عليها أن تنتهي هذا التمويل وكذلك الفكر المتطرف.	ولهذا قررت بتنسيق مع وزير الخارجية ريكس تيلرسون وعدد من قادة القوات الأمريكية أنه حان الوقت لدعوة قطر لتوقف هذه العمليات ويعد ضرورة التعاطي الجديد مع سياسة أخرى	-	وقد قررت مع السيد ريكس تيلرسون وزير خارجيتي والجنرالات والناس العظماء لدينا أن الوقت قد حان لدعوة قطر أن تنتهي تمويلها وعليهم إنهاء هذا التمويل والمتشددون والأيديولوجية المتشددة أيضا يجب وقف دعمها.
15	I want to call on all other nations to stop immediately supporting terrorism.	أدعو جميع الدول لوقف فورا دعم الإرهاب.	كما أيضا أدعو جميع الدول الأخرى	-	أدعو كل الأمم لوقف الفوري دعم الإرهاب
16	Stop teaching people to kill other people.	يجب وقف تعليم الناس لقتل الآخرين	وبصورة سريعة إلى إلى وقف أو تصدي الإرهاب	-	ووقف تعليم الناس أن يقتلوا بعضهم البعض الآخر

17	Stop filling their minds with hate and intolerance.	أوقفوا تعبئة عقولهم بالكرهية وعدم التسامح.	وأبضا وقف تعليم الأطفال معايير متطرفة.	-	وملء عقولهم بالكرهية وعدم المساواة.
18	I won't name other countries, but we are not done solving the problem, but we will solve that problem.	سوف نعمل على حل هذه المشكلة.	لا أريد أن أسمى دولا بعينها ولكن لكن لا يمكننا أن نسم لا يمكن أن نحل القضايا دون العودة إلى هذه القضية.	-	لا نسمي الدول دولا أخرى ولكننا لن ننهي حل المشكلة ولكننا سنحل هذه المشكلة.
19	Have no choice.	ليس لدينا خيار في ذلك.	-	-	ليس لدينا خيار آخر.
20	This is my great priority because it is my first duty as President to keep our people safe.	هذه أولويتي الأولى لأنها مهمتي الأولى كرئيس يجب أن توفر الأمن لشعبنا	هذه أولويتي لأنها أول وأول مهماتي كرئيس للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية هو جعل المواطن الأمريكي أكثر أمنا وأكثر سلامة	-	هذه أولوية كبرى لدي لأن هذه هي فترته الأولى كرئيس لجعل الناس آمنين
21	Defeating ISIS and other terror organizations is something I have emphasized all during my campaign and right up until the present.	من خلال هزيمة تنظيم داعش ومنظمات إرهابية أخرى وهذه مسألة أكدت عليها طوال حملتي الانتخابية حتى عندما وصلت إلى منصب الرئاسة.	وأن نجعل المجتمعات أكثر أمنا ولهذا قررت خلال حملتي الانتخابية حتى وأنا رئيس البلاد	-	وتفوق على داعش والتنظيمات الإرهابية الأخرى وأنا أكدت على الدوام في حملتي الانتخابية وحتى أصبحت رئيسا
22	To do that, stop funding, stop teaching hate, and stop the killing.	وللقيام بذلك يجب وقف تمويل الإرهاب وكذلك تعليم الكراهية ووقف كذلك عمليات القتل.	والقيام بهذا يجب أن نتوقف عن تمويل الإرهاب ويجب أن نتوقف عن تعليم الكراهية ويجب أن نتوقف عن قتل الآخرين	-	للقيام بذلك يجب وقف التمويل ووقف تعليم الكراهية ووقف القتل.
23	For Qatar, we want you back among the unity of responsible nations.	نرغب من قطر أن تكون من بين الدول المسؤولة.	ولهذا نقول سنعمل على دعم أولويات ودعم أولويات البلاد.	-	بالنسبة لقطر من ضمن الدول المتحدة
24	We ask Qatar, and other nations in the	نطلب من قطر ودول أخرى في	ونسأل قطر ودول أخرى في	-	أن نطلب قطر والدول الأخرى

	region to do more and do it faster.	المنطقة أن تبذل المزيد وبشكل سريع.	المنطقة للعمل أكثر وبصورة سريعة.		في المنطقة أن تقوم بالمزيد وأن تقوم بذلك بشكل سريع.
25	I want to thank Saudi Arabia, and my friend, King Salman, and all of the countries who participated in that very historic summit.	أود أن أشكر المملكة العربية السعودية وصديقي سلمان الملك وكل الدول التي شاركت في تلك القمة التاريخية.	أريد أن أشكر السعودية المملكة العربية السعودية والملك سلمان وكل الدول التي شاركت في تلك القمة التاريخية.	-	أشكر العربية السعودية أريد أن أشكر العربية السعودية وصديقي الملك سلمان وكل البلدان التي شاركت في تلك القمة التاريخية.
26	It was truly historic.	إنها فعلا كانت قمة تاريخية	إنها كانت تاريخية بالفعل.	-	كانت تاريخية بحق
27	There has never been anything like it before and perhaps there never will be again.	لم يكن هناك قمة من هذا القبيل من قبل وربما لن يكون هناك أي قمة كذلك في المستقبل.	لم يكن هناك أي شيء أهم مما تحقق في السابق لربما لم تكن هناك شيء مهما مثلما الذي تحقق	-	لم يحدث أي شيء كذلك من قبل ولربما لن يحدث مجدداً.
28	Hopefully, it will be the beginning of the end of funding terrorism.	أمل أن يكون ذلك بداية لنهاية تمويل الإرهاب	ولهذا نعتقد أن الأمر سيكون هو البداية لنهاية تمويل العمليات الإرهابية	-	نأمل أن يكون ذلك بداية لنهاية تمويل الإرهاب.
29	It will, therefore, be the beginning of the end to terrorism.	ومن ثم فسيكون هذا هو بداية النهاية نهاية الإرهاب.	ولهذا فقد تكون البداية وبداية نهاية الإرهاب	-	وبالتالي ستكون البداية للنهاية للإرهاب.
30	No more funding.	لن لن يجب ألا يكون هناك المزيد من التمويل للإرهاب.	ليس من إمكانية لتمويل الإرهاب مرة أخرى.	-	لا مزيد من الإرهاب تمويل
31	I also want to thank the Romanian people for everything they contribute to our common defense and to the fight against the evil menace of terrorism.	أود أن أشكر أيضا الشعب الروماني على كل ما قاموا به من أجل دفاعنا المشترك وفي الحرب ضد الشر الإرهاب	أريد مرة أخرى تشكر أيضا جميع الأشخاص الذين قاموا بدعم قيمنا ومحاربة الإرهاب والإرهابيين.	-	أيضا أريد أن أشكر الشعب الروماني على كل ما ساهموا به لدفاعنا المشترك ولمحاربة الشرير للإرهاب.
32	They have their own difficulties with it, and they've come a	لديهم صعوباتهم الخاصة ولقد قطعوا شوطا	لقد مروا بظروف صعبة وقد قضاوا طريقا مسيرة	-	لديهم صعوباتهم معه وقطعوا شوطا كبيرا وقاموا بالكثير.

	long way and they're doing a lot.	طويلا في هذا المضمار.	طويلة في هذا الباب		
33	Romania has been a valuable member of the coalition to defeat ISIS, and it's the fourth-largest contributor of troops in Afghanistan.	رومانيا كانت عضوا ثمينا في التحالف الدولي لهزيمة تنظيم داعش وهي رابع أكبر مساهم في القوات في أفغانستان.	ولهذا نقول بأننا إن التحالف من أجل ضرب تنظيم الدولة يمثل بالنسبة لنا الإطار أو الفقرة الرابعة لضرب الإرهاب في أفغانستان	-	رومانيا كانت عضوا فعلا في التحالف للانتصار على داعش وهي الداعم الرابع الأكبر في القوات في أفغانستان.
34	There, 23 of your citizens have paid the ultimate price.	ثلاثة وعشرون من الرومانيين ضحوا بحياتهم	وأن أيضا الدول 22 التي تعمل على دم	-	هناك ثلاثة وعشرون دفعوا ثمن حياتهم
35	And America honors their sacrifice.	والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية تكرم تضحياتهم.	بدعم بتنسيق مع بالتنسيق مع الولايات المتحدة الأميركية هي الإطار المعتمدة.	-	ولكن المتحدة تشرف تضحياتهم.
36	I want to recognize President Iohannis for his leadership in committing Romania this year to increase its defense spending from 1.4 percent of GDP to over 2 percent.	أود أن أكرم هنا الرئيس كلاوس يوهانس على قيادته من خلال التزام رومانيا لزيادة إنفاقها في المجال الدفاعي من واحد فاصل أربعة بالمائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي إلى ما يزيد على اثنين بالمائة.	وأود أن أعترف مرة أخرى هنا السيد يوهانس على زعمه والتزامه بما تقوم به رومانيا في هذا الأمر والمساهمة بواحد فاصل سبعة من من ميزانيتها السنوية	-	أريد أن أشكر السيد يوهانس على التزامه بزيادة تمويل رومانيا من واحد فاصل أربعة بالمائة من الدخل المحلي الإجمالي للناتج المحلي الإجمالي إلى نحو اثنين بالمائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للبلاد
37	We hope our other NATO allies will follow Romania's lead on meeting their financial obligations and paying their fair share for the cost of defense.	نأمل أن حلفاءنا الآخرين في الناتو سوف يقتفون آثار رومانيا من خلال الوفاء بالتزاماتهم المالية ودفع حصتهم في الدفاع المشترك	وأن نعمل أيضا على دعم باقي دول الناتو التي تعمل على المضي قدما في ذات السياسة التي تعتمد عليها رومانيا وأن هذا الوضع هو الذي يعمل على الدعم سياسة	-	ونأمل أن الحلفاء الآخرين في الناتو أن يتبعوا القيادة الرومانية ليتسموا ويستوفوا التزاماتهم المالية من أجل الدفاع.
38	But I will say this, that because of our actions, money is starting to pour into NATO.	ولكن أود أن أقول إنه بسبب عملنا فإن الأموال بدأت	ولكن أريد أن أقول مرة أخرى بأنه بالنظر إلى موقفنا	-	وسأقول التالي بسبب تصرفاتنا فإن الأموال بدأت تصل إلى الناتو.

		تدفع باتجاه حلف النيتو.			
39	The money is starting to pour in.	بدأت الأموال إنن تتدفق إلى النيتو	فإن الأموال يجب أن يجب على الأموال تصرف النيتو	-	الأموال تبدأ بالسيلان
40	Other countries are starting to realize that it's time to pay up, and they're doing that.	ودول أخرى بدأت تدرك أن الوقت قد حان لتسديد التزاماتهم المالية	وأن الدول جميع الدول ملزمة ملزمة بأن تساهم تقدم مساهمتها في الناتو.	-	والبلدان الأخرى بدأت بالإدراك أن الوقت قد حان للدفع وهم يقومون بذلك.
41	Very proud of that fact.	وأنا فخور جدا بذلك.	أنا ممتن لهذا الموقف	-	أنا فخور بهذا بهذه الحقيقة
42	As you know, I have been an advocate for strengthening our NATO Alliance through greater responsibility and burden-sharing among member nations.	كما تعرفون دافعت عن تعزيز الحلف حلف شمال الأطلسي من خلال تقاسم الأعباء وتحمل المسؤولية بين الدول الأعضاء في الحلف	وكما تعلمون جيذا فقد كنت أيضا ملتزم بالدعم وتقوية العلاقات بين باقي دول النيتو وأن هذا الأمر هو المعتمد أساسا	-	كما تعرفون أنني كنت أعمل على تقوية حلف الناتو من أجل أن يكون هناك مسؤولية أكبر وتشارك المهام من قبل الدول الأعضاء
43	And that is what is happening.	وهذا ما يحدث حاليا	ولهذا فإن ما وقع هو الآن يعود إلى هذه الجزئية.	-	وهذا ما يحدث
44	Because, together, we can confront the common security challenges facing the world.	لأننا معا يمكن أن نواجه التحديات الأمنية المشتركة التي يواجهها العالم.	جميعا يمكننا أن نحقق ونواجه التحديات الأمنية التي تواجهنا جميعا.	-	لأننا معا نستطيع مواجهة التحديات الأمنية المشتركة التي تواجه العالم.
45	Mr. President, I want to applaud your courage and your courageous efforts in Romania to fight corruption and defend the rule of law.	فخامة الرئيس أود أن أثنى شجاعتك وجهودك الشجاعان في رومانيا للتصدي للمرشوة والفساد والدفاع عن سيادة القانون.	السيد الرئيس أريد أن نثنى شجاعتكم وتضامنكم قوتكم لجعل رومانيا تواجه الفساد	-	يا السيد الرئيس أريد أن أشكر.
46	This work is necessary to create an environment where trade and commerce can flourish and where citizens can prosper.	هذا العمل ضروري لإيجاد بيئة تسمح بازدهار التجارة والاقتصاد وحيث يستطيع	وهذا الأمر يبدو ضروريا جدا لخلق بدائل وخلق رؤى جديدة في هذه المنطقة	-	-

		المواطنون أن يزدهروا.			
47	I look forward to working with you to deepen the ties of both commerce and culture between our two countries.	أطلع للعمل معك لتعميق الروابط الروابط الاقتصادية والثقافية بين بلدنا	وأنا أطلع للعمل معكم سويا على المستوى الثقافي أو على مستوى سياسي بين البلدين.	-	-
48	Romanians have made many contributions to the United States, and to the world.	الرومانيون ساهم كثيرا في خدمة الولايات المتحدة والعالم	إن رومانيا ستظل مساهما وتظل شريكا للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وللعالم	-	-
49	Very notable among them was Nobel Prize laureate Elie Wiesel, who was born in Romania and, sadly, passed away almost one year ago.	ومن بينهم كان الفائز بجائزة نوبل إيلي ويزل الذي ولد في رومانيا وتوفي قبل سنة تقريبا.	وهذا الأمر يبدو واضحا جدا وأن ولهذا السبب ربما يقول كل مرشح أن السيد إيلي ويزل الفائز بجائزة نوبل والذي عاش في رومانيا واضطر إلى الهروب منذ عشرين عاما	-	-
50	And I understand that earlier this week, the American Jewish Committee presented President Iohannis with its very prestigious Light Unto the Nations Award, for his work to further Holocaust remembrance and education in Romania.	وتفهم أنه في وقت سابق من هذا الأسبوع الجالية اليهودية الأمريكية	وأنا أتفهم الآن خلال هذا الأسبوع بأن المجموعة الأمريكية وأن السيد يوهانس يعملن معا على دعم هذه الرؤية وأنا ونحن نتذكر الهولوكوست في رومانيا	-	-
51	I join the AJC in saluting your leadership in that vital cause.	قدمت للرئيس يوهانس جائزة الأم على العمل الذي قطع شوطا تاريخيا مثير للإعجاب.	-	-	-
52	The people of Romania have endured many, many hardships, but	-	فإننا حين ذلك أنا ادعم والدول التي ترى أن الشعب	-	-

	they have made a truly remarkable, historical journey.		الروماني قام بالشيء الكثير في هذا المجال وأنهم أيضا سجلوا نتائج جيدة جدا على مستوى تاريخهم الشخصي.		
53	The future of Romania and Romania's relationship with the United States is very, very bright.	مستقبل رومانيا وعلاقات رومانيا مع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية مشرق للغاية.	إن التاريخ رومانيا يبقى أيضا مع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وأن التاريخ سيكون تاريخا ناصعا.	-	-
54	President Iohannis, I thank you for your leadership, and I thank you again for being here today.	فخامة الرئيس يوهان شكرا لك على قيادتك وعلى زيارتك اليوم	السيد يوهانس أشكرك جزيل على زعامتك وعلى قيادتك وأشكرك جزيل أنك الآن موجود	-	-
55	I look forward to strengthening our alliance with your country and our bonds with your people.	وأطلع لتعزيز تحالفنا مع بلدكم وكذلك روابطنا مع شعبكم.	وأنا أطلع إلى عمل قوي جدا معكم مع بلدكم وأن نعمل على تقوية الروابط بين البلدين	-	-
56	The relationship has been good, but now it's stronger than ever.	والعلاقات كانت جيدة ولكنها أقوى بكثير مما كانت عليه.	وأن العلاقات بين الشعبين هي جيدة الآن وستكون أكثر في المستقبل.	-	-
57	Thank you very much.	شكرا جزيل.	شكرا جزيل لكم.	-	-

R14: Remarks by President Trump and Prime Minister Netanyahu of the State of Israel in Joint Statements

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Thank you.	-	-	-	-
2	Thank you very much.	شكرا جزيل	-	-	شكرا جزيل لكم.
3	Thank you.	شكرا	شكرا لكم جزيل.	شكرا.	-
4	Today, Israel takes a big step towards peace.	اليوم خطوة كبيرة اتجاه السلام.	اليوم إسرائيل تتخذ خطوات كبيرة نحو السلام.	اليوم خطوة كبيرة نحو السلام.	اليوم هي خطوة كبيرة باتجاه الشرق أو بالنسبة للشرق

5	Young people across the Middle East are ready for a more hopeful future, and governments throughout the region are realizing that terrorism and Islamic extremism are everyone's common enemy.	الشباب عبر الشرق الأوسط مستعدون لمستقبل أكثر أملا والحكومات عبر المنطقة بدأت تدرك بأن الإرهاب والتطرف الإسلامي هي العدو المشترك.	الشباب في الشرق الأوسط جاهزون لمستقبل ناعم فيه بالأمل والإرهاب والتطرف الإسلامي عدو للجميع	الشباب في الشرق الأوسط يأملون بمستقبل أفضل والحكومات في المنطقة يرون بأن الإرهاب والتطرف الإسلامي هو العدو المشترك للجميع.	البافعون في الشرق الأوسط مستعدون لمستقبل أكثر أملا والحكومات تدرك هناك أن الإرهاب الإسلامي والتطرف الإسلامي هو العدو المشترك للجميع.
6	Yesterday, I had the pleasure of meeting with both the Prime Minister of Israel and a man that's working very hard to become the Prime Minister of Israel in the longest-running election of all time — (laughter) — Benny Gantz of the Blue and White Party.	يوم أمس سررت بلقاء رئيس الوزراء الإسرائيلي. الرجل الذي يعمل عن كثب ليصبح رئيس وزراء إسرائيل في أطول انتخابات ضد حزب الأبيض والأزرق	البارحة وتعطي الفرصة لمقابلة رئيس وزراء إسرائيل الذي يريد أن يصبح رئيسا الوزراء في انتخابات طالت بني غانتس طبعاً من حزب ابيض أزرق	البارحة سررتي الحديث مع رئيس وزراء إسرائيل ورجل آخر يعمل بجهد ليصبح رئيسا للوزراء بني غانتس من حزب أزرق وأبيض	بالأمس سررت باللقاء مع رئيس وزراء إسرائيل والشخص الذي يعمل بشكل جاد ليصبح رئيسا لوزراء إسرائيل خلال الانتخابات السيد بيانس من حزب الزرق
7	And both leaders joined me to express their support for this effort, proving that the State of Israel looking for peace, and that peace transcends politics by any measure unmeasurable.	وكلا القائدين انضما للتعبير عن الدعم لهذه الجهود لبيروهن بأن دولة إسرائيل تتطلع للسلام وأن السلام يتجاوز السياسة بكافة المقاييس.	والزعيمان التقيا بي ليعبرا عن دعمهما لهذه الجهود لنبرهن أن إسرائيل تتطلع إلى السلام والسلام يسمو على السياسة.	وكلاهما انضما إلي ليعبرا عن جاريهما لهذه الجهود وبيينا بأن دولة إسرائيل تسعى إلى السلام عن طريق كل الإجراءات	وكلا القائدين اجتماعا بي ليعربا عن دعمهما ويثبت أن إسرائيل تتطلع إلى السلام وأن هذا السلام يجب أن يتحقق بالسلام بكل السبل السياسة بكل السبل.
8	That's what they want.	وهذا ما يرغبان به.	هذا ما تريده إسرائيل	-	-
9	On my first trip overseas as President, I visited the Holy Land of Israel.	في زيارتي الأولى عبر البحار كرئيس زرت الأرض المقدسة في إسرائيل	كرئيس في رحلتي الأولى زرت الأراضي المقدسة لإسرائيل	في رحلتي الأولى زرت الأراضي المقدسة في إسرائيل.	في أول رحلة لي كرئيس زرت أرض إسرائيل المقدسة.
10	I was deeply moved and amazed by what this small country	وقد تأثرت كثيرا واندشت لما	وبطبيعة الحال بهرت بما وصلت إليه	لقد تأثرت وأعجبت بما أنجزه هذا	ودهشت بهذا البلد وإنجازاته في وجهه

	had achieved in the face of overwhelming odds and never-ending threats.	حققته هذه الدولة الصغيرة في وجه كافة الظروف والتهديدات غير المنتهية	تلك البلاد الصغيرة.	البلد الصغير وفي موج كل التهديدات	المخاطر التي لا نهاية لها.
11	The State of Israel comprises only a miniscule amount of land in the Middle East and yet it has become a thriving center of democracy, innovation, culture, and commerce.	دولة إسرائيل مكونة من أراضي صغيرة في الشرق الأوسط ومع ذلك أصبحت مركزا مزدهرا للديمقراطية والإبداع والثقافة والتجارة.	إسرائيل تمتد على أراضٍ حجمها صغير ولكنها أصبحت مركزا للديمقراطية والابتكار والثقافة والتجارة.	هناك بعض الأراضي وأصبح بلدا كبيرا للديمقراطية والتجارة.	إنها تحوز على قطعة أرض صغيرة في الشرق الأوسط ولكنها مركزا للديمقراطية والثقافة والابتكارات.
12	Israel is a light unto the world.	إسرائيل هي بوء ينبير العالم	إسرائيل هي ضوء يعم العالم	إن إسرائيل اليوم هي طرف فاعل مهم على الساحة الدولية.	إسرائيل.
13	The hearts and history of our people are woven together.	قلب وتاريخ شعوبنا كلها محبوكة معا	وتاريخنا وتاريخ إسرائيل مبهورين ببعضهما البعض.	إن تاريخ شعبينا مختلط	-
14	The Land of Israel is an ancient home, a sacred place of worship, and a solemn promise to the Jewish people that we will never again repeat history's darkest hour.	أرض إسرائيل هي الأرض العريقة ومكان مقدس للعبادة ووعده للشعب اليهودي بأننا لن نكرر أبدا أغمق ساعات التاريخ	إن إسرائيل مكان مقدس ووعده غليظ للشعب اليهودي لكي لا نعيده الساعات الحالية التي مر بها التاريخ وألحقت الضرر باليهود	وإن إسرائيل هي أرض مقدسة ونحن نعد الإسرائيليين نحن نعدهم بأن التاريخ لن يتكرر أبدا.	هي تاريخ وأرض إسرائيل هي منزل عريق ومكان للعبادة وأرض الميعاد للشعب اليهودي وأن لن نكرره أحلك ساعات التاريخ.
15	During my trip to Israel, I also met with Palestinian President Abbas in Bethlehem.	خلال زيارتي لإسرائيل التقيت أيضا بالرئيس الفلسطيني عباس في بيت لحم	خلال رحلة إلى إسرائيل أيضا قابلت الرئيس الفلسطيني عباس في بيت لحم	عندما زرت إسرائيل التقيت أيضا بالرئيس عباس في بيت لحم.	أحيانا برحلتني لإسرائيل التقيت أيضا بالرئيس الفلسطيني عباس في بيت لحم

16	I was saddened by the fate of the Palestinian people.	وحزنت لمصير الشعب الفلسطيني.	وحزنت لقدري الشعب الفلسطيني	كنت حزينا لمصير الفلسطينيين	وضيافتهم رائعة
17	They deserve a far better life.	هم يستحقون حياة أفضل بكثير.	فهم خليقون بحياة أفضل.	الذين يستحقون حياة أفضل	يستحقون حياة أفضل
18	They deserve the chance to achieve their extraordinary potential.	يستحقون الفرصة لتحقيق إمكاناتهم المدهشة	يستأهلون فرصة لاطلاق إمكاناتهم الاستثنائية.	ويستحقون أن يحصلوا على فرصة لاستغلال مكانتهم	ويستحقون فرصة لتحقيق إمكاناتهم الكبيرة.
19	Palestinians have been trapped in a cycle of terrorism, poverty, and violence, exploited by those seeking to use them as pawns to advance terrorism and extremism.	الفلسطينيون كانوا عالقين في دورة الإرهاب والفقر والعنف واستغلهم هؤلاء الذين حاولوا استخدام كورقة شطرنج لتحقيق أغراض الإرهاب والتطرف	الفلسطينيون علقوا في الفقر والعنف ودائرة التطرف	لقد دخلوا في فخ العنف ويتم استغلالهم حتى يكونوا بيدق ورهانات الإرهاب.	إنهم محتجزون بالعنف والإرهاب والفقر ويستخدمها ويستخدم هذه الظروف كبيادق
20	I returned from my visit determined to find a constructive path — and it's got to be a very powerful path forward in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.	عدت من زيارة وأنا عازما على إيجاد مسار بناء ويجب أن يكون مسارا قويا للمضي قدما في النزاع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني	وعدت من زيارتي وصممت على أن أتبع مسارا بناء لحل النزاع الفلسطيني الإسرائيلي	ينبغي إيجاد طريقة من أجل التقدم وإيجاد حل للصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني.	وعلي أن أجد طريقا جيدا طريقا مستداما له حل الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني
21	To further this effort, I also met with President Abbas at the White House.	ولتعزيز هذه الجهود التقيت أيضا بالرئيس عباس في البيت الأبيض	ولكي يعزز من هذه الجهود قابلت الرئيس عباس في البيت الأبيض	والتقيت أيضا بالرئيس محمود عباس في البيت الأبيض	في خضم هذه الجهود التقيت مع الرئيس عباس في البيت الأبيض
22	Forging peace between Israelis and Palestinians may be the most difficult challenge of all.	لصياغة السلام بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين قد يكون أكبر التحدي من بين الجميع	إن بناء السلام بين الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين قد يكون التحدي الأصعب.	إن السلام بين الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين يمثل التحدي الأكبر.	للتوصل إلى سلام بين إسرائيل والفلسطينيين لربما هو التحدي الأكبر
23	All prior administrations, from	كل الإدارات السابقة من	الإدارات السابقة من	كل من سبقي إلى هذا	ابتداء من إدارة ليندون جونسوا

	President Lyndon Johnson, have tried and bitterly failed.	الرئيس ليندون جونسون حاولوا وفشلوا	ليندون جونسون حاولت وفشلت فشلا ذريعا	المنصب من جونسون وآخرون هم فشلوا	والإدارات الأمريكية الأخرى حاولوا وفشلوا في تحقيق ذلك
24	But I was not elected to do small things or shy away from big problems.	ولكنني لم أنتخب لكي أقوم بالأشياء البسيطة أو أتتحي عن المشاكل الكبيرة.	ولكنني لم أنتخب للقيام بأمور صغيرة أو الابتعاد عن القضايا الشائكة الكبرى.	ولكن لم أنتخب لأقوم بأشياء صغيرة أو أتقادي المشاكل الكبرى.	ولكن لم يتم انتخابي للقيام بأمور صغيرة أو ابتعد وأهرب من الأمور الكبيرة.
25	It's been a long and very arduous process to arrive at this moment.	لقد كانت العملية طويلة جدا وصعبة للوصول إلى هذه اللحظة.	العملية كانت صعبة وشائكة للوصول إلى ما وصلنا إليه	كانت عملية طويلة وشاقة من أجل الوصول إلى هذه اللحظة.	عملية طويلة وشاقة وصولا إلى هذه اللحظة
26	On Sunday, I delivered to Prime Minister Netanyahu my vision for peace, prosperity, and a brighter future for the Israelis and Palestinians.	يوم الأحد قدمت لرئيس الوزراء نتنياهو رؤيتي للسلام والازدهار ومستقبل أكثر إشراقا للإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين.	في يوم الأحد عرضت رؤيتي للسيد نتنياهو للسلام والازدهار والمستقبل الأفضل للإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين.	يوم الأحد قدمت للرئيس لرئيس الوزراء نتنياهو رؤيتي من أجل السلام والازدهار وللمستقبل جميل للإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين	يوم الأحد استلم السيد نتانياهو رؤيتي عن السلام والازدهار والمستقبل المشرق لإسرائيل والفلسطينيين
27	This vision for peace is fundamentally different from past proposals.	هذه الرؤية للسلام مختلفة بشكل جوهري عن المقترحات السابقة في الماضي.	هذه الرؤية رؤية السلام مختلفة تماما عن المقترحات السابقة	هذه الرؤية من أجل السلام هي مختلفة تماما للمقترحات السابقة في الماضي.	رؤية للسلام هذه مختلفة عن سابقتها والمقترحات السابقة
28	In the past, even the most well-intentioned plans were light on factual details and heavy on conceptual frameworks.	حتى أكثرها ذات النوايا الحسنة كانت خفيفة في التفاصيل هامة أو ثقيلة في الأطر المفاهيمية	في السابق الخطط ذات النوايا الحسنة كانت تتحدث عن إطارات مفاهيمية وتفاصيل مختلفة	حتى الخطط التي كان مغترية مقترنة بأفضل الإرادات لم تركز كانت تركز على مفاهيم ثقيلة.	في السابق حتى أفضل الخطط كانت مثقلة بالتفاصيل وأطر العمل الصعبة.
29	By contrast, our plan is 80 pages and is the most detailed proposal ever put forward by far.	هذا أكثر مقترح مفصل طرح إلى الآن	ولكن صفحتنا تمتد على ثمانين صفحة وهي مفصلة أكثر من أي صفقة أخرى.	نحن خططنا مؤلفة من ثمانين صفحة وهي تفصيلية وأكثرها تفصيلية.	هناك ثمانين صفحة في خطتنا وهناك الكثير من التفاصيل.

30	As I have seen throughout my long career as a dealmaker, complex problems require nuanced, fact-based remedies.	كما شهدت عبر مهنتي الطويلة كصانع اتفاقات فإن المشاكل المعقدة تتطلب الإصلاحات القائمة على الحقائق	وكما رأيت بطبيعة الحال مشاكل شتى المشاكل الشتى تحتاج إلى علاج جاءت قائمة على التفاصيل موسعة	أنا كمراقب رأيت دائما بأن المشاكل المعقدة هي بحاجة إلى حلول تفصيلية.	وكما رأيت خلال عملي من حيث العقود المشكلات المعقدة تحتاج لحلول جذرية
31	That is why our proposal provides precise technical solutions to make Israelis, Palestinians, and the region safer and much more prosperous.	ولهذا مقترحنا يوفر الحلول الفنية الدقيقة لجعل الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين والمنطقة أكثر أمانا وأكثر ازدهارا.	لذلك فإن مقترحنا يوفر حولا تكتيكية لكي يجري الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين ينعمون في منطقة أأمن وأكثر ازدهارا.	لذلك نحن في خططنا نقدم حولا تكتيكية وحتى أكون جميع الأطراف في ازدهار	وبالتالي مقترحنا هذا هناك حلول تكتيكية لتجعل إسرائيل والفلسطينيين والمنطقة أكثر أمانا وأكثر ازدهارا.
32	My vision presents a “win-win” opportunity for both sides, a realistic two-state solution that resolves the risk of Palestinian statehood to Israel’s security.	رؤية توفر فرصة المنفعة للطرفين هو حل الدولتين الواقعي الذي يحل مشاكل الدولة الفلسطينية لأمن إسرائيل.	إن رؤيتي تعتمد على معادلة ترضي كافة الأطراف حل الدولتين واقعي يحل مشكلة الدولة الفلسطينية وتنعم إسرائيل بالأمن.	رؤيتي تمثل رؤية يكون فيها كل الأطراف رابحا وهو ما يسمح بحل مشكلة حل الاختلافات والخلافات المتعلقة بالأمن.	رؤيتي تبرز فرصة كبيرة للطرفين حل الدولتين واقعي يمكن إسرائيل القيام الفلسطيني بإقامة دولتها ويؤمن سلامة لإسرائيل
33	Today, Israel is taking a giant step toward peace.	اليوم اتخذنا خطوة كبيرة جدا اتجاه السلام	إسرائيل تتخذ خطوة عملاقة نحو السلام	نحن نقوم بخطوة كبيرة نحو السلام.	وهي خطوة هائلة باتجاه السلام.
34	Yesterday, Prime Minister Netanyahu informed me that he is willing to endorse the vision as the basis for direct negotiations — and, I will say, the General also endorsed, and very strongly — with the Palestinians.	يوم أمس رئيس الوزراء نتنياهو أبلغني بأنه مستعد لمصادقة الرؤية على أنها الأساس للمفاوضات المباشرة والعامة أيضا صادقوا عليها مع الفلسطينيين	البارحة رئيس الوزراء نتنياهو أخبرني بأنه راغب بالتصديق على هذه الرؤية كأساس للمفاوضات المباشرة. وأقول أيضا تمت المصادقة عليها	رئيس الوزراء نتنياهو قال لي بأنه مستعد للموافقة على هذه الرؤية كأساس للمفاوضات المباشرة وأنا أقول أيضا بأن الجنرال أيضا دعم بقوة هذه الرؤية للوصول إلى	بالأمس رئيس الوزراء نتنياهو أخبرني أنه مستعد للقبول بهذه الرؤية كل في مفاوضات مباشرة

				حل مع الفلسطينيين.	
35	A historic breakthrough.	لتحقيق إنجاز تاريخي.	وبطبيعة الحال هذه الصفقة سوف تشكل انقراجا تاريخيا.	-	وأنه يجب أن يكون ذلك خرقا تاريخيا في علاقاته مع الفلسطينيين والإسرائيليين.
36	And likewise, we have really a situation having to do with a race that is taking place right now.	وعلى نفس الغرار فقد هنالك وضع له علاقة بأرض أو سباق حاصل الآن	وعلى نفس الوتيرة يتعين علينا أيضا النظر في السباق الذي سينتهي.	ونفس الشيء نحن نواجه حالة حيث هناك فيها سباق.	لدينا وضع يجب التعامل فيه مع السباق يجب أن ينتهي حاليا.
37	It will end, and we have the support — and it's very important to say this — of both parties and almost all people in Israel.	سينتهي وسنحصل على الدعم ومهم جدا أن أقول ذلك دعم الحزبين وكافة الشعوب في إسرائيل	وسوف ندعم هذا التوجه نقول أن الحزبان وجميع الإسرائيليين يريدون السلام.	ينبغي أن ننهي نحن لدينا دعم الطرفان الأساسيان ومعظم الإسرائيليين	يجب أن ندعم الطرفين وكل الشعب الإسرائيلي
38	They want peace, and they want peace badly.	كلهم يريدون السلام ويرغبون به بشدة.	وهذه الحاجة إلى السلام حاجة ماسة بالنسبة إليهم.	يريدون السلام نعم هم يريدون السلام حقا.	يريدون السلام ويريدونه بشكل كبير جدا.
39	This is the first time Israel has authorized the release of a conceptual map, illustrating the territorial compromises it's willing to make for the cause of peace.	هذه هي المرة الأولى التي خولت إسرائيل بإطلاق خارطة افتراضية تظهر المناطق التي هي مستعدة أو عن التنازل عنها لتحقيق السلام	هذه هي المرة الأولى إسرائيل فوضت بتوفير خارطة مفاهيمية تسلط الضوء على المساومات المرتبطة بالأراضي	هذه هي المرة الأولى التي سمحت فيها إسرائيل لإخراج خريطة تبين كل التنازلات التي هي مستعدة لتقديمها من أجل السلام	هذه هي المرة الأولى التي لدى إسرائيل طريق كامل بالنسبة لقيامها لتنازلات بالنسبة للأراضي من أجل السلام.
40	And they've gone a long way.	وقد قطعت شوطا طويلا.	وقد قطعت شوطا طويلا من أجل السلام.	وقد قاموا بتنازلات كبيرة وتسويات كبيرة.	هذا أمر غير مسبوق
41	This is an unprecedented and highly significant development.	هذه هي هذا تطور غير مسبوق ومهم جدا.	هذا التطور غير مسبوق.	-	وتطور لا سابق له.
42	Mr. Prime Minister, thank you for having	سعادة رئيس الوزراء شكرا	رئيس الوزراء شكرا جزيلا	السيد رئيس الوزراء شكرا	أشكرك السيد رئيس الوزراء

	the courage to take this bold step forward.	التحلي بالشجاعة لاتخاذ هذه الخطوة الجريئة.	لشجاعتك لاتخاذ هذه الخطوة الجريئة فعلا.	لك على شجاعتك وعلى قيامك بهذه الخطوة بكل الجرأة وهذه البسالة.	على شجاعتك للقيام بهذه الخطوة إلى الأمام.
43	Thank you.	-	-	-	-
44	Thank you.	-	-	-	-
45	And, Bibi, we have a lot of powerful people in this room — a lot of the people that can help make it work.	لدينا الكثير من أصحاب السلطة والأقوياء الذين يساعدون لتحقيق النجاح لهذه الخطة	بببي وطبعا لدينا أشخاص ذوو نفوذ هنا في هذه القاعة يساعدوننا على تحويل النظرية إلى واقع.	بببي لديه الكثير من المشجعين في هذه القاعة	السيد نتنياهو لدينا الكثير من الأقوياء في هذه الغرفة سيساعدوننا في انجاز هذا العمل.
46	So that's quite a thunderous applause.	فهذه تحية كبيرة جدا لك.	لقد نعمت بتصفيق حار بالفعل.	وهذا تصفيق عارم لك	-
47	Thank you very much.	شكرا جزيلا.	-	-	شكرا جزيلا لكم.
48	Thank you.	-	شكرا لك.	وشكرا.	شكرا
49	We will form a joint committee with Israel to convert the conceptual map into a more detailed and calibrated rendering so that recognition can be immediately achieved.	سوف نصيغ لجنة مشتركة مع إسرائيل لتحويل هذه الخارطة الاقتراضية إلى خطة أكثر تفصيلا لكي يكون الاعتراف يمكن أن يحقق بشكل مباشر.	سوف تشكل لجنة مشتركة مع إسرائيل لكي نحول الخارطة مفاهيمية إلى تفصيل مدون ومفصل لكي يتم الوصول إلى الاعتراف مباشرة.	نحن سنقوم بتشكيل لجنة مشتركة من أجل تحويل خارطة الطريق هذه إلى خطة تفصيلية حتى يتم التوصل للاعتراف بها بصورة مباشرة وأن يتم تنفيذ هذه الخطة منذ هذا اليوم	وسنشكل لجنة مشتركة مع إسرائيل حول هذه الخريطة المفاهيمية إلى خريطة أكثر تفصيلا لتحظى باعتراف مباشر وفوري.
50	We will also work to create a contiguous territory within the future Palestinian State for when the conditions for statehood are met, including the firm rejection of terrorism.	وكذلك سنعمل على خلق أراض متصلة في الدولة الفلسطينية المستقبلية عندما تتوفر الشروط من ضمنها الرفض التام للإرهاب.	سوف نعمل معا لتحديد أراض متواصلة للدولة الفلسطينية المستقبلية بما في ذلك شروط متصلة بنبذهم الحازم للإرهاب.	ونحن أيضا سنبحث ونسعى إلى إقامة اراض فلسطينية مع الدولة الإسرائيلية عندما تكون الظروف لإنشاء الدولة نستطيع أن نتقدم من أجل مكافحة	كما سنعمل على إنشاء متصلة من أجل الدولة الفلسطينية المستقبلية بما في ذلك رفض الإرهاب.

				الإرهاب وضع حد للإرهاب.	
51	Under this vision, Jerusalem will remain Israel's undivided — very important — undivided capital.	تحت هذه الرؤية القدس ستبقى عاصمة إسرائيل غير المقسمة وهذه مسألة في غاية الأهمية غير مقسمة.	وفقا لهذه الخطة القدس سوف تبقى عاصمة إسرائيل غير مقسمة وهذا مهم غير المقسمة.	هذه الرؤية القدس ستبقى إسرائيلية عاصمة غير مقسمة لإسرائيل غير مقسمة لإسرائيل.	وبموجب هذه الرؤية ستبقى أورشليم عاصمة إسرائيل الموحدة وغير المنقسمة.
52	But that's no big deal, because I've already done that for you, right?	ولكن هذه ليست المسألة الهامة لأنه سبق أن فعلت ذلك من أجلكم أليس كذلك	ولكن لا ضير في ذلك لأنني قمت بإسداء هذه الخدمة لكم.	ولكن هذا ليس صفقة كبيرة	ولكنها ليست الصفقة الكبرى لأنني فعلت هذا بالفعل
53	We've already done that, but that's okay.	سبق أن فعلنا ذلك ولكن لا بأس.	لقد قمنا بذلك في السابق	نحن قمنا بذلك أصلا	فعلنا هذا
54	It's going to remain that way.	ستبقى على هذا الشكل	وسوف يبقى الأمر على حاله.	ولكن هذا سيبقى كذلك	وسيبقى الأمر على هذا المنوال
55	And the United States will recognize Israeli sovereignty over the territory that my vision provides to be part of the State of Israel.	الولايات المتحدة ستعترف بسيادة إسرائيل على الأراضي التي توفرها رؤيتي لتكون جزءا من دولة إسرائيل.	القوات الأميركية سوف تقر بسيادة إسرائيل على الأراضي التي ستشكل جزءا من دولة إسرائيل وفقا لرؤيتي.	وأن الولايات المتحدة ستعترف بسيادة إسرائيل على هذه الأراضي لتبقى جزءا من الأراضي الإسرائيلية	وستعترف الولايات المتحدة بسيادة إسرائيل على الأراضي
56	Very important.	مسألة في غاية الأهمية	وهذا أمر مهم جدا	-	وهذا في غاية الأهمية
57	And, crucially, the proposed transition to a two-state solution will present no incremental security risk to the State of Israel whatsoever.	وأهمية هذا التحول المقترح لحل الدولتين سيوفر دون أي مخاطر أمنية لدولة إسرائيل على أية الشكل وبأي شكل من الأشكال	ومرحلة انتقالية للوصول إلى حل الدولتين وهذا لن يكون مرتبطا بمجازفات أمنية مرتبطة بإسرائيل.	وأن الانتقال إلى حل الدولتين لن يمثل أي تهديد لأمن إسرائيل في أي حال من الأحوال	والانتقال المقترح إلى حل الدولتين لن يؤدي إلى زيادة مخاطر على أمن دولة إسرائيل.
58	We will not allow a return to the days of bloodshed, bus bombings, nightclub	لن نسمح للعودة إلى أيام إراقة الدماء والهجمات على النوادي	لن نسمح للعودة إلى أيام أرفقت فيها الدماء والاعتداءات	نحن لن نسمح بالعودة إلى الانفجارات والاعتداءات والإرهاب	لن نسمح بالعودة إلى أيام سفك الدماء وتفجير النوادي الليلية.

	attacks, and relentless terror.	الليالية والإرهاب المستمر.	على النوادي الليالية والإرهاب واستهداف الحافلات.		
59	It won't be allowed.	-	-	-	-
60	Peace requires compromise, but we will never ask Israel to compromise its security.	السلام يتطلب التنازل ولكننا أبدا لن نطلب من إسرائيل أن تتنازل عن أمنها.	نحتاج إلى الوصول إلى تسوية ولكن لن نطلب من إسرائيل أن تقرب في أمنها مطلقا.	من أجل السلام نحن بحاجة إلى تسويات وتنازلات ولكن لا نطلب أبدا من إسرائيل أن تقوم بتنازلات على حساب أمنها	السلام يحتاج إلى حلول وسط ولكننا لن نطلب من إسرائيل أن تتنازل عن أمنها.
61	Can't do that.	لا يمكن أن نفعل ذلك.	-	-	-
62	As everyone knows, I have done a lot for Israel: moving the United States Embassy to Jerusalem; recognizing – recognizing the Golan Heights — and, frankly, perhaps most importantly, getting out of the terrible Iran nuclear deal.	كما يعرف الجميع فقد فعلت الكثير من أجل إسرائيل نقل السفارة الأمريكية إلى القدس والاعتراف والاعتراف بمرتفعات الجولان وبصراحة وبصراحة قد يكون أهم نقطة هو الخروج من الصفقة الإيرانية الفظيعة.	وكما يعرفه الجميع قمت بالكثير من أجل إسرائيل نقلت سفارتنا إلى القدس واعترفت بهضبة الجولان وبصراحة ربما الأهم من ذلك الانسحاب من الاتفاق النووي الإيراني السعي.	كما يعرف الجميع أنا قمت بالكثير من أجل إسرائيل قمت بنقل سفارتنا إلى إسرائيل إلى القدس واعترفت أيضا بهضبة الجولان أراض إسرائيلية والأهم من ذلك هو أنني قمت بانسحاب الولايات المتحدة من ذلك الاتفاق الفظيع مع الإيرانيين في المجال النووي.	كما يعلم الجميع فعلت الكثير لإسرائيل نقلت سفارة الولايات المتحدة إلى القدس. واعترفت بسيادتها على مرتفعات الجولان بصراحة قد يكون أهم نقطة هو الخروج من الصفقة الإيرانية الفظيعة.
63	There's a lot of spirit in this room.	روحية عالية في هذه القاعة	هناك الكثير من الحماسة في هذه القاعة	هناك الكثير من الحماسة في هذه القاعة	المعنويات مرتفعة في هذه الغرفة
64	It's true.	-	-	-	-
65	You don't see it often.	لا نشهد ذلك غالبا.	لا نراها في غالب الأحيان	-	لا ترى هذا كثيرا
66	You don't see it often.	-	-	-	نادرا ما تراه

67	Therefore, it is only reasonable that I have to do a lot for the Palestinians, or it just wouldn't be fair.	لذلك فمن المنطقي أن أفعل الكثير من أجل الفلسطينيين وإلا لن يكون الأمر عادلا .	ولذلك من العقلانية بمكان أن أقوم أيضا بالكثير من أجل الفلسطينيين وإلا فلن يكون الأمر منصفا	وبالتالي علينا أن نقوم من أجل تبادل مع الفلسطينيين وذلك لن يكون عادلا	لذا فمن الطبيعي والمنطقي أن علي أن أفعل الكثير للفلسطينيين وإلا فلن أكون عادلا
68	Now, don't clap for that, okay? But it's true.	لا تصفقوا من أجل ذلك ولكن هذه الحقيقة	لا تصفقوا ولكن هذا صحيح	-	وأرجو ألا تصفق لهذا فهي الحقيقة.
69	It wouldn't be fair.	لن يكون عادلا .	لن يكون الأمر منصفا .	ذلك لن أكون عادلا	لن يكون هذا عادلا .
70	I want this deal to be a great deal for the Palestinians.	أريد من هذا الاتفاق أن يكون اتفاقا عظيما للفلسطينيين	أريد لهذا الاتفاق أن يكون اتفاقا عظيما للفلسطينيين.	إن لم نقم بأي شيء من أجل فلسطين	أريد أن تكون الصفقة صفقة عظيمة للفلسطينيين.
71	It has to be.	يجب أن يكون كذلك .	-	-	هذا ضروري
72	Today's agreement is a historic opportunity for the Palestinians to finally achieve an independent state of their very own.	اتفاق اليوم هو فرصة تاريخية للفلسطينيين ليحققوا أخيرا دولة مستقلة خاصة بهم	اتفاقية اليوم هي فرصة تاريخية للفلسطينيين لكي يصلوا أخيرا إلى دولة مستقلة لهم	أريد أن يكون هذا الاتفاق رائعا أيضا من أجل الفلسطينيين أيضا نحن لدينا اليوم فرصة تاريخية.	واتفاق اليوم فرصة تاريخية للفلسطينيين تحقيق الدولة المستقلة الخاصة بهم
73	After 70 years of little progress, this could be the last opportunity they will ever have — and “last” for a lot of reasons.	بعد سبعين عاما من التقدم القليل يمكن أن تكون هذه الفرصة الأخيرة التي ستسمح لهم ولأسباب كثيرة	بعد سبعين سنة من إحراز تقدم طفيف ربما ستكون الفرصة الأخيرة التي ستتاح إليهم لأسباب مختلفة	الفلسطينيين لديهم فرصة تاريخية للحصول على دولة مستقلة بعد سبعين عاما هذه هي ربما الفرصة الأخيرة التي لن يحصلوا عليها مرة أخرى.	خلال سبعين سنة هذا التقدم قد يكون آخر فرصة لهم وقد تكون وهذا لأسباب عديدة
74	We'll never have a team like we have right now.	لن يكون هنالك فريق مثل الذي لدينا الآن	لن يكون لدى الفلسطينيين فريق كفريقنا الآن	وليس لدينا أي فريق كأفضل من هذا الفريق الحالي	قد لا يتشكل فريق مثل الآن.
75	We have a team of people that love the United States and they love Israel, and they're very smart and very, very	لدينا فريق من الأشخاص الذين يحبون الولايات المتحدة ويحبون	فريق يحب الولايات المتحدة الأميركية ويحب إسرائيل فريق ذكي	الفريق الذي يحب إسرائيل والذي فريق ذكي السفير دافيد فريدمان موجود،	هناك من الناس الذين يحبون الولايات المتحدة ويحبون إسرائيل وهم أنكياء وملتزمون مثل

	committed: from your Ambassador David Friedman — (applause) — to Jason and Avi and Jared.	إسرائيل وهم أذكاء جدا وملتزمون جدا من السفير ديفيد فريدمان إلى جيسون وأفي وجيرد.	وملتزم تماما من ابتداء من السفير ديفيد فريدمان، جيسون وأفي وجارد.	وجيسون وأفي وجارد.	السفير ديفيد فريدمان وجيسون وأفي وجارد.
76	And they're all great dealmakers and they also understand the other side.	وكلهم بارعون جدا في عقد الصفقات وكذلك يدركون طرف الأخر	وهؤلاء يعرفون من أين تؤكل الكتف	هم مفاوضون جيدون وهم يفهمون أيضا الطرف الآخر	وجميع الناس الآخرين الذين ساهموا في هذه الصفقة الذين يفهمون الطرف الأخر
77	And they want the other side to do well, because that's the sign of a great deal.	ويريدونه أن يحقق النجاح لأن له أهمية كبيرة جدا	وهم يتفهمون أيضا الطرف الأخر لأن الطرف الآخر يريدونه أن يلبي بلاء حسنا	يريدون أيضا أن ينجح الطرف الآخر	ويريدون له الخير لأن الطرف الآخر جزء من الصفقة.
78	And they understand that.	وهم يدركون ذلك	-	وفهموا جيدا هذه النقطة.	-
79	And I just appreciate all the hard work you've put in and so many of your other friends.	وأنا ممتن لكل العمل الدؤوب الذي قمتم به أنتم واصدقائكم الكثير	وأنا أثنى طبعاً الجهود المميزة التي بذلتموها مع أصدقائكم	أنا أقدر لكم كل الجهود التي قمت بها أنتم واصدقائكم.	وأنا أقدر عالياً العمل الدؤوب لكم جميعاً والعديد من الأصدقاء الآخرين
80	And, of course, our great Secretary of state, Mike Pompeo.	وكذلك وزير الخارجية مايك بومبيو.	وأيضاً وزير خارجيتنا العظيم مايك بمبيو.	وزير الخارجية الأمريكي مايك بمبيو.	ولاسيما وزير الخارجية العظيم مايك بمبيو
81	Look at -- whoa. Oh, that's impressive.	-	-	هذا رائع.	-
82	That was very impressive, Mike.	هذا أمر مدهش حقاً يا مايك.	هذا مبهر.	هذا رائع	-
83	That reporter couldn't have done too good a job on you yesterday, right?	هذا الصحفي ما كان يمكن أن يقوم بعمل جيد معكم أمس	-	لم يكن بالإمكان للصحافيين أن يقوم بنفس الشيء البارحة.	ذلك الصحفي كان يمكن أن يفعل أفضل عمل.
84	I think you did a good job on her actually.	أعتقد بأنك أنت من قمت بعمل رائع	-	-	-
85	That's good.	-	-	-	-
86	Thank you, Mike.	-	شكراً مايك.	شكراً يا مايك	شكراً شكراً لك يامايك
87	Great.	-	-	شكراً	-

88	Very — are you running for Senate? I guess the answer is “no” after that, huh?	بالمقابل هل ستود انتخابات مجلس الشيوخ أعتقد أن الجواب لا	هل ربما ستصبح عضوا في الكونجرس	هل تبحث عن الترشح إلى مجلس الشيوخ.	-
89	They all want him to.	كلهم يرغبون ذلك	-	الكل يريد أن يترشح	الجميع يريدون
90	Kansas, great state.	ولاية كانساس	كنسس	لانتخابات مجلس الشيوخ في الكنسس.	كانسس ولاية عظيمة
91	They want him to, but you’re doing a great job.	كلهم يريدونك ولكنك قمت بعمل رائع جدا.	يريدونه، ولكن أنت تبلي بلاء حسنا كوزير خارجية	-	وقد فعل عملا عظيما.
92	Don’t move.	بعد ذلك يمكنك أن تنتقل	-	-	-
93	The Palestinian people have grown distrustful after years of unfulfilled promises — so true — yet I know they are ready to escape their tragic past and realize a great destiny.	الشعب الفلسطيني بات خاليا من الثقة بعد الوعود غير المنجزة، ولكنني أدرك بانهم مستعدون للخروج من الماضي الأليم ويحققون مستقبلهم الكبير.	الشعب الفلسطيني فقد الثقة بعد مواعيد عرقوب التي وفرت لهم يريدون طبعاً أن يبتعدوا عن مأساتهم ويريدون لقدرة أن يتشكل	إن الشعب الفلسطيني أصبح غير واثق بسبب كل الوعود التي لم يتم الإيفاء بها.	الشعب الفلسطينيون لم يعودوا يثقون بالوعد التي لم تتحقق.
94	But we must break free of yesterday’s failed approaches.	ولكن وعود الأمس فشلت	ولكن يجب علينا أن نبتعد عن النهج الفاشلة السابقة	علينا أن ننسى إخفاقات الماضي.	يجب علينا أن نتحرر من المقاربات الماضية الفاشلة.
95	This map will more than double the Palestinian territory and provide a Palestinian capital in eastern Jerusalem where America will proudly open an embassy.	وهذه الخارطة ستضاعف الأراضي الفلسطينية وتوفر عاصمة فلسطينية في القدس الشرقية حيث ستفتح الولايات المتحدة بكل فخر سفارة لها.	هذه الصفقة سوف توفر أراض اراض بواقع الضعف وسوف توفر أيضا القدس الشرقية عاصمة لدولة فلسطين حيث ستنشئ أمريكا سفارة فيها	إن خريطة الطريق هذه ستزيد بضعفين الاراضي الفلسطينية وتعطي عاصمة شرق القدس الشرقية حيث يتم فيها السفارة.	يجب أن نناقش في الواقع لهم أراضي متصلة ومع ذلك أقول وكذلك عاصمة في القدس الشرقية حيث سنفتخر ونشرف بفتح سفارة لنا.
96	No Palestinians or Israelis will be uprooted from their homes.	لا فلسطيني أو إسرائيلي سيخرج من منزله.	ما من فلسطينيين أو إسرائيليين سوف يقتلع من أراضيهم.	لا يمكن لأي فلسطيني أو إسرائيلي أن يتم نزعهم من أرضهم.	-

97	Israel will work closely with a wonderful person, a wonderful man — the King of Jordan — to ensure that the status quo of the Temple Mount is preserved and strong measures are taken to ensure that all Muslims who wish to visit peacefully and pray at the Al-Aqsa Mosque will be able to do so. This is a major statement.	إسرائيل ستعمل عن كثب مع شخص رائع ومدّش وهو ملك الأردن لضمان أن الوضع الراهن لجبل المعبد سوف يبقى على حاله وسوف نتأكد من ذهاب المسلمين إلى الصلاة في المسجد الأقصى فعل ذلك.	إسرائيل سوف تعمل عن كثب مع شخص رائع ملك الأردن لكي نتأكد من أن الوضع الحالي لجبل المعبد سوف يبقى على حاله وسوف نتأكد من ذهاب المسلمين إلى الصلاة في المسجد الأقصى بحرية.	إن إسرائيل ستعمل عن كثب مع شخص رائع المتمثل بملك الأردن من أجل ضمان الستاتيكيو بجبل الهيكل وحتى يستطيع الجميع أن يذهبوا إلى المسجد الأقصى من أجل الصلاة هذه النقطة مهمة جدا	إسرائيل متفقة مع الرجل العظيم ملك الأردن حول حماية جبل الهيكل حيث يتم الحفاظ على المسجد الأقصى والمقدسات الأخرى
98	This is of major import- — importance.	هذه هي خطوة هامة جدا	هذه طبعا خطوة كبرى وخطوة مهمة للغاية	-	ولهذا أهمية كبرى
99	And, at the same time, our vision will deliver a massive commercial investment of \$50 billion into the new Palestinian state.	ورؤيتنا ستوفر الاستثمارات التجارية لخمسين مليار دولار إلى الدولة الفلسطينية الجديدة.	وفي ذات الوقت إن رؤيتنا سوف توفر استثمارات أجنبية بواقع خمسين مليار دولار في الدولة الفلسطينية المرتقبة	وبشكل مواز إن رؤيتنا ستنتج باستثمارات كبيرة خمسين مليار سيتم استثمارها في الدولة الفلسطينية الجديدة.	كذلك رؤيتنا ستبقى استثمارات كبرى تصل إلى خمسين مليار دولار في الدولة الفلسطينية الجديدة
100	You have many, many countries that want to partake in this, and many of them are surrounding.	هناك دول عديدة جدا تريد أن تشارك في ذلك والعديد منها دول مجاورة	كثير من الدول التي ستضافر جهودها	هناك الكثير من البلدان الجارة التي تريد أن تقوم بالاستثمار ولتشاطر هذه الرؤية.	ودول عديدة تريد أن تساهم في هذا ولا سيما الدول المحيطة.
101	They all want this to happen.	كلهم يريدون أن يحقق ذلك.	-	-	وهذا سيحدث
102	Virtually every one of them want this to happen.	كل دولة منهم تريد أن تحقق ذلك.	وهذه الدول المحيطة تريد أن تصل إلى اتفاق كل الدول	-	-
103	And I think, Bibi, you know that very well.	وبببي أنت تعرف ذلك تماما.	وبببي أنت تعرف ذلك.	-	وبببي يعرف هذا
104	You're going to have tremendous support	سيكون هناك دعم كبير جدا	سوف تحصل على دعم من	أنتم يا بنيامين تحصلون على	سيكون لديكم دعما كبيرا من

	from your neighbors and beyond your neighbors.	من دول الجوار وحتى الأبعد من الدول المجاورة	جيرانك ومن من دول أخرى	الكثير من الدعم من جيرانكم آخرين	جيرانكم والدول الأخرى.
105	Over the next 10 years, if executed well, 1 million great new Palestinian jobs will be created.	خلال السنوات العشر المقبلة إذا ما أنجزنا الخطة بشكل جيد مليون وظيفة ستوفر الفلسطينيون	خلال عشر سنوات القادمة إذا ما نفذت هذه الخطة مليون فرصة عمل فلسطينية سوف تستحدث.	خلال عشر سنوات سيكون يتم إنشاء مليون فرصة عمل.	سيتم خلق مليون فرصة عمل للفلسطينيين
106	Their poverty rate will be cut in half.	ونسبة الفقر ستقلص إلى النصف	ومعدل الفقر سوف ينخفض إلى النصف	مستوى الفقر سينخفض إلى النصف	وسينخفض معدل الفقر إلى النصف.
107	And their poverty rate is unacceptable now and only getting worse.	ونسبة الفقر هي غير مقبولة الآن وتزداد سوءا	وطبعا معدلات الفقر غير مقبولة الآن في فلسطين وهي تسوء	وأن معدل الفقر هو يتفاقم	فهو غير مقبول الآن وهو في تزايد
108	Their GDP will double and triple.	النهج المحلي الإجمالي سيتضاعف مرتين أو ثلاث مرات	النتائج المالي المحلي سوف يتضاعف مرتين	وإجمالي الناتج المحلي سيزداد ضعفين أو ثلاثة أضعاف	سيتضاعف الناتج القومي الإجمالي الضعفين والثلاث
109	And much-needed hope, joy, opportunity, and prosperity will finally arrive for the Palestinian people.	والأمل الضروري والفرص والازدهار ستتحقق أخيرا للشعب الفلسطيني.	وفرص العمل سوف تعزز والازدهار سوف يطغى على الشعب الفلسطيني.	وسيكون هناك المزيد من الفرص والفرح والبهجة من أجل الفلسطينيين.	وفرص الازدهار ستظهر أخيرا للشعب الفلسطيني.
110	Our vision will end the cycle of Palestinian dependency upon charity and foreign aid.	رؤيتنا ستنتهي دورة الاستقلال الفلسطيني على المساعدات الخارجية	إن رؤيتنا سوف تنهي دوامة اعتماد الفلسطينيين على المساعدات الأجنبية	إن رؤيتنا ستسمح بوضع حد بتبعية الفلسطينية وتبعيتهم وتعويضهم عن الإحسان والأعمال الخيرية والمنح الدولية.	رؤيتنا ستوقف حلقة اعتماد الفلسطينيين على الدعم الخارجي والمساعدات الخيرية
111	They will be doing phenomenally all by themselves.	وسيعتمدون على أنفسهم	وسوف يعتمد الفلسطينيون على أنفسهم	إنهم قادرون على القيام بذلك بأنفسهم.	سيعتمدون على أنفسهم

112	They are a very, very capable people.	فهم قادرون تماما على ذلك وهم الشعب ذو إمكانات كبيرة.	لأنهم أشخاص ذو كفاءة بالفعل مميزة.	-	فهم أناس متمكنون جدا.
113	And we will help by empowering the Palestinians to thrive on their own.	ونحن سنساعد من خلال تمكين الفلسطينيين للازدهار اعتمادا على انفسهم	وسوف نساعد على تمكين الفلسطينيين لكي يزدهر بأنفسهم.	ونحن سنقوم بتمكين الفلسطينيين من أجل الاعتماد على أنفسهم.	وسنساعد بتمكين الفلسطينيين بالازدهار بأنفسهم.
114	Palestinians will be able to seize the new future with dignity, self-sufficiency, and national pride.	الفلسطينيون سيتمكنون من انتهاز وتحقيق المستقبل الجديد من الاكتفاء الذاتي والفخر الوطني	إن الفلسطينيين سوف سوف يتمتع بالكرامة والحس الوطني والاعتماد على الذات.	الفلسطينيون سيستطيعون أن يعتمدوا على أنفسهم والفخر الوطني	سيستطيع الفلسطينيون أن يروا المستقبل المزهر والكرام لضمان دولة فلسطينية ناجحة.
115	To ensure a successful Palestinian state, we are asking the Palestinians to meet the challenges of peaceful co-existence.	لضمان الدولة الفلسطينية المستقلة انا اطلب من الفلسطينيين ان يواجهوا تحديات التعايش السلمي.	نحن نطالب الفلسطينيين للوصول إلى دولتهم نطلب منهم أن يرتقي إلى مستوى التحدي المرتبط بالتعايش المشترك.	من أجل الوصول إلى دولة فلسطينية ناجحة نحن سنسأل من الفلسطينيين من أجل الوصول ومواجهة التحدي التمثل بالتعايش السلمي.	نطلب من الفلسطينيين أن يواجهوا تحديات التعايش السلمي.
116	This includes adopting basic laws enshrining human rights; protecting against financial and political corruption; stopping the malign activities of Hamas, Islamic Jihad, and other enemies of peace; ending the incitement of hatred against Israel — so important; and permanently halting the financial	وهذا يشمل القوانين الأساسية التي تتمثل بحماية حقوق الإنسان ولحماية ضد الفساد السياسي والمالي ووقف النشاطات الخبیثة لحماس والجهاد الإسلامي والأعداء الأخريين للسلام وإنهاء الكرهية	هذا يتضمن القوانين الأساسية المرتبطة بمكافحة الفساد ووقف أنشطة حماس الخبيثة وحركة الجهاد الإسلامي وأعداء السلام وإنهاء أيضا إثارة الكراهية ضد إسرائيل وفي نهاية المطاف أيضا قطع دابر الإرهاب	هذا يشمل اعتماد قوانين تحتزم حقوق الإنسان ومكافحة الفساد السياسي وأبضا وقف الأنشطة الشريرة لحماس والجهاد وعناصر أخرى معادية للسلام ووضع حد لمعاداة إسرائيل	ويشمل هذا اعتماد قواعد أساسية في حقوق الإنسان والحماية ضد السياسات والفساد السياسي وايقاف الحركات الإرهابية مثل الجهاد الإسلامي ووقف العنف والكراهية نحو إسرائيل والتوقف عن منح تعويضات مالية للإرهابيين.

	compensation to terrorists.	والتعويض على الكراهية ضد إسرائيل والوقف الدائم للتعويض المالي للإرهابيين.	ووقف توفير التعويضات المالية للإرهابيين من حماس	وإيقاف أي تمويل للإرهابيين.	
117	Perhaps most importantly, my vision gives the Palestinians the time needed to rise up and meet the challenges of statehood.	والأهم ربما رؤيتي توفر للفلسطينيين المساحة للانتقال على مستوى المناسبة والوصول إلى الدولة	وربما رؤيتي توفر للفلسطينيين المساحة للانتقال على مستوى المناسبة والوصول إلى الدولة	وما هو أهم في رؤيتي هذه الرؤية تعطيهم الفلسطينيون الوقت من أجل مواجهة التحديات.	وربما أهم نقطة تمنحها رؤيتي تمنح الفلسطينيين الوقت المطلوب لمواجهة التحديات وبناء الدولة.
118	I sent a letter today to President Abbas.	أرسلت رسالة اليوم إلى الرئيس عباس	أرسلت رسالة إلى السيد عباس	أنا قلت في الرسالة الموجهة إلى الرئيس عباس	-
119	I explained to him that the territory allocated for his new state will remain open and undeveloped for a period of four years.	وأوضحت له بأن المنطقة المخصصة لدولته الجديدة ستبقى مفتوحة وغير مطورة لأربع سنوات	وشرحت له أن الأراضي المخصصة لدولته الجديدة سوف تبقى مفتوحة وغير مطورة لأربع سنوات	بأن الأراضي المحتلة متعلقة مستقلة لمدة أربع سنوات	وقد شرحت للرئيس عباس اليوم أن الأراضي المخصصة لدولته الجديدة ستبقى مفتوحة ولمدة أربع سنوات
120	During this time, Palestinians can use all appropriate deliberation to study the deal, negotiate with Israel, achieve the criteria for statehood, and become a truly independent and wonderful state.	خلال هذه الفترة الفلسطينيون يمكن أن يستخدم لدراسة الخطة والتفاوض مع إسرائيل وتحقيق المعايير الخاصة بالدولة ليصبحوا دولة مستقلة ورائعة.	وخلال هذه الفترة الفاصلة يمكنهم أن يستخدموا تفاوضانهم مع إسرائيل ويتداول الأمر لكي يصبح لكي يصلوا إلى الدولة المستقلة.	خلال هذه الفترة سيستطيعون الفلسطينيون أن يستخدموا كل الأنظمة المتاحة لهم من أجل تقييم الاتفاق المتفاوض بشأنه مع إسرائيل لتصبح بعد ذلك دولة حقيقية رائعة.	يستطيع الفلسطينيون خلال هذه الفترة دراسة الصفقة والاتفاق مع إسرائيل والتفاوض معها وتحقيق حوكمتهم.
121	President Abbas, I want you to know that if you choose the path to peace, America and many	الرئيس عباس أريدك أن تعرف بأنك إذا اخترت مسار السلام فإن أمريكا والعديد	إن الرئيس عباس أريد منك أن تعرف إذا ما اخترته مسار السلام فإن أمريكا	عزيري عباس إن اخترت طريق السلام إن الولايات المتحدة	الرئيس عباس أريد أن أبلغك بأنك لو اخترت الطريق للسلام فأمریکا وبلدان كثيرة أخرى

	other countries will — we will be there.	من الدول الأخرى	والكثير من البلدان الأخرى سوف تدمعك بطرائق مختلفة	الأمريكية ودول أخرى ستقف إلى جانبك.	ستكون معك لمساعدتك
122	We will be there to help you in so many different ways.	سنكون هنا كمساعداتكم بأشكال عديدة ومختلفة	-	نحن سنقف إلى جانبك من أجل مساعدتك بطرق مختلفة	في نطاقات عديدة
123	And we will be there every step of the way.	وسنكون هناك في كل خطوة من الطريق.	وسوف نكون معك في كل خطوة نتخذها	ونحن سنقف إلى جانبك في كل مرحلة من مراحل الطريق	وسنرافقك في كل خطوة من هذا الطريق.
124	We will be there to help.	سنكون هناك للمساعدة.	سوف نكون معك لنساعد.	من أجل المساعدة.	
125	In other words, for the first time in many, many decades, I can say: It will work	وكلمات أخرى وللمرة الأولى منذ عدة عقود استطيع ان اقول ستنجح	كلمة أخرى لعقود	للمرة الأولى منذ عدة عقود أستطيع القول بأن هذا سينجح	وكلمات أخرى خلال عقود من الزمان ستنجح في هذا.
126	It's going to work.	سوف تنجح	-	-	-
127	If they do this, it will work.	إذا فعلوا ذلك سوف تنجح	أقول إن هذه الصفقة سوف تبصر النور	إن قبلوا بهذا الاتفاق فإن ذلك سينجح.	لو قمنا بها
128	Your response to this historic opportunity will show the world to what extent you are ready to lead the Palestinian people to statehood.	جوابكم لهذه الفرصة التاريخية سيظهر للعالم إلى أي مدى أنتم مستعدون لقيادة الشعب الفلسطيني لتحقيق الدولة.	إذا ما تجاوب الفلسطينيون لأن هذه الفرصة التاريخية سوف تظهر للعالم أن شعب سوف يصل إلى دولته.	إن ردة فعلكم بيّن إزاء هذه الفرصة ستبينوا للعالم أنكم تريدون إنشاء دولة فلسطينية	واستجابة لهذه الفرصة التاريخية ستبين للعالم بأنك جاهز لتقود الفلسطينيين نحو إنشاء الدولة السورية.
129	The Middle East is changing rapidly.	الشرق الأوسط يتغير بسرعة	الشرق الأوسط يتغير بوتيرة سريعة	والشرق الأوسط سيغير بسرعة	-
130	On my first trip abroad [abroad] as President, I traveled to Saudi Arabia to discuss our shared priorities with the 54 leaders of the Muslim and Arab countries.	خلال زيارتي الأولى إلى الخارج كرئيس سافرت إلى المملكة العربية السعودية لأتحدث عن أولوياتنا المشتركة مع أولوياتنا المشتركة مع أربعة وخمسين قائدا	طبعاً كرئيس في رحلة الأولى سافرت إلى المملكة العربية السعودية لأتحدث عن أولوياتنا المشتركة مع خمسة وخمسين زعيماً من	خلال زيارتي الأولى ذهبت إلى المملكة العربية السعودية تحدثت معهم عن الأولويات مع خمس وأربعين قائدا للعالم العربي الإسلامي	وقد سافرت خلال الفترة الرئاسية إلى العربية السعودية لمناقشة الأولويات مع خمسة وخمسين قائدا للبلدان الإسلامية

		من العالم العربي والإسلامي.	الدول العربية والإسلامية.		
131	I made clear that all civilized nations share the same goals: stamping out extremism; creating opportunity for the region's youth.	وأوضحت لهم بأن كل الأمم المتحضرة تشارك نفس الأهداف التخاص من الإرهاب وخلق الفرص لشباب المنطقة.	وأوضحت وقلت أن الدول المتحضرة تشاطر القيم ذاتها لقطع دابر التطرف وتستحدث فرصا لشعوبها ويجب علينا أن نهتم بشباب المنطقة.	ولدينا أهداف مشتركة مكافحة التطرف وإنشاء فرص من أجل الشباب شباب المنطقة هذا مهم جدا	ورأيت أننا نشترك في أهدافنا في اجتثاث الإرهاب وعلينا أن نعتني بشباب المنطقة.
132	And we have to take care of the region's youth; the region's youth is growing up with no hope.	ويجب أن نعتني ونهتم الشباب المنطقة شباب المنطقة يتنامى يكبر من دون أمل.	إن شباب المنطقة يعوزه الأمل.	إن الشباب في هذه المنطقة يكبرون دون أمل.	فشباب المنطقة ينمون إلى آمال
133	We have to take care of the region's youth.	يجب أن نعتني بشباب المنطقة	يجب علينا أن نهتم بشباب المنطقة	نحن علينا أن نعطيهم هذا الأمل.	يجب أن نعتني بهم
134	And existing in harmony with one's neighbors.	والتعايش بسلام مع دول الحوار	لكي يتعايش الجيران	-	ويجب أن نتعايش مع جيراننا
135	Since that time, immense progress has been made.	منذ ذلك الوقت تقدم كبير تحقق	ومنذ تلك الفترة أحرز تقدما هائلا	ومنذ ذلك الوقت كان هناك الكثير من التقدم	منذ تلك الفترة حققنا تقدما عظيما
136	A growing number of nations have taken strong stands against terrorism and radicalization.	وعدد متزايد من الأمم أخذت وقفة قوية ضد الإرهاب والتطرف.	دول متزايدة اتخذت خطوات مميزة ضد الراديكالية والتشدد والتطرف.	وهناك الكثير من الأمم والدول التي عارضت والتي واجهت التطرف	فدول عدد متزايد من الدول تعارض الإرهاب والتطرف
137	You see it.	أنتم ترون ذلك	-	-	-
138	Thanks to the courage of U.S. forces, the ISIS territorial caliphate — 100 percent — not 95 percent, not 99 or any other percent — 100 percent of their caliphate, ISIS, is destroyed.	وبفضل شجاعة القوات الأمريكية فإن خلافة داعش تخلصنا منها مائة بالمائة ليس خمسة وتسعين بالمائة أو تسعة وتسعين بالمائة أو أي نسبة أخرى مائة	إن الخلافة دمرت مائة بالمائة وليس تسعة وتسعين بفضل شجاعة القوات الأمريكية مئة بالمائة أسقطت الخلافة التي أعلن عنها تنظيم الدولة	وبفضل شجاعة القوات الأمريكية تم إنهاء كامل الخلافة ليس نسبة معين لا ثمانية ولا تسعين بل كل أراضي التي كانت تسيطر عليها داعش	وشكرا لقواتنا تم تحرير مائة بالمائة من الأراضي من داعش مائة بالمائة ليس خمسة وتسعين بالمائة وتم تدمير داعش

		بالمائة من خلافتهم خلافة داعش دمرت		تم القضاء عليها	
139	And its savage leader, al-Baghdadi, is now dead.	وقائدها الوحشي البغدادي بات الآن ميتا.	والبغدادي الآن ميت زعيم تنظيم الدولة الهمجي.	والبغدادي ذاك الزعيم الهمجي اليوم تم القضاء عليه	وقائدها المتوحش البغدادي قتيلا الآن.
140	And I want to thank — we have some of our great senators and congressmen and women here.	وأود أن أشكر لدينا بعض أعضاء مجلس الشيوخ من رجال ونساء	وأريد أيضا أن أشكر أعضاء الكونجرس.	ونحن الذين شخصيات الهامة من الكونجرس من أعضاء مجلس الشيوخ.	أريد أن أشكر العديد من أعضاء الكونجرس ومجلس الشيوخ هنا
141	And I want to thank you all for the tremendous help.	أود أن أشكركم جميعا على المساعدة الكبيرة.	أريد أن أشكركم جزيلًا لمساعدتكم	شكرا لكم جميعا	شكرا جزيلًا لكم
142	Thank you very much, Jim, Ted, everybody.	شكرا جزيلًا جيم تيم كلكم	شكرا جزيلًا جيم	-	-
143	Steve. Our Leader.	ستيف	شكرا جزيلًا ستيف	شكرا ستيف	-
144	Leader, thank you.	قائدنا شكرا	-	-	-
145	Mark, thank you.	مارك شكرا لك	وأشكر مارك أيضا	شكرا مارك	شكرا يا مارك.
146	Great people.	أشخاص رائعون	-	-	-
147	These are great people.	-	أشخاص رائعون	إنهم أشخاص رائعون	إنهم أناس عظماء
148	They work so hard and they love this country.	ويعملون بشكل جاد ويحبون هذه الدولة.	يعملون بجد كبير ويحبون الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.	يعملون بشكل كبير وهم يحبون هذا البلد.	يعملون بجد ويحبون هذا البلد
149	The Iranian regime is isolated and weakened greatly.	النظام الإيراني معزول وضعف كثيرا.	إن النظام الإيراني معزول وقد ضعف ضعف بشكل كبير.	إن النظام الإيراني هو منعزل وأصبح ضعيفا	النظام الإيراني تم عزله واضعافه.
150	We eliminated Qasem Soleimani, the world's top terrorist.	تخلصنا من قاسم سليمان أكبر إرهابي في العالم.	لقد قمنا بتحييد قاسم سليمان.	بصورة قوية لقد قضينا على الجنرال سليمان.	-
151	And, as you know, he was with the head of Hezbollah.	وكما تعرفون كان مع رئيس حزب الله	وكما تعرفون كان هو يرأس حزب الله	كان مع رئيس حزب الله	نعرف أنه كان مع رئيسه حزب الله

152	I don't think that they were up to anything good.	ولا أعتقد بأنهم كانوا يخططون لأي شيء جيد.	ولا أظنهم بأنهم كانوا يخططون لأي شيء جيد.	لا أعتقد بأنهم لديهم أفضل النوايا في هذا العالم	لا أعتقد أنهم يخططون لشيء.
153	I don't think so.	-	لا أظن هذا	-	-
154	He ran an organization called Jerusalem Liberation Forces and used his hatred — total severe hatred — of Israel as a rallying cry to divert attention from the incompetence and shortcomings of his government.	كان يدير منظمة تسمى قوة تحرير القدس واستخدم كراهيته المطلقة لإسرائيل كأسلوب للفت الانتباه من ضعف وعدم كفاءة حكومته.	هو كان يدير منظمة اسمها جيش تحرير أو تحرير فيلق تحرير القدس وقد كان يكن كراهية عظيمة للقدس لإسرائيل عفوا.	وإن كان كان كان يترأس قوات القدس وكان يحمل الكراهية لإسرائيل وكان يقوم بالتعبئة والحشد من أجل لفت الانتباه حتى لا ننظر إلى ضعف النظام بأنه نظام غير كفوء	إيران ومنظمات تسمى قوات تحرير القدس تستخدم الكراهية كراهية إسرائيل لصرف الانتباه عن عيوبه.
155	He falsely promoted the sinister notion that a free Jerusalem — we must really be at war with Israel.	وروج للمفهوم الخبيث إذا ما حررنا فلسطين يجب أن نخوض حربا مع إسرائيل	وقد قاما بالترويج إلى فكرة تحرير القدس وأنه يجب أن نكون في حرب ضد إسرائيل	وقال بأنه عليه أن يشن الحرب ضد إسرائيل	حكومة إيران ويزعمون أن لتحرير القدس علينا أن ندخل في حرب كبرى مع إسرائيل.
156	So to have it free, we have to be at war with Israel.	فلتحريرها يجب أن نحارب إسرائيل	-	حتى يكون حرا	ومن أجل حريتنا يجب أن نحارب إسرائيل.
157	And he said it very, very powerfully.	وقال ذلك بشدة	وقد قال هذا بكلية قوة وصراحة	قال ذلك نعم قال ذلك بكل صراحة	وقالوا ذلك صراحة
158	In fact, it's been in this false war that Israel — really, the enemies of peace have used — they just used it as an excuse to divide and totally oppress the Middle East.	في الحقيقة في هذه الحرب الكاذبة إسرائيل أعداء السلام استخدمها كعذر لتقسيم وقمع الشرق الأوسط.	وهو في هذه الحرب المزيفة واستخدم هذا كعذر من أجل تقسيم الشرق الأوسط.	في تلك الليلة قائلا بأن إسرائيل عدو السلام هذه هذا الخطاب كان كان يتلفظ به من أجل السيطرة على المنطقة	هذا الكلام كاذب بأن إسرائيل إسرائيل عدو السلام استخدموا هذه الحجة لاحتلال الشرق الأوسط.
159	In truth, Jerusalem is liberated.	في الحقيقة القدس محررة.	ولكن في واقع الحال بأن إسرائيل القدس محررة.	ومن أن إسرائيل حررت فعلا	في الواقع القدس محررة
160	Jerusalem is a safe, open, democratic city that welcomes people	القدس مدينة مفتوحة وديموقراطية	القدس هي مدينة ديموقراطية	إن القدس هي مدينة مفتوحة ديموقراطية	القدس مدينة مفتوحة وأمنة ترحب بالناس

	of all faiths and all places.	وأمنة وترحب بكافة الديانات والأشخاص.	مفتوحة أمنة ترحب بالبشر من جميع اعتقاداتهم	تستضيف الناس من جميع الديانات	من جميع الديانات ومن كل الأماكن.
161	It is time for the Muslim world to fix the mistake it made in 1948 when it chose to attack, instead of recognize, the new State of Israel. It's time.	آن الأوان للعالم الإسلامي لإصلاح الخطأ الذي ارتكبه عام ثمانية وأربعين عندما اختاروا المهاجمة بدلا من الاعتراف بالدولة الإسرائيلية الجديدة آن الأوان.	وقد آن الأوان للعالم الإسلامي لإصلاح الأخطاء التي ارتكبها في عام ألف وتسعمائة وثمانية وأربعين عندما قرروا عن الهجوم عوضا عن الاعتراف بدولة إسرائيل الجديدة لقد آن الأوان.	اليوم من الأهمية بمكان أن نعود ونصحح الأخطاء التي ارتكبت في الماضي.	آن الأوان لأن يصوبوا الخطأ الذي ارتكبه في ألف وتسعمائة وثمانية وأربعين حين هاجم إسرائيل بدل أن يعترفوا بها
162	Since then, the amount of needless bloodshed and all squandered opportunity — so many squandered opportunities — in the name of senseless causes is beyond measure.	منذ ذلك الوقت فإن سفك الدماء غير الضروري وكل الفرص الضائعة والكثير من تلك الفرص بالسنين القضايا غير المنطقية لا يمكن حسابها وقياسها	منذ ذلك سفك الدماء الذي لا داعي له والفرص تبدد العديد من الفرص التي بددت تحت اسم دعوة غير مجدية	منذ ذلك الوقت كل سفك الدماء وكل الفرص الضائعة باسم القضايا التي لا معنى لها لا يمكن قياسها.	ومنذ ذلك الحين ما سفك دماء لا داعي لاستضافتها وأهدر العديد من الفرص ويصعب احصاؤها
163	The Palestinians have been the primary pawn in this regional adventurism, and it's time for this sad chapter in history to end — end quickly, end now.	الفلسطينيون كانوا هم الحجر الأساس في هذه المغامرات الإقليمية وحق الوقت لإنهاء هذا الفصل الحزين ويجب أن ينتهي بسرعة والآن	أن الفلسطينيين كانوا هم حجر البيق في هذه المعركة وصاغوا فصلا مؤسفا في التاريخ ونقول بأن الآن آن الأوان للتوقف والآن	الفلسطينيون كانوا البدايق الأوائل في تلك المؤامرات في هذه المنطقة وينبغي وضع حد لذلك وبسرعة والآن	والفلسطينيون بقوا في هذه المغامرة وأن الأوان لإنهاء هذه المؤامرة المغامرة
164	It's never too late for courageous leaders to set a new course, to pursue what is right, to change the future only for the better.	لا يزال هنالك وقت القادة الشجعان لسعي وراء تحقيق الصواب وتغيير	القادة عليهم أن يتحلوا بالشجاعة من أجل تغيير المستقبل للأفضل	دائما الوقت ليس متأخرا أبدا للقادة العظام من أجل القيام بالتغيير وتغيير	ولذلك يجب أن يتخذ القادة سبيلا جديدا ليتغير المستقبل نحو الأفضل.

		المستقبل للأفضل.		المستقبل الأفضل.	
165	America is prepared to work with all parties on our vision.	أمريكا مستعدة للعمل مع كل الأطراف في رؤيتنا	والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية مستعدة للعمل مع جميع الأطراف على رؤية	إن أمريكا مستعدة للعمل مع جميع الأطراف في المنطقة	وأمريكا مستعدة أن تعمل مع جميع الجهات والأطراف على رؤيتنا
166	So many other countries are willing, ready, and able to work with us.	وكذلك العديد من الدول الأخرى مستعدة وقادرة وترغب بالعمل معنا	حتى أيضا تكون دول أخرى جاهزة ومقبولة ومستعدة للعمل معنا	والعديد من البلدان هي مستعدة للعمل معنا	والعديد من الدول مستعدة للعمل معنا.
167	I've spoken to many of them.	فقد تحدثت مع الكثير منهم	وقد تحدثت إلى العديد منهم	وأنا تحدثت مع العديد منهم	لقد تحدثت مع الكثيرين معهم
168	I cannot believe the amount of support this morning has.	لا اصدق كم الدعم الذي تحقق صباح اليوم.	ولا يمكنني أن اصدق مقدار الدعم الذي حظيت سمعته في هذا الصباح.	لا تستطيعون أن تتصوروا حجم هذا الدعم في صباح هذا اليوم.	ولا يصدقوا حجم الدعم الذي نحظى به اليوم
169	I cannot believe it.	-	-	لم أكن أتوقع ذلك	-
170	I have been called by leaders — Boris called, so many called — and they're all saying, "Whatever we can do to help."	لقد اتصل بي القادة من بوريس والكثيرين الآخرين وكلهم قالوا كل ما يمكننا فعله	لقد حظيت حصلت مكالمات من قادة مثل بورس وآخرين وقالوا إنهم مستعدون لتقديم أي عون ممكن	الكثير من الناس اتصلوا	وقد اتصلت بالعديد من القادة فأكدوا لي أنهم مستعدون لتقديم جميع المساعدات
171	They all want to see it happen.	فنحن نحن نريد أن نحقق هذه الرؤية.	ولكنهم يريدون أن تتجزأ إنجاز الأمر	وكلهم قالوا بأنهم يريدون أن يتم إنجاز ذلك	ليروا تحقق الرؤية
172	But America cannot care more about peace than the stakeholders in the region.	الآن أمريكا اهتمامها بالسلام وكذلك الشركاء في المنطقة	ولكن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية مهمة كثيرا بالسلام وبأصحاب المصلحة في المنطقة	ولكن أمريكا لا تستطيع أن تراعي السلام أكثر من الأطراف في المنطقة.	لكن أمريكا تهتم بالسلام والجهات المهمة في المنطقة.
173	There are many Muslims who never visited Al Aqsa, and	هناك العديد من المسلمين الذين لم	فهناك العديد من المسلمين الذين لم	هناك الكثير يقومون لم يزوروا	هناك العديد من المسلمين الذين لم يزوروا يوما

	many Christians and Jews who never visited the holy sites in the West Bank described so vividly in the Bible.	يزوروا الأقصى والكثير من المسيحيين واليهود الذين لم يزوروا المواقع المقدسة في الضفة الغربية الموصوفة في الإنجيل	يزوروا أبدا الأقصى والعديد من المسيحيين في القدس لم يزوروا مناطق أخرى في الضفة الغربية	المسجد الأقصى والكثير من الأخرين لم يقوموا بزيارة الأماكن المقدسة في تلك المناطق التي تعود إلى الكتاب المقدس	الأقصى والعديد من المسيحيين في القدس لم يستطيعوا زيارة المواقع المقدسة في الضفة الغربية.
174	My vision will change that.	رأيت غير ذلك.	رؤيتي ستغير هذا الأمر	من خلال هذه الرؤية الكل سيستطيع زيارة هذه المناطق	-
175	Our majestic biblical heritage will be able to live, breathe, and flourish in modern times.	كل هذا الإرث سيتمكن من العيش والازدهار في الوقت المعاصر	أنا أقول بأن الاديان سوف تزدهر في العصر القادم	-	ونريد أن تزدهر المنطقة في
176	All humanity should be able to enjoy the glories of the Holy Land.	كل الإنسانية يجب أن تكون قادرة على الاستمتاع بأمجاد الأرض المقدسة	كل الإنسانية يجب عليها أن تستمتع بأمجاد الأرض المقدسة	كل الإنسانية ستستطيع أن تستفيد من جمال الأراضي المقدسة	حاليا ويجب أن تستطيع البشرية كلها زيارة الأراضي المقدسة
177	This part of the world is forever connected to the human soul and the human spirit.	هذا الجزء من العالم مرتبط إلى الأبد بالروح الإنسانية.	وهذا ما يربط البشرية والروح الإنسانية.	هذه الأراضي هذه الأراضي المرتبطة ارتباطا وثيقا بالروح الإنسانية	المرتبطة بروح الناس ونفوسهم
178	These ancient lands should not be symbols of conflict but eternal symbols of peace.	هذه الأراضي القديمة يجب أن تكون رمزا للنزاع بل رموز دينية للسلام	هذه الأراضي المقدسة القديمة لا يجب أن تكون مكان نزاع وصراع ولكن يجب أن تكون رمز سلام	يجب أن تكون رموزا للسلام.	ويجب أن تتحول من رمز للنزاع إلى رمز للسلام
179	Thank you again for all of the work you've all done and all of these incredible honored guests for being here.	شكرا مرة أخرى على كل العملية قمتم به وكل هؤلاء الضيوف	مجددا أشكر كل جهد الذي بذلتموه وهذا أشكر جميع الضيوف على وجودهم هنا	شكرا شكرا لكل العمل الذي قمتم به وشكرا لكل الضيوف الحاضرين هنا	وأشكر الجميع على عملكم الذي قمتم به وعلى شرف كبير لي أن أقف أمامكم الآن

		الكرام الذين أتوا إلى هنا			
180	And in particular, I want to thank Prime Minister Netanyahu.	وبالتحديد أود أن أشكر رئيس الوزراء نتنياهو.	وأود أن أشكر بشكل خاص رئيس الوزراء نتنياهو.	وأريد أن أشكر على وجه التحديد رئيس الوزراء بنيامين نتنياهو	ولاسيما أريد أن أشكر رئيس الوزراء نتنياهو
181	I also want to thank Oman, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates for the incredible work they've done, helping us with so much and sending their ambassadors to be with us today.	كما أود أن أشكر عمان والبحرين والإمارات العربية المتحدة على العمل الرائع الذي قاموا به العمل معنا كثيرا وإرسال سفرائهم لحضور معنا اليوم.	كما أود أن أشكر عمان والبحرين والإمارات العربية المتحدة على العمل المذهل الذي بذلتموه والمساعدات لنا في الكثير وإرسال سفراءهم ليكون معنا هنا اليوم.	وأريد أيضا أن أشكر عمان والبحرين والإمارات العربية المتحدة أريد أن أشكرهم على جهودهم لقد ساعدونا كثيرا لقد أرسلوا سفرائهم وهم حاضرون بيننا.	وكذلك أريد أن أشكر عمان والبحرين والإمارات العربية المتحدة على العمل العظيم الذي عملوه بإرسال سفرائهم ليرافقونا اليوم هنا
182	Thank you very much for being here.	شكرا جزيل لكم.	-	-	-
183	Yeah. Thank you very much.	شكرا جزيل لكم.	شكرا جزيل لكم.	-	شكرا جزيل لكم.
184	Thank you very much.	شكرا جزيل	شكرا جزيل.	شكرا.	شكرا جزيل لكم.
185	Please give our regards.	بلغوا تحياتنا	أرجو إبلاغ تحياتنا.	-	وأرجو أن تسلموا
186	America's partnerships in the region have never been greater, and our alliance with the State of Israel has never, ever been stronger than it is today.	شركاء أمريكا في المنطقة لم تكن أعظم من الآن وتحالفنا مع دولة إسرائيل لم يكن أبدا أقوى مما هو عليه اليوم.	إن شراكة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في المنطقة لم تكن في حال أحسن وتحالفنا مع إسرائيل لم يكن أبدا أقوى مما هو عليه الآن.	تعتبر الشراكة في المنطقة هي الأكبر وتحالفنا مع إسرائيل لم يكن أبدا بأي من الأوقات قويا كما هو الحال	أن دور أمريكا في المنطقة ضخما ورابطتنا مع إسرائيل لم تكن يوما أقوى مما هي عليه الآن
187	Together, we can bring about a new dawn in the Middle East.	معا يمكننا أن نحقق فجرا جديدا في الشرق الأوسط.	سويا يمكننا أن نلج فجرا جديدا في الشرق الأوسط	نستطيع أن نعطي معطيات جديدة في الشرق الأوسط	وسوية نستطيع أن نتحول إلى مرحلة جديدة في الشرق الأوسط
188	And I would now, again, just like to	والآن مرة أخرى أود أن	وأنا الآن مجددا أود أن أشكر	والآن أريد أريد أن أشكر	وأريد أن أشكر الجميع

	thank everybody and — a very special group of people, an incredible group of people.	أشكر الجميع مجموعة مميزة من الأشخاص مجموعة مدهشة.	الجميع والأشخاص المذهلين	الجميع وأشكر مجموعة من الناس	ومجموعة عظيمة من الناس
189	So many have been with us on this journey right from the beginning.	الكثيرون كانوا معنا في هذه الرحلة منذ بدايتها	الذين انضموا لنا في هذه الرحلة منذ البداية	الكثيرون كانوا معنا وكانوا معنا منذ البداية	والكثيرون منا منهم كانوا معنا منذ البداية.
190	And we're getting there.	وسنحقق النتيجة.	وقد أشرفنا عقد هذه الصفقة	-	-
191	It's — they say it's the toughest deal ever to make.	يقولوا إن أصعب اتفاق على الإطلاق	-	وهذا هذه الصفقة هي الأصعب في الصفقة	كانت هذه أصعب صفقة في حياتي
192	In business, when I have a tough deal, people would say, "This is tougher than the Israelis and the Palestinians."	في الأعمال عندما يكون لدي اتفاق أو صفقة صعبة يقول إن هذه الصفقة أصعب من الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين	في هذه الصفقة في الصفقات التجارية وحتى صفقات حتى أصعب من هذه الصفقة بين الفلسطينيين والإسرائيليين.	عندما تكون هناك صفقة في مجال الأعمال نقول عادة للمزاح بأن هذه الصفقة هي أصعب من صفقة الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين	حين كنت رجل أعمال كان هناك صفقات صعبة ولكن هذه الصفقة أصعب بكثير
193	They used it as an excuse, meaning that was always the standard.	يستخدمونها كعذر أي أنها دائما هو المعيار.	والمعنى من هذا أنني	-	-
194	Actually, there's nothing tougher than this one but we have to get it done.	في الحقيقة لا شيء أصعب من هذا ولكن يجب أن نحقق هذا الهدف	كنت دائما أن أنني أنني تركيزي على إنجازها	في الواقع ليس هناك أي صفقة أصعب من هذه الصفقة ولكن علينا أن نقوم بإنجاح	في الواقع علينا أن ننجز هذه الصفقة.
195	We have an obligation to humanity to get it done.	دون التزام للإنسانية لتحقيق ذلك.	كان عندي تعهد اتجاه البشرية لإنجاز هذه الصفقة	وهذا واجب من واجباتنا الإنسانية لإنجاح هذه الصفقة	لدينا التزام أمام البشرية بإنجاز الصفقة.
196	So I would now like to introduce the Prime Minister of Israel, who's worked so hard on this, Benjamin Netanyahu.	-	وبالتالي أود الآن أن أقدم لكم رئيس وزراء إسرائيل والذي عمل بجهد كبير على هذه المسألة	وبالتالي الآن أريد أن أقدم رئيس وزراء إسرائيل الذي عمل بجهد في هذا المجال	أريد الآن أن أقدم إليكم رئيس وزراء إسرائيل بنيامين نتنياهو الذي بذل

			الرئيس الوزراء بنيامين نتنياهو هو.	بنجامين نتنياهو هو	
197	Thank you.	-	-	-	-

R15: Remarks by President Trump on the Election

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Good evening.	-	-	-	
2	I'd like to provide the American people with an update on our efforts to protect the integrity of our very important 2020 election.	أود أن أعطي للشعب الأمريكي تحديثاً عن جهودنا لحماية نزاهة الانتخابات الرئاسية لعام ألفين وعشرين.	-	-	
3	If you count the legal votes, I easily win. If you count the illegal votes, they can try to steal the election from us.	لو احتسبنا الأصوات القانونية فإنها فوز بسهولة. وإذا احتسبت الأصوات غير القانونية هم يسعون لسرقة الانتخاب منا	-	-	
4	If you count the votes that came in late — we're looking at them very strongly.	لا سيما البطاقات الاقتراع التي وصلت متأخرة.	-	-	
5	But a lot of votes came in late.	-	-	-	
6	I've already decisively won many critical states, including massive victories in Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, to name just a few.	وقد فزت بشكل حاد في الكثير من الولايات الأساسية مثل فلوريدا واينديانا وأوهايو وما هذا إلا قليل من الولايات	-	-	
7	We won these and many other victories despite historic election interference from big media, big money, and big tech.	فضلاً عن ولايات أخرى على رغم تدخل كبير من وسائل الإعلام وشركات التكنولوجيا	-	-	
8	As everybody saw, we won by historic numbers.	تعرف أننا فزنا بأرقام تاريخية	-	-	

9	And the pollsters got it knowingly wrong.	واستطلاعات الرأي أخطأت بشكل كبير.	-	-	
10	They got it knowingly wrong.	-	-	-	
11	We had polls that were so ridiculous, and everybody knew that at the time.	استطلاعات الرأي كانت تبعث على السخرية.	-	-	
12	There was no blue wave that they predicted.	-	-	-	
13	They thought there was going to be a big blue wave; that was false.	توقع حدوث موجة زرقاء كبيرة	-	-	
14	That was done for suppression reasons.	-	-	-	
15	But instead, there was a big red wave.	ولكن في المقابل ما رأيناه هي موجة حمراء كبيرة	-	-	
16	And it's been properly acknowledged, actually, by the media.	اعترفت بها وسائل الإعلام.	-	-	
17	They were, I think, very impressed, but that was after the fact.	ولكن حدث ذلك بعد ما جرى.	-	-	
18	That doesn't do us any good.	هذا لا ينفعنا.	-	-	
19	We kept the Senate, despite having twice as many seats to defend as Democrats.	حصلنا على عدد مضاعف لعدد المقاعد من مقاعد الديموقراطيين	-	-	
20	And in a really — much more competitive states, we've — we did a fantastic job with the Senate, and I think we're very proud of what's happened there.	في الكونغرس وقمنا بعمل جيد في الكونغرس وأنا فخور بما حدث.	-	-	
21	We had many more seats to defend.	هناك لدينا عدد كبير من مواقع المدافع.	-	-	

22	They spent almost \$200 million on Senate races in South Carolina and Kentucky alone — two races — and hundreds of millions of dollars overall against us.	تم إنفاق حوالي مئتي مليون في ساوث كارولينا وكنتاكي وتم إنفاق مئات الملايين من الدولارات	-	-	
23	At the national level, our opponents' major donors were Wall Street bankers and special interests.	على الصعيد الوطني حصل خصمنا على دعم وال ستريت	-	-	
24	Our major donors were police officers, farmers, everyday citizens.	ونحن حصلنا على الدعم من رجال الشرطة والمواطنين العاديين.	-	-	
25	Yet for the first time ever, we lost zero races in the House.	نحن لم نخسر أي سباق في مجلس النواب	-	-	
26	I was talking to Kevin McCarthy today.	-	-	-	
27	He said he couldn't believe it: zero races.	-	-	-	
28	Very unusual thing.	هذا شيء غير معتاد	-	-	
29	Zero.	-	-	-	
30	And actually won many new seats with, I think, many more on the way.	وكسبنا مقاعد جديدة بأعداد كبيرة	-	-	
31	This was also the year of the Republican woman.	وهذه كانت سنة المرأة الجمهورية	-	-	
32	More Republican women were elected to Congress than ever before.	قتم انتخاب مرشحات جمهوريات بأعداد أكبر بكثير	-	-	
33	That's a great achievement.	-	-	-	
34	I won the largest share of non-white voters of any Republican in 60 years, including historic numbers of Latino, African	وحصلت على أكبر عدد من الناخبين من غير البيض لاسيما اللاتينيين والأمريكيين من أصول أفريقية	-	-	

	American, Asian American, and Native American voters — the largest ever in our history.	والأمريكيون من الأصول الأصليين			
35	We grew our party by 4 million voters, the greatest turnout in Republican Party history.	وزدنا بحوالي أربعة ملايين ناخب أكبر عدد في تاريخ الحزب الجمهوري.	-	-	
36	Democrats are the party of the big donors, the big media, the big tech, it seems.	الديمقراطيون هو حزب المانحين الكبار ووسائل الاعلام كبيرة وشركات التكنولوجيا الكبرى	-	-	
37	And Republicans have become the party of the American worker, and that's what's happened.	والحزب الجمهوري أصبح حزب العاملين أو العمال الأميركيين	-	-	
38	And we're also, I believe, the party of inclusion.	كذلك حزب الذي يشمل الجميع.	-	-	
39	As everyone now recognizes, media polling was election interference, in the truest sense of that word, by powerful special interests.	طبعاً هناك تدخل في الانتخاب من قبل وسائل الإعلام ومصالح قوية.	-	-	
40	These really phony polls — I have to call them phony polls, fake polls — were designed to keep our voters at home, create the illusion of momentum for Mr. Biden, and diminish Republicans' ability to raise funds.	هذه الاستطلاعات المزيفة سعت لإبقاء الناخبين في منازلهم وإعطاء وهم الزخم للسيد بايدن وتقليل من قدرة الجمهوريين على الجمع الأموال.	-	-	
41	They were what's called "suppression polls."	استطلاعات الرأي التي القمعية	-	-	
42	Everyone knows that now.	-	-	-	

43	And it's never been used to the extent that it's been used on this last election.	لم تستخدم كما استخدمت في هذه الانتخابات.	-	-	
44	To highlight just a few examples: The day before election, Quinnipiac — which was wrong on every occasion that I know of — had Joe Biden up by 5 points in Florida, and they were off by 8.4 points.	هناك أمثلة قليلة قبل انتخابات فإن هناك استطلاع للرأي يقطع دائما في استطلاعات أشار إلى تقدم جو بايدن بخمس نقاط في فلوريدا	-	-	
45	And I won Florida easily.	وفزت في فلوريدا بسهولة كبيرة.	-	-	
46	Easily.	-	-	-	
47	So, they had me losing Florida by a lot, and I ended up winning Florida by a lot.	إذا توقعوا أنني سأخسر فلوريدا بهامش كبير لكنني فزت بها بهامش كبير.	-	-	
48	Other than that, they were very accurate.	وقد اخطئوا في ذلك.	-	-	
49	They had him up 4 points in Ohio, and they were off by 12.2 points.	وأشار إلى هامش أربع نقاط في أوهايو لكن الهامش كان اثنا عشر نقطة لمصلحتي	-	-	
50	And I also won Ohio — the great state of Ohio — very easily.	-	-	-	
51	The Washington Post had Biden up 17 points in Wisconsin, and it was basically even.	وأعطي الفارق لبائدين سبعة عشر في ويسكونسن لكن النتيجة كانت متقاربة.	-	-	
52	They were off by about 17 points, and they knew that.	وهذه الوسائل وسائل الإعلام كانت تدرك ذلك.	-	-	
53	They're not stupid people.	-	-	-	
54	They knew that.	-	-	-	
55	Suppression.	-	-	-	
56	There are now only a few states yet to be decided in the presidential race.	كان هناك عدد قليل من الولايات التي تنتظر الحسم	-	-	

		في الانتخابات الرئاسية.			
57	The voting apparatus of those states are run, in all cases, by Democrats.	هذه الولايات يديرها الديموقراطيون.	-	-	
58	We were winning in all the key locations by a lot, actually.	فزنا في كافة الولايات الرئيسية بهامش كبير	-	-	
59	And then our number started miraculously getting whittled away in secret, and they wouldn't allow legally permissible observers.	وبدأت الأرقام بشكل مفاجئ في الانخفاض ولم يسمحوا للمراقبين القانونيين بحضور عملية الفرز	-	-	
60	We went to court, in a couple of instances, and we were able to get the observers put in.	لكننا عملنا على فرض حضور هؤلاء المراقبين	-	-	
61	And when the observers got there, they wanted them 60, 70 feet away, 80 feet, 100 feet away — or outside the building to observe people inside the building.	-	-	-	
62	And we won a case — a big case. And we have others happening.	وفزنا في دعوة كبيرة وهناك دعاوى أخرى	-	-	
63	There are a lot of — lots of litigation. Even beyond our litigation, there's tremendous amount of litigation generally because of how unfair this process was, and I predicted that.	لدينا دعاوى كثيرة وبالإضافة إلى الدعاوى التي قمنا هناك دعاوى أخرى بسبب العملية الانتخابية غير المنصف	-	-	
64	I've been talking about mail-in voting for a long time.	تحدثت عن التصويت عبر البريد لفترة طويلة من الزمن.	-	-	
65	It's — it's really destroyed our system.	هذه الآلية دمرت نظامنا	-	-	

66	It's a corrupt system.	أصبح فاسدا	-	-	
67	And it makes people corrupt even if they aren't by nature, but they become corrupt; it's too easy.	وهذا أدى إلى فساد الكثيرين أيضا الأمر يسهل ذلك	-	-	
68	They want to find out how many votes they need, and then they seem to be able to find them.	سعوا لمعرفة عدد الأصوات التي يحتاجونها لا يبدو أنهم حصلوا عليها	-	-	
69	They wait and wait, and then they find them.	من خلال الانتظار.	-	-	
70	And you see that on Election Night.	وتلاحظون ليلة الانتخاب	-	-	
71	We were ahead in votes in North Carolina by a lot — tremendous number of votes.	كنا متقدمين في كارولاينا الشمالية بعدد كبير من الأصوات	-	-	
72	And we're still ahead by a lot, but not as many because they're finding ballots all of a sudden.	ولا نزال نتقدم بأعداد كبيرة ربما بأعداد أقل لأنهم عثروا على بطاقات الاقتراع.	-	-	
73	"Oh, we have some mail-in ballots."	-	-	-	
74	It's amazing how those mail-in ballots are so one-sided, too.	إنه شيء مذهل كيف أن هذه بطاقات الاقتراع هي في مصلحة الديمقراطيين	-	-	
75	I know that it's supposed to be to the advantage of the Democrats, but in all cases, they're so one-sided.	وهي منحازة	-	-	
76	We were up by nearly 700,000 votes in Pennsylvania.	فزنا بحوالي سبعمائة ألف صوت في ولاية بنسلفانيا	-	-	
77	I won Pennsylvania by a lot, and that gets whittled down to — I think they said now we're up by 90,000 votes.	فزت في بنسلفانيا بعدد كبير من الأصوات وانخفض العدد إلى ما يقال تسعين ألف صوت.	-	-	

78	And they'll keep coming and coming and coming.	وتظل بطاقات الاقتراع تصل	-	-	
79	They find them all over.	-	-	-	
80	And they don't want us to have any observers, although we won a court case.	ولا يريدون أن يحضر مراقبون عملية الفرز لكننا فزنا في دعوى قضائية	-	-	
81	The judge said you have to have observers.	-	-	-	
82	Likewise, in Georgia — and they're appealing.	بهذا الشأن ونحن نطعن في النتائج	-	-	
83	Actually, they're appealing.	-	-	-	
84	We won a case that we want people to watch and we want observers, and they're actually appealing, which is sort of interesting.	وفوزنا في دعوى نريد عبرنا عن مطالباتنا بحضور المراقبين في عمليات الفرز.	-	-	
85	I wonder why they'd appeal — that all we want to do is have people watch as they do the vote tabulations.	نريد من المراقبين أن يراقبوا عملية الفرز	-	-	
86	Likewise, in Georgia, I won by a lot — a lot — with a lead of over — getting close to 300,000 votes on Election Night in Georgia.	وكذلك في ولاية جورجيا فزت بهامش كبير كنت متقدم بحوالي ثلاثمائة ألف صوت ليلة الانتخاب في جورجيا.	-	-	
87	And, by the way, got whittled down, and now it's getting to be to a point where I'll go from winning by a lot to perhaps being even down a little bit.	وبالمناسبة انخفض هذا الرقم ووصل الآن لمرحلة حيث انا انتقلنا من فوزنا بهامش كبير إلى ربما أننا متأخرين قليلا.	-	-	
88	In Georgia, a pipe burst in a faraway location, totally	هناك فوز في مناطق بعيدة وبدأت عملية	-	-	

	unrelated to the location of what was happening, and they stopped counting for four hours, and a lot of things happened.	الفرز قبل الانتخابات بأربع ساعات.			
89	The election apparatus in Georgia is run by Democrats.	جهاز الانتخاب في جورجيا يشرف عليها الديموقراطيون.	-	-	
90	We also had margins of 300,000 in Michigan.	-	-	-	
91	We were way up in Michigan; won the state.	وكنا متقدمين جدا ولاية ميتشغان فوزنا في هذه الولاية	-	-	
92	And in Wisconsin, we did likewise fantastically well.	وكذلك في ولاية ويسكونسن كان أدائنا ممتازا	-	-	
93	And that got whittled down. Every — in every case, they got whittled down.	ولكن تقدمنا تراجع تراجعنا في كل الولايات	-	-	
94	Today, we're on track to win Arizona.	ونحن الآن في طريقنا للفوز في أريزونا.	-	-	
95	We only need to carry, I guess, 55 percent of the remaining vote — 55 percent margins.	نحن بحاجة للفوز بخمسة وخمسين بالمئة من أو بهامش خمسة وخمسين بالمئة	-	-	
96	And that's a margin that we've significantly exceeded.	وهذا هامش تجاوزنا.	-	-	
97	So we'll see what happens with that, but we're on track to do okay in Arizona.	سنرى ما سيحدث نحن في طريقنا للفوز وأريزونا	-	-	
98	Our goal is to defend the integrity of the election.	نريد الدفاع عن نزاهة الانتخابات	-	-	
99	We'll not allow the corruption to steal such an important election or any election, for that matter.	لن نسمح للفساد بسرق هذه الانتخابات المهمة وأي انتخابات أخرى	-	-	

100	And we can't allow silence — anybody to silence our voters and manufacture results.	لا نريد احدا أن يصمت الناخبين	-	-	
101	I've never had — I've been doing a lot of public things for a long time; I've never had anything that's been as inspirational by people — calling, talking, sending things to us.	لم يواجهوا شيئا ملهما من قبل الشعب الذين يتحدثون ويرسلون لنا الكثير من الرسائل.	-	-	
102	I've never seen such — such love and such affection and such spirit as I've seen for this.	لم أر على الإطلاق حب وعطف من هذا القبيل وكذلك روحا من هؤلاء	-	-	
103	People know what's happening, and they see what's happening, and it's before their eyes.	الذين يعرفون ما يحدث وما يرون ما يحدث.	-	-	
104	And there are many instances which will be reported very shortly.	وهناك كثير من الحالات التي سوف يتم الإبلاغ عنها قريبا.	-	-	
105	There's tremendous litigation going on.	هناك الكثير من الدعاوى التي تم رفعها	-	-	
106	And this is a case where they're trying to steal an election, they're trying to rig an election, and we can't let that happen.	وهناك محاولة لسرقة الانتخابات وتزويرها لن نسمح بحدوث ذلك	-	-	
107	Detroit and Philadelphia — known as two of the most corrupt political places anywhere in our country, easily — cannot be responsible for engineering the outcome of a presidential race — a very important presidential race.	في فيلادلفيا هي أكثر البلدان ولا مناطق فسادا في بلادنا لا يمكن أن تكون مسؤولة على الإشراف على نتائج انتخابات رئاسية مهمة للغاية	-	-	

108	In Pennsylvania, Democrats have gone to the State Supreme Court to try and ban our election observers, and very strongly.	في بنسلفانيا الديمقراطيون لجأوا إلى المحكمة العليا لحظر حضور المراقبين عمليات الفرز	-	-	
109	Now, we won the case, but they're — they're going forward.	لكننا كسبنا هذه الدعوى	-	-	
110	They don't want anybody in there.	وهم لا يريدون حضور أي شخص	-	-	
111	They don't want anybody watching them as they count the ballots, and I can't imagine why.	لمراقبتهم بينما يقومون بفرز بطاقات الاقتراع لنتصور لماذا	-	-	
112	There's absolutely no legitimate reason why they would not want to have people watching this process, because if it's straight, they would be — they should be proud of it.	ليس هناك سبب شرعي يدفعهم لرفض حضور من لمراقب فرز الأصوات لو كانوا منصفين قبلوا ذلك	-	-	
113	Instead, they're trying, obviously, to commit fraud.	وهم بالتأكيد يسعون للتزوير.	-	-	
114	There's no question about that.	ليس هناك شك في ذلك.	-	-	
115	In Philadelphia, observers have been kept far away — very far away — so far that people are using binoculars to try and see, and there's been tremendous problems caused.	في فيلادلفيا كنت متقدم كثيرا وبعيد بمسافة أكبر بكثير ربما لا يمكن رؤيتها حتى من خلال استخدام المنظار.	-	-	
116	They put paper on all of the windows so you can't see in, and the people that are banned are very unhappy and become somewhat violent.	هناك أشخاص حضرُوا أو منعوا من الحضور حضور في مراكز الفرز	-	-	

117	The 11th Circuit ruled that, in Georgia, the votes have been in by Election Day — that they should be in by Election Day, and they weren't.	وفي جورجيا هناك بطاقات اقتراع	-	-	
118	Votes are coming in after Election Day.	وصلت بعد يوم الانتخاب	-	-	
119	And they had a ruling already that you have to have the votes in by Election Day.	وكان يفترض أن يكون موعد الانتخاب هو التاريخ النهائي لوصولها.	-	-	
120	To the best of my knowledge, votes should be in by Election Day, and they didn't do that.	-	-	-	
121	Democrat officials never believed they could win this election honestly.	ولكن لم يتم تقييد بذلك المسؤولين الديمقراطيون	-	-	
122	I really believe that.	لم يعتقدوا أنهم سيفوزون في هذه الانتخابات	-	-	
123	That's why they did the mail-in ballots, where there's tremendous corruption and fraud going on.	لذلك اعتمدوا على التصويت بالبريد الذي أدى الكثير من الفساد والتزوير والاحتيال	-	-	
124	That's why they mailed out tens of millions of unsolicited ballots without any verification measures whatsoever.	لذلك تم إرسال الملايين من بطاقات الاقتراع عبر البريد دون أي تحقق	-	-	
125	And I've told everybody that these things would happen, because I've seen it happen.	وقلت للجميع أن أموراً من هذا القبيل سوف تحصل لأنني رأيتها تحدث	-	-	
126	I watched a lot of different elections before they decided to go with this big, massive election with	لقد راقبت الكثير من الانتخابات المختلفة قبل اتخاذ قرار بشأن المضي قدماً بإرسال	-	-	

	tens of millions of ballots going out to everybody — in many cases, totally unsolicited.	عشرات الملايين من بطاقات الاقتراع التي أرسلت للجميع دون طلب.			
127	This was unprecedented in American history.	هذا غير مسبوق في تاريخ الولايات المتحدة.	-	-	
128	This was by design.	-	-	-	
129	Despite years of claiming to care about the election security, they refuse to include any requirement to verify signatures, identities, or even determine whether they're eligible or ineligible to vote.	الهدف من ذلك هو الإضرار بالانتخابات رفضوا قبول التحقق من التوقيعات حتى أنهم لم يوافقوا فيما إذا كان الشخص مؤهلاً للتصويت أم لا.	-	-	
130	People are walking in that they have no idea; they're just taking numbers.	يمكن للشخص أن يدخل ويصوت دون التحقق من ذلك.	-	-	
131	They're writing down things — the workers — and doing a lot of bad things.	هناك الكثير من الأمر السيئة التي حدثت	-	-	
132	And we have a lot of information coming and litigation that you'll see that will shake even you people up, and you've seen it all.	ولدينا الكثير من الدعوى أنتم أيضا رأيتوا ذلك	-	-	
133	The officials overseeing the counting in Pennsylvania and other key states are all part of a corrupt Democrat machine that you've written about — and, for a long time, you've been writing about the corrupt Democrat machine.	العد في بنسلفانيا والولايات الرئيسية وهم جزء من الآلة الديموقراطية الفاسدة هذه الآلة الديموقراطية الفاسدة	-	-	

134	I went to school there, and I know a lot about it.	ذهبت إلى المدرسة وتعلمت وعرفت ما يحدث في هذا المجال	-	-	
135	It hasn't changed.	-	-	-	
136	It's a long time ago, and it hasn't changed.	-	-	-	
137	It's gotten worse.	ساء الوضع	-	-	
138	In Pennsylvania, partisan Democrats have allowed ballots in the state to be received three days after the election, and we think much more than that.	في بنسلفانيا الديموقراطيون سمحوا بتلقي بطاقات الاقتراع بعد الانتخابات بثلاثة أيام وأكثر من ذلك بكثير.	-	-	
139	And they are counting those without even postmarks or any identification whatsoever.	وهم يفرزون هذه البطاقات دون ختم البريد أو أي وسيلة للتحقق من بطاقات الاقتراع.	-	-	
140	So you don't have postmarks; you don't have identification.	-	-	-	
141	There have been a number of disturbing irregularities across the nation.	وهناك عدد من الخروقات التي حصلت	-	-	
142	Our campaign has been denied access to observe any counting in Detroit.	وحملتنا حرمت من مراقبة أي فرز في ولاية ديترويت	-	-	
143	Detroit is another place.	ديترويت	-	-	
144	So you don't have postmarks; you don't have identification.	-	-	-	
145	There have been a number of disturbing irregularities across the nation.	-	-	-	
146	Our campaign has been denied access to observe any counting in Detroit.	-	-	-	
147	Detroit is another place — and I wouldn't say has the	أو مدينة ديترويت التي هي مكان آخر لا أقول بأنها	-	-	

	best reputation for election integrity.	تحظى بشهرة جيدة بالنسبة لسلامة الانتخابات			
148	Poll workers in Michigan were duplicating ballots.	كان هناك بطاقات اقتراع مزدوجة	كل بطاقة التصويت أكثر من مرة	-	
149	But when our observers attempted to challenge the activity, those poll workers jumped in front of the volunteers to block their view so that they couldn't see what they were doing, and it became a little bit dangerous.	وعندما سعى ممثلون للتحقق من ذلك منعوا من القيام بهذا الأمر.	ولكننا أيضا لم يسمحوا للمراقبين وأصبح الأمر خطيرا	-	
150	One major hub for counting ballots in Detroit covered up the windows, again, with large pieces of cardboard.	في ديترويت تم تغطية النوافذ بورق الكرتون	في ديترويت بعض مراكز الاقتراع وفرز الأصوات غطت نوافذها	-	
151	And so they wanted to protect and block the counting area.	حتى لا يراقب الممثلون عملية الفرز.	لأنهم أرادوا أن يجموا منطقة فرز الأصوات	-	
152	They didn't want anybody seeing the counting, even though these were observers who are legal observers that were supposed to be there.	-	وبيعدوها عن أعين المراقبين الذين يفترض أن يكونوا هناك	-	
153	In Detroit, there were hours of unexplained delay in delivering many of the votes for counting.	في ديترويت كان هناك ساعات تأخير لساعات في عملية الفرز	كما كان هناك تأخير لساعات تأخير غير مبرر ولا يمكن تفسيره	-	
154	The final batch did not arrive until four in the morning and — even though the polls closed at eight o'clock.	حيث تم الزعم بأن الهويات لم تصل إلى حتى في الصباح ثم جاءت بطاقات التعرف هذه في الصباح	رغم واستمر منذ ساعات الصباح ورغم أن صناديق الاقتراع أغلقت في الساعة الثامنة	-	
155	So they brought it in, and the batches came in, and nobody knew	ولم يدرك أحد من أين جاءت.	ووصلت صناديق تحمل بطاقات تصويت	-	

	where they came from.		لم يعرف أحد مصدرها		
156	We've also been denied access to observe in critical places in Georgia.	-	في جورجيا	-	
157	In multiple swing states, counting was halted for hours and hours on Election Night, with results withheld from major Democrat-run locations, only to appear later.	تم وقف عملية الفرز في كثير من الولايات المتأرجحة بسبب قرار من الديمقراطيين و بانتظار بطاقات اقتراع	وفي ولايات متأرجحة تم إيقاف عملية فرز الأصوات لساعات وساعات وسمحوا للديمقراطيين فقط.	-	
158	And they certainly appeared, and they all had the name "Biden" on them, or just about all — I think almost all.	-	وفجأة ظهرت بطاقات تصويت من مكان ما بشكل مفاجئ كلها تحمل اسم بايدن.	-	
159	They all had the name "Biden" on them, which is a little strange.	كلها كانت تظهر بايدن كفائز وهذا أمر غريب.	هذا أمر غريب نوعا ما	-	
160	I challenge Joe and every Democrat to clarify that they only want legal votes.	أنا أتحدي كل الديمقراطيين أن يظهروا بأنهم يحسبون الأصوات القانونية.	أنا أتحدي كل الديمقراطيين أن يظهروا بأنهم يحسبون الأصوات القانونية.	-	
161	Because they talk about votes, and I think they should use the word "legal" — "legal votes."	يجب أن يركزوا على هذه الأصوات القانونية هذا ما نريده.	وهم يتحدثون عن أصوات لكنهم لا يستخدمون كلمة أصوات قانونية.	-	
162	"We want every legal vote counted."	نريد احتساب كافة الأصوات القانونية	-	-	
163	And I want every legal vote counted.	-	أنا أريد أن يكون تكون الأصوات قانونية.	-	
164	We want openness and transparency — no secret count rooms, no mystery ballots, no illegal votes being cast after Election Day.	لا نريد أي عملية فرز سرية أو أي أصوات غير قانونية يتم التعبير عنها بعد يوم الانتخاب	لا نريد أصواتا غير قانونية تحسب بعد يوم الانتخاب.	-	

165	You have Election Day, and the laws are very strong on that.	لدينا يوم انتخاب يجب التقيد به	لا نريد الصناديق تحمل بطاقات تصويت غامضة لا يعرف مصدرها تأتي وتحسب بعد يوم الانتخاب.	-	
166	You have an Election Day.	ولا نرغب بالاقتراع بعد يوم الاقتراع.	-	-	
167	And they don't want votes cast after Election Day, and they want the process to be an honest one.	نريد أن تكون الانتخابات نزيهة وصادقة ونريد أن تكون عملية الفرز نزيهة أيضا.	-	-	
168	It's so important.	هذه عملية مهمة للغاية.	المحافظة على النزاهة مهم.	-	
169	We want an honest election, and we want an honest count, and we want honest people working back there because it's a very important job.	-	نحن نريد انتخابات نزيهة نريد حساب أصوات نزيه وطبعا عمل الذين فرز الأصوات عمل مهم جدا	-	
170	So that's the way this country is going to win.	هذه الطريقة التي تسمح لهذه البلاد بالفوز	-	-	
171	That's the way the United States will win.	للولايات المتحدة الفوز	بهذا الطريق الولايات المتحدة ستفوز.	-	
172	And we think we will win the election very easily.	ونعتقد أننا سنفوز بهذه الانتخابات	نحن نعتقد أننا سنفوز في هذا الانتخاب بسهولة	نحن نعتقد بأننا سنفوز في الانتخابات بسهولة	
173	We think there's going to be a lot of litigation because we have so much evidence, so much proof.	وسيكون هناك الكثير من الدعاوى القضائية ولدينا الكثير من الأدلة	رغم أنه ستكون هناك دعاوى قضائية كثيرة.	رغم كل هذه النزاعات نحن لدينا الكثير من الأدلة التي تدفعنا إلى رفع هذه الدعاوى	
174	And it's going to end up, perhaps, at the highest court in the land.	وسينتهي الأمر ربما في المحكمة العليا الأمريكية.	ربما سنلجأ إلى أعلى محكمة في البلاد.	-	
175	We'll see.	سنرى.	-	-	
176	But we think there'll be a lot of litigation because we can't	سيكون هناك الكثير من الدعاوى لأنه لا يمكن أن نسمح	نعتقد أنه ستكون هناك الكثير من الدعاوى قانونية	نعتقد بأنه سيكون هناك الكثير من الطعون	

	have an election stolen by — like this.	بسرقة انتخابات كهذه	لأننا لم نر أمرا كهذا من قبل	والدعوى أمام المحاكم لأنهم يريدون أن يسرقوا منا هذه الانتخابات	
177	And I — I tell you, I would — I have been talking about this for many months with all of you.	وأقول لكم تحدثت عن هذا الأمر طيلة شهور كثيرة معكم	وأنا كنت من قبل وأنا أتحدث عن هذا منذ مدة	أنا أتحدث إليكم منذ عدة أشهر بهذا الشأن	
178	And I've said very strongly that mail-in ballots are going to end up being a disaster.	وقلت بشدة أن بطاقات البطاقات عبر البريد سوف تؤدي الكثير من المشكلات	وقلت بكل قوة إن التصويت البريدي سيكون كارثيا	قلت بوضوح بأن التصويت عن طريق البريد سيكون كارثيا	
179	Small elections were a disaster.	أو تؤدي إلى كارثة.	بالنتيجة الانتخابات الصغيرة التي تم فيها ذلك كانت كارثية	وهذا ما يحدث هذا أمر كارثي.	
180	Small, very easy-to-handle elections were disastrous.	-	-	-	
181	This is a large-scale version, and it's getting worse and worse every day.	هذا انحراف واسع النطاق.	وهي عملية تزداد سوءا يوما بعد يوم	-	
182	We're hearing stories that are horror stories — absolute horror stories.	وكل يوم نسمع قصصا مروعة	ونسمع قصص مفزعة مفزعة تماما كل يوم	-	
183	And we can't let that happen to the United States of America.	ولا يمكن أن نسمح بحدوث ذلك في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.	ولا يمكن أن نسمح لذلك بأن يحدث للولايات المتحدة.	-	
184	It's not a question of who wins — Republican, Democrat; Joe, myself.	لا يهم من يفوز أو أن جمهوريون أو ديموقراطي	المسألة ليست من سيفوز الديموقراطيين والجمهوريين جو أو أنا	-	
185	We can't let that happen to our country.	لا نسمح بحدوث ذلك في بلاد	لا يمكن أن نسمح لذلك أن يحدث لبلادنا	-	
186	We can't be disgraced by having something like this happen.	لا يمكن أن نشعر بالخزي والعار لحدوث ذلك في بلادنا	وأن نخزي كبلد بسبب هذا الذي يحدث.	-	
187	So it will be hopefully cleared up,	نأمل أن يتم توضيح الأمر قريبا	نأمل أن تتجلي هذه القضية قريبا.	-	

	maybe soon; I hope soon.				
188	But it'll probably go through a process — a legal process.	ولكن ربما قد يمر ذلك عبر إجراءات قانونية	وسنلجأ إلى القضاء	-	
189	And, as you know, I've claimed certain states and he's claiming states.	كما تعرف فزت في بعض الولايات وهو أيضا فاز في ولايات	كما قلت وطبعاً أنا كسبت الولايات وهو كسب ولايات أخرى	-	
190	So we can both claim the states, but ultimately I have a feeling judges are going to have to rule.	وأنا أطالب بولايات وهو يطالب ببعض المحليات	لكن أشعر بأن القضاء يجب أن يقول قولته	-	
191	But there's been a lot of shenanigans, and we can't stand for that in our country.	وسيكون هناك إجراءات قضائية سوف تحسم ذلك.	ولا يمكن أن يسمح بهذا أن يستمر حدوثه في بلدنا.	-	
192	Thank you very much.	شكراً جزيلاً لكم.	وشكراً جزيلاً	-	

D1: Joe Biden's victory speech

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	My fellow Americans, the people of this nation have spoken.	مرحباً أيها المواطنون الأميركيون هؤلاء هم شعب الدلو	مرحباً مواطنين أميركيين وأهالي الذين يريدون أن يروني.	مرحباً أيها المواطنون الأمريكيون.	بناء هذه الأمة الوا كلمتهم
2	They have delivered us a clear victory.	-	مكون من انتصار	بصوتهم أرسل رسالة واضحة	عطونا نصراً واضحاً
3	A convincing victory.	-	وفوز واضح	ولقد قدموا لنا انتصاراً عظيماً	صراً مقنعاً
4	A victory for "We the people."	-	وفوز لنا نحن	لنا نحن الشعب	صراً لنا، نحن شعب
5	We have won with the most votes ever cast for a presidential ticket in the history of this nation — 74 million.	فقد كسبنا معظم الأصوات التي قد تم احصاؤها في تاريخ هذه البلاد أربعة وسبعين مليون صوتاً	للفوز بأكثر عدد من الأصوات تم تسجيله في تاريخ هذه الأمة أكثر من أربعة وسبعين مليون صوتاً	نحن حصلنا على هذا الانتصار أكبر عدد من الأصوات في كل التاريخ الأمريكي أربعة وسبعين مليوناً من الأصوات.	زناً بأكثر الأصوات في كل الانتخابات رئاسية في تاريخ الأمة 74 مليون
6	I am humbled by the trust and confidence you have placed in me.	وإنني لأشعر بالتواضع ولثقتكم التي زرعتموها فيني	وأنا متواضع وبشرفني بالثقة التي وضعتوها فيها	وأن ممتن وكلي شرف بثقتكم	
7	I pledge to be a resident who seeks not to divide, but to unify.	أتعهد بأنني سوف أكون رئيساً لا يسعى إلى قسمة والخدمة، بل لتوحيد البلاد	ونحن لا نريد أن نقسم، بل أن نوحّد	سأكون رئيساً لا يسعى إلى التقسيم، بل إلى الوحدة	تعهد بأن أكون رئيساً لا يسعى إلى تقسيم بل للتوحيد

8	Who doesn't see red and blue states, but a United States.	ولن ترون ولايات زرقاء وحمراء، بل سوف ترون الولايات المتحدة	ولا نرى الخاسرين دول وولايات خاسرة ولا فائزة، بل الولايات المتحدة	الذي لا يرى ولايات حمراء فقط، ولكن فقط الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	لا يرى ولايات حمراء ولايات زرقاء بل يرى فقط ولايات متحدة
9	And who will work with all my heart to win the confidence of the whole people.	سوف أعمل من صميم قلبي وبكل ثقة من أجل مصلحة كافة الناس لأكون موضع الثقة التي أعطيتموني إياها	إذا نحن نريد أن نفوز بثقة الجميع ومن أجل ذلك.	وسأعمل من أجل كل الشعب وسأعمل بتصميم ودون كلل أو ملل من أجل الحصول على ثقة	
10	For that is what America is about: the people.	ولهذا أعتقد أن الولايات المتحدة هي قصة شعب	هذا هو معنى أمريكا التي تهتم بالشعب	إن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية هي مسألة ثقافة شعب إنه شعب	يكم جميعا
11	And that is what our administration will be about.	وهذا ما هو تعكف الإدارة على فعله	وإدارتنا ستتخذ هذا المبدأ	هذا هو مشروع إدارتنا.	
12	I sought this office to restore the soul of America.	-	-	لقد بدأت حملة انتخابية	
13	To rebuild the backbone of the nation — the middle class.	سوف أدخل إلى هذا سوف أدخل تولى هذا المنصب من أجل إعادة إحياء العمود الفقري الطبقة الوسطى	تريد من إدارتنا أن تعيد بناء العمود الفقري لهذه الدولة الطبقة الوسطى	من أجل إعادة بناء امتنا من أجل حماية وطننا وحماية العاملين	
14	To make America respected around the world again and to unite us here at home.	لهذه البلاد ومن أجل توحيدنا هنا في الداخل	وأن نعود نحوزه الاحترام العالمي مجددا	وعلى احترام بلدنا على الساحة الدولية.	
15	It is the honor of my lifetime that so many millions of Americans have voted for this vision.	وهناك الملايين من الأمريكيين الذين صوتوا من أجل هذه الرؤية	خلال حياة الكثير من الأمريكيين من ملايين الأمريكيين صوت لهذه الرؤية	وهذا فخر وشرف لي عندما أرى هؤلاء الملايين من الأمريكيين الذين صوتوا لنا والذين انضموا إلينا.	
16	And now the work of making this vision real is the task of our time.	والطريقة التي أمامنا الآن تكمن في المهام التي يجب أن نضطلع بها.	وعملنا هو تحقيق هذه الرؤية.	واليوم سنبدأ العمل من أجل تجسيد هذه الرؤية هذه هي المهمة الأولى الواقعة على عاتقنا.	
17	As I said many times before, I'm Jill's husband.	كما قلت لكم أيها الناس في أكثر من مرة	كما قلت عدة مرات من قبل	كما قلت لكم في الماضي أنا زوج جيل	
18	I would not be here without the love and tireless support of Jill, Hunter, Ashley, all of our grandchildren and	فأنا لن أكون هنا بدون الحب والدعم الذي لا ينتهي الذي حصلت عليه من ابنتي وأحفادي ومن زوجتي وكافة أفراد أسرتي	لما كنت لأكون هنا لولا الحب ولزوجتي جورج وابنتي وجميع أحفادنا وأزواجهم وزوجاتهم وجميع أفراد الأسرة وكل عائلتي	وما كنت أستطيع أن أكون هنا دون حبها ودون دعمها لي ودون هانتز ودون دعم ابنتي وأحفادي وكل عائلتي	

	their spouses, and all our family.				
19	They are my heart.	فهم في صميم قلب	هما هم قلبي	وأسرتي	
20	Jill's a mom — a military mom — and an educator.	ووالدة جو هي أم مثقفة	-	-	
21	She has dedicated her life to education, but teaching isn't just what she does — it's who she is.	كرست حياتها للتعليم	وهي متفاني في خدمة أطفالها	جيل كرس حياتها للتربية أنا معجب بما تقوم به ولكن بشخصها	
22	For America's educators, this is a great day: You're going to have one of your own in the White House, and Jill is going to make a great first lady.	لأن بالنسبة للمثقفين الأميركيين هذا يوم عظيم لكم جميعا لقد استطعنا أن نحرز النصر وانني فخور بأن السيدة الأولى سوف تكون من المؤيدين للمثقفين في الولايات المتحدة	وهذه هي للمربين الأميركيين. هذا يوم عظيم سنكون في البيت الأبيض وسنكون سيدة أولى	لكل أولئك الذين يعملون في مجال التعليم. هذا يوم عظيم. أخيرا سيكون هناك ممثلة في البيت الأبيض جيل سنكون سيدة أولى رائعة	
23	And I will be honored to be serving with a fantastic vice president — Kamala Harris — who will make history as the first woman, first Black woman, first woman of South Asian descent, and first daughter of immigrants ever elected to national office in this country.	ومن المؤكد بأن نائبة رئيس كمال هاريس سوف توازي هذه الجهود. سوف نقوم بصنع التاريخ من خلال وجود أول امرأة سوداء من جنوب آسيا مهاجرة لأول مرة في تاريخ البلاد. لا تقولوا لي بأنه لا يمكن حدوث الأشياء في الولايات المتحدة طالما أننا نقوم بفعل الأشياء بصورة صحيحة	وأنا فخور بها كل الفخر وأنا يشرفني أن أعمل مع نائبة الرئيس رائعة كاملة هاريس التي تصنع صنعت التاريخ بكونها أول امرأة وأول امرأة سوداء وأول ابنة مهاجرين في تاريخ هذا البلد.	وأنا فخور بها لقد سمعتم كمالاتا هاريس وأنا سأتشرف بالعمل معها وستترك علامة في التاريخ فللمرة الأولى بين البشر الملون جنوب شرق آسيا ابنة مهاجر تم انتخاب في منصب نائب الرئيس.	
24	It's long overdue, and we're reminded tonight of all those who fought so hard for so many years to make this happen.	ونذكر الناس بأننا كنا منذ سنوات نعمل على هذا الأمر.	كل شيء ممكن في الولايات المتحدة ونحن نتذكر ونتذكر من كافحوا سنوات عديدة لكي يحدث هذا اليوم.	لا تقولوا لي بأن هذا أمر مستحيل في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. أن الألوان جيدا ليحدث ذلك نحن نفكر بكل أولئك الذين ناضلوا سنوات وسنوات من أجل اتاحت هذه اللحظة.	
25	But once again, America has bent the arc of the moral universe towards justice.	وأخيرا فإن الوليد الولايات المتحدة تتجهون الآن من أجل تحقيق المزيد من العدالة لكم ولأسركم جميعا.	مرة أخرى أمريكا هي تعمل على تحقيق العدالة	إن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ستناضل من أجل المزيد من العدالة	

26	Kamala, Doug — like it or not — you're family.	-	وأصبحت تشرفنا وأسرتك وتشرفين الأمريكيين	وكمالا ان كنتم تحبونها ام لا، عائلتها هي عائلتي	
27	You've become honorary Bidens, and there's no way out.	-	-	-	
28	To all those who volunteered, worked the polls in the middle of this pandemic, local election officials — you deserve a special thanks from this nation.	أود أن أشكر المتطوعين وكافة الأشخاص الذين ساهموا في مراكز الاقتراع والتصويت في ظل هذه الجائحات أنكم تستحقون الثناء والشكر	وشكرا للمتطوعين الذين قاموا بفرز الأصوات في وسط هذه الجائحة. شكر خاص لكم من الأمة بأكملها	وكل أولئك المتطوعين الذين عملوا في فترة هذه الجائحة. أنتم تستحقون شكرا خاصا من كل أمتنا.	
29	To my campaign team, and all the volunteers, to all those who gave so much of themselves to make this moment possible, I owe you everything.	والشكر ولكافة الفريق العامل في حملتي والمتطوعين الذين أخذوا على أنفسهم كل هذه المشاق لجعل تلك اللحظة ممكنة. أنا ممتن لكم	وفريق حملتي المتطوعين الذين أعطوا الكثير والكثير ليجعلوا هذه اللحظة ممكنة أنا مدين لكم مدين لكم دينكم	وفريق حملتي وكل المتطوعين ولكل أولئك الذين كرسوا وقتهم وجهدهم من أجل تمكين هذه اللحظة أنا ممتن لكم جميعا	
30	And to all those who supported us: I am proud of the campaign we built and ran.	ولكافة هؤلاء الذين أيّدونا. إنني فخور بتلك الحملة التي استطعنا بنائها	وجميع من دعمونا ونحن فخورون بالحملة	ولكل أولئك الذين دعمونا.	
31	I am proud of the coalition we put together, the broadest and most diverse in history.	وبالتحالف الذي شكلنا لأنه كان تحالفا أكثر تنوعا	وبالتحالف الذي شكلناه	أنا فخور بحملتي بتحالفنا هذا التحالف الكبير والأوسع من	
32	Democrats, Republicans and Independents.	من الديمقراطيين والجمهوريين والمستقلين	أفضل الديمقراطيين والجمهوريين	الديموقراطيين والجمهوريين	
33	Progressives, moderates and conservatives.	والمحافظين	وتقدميون	والمحافظين والتقليديين	
34	Young and old.	-	وجميع الفئات	والشباب والكبار	
35	Urban, suburban and rural.	ومن الأرياف والمناطق الحضرية	وجميع فئات الشعب	-	
36	Gay, straight, transgender.	-	-	وذوي مثلي الجنس	
37	White. Latino. Asian. Native American.	واللاتينيين والآسيويين والأميركيين الأصليين.	الشعب اللاتينيون والآسيويون لقد فعلناها	وذوي الأصول اللاتينية والأفريقية والهنود الحمر.	
38	And especially for those moments when this campaign was at its lowest — the African American community stood up again for me.	أعني هذا الأمر ولا سيما بالنسبة لهؤلاء الذين ساهموا من قبل الأفارقة الأميركيين الذين قدموا عمل عملا دؤوبا.	وخاصة في تلك اللحظات التي كانت ضعيفة فيها الأميركيون الأفارقة وقفوا إلى جانب	أيضا هذه الحملة التي كانت صعبة أمام مجتمع ذوي الأصول الهنود الحمر فهم يدعمون	

39	They always have my back, and I'll have yours.	-	ودعموني	-	
40	I said from the outset I wanted a campaign that represented America, and I think we did that.	وقلت منذ البداية أود أن تتذكروا أن هذه الحملة سوف تمثل أمريكا بكافة أطيافها وقد فعلنا ذلك	وقلت في البداية أريد هذه الحملة أن تقدم أن تمثل أميركا وفعلنا ذلك	وأنا أتذكر ذلك لقد قلت ذلك في البداية أريد أن تمثل هذه الحملة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	
41	Now that's what I want the administration to look like.	وليس لتكون مجرد تصرف لطرف دون الآخر	وسوف ترون الآن ماذا ستفعل هذه الإدارة	الآن أريد من إدارتنا وحكومتنا أن تشبه الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.	
42	And to those who voted for President Trump, I understand your disappointment tonight.	أعلم مدى خيبة الرئيس ترامب الآن	أتفهم خيبة أمل الرئيس ترامب	-	بذنب صوتوا رئيس ترامب فهم خيبة لأمل
43	I've lost a couple of elections myself.	فقد خسرت أنا في أكثر من مناسبة بنفسني	أنا خسرت بنفسني مرتين	أعرف لقد خسرت الانتخابات في الماضي.	فقد خسرت عدة رات أنا مخصياً
44	But now, let's give each other a chance.	ولكن فلنأعطي بعضنا البعض فرصة	ولكن لنعطي لكل منا فرصة.	أقول لكم أن الأوان يجب أن نعطي لهذه الإدارة فرصة	لكن الآن، لنعطي فرصة بعضنا البعض
45	It's time to put away the harsh rhetoric.	لقد حان الوقت لوضع اللغة العدائية جانباً	حان الوقت لأن نترك الجدل والجدل	أن الأوان ان ننسى هذه الخطابات هذه الحجة قاسية.	
46	To lower the temperature.	-	-	علينا أن نخفف من نبرتنا	
47	To see each other again.	-	وأن نرى أنفسنا	-	
48	To listen to each other again.	وأن نستمع لبعضنا البعض	وأن يستمع إلى أنفسنا	وأن نستمع إلى بعضنا البعض	
49	To make progress, we must stop treating our opponents as our enemy.	ولنحقق التقدم لابد لنا من وقف التعامل مع خصومنا على أنهم أعداء	وأن نتقدم وينبغي أن نتعامل مع خصومنا على أنهم أعداءنا	والآن ننتع خصومنا بأعدائنا	ننتي نحرز تقدماً علينا تتوقف عن عامله خصومنا بالأعداء
50	We are not enemies.	انعم أمريكيون ليسوا أعداء	هم اميركيون وهم ليسوا أعداءنا	خصومنا	ليسوا اعداءنا،
51	We are Americans.	-	هم أمريكيون	هم أمريكيون.	أمريكيين
52	The Bible tells us that to everything there is a season — a time to build, a time to reap, a time to sow.	الإنجيل يقول لنا بأنه الوقت الآن قد حان للبناء وهناك وقت للبناء	الانجيل يقول لنا إنه ينبغي أن نبني ونعيد بناء الوقت	في الكتاب المقدس نقول هناك لكل مقام مقال وهناك فصل لكل شيء وهناك أوان للحصاد	كتاب المقدس نخبرنا أن هناك وسماً لكل شيء وقت بناء ووقت نضوج وقت جني

53	And a time to heal.	وهنا وقت للتعافي والشفاء في أمريكا	والزمن كفيل بأن يفعل ذلك	وهناك أوان آخر لنقوم بتضميد جراح	وقت للتعافي
54	This is the time to heal in America.	هذا هو وقت التعافي ومداواة الجراح في أمريكا	ينبغي أن تلتئم جراح الأميركيين	اليوم هو وقت تضميد جراح الأميركيين.	هذه وقت تعافي في أمريكا
55	Now that the campaign is over — what is the people's will? What is our mandate?	والآن بعد أن انتهت هذه الحملة. الآن ما هي صلاحياتنا.	وبعد انتهاء هذه الحملة ما هي إرادة الشعب وما هي مهمتنا.	انتهت الحملة الانتخابية إذن ما هي إرادة الشعب ماهيته فما هو تفويضكم	
56	I believe it is this: Americans have called on us to marshal the forces of decency and the forces of fairness.	أعتقد أن الشعب الأمريكي كان قد انتخبنا من أجل ترك قوة الكرامة	أعتقد أن أميركا تتنادينا لكي يكون هناك قوى الاحترام	أعتقد هو كالتالي إن الولايات المتحدة الأميركية طلبت منا أن نتحلى بالكرامة أن ندافع عن الإنصاف والعدل	
57	To marshal the forces of science and the forces of hope in the great battles of our time.	وقوة العلوم وقوة الأمل والقيم الأساسية في أوقاتنا التي ترسم الملامح المستقبلية	والعلم والأمل والتوازن في وقتنا	والعلم والأمل وهذا هي معركتنا الكبرى	
58	The battle to control the virus.	والمعركة في مواجهة الفيروس	أن نكافح ونناضل ضد الفيروس	من أجل وضع حد لهذه الجائحة	
59	The battle to build prosperity.	والمعركة في تحقيق الازدهار	-	من أجل النهوض بالازدهار	
60	The battle to secure your family's healthcare.	والمعركة من أجل تقديم الرعاية الصحية	ولكي نحقق التأمين الصحي	ومن أجل تقديم العدالة الاجتماعية للجميع	
61	The battle to achieve racial justice and root out systemic racism in this country.	والمعركة في مواجهة النعرات العرقية وتحقيق العدالة العرقية في البلاد	وأن نقضي على العنصرية المتفشية في هذا البلد	ومن أجل اجتثاث النظام العنصري من الولايات المتحدة الأميركية	
62	The battle to save the climate.	والمعركة في حماية كوكبنا لجعله تحت السيطرة	ولنتخذ الأرض والبيئة من التلوث.	وفي العالم من خلال مكافحة تغير المناخ.	
63	The battle to restore decency, defend democracy and give everybody in this country a fair shot.	والمعركة في استعادة الكرامة والدفاع عن الديمقراطية وإعطاء كل مواطن نصيبه الذي يستحقه النصيب الذي يستحقه كل مواطن أمريكي.	-	ومن أجل استعادة الثقة والدفاع عن الديمقراطية وأن نعطي كل أميركي وكل أمريكي الفرصة	
64	Our work begins with getting COVID under control.	أيها الناس سوف نعمل مجددا للسيطرة على كوفيد	ونقوم بمحاولة العمل يبدأ بالسيطرة على جائحة كورونا.	أيها الأصدقاء الأعزاء. بدأ العمل من خلال اجتثاث الجائحة	
65	We cannot repair the economy, restore our vitality, or relish life's most precious moments	لا يمكننا أن نقوم بإحياء الاقتصاد إلا وحماية أطفالنا وأحفادنا. كل هذه اللحظات المهمة لا	وينبغي أن نوفر أفضل اللحظات لشعبنا جميع اللحظات نعلقها حتى نتغلب على هذه الجائحة.	لا نستطيع بناء اقتصادنا من جديد. لا نستطيع أن نقابل نقبل أطفالنا	

	— hugging a grandchild, birthdays, weddings, graduations, all the moments that matter most to us — until we get this virus under control.	يمكننا أن نستعيدنا وإحياء الاقتصاد إلا إذا ما سيطرنا على الكفيل		وأحفادنا وكل من هم أعزاء علينا طالما لم نستطع أن نكافح هذه الجائحة.	
66	On Monday, I will name a group of leading scientists and experts as Transition Advisors to help take the Biden-Harris COVID plan and convert it into an action blueprint that starts on January 20th, 2021.	وسوف أقوم بتعيين مجموعة من الخبراء والمختصين وبعض المستشارين من أجل العمل على هذا الموضوع وطرح خطة جديدة التي سوف تبدأ في العشرين من يناير من عام ألفين واحد وعشرين.	هناك مجموعة من العلماء والخبراء شكلناها لتساعدنا لكي نحول هذه الخطة إلى عمل وسيبدأ ذلك في العشرين من يناير ألفين وواحد وعشرين	يوم الاثنين سأقوم بتعيين مجموعة من الخبراء ذوي الخبرات العالية من أجل تقديم النصيحة في هذه المرحلة الانتقالية من أجل تحويل خطة مكافحة الجائحة بايدن إلى عمل فعلي بدءاً من كانون الثاني يناير.	
67	That plan will be built on a bedrock of science.	هذه الخطة سوف تعمل من منطلق العلوم	وتلك الخطة ستكون مبنية وقائمة على العلم	هذه الخطة ستستند إلى العلم	
68	It will be constructed out of compassion, empathy and concern.	وسوف تحمل في طياتها الرأفة والرحمة بالناس	وعلى الخبرة ولن نألو جهداً	ومن خلال التأكيد على كل المعايير وأخذها بعين الاعتبار	
69	I will spare no effort — or commitment — to turn this pandemic around.	وأنا لن تألو جهداً أو لن يتوانى عن أي التزام بالتخلص من تلك الجائحة	وسنلتزم بأن نتغلب على هذه الجائحة.	سأقوم بكل ما أستطيع من أجل اجتناب هذه الجائحة	
70	I ran as a proud Democrat.	أنا ديمقراطي فخور	أنا ديمقراطي فخور بكم	أيها الأصدقاء أنا ديمقراطي فخور	
71	I will now be an American president.	أيها الشعب لكن سوف أحكمكم كرئيس أمريكي	لكنني سأحكم كرئيس أمريكي	ولكن سأحكم كرئيس أمريكي	
72	I will work as hard for those who didn't vote for me — as those who did.	وسوف أعمل بصورة دؤوبة لكل من لم يصوت لكما هو الحال بالنسبة لأولئك الذين صوتوا لي.	وأعمل بكل جد مع من لم يصوتوا لي كما مع الذين صوتوا لي.	سأعمل بتصميم من أجل أولئك الذين لم يصوتوا لي ولأولئك الذين صوتوا لي بنفس القوة.	
73	Let this grim era of demonization in America begin to end — here and now.	فهل نبعد عن حالة الشيطنة تلك في أمريكا وسوف تنتهي هذه الحالة هنا والآن	لكن الشيطنة شيطنة الآخرين ينبغي أن تنتهي الآن وفي هذا المكان	إن تلك الحقبة الحالكة التي كانت تقوم بنعت الآخرين انتهت في هذا اليوم	
74	The refusal of Democrats and Republicans to cooperate with one another is not due to some mysterious force beyond our control.	رفض ورفض الديمقراطيين والجمهوريين هي مسألة غير مقبولة	رفض الديمقراطيين والجمهوريين التعاون معا هذا ينبغي أن يتوقف.	لا ينبغي أن نرفضه بأن يعمل الديموقراطيون مع الجمهوريين. نحن علينا أن نعمل معا. علينا أن نتعاون ونستطيع فعل ذلك نستطيع التعاون.	

75	It's a decision.	وليس من الصعب	إنه اختيار	هذا هو خيارنا	
76	It's a choice we make.	أو أحجية	-	-	
77	And if we can decide not to cooperate, then we can decide to cooperate.	لنتعاون مع بعضنا البعض كجمهوريين وديمقراطيين، حتى لو كان هذا الخيار سابقا	يمكننا أن نقرر أن نتعاون الآن بعد أن قررنا ألا نتعاون.	-	
78	And I believe that this is part of the mandate from the American people.	فإنني أصروا على ضرورة التعاون وهذا جزء من الصلاحيات التي أعطيت لنا من الشعب الأمريكي	لكن هذا جزء من المهمة التي كلفنا بها الشعب الأمريكي	وهذا أعتقد بأن هذا جزء من التفويض الذي اعطانا إياه الأمريكيون	
79	They want us to cooperate.	فالشعب الأمريكي يريدنا أن نتعاون من أجل تحقيق مصلحتهم	أن نتعاون.	الأمريكيون يريدون أن نعمل معا	
80	That's the choice I'll make.	وهذا هو الخيار.	وهذا هو الخيار الذي سأقوم به	وهذا ما سأقوم به.	
81	And I call on the Congress — Democrats and Republicans alike — to make that choice with me.	وإنني أهيب بالكونجرس وبالحزب الجمهوري أن يتخذ الخيار	وأنا أطالب الكونغرس الديمقراطي والجمهوريين أن يتخذوا هذا القرار معي.	وهذا هو خيارى وأنا أدعو الكونغرس الديمقراطي والجمهوريين أن يقوم بنفس الخيار.	
82	The American story is about the slow, yet steady widening of opportunity.	القصة الأمريكية الآن هناك فرص في الولايات المتحدة التي علينا أن نعمل عليها سوية	تاريخ الولايات المتحدة يوفر الفرص للأميركيين	إن تاريخ الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية هو تاريخ مبني على الانفتاح البطيء والمنفتح أمام كل الأمريكيين.	
83	Make no mistake: Too many dreams have been deferred for too long.	وهذا الحلم بات بعيدا عن متناولنا.	وأحلام قد تأجلت لوقت طويل.	هناك الكثير من الأحلام التي تأجلت	
84	We must make the promise of the country real for everybody — no matter their race, their ethnicity, their faith, their identity or their disability.	لابد لنا أن نعمل لمصلحة الجميع بصرف النظر عن الجنس الإيمان، أو الدين أو الهوية أو الإعاقة.	وينبغي أن نعد أن يكون والوطن موطنًا لحرية الجميع بصرف النظر عن الهوية والجنس أمريكا	نحن اليوم يجب أن نسعى لكي تكون أمريكا واعدة للجميع بغض النظر عن الدين أو العرق أو الإعاقة إلى آخره.	
85	America has always been shaped by inflection points — by moments in time where we've made hard decisions about who we are and what we want to be.	أيها الناس إن أمريكا لقد طالما كانت تواجه صراعات ونزاعات في شأن تحقيق في شأن معرفة هويتنا ومن نود أن نكون	كان هناك دائما فيها لحظات اتخذنا فيها قرارات مهمة حول هويتنا وحول ما نريد أن نكون	أيها الأصدقاء الأعزاء إن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية كانت دائما وأبدا تقف أمام لحظة واضحة لكي نعرف من نحن	
86	Lincoln in 1860 — coming to save the Union.	-	في ألف وثمانمائة وستين عاما	لينكن آنذاك في تاريخه قام بحماية الاتحاد	

87	FDR in 1932 — promising a beleaguered country a New Deal.	لكن. لكن في ثلاثينيات القرن الماضي جي اف كان قد	وثلاثين	وبعد ذلك تم إنشاء الاتفاق الجديد	
88	JFK in 1960 — pledging a New Frontier.	كان قد فتح جبهات جديدة	وكان هناك توافق جديد كندي في عام ألف وتسعمائة وستين جديد	وجيف قام أيضا بفتح حدود جديدة.	
89	And 12 years ago — when Barack Obama made history — and told us, “Yes, we can.”	ومنذ اثني عشر عاما عندما صنع أوباما التاريخ وقال إنه نعم نستطيع	وقبل اثني عشر عاما عندما صنع أوباما التاريخ وقال نعم يمكننا أن ننجح	وقبل اثنتا عشرة سنة قام باراك أوباما بتقديم خطوة في هذا المجال	
90	We stand again at an inflection point.	فإننا نقف في مرحلة حرجية وفي تقاطع خطير	نحن في نقطة تحول	وفي هذا التاريخ ونحن الآن في مرحلة محورية جديدة	
91	We have the opportunity to defeat despair and to build a nation of prosperity and purpose.	لا بد لنا أن نعمل على ازدهار البلاد	ولدينا فرصة لأن نتغلب على اليأس ويكون هدف	نحن لدينا فرصة من أجل بناء بلد قائم على الازدهار	
92	We can do it.	ونستطيع أن نحقق ما سأحدث عنه.	يمكننا أن نفعل ذلك.	يمكننا القيام بذلك.	
93	I know we can.	-	أنا متأكد من ذلك	-	
94	I’ve long talked about the battle for the soul of America.	-	ينبغي أن نحقق روح أميركا	لقد عملت وتحذث عن معركة	
95	We must restore the soul of America.	ولا بد لنا أن نعمل على إعادة المعنويات والروح الأمريكية.	وينبغي أن نعيد روح أميركا	استعادة الروح الأمريكية	
96	Our nation is shaped by the constant battle between our better angels and our darkest impulses.	لقد هزت هذه البلاد بسبب حالة الانقسام وما يقوله الناس في هذه المعركة كان مهما	وأن تشكل تواصل التوازن بين غرائزنا الخيرة والشريرة.	إن أمتنا هي قائمة على هذه المعركة بين الملائكة وبين النظارات أو بين الشياطين إذا جاز التعبير.	
97	It is time for our better angels to prevail.	لكن الآن لقد حان الوقت لأن نتحدث	حان الوقت لكي يكون توازن جديد	لقد أن الأوان لكي نتوجه نحو الأفضل.	
98	Tonight, the whole world is watching America.	اليوم العالم يرمته يراقب أميركا	هذه الليلة العالم كله عيون العالم كلها على أميركا	كل العالم ينظر بعيونه إلى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	
99	I believe at our best, America is a beacon for the globe.	وآمن بأن أميركا سوف تكون منارة للعالم.	ينبغي أن نقدم أفضل ما لدينا كي تكون الولايات المتحدة منارة للعالم ولقواتنا	والمتحدة الأمريكية هي أفضل أمل للعالم.	
100	And we lead not by the example of our power, but by the power of our example.	لن نقود فقط لنكون مثالا يحتذى به، بل سوف نكون القوة التي سوف تشكل المثال للعالم.	وينبغي أن نكون قدوة نظهر من خلال هذه القدوة قوتنا	نحن سنقود وسنكون أفضل قدوة وسنقود عن طريق القدوة والمثل.	

101	I've always believed we can define America in one word: possibilities.	أنا دائما أؤمن بأننا يمكننا أن نجعل من أمريكا عالم ليكون مليئا بالفرص	أنا أعتقد أنه يمكن أن نعرف أمريكا بكلمة واحد الإمكانيات	لقد سمعتوني وأنا أقولها سابقا دائما أقول يمكن تعريف الولايات المتحدة بكلمة واحدة الممكن	
102	That in America everyone should be given the opportunity to go as far as their dreams and God-given ability will take them.	ففي أمريكا وفي العالم يجب لكل شخص أن يحصل على فرصة وقد حبانا الله بتلك الإمكانيات	كل شخص ينبغي أن تتوفر له فرصة ليحقق أحلامه	الجميع يجب أن يستطيعوا أن يحققوا أحلامهم.	
103	You see, I believe in the possibility of this country.	وأنا أؤمن بقدرات وإمكانيات هذه البلاد.	ترون أنا أؤمن بوجود الإمكانيات في هذا البلد.	أنا أؤمن بإمكانات هذا البلد	
104	We're always looking ahead.	ونتطلع دائما	ننظر دائما للأمام	والتوجه دائما نحو المستقبل	
105	Ahead to an America that's freer and more just.	-	لأميركا أكثر حرية وعدالة	حيث الولايات المتحدة الأميركية ستكون أكثر عدالة	
106	Ahead to an America that creates jobs with dignity and respect.	لنتطلع لخلق الوظائف والكرامة	توفر العمل في كرامة	من خلال التأكيد على الكرامة	
107	Ahead to an America that cures disease — like cancer and Alzheimer's.	وأمريكا التي سوف تقوم بمعالجة تلك الأمراض	تتغلب على الأوبئة والأمراض	ومن أجل القدرة على معالجة الأمراض المختلفة	
108	Ahead to an America that never leaves anyone behind.	وأمريكا التي لا تقوم بترك أي أحد والتخلي عن	ولا تترك أحدا في الخلف	-	
109	Ahead to an America that never gives up, never gives in.	أمريكا التي لا تستسلم أبدا ولن تتصاع.	ولا تستسلم أبدا.	الولايات المتحدة الأميركية التي لا تتنازل أبدا والتي لا تخضع وتتصاع أبدا	
110	This is a great nation.	فهذه هي الأمة.	إنها دولة أمة عظيمة.	إنها أمة عظيمة الولايات المتحدة الأميركية كانت دائما قوية.	
111	And we are a good people.	لقد كانت النظرة سائدة ليست جيدة لكننا أناس طيبون.	نحن شعب طيب	نحن أشخاص طيبون.	
112	This is the United States of America.	-	هذه الولايات المتحدة الأميركية	نحن نمثل الولايات المتحدة الأميركية.	
113	And there has never been anything we haven't been able to do when we've done it together.	الولايات المتحدة لم تفشل في صنع أي شيء إنه عندما يتحد الناس	ولم تكن أبدا أكثر من أن نقوم بما نريد أن نقوم به معًا	لقد كنا دائما وأبدا إنجاز كل شيء عندما نعمل معا	
114	In the last days of the campaign, I've been thinking about a hymn	في الأيام القليلة الماضية في الحملة.	في الأيام الأخيرة من الحملة بدأت أفكر وخاصة في ابني الذي توفي	أيها الأصدقاء الأعزاء خلال الحملة في الأيام	

	that means a lot to me and to my family, particularly my deceased son Beau.	كنت أفكر بأسرتي ولا سيما في ابني بوش		الآخيرة من الحملة الانتخابية بدأت بالتفكير بنشيد أهمية خاصة لعائلتي لابني بو الراحلة	
115	It captures the faith that sustains me and which I believe sustains America.	وأعتقد أن هذا الأمر كان يؤرقني ويؤرق الأمريكيين.	والذي دعمني في الوقت الذي احتاجه.	والذي يمثل الشعب الأمريكي.	
116	And I hope it can provide some comfort and solace to the more than 230,000 families who have lost a loved one to this terrible virus this year.	أتمنى أن أستطيع أن أقدم المواساة إلى الأمريكيين ولا سيما في ظل فقدان أكثر من مئتين ولا سيما في الإصابات التي وصلت إلى أكثر من مئتي وثلاثين مليون نسمة.	وأتمنى أن نقدم أكثر من مائتين مليون ونواسي الذين فقدوا أحبائهم.	أعتقد وأتمنى. أن النشيد قد قدم لكم شيئاً من الراحة وافكر بأكثر من مائتي وثلاثين ألف أمريكي فقدوا حياتهم بسبب هذه الجائحة	
117	My heart goes out to each and every one of you.	-	هكذا تسير الأمور	-	
118	Hopefully this hymn gives you solace as well.	-	وسوف تتذكرون هذه الأرواح وتعطيكم الأمل.	هذا النشيد سيعطيكم نوع من الراحة والطمأنينة والرحمة وأتمنى أن يستطيع أن يساعدكم في هذه اللحظات	
119	“And He will raise you up on eagle’s wings, Bear you on the breath of dawn, Make you to shine like the sun, And hold you in the palm of His Hand.”	-	-	-	
120	And now, together — on eagle’s wings — we embark on the work that God and history have called upon us to do.	وسوف نعمل على تسخير كافة العلوم من أجل حمايتكم	والآن معاً فإن الإله سوف يوجهنا إلى ما ينبغي القيام به	نحن سنبدأ العمل بقوة من الله	شكروا الايمان الله يحكم جميعا
121	With full hearts and steady hands, with faith in America and in each other, with a love of country — and a thirst for justice — let us be the nation that we know we can be.	وسوف نضمن بأننا سوف نسخر كافة القدرات الممكنة من خلال الإيمان الذي نكنه لأمريكا ومن خلال حبنا للبلاد فلنكن تلك الأمة التي نستطيع أن نصبحها	ونثق ببعضنا بعضا وجمعنا الحظ لنكون الأمة التي نحن نعرف أنه يمكن أن نكون	بقلب قوي ويديين قويتين من أجل الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية من أجل العدالة. لم نكن على مستوى مستقبل	
122	A nation united.	أمة متحدة	وأمة تتصالح مع نفسها	أمتنا أمة موحدة	

123	A nation strengthened.	أمة قوية	أمة تمكنا من أن نفعل ما نريد	أمة قوية	
124	A nation healed.	متعافية	-	-	
125	The United States of America.	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	-	وأمة هي الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.	
126	God bless you.	-	-	-	أراك الله في أمريكا
127	And may God protect our troops.	-	-	حمى الرب جنودنا شكرا لكم	حمى جيشنا شكرا لكم

D2: Remarks by Joe Biden Announces Foreign Policy and National Security Team

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Joe Biden, who is speaking in Wilmington, Delaware.	-	-	-	
2	Let's listen in and not reject our allies ready to stand up for our values.	وليس رفض حلفائنا نحن مستعدون للوقوف من أجل الدفاع عن قيمنا.	وعدم رفض الحلفاء والتخلي عنهم مستعدة للدفاع عن قيمنا.	-	
3	In fact, in calls from world leaders that I've had about 18 of over 20 so far, I'm not sure the exact number in the weeks since we won the election, I've been struck by how much they're looking forward to the United States reasserting its historic role as a global leader both in the Pacific as well as the Atlantic all across the world.	في الحقيقة نداءات من قادة العالم تلقيتها حوالي ثمانية عشر وعشرون واحدا منهم في الأسبوع منذ أن فوزنا في الانتخابات لقد صدمت بقدر تطلعهم للولايات المتحدة وإعادة مركزها التاريخي كقائد عالمي سواء في الهادئ والأطلسي وكافة أرجاء العالم.	والمكالمات التي تلقيتها من قادة وزعماء العالم وهي ثمانية عشر إلى عشرين منذ فزت بالانتخابات تفاجأت بتطلعهم إلى إعادة تأكيد الولايات المتحدة لوضعها كقائدة للعالم دول آسيا دول عبر الأطلسي.	-	
4	The team meets this moment, this team behind me.	الفريق يلتقي هذه اللحظة الفريق وراي	هذا الفريق الذي خلفي	هذا الفريق الذي يقف خلفي	
5	They embody my core beliefs that America is strongest when it works with its allies collectively.	يجسدون معتقداتي الراسخة بأن أمريكا تكون الأقوى عندما تعمل مع حلفائها بشكل جماعي	يعكسون قيم الرئيس التي مفادها أن الولايات المتحدة تكون أقوى عندما	يؤمن بأن أمريكا هي أقوى عندما تعمل مع حلفائها	

			تعمل مع حلفائها.		
6	This team has secured some of the most defining national security and diplomatic achievements in recent memory made possible through decades of experience working with our partners.	هذا الفريق من أفضل الانجازات الدبلوماسية على مدى التاريخ وحققها عبر عقود من الخبرة بالعمل مع شركائنا.	هذا الفريق الذي حقق إنجازات في مجال الأمن القومي وعلى صعيد السياسة الخارجية ويمتلكون تجربة ودراية تمتد على مدى عقود.	من خلال عقود من الخبرة في العمل مع شركائنا	
7	That's how we try to keep America safe without engaging in needless military conflicts and our adversaries in check and terrorist at bay.	هكذا نحافظ على أمن أميركا من دون الانخراط في صراعات عسكرية لا حاجة لها وأن نحافظ على التحقق من خصومنا وأعدائنا.	وهكذا نحافظ على أمن الولايات المتحدة دون الانخراط في صراعات لا طائل منها وأن نبقي خصومنا	سنحافظ على أمن أميركا دون الانخراط في صراعات عسكرية لا مبرر لها.	
8	And that's how we counter terrorism and extremism, control this pandemic and future ones deal with the climate crisis, nuclear proliferation, cyber threats and emerging technologies to spread authoritarianism and so much more.	هكذا نكافح التطرف والإرهاب والسيطرة على جائحة وجائحة مستقبلية وتعامل مع الأزمات الاقتصادية والانتشار النووي والتهديد سياني والكثير من الأشياء الأخرى. هذا الفريق لديه خبرات واسعة جدا فهو يعكس فكرة أننا لا نستطيع أن نقف في وجه هذه التحديات مع نفس السلوكيات والعادات القديمة	وهكذا سنكافح التطرف والإرهاب والسيطرة على هذه الجائحة وأي جوائح أخرى وكذلك التعامل مع أي أزمات وصراعات. انتشار الأسلحة النووية وكذلك الإرهاب العالمي وغيرها من القضايا. وهذا الفريق الذي يملك خبرة لا نظير لها وكذلك إنجازات مرموقة هو يقوم ويقوم يجتمع على فكرة بأنه لا يمكننا أن نكافح هذه التحديات.	-	
9	For example, we're going to have the first	على سبيل المثال أول امرأة تقود	وستكون أول امرأة تقود	-	

	woman lead the intelligence community, the first Latino and immigrant to lead the Department of Homeland Security and a ground-breaking diplomat at the United Nations.	مجتمع الاستخبارات هي أول مهاجر لاتينية يقود دائرة الأمن القومي وديبلوماسي في الأمم المتحدة	إدارة إدارة الاستخبارات وكذلك شخصية من أصول لاتينية.		
10	We're going to have a principal on the National Security Council.	-	-	-	
11	A full time job is to fight climate change for the first time ever.	سيكون لدينا وظيفة كاملة للناس ولتغير المناخ لأول مرة هذا سيحصل	سيكون هنالك مسؤول في مجال مكافحة تغير المناخ ومسؤولا سيتولى هذه المهمة بدوام كامل	-	
12	That will occur in my national security team.	وفريقه في الأمن القومي	وكذلك فريق الأمن القومي	-	
13	But coordinated by one of the youngest national security advisors in decades, experience and leadership, fresh thinking and perspective and an unrelenting belief in the promise of America.	سينسق من قبل واحد من أصغر القادة أو المستشارين أفكار جديدة ومعتقدات راسخة في الوعد الأميركي	سيرأسه أحد أبرز المستشارين في هذا المجال لعقود يمتلك الخبرة والقيادة والنظرة المستقبلية والإيمان الراسخ في الولايات المتحدة.	-	
14	I've long said that America leads not only by the example of our power, but by the power of our example.	لطالما قلت بأن أميركا تقود ليس فقط من خلال قوتنا بل كذلك بقوة أمثلتنا	وأنا لطالما قلت أن الولايات المتحدة تقود من خلال ليس من خلال مثال قوتنا	-	
15	And I'm proud to put forward this incredible team that will lead by example.	وأنا فخور بأن أقدم لكم هذا الفريق المدهش الذي سيقود من خلال كونه مثالا يحتذى به	ولكن من خلال القدوة. وأنا سأقود من خلال إرساء القدوة	-	
16	As Secretary of State, I nominate Tony Blinken.	كوزير للخارجية أرشح أنتوني بلينكن	وأنا كوزير للخارجية	-	

			رشحت أنتوني بليكن		
17	He's one of the better prepared for this job.	وهو مستعد جدا لهذه الوظيفة	وهو من أبرز الشخصيات الجاهزة	-	
18	No one is better prepared, in my view.	ولا أحد أفضل منه	والمستعدة والأعلى كفاءة	-	
19	He will be the secretary of state who previously served in top roles on Capitol Hill, in the White House and in the State Department.	سيكون وزيرا للخارجية وسبق وأن عملت في أدوار كبيرة في مجلس الشيوخ والبيت الأبيض وكذلك وزارة الخارجية	وهو خدم وتولى مناصب قيادية في الكونجرس وفي وزارة الخارجية وفي البيت الأبيض	-	
20	He delivered for the American people in each place, for example, leading our diplomatic efforts in the fight against ISIS, strengthen America's alliance and positions in the Asia Pacific.	وقد أوف بالتزاماته بكل منصب مثلا قادت الجهود الدبلوماسية في الحرب ضد داعش وعززت تحالفات أميركا في الهادئ وآسيا	وحقق إنجازات للشعب الأمريكي في كل المناصب التي تبوأها في حربنا ضد تنظيم القاعدة مثل تنظيم الدولة وكذلك تعزيز حلفائنا في منطقة آسيا والباسيفيك.	-	
21	Guiding our responses to the global refugee crisis with compassion and determination, and he will rebuild morale and trust in the State Department, where his career where his career in government began.	وقاد استجاباتنا لأزمة اللاجئين العالمية بكل تعاطف وعزيمة وسوف يعيد بناء الثقة في وزارة الخارجية حيث بدأ مهنته	وكان يفود استجاباتنا للآزمات العالمية بعزيمة وإصرار وهو الذي سيعيد الروح المعنوية لوزارة الخارجية حيث بدأ مسيرته المهنية	-	
22	And he starts off with the kind of relationships around the world that many of his predecessors have had to build over the years.	ويبدأ بالعلاقات حول العالم التي الكثير من اسلافنا طوروها وبنوها خلال السنوات الماضية.	وهو سيبني على الإنجازات التي حققها أسلافه	-	
23	I know I've seen him in action, Tony. Tony's been one of my closest and most trusted advisers.	أنا أعرفها وقد شاهدتم يعملون. توني كان واحد من أقرب المستشارين	وأنا رأيته رأي العين يعمل بجد وإصرار	-	

		وأكثرهم موثوقين به			
24	I know him and his family, immigrants and refugees, a Holocaust survivor who taught him to never take for granted the very idea of America as a place of possibilities.	أعرف عائلته مهاجرين ولاجئين من المحرقة علموه أن دائما يعتقد ويؤمن بأن أميركا هي بلادي الإمكانيات.	وأعرفه وأعرف عائلته من الناجين من مذبحه الهولوكوست والذين علموه بألا يأخذ كمسلم أن الولايات المتحدة هي بلد الإمكانيات	-	
25	Possibilities.	-	والفرص	-	
26	Tony is ready on day one, a secretary for homeland security.	توني مستعد منذ اليوم الأول، وزير الأمن القومي	توني جاهز منذ اليوم الأول	-	
27	I nominate Alejandro Mayorkas.	أرشح له ليهاندرو مايوركس.	و أليهاندرو مايوركس	-	
28	This is one of the hardest jobs in government, a gigantic agency.	وهذه من أصعب الوظائف في الحكومة وكالة كبيرة جدا	سيتولى وزير الأمن القومي وهذا أصعب وظيفة في الحكومة.	-	
29	The DHS secretary needs to keep us safe from threats at home and from abroad.	يجب أن يحافظوا على أمن بلادنا من التهديدات في الداخل والخارج	هذا الوزير يعمل على حمايتنا من التهديدات الداخلية والخارجية	-	
30	And it's and it's the job that plays a critical role in fixing our broken immigration system.	وهي وظيفة تلعب دورا هاما جدا في إصلاح نظام الهجرة المكسور	وهذا المنصب الذي يتولى دورا مهما في إصلاح نظام الهجرة.	-	
31	After years of chaos, dysfunction, absolute cruelty at DHS, I'm proud to nominate an experienced leader who has been hailed by both Democrats and Republicans, Ali, as he goes by as a former U.S. attorney, former director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and a former DHS	بعد سنوات من الفوضى وعطل في دائرة الأمن القومي. يشرفني أن عين هذا الشخص الذي يفضل الديمقراطية والجمهوريون وكان عامل في دائرة الهجرة كنائب مدير في إدارة الأمن القومي	وبعد سنوات من القسوة يسعدني أن يشرفني وبيعث على فخري أن أرشح مرشحا يحظى بالاحكام وإعجاب من الجمهوريين والديموقراطيين وهو عامل.	-	

32	DHS deputy secretary helped implement DACA, preventing attacks on the homeland, enhanced our cybersecurity, help communities recover from natural disaster, combated Ebola and Zika.	ومنع الهجمات ضد بلادنا وعز الأمن السيبراني واستعادة اجتماعات الأزمات الطبيعية وحارب زيكاً	وكان نائباً لوزير الأمن الداخلي وهو من عمل على وضع قانون الحالمين أو داکا وعزز أمننا السبراني وساعد على ذلك على مكافحة جائحة الإيبولا وزيكاً	-	
33	And while DHS affects everyone, given its critical role in immigration matters, I'm proud that for the first time ever, the department led by an immigrant, a Latino, who knows that we are a nation of laws and values.	بما أن الأمن القومي يؤثر على الجميع فإن دور مهم جداً في مسائل الهجرة فيسرني أن أعلن أن من سيتولى إدارة هذه الوزارة هو لاتيني ومهاجر ويعرف قيم أمتنا	ولعب دوراً مهماً جداً في الجوار وفي القضايا المتعلقة بالهجرة. وأنا يسعدني أن يقود هذه الوزارة مهاجر من أصول لاتينية يدرك ويعرف قوانيننا وقيمنا	-	
34	And one more thing.	شيء آخر	-	-	
35	Today's his birthday.	اليوم عيد ميلاده	واليوم هو يوم ميلاده	-	
36	Happy birthday. Happy birthday.	كل عام وأنت بخير	كل عام وأنت بخير.	-	
37	He's twenty-one.	عمره واحد وعشرون سنة	هو طبعاً يحتفل بعيد ميلاده الحادي والعشرين.	-	
38	As a director of national intelligence, I nominate Avril Haines, the first woman ever to hold this post to lead our intelligence community.	بصفته لمدير الاستخبارات الوطنية وهي أول امرأة تتولى هذا المنصب لقيادة المجتمع الاستخباراتي	وكمديرة لإدارة الاستخبارات أُرشح أفريل هاينز وهي المرأة الأولى التي تتولى هذا المنصب	-	
39	I didn't pick a politician or a political figure.	لم اختر سياسياً أو شخصية سياسية	وأنا لم اختر سياسياً	-	
40	I picked a professional.	بل اختارته مهنيًا	اخترت شخصاً مهنيًا محترفاً	-	
41	She's eminently qualified, former deputy director of the CIA, former deputy national security	هي مؤهلة جداً كانت نائبة مدير المخابرات المركزية ونائب مدير المستشفى	وهي كفؤة كفاءة عالية عملت كنائبة لوكالة الاستخبارات	-	

	adviser to President Obama, and a fierce advocate for telling the truth and leveling with her decisions with the decision makers straight up, nothing unnecessary.	القومي في الأمن القومي للرئيس أوباما ودائما تقول الحقيقة وتقود بقراراتها الحاسمة ودائما منصفة وصريحة مع أصحاب القرار.	الأميركية الاستخبارات المركزية وهي من أبرز المدافعين عن إعلاء الحقيقة واتخاذ القرارات بالتشاور مع صناع السياسات مباشرة ودون موارد		
42	I know because I worked with her for over a decade.	أنا أعرفها لأنني عملت معها لأكثر من عقد من الزمن	وأنا أعرفها لأنني عملت معها لأكثر من عقد	-	
43	Brilliant, humble can talk literature and theoretical physics, fixing cars, flying planes, running a bookstore cafe, all in a single conversation because she's done all that.	لامعة ومتواضعة وتتحدث عن فيزياء نظرية إصلاح السيارات والطائرات وكلها في حوار واحد لأنها قامت بكل هذه الأمور.	تتحدث بالذكاء الخارق والتواضع الجام وهي متخصصة في مجال الفيزياء تقوم بإصلاح السيارات.	-	
44	And above all, she gets word of a threat.	وعلاوة على كل ذلك	وكغيرها وهي وإذا ما وجهت تهديدا	-	
45	If she gets word of a threat coming to our shores like another pandemic or foreign interference in our elections, she will not stop raising alarms until the right people take action.	فإذا ما تعرفت عليه تهديد قادم مثل أي جائحة أو تدخل أجنبي في انتخاباتنا فلن نتوقف إلى أن يأخذ الأشخاص المناسبين القرارات اللازمة	يصل إلى شواطئنا مثل الجائحة فإنها لن نتوقف عن التركيز على هذا الموضوع حتى يتخذ اجراء بشأنه	-	
46	People will be able to take her word because she always calls it as she sees it.	سيستمعون لها لأنها دائما تقول الحقيقة وصراحة	وهي ستسمي الامور بأسمائها	-	
47	I believe we are safer with our role on this watch.	نحن آمن مع وجود أفرل في هذا المنصب	واعتقد اننا سنكون في أمان	-	
48	I think we can make a great contribution.	وستقدم إسهامات عظيمة	وهي تشغل هذا المنصب واعتقد انها ستقدم انجازات مهمة	-	

49	And as United ambassador, the United States ambassador, the United Nations, I nominate Linda Thomas Greenfield, a seasoned and distinguished diplomat with 35 years in the Foreign Service who never forgot where she came from growing up in segregated Louisiana, the eldest of eight.	والسفير للولايات المتحدة للأمم المتحدة وعين لندن تايمز هي متمرسة ومميزة في مجال دبلوماسي لديها خبرة خمسة وثلاثين سنة في هذا المجال وعملت في لوزيانا.	وكسفيرة الولايات المتحدة في الأمم المتحدة ارشح توماس غرينفيلد وهي دبلوماسية أولى تمتلك خبرة على مدى خمسة وثلاثين عاما في مجال الدبلوماسية وهي لا تنسى جذورها من لوزيانا	-	
50	Her dad couldn't read or write, but she says he was the smartest person she knew first in her family to go to to graduate from high school, then college, the whole world literally ahead of her as her dad and mom taught her to believe post in Switzerland, Pakistan, Kenya, the Gambia, Nigeria, Jamaica, Liberia, where she was known as the people's ambassador, willing to meet with anyone, an ambassador, a student, working people struggling to get by and always treating them with the same level of dignity and respect.	والدها كان أميا ولكنها قالت بأنه أذكى شخص عرفت في حياتها هي الأولى التي تخرج من المدرسة الثانوية ثم الكلية. العالم كله أمامها بينما كما علمها والدها والدتها عملت في سويسرا باكستان وغامبيا ونيجيريا وليبيريا حيث عرفت على أنها سفيرة الشعب. السفيرة وطالب دائما تعامل الجميع بنفس المستوى من الكرامة والاحترام.	التي كانت تعاني الفصل العنصري جدا لم يكن كان أميا وهي الأولى من عائلتها التي تتخرج من مدرسة ثانوية ومن جامعة وكانت تتطلع الى أفاق المستقبل كما كان يؤمن بها والداها. خدمت في باكستان وسويسرا وجامايكا ونيجيريا وليبيريا حيث عرفت بأنها سفيرة الناس. هي تلقي الناس الدبلوماسيين بالطلاب وجميعهم ودائما تعاملهم بمنتهى الاحترام والكرامة	-	
51	She was our top State Department official in charge of African policy during the Ebola crisis.	كانت مسؤولة السياسات الإفريقية خلال أزمة إيبولا	وهي أبرز الدبلوماسيين المعنيين بالشؤون الإفريقية. في	-	

			خضم جائحة وباء الإيبولا		
52	She received overwhelming support from her fellow career foreign service officers and should be a cabinet status because I want to hear her voice on all the major foreign policy discussions.	وتلقت دعما كبيرا جدا من العاملين والموظفين لديها ولأنني أريد أن أسمع صوتها في كافة نقاشات تخوضها حول السياسة الخارجية.	وعملت مع السفراء ووزراء الخارجية وهي ستتولى حقيبة وزارية لأنني مهتم بمعرفة آرائها بشأن قضايا الشؤون الخارجية	-	
53	Me and my national security adviser.	أما مستشار الأمن القومي	وكمستشار الأمن القومي	-	
54	I choose Jake Sullivan.	أختار جيك سولفن	اخترت جاك سلفا	-	
55	He's once in a generation intellect with experience and temperament for one of the toughest jobs in the world.	فلهذه خبرة واسعة جدا في واحدة من أصعب الوظائف في العالم	وهو شخص يمتلك خبرة ودراية	-	
56	When I was vice president, he served as my national security adviser.	عندما كنت نائبا للرئيس خدم كمستشار الأمن القومي لدي	وعندما كنت نائبا للرئيس عمل كمستشار لشؤون الأمن القومي	-	
57	He was a top adviser to Secretary of State Clinton.	وكان مستشارا لوزيرة الخارجية كلينتون	وكان مستشارا أولا في إدارة كلينتون	-	
58	He helped lead the early negotiations that led to the Iran nuclear deal.	وقاد المفاوضات التي أدت إلى الاتفاق النووي الإيراني	وعمل على وضع اتفاق الاتفاق النووي	-	
59	He helped broker the Gaza cease fire in 2012, played a key role in Asia-Pacific rebalance in our administration and in this campaign for the presidency.	وساعد في وساطات وقف إطلاق النار في غزة ولعب دورا أساسيا في إعادة توازن وجودنا وإدارتنا في آسيا والهادئ	وعمل على التوصل لاتفاق وقف إطلاق النار في غزة في عام الفين واثني عشر وفي حملتي الانتخابية	-	
60	He served as one of my most trusted advisers on both foreign and domestic policy, including helped me develop our covid-19 strategy.	وخدم كواحد من أكثر مستشاري الموثوقين لدي في السياسة الخارجية والمحلية وساعدني على	تولى منصب استشاري يتعلق بالسياسات الخارجية وساعدني على وضع استراتيجية	-	

		تطوير استراتيجية كوفد تسعة عشر	الخاصة بمكافحة كوبا التسعة عشر		
61	Jake understands my vision that economic security is national security, and it helps steer what I call a foreign policy for the middle class, for families.	جيك يعرف رؤيتي وهي أن الأمن الاقتصادي هو الأمن القومي ويساعد ما أسميه بالسياسة الخارجية الطبقات المتوسطة والعائلات	وهو يفهم رؤيتي التي تقوم على أن الأمن الاقتصادي هو يمثل بالنسبة الينا الأمن القومي. وهو حريص وطبعا هو ابن عائلة من الطبقة المتوسطة	-	
62	My kids growing up in Minnesota, where he was raised by parents who were educators and taught him the values of hard work, decency, service and respect.	مثل عائلتي تربت في منسوتا حيث تربى مع والدي كان معلمين وعلمانه قيم العمل الجاد والخدمة والاحترام.	عاش وترعرع في مينيسوتا تعلم من أسرته الاحترام والجد والاجتهاد	-	
63	What that means is to win the competition for the future.	معنى ذلك هو أن يفوز بالتنافس من أجل المستقبل	-	-	
64	We need to keep us safe and secure and build back better than ever.	يجب أن نعيد البناء بشكل أفضل من أي وقت سبق.	ونحن بحاجة إلى إبقاء بلدنا أكثر أمانا وأمانا وإننا بحاجة إلى إعادة بنائه بشكل أفضل.	-	
65	We need to invest in our people sharpener, innovative edge, unite the economic might of our democracies around the world to grow the middle class and reduce inequity and do things like counter predatory trade practices that are competitors of our competitors and our adversaries.	يجب أن نستثمر بشعبنا ونكون أكثر إبداعا وابتكارا وأن نوحّد الديمقراطية حول العالم لتنمية الطبقة المتوسطة وزيادة المساواة ونفعل أشياء مثل مكافحة الأعمال التجارية المفترسة.	علينا أن نعزز القدرات قدرات الابتكار والاختراع وكذلك تعزيز الدور الذي يمكن أن تلعبه الطبقة الوسطى وذلك للتصدي للممارسات التجارية التي يقوم بها خصوصا وأعداء أعداؤنا.	-	
66	And before I talk about the final person today, let me talk	وقبل أن أتحدث عن الشخص الأخير اليوم	وقبل أن أتحدث عن الشخص الأخير أود أن	-	

	about this new position.	دعونا نتحدث عن المركز الجديد	أتحدث عن منصب جديد		
67	For the first time ever, the United States will have a full time climate leader participating in ministerial level meetings.	للمرة الأولى الولايات المتحدة ستكون لها مسؤولا عن المناخ يشارك في مستويات وزارية المستوى	للمرة الأولى سوف يكون هنالك قائد في مجال تغير المناخ وسيشارك في الاجتماعات الوزارية	-	
68	That's a fancy way of saying they'll have a seat at every table around the world for the first time ever.	وهذا يعني أنه سيكون لديه مقعد في كل طاولة حول العالم للمرة الأولى	وهذه كلمة بأنه سيجلس على كل طاولات الاجتماعات في العالم للمرة الأولى	-	
69	He will be there will be a principal on the National Security Council who can make sure climate change is on the agenda.	سيكون هنا في مجلس الأمن القومي ليتأكد من تغير المناخ موجودة في جدول الأعمال.	سيكون مسؤولان ضمن فريق الأمن القومي والذي سيضعون موضوع تغير المناخ على رأس أولويات إدارتنا.	-	
70	In The Situation Room, for the first time ever, we'll have a presidential envoy on climate.	وللمرة الأولى سيكون لدينا مبعوث رئاسي خاص لشؤون المناخ	وللمرة الأولى سيكون هناك مبعوث رئاسي معني بشؤون تغير المناخ	-	
71	He will be matched with high level White House climate policy coordinator and policy making structure to be announced in December.	وسيكون لديه منسق لهذه الشؤون وسيعلن عنه في شهر ديسمبر	وهو الذي سيعمل على تنسيق السياسات والاستراتيجيات الخاصة بتغير المناخ وسنعلن عن ذلك في شهر ديسمبر	-	
72	And that will lead efforts here in the United States to combat the climate crisis, mobilize action to meet the existential threat that we face.	وهذا سيقود جهودنا في الولايات المتحدة لمكافحة أزمة المناخ وحشد العمل لمواجهة هذا التهديد الوجودي.	وذلك ليكون للولايات المتحدة دور في مقاومة هذا التهديد الوجودي الذي يواجهنا والمتمثل في تغير المناخ.	-	

73	Let me be clear.	دعوني أكون واضحاً	-	-	
74	I don't for a minute underestimate the difficulties of meeting my bold commitments to fighting climate change.	أنا لا أقلل من شأن صعوبة التزامات مكافحة التغير المناخي	ومما لا شك فيه أنني لا أقلل من شأن المهمة الملقاة على عاتقنا المتعلقة بمكافحة تغير المناخ	-	
75	But at the same time, no one should underestimate for a minute my determination to do just that.	ولكن في نفس الوقت لا أحد يجب أن يقلل من شأن عزيمة لفعل ذلك.	ولكن لا أريد لأحد أن يشكك في قدرتنا على تحقيق ذلك وإنجاز ذلك.	-	
76	And as for the man himself, if I had a former secretary of state who helped negotiate the Paris climate accord or a former presidential nominee or former leading senator or the head of a major climate organization for the job, I would show my commitment would show my commitment to the United States and the whole world.	أما الرجل هو نفسه لو كان لديه وزير خارجية سابق ساعدني على اتفاق باريس أو سناتور أو رئيس منظمة خاص بالمناخ لهذه الوظيفة فكنت سأظهر التزام الولايات المتحدة والعالم أجمع.	وإذا ووزير خارجية شارك في مفاوضات التوصل إلى اتفاقية باريس لتغير المناخ. ولذلك أنا لو كنت سأختار وزير خارجية لأعبر عن التزامه تجاه الولايات المتحدة	-	
77	The fact that I pick the one person who was all of these things speaks unambiguously to my commitment.	حقيقة أنني اختارت الشخص الوحيد الذي يمثل كل هذه الأمور فهذا يعبر بشكل جلي عن التزامي	وأنا اخترت الشخص الوحيد الذي يمتلك كل هذه الخصال والتي يعبر عن التزامه تجاه هذا الموضوع.	-	
78	The world would know that with one of my closest friends, John Kerry, he's speaking for America on one of the most pressing threats of our time.	العالم يعرف أنه واحد من أقرب أصدقاء جون كيري سيتحدث نيابة عن أمريكا في واحدة من أكبر التهديدات التي نواجهها في زماننا.	والعالم يعرف أن أقرب أصدقاء جون كيري يتحدثوا باسم الولايات المتحدة إزاء أبرز التهديدات التي تواجهنا في وقتنا المعاصر.	-	

79	No One, I trust more to this team.	لا أثق بأي أحد أكثر من هذا الفريق	أثق به ثقة مطلقة	-	
80	I thank them for accepting this call to service and for their families.	أشكرهم على قبول هذا النداء للعمل وأشكر عائلاتهم	ولهذا الفريق أقول أشكركم على قبولكم هذه المهام.	-	
81	I thank you all for your sacrifice.	أشكركم جميعا على تضحياتكم	أشكركم على تضحياتكم.	-	
82	You know, we could do we could not do this without you, in my view.	كما تعرفون لا نستطيع عمل على كل هذا العمل من غيركم	نعم لا يمكن أن نحقق كل ما يمكن أن نحققه دونكم.	-	
83	Together, these public servants will restore America globally, its global leadership and its moral leadership, and will ensure that our service members, diplomats and intelligence professionals can do their job of free of politics, not on repair.	معا هؤلاء الموظفين سيستعيدون مركز أميركا عالميا كقائد عالمي وقيادتها الأخلاقية وسنضمن أن موظفينا والدبلوماسيين والمسؤولين في الجهات أجهزة استخباراتية سيقومون بالسياسات بشكل حر وليس فقط بشكل عادل	وهؤلاء الموظفون في مجال الخدمة العامة هم سيعملون دور الولايات المتحدة القيادي على مستوى العالم وليتأكد من كل الموظفين والدبلوماسيين سيتمكنون من العمل والقيام بمهامهم بعيدا عن التجاذبات السياسية والاصطفافات السياسية.	-	
84	They'll also reimagine American foreign policy and national security for the next generation.	بل كذلك نعيد تصور السياسة الخارجية من أجل الجيل القادم	نعم نحن سنتولى سنضع الأسس الرئيسية لسياستنا الخارجية ولأمننا القومي لأجل الأجيال القادمة	-	
85	And they'll tell me what I need to know, not what I want to know, what I need to know to the American people.	وسخبروني ما أنا بحاجة لمعرفته وليس ما أريد أن أعرفه للشعب الأميركي	وأقول للشعب الأمريكي	-	
86	This team will make us proud to be Americans.	هذا الفريق سيجعلنا فخورين بأننا أميركيين	هذا الفريق سيجعلنا	-	

			فخورون بكوننا أمريكيين.		
87	And as more states certify the results of this election, there's progress to wrap up our victory.	ومع المزيد من مصادقة الولايات على نتائج الانتخابات هناك تقدم تجاه الاحتفال بنصرنا.	وبعد مصادقة ولايات على نتائج الانتخابات أقول أننا ماضون نحو الانتصار.	-	
88	You know, I'm pleased to have received the ascertainment from GSA to carry out a smooth and peaceful transition of power so our teams can prepare to meet the challenges at hand to control the pandemic, to build back better, and to protect the safety and security of the American people and to the United States Senate.	أنا مسرور لأنني تلقيت التأكيد على إجراء عملية انتقالية سلسة لاستلام السلطة لكي تستعد فقرا لمواجهة التحديات وللسيطرة على الجائحة ولإعادة البناء بشكل أفضل ولحماية أمن وسلامة الشعب الأمريكي ولمجلس الشيوخ الأميركي	ويسعدني القول أنني أنني سعيد بموافقة إدارة الخدمات العامة لبداء عملية انتقال السلطة كي يتمكن فريقنا من العمل بشكل جيد ومتقن في مكافحة الكوفيد التسعة عشر.	-	
89	I hope these outstanding nominees received a prompt hearing and that we can work across the aisle in good faith to move forward for the country.	أتمنى أن هذه الترجيحات تلقى ترجيحكم وأن نعمل على جبهتين من أجل العمل من أجل مصلحة بلادنا.	وآمل أن هؤلاء المرشحين سيحظون بموافقة مجلس الشيوخ وأنا نعمل مع الحزب الآخر من أجل صالح بلدنا.	-	
90	Let's begin that work to heal and unite, to heal and unite America as well as the world.	لنبدأ هذا العمل لإصلاح وعلاج وتوحيد أميركا وكذلك العالم أجمع.	إذن لنبدأ مرحلة تضميد الجراح والتعافي في الولايات المتحدة وللعالم.	-	
91	Thank you all.	أشكركم جميعا	شكرا جزيلا لكم	-	
92	May God bless you.	بارك الله فيكم	فليحميكم الرب	-	
93	May God protect our troops.	وبارك ولأحمي جنودنا	وليحمي الرب جنودنا.	-	
94	Now I turn this over this new team, starting with our next secretary of state, Tony Blinken.	والآن نعطي الكلمة لهذا الفريق الجديد بدءا بوزير الخارجية القادم أنتوني بلينكن.	وأعطي الكلمة للمرشحين بدءا من المرشح لمنصب وزير الخارجية.	-	

95	Get my mask here, Tony, so I don't get in trouble.	دعني ارتدي قناعي	وقبل أن أعطي الكلمة ينبغي أن	-	

D3: 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly Address

	Sentence	DA 3	DJ 3	DF 3	DR 3
1	Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, fellow delegates, ladies and gentlemen:	-	-	-	-
2	Seventy years after the founding of the United Nations, it is worth reflecting on what, together, the members of this body have helped to achieve.	-	خليق بنا أن نتأمل معا	-	-
3	Out of the ashes of the Second World War, having witnessed the unthinkable power of the atomic age, the United States has worked with many nations in this Assembly to prevent a third world war -- by forging alliances with old adversaries; by supporting the steady emergence of strong democracies accountable to their people instead of any foreign power; and by building an international system that imposes a cost on those who choose conflict over cooperation, an order that recognizes the dignity and equal worth of all people.	-	من رماد الحرب العالمية الثانية وعصر الذرة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية عملت مع الكثير من البلدان في هذه الجمعية لكي نمنع حربا عالمية ثالثة من خلال بناء تحالفات مع الخصوم من خلال دعم صعود الديمقراطية المساءلة من قبل شعوبها عوضا عن القوى الأجنبية. ومن خلال بناء نظام دولي يفرض التكلفة على أولئك الذين يختارون النزاع عوضا عن التعاون نظام يقر بالكرامة ويقر بالمساواة بين جميع بني البشر	-	وعن طريق بناء المنظومة الدولية التي تفرض التكاليف على الذين يفضلون النزاعات على التعاون للاعتراف عن كرامة شعوبنا وهذه الكرامة متساوية بين الجميع

4	That is the work of seven decades.	-	هذا عملوا سبعة عقود.	-	فهذا عمل السبعة سبعة عقود
5	That is the ideal that this body, at its best, has pursued.	-	هذا هو هذه القيم التي اتبعتها هذه الهيئة وأعضاء هذه الهيئة	-	هذه مثالية كانت الأمم المتحدة تسعى إلى الاعتماد عليها
6	Of course, there have been too many times when, collectively, we have fallen short of these ideals.	-	ثمة بعض المناسبات التي لم نرتقي إلى هذه القيم	-	طبعاً كانت هناك أوقات عندما كنا نفشل في احترام تلك القيم
7	Over seven decades, terrible conflicts have claimed untold victims.	-	هنالك نزاعات فظيعة أزهدت الكثير من الأرواح خلال سبعين سنة الماضية	-	وكنا ضحايا
8	But we have pressed forward, slowly, steadily, to make a system of international rules and norms that are better and stronger and more consistent.	-	ولكننا مضينا قدماً ببطء وبثبات لكي نجعل نظام القوانين والأعراف الدولية أفضل وأصلب وأكثر اتساقاً	-	ولكننا كنا نتقدم إلى الأمام بشكل بطيء ولكن بشكل مستمر لكي تكون هناك منظومة القواعد الدولية التي قد تعززت وأصبحت مستدامة
9	It is this international order that has underwritten unparalleled advances in human liberty and prosperity.	-	هذا النظام الدولي الذي يعزز حرية البشر وازدهار البشر ورفاهيتهم	-	فإن هذه القوانين الدولية التي تروج لرفاهية الشعوب والحرية
10	It is this collective endeavour that's brought about diplomatic cooperation between the world's major powers, and buttressed a global economy that has lifted more than a billion people from poverty.	-	إن هذا الجهد الجمعي الذي أفضى إلى التعاون الدبلوماسي بين القوى الكبرى العالمية وعزز من الاقتصاد العالمي الذي انتشل أكثر من مليار شخص من براثن الفقر	-	فهذا مسعى مشترك يحضر التعاون الدبلوماسية بين الدول الكبرى في العالم وتروج لنمو الاقتصاد والقضاء على الفقر المدقع
11	It is these international principles that helped	-	هذه المبادئ الدولية التي ساعدت أن تكبح	-	فتلك المبادئ الدولية قد ساهمت في

	constrain bigger countries from imposing our will on smaller ones, and advanced the emergence of democracy and development and individual liberty on every continent.		جماع الدول جماع الدول الكبرى. أن تستغل الدول الصغرى عززت من التنمية عززت من الحرية الفردية في جميع قارات العالم		إجبار الدول الكبيرة على منع الضغوط على الدول الضعيفة والصغيرة
12	This progress is real.	-	هذا إحراز تقدم. هذا هو أمر واقعي	-	وهذا تقدم حقيقي
13	It can be documented in lives saved, and agreements forged, and diseases conquered, and in mouths fed.	-	يمكن أرشفته من خلال اتفاقيات التي أبرمه من خلال مكافحة المرضى ومن خلال سد رمق الفقراء	-	يمكن التأكيد على هذا التقدم من حيث الوثائق ومن حيث الاتفاقيات الموقعة وإنقاذ عدد كبير من من الناس
14	And yet, we come together today knowing that the march of human progress never travels in a straight line, that our work is far from complete; that dangerous currents risk pulling us back into a darker, more disordered world.	-	ولكننا نأتي اليوم ونعرفه أن إحراز التقدم ليس مرتبطا بالخط الطولي وعملنا ليس كافيا. إن هنالك مخاطر مرتبطة ب عودتنا إلى عالم مظلم	-	وعلى أي حال اليوم اجتمعنا هنا ونحن نعرف أن مسيرة التقدم البشرية هو ليس كخط مباشر، فإن عملنا لم يكتمل. المسائل الخطيرة يمكن أن تجرنا إلى الوراء إلى الفوضى
15	Today, we see the collapse of strongmen and fragile states breeding conflict, and driving innocent men, women and children across borders on an *epoch epic scale.	-	اليوم نرى انهيار الرجال وانهيار أيضا الدول واستشراء النزاع وفرار النساء والرجال على نحو ملحمي من بلدانهم	-	فالיום نحن نرى انهيار الديكتاتوريين الأقوياء، فيبعد أن ديارهم تحل الفوضى التي تجر النساء والأطفال والرجال الأبرياء إلى الفوضى
16	Brutal networks of terror have stepped into the vacuum.	-	هنالك شبكات وحشية من	-	الشبكات الخطيرة من الإرهاب

			الإرهاب التي ملأت الفراغات		
17	Technologies that empower individuals are now also exploited by those who spread disinformation, or suppress dissent, or radicalize our youth.	-	التكنولوجيات التي مكنت الأفراد الآن تستغل أو يساء استغلالها من أولئك الذين ينشرون الأكاذيب ويحاولون الانشقاق ويحاولون أن يجعلوا شبابنا متشددا و راديكاليا	-	الإرهاب الذي يستخدم التكنولوجيات العالية فسيتم استخدام هذه التكنولوجيات لنشر المعلومات الخاطئة ولتجنيد الشباب إلى صفوف الإرهاب
18	Global capital flows have powered growth and investment, but also increased risk of contagion, weakened the bargaining power of workers, and accelerated inequality.	-	رأس المال يتدفق من هنا وهناك، ولكن هنا لك بعض الحلقات الضعيفة التي تقضي إلى اللامساواة واتساع الهوة بين الأغنياء والفقراء	-	الأموال الوفيرة يمكن أن تؤمن الاستثمارات وأيضا يمكن أن تخلق الأزمات الاقتصادية الخطيرة أيضا. عن طريق إضعاف موقع الدول والفقراء.
19	How should we respond to these trends?	-	كيف ينبغي لنا أن نستجيب لهذه التحديات؟	-	كيف يجب علينا أن نرد على تلك النزعات؟
20	There are those who argue that the ideals enshrined in the U.N. charter are unachievable or out of date -- a legacy of a postwar era not suited to our own.	-	ثمة أشخاص يحاجون بالقول أن مثل ميثاق الأمم المتحدة لا يمكن الإيفاء بها وهي بالية	-	هناك الذين يؤيدون يقولون ان القواعد ومثاليات الأمم المتحدة أمر من المستحيل بلوغه فهذه مثاليات كما يقولون ليست مناسبة لنا ولا عصر الراهن
21	Effectively, they argue for a return to the rules that applied for most of human history and that pre-date this institution: the belief that power is a zero-sum game; that might makes	-	إن هذا الإرث مرتبط بفترة ما بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية ولا ينطبق على عالمنا اليوم. هم يريدون أن يعودوا بنا إلى القوانين التي	-	فهم يدعون إلى العودة إلى القواعد التي كانت سائدة خلال التاريخ البشري قبل التأسيس للأمم المتحدة. فهم يقولون إننا

	right; that strong states must impose their will on weaker ones; that the rights of individuals don't matter; and that in a time of rapid change, order must be imposed by force.		تسبق إنشاء هذه المنظمة، ويحاولون أن يفكروا في معادلة الغالب والمغلوب ويفكرون بهيمنة الدول الكبرى على الدول الصغرى، وأن حقوق الأفراد لا يلحقون بالا بها. وفي فترة التغييرات السريعة النظام يجب أن يفرض بسبب القوة أو عن طريق القوة.		يجب أن نؤمن بالقوة القاهرة وهم يقولون إن واحدا ينتصر وواحدا يخسر دائما. والقوة صائبة دائما. وحقوقا إنسان ليس لديه أي أهمية. ويجب استخدام القوة القاهرة كما يقولون.
22	On this basis, we see some major powers assert themselves in ways that contravene international law.	-	على هذا الأساس نرى قوى كبرى تعارض القانون الدولي	-	ونظرا لذلك نحن نرى أن عددا من الدول الكبرى تتصرف اعتمادا على انتهاك القواعد الدولية
23	We see an erosion of the democratic principles and human rights that are fundamental to this institution's mission;	-	نرى تآكلا للمبادئ الديمقراطية والحقوق الإنسانية التي هي قطب الرحي لمهمة هذه الهيئة	-	نحن نرى انتهاك المبادئ والقيم الأساسية التي هي النجاح الأساسية لجامعة الأمم المتحدة
24	information is strictly controlled, the space for civil society restricted.	-	المعلومات التي تقمع ومساحة المناخ الأهلي محدودة.	-	فإن يتم مراقبة المعلومات ويتم التقليل من مجال المجتمع المدني في تلك الدول
25	We're told that such retrenchment is required to beat back disorder; that it's the only way to stamp out terrorism, or prevent foreign meddling.	-	قال لنا أن هذا مطلب لكي نكافح الإرهاب، ولكي نحول دون تدخل الدول الأجنبية	-	فهم يقولون إن ذلك أمر لازما للقضاء على الإرهاب والفوضى. فهم أيضا يدعون إلى الحيلولة دون تدخل

					الأطراف الجانبية.
26	In accordance with this logic, we should support tyrants like Bashar al-Assad, who drops barrel bombs to massacre innocent children, because the alternative is surely worse.	-	ووفقا لهذا المنطق ينبغي علينا أن ندعم الطاغية بشار الأسد الذي يرمي بالبراميل المتفجرة على رؤوس المدنيين. لأن البديل هو أسوأ	-	فلا اعتماد على هذا المنطق يمكن أن ندعم الديكتاتوريين مثل بشار الأسد الذي يقذف شعبه بالبراميل المتفجرة. هم يدعون إلى ذلك.
27	The increasing skepticism of our international order can also be found in the most advanced democracies.	-	هذا ما يقولونه إن هنالك تحكم مرتبط بنظام لا العالمي. ويمكن أن ترى هذا التهكم في بعض الدول التي تتمتع بديمقراطية مديدة	-	فهناك المزيد من التشاؤم بشأن النظام العالمي الراهن يمكن أن نجده حتى في الدول الديمقراطية المتقدمة
28	We see greater polarization, more frequent gridlock; movements on the far right, and sometimes the left, that insist on stopping the trade that binds our fates to other nations, calling for the building of walls to keep out immigrants.	-	هنالك اصطفااف وهنالك استعصاء وهنالك حركات على اليمين الأقصى وفي بعض الأحيان على اليساري يريدون أن يفت في عضد ما توصلنا إليه، ويريدون أن يحجبوا المهاجرين عن أوطانهم ويبنوا جدراناً تحول لو دون ذلك	-	فإننا نرى المزيد من الاستقطاب المزيد من الشلل الدبلوماسي والسياسي، وما سائر غلاة اليمين الذين يصرون على القضاء على الصلات الاقتصادية التي تربط بين دولنا، فهم يقترحون إنشاء الجدران لطرده المهاجرين واللاجئين
29	Most ominously, we see the fears of ordinary people being exploited through appeals to sectarianism, or tribalism, or racism, or anti-Semitism; appeals to a glorious past before the body	-	ونرى أن خشية الأشخاص العاديين تستغل بسبب العنصرية، وبسبب معاداة السامية وبسبب القبلية، وهنالك على سبيل المثال ماض	-	فهناك خطر يكمن في أن خوف الناس سوف يتم استخدامه لتوريط هؤلاء الناس في السياسة. في سياستي الراديكاليين

	politic was infected by those who look different, or worship God differently; a politics of us versus them.		سحيق يعود تعود إليه بعض الدول. هناك بعض الأشخاص الذين يعبدون الرب بطريقة مختلفة يحولون أن يعودوا إلى الماضي السحيق		وفي سياستي مناهضي. السامية ولنشر فكر عدم التسامح إننا نعترض على تلك السياسة
30	The United States is not immune from this. Even as our economy is growing and our troops have largely returned from Iraq and Afghanistan, we see in our debates about America's role in the world a notion of strength that is defined by opposition to old enemies, perceived adversaries, a rising China, or a resurgent Russia; a revolutionary Iran, or an Islam that is incompatible with peace.	-	إن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية غير محصنة من هذه التغيرات، وبينما ينمو اقتصادنا وجنودنا جلهم عادوا من العراق وأفغانستان. نحن نرى في جدلنا أن دور الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في العالم، وإن فكرة القوة يمكن تعريفها من خلال معارضتي. الأعداء القدامى والخصوم وصعود نجم الصين، أو ربما تمرد روسيا وإيران الثورية والإسلام الذي لا يتواءم مع السلام	-	وفي الولايات المتحدة أيضا هناك مخاطر مثل تلك المخاطر حتى في ظروف نمو اقتصادنا. وعندما عاد أغلبية العسكريين الأمريكيين من أفغانستان والعراق، نحن نلاحظ مناقشة دور الولايات المتحدة في العالم، وأن النقاش حول نظرية القوة التي يتم تحديدها اعتمادا على الاتفاق وعدم الاتفاق مع الخصوم المحتملين، وكل ذلك على خلفية تنمية الصين وتعزيز الدور الروسي
31	We see an argument made that the only strength that matters for the United States is bellicose words and shows of military force; that cooperation and diplomacy will not work.	-	نحن نرى هناك محاجة يدفعها بعض الناس، ويقولون أن صلاية الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية فقط يمكن أن تعزز من خلال الكلمات العدائية وإظهار القوة	-	إننا نرى حاليا مختلف الحجج، وبعد تلك الهوجة تقول إن القوة الوحيدة التي لها أهمية بالنسبة الولايات المتحدة هو الخطاب المعتدل وإظهار

			العسكرية، ويقولون أن التعاون والدبلوماسية لن تجدي فتيلا		القوة العسكرية. نحن نستمع إلى تلك الحجة، ونحن نستمع إلى أن دبلوماسية ليس لديها أية أهمية.
32	As President of the United States, I am mindful of the dangers that we face; they cross my desk every morning.	-	كرئيس للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. أنا ألقى بالالتحديات التي نواجهها. هذه التحديات تأتي إلى مكنتي في كل يوم	-	أي نجاح وأنا أخذ جميع تلك المخاطر بالحسبان. وأنا أستمع إلى مختلف التقارير حول ذلك كل يوم.
33	I lead the strongest military that the world has ever known, and I will never hesitate to protect my country or our allies, unilaterally and by force where necessary.	-	أنا القائد الأعلى للقوات المسلحة الأفضل في العالم، وأنا لا أتردد في حماية بلدي وحماية حلفائي على نحو فردي وبالقوة حسب الاقتضاء أو حسب الضرورة	-	ودولة دولتنا تمتلك القدرات العسكرية الواسعة، ونحن سوف ندافع عن شركائنا وحلفائنا بشكل أحادي الجانب عندما يقتضي الأمر
34	But I stand before you today believing in my core that we, the nations of the world, cannot return to the old ways of conflict and coercion.	-	ولكنني أقف أمامكم اليوم أو من إيماننا راسخا أننا نحن الأمم المتحدة لا يمكننا أن نعود إلى الصراعات والقسر والإرغام	-	ولكن الآن أنا أتحدث إليكم وأؤمن بأننا لا يمكن أن نعود إلى طرق القديمة من العلاقات الدولية التي تعتمد على القوة. القاهرة
35	We cannot look backwards. We live in an integrated world -- one in which we all have a stake in each other's success.	-	لا يمكننا أن ننظر وراءنا. نحن نعيش في عالم متداخل أب متكامل عالم عالم ننجح فيه جميعا	-	لا يمكن النظر إلى الوراء ونعيشها الآن في ظروف العالم المندمج والمتكامل، حيث يكون كل منا مهتما بنجاح آخر
36	We cannot turn those forces of integration. No nation in this Assembly can	-	ولا يمكننا أن ندحر هذه القوى، قوى التجاذب	-	لا يمكن أن نجر تلك القوة قوة الاندماج إلى الوراء فإن

	insulate itself from the threat of terrorism, or the risk of financial contagion; the flow of migrants, or the danger of a warming planet.		والتكامل ما من دولة هنا في هذه الجمعية يمكن أن تحمي نفسها من العدوى المالية أو الإرهاب أو تدفق المهاجرين أو مخاطر الاحتباس الحراري		جميع الدول مهددة بالإرهاب ومخاطر الأزمات الاقتصادية، وأيضا أزمات الهجرة غير الشرعية، وإذا التغيرات المناخية
37	The disorder we see is not driven solely by competition between nations or any single ideology.	-	إن الفوضى لا تدفعها فقط المنافسة بين الأمم أو أي أيديولوجية واحدة	-	فإن الفوضى التي نراها، سببها ليس فقط التنافسية بين الدول والحكومات والأطراف الأخرى والأيديولوجيات المعينة
38	And if we cannot work together more effectively, we will all suffer the consequences.	-	وإذا لم نستطع أن نعمل مع بعضنا البعض على النحو ناجع أكثر من أي وقت مضى، فإننا سنعاني من التداعيات	-	لو لم يتسن لنا العمل المشترك بشكل فاعل سوف نعاني من كل ذلك
39	That is true for the United States, as well.	-	هذا صحيح. وينطبق على الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	-	وهذا شأن الولايات المتحدة أيضا
40	No matter how powerful our military, how strong our economy, we understand the United States cannot solve the world's problems alone.	-	بغض النظر عن قوة مؤسستنا العسكرية، وبغض النظر عن صلابتنا اقتصادنا. نحن نفهم الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية لا يمكنها أن تحل مشاكل العالم بمفردها	-	رغما عن قوة الجيش الأمريكي وقوة الاقتصاد الأمريكي. إننا نفهم أن الولايات المتحدة لا يمكن أن تحل جميع المسائل بشكل أحادي الجانب
41	In Iraq, the United States learned the hard lesson that even hundreds of thousands of brave,	-	في العراق، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية تعلمت درسا قاسيا مئات	-	في العراق. على سبيل المثال، استوعبت الولايات

	effective troops, trillions of dollars from our Treasury, cannot by itself impose stability on a foreign land.		الآلاف من الشجعان والجنود الشجعان وتريليونات من الدولارات التي تأتت من خزانة لا يمكن لذلك أن تفرض استقرارا على بلد أجنبي		المتحدة دروسا صعبة فإن مئات ملايين الدولارات والكثير من الضحايا. إن الكثير من الأموال لا يمكن أن تخلق الاستقرار في دولة أجنبية
42	Unless we work with other nations under the mantle of international norms and principles and law that offer legitimacy to our efforts, we will not succeed.	-	إلا إذا ما عملنا مع الدول الأخرى وفقا للمبادئ والقوانين والأعراف التي توفر شرعية لعملنا، فإننا لن ننجح	-	دون العمل المشترك تحت رعاية القيم المشتركة التي تفرض الطابع الشرعية لنجاحتنا
43	And unless we work together to defeat the ideas that drive different communities in a country like Iraq into conflict, any order that our militaries can impose will be temporary.	-	وما لم نعمل مع بعضنا البعض لكي نهزم الأفكار التي تقف في عضد العراقيين وأي نظام للمؤسسة العسكرية يمكن فرضه يمكن أن يكون مؤقتا فحسب	-	ولو لم نعمل ما بعد البعد للانتصار والتفوق على الأفكار التي تدعو إلى العنف وعدم التسامح. فإن أي نجاح سيكون مسألة وقت
44	Just as force alone cannot impose order internationally, I believe in my core that repression cannot forge the social cohesion for nations to succeed.	-	إن القوة العسكرية لا يمكنها أن تفرض النظام فحسب. أنا أؤمن أن القمع لا يمكن أن يبني اللحمة الاجتماعية لكي تتجح الأمم	-	مثلما أن القوة لن تحل المسائل ولن تبلغ السلام في العالم. فأنا أعتقد أن القمع لا يمكن أن يؤمن توحيد الصفوف الاجتماعية
45	The history of the last two decades proves that in today's world, dictatorships are unstable.	-	إن تاريخ العقدين الماضيين تظهر أن الديكتاتورية متزعزعة	-	وإن التاريخ في العقدين الماضيين كان قد أبدى أن تطور الإنسانية ليس ثابت
46	The strongmen of today become the	-	إن الرجل الصلب اليوم	-	فإن إملاءات اليوم يمكن أن تؤدي إلى

	spark of revolution tomorrow.		يمكن أن يصبح في مهبط النسيان		ثورات في المستقبل
47	You can jail your opponents, but you can't imprison ideas.	-	يمكنك أن تسجن الرجال، ولكنك لا يمكنك أن تسجن الأفكار.	-	ويمكن إجلاسهم في السجون، ولكن هذا لن يصل يصلحهم.
48	You can try to control access to information, but you cannot turn a lie into truth.	-	يمكنك أن تقمع الأفكار، ولكن لا يمكنك أن تقمع جمع المعلومات والأفكار التي تتدفق هنا وهناك	-	-
49	It is not a conspiracy of U.S.-backed NGOs that expose corruption and raise the expectations of people around the globe; it's technology, social media, and the irreducible desire of people everywhere to make their own choices about how they are governed.	-	إن الأمر غير مرتبط بمنظمات غير الحكومية المدفوعة بالولايات المتحدة الأمريكية التي تحاول أن ترفع من تطلعات العالم. إن الأمر يرتبط بوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي والتكنولوجيا، و الرغبة رغبة البشر لكي يحاول أن يحكم أنفسهم بأنفسهم ويلجأ إلى أي نوع من أنواع الحكم.	-	هذا ليس فقط باتجاه التمويل من الولايات المتحدة التي تحاول أن تعري الفساد، وإن الشبكة الاجتماعية فهي محاولة لكافة الناس لكي يحددوا كيف يمكن للعالم أن يدار
50	Indeed, I believe that in today's world, the measure of strength is no longer defined by the control of territory.	-	أؤمن أنه في عالمنا اليوم إن قياس الصلابة لا يمكن أن يعرف من خلال احتلال الأراضي	-	ومن في الواقع أرى أنه في العالم الحالي، وإن القوى فهي التي تسيطر على الأراضي
51	Lasting prosperity does not come solely from the ability to access and extract raw materials.	-	الرفاه لا يأتي فقط من القدرة على النفاذ أو الوصول إلى المواد الخام	-	الازدهار والنتائج ليس فقط للوصول إلى الموارد ومصادر الموارد
52	The strength of nations depends on the success of their people -- their	-	إن قوة الأمم تعتمد على نجاح شعوبها ومعرفتھا	-	فإن القوة قوة الإنسانية فهي متعلقة بنجاح هؤلاء الناس،

	knowledge, their innovation, their imagination, their creativity, their drive, their opportunity -- and that, in turn, depends upon individual rights and good governance and personal security.		وابتكارها وتخليها وحسها الإبداعي ودافعها وقصتها وفرصتها، وهذا يعتمد على حقوق الفرد والحوكمة الرشيدة والأمن الشخصي.		وما يمكن أن يقدموا من جديد وما يمكن أن يبدعوا فيه، ومن سعيهم لـ إمكانياتهم بما. وهذه الإمكانيات كلها متعلقة بالحقوق الخاصة وإدارة الدولة والأمن الخاص
53	Internal repression and foreign aggression are both symptoms of the failure to provide this foundation.	-	إن القمع الداخلي والاعتداء الأجنبي أضرار لفشل الوصول أو توفير هذه الأسس	-	والقمع الداخلي، فهو يعتبر حالة لعدم الاستطاعة على إيجاد مثل هذه الأسس في سياسة البلاد.
54	A politics and solidarity that depend on demonizing others, that draws on religious sectarianism or narrow tribalism or jingoism may at times look like strength in the moment, but over time its weakness will be exposed.	-	إن السياسة. والتضامن التي تعتمد على شيطنة الآخرين التي تعتمد على الطائفية والقبلية الضيقة، أو ربما رهاب الأجانب أو الشوفينية أو الوطنية المبالغ فيها يمكن أن تقضي إلى شيء اليوم، ولكن غدا سوف تكشف	-	وهذا يمكن أن يؤدي إلى وقت محدد في تحديد الموضوع
55	And history tells us that the dark forces unleashed by this type of politics surely makes all of us less secure	-	والتاريخ يقول لنا أن قوى الظلام الذي يعتمد على هذه السياسات تجعلنا جميعا غير محصنين وضعفاء	-	إن التاريخ يظهر أن القوة السمراء يمكن أن تؤدي إلى خطر للجميع،
56	Our world has been there before. We gain nothing from going back.	-	إن عالمنا مر بهذه المحن من ذي قبل، ولم نصل إلى شيء إذا ما درسنا التاريخ	-	فإن عالمنا كان يعتدي بذلك الطريق، ولكن ذلك لن يؤدي إلى شيء جيد
57	Instead, I believe that we must go forward in pursuit of our	-	عوضا عن ذلك أو من أنه يتعين علينا أن نمضي	-	ومقابل ذلك، أعتقد أننا يجب أن نتقدم إلى

	ideals, not abandon them at this critical time.		قدما لكي نسعى للوصول إلى قيمنا وأن نفي بها ولا نهجرها		الأمم في مجال الدفاع عن أمثالنا
58	We must give expression to our best hopes, not our deepest fears.	-	في هذه الفترة يجب أن نعبر عن آمالنا وليس عن خشيتنا	-	ويجب أن نعتمد على الآمال الحسنة وليس على التخوفات
59	This institution was founded because men and women who came before us had the foresight to know that our nations are more secure when we uphold basic laws and basic norms, and pursue a path of cooperation over conflict.	-	إن هذه المؤسسة أسست أن النساء والرجال الذي أتوا قبلنا كان لديهم بصيرة يعلمون من خلالها أننا في مأمن إذا ما اعتمدنا على الأعراف والمبادئ الأساسية، ونحن جانبنا النزاعات والدول الصلبة أكثر من غيرها.	-	فإنه تم تأسيس الأمم المتحدة بفضل أن مؤسسي الأمم المتحدة كانوا مقتنعين بأن الشعور بالأمن لجميع الدول أمر أهم فإن المؤسسين كانوا يدعون إلى هذا النوع من النظام العالمي
60	And strong nations, above all, have a responsibility to uphold this international order.	-	الدول القوية يتطلع بمسؤولية لكي تؤيد وتدعم هذا النظام العالمي.	-	-
61	Let me give you a concrete example.	-	دعوني أضرب لكم مثالا ملموسا	-	وأريد أن أطرح لكم مثالا
62	After I took office, I made clear that one of the principal achievements of this body -- the nuclear non-proliferation regime -- was endangered by Iran's violation of the NPT.	-	بعد أن تبوأ منصبني أوضحت أن إحدى الإنجازات الأساسية لهذه الهيئة منظومة منع انتشار الأسلحة النووية. إيران انتهكت هذه المعاهدة وأحدثت بالعالم الخطر.	-	بعد أن توليت الرئاسة الأمريكية. قد أعلنت عن أنه من الإنجازات الأساسية لجامعة الأمم المتحدة، وهو عدم الانتشار للأسلحة النووية تم انتهاكها من قبل إيران عن طريق الملف الإيراني النووية
63	On that basis, the Security Council	-	ووفقا لذلك، فرضنا عقوبات	-	فإن المجلس مجلس الأمن قد

	tightened sanctions on the Iranian government, and many nations joined us to enforce them.		على النظام الإيراني والكثير من الدول لحقت بالركب لكي تنفذ هذه العقوبات		عزز العقوبات ضد إيران والكثير من الدول قد انضمت إلى تلك العقوبات
64	Together, we showed that laws and agreements mean something.	-	تضافرت الجهود ولكي تظهر أن الاتفاقيات والقوانين تعني شيئاً	-	ولكننا لقد أظهرنا أن الاتفاقيات الشرعية لها قوة
65	But we also understood that the goal of sanctions was not simply to punish Iran.	-	ولكن نحن فهمنا أن هدف العقوبات غير مرتبط بمعاقبة إيران	-	ولكن هدف العقوبات لم يكن يكمن في معاقبة إيران
66	Our objective was to test whether Iran could change course, accept constraints, and allow the world to verify that its nuclear program will be peaceful.	-	ولكن أردنا أن نختبر إيران لكي تغير مسارها ووضعنا قيوداً عليها، وأن تسمح علي العالم أن يتحقق للعالم أن يتحقق من برنامجها لكي يكون سلمياً	-	فإن هدف العقوبات كان يكمن في تغيير منهجية الإيرانية، و السماح للعالم بالتأكد ومراجعة كون الملف النووي الإيراني ملفاً سلمياً
67	For two years, the United States and our partners -- including Russia, including China -- stuck together in complex negotiations.	-	للسنتين الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وشركائنا، بما في ذلك روسيا، بما في ذلك الصين التزمت بالمفاوضات الشائكة	-	فخلال سنتين كانت الولايات المتحدة وروسيا والصين. تعمل بشكل مشترك خلال المفاوضات الصعبة جداً
68	The result is a lasting, comprehensive deal that prevents Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon, while allowing it to access peaceful energy.	-	والنتيجة هي اتفاقية شاملة مستدامة تحول دون وصول إيران إلى السلاح النووي، بل يمكن استخدام برنامجها لأغراض سلمية	-	ونتيجة لذلك، قد حصلنا على اتفاقية شاملة طويلة الأمد، وبفضل هذه الاتفاقية لا يمكن لإيران أن تحصل على أسلحة نووية، ولكن هذه الدولة يمكن أن تستخدم الطاقة

					النووية في أغراض سلمية
69	And if this deal is fully implemented, the prohibition on nuclear weapons is strengthened, a potential war is averted, our world is safer.	-	وإذا ما طبق هذا البرنامج فإن حظر الأسلحة النووي سوف يعزز والحرب سوف تنتهي وعالمنا سوف يصبح أكثر أمانا	-	فبذلك قد منعنا من نشوب حرب.
70	That is the strength of the international system when it works the way it should.	-	هذا هو قوة أو هذه قوة النظام العالمي عندما يعمل كما ينبغي	-	فهذه هي قوة النظام العالمي عندما يعمل هذا النظام بشكل متناغم مناسب
71	That same fidelity to international order guides our responses to other challenges around the world.	-	وهذا مرتبط بالنظام العالمي، والذي يفضي إلى استجابتنا التي يمكن أن تقضي إلى شيء. وهناك تحديات أخرى يجب الاعتماد على النظام تذليلها	-	وهذه الثقة لي القوانين الدولية ونحن ردة فعلنا على كافة التحديات الموجودة في العالم
72	Consider Russia's annexation of Crimea and further aggression in eastern Ukraine.	-	الاعتداء الروسي على شرق أوكرانيا وضم شبه جزيرة القرم غير الشرعي	-	فكروا بحيث استعمار روسيا أو احتلال روسيا للقرم
73	America has few economic interests in Ukraine.	-	أمريكا لا ناقة لها ولا جمل في هذا المقام	-	-
74	We recognize the deep and complex history between Russia and Ukraine.	-	ونحن نعرف أن هنالك خلاف بين أوكرانيا وروسيا خلاف مديد	-	وأن الولايات المتحدة لديها مفهوم عميقة بين على العلاقات بين روسيا وأوكرانيا
75	But we cannot stand by when the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a nation is flagrantly violated.	-	ولكننا لا يمكننا أن نجلس على الحياد عندما تنتهك الأعراف الدولية على نحو فاضح	-	ولكن لا يمكن أن نقف جانبا لما يتم حين يجري وحدة
76	If that happens without consequence	-	إذا ما حصل ذلك في	-	دولة تتأثر بمثل هذا التدخل

	in Ukraine, it could happen to any nation gathered here today.		أوكرانيا. يمكن أن يحصل هنا مع أي دولة مجموعة حاضرة هنا		الفاضح، فدولة أوكرانيا مثل أية دولة في العالم
77	That's the basis of the sanctions that the United States and our partners impose on Russia.	-	هذا هو أساس العقوبات وشركائها أساس العقوبات التي فرضتها الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية على روسيا.	-	فهذه العقوبات التي فرضتها الولايات المتحدة وشركائها ضد روسيا
78	It's not a desire to return to a Cold War.	-	الأمر غير مرتبط بالرغبة إلى العودة إلى الحرب الباردة.	-	هي ليس محاولة للعودة إلى الحرب الباردة.
79	Now, within Russia, state-controlled media may describe these events as an example of a resurgent Russia -- a view shared, by the way, by a number of U.S. politicians and commentators who have always been deeply skeptical of Russia and seem to be convinced a new Cold War is, in fact, upon us.	-	في روسيا طبعا الإعلام الرسمي يمكن أن ينظر إلى هذا الأمر وكأنه يفت في عضد روسيا، بينما روسيا تتنمر وتوسع. وهناك الكثير من المعقبين الأمريكيين الذين هم يتحكمون دائما وأبدا فيما تقوم به روسيا. ويبدو وكأنهم يقنعوننا أن هنالك حربا باردة ماثلة أمامنا،	-	في روسيا، في وسائل الإعلام تحت سيطرة الدولة، والتي تؤثر على أن العوامل الأساسية هي لصالح روسيا، والسياسة من تجاه روسيا من قبل الولايات المتحدة. هي كانت قد كانت قد أشارت إلى أنه أعيدت الحرب الباردة
80	And yet, look at the results.	-	ولكن دعونا ننظر إلى النتائج	-	ولنرى النتيجة
81	The Ukrainian people are more interested than ever in aligning with Europe instead of Russia.	-	إن الشعب الأوكراني مهتم أكثر فأكثر إلى الميل إلى أوروبا عوضا عن روسيا	-	فإن الشعب في أوكرانيا الآن يتوجه ويريد أن ينضم إلى أوروبا وليس إلى روسيا،
82	Sanctions have led to capital flight, a contracting economy, a fallen ruble, and the emigration of more educated Russians.	-	رؤوس الأموال هربت من أوكرانيا وانكمش الاقتصاد في روسيا والروبل	-	ويجري انخفاض في الاقتصاد تقلص في الاقتصاد

			قيمته انخفضت والروس. هنالك هجرة الأدمغة من روسيا. أولئك المثقفون الروس يغادرون روسيا.		
83	Imagine if, instead, Russia had engaged in true diplomacy, and worked with Ukraine and the international community to ensure its interests were protected.	-	تخيلوا إذا ما كانت روسيا منهمكة في الدبلوماسية الحقة إذا ما عملت مع أوكرانيا ومع الدول مع الأسرة الدولية لكي تضمن حقوقها	-	وللتخيلوا أن الحالة العكس، فلو أن روسيا استخدمت الدبلوماسية وعملت مع المجتمع الدولي في أوكرانيا لكي الحفاظ على المصالح الروسية
84	That would be better for Ukraine, but also better for Russia, and better for the world -- which is why we continue to press for this crisis to be resolved in a way that allows a sovereign and democratic Ukraine to determine its future and control its territory.	-	هذا كان يمكن أن يكون أفضل لأوكرانيا وأفضل روسيا أيضا وأفضل للعالم بأسره. ولهذا نحن نضغط لكي نحل هذه الأزمة بطريقة تسمح لأوكرانيا ذات السيادة أن تقرر مصيرها وأن تسيطر على أراضيها	-	فكان هذا أفضل بالنسبة لأوكرانيا ولروسيا أيضا، وبها لهذا السبب فنحن نصر على أن هذه الأزمة يجب أن تحل وأن تجري تسويتها بشكل الحفاظ على السيطرة الكاملة لسيادة الدولة على أراضيها
85	Not because we want to isolate Russia -- we don't -- but because we want a strong Russia that's invested in working with us to strengthen the international system as a whole.	-	هذا الأمر غير مرتبط ب عزل روسيا لا نريد أن نعزل روسيا، ولكن نريد لروسيا أن تعمل معنا لكي تعزز من النظام العالمي بأسره.	-	ونحن نريد أن تبقى روسيا لها مصلحة معنا للحفاظ على النظام العالمي بشكل عام
86	Similarly, in the South China Sea, the United States makes no claim on territory there.	-	وعلى نفس الوتيرة في بحر الصين الجنوبي. الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ليس لديها أي	-	وعلى نفس الشيء فإن بحر الجنوبي الصيني فإن ليس للولايات المتحدة أية اعتراضات هناك

87	We don't adjudicate claims.	-	زعم متصل بوجود أراضٍ تنتمي إليها	-	وليس ونحن فقط نعمل للدفاع
88	But like every nation gathered here, we have an interest in upholding the basic principles of freedom of navigation and the free flow of commerce, and in resolving disputes through international law, not the law of force.	-	ولكن كأى دولة حاضرة هنا لدينا اهتماما بحرية الملاحة الجوية والبحرية وحل النزاع وفقا للقانون الدولي، وليس وفقا لقانون القوة	-	فنحن لدينا مصلحة في الحفاظ على حرية التحرك والتجارة. وإذا كان هناك أية خلافات حول القوانين الدولية فيجب أن تحل أيضا ضمن القوانين الدولية
89	So we will defend these principles, while encouraging China and other claimants to resolve their differences peacefully.	-	لذلك سوف ندافع عن هذه المبادئ بينما نشجع الصينيين ودول المحيط الهادئ أن يحلوا مشاكلهم على نحو سلمي	-	ونحن سوف نسعى بكل الاتجاهات لدفع الصين ودول أخرى التي لديها مطالب تجاه أجزاء من البحر والأرض باستخدام هذه المبادئ
90	I say this, recognizing that diplomacy is hard; that the outcomes are sometimes unsatisfying; that it's rarely politically popular.	-	أقول هذا إذ أقر أن الدبلوماسية شيء صعب ومخرجات المخرجات الدبلوماسية قد تكون غير مرضية، وقد لا تكون قد لا تلقى صدق واسعاً	-	وأنا أقول أن الدبلوماسية هي عمل صعب، ولكن النتائج من في بعض الأحيان تكون غير مرضية. ومن الناحية السياسية فهي قلما تكون شعبية
91	But I believe that leaders of large nations, in particular, have an obligation to take these risks -- precisely because we are strong enough to protect our interests if, and when, diplomacy fails.	-	ولكن أؤمن أن زعماء الدول الكبرى يجب أن يضطلع باتخاذ هذه المخاطر لأننا نريد أن نحمي مصلحتنا عندما تفشل الدبلوماسية ومتى تفشل الدبلوماسية.	-	وقادة الدول الكبرى يجب عليهم أن يتجهوا لاستخدام هذه المخاطر للحفاظ على مصالحهم. وعندما لا تعمل الدبلوماسية
92	I also believe that to move forward in this new era, we have to	-	أؤمنوا أننا إذا ما حاولنا أن نمضي قدماً في	-	وأنا أرى أنه للتحرك إلى الأمام في هذه

	be strong enough to acknowledge when what you're doing is not working.		هذا المقام، يجب علينا أن نفر دائما وأبدا أن ما نقوم به أحيانا قد يتعثر.		الظروف الحديثة والمعاصرة، فيجب علينا أن نعترف بأن النهج الذي يختارونه لن يوصل إلى نتيجة
93	For 50 years, the United States pursued a Cuba policy that failed to improve the lives of the Cuban people.	-	لخمسین سنة. الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية اتبعت منهاجا ليحسن من حيوات الكوبيين	-	فان خلال فترة عشرات السنوات كانت روسيا أو الولايات المتحدة استخدمت الحظر ضد كوبا
94	We changed that.	-	وقد غيرنا ذلك	-	-
95	We continue to have differences with the Cuban government.	-	ولدينا فروقات مع الحكومة الكوبية	-	ونحن لدينا خلافات إلى هذه اللحظة مع كوبا
96	We will continue to stand up for human rights.	-	ونريد أن نناصح عن حقوق الإنسان دائما وأبدا	-	-
97	But we address these issues through diplomatic relations, and increased commerce, and people-to-people ties.	-	ولكن كنا ننظر إلى هذه الأمم خلال العلاقات الدبلوماسية وتعزيز التجارة والعلاقات بين الشعبين الكوبي والأمريكي	-	ولكن سنحاول حل هذه الخلافات عبر الدبلوماسية وعن طريق تعزيز العلاقات التجارية والتواصل بين الناس والشعوب
98	As these contacts yield progress, I'm confident that our Congress will inevitably lift an embargo that should not be in place anymore.	-	هذه هذا التواصل سيأتي أكمله، وأعتقد أن العقوبات والحظر على كوبا يمكن أن يرفع بالفعل	-	وهذا التواصل يمكن أن يوصلنا إلى نتائج، وحينها سوف يقوم مجلس الشيوخ برفع الحظر عن كوبا
99	Change won't come overnight to Cuba, but I'm confident that openness, not coercion, will support the reforms and better	-	التغيير لن يأتي بين ليلة وضحاها إلى كوبا، ولكن أنا على ثقة أن وسعة الأفق	-	التغيرات لا يمكن أن تجري بلحظة تجاه كوبا، ولكن الانفتاح فهو واحد من أفضل

	the life the Cuban people deserve, just as I believe that Cuba will find its success if it pursues cooperation with other nations.		سوف يفضي إلى تحسين حياة الكوبيين، وسوف يفضي إلى إصلاح خليق بـ الكوبيين. أو من أن كوبا سوف تنجح إذا ما سعت نحو التعاون مع دول أخرى.		الضمانات للإصلاحات ولتحسين الحياة في كوبا. وأيضا أرى أن كوبا يمكن أن تصل إلى النجاح في تعاونها مع الدول الأخرى.
100	Now, if it's in the interest of major powers to uphold international standards, it is even more true for the rest of the community of nations.	-	إذا ما كان الأمر يصب في مصلحة الدول الكبرى لكي تعزز من منظومة القانون الدولي، فإن هذا سينطبق على الدول الصغرى أيضا	-	فإذا كان لمصلحة الدول العظمى هو الحفاظ على المعايير الدولية، فهذا يعتبر مهم بالنسبة لأعضاء المجتمع الدولي الآخرين
101	Look around the world.	-	انظروا إلى العالم	-	لنرى ما الذي يجري مع أن للناس
102	From Singapore to Colombia to Senegal, the facts shows that nations succeed when they pursue an inclusive peace and prosperity within their borders, and work cooperatively with countries beyond their borders.	-	من سنغافورة إلى كولومبيا مرورا بالسنغال. إن الحقيقة هي التالية. عندما يكون هنالك سلام شامل فإن الدول تزدهر، وعندما تتعاون الدول مع بينها أو فيما بينها فإنها تصل إلى الرفاه لا سيما مع جيرانها.	-	ففي السنغال في سنغافورة والسنغال ودول أخرى، فنحن نرى الأعمال التي تحصل على النجاح للجميع والازدهار في الداخل في لشعوبهم وللعمل مع الآخرين
103	That path is now available to a nation like Iran, which, as of this moment, continues to deploy violent proxies to advance its interests.	-	هذا المسار متاح لدول كدولة إيران. في هذه الفترة هنالك وكلاء عنيفون يحاولون أن يعزروا من مصلحة إيران	-	فهذه الطرق مفتوحة حتى لدول مثل إيران. وإلى اليوم

104	These efforts may appear to give Iran leverage in disputes with neighbors, but they fuel sectarian conflict that endangers the entire region, and isolates Iran from the promise of trade and commerce.	-	قد يفقد بفضي ذلك إلى أداة فاعلة تمسك بها إيران، ولكن هذا يحدق بالمنطقة بالمخاطر، وبطبيعة الحال يحد من انطلاق إيران تجاريا.	-	فإذا يستخدمون الجهود المسيطر عليها للتوصل إلى نجاحاتهم ومصالحتهم ولحل قضاياهم وخلافاتهم مع جيرانهم
105	The Iranian people have a proud history, and are filled with extraordinary potential.	-	إن الإيرانيون لديهم تاريخ فخور وهم لديهم إمكانات استثنائية	-	ولدى الشعب الإيراني هناك تاريخ عميق فلديهم إمكانيات كبيرة
106	But chanting "Death to America" does not create jobs, or make Iran more secure.	-	ولكن إذا ما قالوا الموت لأمريكا دائما وأبدا هذا لا يفضي إلى أمن إيران، ولا يفضي إلى استحداث فرص	-	ولكن الشعارات للموت لأمريكا فهي لا تخلق أماكن عمل جديدة ولا تحل الأزمة الاقتصادية
107	If Iran chose a different path, that would be good for the security of the region, good for the Iranian people, and good for the world.	-	إذا ما حاولت أن تغير المسار. إذا حاولت إيران أن تغير المسار، فهذا سيكون جيدا لأمن المنطقة وجيدا للشعب الإيراني، وسيكون جيدا للعالم بأسره	-	فإذا كانت إيران سوف تسعى للاستقرار والأمن في تلك المنطقة فهذا سيكون مفيد لشعوب لشعبها ولدول العالم أجمع
108	Of course, around the globe, we will continue to be confronted with nations who reject these lessons of history, places where civil strife, border disputes, and sectarian wars bring about terrorist enclaves and humanitarian disasters.	-	بطبيعة الحال، نحن سنواجه أمما ترفض دروس التاريخ وأماكن تكون فيها نزاعات حدودية وحروب طائفية تقضي إلى الكوارث الإنسانية والفظائع الإنسانية.	-	وبلا شك فإننا نحن سنقف أمام الدول التي لها عمق في التاريخ حيث هناك خلافات عرقية وحدودية وهذه المشاكل التي تؤدي إلى كوارث إنسانية والتي تؤدي إلى تشكيل مجموعات إرهابية

109	Where order has completely broken down, we must act, but we will be stronger when we act together.	-	عندما تعم الفوضى، يجب علينا أن نتخذ إجراءات، ولكننا سنكون أصلب وأفضل إذا ما تضافرت جهودنا	-	وحيث تهدم الأسس بناء الدولة
110	In such efforts, the United States will always do our part.	-	والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية سوف تدلي بدلوها دائما وأبدا	-	فإن الولايات المتحدة سوف تبذل كل ما بوسعها من جهود لحل مثل هذه الأزمات
111	We will do so mindful of the lessons of the past -- not just the lessons of Iraq, but also the example of Libya, where we joined an international coalition under a U.N. mandate to prevent a slaughter.	-	وسوف نقوم بذلك آخذين بعين الاعتبار دروس الماضي ليس فقط دروس العراق ولكن أيضا مثال ليبيا، حيث انضمنا إلى تحالف وفقا لي تحويل أممي لكي نحول دون حدوث مجزرة	-	ومثال العراق وليبيا، حيث أن عمل الدول أو المجموعة الدولية كانت قد ساعدت في حلها مساعدة الشعب الليبي
112	Even as we helped the Libyan people bring an end to the reign of a tyrant, our coalition could have and should have done more to fill a vacuum left behind.	-	بينما ساعدنا الليبيين على الإطاحة بالطاغية، لكن تحالفنا كان يمكنه وكان ينبغي عليه أن يملأ الفراغ الذي خلفه ذلك التحالف.	-	كما للتحالف أن يفعل المزيد للحيلولة دون القضايا اللاحقة،
113	We're grateful to the United Nations for its efforts to forge a unity government.	-	نحن ممتنون للأمم المتحدة لجهودها لبناء حكومة وحدة وطنية	-	فإننا ممتنون للأمم المتحدة على جهودها لمساعدة الحكومة الليبية وتسوية هذا الصراع
114	We will help any legitimate Libyan government as it works to bring the country together.	-	وسوف تساعد أي حكومة شرعية ليبية تلم شعث الليبيين	-	فإننا سوف نفضل عمل الحكومة الليبية لتوحيد البلاد
115	But we also have to recognize that we	-	ولكن نريد أيضا أن نقر أنه يتعين	-	ولكننا يجب أن نعترف بأننا

	must work more effectively in the future, as an international community, to build capacity for states that are in distress, before they collapse.		علينا أن نعمل بدأب كأسرة دولية في المستقبل لكي نبني. كفاءات الدول التي تعاني من مشاكل جمة قبل أن تنهار تلك الدول		يمكن أن نفعل بشكل أكثر فاعلية في المستقبل كمجتمع دولي لبناء قدرات للدول التي في الاضطرابات قبل انهيار تلك الدول
116	And that's why we should celebrate the fact that later today the United States will join with more than 50 countries to enlist new capabilities -- infantry, intelligence, helicopters, hospitals, and tens of thousands of troops -- to strengthen United Nations peacekeeping.	-	ولهذا يجب أن نحتمي بحقيقة أن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في هذا اليوم سوف تتضمن إلى خمسين دولة لكي تعزز من الكفاءات المرتبطة بالمشاة والمستشفيات والطائرات العمودية وآلاف من الجنود لكي تعزز من عمليات صون السلام الأممية	-	فلذلك يجب علينا أن نحتمل بكون اليوم. الولايات المتحدة تجتمع مع مئة وخمسين دول وتتبادل مع تلك الدول. وتتعاون مع تلك الدول لتعزيز مهمة قوات حفظ السلام الأممية
117	These new capabilities can prevent mass killing, and ensure that peace agreements are more than words on paper.	-	هذه الكفاءات الجديدة يمكنها أن تمنع القتل الجماعي، وتؤكد أن الاتفاقيات هي ليست فقط حبرا على ورق	-	هذه القدرات الجديدة يمكن أن تحول دون المجازر. ويمكن أن تؤكد على الاتفاقيات السلمية أكثر من حبر الورقة
118	But we have to do it together.	-	ولكن يجب علينا أن نقوم بذلك معا.	-	ولكننا يجب أن نفعل ذلك بشكل مشترك.
119	Together, we must strengthen our collective capacity to establish security where order has broken down, and to support those who seek a just and lasting peace.	-	معا يجب أن نعزز من كفاياتنا الجمعية لكي نعيد المياه إلى مجاريها، ولكي ندعم أولئك الذين يسعون إلى السلام والأمن. الدائم	-	مشترك يجب أن نعزز القدرات المشتركة لإنشاء الأمن في الدول حيث تفكك القانون. والحفاظ على هذا الأمن

120	Nowhere is our commitment to international order more tested than in Syria.	-	في سوريا. طبعاً هذا الالتزام سيختبر لا محالة.	والتزامنا بالنظام الدولي في محنة بشكل خاص في سورية	فإن تم اختبار هذا الالتزام خلال الحرب في سوريا
121	When a dictator slaughters tens of thousands of his own people, that is not just a matter of one nation's internal affairs -- it breeds human suffering on an order of magnitude that affects us all.	-	عندما يذبح الطاغية عشرات الآلاف من شعبه. هذا ليس فقط أمر مرتبط بشأن داخلي لدولة واحدة، ولكن هذا يفضي إلى آلام وتباريح على نطاق يؤثر علينا جميعاً	فعندما يقتل المستبد عشرات الآلاف من أبناء شعبه هذا لا يمكن اعتباره شأنًا داخلياً. فهذا يولد المعاناة البشرية بحجم يؤثر فينا جميعاً	حيث الديكتاتور يقوم بمجزرة ضد شعبه. هذا ليس فقط مسألة دولة واحدة وشؤونها الداخلية. هذا يهدر المعاناة إلى طابع عالمي ويضم جميعاً.
122	Likewise, when a terrorist group beheads captives, slaughters the innocent and enslaves women, that's not a single nation's national security problem -- that is an assault on all humanity.	-	وعلى نفس الوتيرة عندما تقطع رؤوس الرهائن، وعندما تستعبد النساء من قبل مجموعة إرهابية. هذا هو عبارة عن اعتداء على البشرية جمعاء وليس اعتداء على شخص بعينه	وعندما تقوم قوة إرهابية بقطع رؤوس الرهائن واسترقاق النساء فهذا لا يعني دولة واحدة وإنما هذا اعتداء على إنسانيتنا جميعاً	فنحن نرى مجموعة إرهابية تقطع رؤوس المعتقلين. هذا لا يتعلق بالأمن والمصالح الأمنية لدولة واحدة بل للبشرية برمتها.
123	I've said before and I will repeat: There is no room for accommodating an apocalyptic cult like ISIL, and the United States makes no apologies for using our military, as part of a broad coalition, to go after them.	-	قلت في السابق وسوف أكرر لا مساحة لاستيعاب تنظيم الدولة وتلك المجموعة التدميرية لدينا تحالف واسع وسوف نتعقبهم،	وسبق وقلت وسأكرر لا نقبل إرهابية كداعش ونحن لا نتردد في استخدام قواتنا المسلحة في إطار تحالف من أجل هزمها	فأنا قلت وسوف أكرر لكم ليس هناك أي مجال لشيء يسمى الدولة الإسلامية في العراق والشام، فإن الولايات المتحدة سوف تستخدم قواتها في إطار التحالف الدولي.
124	We do so with a determination to ensure that there will never be a safe haven for terrorists who	-	وسوف نقوم بذلك بتصميم لكي نتأكد أن لا ملاذ آمن لإرهابيين	وهذا عازمين على ألا تجد داعش ولا يوجد إرهابيو ملاذ	إننا نفعل ذلك بعزم للتأكيد على أنه لن يكون هناك ملاذ لمثل هذه المجتمعات

	carry out these crimes.		يقومون بهذه الجرائم		والمنظمات الإرهابية
125	And we have demonstrated over more than a decade of relentless pursuit of al Qaeda, we will not be outlasted by extremists.	-	وقد أظهرنا لأكثر من عقد أننا تعقبنا القاعدة وسوف لن نهزم من قبل الإرهابيين.	وعلى مدى عقد أثبتنا عزمنا على ملاحقة القاعدة ولن نسمح للمتطرفين بأن تكون لهم الغلبة	وكنا أيضا نحارب تنظيم القاعدة. نحن لا نزال هذه المعركة
126	But while military power is necessary, it is not sufficient to resolve the situation in Syria.	-	ولكن القوة العسكرية هي ضرورية ولكنها غير كافية لحل المسألة في سوريا.	ولكن القوة العسكرية ليست كافية لحل المشكلة في سورية	ولكن في حين هناك ضرورة استخدام القوة. هذا ليس كافيا لحل المسائل في سوريا والعراق،
127	Lasting stability can only take hold when the people of Syria forge an agreement to live together peacefully.	-	إن الاستقرار الدائم يمكن أن يستقر عندما يعيش السوريين مع بعضهم البعض ويصلوا إلى اتفاقية ينعمون فيها بالسلام	فالاستقرار الدائم لا يمكن أن يستتب إلا عندما يتوصل الشعب السوري إلى اتفاق فيما بين صفوفه للعيش في سلام	فإن الشعب السوري يجب أن يعيشوا بشكل مشترك وبسلام
128	The United States is prepared to work with any nation, including Russia and Iran, to resolve the conflict.	-	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية يمكنها أن تعمل مع أي دولة، بما في ذلك إيران وروسيا لكي تحل النزاع	والولايات المتحدة على استعداد للعمل مع أي شعب بما في ذلك روسيا وإيران لتسوية هذا النزاع	الولايات المتحدة مستعدة للعمل مع أي دولة بما فيها روسيا الاتحادية وإيران لتسوية هذه الأزمة
129	But we must recognize that there cannot be, after so much bloodshed, so much carnage, a return to the pre-war status quo.	-	ولكن يجب علينا أن نقر أنه وبعد إراقة الدماء، وبعد المذابح لا يمكننا أن نعود إلى فترة ما قبل الحرب	ولكن لا بد من الإقرار بأنه لا يمكن بعد سفك الدماء كل هذا العدد من الضحايا لا يمكن العودة إلى الوضع الذي كان سائدا قبل الحرب	ولكنه يجب أن يعترف بأن بعد هذه المجزرة الكبيرة لا يمكن أن نعود إلى الأمر الواقع ما قبل الحرب.
130	Let's remember how this started.	-	دعونا نتذكر كيف بدأ الأمر	ولا ينبغي أن ننسى بداية هذه الحرب	دعونا لن ننسى كيف بدأت هذه الحرب
131	Assad reacted to peaceful protests by escalating repression and killing that, in	-	الأسد استجاب ل مظاهرة سلمية من خلال تفاقم القمع	اسد استجابة لمظاهرات سلمية بتصاعد في القمع	الأسد قد الرد على المظاهرات السلمية عن

	turn, created the environment for the current strife.		والقتل، وهذا بطبيعة الحال أفضى إلى وجود بيئة. بل لما نراه الآن.	والقتل وهذا بدوره ولدا البيئة التي أفضت إلى الحرب الحالية	طريق تصعيد القمع وقتل الناس وقبل كل وبعد ذلك تحول ذلك إلى ما هو الآن
132	And so Assad and his allies cannot simply pacify the broad majority of a population who have been brutalized by chemical weapons and indiscriminate bombing.	-	إذا الأسد لا يمكنه أن يوفر السلام لآلاف من الناس الذين تعامل معهم بوحشية من خلال براميل متفجرة ومن خلال القصف	إذن الأسد وحلفاؤه لا يمكن أن يأتوا بالسلام في وجه ناس اضطهدوا وقمعوا وقتلوا بالقصف العشوائي والأسلحة الكيميائية	فإن نظام بشار الأسد لا يمكن أن يتسائل ويتعايش مع الشعب السوري، فلذلك أن يقصف هذا الشعب.
133	Yes, realism dictates that compromise will be required to end the fighting and ultimately stamp out ISIL.	-	نعم التسوية مطلوبة لكي نصل إلى حل	لا بد من الواقعية للتوصل إلى سلام وقهر داعش	نعم الواقعية. تقول عن ضرورة الحل الوسط لمحاربة الدولة الإسلامية
134	But realism also requires a managed transition away from Assad and to a new leader, and an inclusive government that recognizes there must be an end to this chaos so that the Syrian people can begin to rebuild.	-	ولكن الواقعية أيضا تتطلب مرحلة انتقالية تدار بعيدا عن الأسد ودولة تضم كافة مكونات الشعب السوري لكي ننهي هذه الفوضى وهذا الشوش ولكي يبني السوريون وطنهم مرة أخرى	ولكن الواقعية تعني أيضا مرحلة انتقالية مرتبة لتوجه في سوريا إلى قيادة جديدة وحكومة شاملة وجامعة تسمح لسورية بإعادة بناء نفسها على أساس من السلام	ولكن الواقعية أيضا تملينا لنا ضرورة المرحلة الانتقالية من بشار الأسد إلى زعيم جديد لسوريا. وحكومة تعترف بضرورة وضع نهاية لهذه الأزمة وإعادة إعمار الدولة السورية
135	We know that ISIL -- which emerged out of the chaos of Iraq and Syria -- depends on perpetual war to survive.	-	نحن نعرف أن تنظيم الدولة بزغ نجمه بسبب فوضى العراق وسوريا، وهذا التنظيم يعتمد على الحرب الدائمة لكي يستمر	-	إننا نعرف أن الدولة الإسلامية التي ظهرت على أنقاض تلك الفوضى في سوريا والعراق تتوقف عن المصادر المالية
136	But we also know that they gain	-	ولكن أيديولوجيتهم سامة	-	وأيضا نعرف أنهم يعتمدون

	adherents because of a poisonous ideology.				على أيديولوجية المسممة
137	So part of our job, together, is to work to reject such extremism that infects too many of our young people.	-	وبالتالي جزء من مهمتنا مع بعضنا البعض أن نعمل لكي نرفض هذا التطرف الذي يؤثر على الكثير من شبابنا	-	فإن جزءا من عملنا بشكل مشترك الذي عمل رفض هذا التطرف الذي يؤثر على الكثير من الشباب في عالمنا.
138	Part of that effort must be a continued rejection by Muslims of those who distort Islam to preach intolerance and promote violence, and it must also a rejection by non-Muslims of the ignorance that equates Islam with terror.	-	و جزء من هذا الجهد يجب أن يكون مرتبطا بالمسلمين لرفض ما تقوم به تنظيم الدولة لكي ينهض بالسلام الحق، ولكي يرفض غير المسلمين أيضا ما يجري، ولكي لا يضع الإسلام في كفة وأيضا الرعب أو الإرهاب في كفة أخرى	-	و جزء من هذه الجهود يجب أن يكمن في الرفض في رفض من قبل مسلمين ضد هذه الأيديولوجية التي تنتشر العنف، ويجب أن تضم الرفض كامل من قبل غير المسلمين ضد هذه الأيديولوجية، ما يعني الرفض الكامل من قبل الجميع
139	This work will take time.	-	هذا العمل سوف يتطلب وقتا	-	لكن هذا العمل سوف يستغرق وقتا
140	There are no easy answers to Syria.	-	ولا توجد أي أجوبة سهلة على القضية السورية	-	وليس هناك أجوبة بسيطة للمسائل في سوريا
141	And there are no simple answers to the changes that are taking place in much of the Middle East and North Africa.	-	ولا توجد أسئلة سهلة للتغيرات التي تحدث في أجزاء مختلفة من الشرق الأوسط ومن أفريقيا وشمال أفريقيا	-	والمسائل الشرق أوسطية الأخرى وأيضا المسائل في شمال أفريقيا
142	But so many families need help right now; they don't have time.	-	ولكن. هنالك العديد من الأسر تحتاج إلى المساعدة الآن. ولا وقت أماننا	-	ولكن الكثير من الأسر والعائلات تحتاج إلى المساعدة حتى

					الآن فليس لديهم وقت للانتظار
143	And that's why the United States is increasing the number of refugees who we welcome within our borders.	-	ولهذا الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية تزيد عدد اللاجئين الذين سوف تستضيفهم في حدودنا وفي بلادنا	-	فلذلك الولايات المتحدة تزيد عدد اللاجئين الذين سوف نستقبل في سواحلنا
144	That's why we will continue to be the largest donor of assistance to support those refugees.	-	ولهذا سوف نستمر بأن نكون أكبر راعي للنظام لدعم هؤلاء اللاجئين	-	فلذلك نحن سنواصل أن نكون أكبر دولة راعية لدعم هؤلاء اللاجئين
145	And today we are launching new efforts to ensure that our people and our businesses, our universities and our NGOs can help as well -- because in the faces of suffering families, our nation of immigrants sees ourselves.	-	والآن نطلق جهودا جديدة لضمان أن أعمالنا وأن شعوبنا وجامعاتنا ومنظمات غير الحكومية تستطيع أيضا مد يد العون لتلك الأسر التي تعاني. إن شعبنا هو شعب أصوله من اللجوء. ونشعر بهم	-	والآن نحن نطلق الجهود الجديدة التي نكمن في دعم اللاجئين من قبل منظماتنا غير الحكومية والجهات المختلفة، لأننا لا نزال نتذكر أن الولايات المتحدة وطن المهاجرين
146	Of course, in the old ways of thinking, the plight of the powerless, the plight of refugees, the plight of the marginalized did not matter.	-	وبالتأكيد طرق التفكير القديمة، الشعور بالعجز أمام أعداد كبيرة للاجئين هي غير مهمة.	-	وطبعاً وفقاً للطريقة القديمة للتفكير تدفق اللاجئين والمهاجرين أمر غير مهم،
147	They were on the periphery of the world's concerns.	-	ولم يكثرث بها العالم.	-	فهم على هامش القلق العالمي
148	Today, our concern for them is driven not just by conscience, but should also be drive by self- interest.	-	لكن اليوم نحن قلقون من شأنهم وليس فقط بدافع من ضمائرنا، وإنما لمصلحتنا أيضا الخاصة	-	فالآن قلقنا بهم مدفوع ليس فقط بوعينا، وأيضاً يجب أن يكون مدفوعاً بالمصالح
149	For helping people who have been pushed to the margins	-	من أجل مساعدة الناس الذين دفعوا على	-	لدعم الناس الذين تم تهميشهم ليس

	of our world is not mere charity, it is a matter of collective security.		هوامش العالم. هذه ليست صدقة وليست إحسانا، إنما هي جزء من الأمن الجماعي.		فقط تبرعا وخيرا هذا شأن الأمن العالمي والمشاركة
150	And the purpose of this institution is not merely to avoid conflict, it is to galvanize the collective action that makes life better on this planet.	-	و غاية هذه المؤسسة هي ليس تجنب الصراعات، وإنما أن تقوم بحشد كل الجهود المشاركة من أجل خلق حياة أفضل على وجه المعمورة	-	فإن هدف هذه الجامعة ليس فقط الحلولة دون الأزمات، وأيضا جمع الجهود التي سوف تجعل الحياة أحسن في هذه الكوكب
151	The commitments we've made to the Sustainable Development Goals speak to this truth.	-	إن الالتزام الذي قدمناه من أجل أهداف التنمية المستدامة هي تعبير عن نفسها وتتحدث بالحقيقة	-	فإن الالتزامات التي ندعوها. تقول عن ذلك أيضا
152	I believe that capitalism has been the greatest creator of wealth and opportunity that the world has ever known.	-	وأنا أؤمن بأن أننا خلقنا الرأسمالية خلقت أفضل فرص للعالم	-	أؤمن بأن الرأسمالية قد أنشأت الكثير من الرفاهية
153	But from big cities to rural villages around the world, we also know that prosperity is still cruelly out of reach for too many.	-	ولكن من المدن الكبيرة إلى القرى النائية في العالم. نحن نعرف بأن الازدهار هو لا زال بعيد المنال أمام العديدين.	-	ولكن من المدن الكبيرة إلى القرى نحن. نحن نعرف أيضا أن رفاهية لا يمكن للكثير يتوصلوا إليها الآن
154	As His Holiness Pope Francis reminds us, we are stronger when we value the least among these, and see them as equal in dignity to ourselves	-	وكما قال البابا فرانسيس وذكرنا بأننا أقوى عندما نقدر ونحترم الأقل حظا وأن نراهم متساوين	-	بابا فرانسيس بابا الفاتيكان يذكرنا بأننا أقوى عندما نشاطر قيمنا مع الآخرين مع الجميع، ونعتبر

	and our sons and our daughters.		وذو كرامة متساوية لكرامتنا		الآخرين متساويين مع أنفسنا مع أبنائنا وأخواتنا وإخوتنا
155	We can roll back preventable disease and end the scourge of HIV/AIDS.	-	يمكن أن أن نتصدى للأمراض والأوبئة،	-	ويجب التغلب على الأمراض مثل الأيدز والأمراض الأخرى
156	We can stamp out pandemics that recognize no borders.	-	ويمكن أن أيضا نتصدى للأوبئة التي تتجاوز الحدود	-	-
157	That work may not be on television right now, but as we demonstrated in reversing the spread of Ebola, it can save more lives than anything else we can do.	-	وقد أظهرنا أننا أمام الإيبولا نستطيع إنقاذ الأرواح أكثر مما أي شيء آخر.	-	وهذا العمل يمكن نحن نقوم به ولا يمكن أنه على شاشات غير موجود، ولكن أكدنا وأثبتنا أن بإمكاننا أن نتغلب مثلما تغلينا على الإيبولا
158	Together, we can eradicate extreme poverty and erase barriers to opportunity.	-	وإذا سويا نستطيع أن نقضي على الفقر المدقع عن طريق خلق الفرص.	-	وأيضا التخلص من الحواجز التي تقف أمام الإمكانات
159	But this requires a sustained commitment to our people -- so farmers can feed more people; so entrepreneurs can start a business without paying a bribe; so young people have the skills they need to succeed in this modern, knowledge-based economy.	-	ولكن هذا يتطلب أيضا التزاما مستداما من شعبنا حتى يستطيع المزارعين إطعام المزيد من الناس. وحتى يستطيع رباذي الأعمال أن يخلقوا فرصا جديدة حتى يتحلى الشباب الصغار بالمهارات المطلوبة في الاقتصاد القائم على المعرفة.	-	وهذه الإمكانات يجب أن تعطي المجال للشعوب للفلاحين لكي يستطيعوا أن يطعم شعبهم ولكي يستطيع التوصل الناس إلى التعلم إلى كافة التقنيات الحديثة وزيادة من معرفتنا

160	We can promote growth through trade that meets a higher standard.	-	يمكن لنا أيضا أن نرتقي بالنمو ورفع المعايير	-	وأبضا وصل أو إيصال التجارة الحديثة إلى مستويات جديدة
161	And that's what we're doing through the Trans-Pacific Partnership -- a trade agreement that encompasses nearly 40 percent of the global economy; an agreement that will open markets, while protecting the rights of workers and protecting the environment that enables development to be sustained.	-	وهذا ما نقوم به عن طريق الشراكة مع دول الباسيفيك و. وأيضا الإسهام في النمو الاقتصاد العالمي إذا عن طريق فتح الفرص فتزيد حقوق العمالة وأيضا الفرص أمام المزيد من العمال المهاجرين.	-	والاتفاقيات التي تسمح لفتح الأسواق والحفاظ على حقوق العمال والحفاظ على البيئة بنفس الوقت، والحفاظ أيضا على بناء الطبيعة
162	We can roll back the pollution that we put in our skies, and help economies lift people out of poverty without condemning our children to the ravages of an ever-warming climate.	-	إذن أن نتصدى أيضا للتلوث الذي ساد أجواننا وسماءنا. والمناخ الذي يتغير والذي سيهدد الأجيال القادمة	-	ويجب علينا أن نبعد تلوث سمائنا وفي الحفاظ على أبنائنا من كوارث ارتفاع الحرارة على كرتنا الأرضية
163	The same ingenuity that produced the Industrial Age and the Computer Age allows us to harness the potential of clean energy.	-	نفس المصادقية التي خلقت عصر الكمبيوتر يمكن لها أن ترعى الطاقة المتجددة والنظيفة	-	وأبضا إن عصر الكمبيوتر فهو يسمح لنا بصناعة التكنولوجيا الحديثة والنظيفة
164	No country can escape the ravages of climate change.	-	لا يمكن لدولة أن تهرب من تداعيات التلوث المناخي	-	-
165	And there is no stronger sign of leadership than putting future generations first.	-	ولا يجب على أي قائد من قادة الدول أن يهدد الأجيال القادمة	-	وأبضا العمل على الحفاظ على الأجيال المستقبلية
166	The United States will work with every nation that is willing	-	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ستعمل مع كل	-	والولايات المتحدة جاهزة للعمل مع أي

	to do its part so that we can come together in Paris to decisively confront this challenge.		أمة راغبة في أن تلعب بدورها حتى نلتقي جميعا في باريس ونقرر أن نتصدى لهذا التحدي الجسيم التغير المناخي.		جهة لكي نستطيع أن نحل هذه المسائل الصعبة
167	And finally, our vision for the future of this Assembly, my belief in moving forward rather than backwards, requires us to defend the democratic principles that allow societies to succeed.	-	وأخيرا. إن رؤيتنا للعالم في هذا الجمع وإيماني بأن علينا أن نمضي قدما وليس أن نتطلع إلى الوراء، وهذا يتطلب منا أن ندافع على مبادئ الديمقراطية التي تتيح للشعوب أن تزدهر وتنجح	-	وفي النهاية إن رؤيتنا المستقبلية في هذه الجمعية فأنا أثق بأننا يجب أن نتجه إلى الأمام وليس إلى الخلف، ولذلك يجب علينا أن ندافع عن المبادئ الديمقراطية التي بسببها يمكن أن تنجح ينجح المجتمع
168	Let me start from a simple premise: Catastrophes, like what we are seeing in Syria, do not take place in countries where there is genuine democracy and respect for the universal values this institution is supposed to defend.	-	دعوني أبدأ بأمر واحد أن المأساة التي رأيناها في سوريا لا تحدث في بلاد فيها ديمقراطية حقيقية وتحترم القيم العالمية والدستور الذي ينبغي أن يدافع عن هذه الأمم	-	ويمكن أن أنطلق من الرسالة البسيطة وهي الكارثة الموجودة في سوريا في الوقت الحالي، حيث أن الدول الذين يؤمنون في الديمقراطية يجب عليهم أن يدافعوا عن هذه المؤسسات
169	I recognize that democracy is going to take different forms in different parts of the world.	-	أنا أدرك بأن الديمقراطية تأخذ أشكالا مختلفة في أرجاء مختلفة من العالم	-	ولكن أنا أعترف بأن الديمقراطية يمكن أن تتخذ أشكالا مختلفة في العالم المختلفة
170	The very idea of a people governing themselves depends upon government giving expression to	-	ولكن الفكرة الأساسية بأن الشعوب تحكم أنفسهم تعتمد على حكومة	-	ولكن الفكرة فهي أن الشعب يستطيع أن يحكم بنفسه، وأن الحكومة

	their unique culture, their unique history, their unique experiences.		حكومات تعطي طبعاً فضاء لثقافتها الخاصة وحضارتها وتجربتها الخاصة		يجب أن تعبر عبر التجربة التاريخية لكل شعب
171	But some universal truths are self-evident.	-	ولكن بعض أيضاً وقائع العالمية تتجلى	-	ولكن هناك مبادئ أساسية ومعروفة وواضحة
172	No person wants to be imprisoned for peaceful worship.	-	ولا يريد الشخص أن يوضع يوضع بالسجن من أجل ممارسته لعبادة	-	-
173	No woman should ever be abused with impunity, or a girl barred from going to school.	-	ولا يجب أن تنتهك امرأة وبحصانة وإفلات من العقاب أو أن تحرم من الذهاب إلى المدرسة أو أن تتعلم.	-	هو أنه لا يمكن السماح. استخدام النساء أو منع الفتيات من الذهاب إلى المدرسة
174	The freedom to peacefully petition those in power without fear of arbitrary laws -- these are not ideas of one country or one culture.	-	إن الحرية للاعتراض على هؤلاء الذين في السلطة هي ليست أفكار دولة واحدة أو ثقافة واحدة	-	وأيضاً. فهذه الأفكار ليست موجودة في ثقافة محددة.
175	They are fundamental to human progress.	-	إنما هي أساسية للتقدم البشري	-	وهذه مبادئ أساسية لتطور الإنسانية
176	They are a cornerstone of this institution.	-	وهي حجر الزاوية لهذه المؤسسة الأمم المتحدة	-	وهذا يعتبر حجر الأساس في مثل هذه المنظمات مثل منظمة الأمم المتحدة
177	I realize that in many parts of the world there is a different view -- a belief that strong leadership must tolerate no dissent.	-	أنا أدرك بأنه في أجزاء مختلفة في العالم. هنالك وجهات نظر مغايرة وإيمان بأن القيادة القوية لا يجب عليها أن تتردد،	-	وأنا أعرف أنه في زوايا عديدة من العالم، هناك عديد الذين يعرفون بأن لدى القيادة القوية، فهنا من الصعب وجود

					مناضلين أو خصوم لهم
178	I hear it not only from America's adversaries, but privately at least I also hear it from some of our friends.	-	ولم أسمع هذا فقط من المعارضين الأمريكيين، ولكنني سمعتها أيضا من بعض الأصدقاء.	-	وهذا أسمعه دائما
179	I disagree.	-	وأنا أعارض الرأي	-	فأنا لا أتفق مع هذا الأمر
180	I believe a government that suppresses peaceful dissent is not showing strength; it is showing weakness and it is showing fear.	-	أنا أؤمن بأن الحكومة هي على أنها تظهر ضعفا إذا لم تفتح مجالا للاعتراض، وإنما هي تظهر ضعفا	-	أنا أثق وأنه في حال أن كانت حكومات تقوم بقمع الاحتجاجات السلمية فهذا يؤدي إلى فقط إلى بناء الخوف في المجتمع
181	History shows that regimes who fear their own people will eventually crumble, but strong institutions built on the consent of the governed endure long after any one individual is gone.	-	التاريخ قد أظهر. التاريخ قد أثبت بأن الأنظمة التي ترعب شعوبها سوف تواجه في نهاية المطاف مشاكل، ولكن المؤسسات القوية. هي مبنية على الإجماع الحكومات وعلى الاتفاق وهي التي تستمر. وتضمد	-	والتاريخ يعرض بأن تلك الدول التي تخاف من شعوبها في النتيجة تنهار، ولكن المؤسسات المبنية والقوية المبنية على أساس قيادة الشعب فهي تعمل لفترة طويلة حتى بعد خروج القائد.
182	That's why our strongest leaders -- from George Washington to Nelson Mandela -- have elevated the importance of building strong, democratic institutions over a thirst for perpetual power.	-	ولهذا أقوى قادتنا من جورج واشنطن حتى نلسون مانديلا. قالو بترقية أهمية أن يكون هنالك مؤسسات ديمقراطية. فوق وأهم من أن تكون هنالك مؤسسات قوية.	-	ولهذا السبب فإن. مثال على ذلك، فإن جورج واشنطن ونيلسون مانديلا كانوا قد أكدوا على هذا بضرورة بناء المؤسسات الديمقراطية في الأساس في الدرجة الأولى، وعدم السماح بالوصول إلى السلطة

183	Leaders who amend constitutions to stay in office only acknowledge that they failed to build a successful country for their people -- because none of us last forever.	-	الدستور يجب أن يبني مؤسسات قوية لشعوبها. لأن لا أحد منا يمكن أن يعيش للأبد	-	أولئك القادة الذين يستمرون في الجلوس في الدولة، ويعتمدون فقط على أنهم ناجحون، فهذا لا يمكن أن يستمر أبدا إلى الأبد
184	It tells us that power is something they cling to for its own sake, rather than for the betterment of those they purport to serve.	-	إن القوة هي أمر متغير ومنتقل، ويجب أن تستخدم لمصلحة هؤلاء الذين يخدمون	-	وبالنسبة لهم المهم هو مصلحتهم وليس مصلحة الشعب.
185	I understand democracy is frustrating.	-	أنا أفهم بأن الديمقراطية محبطة.	-	وأنا أفهم أن الديمقراطية يمكن أن تؤدي إلى بعض الخيبة في الولايات المتحدة
186	Democracy in the United States is certainly imperfect.	-	الديمقراطية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية هي بكل تأكيد ليست مثالية أو كاملة،	-	نعم، هي ليست مثالية
187	At times, it can even be dysfunctional.	-	وفي بعض الأحيان قد يصيبها العجز.	-	-
188	But democracy -- the constant struggle to extend rights to more of our people, to give more people a voice - - is what allowed us to become the most powerful nation in the world.	-	ولكن الديمقراطية والكفاح المستمر لإعطاء الناس المزيد من الحرية. المزيد من الصوت. هذا ما يتيح لنا أن نصبح أقوى قوة أقوى أمة في العالم.	-	ولكن الديمقراطية هي الكفاح المستمر لكي يستطيع أن يكون لديه صوت أكبر لشعبنا للتأثير على وهي لذلك تبني أقوى شعوب في العالم
189	It's not simply a matter of principle; it's not an abstraction.	-	هي ليست بكل بساطة قضية مبدأ.	-	وهذا ليس فقط سؤال المبدأ
190	Democracy -- inclusive democracy - - makes countries stronger.	-	إن الديمقراطية الديمقراطية الحقة هي تجعل الدول أقوى.	-	فإن الديمقراطية الشاملة فهو يجعل من الدولة قوية

191	When opposition parties can seek power peacefully through the ballot, a country draws upon new ideas.	-	ومع أحزاب معارضة تستطيع أن تسعى وراء السلطة عن طريق صناديق الاقتراع ويكون هنالك أفكار جديدة.	-	حين تكون هناك للمعارضة قدرة على الوصول إلى السلطة أيضا وتقديم الأفكار الجديدة
192	When a free media can inform the public, corruption and abuse are exposed and can be rooted out.	-	الإعلام الحر يستطيع أن يعلم الشعوب بالفساد ويكشف الخبايا. هذا أيضا من ميزات الديمقراطية القوة	-	والوسائل الإعلام باستطاعتها أن تنقل المعلومات إلى المجتمع وأن تعري الفساد
193	When civil society thrives, communities can solve problems that governments cannot necessarily solve alone.	-	عندما يزدهر أيضا المجتمع المدني يمكن له أن يحل قضايا لا يستطيع الحكومات أن تحلها أن تحلها لوحدها	-	وأيضا حين تبنى يبنى المجتمع. بطريقة يستطيع أن يحل مشاكله
194	When immigrants are welcomed, countries are more productive and more vibrant.	-	عندما يرحب بالمهاجرين، تصبح الدول أكثر إنتاجا	-	عندما يفتح المجال للمهاجرين ولكي يستطيع.
195	When girls can go to school, and get a job, and pursue unlimited opportunity, that's when a country realizes its full potential.	-	وعندما تذهب الفتيات إلى المدارس تتعلم وتعمل ويكون لها فرص أكبر وبالتأكيد مساهمات أكبر	-	وحين تستطيع الفتيات أن تذهب إلى المدارس وكل من المواطنين يستطيع أن يحقق رغباته في هذا المجتمع
196	That is what I believe is America's greatest strength.	-	هذا هو ما أؤمن به، وما هو أهم ميزات الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	-	هنا تكمن القوة الأساسية للولايات المتحدة.
197	Not everybody in America agrees with me.	-	ولا يتفق كل الذين في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية معي	-	وليس الجميع هنا متفقون معي في الولايات المتحدة
198	That's part of democracy.	-	وهذا جزء من الديمقراطية هذا	-	فهذا أيضا هو جزء من الديمقراطية

			أحد تجليات الديمقراطية		
199	I believe that the fact that you can walk the streets of this city right now and pass churches and synagogues and temples and mosques, where people worship freely; the fact that our nation of immigrants mirrors the diversity of the world -- you can find everybody from everywhere here in New York City -- the fact that, in this country, everybody can contribute, everybody can participate no matter who they are, or what they look like, or who they love -- that's what makes us strong.	-	أنا أو من بأن. إن المشي في هذه المدينة والمرور بالمساجد والكنائس والمعابد والتي يعبد فيها تعبد فيها الناس بحرية. الجميع يستطيع هنا في نيويورك أن يقوم بما يرغب به في الواقع أنه في هذه البلاد الكل يسهم الكل يشارك بغض النظر عن من هو وكيف هو شكله ومن يحب. هذا ما يجعلنا أقوى.	-	وبإمكانكم أن تخرجوا. تسير في شوارع المدينة وبجانب الكنائس والمساجد وغيرها من الأماكن المقدسة. فأنتم تستطيعون أن تروا أن هناك أنواع متعددة من السكان من كافة أنحاء العالم، فكل منهم يقدم مساهمته في بناء هذه الدولة دون النظر إلى من يحبون، وكيف هو شكلهم هذا هو مصدر قوتنا.
200	And I believe that what is true for America is true for virtually all mature democracies.	-	وأنا أو من بأنه ما هو صحيح. وينطبق على الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ينطبق على كل الديمقراطيات الجديدة والناشئة	-	ولهذا أنا أعتقد أنه بالنسبة للولايات ما هو ينطبق على الولايات المتحدة، فهو ينطبق على كل الديمقراطيات
201	And that is no accident.	-	-	-	فليس هناك أمر بالصدفة
202	We can be proud of our nations without defining ourselves in opposition to some other group.	-	يمكن أن نكون فخورين بأمتنا دون أن نحارب مع بعض وأن تحارب مع المعارضة	-	نحن يمكن أن نعتز بدولنا، فكيف ننظر بشكل سلبي؟ ليس لأننا ننظر بشكل سلبي إلى مجموعات محددة
203	We can be patriotic without demonizing someone else.	-	يمكن أن نكون وطنيين من دون أن شيطنة الآخرين	-	ولكن. فإن هؤلاء المجموعات باستخدامها أو

					بتعبيره عن تقاليدها، فهي لا تقوم بإهانة الآخرين
204	We can cherish our own identities -- our religion, our ethnicity, our traditions -- without putting others down.	-	يمكن لنا أن أن نحتفي بهويتنا وتقاليدنا وديننا من دون أن نقبح الآخرين	-	-
205	Our systems are premised on the notion that absolute power will corrupt, but that people -- ordinary people -- are fundamentally good; that they value family and friendship, faith and the dignity of hard work; and that with appropriate checks and balances, governments can reflect this goodness.	-	إن أنظمتنا مبنية على جزئية أن السلطة المطلقة هي مفسدة مطلقة. ولكن نحن نقيم الأديان والعائلة والبشر، وعندما يكون هناك قوائم تحقق متوازنة يمكن لها أن تعكس تعكس الأمر الإيجابية في المجتمعات والشعوب	-	الناس البسطاء طيب بالنسبة لهم هو المهم العمل القيم لكي يستطيعوا أن يؤمنوا ما هو مرغوب لديهم وهذا مستقبل
206	I believe that's the future we must seek together.	-	أنا أؤمن بأن هذا المستقبل الذي علينا أن نسعى جميعاً له	-	-
207	To believe in the dignity of every individual, to believe we can bridge our differences, and choose cooperation over conflict -- that is not weakness, that is strength.	-	أن نؤمن بكرامة كل إنسان أن نؤمن بأننا يمكن لنا أن نجسر الهوة بين خلافاتنا ونقوم بحل الصراعات. هذا ليس ضعفا وإنما هي نقطة قوة.	-	وعن هذا الطريق يمكن أن نحول الأزمات. هذا ليس ضعفا هذا قوة.
208	It is a practical necessity in this interconnected world.	-	إنها ضرورة. وفي هذا العالم المتربط والمتشابكة	-	يعني هذا ضرورة عملية في هذه. في هذا العالم المترابط
209	And our people understand this.	-	إن شعبنا. أن شعبنا يفهم هذا	-	والناس يفهمون ذلك
210	Think of the Liberian doctor who went door-to-door to search for Ebola cases, and to tell	-	فكروا بأن الطبيب الذي الأطباء الذين ذهبوا من بيت إلى بيت ليعالج	-	يجب أن نفكر في الأطباء الذين كانوا يعالجون الناس

	families what to do if they show symptoms.		ويعالج مرض الإيبولا ويخبروا الطواقم الطبية كيف يتعاملون معه؟		ضد فيروس إيبولا
211	Think of the Iranian shopkeeper who said, after the nuclear deal, "God willing, now we'll be able to offer many more goods at better prices."	-	الآن أسأل أيضا الإيرانيين الآن بعد أن وصلنا إلى هذه الصفقة كيف أن هذه حياتهم سوف تتحسن.	-	أن نفكر في الإيرانيين الذين أثثوا على الاتفاقية، وهم فهموا أن هذه الاتفاقية سوف تدر الكثير من الأموال على مشاريعهم التجارية
212	Think of the Americans who lowered the flag over our embassy in Havana in 1961 -- the year I was born -- and returned this summer to raise that flag back up.	-	فكروا بالأمريكيين الذين أنزلوا علمهم عن السفارة في عام ألف وتسعمائة وواحد وستين في العام الذي ولدت به. والآن في هذا الصيف قمنا برفع الراية والعلم الأمريكي أعلى الراية مجددا.	-	أنظروا إلى الأمريكيين الذين قد علقوا العلم الأمريكية في هذا السيف في السفارة الكوبية.
213	One of these men said of the Cuban people, "We could do things for them, and they could do things for us."	-	أحد الرجال من قال بأننا يمكن أن نقوم ونقدم للأمريكيين الذين بدورنا يستطيعون أن يقدموا لنا الكوبيين	-	ان احد هؤلاء الرجال قالوا ان الكوبيين يمكن ان يفعلوا شيء لنا ونحن يمكن ان نفعل شيئا لهم
214	We loved them."	-	-	-	-
215	For 50 years, we ignored that fact.	-	لمدة خمسين عاما. تجاهلنا هذا الواقع.	-	فخلال خمسين عاما. وجنود كنا نتجاهل هذا وهذه الوقعة
216	Think of the families leaving everything they've known behind, risking barren deserts and stormy waters just to find shelter; just to save their children.	-	فكروا بالعائلات التي تعيش. وتترك كل شيء خلفها وتعبر الصحارى وتعبر المياه. الخطرة من أجل	-	يجب أن نفكر في العائلات التي تعيش في هذه الظروف فهم الآن يبحثون عن المأوى لإنقاذ أطفالهم

			مستقبل أفضل لأطفالهم.		
217	One Syrian refugee who was greeted in Hamburg with warm greetings and shelter, said, "We feel there are still some people who love other people."	-	أحد اللاجئين السوريين الذي رحب به في هامبورغ بحرارة وود، قال بأننا نشعر بأنه لا يزال هنالك بشر يحبون الآخرين.	-	اللاجئ السوري الذي وصل إلى مدينة هامبورغ الألمانية تم ترحيبه لأن هناك الكثير من الناس الذين يحبون الناس الآخرين
218	The people of our United Nations are not as different as they are told.	-	إن شعوب الأمم المتحدة شعوبنا هي لا تختلف عن بعضها كما أخبرت	-	إن الناس جامعة الأمم المتحدة المشتركة مترابطون
219	They can be made to fear; they can be taught to hate -- but they can also respond to hope.	-	يمكن أن يدفعوا لأن يخافوا. يمكن أن يعلموا أن يكرهوا. ولكنهم يمكن لهم أيضا أن يستجيبوا للأمل.	-	يمكن أن يتخوفون ويمكن أن يتم إجبارهم على التخوف. يمكن أن يتم تعليمهم على العنف، ولكنهم يمكن أن يردوا على ذلك بأملهم.
220	History is littered with the failure of false prophets and fallen empires who believed that might always makes right, and that will continue to be the case.	-	التاريخ موثق ويوثق الإمبراطوريات المنقرضة التي ظنت بأن القوة هي الحق دائما، وهذا أمر سيستمر	-	إن التاريخ مكتظ بدعاة الخوف الذين كانوا يعتقدون أن العنف شيء مهم
221	You can count on that.	-	وأنا أراهمكم على هذا	-	-
222	But we are called upon to offer a different type of leadership -- leadership strong enough to recognize that nations share common interests and people share a common humanity, and, yes, there are certain ideas and	-	ولكننا ندعو لأن يكون هنالك قيادة مختلفة قيادة قوية بالكاف لأن تدرك بأن الأمم يجمعها هدف مشترك ومصلحة مشتركة، وهنالك الإنسانية التي تجمعنا جميعا ونعم	-	ولكننا ندعو إلى نوع آخر من القيادة. القيادة القوية للاعتراف بأن الأوطان لها مصالح مشتركة والناس يجب أن يشاطرون القيم الإنسانية المشتركة. وطبعاً هناك

	principles that are universal.		هنالك أفكار ومبادئ عالمية		أفكار ومداد معينة تربط بيننا.
223	That's what those who shaped the United Nations 70 years ago understood.	-	ولهذا هؤلاء الذين أنشؤوا الأمم المتحدة قبل ستين عاما عاما أدركوا هذا الموضوع	-	فهذا ما قال الذين أسسوا جامعة الأمم المتحدة منذ سبعين عاما
224	Let us carry forward that faith into the future -- for it is the only way we can assure that future will be brighter for my children, and for yours.	-	لأنهم اهتموا بالمستقبل لأنها الطريق الوحيدة التي يمكن لنا أن نضمن بأن يكون المستقبل أكثر نورا للأطفال. أطفالكم أطفالكم.	-	فدعونا نأمل في نفس الشيء للمستقبل لأن هذه. هذا المستقبل يجب أن أكون. يجب أن يكون أحسن لأطفالي. لأطفالكم
225	Thank you very much.	-	شكرا جزيلا	-	شكرا جزيلا لكم السيدات والسادة

D4: Presidential Farewell Address

		DA	DJ	DF	DR
1	My fellow Americans: Michelle and I have been so touched by all the well-wishes that we've received over the past few weeks.	-	انا وميشال تلقينا الكثير من التهاني خلال الأسابيع الماضية	أعزائي المواطنين ميشال وأنا تأثرنا كثيرا بكل التمني التي تلقيناها في الأسابيع الماضية	
2	But tonight -- tonight it's my turn to say thanks.		وقد حان الوقت لكي أقول لكم شكرا	ولكن اليوم هذا المساء جاء دوري لكي أقول شكرا.	
3	Whether we have seen eye-to-eye or rarely agreed at all, my conversations with you, the American people -- in living rooms and in schools; at farms, on factory floors; at diners and on distant military outposts -- those conversations are what have kept me honest, and kept me inspired, and kept me going.		إذا ما اتفقنا أو لم نتفق. أقول إن محادثتي أو حديثي مع الشعب الأمريكي في المدارس وفي المزارع وفي المصانع وفي المقاهي وفي المواقع العسكرية. هذه	في الأوقات التي اتفقنا فيها أو التي اختلفنا فيها. حوار معكم الأمريكيين في المدارس وفي المصانع وفي المزارع وفي المواقع العسكرية. هذا الحوار سمح لي بأن أبقى صادقا.	

			المحادثات جعلتني نزيهة والهممتني ودفعت بي إلى الأمام.	ملهما ونواصل عمل	
4	And every day, I have learned from you.		وفي كل يوم تعلمت منكم تعلمتم من الشعب الأمريكي	وكل يوم تعلمت منكم	
5	You made me a better President, and you made me a better man.		جعلتموني رئيساً أفضل ورجلاً أفضل	وجعلتموني رئيساً أفضل وجعلتموني رجلاً أفضل.	
6	So I first came to Chicago when I was in my early 20s.		أتيت إلى شيكاغو أول مرة عندما كنت في العشرينيات من عمري	حضرت لأول مرة إلى شيكاغو في بداية عشرينيات	
7	And I was still trying to figure out who I was, still searching for a purpose to my life.		وكنت أحاول أن أنظر في هدف في حياتي	كنت أتساءل عن هويتي وأبحث عن هدف في حياتي	
8	And it was the neighborhood not far from here where I began working with church groups in the shadows of closed steel mills.		وكان ثمة حي ليس بعيد عن هنا عملت مع مجموعات كنسية وكنا نعمل في معامل الفولاذ	وكانت أو بدأت أعمل في حي ليس بعيد من هنا مع جماعات تعتني بعمال في مصانع	
9	It was on these streets where I witnessed the power of faith, and the quiet dignity of working people in the face of struggle and loss.		في تلك الشوارع لاحظت قوة الإيمان وكرامة العمال في مواجهة الكفاح وفي مواجهة الخسارة	ورأيت في هذه الشوارع قوة الإيمان وكرامة ناس يعملون في ظروف صعبة.	
10	Audience Members: Four more years! Four more years...! President Obama: I can't do that.		-	لا أستطيع أن أفعل هذا. لا أستطيع أن أقوم بولاية أخرى.	
11	Now, this is where I learned that change only happens when ordinary people get involved, and they get		تعلمت في تلك المرحلة أن التغيير يحصل عندما ينهمك	هنا تعلمت أن التغير لا يحدث إلا إذا ما شارك فيه الناس	

	engaged, and they come together to demand it.		وينخرط الأشخاص الناس العاديون	البسطاء اذا ما طالبوا بذلك	
12	After eight years as your President, I still believe that.		بعد ثماني سنوات كرئيس ما زلت أؤمن بذلك	بعد ثماني سنوات من انتخابي لا زلت أؤمن بهذا	
13	And it's not just my belief.		وهذا ليس إيمان فقط	وهذا ليس قناعتي أنا فقط	
14	It's the beating heart of our American idea -- our bold experiment in self-government.		إنه نبض قلبي الهوية الأمريكية وخبرتنا وتجربتنا الجريئة في الحكومة أو الحكم الذاتي	بل هذا صميم فكرة أمريكا إيماننا بالحكم الذاتي	
15	It's the conviction that we are all created equal, endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.		نحن طبعا جميعا متساوون خلقنا متساوون خلقنا الله متساوون. لدينا حقوق غير قابلة للتصرف فيما يتعلق بالسعي نحو السعادة وما شاكل ذلك	قناعتنا بأننا جميعا نخلق سواسية وأن الخالق يمنحنا حقوقا منها الحرية. والحق في الحياة والبحث عن السعادة،	
16	It's the insistence that these rights, while self-evident, have never been self-executing; that we, the people, through the instrument of our democracy, can form a more perfect union.		هذه الحقوق، بطبيعة الحال هي حقوق مهمة للغاية. نحن الشعب من خلال الوسائل الديمقراطية. يمكننا أن نشكل اتحادا أكثر مثالية	وعن هذه الحقوق واضحة وبديهية ولكنها لم تنفذ بصفة كاملة ويتضح أننا كديمقراطية نستطيع أن نجهد من أجل اتحاد أفضل.	
17	What a radical idea, the great gift that our Founders gave to us: the freedom to chase our individual dreams through our sweat, and toil, and		هذه فكرة جذرية بالفعل. هذه هي منحة وفرها لنا أجدادنا. إن	هذه فكرة رائعة وهبها لنا الآباء المؤسسون حرية البحث عن أحلامنا	

	imagination -- and the imperative to strive together as well, to achieve a common good, a greater good.		حرية السعي للوصول إلى حلمنا من خلال بذل العرق والجهد والوقت والتخيل، وأن نعمل معا أن تتظافر جهودنا لكي نصل إلى الخير العام الخير الأفضل	الشخصية بجهودنا ومخيلتنا وابتكارنا. وأيضا واجب العمل معا لتحقيق المصلحة المشتركة مصلحة تجاوزنا	
18	For 240 years, our nation's call to citizenship has given work and purpose to each new generation.		منتئين وأربعون سنة أمتنا سعت إلى المواطنة، وقد وفر ذلك هدف وعمل لجميع الأجيال،	لمنتئين وأربعين سنة. نداء وطننا المواطنة.	
19	It's what led patriots to choose republic over tyranny, pioneers to trek west, slaves to brave that makeshift railroad to freedom.		وهذا ما دفع الوطنيون لكي يلجئوا إلى القيم المثالية	وفر هدفاً وغرض مواطنينا وهذا ما دفع الأمريكيين للتوجه إلى الغرب ودفع العبيد إلى التحرر من أغلالهم	
20	It's what pulled immigrants and refugees across oceans and the Rio Grande.		البحث عن الحرية ومحاولة اجتذاب اللاجئين والمهاجرين عبر الأطلسي	—	
21	It's what pushed women to reach for the ballot.		هذا ما دفع النساء لكي يصلوا إلى صناديق الاقتراع	هذا ما دفع النساء أيضا إلى المطالبة بحق التصويت،	
22	It's what powered workers to organize.		هذا ما مكن العمال لكي ينظموا صفوفهم	وهذا ما شجع العمال للتنظيم في نقابات	
23	It's why GIs gave their lives at Omaha Beach and Iwo Jima; Iraq and Afghanistan -- and		وهذا ما وفر الكثير. لمواطنينا	هذا ما جعل جنودنا يضحون بحياتهم في	

	why men and women from Selma to Stonewall were prepared to give theirs as well.		وأولئك الذين بذلوا النفيس في العراق وأفغانستان من سلمى إلى استونبول. النساء والرجال كانوا جاهزين لكي يضحوا بأنفسهم أيضا	أوماها بيتش وفي أوجيما وفي العراق وفي أفغانستان وهذا ما جعل رجالا ونساء من سالمه وستولن مستعدين أن يضحوا بحياتهم أيضا	
24	So -- So that's what we mean when we say America is exceptional.		لذلك هذا ما نعنيه عندما نقول أن أميركا هي استثنائية	هذا ما نعنيه عندما نتحدث عن استثنائية أمريكا	
25	Not that our nation's been flawless from the start, but that we have shown the capacity to change, and make life better for those who follow.		ليس لأن أمتنا لم تكن تعيبها بها أي خطأ، أية أخطاء، ولكن لأن لدينا القدرة على التغيير ويمكن أن نحسن من حيوات الناس، ولكن الذين يسعون هذا المسعى	هذا لا يعني أن بلدنا كان كاملا منذ البداية، بل هذا يشير إلى قدرتنا على التغيير وعلى جعل الحياة أفضل للأجيال القادمة.	
26	Yes, our progress has been uneven.		نعم إن تقدمنا تخللته عثرات	نعم تقدمنا لم يكن متساويا.	
27	The work of democracy has always been hard; it's always been contentious.		إن الديمقراطية صعبة وهي مثيرة للجدل	عملية الديمقراطية دائما صعبة،	
28	Sometimes it's been bloody.		في بعض الأحيان تكون دموية	وفي بعض الأحيان كانت عملية دامية	
29	For every two steps forward, it often feels that we take one step back.		كلما نخطو خطوات إلى الأمام. عادة يشعر المرء وكأنه نخطو خطوة القهقري	لكل خطوتين إلى الأمام. في بعض الأحيان نراجع بخطوة إلى الوراء.	
30	But the long sweep of America has been defined by forward motion, a constant widening of our founding creed to embrace all, and not just some.		ولكن إن أميركا عرفت من خلال الحركة التقدمية توسيع حلقة عقيدتنا	ولكن التوجه العام لأمريكا كان دائما حركة إلى الأمام على أساس قناعتنا الأساسية	

			لبي نتبني الجميع وليس فقط البعض	بإشراك الجميع وليس البعض فقط.	
31	If I had told you eight years ago that America would reverse a great recession, reboot our auto industry, and unleash the longest stretch of job creation in our history, if I had told you that we would open up a new chapter with the Cuban people, shut down Iran's nuclear weapons program without firing a shot, take out the mastermind of 9/11, if I had told you that we would win marriage equality, and secure the right to health insurance for another 20 million of our fellow citizens -- if I had told you all that, you might have said our sights were set a little too high.		إذا ما قلت لكم منذ ثماني سنوات أن أمريكا سوف تنحي جانبا الأزمة الاقتصادية وسوف تعزز من قطاع السيارات وسوف تطلق العنان لاستحداث الفرص. إذا ما قلت لكم منذ ثماني سنوات أننا سنفتح فصلا جديدا مع الكوبيين، وسوف نلغي برنامج إيران النووي من دون أن نطلق طلقة، وأن نصفي العقل المدير وراء هجمات الحادي عشر من سبتمبر. وإذا ما قلت لكم أننا سنوفر لعشرين مليون أمريكي بوليصة تأمين صحي إذا ما قلت لكم هذه الأمر منذ ثماني سنوات إذا ما قلت لكم ذلك. كان يمكن أن تقولوا أن سقف التوقعات كان مرتفعا جدا	لو كنت قلت لكم منذ ثماني سنوات أن أمريكا ستتجاوز الكساد الاقتصادي، وأننا سننشط صناعة السيارات في البلد، وأننا سنبدأ حقبة من خلق مناصب العمل أكثر من أي وقت مضى في تاريخنا، وأننا سنفتح فصلا جديدا مع الشعب الكوبي، وأننا سننجز في إنهاء البرنامج النووي الإيراني بدون قدرتنا العسكرية، وأننا سنقضي على المسؤول عن هجمات سبتمبر ألفين وواحد، وأننا سنوفر العناية الصحية لعشرين مليون مواطن أمريكي لم يكونوا ينعمون بهذه العناية. لو كنت قلت لكم هذا لقلتم ربما ربما أن طموحنا مبالغ فيه	لو قلت لكم قبل ثماني سنوات أمريكا ستتجاوز كسادا كبيرا وأننا سننشط صناعة السيارات وستخلص من أكبر جمود في تاريخنا لخلق فرص العمل وأننا سنفتح صفحة جديدة مع الشعب الكوبي وسنخلق برنامج إيران النووي دون إطلاق رصاصة واحدة وسنقضي على مدبري الحادي عشر من سبتمبر. لو قلت لكم إننا سنكسب رهان الاعتراف بزواج المثليين ونؤمن حق التأمين الصحي لعشرين

					مليوننا آخرين من مواطنينا. ولو قلت لكم كل هذا لقلتم ربما إنها مطالب بعيدة المنال.
31	But that's what we did.		ولكن هذا ما قمنا به بالفعل	ولكن هذا ما أنجزناه	ولكن هذا ما فعلناه.
32	That's what you did.		ما قمتم به أنتم	هذا ما فعلتموه أنتم.	
33	You were the change.		أنتم مثلتم التغيير	أنتم حققتم التغيير	أنتم كنتم التغيير
34	You answered people's hopes, and because of you, by almost every measure, America is a better, stronger place than it was when we started.		أنتم كنتم استجابة لآمال الناس. وبسببكم أمريكا الآن أفضل وأصلب مقارنة مع بدايتنا	وبفضلكم بكل المعايير أمريكا مكان أفضل مما كانت عليه عندما بدأنا مسيرتنا	وبفضلكم أصبحت أمريكا في كل ما اتخذ من إجراءات أفضل وأقوى مما كانت عليه عندما بدأنا.
35	In 10 days, the world will witness a hallmark of our democracy -- Audience Members: Boo.... President Obama: No, no, no, no, no.		خلال عشرة أيام العالم سوف يشهد معلماً مهماً مرتبط بديمقراطية لا	بعد عشرة أيام. سيشهد العالم حفلاً مهماً في ديمقراطيتنا.	
36	The peaceful transfer of power from one freely elected President to the next.		إن الانتقال السلمي للسلطة من رئيس انتخب بنزاهة وعلى نحو حر إلى رئيس آخر. الانتقال السلمي للسلطة	الانتقال السلمي للسلطة من رئيس انتخب بكل حرية إلى رئيس جديد انتخب بكل حرية.	
37	I committed to President-elect Trump that my Administration would ensure the smoothest possible transition, just as President Bush did for me.		أنا التزمت وقلت أن هذا الانتقال سيكون سلساً. وقد وعدت ترمب بذلك كما وعدني السيد بوش	وعدت الرئيس المنتخب ترامب بأن إدارتي ستوفر فترة انتقالية سلسة كما فعل الرئيس بوش ذلك لي	

			عندما اعتليت سدة الحكم وقام بذلك فعلا		
38	Because it's up to all of us to make sure our government can help us meet the many challenges we still face.		لو أن الأمر منوط بنا جميعا لكي نتأكد من أن حكومتنا يجب أن تساعدنا لكان نذل العقبات التي تعترض سبيلنا	لأنه من واجبنا جميعا أن نضمن أن حكومتنا يمكن أن تساعدنا على مواجهة التحديات التي نواجهها	
39	We have what we need to do so.		لدينا الأدوات اللازمة	لدينا كل ما نحتاجه لتحقيق هذا	
40	We have everything we need to meet those challenges.		لدينا كل شيء يجعلنا نفي بهذه الأهداف ونذل هذه التحديات	ولمواجهة هذه التحديات	
41	After all, we remain the wealthiest, most powerful, and most respected nation on Earth.		نحن الأغنى الأكثر قوة والأكثر احتراما على وجه هذه البسيطة	لا زلنا البلد الأغنى والأقوى. هو البلد المحترم عبر العالم	
42	Our youth, our drive, our diversity and openness, our boundless capacity for risk and reinvention means that the future should be ours.		شبابنا دوافعنا تنوعنا انفتاحنا قدرتنا لمخر عياب المخاطر يعني أن المستقبل يجب أن يكون لنا	شبابنا انفتاحنا تنوعنا وقدرتنا على المجازفة والابتكار. كل هذا يعني أن المستقبل سيكون مستقبلنا	
43	But that potential will only be realized if our democracy works; only if our politics better reflects the decency of the our people; only if all of us, regardless of party affiliation or particular interests, help restore the sense of common purpose that we so badly need right now.		ولكن هذا الاحتمال سوف نبصره إذا ما أبلت ديمقراطيتنا بلاء حسنا إذا ما عكست سياساتنا دماثة أخلاق شعبنا إذا ما كنا جميعا بغض النظر عن انتماءاتنا الحزبية أو مصالحنا الضيقة إذا ما	ولكن هذه القدرات لن تتكسر إلا إذا عملت ديمقراطيتنا بصفة فاعلة. وإذا ما عكست حياتنا حياتنا السياسية كرامة شعبنا إذا ما تمكنا جميعا مهما كان انتماءنا السياسي. إذا ما كنا قادرين على. تحديد الهدف	

			استطعنا أن نصل إلى هدف مشترك. نريده بالفعل الآن أكثر من أي وقت مضى	المشترك من جديد	
44	That's what I want to focus on tonight: the state of our democracy.		وهذا ما سأركز عليه في خطاب الليلة. حيثية ديمقراطيتنا أو حالة ديمقراطيتنا.	وهذا ما سأركز عليه اليوم. أوضاع حياتنا الديمقراطية.	
45	Understand, democracy does not require uniformity.		يجب عليكم أن تفهموا أن الديمقراطية لا تتطلب أن يكون الجميع منتشابهون	يجب أن نفهم أن الديمقراطية لا تتنافى مع التنوع والاختلاف	
46	Our Founders argued, they quarreled, eventually they compromised.		أجدادنا تشاجروا وتحتاجوا بالقول	المؤسسون كانوا مختلفين في بعض الأمور	
47	They expected us to do the same.		ويتوقعون منا أيضا أن نتشاجر أحيانا	وكانوا ينتظرون أن يحدث شيء بالنسبة لنا	
48	But they knew that democracy does require a basic sense of solidarity -- the idea that for all our outward differences, we're all in this together; that we rise or fall as one.		ولكنهم علموا وعارف أن الديمقراطية تتطلب حسا أساسيا مرتبطا بالتضامن. إن فكرة وجود اختلافات بيننا لا تحول دون وجودنا في قارب واحد. نحن نسمو معا وننحط معا.	ولكنهم كانوا يعرفون الديمقراطية تستوجب حسا للتضامن. ومبدأ أنه رغم اختلافاتنا فإننا أو فإن مصيرنا مشترك فإننا نتقدم أو نتراجع معا.	
49	There have been moments throughout our history that threatened that solidarity.		كان ثمة لحظات خلال تاريخنا ألحقت التهديد بهذا التضامن	عبر تاريخنا شهدنا فترات هددت هذا التضامن.	
50	And the beginning of this century has been one of those times: a shrinking world, growing inequality,		وهذا مصداق لبداية هذا القرن عالم يتقلص الهوية بين الأغنياء	في بداية هذا القرن شهدنا فترة من هذه الفترات عالم ينكمش عالم	

	demographic change, and the specter of terrorism.		والفقراء تتسع هنالك تغييرات ديمقراطية هنالك إرهاب	ينكمش وتفاوت يزداد تغييرات ديمقراطية وتهديد الإرهاب.	
51	These forces haven't just tested our security and our prosperity but are testing our democracy as well.		هذا طبعا اختبر أمننا واختبر ازدهارنا، ولكنه أيضا يختبر الآن ديمقراطيتنا	هذه العناصر هددت رخاءنا وديمقراطية أيضا.	
52	And how we meet these challenges to our democracy will determine our ability to educate our kids, and create good jobs, and protect our homeland.		وكيف نفي بهذه الأهداف ونذل هذه العقبات سوف يحدد قدرتنا على تعليم أبنائنا وبناتنا وحماية وطننا واستحداث فرص للعمل	وطريقتنا لتجاوز هذه التحديات ستحدد مستقبلنا.	
53	In other words, it will determine our future.		هذا سوف يصوغ مستقبلنا بمعنى أو بآخر	—	
54	To begin with, our democracy won't work without a sense that everyone has economic opportunity.		بداية ديمقراطيتنا يجب أن توفر الفرص الاقتصادية للجميع.	أولا ديمقراطيتنا لن تعمل إن لم نوفر فرصا متكافئة للجميع	
55	And the good news is that today the economy is growing again; wages, incomes, home values, and retirement accounts are all rising again; poverty is falling again.		والأخبار السارة هي أن معاشات التقاعد هي في ازدياد الفقر ينخفض. إن المؤشرات الاقتصادية تتحسن	ما هو سار اليوم هو أن التفاوت يتراجع اليوم وأن الفقر يتراجع	
56	The wealthy are paying a fairer share of taxes even as the stock market shatters records.		الأغنياء يدفعون ضرائبهم بغض النظر عن تقلبات أسواق البورصة	والأغنياء يدفعون حصة عادلة من ثروتهم	

57	The unemployment rate is near a ten-year low.		-	ونسبة البطالة تراجعت	
58	The uninsured rate has never, ever been lower.		إن أولئك الذين ليس لديهم تأمين صحي هم قلة مقارنة مع السنوات الماضية	ونسبة العناية الصحية زادت أكثر من أي وقت مضى في تاريخنا	
59	Health care costs are rising at the slowest rate in 50 years.		إن تكلفة الطبية مقارنة مع خمسين سنة مضت أقل من غيرها	وتكاليف العناية الصحية تزداد بأصغر وتيرة منذ خمسين سنة	
60	And I've said -- and I mean it -- if anyone can put together a plan that is demonstrably better than the improvements we've made to our health care system -- that covers as many people at less cost -- I will publicly support it.		وأنا أقول إذا ما كان هنالك خطة أفضل من أوباما كير التي غطت الكثير من الناس بتكلفة أقل. أنا سأدعم هذه الخطة إذا ما كانت أفضل	وكما قلت إذا ما اقترح أحد أي نظام صحي أفضل من النظام الحالي. فإنني أدعم هذا النظام شخصيا وبصفة علنية. بأنه في نهاية المطاف هذا هو هدف خدمتنا.	
61	Because that, after all, is why we serve -- not to score points or take credit, but to make people's lives better.		لأنه وفي نهاية المطاف هذا هو عملنا. ولهذا نخدم الشعب الأمريكي ليس فقط لنسجل نقاطا ولكن لنجعل حيوات الناس أفضل	نحن لا نقدم لكي نفوز. بل لكي نحسن حياة الناس.	
62	But, for all the real progress that we've made, we know it's not enough.		ولكن التقدم الذي أحرزناه نعلم أنه ليس كاف	ولكن رغم التقدم الذي أحرزناه نعرف أن هذا لا يكفي.	
63	Our economy doesn't work as well or grow as fast when a few prosper at the expense of a growing middle class, and ladders for folks who want to get into the middle class.		إن اقتصادنا لا يبلي حسنا ولا ينمو عندما يكون هنالك ثلة من الناس تتحسن معيشتهم على حساب الآخرين	اقتصادنا لا يعمل بالفعالية التي نريدها. إذا لم تتسنى كل الفرص الممكنة للطبقة المتوسطة.	

64	That's the economic argument, but stark inequality is also corrosive to our democratic idea.		هذه هي المحاجة الاقتصادية. إن اللامساواة تجعل ديمقراطيتنا تتناكل	وهذا يتنافى أيضا مع مبادئنا الديمقراطية	
65	While the top one percent has amassed a bigger share of wealth and income, too many of our families, in inner cities and in rural counties, have been left behind: the laid-off factory worker; the waitress or health care worker who's just barely getting by and struggling to pay the bills -- convinced that the game is fixed against them, that their government only serves the interests of the powerful.		وحد بالمئة من فاحش الثراء لديهم ما لديهم. هذا لا يمكن أن يمضي على قدم وساق على حساب الأحياء الفقيرة والريف وعمال المصانع والنادلون وأولئك الذين يوفرون الرعاية الصحية الذين يكافحون لقاء دفع فواتيرهم. لا يمكن للحكومة أن توفر أدوات لثلة من الأغنياء	عندما نرى أن حصة الواحد بالمئة الأغني تتجاوز حصة الآخرين، وعندما نرى شرائح بكاملها في الخلف العامل في المصنع الذي اقتنع بأن النظام لا يخدم مصالحه بل يخدم مصالح الأقوياء.	
66	That's a recipe for more cynicism and polarization in our politics.		هذا يدعو إلى التهكم ويدعو إلى الاصطفاف	هذه وصفة للتشكيك في حياتنا السياسية.	
67	And there are no quick fixes to this long-term trend.		وليس ثمة عصا سحرية لوجود حل	ليس هناك حلول بسيطة لهذه التوجهات التي تعود إلى زمن بعيد.	
68	I agree, our trade should be fair and not just free.		أنا أتفق أن تجارتنا يجب أن تكون منصفة وليس فقط حرة	التجارة العالمية ليست دائما منصفة ولكن التغيرات	
69	But the next wave of economic dislocations won't come from overseas.		ولكن هذه الاختلالات التي نراها لن تأتي من خارج أمريكا	التجارية الجديدة لن تأتي من الخارج،	

70	It will come from the relentless pace of automation that makes a lot of good, middle-class jobs obsolete.		ولكن ستأتي من التحولات التكنولوجية الداخلية	ولكن سوف تأتي من خلال الأتمتة التي يمكن أن تفضي إلى خسران أو فقدان الوظائف لدى الطبقة متوسطة
71	And so we're going to have to forge a new social compact -- to guarantee all our kids the education they need; to -- to give workers the power to unionize for better wages; to update the social safety net to reflect the way we live now, and make more reforms to the tax code so corporations and individuals who reap the most from this new economy don't avoid their obligations to the country that's made their very success possible.		لن يجب أن نبحث عن الحزمة الاقتصادية والأدوات الاقتصادية التي ستمنح لأطفالنا الفرص التي يستحقونها. وللعمال القدرة على الدفاع عن مصالحهم. وإصلاح النظام الضريبي والقانون الضريبي لكي نتفادى تملص من استفاد من هذا الاقتصاد من دفع حصته من الضرائب.	إذا يجب وجود ميثاق اجتماعي لكي نوفر للعمال رواتب أفضل. ولكي نوفر فرصاً لأبناء وبناتنا لكي يكون لدينا شبكة اجتماعية تحسن من حيواتنا أن نصلح نظام الضرائب، وأن يدفع أولئك الأثرياء فاحشوا الثراء يجب عليهم أن يدفعوا الضرائب لأن نجاحاتهم كانت مرتبطة بديمقراطية هذا البلد أولاً وقبل كل شيء
72	We can argue about how to best achieve these goals.		يمكن أن نتناقش حول أفضل السبل لتحقيق هذه الأهداف	يمكننا أن نتحدث عن الطرق التي تفضي إلى الإيفاء بهذه الأهداف
73	But we can't be complacent about the goals themselves.		ولكن لا يمكن أن نختلف بشأن الأهداف في حد ذاتها.	ولكن لا يمكن أن نستكين بشأن هذه الأهداف في ذاتها،
74	For if we don't create opportunity for all people, the disaffection and division that		لأنه ان لم ننشأ نفس الفرص للجميع، فإن	لأنه إذا لم نوفر الفرص لجميع

	has stalled our progress will only sharpen in years to come.		الأميركيين، فإن الاستياء والانقسام الذي حد من تقدمنا سوف يشحذ في السنوات القادمة.	الانقسام الذي عرقل تقدمنا. سيزداد في السنوات القادمة.	
75	There's a second threat to our democracy -- and this one is as old as our nation itself.		هناك أيضا تهديد آخر لديمقراطية بلدنا.	هناك تهديد ثان يحدق بـ ديمقراطيتنا وهذا تهديد بعمر وطننا.	
76	After my election, there was talk of a "post-racial America."		بعد انتخابي كان ثمة حديث عن أميركا ما بعد العرق والانقسام العنصري	الجميع تحدث عن نهاية العنصرية في أمريكا	
77	And such a vision, however well- intended, was never realistic.		وبطبيعة الحال هذا الكلام لم يكن واقعيًا	وهذه الرؤية حسنة النية ولكنها لم تتحقق للأسف	
78	Race remains a potent and often divisive force in our society.		إن الأعراق هي بالفعل يمكن أن تشكل عاملاً يدعو إلى الانقسام	العنصرية والجنس ما زال ذا أهمية القومية	
79	Now I've lived long enough to know that race relations are better than they were 10 or 20 or 30 years ago, no matter what some folks say.		طبعاً أنا أعلم أن العلاقة بين الأعراق أفضل مما كانت عليه الحال منذ عشرين سنة أو عشر سنوات أو ثلاثين سنة، بغض النظر عن قول هذا أو ذاك	بالطبع العلاقات بين مختلف الفئات من الأقليات والأغلبية في بلدنا هي الأحسن منذ سنوات،	
80	You can see it not just in statistics. You see it in the attitudes of young Americans across the political spectrum.		يمكننا أن نرى هذا التحسن ليس فقط في الإحصاءات، ولكن في سلوكيات الأمريكيين	وهذا لا نراه فقط من خلال الإحصائيات، بل من خلال كذلك طريقة عيش الشباب والشابات في أمريكا	

			المنحدرين من طيف واسع عرقي		
81	But we're not where we need to be.		ولكن نحن لم نصل إلى مبتغانا بعد	ولكننا لم نصل إلى الغاية والمبتغى	
82	And all of us have more work to do.		ويجب علينا أن نتم المهمة	ما زال علينا الكثير لنقوم به.	
83	If every economic issue is framed as a struggle between a hardworking white middle class and undeserving minority, then workers of all shades are going to be left fighting for scraps while the wealthy withdraw further into their private enclaves.		إذا ما كانت كل قضية اقتصادية مرتبطة بالكفاح بين الطبقة المتوسطة البيضاء وأقليات غير خليقة بوجود فرص لها، فإن العمال سوف لن يسدون رمقهم، بل فاحش الثراء سوف يزدادون غنى	إن كانت كل مسألة اقتصادية تصور على أنها صراع بين بيض يعملون وبين أقليات لا تعمل، فإن هذا لن يكون إلا على حساب الجميع، ولن يكون إلا في مصلحة الأثرياء الذين سيزيدون من تكديس الأموال والغنى.	
84	If we're unwilling to invest in the children of immigrants just because they don't look like us, we will diminish the prospects of our own children -- because those brown kids will represent a larger and larger share of America's workforce.		إذا لم نكن راغبين في الاستثمار في أبناء وبنات المهاجرين لأنهم لا يشبهوننا فإنا سنقلص فرص أبنائنا وبناتنا نحن لأن أولئك سوف يمثلون شطرا أكبر من القوة العاملة الأمريكية أكثر مما نتوقع	إن لم نريد الاستثمار في أبناء المهاجرين لأنهم لا يشبهوننا فإنا هذا سيأثر على زهد ورفاهية ابنائنا، لأن هؤلاء المهاجرين واللاجئين الذين يختلف لون بشرتهم عن بشرة أغلب الكثير من الأمريكيين الآخرين هم الذين يحسنون من أداؤنا الاقتصادي.	
85	And we have shown that our economy doesn't have to be a zero-sum game. Last year, incomes rose for all races, all		وقد أظهرنا أن اقتصادنا لا يتعين أن يلجأ إلى معادلة الغالب	وقد أظهرنا أن اقتصادنا يمكن أن يتحسن. السنة الماضية المداخل زادت	

	age groups, for men and for women.		والمغلوب. إن المداخل نمث في السنوات الماضية للنساء والرجال وللأعراق كافة وإلى المهاجرين وغيرهم	لكل الفئات العرقية للرجال وللنساء لمختلف الطبقات	
86	So, if we're going to be serious about race, going forward, we need to uphold laws against discrimination -- in hiring, and in housing, and in education, and in the criminal justice system.		لذلك إذا ما أردنا أن نكون جادين بشأن العرق، ولكي نمضي قدما يجب أن نؤيد القوانين التي تكافح التمييز في المنظومة الجنائية والتعليم والطبابة.	إذن نحن نتجاوز هذا المشكل العنصري، ويجب كذلك أن نسن قوانين لمحاربة التمييز العنصري في الوظائف في تقديم السكن في المدارس	
87	That is what our Constitution and our highest ideals require.		هذا ما يتطلبه دستورنا، وهذا ما يتطلبه قيمنا المثلى.	هذا هو المستوى الذي يجب أن نصل إليه	
88	But laws alone won't be enough.		ولكن القوانين بحد ذاتها لن تكون كافية التمييز العنصري.	ولكن القوانين لوحدها لن تكون كافية لمحاربة التمييز العنصري.	
89	Hearts must change.		القلوب يجب أن تتغير	يجب على قلوبنا أن تتغير	
90	They won't change overnight.		لن تتغير بين ليلة وضحاها.	والقلوب لن تتغير بين ليلة وضحاها.	
91	Social attitudes oftentimes take generations to change, but if our democracy is to work the way it should in this increasingly diverse nation, then each one of us need to try to heed the advice of a great character in American fiction - - Atticus Finch, who said "You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view...until you climb into his skin and walk around in it."		إن السلوكيات الاجتماعية عادة تغييرها يستغرق أجيالا، ولكن عندما كانت ديمقراطيتنا ستبلي بلاء حسنا في هذه الأمة المنقسمة أكثر من أي وقت مضى، فإن جميعنا يجب أن	السلوك الاجتماعي يتطلب أجيالا وأجيال ليتغير. ولكن إن نجحت ديمقراطيتنا في جيلنا هذا فإنه يجب على كل واحد منا أن أردنا هذا النجاح أن نصل إلى ما قاله أليكس فينش قال بأنه لا يمكن لك أبدا أن تفهم	

			يصغي إلى أديك إسفنح، ونصحتة الذي قال أنه لن تفهم شخصا إلا إذا ما وضعت نفسك مكانه إذا ما حاولت أن تفهم كلامه	أي شخص إلا عندما تنتظر للأمور بـ أعينه. يجب أن نضع يضع كل واحد منكم نفسه في مكان الآخرين. الأغلبية في مكانة الأقلية	
92	For blacks and other minority groups, that means tying our own very real struggles for justice to the challenges that a lot of people in this country face -- not only the refugee, or the immigrant, or the rural poor, or the transgender American, but also the middle-aged white guy who, from the outside, may seem like he's got advantages, but has seen his world upended by economic and cultural and technological change. We have to pay attention, and listen.		السود والأقليات الأخرى. هذا يعني لهم أن كفاحنا استمر. ويجب أيضا أن ندلل العقبات التي تعترض سبيله ليس فقط اللاجئين والمهاجرين أو آخرين، ولكن أيضا. البيض البيض يمكن أن تنتظر إليهم وكأن حياتهم على ما يرام، ولكن هناك تغييرات عصفت بهم أيضا تقنية وما شاكل ذلك.	يجب أن يكون الجميع يعي النضال الاجتماعي الذي والمشاكل الاجتماعية التي يراها يعيشها الكثير من الفئات الأخرى، سواء كان المهاجرين الأقليات والفئات الأخرى المحرومة، بل حتى الأشخاص من الأغلبية الذين بالطبع لديهم ميزات، ولكنهم يرون حياتهم تهدد بسبب الكثير من التغييرات والأمور ويخافون على نمطي عيشهم أن يتغير وأن يختفي. إذا يجب أن يفهم كل واحد منا الآخر	
93	For white Americans, it means acknowledging that the effects of slavery and Jim Crow didn't suddenly vanish in the '60s -- that when minority groups voice discontent, they're not just engaging in reverse racism or practicing political correctness. When they wage peaceful protest, they're not demanding special treatment		يجب أن نصغي إلى الطبقة الطبقة الطبقة البيضاء أيضا. البيض أيضا. يعني ذلك لهم الإقرار بأن الانقسام العنصري لم يختفي في الستينيات فقط.	إن أثر العبودية والتمييز العنصري لم يختفي فجأة في الستينيات. المجموعات من الأقلية عندما تشكي الآن هي الآن لا تحاول فقط كلامها له معنى. هي تطالب لحد الآن	

	but the equal treatment that our Founders promised.		الأقليات عندما يعبرون عن استيائهم. هذا يعني أنهم يكافحون البيض. أو يمارسون مداراة الآخر. هم لا يطلبون معاملة خاصة ولكنهم يطالبون بمعاملة على قدم المساواة مع البيض. تلك المعاملة التي شرع لها أجدادنا الذين بنوا هذه الأمة	أن تحظى بما وعده آباؤنا المؤسسين هذه الفئات والأقليات تطالب أن يعامل الجميع على قدم المساواة هذا كان وعد آباؤنا المؤسسين	
94	For native-born Americans -- For native-born Americans it means reminding ourselves that the stereotypes about immigrants today were said, almost word for word, about the Irish, and Italians, and Poles -- who it was said we're going to destroy the fundamental character of America.		أولئك الأمريكيين الأصليين. السكان الأصليين يعني ذلك أن التمييز المرتبط بالمهاجرين اليوم قيل في السابق ضد الأيرلنديين والإيطاليين والبولنديين. قيل لهم ما يقال الآن. قيل لهم أنهم سيفقدون في عضد المجتمع الأمريكي	بالنسبة للأمريكيين الذين ولدوا أمريكيين لهؤلاء، يجب علينا أن نذكر أنفسنا بأن الصور النمطية حول المهاجرين التي نسمعها اليوم هي نفسها الصور النمطية التي تعرض لها الأيرلنديون والإيطاليون بعدهم البولنديون الذين قيل آنذاك بأنهم سيدمرون هوية أمريكا،	
95	And as it turned out, America wasn't weakened by the presence of these newcomers; these newcomers embraced this nation's creed, and this nation was strengthened.		ولكن أمريكا لم تصبح واهنة وضعيفة بسببهم. هذه الأمة أصبحت قوية بسبب وجودهم	ولكن هؤلاء الوافدين الجدد لم يضعف أمتنا لأنهم تمسكوا بقيمتنا، وهذا ما عزز أمتنا وجعلها أقوى	
96	So regardless of the station that we occupy, we all have to try harder.		لذلك وبغض النظر عن موقعنا يجب	إذا مهما كانت مكانتنا ووضعنا يجب علينا أن	

			علينا أن نبذل جهودا إضافية	نحسن من أنفسنا ونكد	
97	We all have to start with the premise that each of our fellow citizens loves this country just as much as we do; that they value hard work and family just like we do; that their children are just as curious and hopeful and worthy of love as our own.		يجب أن نعد أنفسنا كالتالي. نقول أن المواطنين الآخرين الأمريكيين يحبون بلادهم كما نحبها نحن. وهم يقيمون العمل الدؤوب والأسر كما نفعل. نحن وأطفالهم خليقون بالحب وهم فضوليون. وهم يجب أن توفر لهم حياة آمنة. وكما توفر لنا نحن	لكي نعي في كل مرة بأن كل المواطنين كل شخص أمريكي يحب بلده كما نحب. نحن بلدنا بأنه يعمل ويود أن ينجح أبناؤه، ويجب علينا أن نحب أبناء بعضنا البعض وبنات بعضنا البعض البعض وكأنهم أبناؤنا لأننا كلنا لدينا نفس الأهداف والأحلام	
98	And that's not easy to do.		وهذا ليس سهلا أن يضع المرء نفسه في حذاء إذا ما صح التعبير الآخرين	ويصعب أن نقوم بهذا.	
99	For too many of us, it's become safer to retreat into our own bubbles, whether in our neighborhoods or on college campuses, or places of worship, or especially our social media feeds, surrounded by people who look like us and share the same political outlook and never challenge our assumptions.		يجب علينا أن نفتح وأن لا نتوقع مع أنفسنا وأن نتشرب في أحيائنا وفي حرم جامعاتنا أو في أماكن عبادتنا، أو ربما في قنوات التواصل الاجتماعي. لا يجب أن نتحدث فقط مع من يشبهنا مع أولئك الذين لا يشكلون تحديا لافتراضاتنا	هذا الأمر صعب وصعب لسنوات وسنوات. أصبح من الأسهل أن نتوقع سواء كان هذا في حبينا أو في الأحياء الجامعية، أو أن نتوقع في وسائل إعلام معينة. إذا لم يعد هناك اختلاط وأصبح كل واحد منا لا يخالط إلا من لديه نفس الآراء السياسية ونفس المكان إذا هناك تقسيم ووضع حد وسد بين كل فئة	

				ورأي وتيار سياسي اجتماعي	
100	And the rise of naked partisanship, and increasing economic and regional stratification, the splintering of our media into a channel for every taste -- all this makes this great sorting seem natural, even inevitable. And increasingly, we become so secure in our bubbles that we start accepting only information, whether it's true or not, that fits our opinions, instead of basing our opinions on the evidence that is out there.		بطبيعة الحال، هذا يفضي إلى الاصطفاف ويفضي إلى التشطي ويفضي إلى تحديد هذه القناة دون تلك. وهذا الفرز إذا ما صح التعبير يبدو وكأنه طبيعي، ويبدو أنه حتمي يتوقع على أنفسنا ونصبح أكثر أمانا في فقاقتنا التي نعيش فيها ونقبل فقط المعلومات التي تتواءم مع آرائنا بغض النظر عن كونها صحيحة أو خاطئة	ولهذا زاد التعصب وأصبحنا مطمئنين في هذه القوقعة وأصبحنا نؤمن أي معلومة سواء كانت صحيحة أو خاطئة إن كانت تطمئنا وإن كانت تعزز ما نؤمن به أساسا، وأصبحنا لا نتأكد من المعلومات وصحتها،	
101	And this trend represents a third threat to our democracy.		وهذا التوجه يفضي إلى التهديد الثالث لديمقراطيتنا	وهذه الوتيرة هي التهديد الثالث لـ ديمقراطيتنا،	
102	But politics is a battle of ideas.		إن السياسة هي معركة أفكار	السياسة معركة للأفكار	
103	That's how our democracy was designed.		هكذا صممت ديمقراطيتنا	هكذا تم تصميم ديمقراطيتنا.	
104	In the course of a healthy debate, we prioritize different goals, and the different means of reaching them.		من خلال الجدل الصحي. لدينا آراؤنا ولدينا أولوياتنا	نتناقش نضع أولويات في الأولويات كذلك ونحاول إيجاد الوسائل لتحقيق هذه الأولويات.	
105	But without some common baseline of facts, without a willingness to admit new information, and concede that		ولكن من دون وجود خط أساسي للحقائق من	ولكن دون مبادئ مشتركة دون الإرادة في التأكد والتحقيق	

	your opponent might be making a fair point, and that science and reason matter -- then we're going to keep talking past each other, and we'll make common ground and compromise impossible.		دون وجود رغبة لاستقاء المعلومات الجديدة، وأن نتنازل ونقول أن خصمنا يمكن بالفعل أن يسجل نقطة منصفة وعندما نؤمن بالعقلانية ونؤمن بالعلوم، فإننا يمكن أن نصل إلى تسوية	من المعلومات. ودون كذلك أن نقول في كل مرة بأننا ربما مخطئون. ودون الإيمان بالمعلومات العلمية لن نتمكن من النجاح ولن نتمكن من الاتفاق ولن نتمكن من الوصول إلى حلول توافقية.	
106	And isn't that part of what so often makes politics dispiriting? How can elected officials rage about deficits when we propose to spend money on preschool for kids, but not when we're cutting taxes for corporations? How do we excuse ethical lapses in our own party, but pounce when the other party does the same thing? It's not just dishonest, this selective sorting of the facts; it's self-defeating.		وهذا طبعا جزء من السياسة التي يجب أن نطبقها. كيف يمكننا أن نتحدث عن العجز عندما يكون لدينا أموال على سبيل المثال وفروا للمدارس ولا نحاول أن نخفض الضرائب على فاحش الثراء. كيف يمكننا أن نقوم بذلك؟ إن الأمر غير مرتبط بعدم النزاهة فقط، ولكن مرتبط بالفرز الانتقائي للحقائق وهذا مردوده عكسي	وهذا ما يجعل من السياسة في بعض الأحيان محبطة. كيف يمكن للسلطة أن يتجادلوا ولا يتفقوا عندما يكون هناك اقتراح لخفض التكاليف المدرسية للفقراء ثم يتفقون وكلهم يجمعون عندما يتعلق الأمر باقتطاعات ضريبية للأغنياء. هذا ما يجعل رؤيتنا للسياسة محبطة ونياس	
107	Because, as my mother used to tell me, reality has a way of catching up with you.		كما قالت أمي الحقيقة سوف تبرز كما تبرز الشمس في كبد السماء عاجلا أم آجلا	كما قالت أمي دائما. الواقع دائما سينتصر وسيصفع الجميع من لا يرون هذا الواقع	

108	Take the challenge of climate change.		انظروا إلى التغير المناخي على سبيل المثال	فمثلا مثال التغير المناخي	
109	In just eight years, we've halved our dependence on foreign oil; we've doubled our renewable energy; we've led the world to an agreement that has the promise to save this planet.		خلال ثمان سنوات كنا نعتمد على النفط ولكننا ضعفنا من الطاقة المتجددة. وقد وصلنا إلى اتفاقية مميزة في باريس لكي ننقذ هذا الكوكب من انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة	بعد ثمانية سنوات تمكنا من تحقيق الكثير من التغييرات. خففنا من الانبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة زائد ضعفنا الطاقات النظيفة والمتجددة التي ننتجها وقدنا العالم لإبرام اتفاق تاريخي لمحاربة التغير المناخي.	
110	But without bolder action, our children won't have time to debate the existence of climate change.		ولكن من دون تلك الإجراءات الجريئة. أولادنا لن يكون لديهم متسع لكي يكافح التغير المناخي	ولكن دون إجراءات جريئة فإن أبنائنا وبناتنا لن يكون لهم الوقت لكي يتناقشوا في إن كان التغير المناخي بالفعل موجود أم لا	
111	They'll be busy dealing with its effects: more environmental disasters, more economic disruptions, waves of climate refugees seeking sanctuary.		بل سيعلق في مآلاته الكوارث الاقتصادية وأموج من المهاجرين الذين يلوذون في هذا البلد أو ذاك	لأنهم سيكونون في مواجهة آثار التغير المناخي. الفيضانات الجفاف.	
112	Now, we -- we can and should argue about the best approach to solve the problem.		نحن يمكننا وينبغي أن نتحدث عن النهج الأفضل لكي نحل هذه المسألة	نحن يمكننا ويجب علينا أن نعتمد المقاربة الجيدة لإيجاد حل لهذا المشكل	
113	But to simply deny the problem not only betrays future generations, it betrays the essential spirit of this country -- the essential spirit of innovation and practical		ولكن ببساطة لننكر ما يجري. هذا لا يفت في عضد الأجيال المستقبلية ولكنه يخون	نكران هذا المشكل لن يؤثر فقط على الأجيال المستقبلية وهو ليس خيانة فقط للأجيال الأجيال	

	problem-solving that guided our Founders.		الروح الأميركية روح الإبداع وروح حل المشاكل العملية التي شكلت منارة لأجدادنا. الذين بنو هذه الأمة.	المستقبلية، بل هو خيانة ونكران للمبادئ الأساسية التي قادت أمتنا منذ ولادتها والتي قادت آباءنا المؤسسين في صياغة مبادئها	
114	It is that spirit -- It is that spirit, born of the Enlightenment, that made us an economic powerhouse -- the spirit that took flight at Kitty Hawk and Cape Canaveral; the spirit that cures disease and put a computer in every pocket.		هذه الروح. هذه الروح التي تأتت من عصر التنوير جعلتنا قوة اقتصادية هذه الروح التي حلقت في كليتها. هذه الروح التي جعلت وفرت لنا حواسيب في منازلنا وفي جيوبنا وفرت الطبابة والشفاء للأمراض	هذا هو الروح الذي جعلنا قوة اقتصادية في كليتها.	
115	It's that spirit -- a faith in reason, and enterprise, and the primacy of right over might -- that allowed us to resist the lure of fascism and tyranny during the Great Depression; that allowed us to build a post-World War II order with other democracies, an order based not just on military power or national affiliations but built on principles -- the rule of law, human rights, freedom of religion, and speech, and assembly, and an independent press.		هذه الروح التي جعلت الحق يسمو على القوة والتي نحت جانب الطغيان. وجاوزت الكساد الكبير ووصلنا من خلالها بعد مرة أخرى إلى النظام العالمي الجديد. الأمر غير مرتبط بالقوة العسكرية فقط أو الارتباطات القومية، ولكن أمر مرتبط بسيادة القانون، حقوق	روح نفس هذه الروح المبادئ هي التي جعلتنا نخترع أدوية ونكتشف الإيمان في الابتكار في المبادرة بالأعمال. هذه المبادئ التي كذلك مكنتنا من محاربه الفاشية والطغيان والكساد العظيم مكنتنا من بناء نظام عالمي بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية بالتعاون مع ديمقراطيات أخرى. نظام عالمي مبني على مبادئ سيادة القانون، الحرية، حرية	

			الإنسان، حرية حرية الأديان وحرية التجمع واستقلالية الصحافة	المعتقد، حرية التعبير. المساواة بين الجميع	
116	That order is now being challenged -- first by violent fanatics who claim to speak for Islam; more recently by autocrats in foreign capitals who see free markets and open democracies and civil society itself as a threat to their power.		هذا النظام محفوظ بالمخاطر الآن. أولا بسبب أولئك الذين يريدون أن يتحدثوا باسم الإسلام، ولكنهم يشوهون الإسلام. والذين يعتبرون أن العالم المنفتح يهددهم	هذا النظام العالمي الآن يمتحن أولا من قبل متطرفين عنيفين يزعمون بأنهم يتحدثون. باسم الإسلام ويهدد كذلك من قبل مستبدين يظلمون المجتمع المدني والديمقراطيين. هؤلاء تهديد لنظامنا والنظام العالمي	
117	The peril each poses to our democracy is more far-reaching than a car bomb or a missile.		إن هذه التهديدات يمكن أن تصل إلى. أصقاع الأرض أكثر مما يمكن أن تهددنا يهددنا تفجير هنا أو هناك	ها إن الأفكار أفكارهم هذه أكثر وطأة على نظامنا من أي قنبلة أو صاروخ	
118	They represent the fear of change; the fear of people who look or speak or pray differently; a contempt for the rule of law that holds leaders accountable; an intolerance of dissent and free thought; a belief that the sword or the gun or the bomb or the propaganda machine is the ultimate arbiter of what's true and what's right.		يمكن أن يفضي ذلك إلى الخوف. خوف. الخوف من الناس الذين يعبدون الله بطريقة مختلفة أو يتحدثون بطريقة مختلفة ولون بشرتهم مختلف. عدم التسامح مع المنشقين والتفكير الحر. الإيمان بأن السيف أو البندقية أو القنبلة أو	خطابهم هو خطاب من يخافوا من التعبير من يخافوا من الأخر هو عدم تسامح مع الأفكار الأخرى المخالفة. هذا خطاب من يؤمنون. هذا الخطاب هو خطاب من يؤمنون بأن القنبلة والصاروخ والسلاح صوتها أقوى من الأفكار وهي أقوى من الكلمة والخطاب والأفكار.	

			الحرب الدعائية هي السلح. الأسلحة الوحيدة التي تفصل بين الحق والباطل		
119	Because of the extraordinary courage of our men and women in uniform, because of our intelligence officers, and law enforcement, and diplomats who support our troops, no foreign terrorist organization has successfully planned and executed an attack on our homeland these past eight years.		وبسبب شجاعة جيشنا وبسبب ضباط الاستخبارات وإنفاذ القانون والدبلوماسيون الذين يدعمون هذه القوات. ليس ثمة اعتداء إرهابي ناجح حصل في أمريكا خلال الثماني سنوات الماضية، ولم تستطع حركة إرهابية فعل ذلك	بفضل قوانا الأمنية استخباراتنا دبلوماسية الدبلوماسيين نتمكن من مجاهاة هؤلاء جميعهم. في السنوات الثمانية الماضية لم تتمكن أي مجموعة إرهابية من التخطيط وتنفيذ لعملية إرهابية داخل أراضينا،	
120	And although Boston and Orlando and San Bernardino and Fort Hood remind us of how dangerous radicalization can be, our law enforcement agencies are more effective and vigilant than ever.		سان برناردينو وأورلاندو وبوسطن وفورت هود. هذه الأحداث تذكرنا بالتشدد وخطورته. ولكن وكالات إنفاذ القانون أكثر نجاعة وأكثر يقظة من أي وقت ماضي	على الرغم مما حدث في بوسطن وأورلاندو وسان برناردينو وفورت هود. هذه الأحداث تذكرنا بأن دائما التطرف خطير. وكالات استخباراتنا عملها تحسن.	
121	We have taken out tens of thousands of terrorists -- including bin Laden.		لقد قتلنا عشرات الآلاف من الإرهابيين، بما في ذلك بن لادن	لقد قضينا على العشرات من الآلاف من الإرهابيين بمن فيهم أسامة بن لادن.	
122	The global coalition we're leading against ISIL has taken out their leaders, and taken away about half their territory.		إن التحالف ضد تنظيم الدولة أفضى إلى استرداد	ونحن كذلك نقوم الآن بالقضاء على قادة تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية	

			نصف تنظيم الدولة.		
123	ISIL will be destroyed, and no one who threatens America will ever be safe.		تنظيم الدولة سوف يدمر وأولئك الذين يهددون أمريكا لن يأمنوا أنفسهم.	وهذا التنظيم سيدمر شأنه شأن أي منظمة أو مجموعة تهدد الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.	
124	And to all who serve, or have served, it has been the honor of my lifetime to be your Commander-in-Chief.		بطبيعة الحال، أنا كنت القائد أعلى للقوات المسلحة	لقد كان فخرا لي في عهدي أن أكون قائد الجيش الأمريكي	
125	And we all owe you a deep debt of gratitude.		. قد تشرفت بـ تبوأ ذلك المنصب	وقائد قواني الباسل.	
126	But protecting our way of life, that's not just the job of our military.		ولكن حماية الطريق أسلوب حياتنا ليس منوطا فقط ب جيشنا	لكن حماية نمط عيشنا ليست مهمة قواني الأمنية فقط	
127	Democracy can buckle when it gives in to fear.		الديمقراطية يمكن أن تتعثر عندما تستسلم للخوف	الديمقراطية قد تخفق عندما تدع للخوف.	
128	So just as we, as citizens, must remain vigilant against external aggression, we must guard against a weakening of the values that make us who we are.		إذا نحن كمواطنين يجب أن نتمتع باليقظة ضد العدوان الخارجي. يجب أيضا أن نتمتع باليقظة لكي نتشبه بالقيم التي تجعلنا ما نحن عليه	إذن نحن كمواطنين. يجب علينا أن نتحلى بالحيطة لمجابهة التهديدات الخارجية، ولكن يجب كذلك أن نتوجس ونخاف من التهديدات التي تضعفنا وقد تجعلنا نتخلى عن مبادئنا وقيمنا	
129	And that's why, for the past eight years, I've worked to put the fight against terrorism on a firmer legal footing.		ولذلك خلال هذه السنوات الثمان الماضية عملت لكي اكافح الإرهاب	ولهذا قلت دائما بأنه يجب أن نأطر محاربة الإرهاب في إطار قانونية	
130	That's why we've ended torture, worked to close Gitmo, reformed our laws governing surveillance to		ولهذا أنهينا التعذيب وعملنا لكي نغلق أبواب	لهذا كذلك قمت بإصلاح قوانيننا المتعلقة المتعلقة بالتجسس	

	protect privacy and civil liberties.		غوانتاناموا وحمينا الحرية الخاصة	والمراقبة للحماية على خصوصيات الجميع	
131	That's why I reject discrimination against Muslim Americans, who are just as patriotic as we are.		لهذا رفضت التمييز ضد المسلمين الأمريكيين. الذين هم وطنيون كما نحن وطنيون نحب هذه الامة	وكذلك قمت باتخاذ الكثير من الإجراءات لكي نسهر على عدم وصم الأمريكيين المسلمين بالعار وتوجيه أصابع اللاتهام لهم لأن هؤلاء المسلمين الأمريكيين يحبون بلدنا وهم قوميون. وطنيون مثلنا تمام	
132	That's why -- That's why we cannot withdraw -- That's why we cannot withdraw from big global fights -- to expand democracy, and human rights, and women's rights, and LGBT rights.		ولهذا لا يمكن أن ننسحب من المعارك العالمية لكي نعزز من الديمقراطية، وأيضاً ندافع عن حقوق النساء وحقوق المثليين والحقوق الأخرى	ولهذا لا يمكننا أن. كذلك أن نهرب ونفر من النضال العالمي الكبير لنشر الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان.	
133	No matter how imperfect our efforts, no matter how expedient ignoring such values may seem, that's part of defending America.		بغض النظر عن جهودنا ومثالياتها. وبغض النظر عن السرعة التي نصل فيها إلى أهداف، أعتقد أن ذلك جزء من الدفاع عن أميركا	مهما كانت مخاوفنا مهما كانت	
134	For the fight against extremism and intolerance and sectarianism and chauvinism are of a piece with the fight against authoritarianism and nationalist aggression.		لأن القتال ضد التطرف وعدم التسامح والطائفية والشوفينية والمغالاة في الوطنية. هذه هي أجزاء	مهما كانت الدوافع التي قد تدفعنا إلى التخلي عن مبادئنا، فإننا لا يجب أن نتخلى عليها لأنها هي هذه الدوافع .	

			مهمة للكفاح ضد السلطوية والتدهور القومي	هي نفسها التي تدفع إلى التطرف والإرهاب والاعتداء الأجنبي	
135	If the scope of freedom and respect for the rule of law shrinks around the world, the likelihood of war within and between nations increases, and our own freedoms will eventually be threatened.		إذا ما كان نطاق الحريات والاحترام قد تقلص في عالمنا، فإن أرجحية الحرب بين الدول يرتفع وحريتنا. نحن سوف تهدد في نهاية المطاف	يجب أن نحترم الحرية وسيادة القانون وإن انخفض هذا الاحترام وهذه المبادئ انخفضت على الصعيد الدولي، فإن الحروب والصراعات بين الدول ستزداد، وهذا سيشكل تهديدا على حرياتنا وديمقراطيتنا.	
136	So let's be vigilant, but not afraid.		إذا دعونا نكون يقظين ولا نكون خائفين.	إن يجب أن نتحلى بالحيطة، ولكن لا يجب أن نخاف.	
137	ISIL will try to kill innocent people.		تنظيم الدولة سيحاول أن يقتل الأبرياء	القاعدة وتنظيم الدولة الإسلامية تهديد لنا	
138	But they cannot defeat America unless we betray our Constitution and our principles in the fight.		ولكنهم لا يستطيعون أن يهزم أمريكا إلا إذا ما خن دستورنا وخن مبادئنا التي نعتمد عليها في قتالنا	ولكن لا يمكن لهاتين المنظميتين أو أي تهديد آخر أن يهزم الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية إن حافظنا على مبادئنا.	
139	Rivals like Russia or China cannot match our influence around the world, unless we give up what we stand for, and turn ourselves into just another big country that bullies smaller neighbors.		روسيا والصين لا يستطيعان أن يتنافسوا معنا في نفوذنا في العالم إلا إذا ما هجرنا مثلنا، وحاولنا أن نكون فقط متفوقين على أنفسنا، أو إذا ما تنمرنا على الآخرين	الصين روسيا ودول أخرى لا يمكن لها أن تصل إلى مدى نفوذنا وقوتنا إن حافظنا نحن على مبادئنا ولم نتخلى عن قيمنا.	

140	Which brings me to my final point: Our democracy -- Our democracy is threatened whenever we take it for granted.		وهذا ما يصل بي إلى النقطة الأخيرة، إن ديمقراطيتنا مهددة عندما نسلم بالأمور	وهنا أصل إلى النقطة الأخيرة في خطابي إن ديمقراطيتنا تتعرض لتهديد عندما نظن بأنها مسلمة ومكتسبات. بأنه لا يمكن أن تختفي.	
141	All of us, regardless of party, should be throwing ourselves into the task of rebuilding our democratic institutions.		نحن جميعا بغض النظر عن انتماءاتنا الحزبية يجب أن نطلع بمهمة إعادة بناء مؤسساتنا الديمقراطية	كلنا يجب دائما أن نعمل ونكد ونثابر من أجل بناء وتحسين وإعادة بناء مؤسساتنا الديمقراطية.	
142	When voting rates in America are some of the lowest among advanced democracies, we should be making it easier, not harder, to vote.		عندما تكون معدلات التصويت في أمريكا أقل من أي ديمقراطية أخرى، يجب أن نشجع على التصويت أسهل وليس أصعب	نسبة المشاركة في الانتخابات في أمريكا من أضعف النسب في العالم الديمقراطي، فإنه يجب أن نسهل التصويت لا العكس.	
143	When -- When trust in our institutions is low, we should reduce the corrosive influence of money in our politics and insist on the principles of transparency and ethics in public service.		عندما تكون الثقة في مؤسساتنا مستواها أقل من أي بلد آخر، يجب علينا أن نؤسس على مبادئ الشفافية ونلتزم بالأخلاق فيما يخص الخدمة العامة	عندما نرى أن الثقة في مؤسساتنا ضعيفة. يجب . أن نقلص من نفوذ المال في سياستنا وأن نعزز الشفافية والأخلاقيات في الخدمة العامة.	
144	When Congress is dysfunctional, we should draw our congressional districts to encourage politicians to cater to common sense and not rigid extremes.		عندما يكون الكونغرس معطل يجب علينا ان نحث السياسيين لكي يلتزموا بال عقلانية والمنطق	عندما نرى عطب الكونغرس يجب أن نعد الدوائر الانتخابية لكي تخدم الناخبين عوض أن تخدم المتطرفين	

			عوضا عن التشبيث الأعمى بآرائهم		
145	But remember, none of this happens on its own.		ولكن تذكروا هذا لا يحصل عادة بمعزل عن حصول الأمر الأخرى	ولكن لا تنسوا أن هذا لن يحدث بتلقاء نفسه.	
146	All of this depends on our participation, on each of us accepting the responsibility of citizenship, regardless of which way the pendulum of power happens to be swinging.		المرتبطة بالمساهمات. نحن يجب أن نساهم. يجب أن مسؤولية المواطنة بغض النظر عن تحرك البندول يمينا أو يسارا لو تغير الأمور	كل هذا مقترن بجهودنا ومشاركتنا. في. قبول كل واحد منا مسؤولية المواطنة مهما. مهما من. مهما كان من في السلطة.	
147	Our Constitution is a remarkable, beautiful gift.		إن مؤسساتنا هي منحة رائعة جميلة	دستورنا وثيقة. وهبة استثنائية	
148	But it's really just a piece of parchment.		ولكن هي فقط جزء	ولكنها في نهاية المطاف وفي حقيقة الأمر مجرد وثيقة	
149	It has no power on its own.		لا يمكن أن يبلي بلاء حسنا بمفرده.	ولا تملك سلطة في حد ذاتها.	
150	We, the people, give it power.		يجب نحن يجب أن نمكن هذه المؤسسات نحن البشر	نحن الشعب من يمنح هذه الوثيقة المغزى	
151	We, the people, give it meaning --with our participation, and with the choices that we make, and the alliances that we forge; whether or not we stand up for our freedoms; whether or not we respect and enforce the rule of law.		يجب ان نضفي مغزا لهذه المؤسسات من خلال خيارتنا من خلال خيارات التحالفات. إذا ما كنا سندافع عن الحرية أو نناضل عن سيادة القانون	والسلطة عبر خياراتنا وجهودنا وتحالفاتنا ودفاعنا أم لا عن الحرية ودولة القانون	
152	That's up to us.		هذا منوط بنا طبعاً	هذا يقع على عاتقنا	

153	America is no fragile thing.		أمريكا ليست هشة	أمريكا ليست هشة	
154	But the gains of our long journey to freedom are not assured.		ولكن المكتسبات التي نحصل عليها في مسيرتنا للوصول إلى الحرية هي ليست مكتسبات مضمونة	ولكن. إنجازاتنا في مسارنا الطويل نحو الحرية ليست. مضمونة.	
155	In his own farewell address, George Washington wrote that self-government is the underpinning of our safety, prosperity, and liberty, but “from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, [many artifices employed] to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth.”		وفي خطابه الأخير جورج واشنطن كتب وقال أن الحكم الذاتي هو أساس حريتنا وازدهارها ولكن من أسباب مختلفة ومن مناطق مختلفة يمكن أن تضعف هذه الحقيقة	في خطاب. ودعاه قال الرئيس واشنطن أن رخاءنا مقترن بحريتنا، ولكن. ستبذل جهود لإضعاف. قناعتكم بهذه الحقيقة. إذن يجب أن نصون هذه الحقيقة.	
156	And so we have to preserve this truth with “jealous anxiety;” that we should reject “the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties” that make us one.		ولذلك يجب علينا أن الشدة على هذه الحقيقة بالنواجز، ويجب علينا أن نرفض أي محاولة لتهميش أي جزء من مجتمعاتنا. محاولة تحاول أن تضعف الروابط المقدسة التي تجعلنا أمة واحدة	في. جهود مضنية وأن نكافح كل بداية لكل جهود تهدف إلى عزل بلدنا أو لإضعاف الأواصر التي تضمن وحدتنا.	
157	America, we weaken those ties when we allow our political dialogue to become so corrosive that people of good character aren't even willing to enter into public service; so coarse with rancor		إذا ما ضعفنا هذه الروابط وأصبحت السياسة متآكلة فإن الخيار لن يأتوا لكي يتبوأ مناصب	هذه الأواصر تضعف عندما نرى أوضاع السياسة التي تردع كل من يريد خدمة البلد	

	that Americans with whom we disagree are seen not just as misguided but as malevolent.		حكومية لذلك الأمريكيون الذين لا نتفق لا نتفق معهم، يجب أن ننظر إليهم وكأنهم مغررين ولا يجب أن ننظر إليهم وكأنهم أشرار		
158	We weaken those ties when we define some of us as more American than others; when we write off the whole system as inevitably corrupt; and when we sit back and blame the leaders we elect without examining our own role in electing them.		وإلا فإن روابطنا سوف تتحلل وسوف تضعف. وإذا ما حاولنا أن نلغي نظاما بكلية وقلنا أنه ونقول أنه فاسد. وعندما نقول أنه يتعين علينا أن نلقي باللائمة على المنتخبين بغض النظر عن انتخابنا لهم، فهذه روابط سوف تضعف أيضا	فيجب أن نرى في الأمريكيين الذين نختلف معهم كأشرار وهذه الأواصر تضعف عندما نقول أن بعض الأمريكيين أكثر أمريكية من الآخرين وأن وعندما نرى في النظام السياسي نظاما فاسدا، عندما ننتقد المنتخبين بدون أن ننتقد أنفسنا ودورنا في انتخابهم.	
159	It falls to each of us to be those anxious, jealous guardians of our democracy; to embrace the joyous task we've been given to continually try to improve this great nation of ours.		الأمر منوط بنا جميعا. يجب على كل فرد أن يكون حارسا قلعا حارسا غيورا على ديمقراطيتنا لكي نطلع بهذه المسؤولية، ونحاول أن نحسن من هذه الأمة العظيمة الأمريكية	من واجبنا جميعا. نتحلى بهذه الغيرة وهذه وهذا الحذر لصون ديمقراطيتنا، ولكي نواصل الاستمتاع بالهبة التي منحنا بها وللحفاظ على بلدنا	
160	Because for all our outward differences, we, in fact, all share the same proud title, the most important office in a democracy: "citizen."		لأنه وبغض النظر عن اختلافاتنا الظاهرية نحن نشاطر جميع المبادئ ذاتها	لأنه رغم كل اختلافاتنا جميعنا. نتقاسم نفس. نفس المهمة. أهم دور في الديمقراطية	

			ونحن نشاطر ديمقراطيتنا. نحن مواطنون في نهاية المطاف	المواطنة دور المواطن	
161	So, you see, that's what our democracy demands.		إذا هذا ما تطلبه ديمقراطيتنا	هذا ما تستجوبه الديمقراطية. ديمقراطيتنا	
162	It needs you. Not just when there's an election; not just when your own narrow interest is at stake; but over the full span of a lifetime.		ديمقراطيون تحتاج إليكم. لا تحتاج إليكم فقط في فترة الانتخابات أو عندما تكون مصلحتكم الشخصية على المحك بل على مسار حياتكم. الديمقراطية تحتاجكم دائما	ديمقراطيتنا تحتاجكم. لا تحتاجكم فقط في الانتخابات أو عندما تكون مصلحتكم الشخصية على المحك بل على مسار حياتكم.	
163	If you're tired of arguing with strangers on the Internet, try talking with one of them in real life.		إذا ما حاولتم أن تتشاجروا مع غريب على الانترنت حاولوا أن تتحدثوا معهم في الحياة العادية بعيدا عن قنوات التواصل هذه	إذا ما سئمت من النقاش مع خصمك في الانترنت حاول أن تتناقش معه. في الحياة الفعلية خارج الأنظمة.	
164	If something needs fixing, then lace up your shoes and do some organizing.		إذا. إذا ما أردتم أن تقوم بشيء وتصلحوا عطبا ما يجب عليكم أن تنطلقوا لفعل ذلك أربطوا رباط أحزمتهم وتحركوا، أربطوا رباط أحذيتكم وتحركوا انطلقوا لكي تقوموا بنشاط.	إذا ما احتاج شيء الإصلاح اجهت. ونظم جماعتك	
165	If you're disappointed by your elected officials, grab a clipboard, get some signatures, and run for office yourself.		هناك. جواب دائما أرجو أن تغوص في هذه الأنشطة وحاول أن تجهد في	إذا ما خيب مسؤولك المنتخب عملك. تبحث عن التوقيعات لكي	

			الوصول إلى أهدافك	تترشح أنت بنفسك	
166	Show up.		-	أظهروا أنفسكم	
167	Dive in.		-	ادخلوا الحلبة	
168	Stay at it.		-	وأصروا	
169	Sometimes you'll win.		في بعض الأحيان سوف تفوز	في بعض الأحيان ستفوز	
170	Sometimes you'll lose.		في بعض الأحيان سوف تخسرون	وفي بعض الأحيان ستخسر	
171	Presuming a reservoir of goodness in other people, that can be a risk, and there will be times when the process will disappoint you.		على افتراض أن ثمة الخير الكثير في الجهة المقابلة. هذا طبعا يمكن أن يكون غائبا. في بعض الأحيان	في بعض الأحيان ستخيب العملية حسن ظنك	
172	But for those of us fortunate enough to have been a part of this work, and to see it up close, let me tell you: It can energize and inspire.		يمكنكم أن تتبعدوا من الحديث مع شخص آخر في وجهها لوجه، ولكن أقول لكم أن هذا يمكن أن يلهمكم الآخرون يمكنهم أن يشكل إلهاما لكم وأكثر من ذلك.	ومن شارك في هذه العملية. وتسنى له الحظ في المشاركة فيها، فإن هذه الجهود يمكن أن تملؤها أن تملأك أملا	
173	And more often than not, your faith in America, and in Americans, will be confirmed.		إن إيمانكم بأميركا والأميركيين سوف يتأكد من خلال هذا العمل	-	
174	Mine sure has been.		اعتقادي تاكد	ومساري يبين هذا	
175	Over the course of these eight years, I've seen the hopeful faces of young graduates and our newest military officers.		خلال ثماني السنوات الماضية رأيت الخريجين ورأيت ضباطا في الجيش،	خلال السنوات الثماني الماضية رأيت وجوه أملة لحاملي شهادات ولوجوهه جنود	

176	I have mourned with grieving families searching for answers, and found grace in a Charleston church.		ورأيت أيضا عائلات حزينة على من فقدتهم	وأبضا عانيت مع أولئك الذين فقدوا أحبهم وفي تشارلستون تشيرش على سبيل المثال	
177	I've seen our scientists help a paralyzed man regain his sense of touch.		ورأيت. علماءنا. يساعدون معاقا يستعيد قدرته على اللمس.	-	
178	I've seen wounded warriors who at points were given up for dead walk again.		ورأيت جنودا اعتبرناهم موتى. مشوا من جديد	رأيت أولئك المصابين المحاربين المصابين الذين اعتقد أنهم سيلقون حتفهم، ولكنهم بالسبب الطبية عادوا إلى الحياة	
179	I've seen our doctors and volunteers rebuild after earthquakes and stop pandemics in their tracks.		ورأيت أطباء كافحوا الأوبئة،	ورأيت الأطباء الذين أوقفوا الجوائح وأوقفوا تفشي الأوبئة	
180	I've seen the youngest of children remind us through their actions and through their generosity of our obligations to care for refugees, or work for peace, and, above all, to look out for each other.		ورأيت أطفالا صغار يذكرون عبر أعمالهم بواجبنا نحو اللاجئين أو أي العمل من أجل السلام أو للعناية ببعضنا البعض.	رأيت أيضا أطفالا ورأيت آخرين ينظرون بعين حانية تجاه اللاجئين والمهاجرين ويساعدونهم. رأيت العلم يتكشف ويخلص الناس.	
181	So that faith that I placed all those years ago, not far from here, in the power of ordinary Americans to bring about change -- that faith has been rewarded in ways I could not have possibly imagined.		هذا الإيمان الذي شعرت بها شعرت به منذ سنوات طويلة هنا في هذه المدينة. إيماني بقدره الأمريكيين على التغيير. هذا الإيمان تحقق بشكل لا يمكن أن أصفه،	إذا هذه السنوات كانت ريان بهذه المشاهد إذن هناك قدرة لأمريكيين العاديين لكي يحدث تغييرا،	

182	And I hope your faith has, too.		وهذا ما عزز من اعتقادي وإيماني ويحدونا الأمل أن يعزز إيمانكم.	وأمل أن إيمانكم أيضا سيتحقق.	
183	Some of you here tonight or watching at home, you were there with us in 2004, in 2008, 2012; maybe you still can't believe we pulled this whole thing off.		أنتم ربما كنتم معنا في عام ألفين وأربعة والألفين وثمانية. والألفين واثنى عشر ربما لا تصدقوا. لم تصدقوا أننا فعلا وصلنا الى هذه النجاحات	بعضكم من الحاضرين كانوا معنا في ألفين وأربعة والألفين وثمانية والألفين واثنا عشر ربما من الصعب أن تصدقوا أننا نجحنا في هذا	
184	Let me tell you, you're not the only ones.		-	لستم وحدكم	
185	Michelle -- Michelle LaVaughn Robinson, girl of the South Side: For the -- For the past 25 years you have not only been my wife and mother of my children, you have been my best friend.		مشيل ايضا. وربما من أولئك الذين لم يؤمنوا إنجازات كان يمكن أن تتحقق لفان روبنسون مشيرا لغان روبنسون وهي فتاة من ساوث سايل في خلال خمسة وعشرين سنة مضت لم تكوني فقط زوجتي وأم لأطفال ولكنك كنت الصديق الأفضل.	ميشال مثلاً. ميشال لافون روبنسون من الحي الجنوبي في السنوات الخمس والعشرين الماضية كنتي زوجتي وأم لابني وكنتي أفضل صديق لي.	
186	You took on a role you didn't ask for.		اطلعت بمهمة لم تسعي إليها	لعبت دورا لم تبحث عنه، ولكنك تبينته	
187	And you made it your own with grace and with grit and with style, and good humor.		وبأسلوب رائع. وبإنسانية. راقية اطلعت	بكل صدق وإخلاص وبشاشة ايضا	

			بهذه المسؤولية التي لم. يتطلبها أحد منك		
188	You made the White House a place that belongs to everybody.		لقد جعلت البيت الأبيض مكانا ينتمي إليه الجميع	وجعلت من البيت الأبيض بيت الجميع.	
189	And a new generation sets its sights higher because it has you as a role model.		وعززت من القيم المثلى للجيل القادم لأنك كنتي تمثلون القدوة	وجيل رفع من طموحاته لأنه اتخذك كقدوة	
190	So, you have made me proud, and you have made the country proud.		لقد جعلتني فخورا وجعلت الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية أيضا فخورة بك	وجعلتني فخورا وجعلت البلد يفخر أيضا	
191	Malia and Sasha: Under the strangest of circumstances you have become two amazing young women.		ملية وساشا وفي ظل الظروف التي مررنا بها أنتما ذكيات	ملية وساشا ابنتي بأغرب الظروف أصبحتما امرأتين رائعتين	
192	You are smart and you are beautiful.		جميلات ولطيفات	بجمالكما	
193	But more importantly, you are kind, and you are thoughtful, and you are full of passion.		وأنتما تتمتعان بالشفغف	ولطفكما وحماسكما.	
194	And you wore the burden of years in the spotlight so easily.		لقد أثقلت كاهلكم الأضواء الأمر لم يكون لم يكن سهلا	حملتما عبء كل هذه الأنوار بسهولة كبيرة	
195	Of all that I have done in my life, I am most proud to be your dad.		أنا فخور بكوني أب لكم أكثر من أي شيء آخر	وأنا أفخر كوني آباء أبواكما. أكثر من أي شيء آخر	
196	To Joe Biden, the scrappy kid from Scranton who became Delaware's favorite son: You were the first decision I made as a nominee, and it was the best; not just because you have been a great Vice		جو بايدن، هذا الطفل الذي أتى، أنت كنت القرار الأول الذي التزمت به كمرشح لينوب عني. وكان قرارا	لجو بايدن ولد سكورتن الذي تبنته ولاية ديلاوير. كأول قرار اتخذته كمترشح وكان ذلك أفضل قرار اتخذته لأنك	

	President, but because in the bargain I gained a brother.		صائبا ليس فقط لكونك نائبا للرئيس، ولكن لكونك أصبحت أخا	كنت نائب رئيس رائع، ولكن أيضا لأنني حصلت على أخ عبر هذا القرار.	
197	And we love you and Jill like family.		أنا أحبك وأحب جيل	أنت من عائلتي	
198	And your friendship has been one of the great joys of our lives.		وانتماء. مثلتما بالنسبة إلينا. سرورا على مدى السنوات التي تعرفت إليكما من خلالها	وصداقتك من أفضل الأشياء التي عشناها في عائلتي	
199	To my remarkable staff: For eight years -- and for some of you, a whole lot more -- I have drawn from your energy, and every day I tried to reflect back what you displayed: heart, and character, and idealism. I've watched you grow up, get married, have kids, start incredible new journeys of your own.		للموظفين الذين عملوا معي لثماني سنوات، وهناك آخرين عملوا معي أكثر من ثماني سنوات. أنا طبعاً اعتمدت عليكم. وفي كل مرة أحاول أن أنظر في ما قمتم به في السابق. المثالية التي تمتعتم بها وشاهدتكم تنمون وتتزوجون وتتجيبون أطفالاً تطلقون أو تطلقون في رحلات مختلفة	لمساعدتي، لثماني سنوات ولوقت أطول لبعضكم استلهمت من نشاطكم وطاقتكم وكلما فكرت فيما أظهرتموه من الإخلاص والصرامة والمثل رايتكم تنمون وتتزوجون وتتجيبون وتبدؤون مساركم. الخاص.	
200	Even when times got tough and frustrating, you never let Washington get the better of you.		حتى إبان الصعاب. لم تدعوا واشنطن تفت في عضدكم	رغم صعوبة الظروف. حافظت على مثلكم وإيمانك.	
201	You guarded against cynicism.		-		
202	And the only thing that makes me prouder than all the good that we've done is the		والأمر الذي يجعلني فخور أكثر من أي	وما يجعلني افخر أيضا هو ان افكر في ما	

	thought of all the amazing things that you're going to achieve from here.		شيء آخر هو فكرة أن ثمة الكثير من الأمور الرائعة التي ستصلون إليها بعد رحيلي	ستتجزونه في المستقبل	
203	And to all of you out there -- every organizer who moved to an unfamiliar town, every kind family who welcomed them in, every volunteer who knocked on doors, every young person who cast a ballot for the first time, every American who lived and breathed the hard work of change: You are the best supporters and organizers anybody could ever hope for, and I will be forever grateful. Because you did change the world.		وأقول لكم جميعاً أولئك المنظمين الذين ذهبوا إلى قرية غريبة والأسر التي رحبت بهم. المتطوعون الذين طرّقوا الأبواب وأولئك المنتخبين المصوتين الذين اقترحوا لأول مرة وكل أميركي الذي شهد التغيير انتم الأفضل. وأنا سأكون ممتن لكم طيلة حياتي لأنكم بالفعل غيرتم العالم	وكل من نشط وانتقل الى مدينة جديدة وكل متطوع طرق على الأبواب ولكل من صوت لأول مرة ولكل أمريكي عاش وتنفس جهد التغيير أنتم أفضل الناشطين الذين نشطوا وقد غيرتم العالم وغيرتم العالم فعلاً	
204	You did.		قمتم بذلك		
205	And that's why I leave this stage tonight even more optimistic about this country than when we started.		ولهذا أغادر هذه هذا المسرح اليوم أكثر تفاؤلاً بشأن هذه البلاد مقارنة مع بداياتي	ولذا فإنني سأعود عبر هذه المنصة وتفاؤل أكبر من تفاؤلي عندما بدأنا شأن هذا البلد	
206	Because I know our work has not only helped so many Americans, it has inspired so many Americans, especially so many young people out there, to believe that you can make a difference, to hitch your wagon to something bigger than yourselves.		لأنني أعلم أن عملنا لم يساعد فقد الكثير من الأمريكيين، ولكنه ألهم الكثير من الأمريكيين لاسيما الشباب الكثير لأنهم	لأن عملنا ساعد عددا هائلا من الأمريكيين، وألهم عددا كبيرا من الأمريكيين، لا سيما ممن الشباب الذين أصبحوا يؤمنون بأنه من الممكن	

			أمنوا أنهم بالفعل يستطيعون أن يحدثوا فرقا إن رفعوا من سقف توقعاتهم	أن يغيروا الأمر.	
207	Let me tell you, this generation coming up -- unselfish, altruistic, creative, patriotic, I've seen you in every corner of the country.		دعوني أقول لكم هذا الجيل القادم هو مبدع وطني يؤثر الآخرين عليه.	هذا الجيل الذي نراه في ابتكاره وشجاعته، رايتكم في كل أنحاء البلاد.	
208	You believe in a fair, and just, and inclusive America.		أنا رايتكم في اصقاع هذه الولايات أنتم مؤمنون في أمريكا جامعة. مؤمنه منصفة	أنتم تؤمنون بأن أمريكا أكثر عدالة أكثر إنصافا.	
209	You know that constant change has been America's hallmark; that it's not something to fear but something to embrace.		أنتم تعرفون أن التغيير هو واقع الحال ولا يجب علينا أن نخاف منه، بل يجب أن نتبناه	أتعرفون أن أمريكا تميزت دائما بالتغيير	
210	You are willing to carry this hard work of democracy forward.		انتن بطبيعة الحال يجب أن تشكلوا رأس الحربة لهذه الديمقراطية	وأن التغيير لا يجب أن نخشاه ونخاف منه، بل يجب أن نعتنقه ولديكم القدرة على المضي قدما بهذه الديمقراطية	
211	You'll soon outnumber all of us, and I believe as a result the future is in good hands.		رايتم حصل ونؤمن أن المستقبل في أياد أمينة	وأظن أن المستقبل بين أيدي أمنة.	
212	My fellow Americans: It has been the honor of my life to serve you.		مواطنونا الأمريكيون. لقد شرفت بخدمتكم.	أعزائي المواطنين تشرفت بخدمتكم	
213	I won't stop.		ولن أتوقف	ولن أتوقف	
214	In fact, I will be right there with you, as a citizen, for all my remaining days.		في حقيقة الأمر سأكون معكم كمواطن لبقية عمري	سأبقى دائما معكم كمواطن لما بقي من حياتي	
215	But for now, whether you are young or whether you're young at heart, I do have one		ولكن الآن إذا ما كنتم شبابا. أريد أن أطلب منكم طلبا	ولكن أكنتم شبابا فعليا أو شابا في صبي بقلبك. لدي شيء أطلبه منكم	

	final ask of you as your President -- the same thing I asked when you took a chance on me eight years ago: I'm asking you to believe.		أخيرا كرئيس. وهو طبعاً الشيء الذي طلبته منكم منذ ثمان سنوات. أطلب منكم أن تؤمنوا	كرئيسكم هذا ما طلبته منكم عندما ترشحت منذ ثمان سنوات. أطلب منكم أن تؤمنوا	
216	Not in my ability to bring about change -- but in yours.		ليس في قدرتي لإحداث التغيير ولكن في قدرتكم أنتم لإحداث التغيير	ألا تؤمن في قدرتي على التغيير، بل في قدرتكم على التغيير	
217	I am asking you to hold fast to that faith written into our founding documents; that idea whispered by slaves and abolitionists; that spirit sung by immigrants and homesteaders and those who marched for justice; that creed reaffirmed by those who planted flags from foreign battlefields to the surface of the moon; a creed at the core of every American whose story is not yet written: Yes, we can.		أنا أطلب منكم أن تثبتوا بهذا الإيمان الموجود في دستورنا الروح التي نتمتع بها أولئك الذين يسعون للوصول إلى الحرية المهاجرين. تلك العقيدة التي أعيدت التأكيد عليها من قبل أولئك الذين ذهبوا إلى سطح القمر وأولئك الذين نافحوا عنا في الجيش وأولئك الأميركيين.	أن تتمسكوا بهذه الفكرة التي دونت في وثائقنا التأسيسية وما يقوله وما قاله كل المواطنين عبر تاريخنا إن العبيد والجنود الذين كافحوا من أجل بلدنا ومن. سفر إلى القمر. نعم نحن قادرون.	
218	Yes We Did! Yes We Can! Thank you.		نعم نستطيع. ان نفعل. فعلنا ذلك ونستطيع الآن. شكرا لكم	نعم أنجزنا ونحن قادرون	
219	God bless you.		فبارك الله فيكم.	بارك الله فيكم	
220	And may God continue to bless the United States of America.		بارك الله في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	بارك الله في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.	

D5: Statement on the Orlando, Florida Shootings

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Today, as Americans, we grieve the brutal murder -- a horrific massacre -- of dozens of innocent people.	-		-	-
2	We pray for their families, who are grasping for answers with broken hearts.	-		-	-
3	We stand with the people of Orlando, who have endured a terrible attack on their city.	-		-	-
4	Although it's still early in the investigation, we know enough to say that this was an act of terror and an act of hate.	-		-	من المبكر استباق نتائج التحقيقات الجارية إلا أننا نستطيع القول إن الهجوم كان عملاً إرهابياً مدفوعاً بالكراهية
5	And as Americans, we are united in grief, in outrage, and in resolve to defend our people.	-		-	نحن حزينون ومستعدون للدفاع عن شعبنا
6	I just finished a meeting with FBI Director Comey and my homeland security and national security advisors.	-		المواطنين التقيت مع مدير الأف بي أي السيد كومي ومع المستشارين للأمن القومي	لقد اجتمعت مع مكتب التحقيقات الفيدرالية والمستشارين الأمنيين
7	The FBI is on the scene and leading the investigation, in partnership with local law enforcement.	-		على قوات الأف بي أي على الميدان وهم يحققون مع السلطات الأمنية المحلية	الذين يحققون في الحادث بالتعاون مع الشرطة المحلية
8	I've directed that the full resources of the federal government be made available for this investigation.	-		وقد كرست أو كرس المكتب والإدارة كل قدراتها في هذا التحقيق.	-
9	We are still learning all the facts	-		-	لا نزال ندرس الدلائل والمعطيات

10	This is an open investigation.	-	-	التحقيق مفتوح	-
11	We've reached no definitive judgment on the precise motivations of the killer.	-	-	ولم نبلغ أي استنتاج نهائي حول الدوافع التي حفزت المهاجم.	لكننا لم نتوصل لنتائج نهائية بشأن دوافع منفذي الهجوم
12	The FBI is appropriately investigating this as an act of terrorism.	-	-	السلطات الأمنية بدأت تحقق في العملية كأنها عملية إرهابية	-
13	And I've directed that we must spare no effort to determine what -- if any -- inspiration or association this killer may have had with terrorist groups.	-	-	وبدأنا ننظر في إمكانية وجود أية علاقة بين هذا المسلح وأي تنظيم إرهابي	-
14	What is clear is that he was a person filled with hatred.	-	-	وما هو أكيد هو أنه كان مفعوما بالكرهية	-
15	Over the coming days, we'll uncover why and how this happened, and we will go wherever the facts lead us.	-	-	ونحن نحقق لكي نعرف لماذا حدث هذا. وسنرى أين ستؤدي بنا التحقيقات.	-
16	This morning I spoke with my good friend, Orlando Mayor Buddy Dyer, and I conveyed the condolences of the entire American people.	-	-	اتصلت بالسيد داير رئيس بلدية أورلاندو وأعربت عن أسف الأميركيين معهم.	-
17	This could have been any one of our communities.	-	-	كان من الممكن أن يحدث هذا في أي مكان في أميركا	-
18	So, I told Mayor Dyer that whatever help he and the people of Orlando need -- they are going to get it.	-	-	وقلت للرئيس داير أننا مستعدون لتقديم أي مساعدة يحتاجونها	-
19	As a country, we will be there for the people of Orlando today, tomorrow and for all the days to come	-	-	ونحن سنبقى في هذا التأهب في الأيام القادمة	-

20	We also express our profound gratitude to all the police and first responders who rushed into harm's way.	-		كما نعرب عن شكرنا الجزيل لقوات الشرطة وكل من هرول إلى المكان للإسعاف.	-
21	Their courage and professionalism saved lives, and kept the carnage from being even worse.	-		هذه السرعة أنقذت أرواحا ووضعت حدا للمأساة	-
22	It's the kind of sacrifice that our law enforcement professionals make every single day for all of us, and we can never thank them enough.	-		وهذا هذه التضحيات والجهود التي يبذلها رجال الأمن كل يوم.	-
23	This is an especially heartbreaking day for all our friends -- our fellow Americans -- who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender.	-		يوم مأساوي لكل أصدقائنا ولكل الأمريكيين المثليين.	-
24	The shooter targeted a nightclub where people came together to be with friends, to dance and to sing, and to live.	-		المسلح استهدف ملهى يجتمع فيه الناس مع أصدقائهم كان يرقص ولكي يغني لكي يعيشوا	-
25	The place where they were attacked is more than a nightclub -- it is a place of solidarity and empowerment where people have come together to raise awareness, to speak their minds, and to advocate for their civil rights.	-		هذا المكان مكان تضامني اجتمع فيه الناس في الماضي لكي يوعوا ولكي يدافعوا عن حقوق الأقليات والمثليين.	-
26	So this is a sobering reminder that attacks on any American -- regardless of race, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation -- is	وهذا يذكرنا أن الهجوم على أي أمريكي بغض النظر عن عرقه أو دينه أو حتى ميوله		وهذا يذكرنا بأن الهجمات ضد كل الأمريكيين مهما كان عرقهم أو دينهم أو توجههم الجنسي	-

	an attack on all of us and on the fundamental values of equality and dignity that define us as a country.	الجنسية هو هجوم على كل الأمريكيين وكذلك على قيمنا في الحرية والكرامة التي تميزنا عن غيرنا وتعرفنا كبلد واحد		هجوم ضدنا جميعاً وضد القيم الأساسية التي ننتيناها قيم الكرامة والمساواة التي تمثل قيمنا كوطن.	
27	And no act of hate or terror will ever change who we are or the values that make us Americans.	ولا يمكن لأي عمل إرهابي أو عمل للكراهية أن يغيرنا أو يغير القيم التي جعلت منا أمريكيين		ليس هناك هجوم يطول أو يطل هذه القيم.	-
28	Today marks the most deadly shooting in American history.	هذا اليوم هو اليوم الأسوأ في تاريخ الولايات المتحدة لموت ناس بسبب إطلاق نار		هذه المأساة أقطع عملية إطلاق نار في تاريخ الولايات المتحدة.	-
29	The shooter was apparently armed with a handgun and a powerful assault rifle.	مطلق النار كان مسلحاً بمسدس ومستعد لقتل الأبرياء.		وكان المسلح يحملوا أسلحة ثقيلة.	-
30	This massacre is therefore a further reminder of how easy it is for someone to get their hands on a weapon that lets them shoot people in a school, or in a house of worship, or a movie theater, or in a nightclub.	هذا يذكرنا كيف أنه من السهل لأي شخص الحصول على مسدس وإطلاق النار على طلاب في مدرسة أو على مؤسسة اجتماعية أو سينما أو ملهى ليلي		وهذا يذكرنا بسهولة الحصول على الأسلحة لإطلاق النار في مدرسة أو في كنيسة أو في السينما أو في ملهى.	-
31	And we have to decide if that's the kind of country we want to be.	-		ويجب أن نقرر إذا ما كان هذا هو البلد الذي نريد أن نعيش فيه.	-
32	And to actively do nothing is a decision as well.	-		-	-
33	In the coming hours and days, we'll learn	-		في الساعات والأيام القادمة سنعلم المزيد	-

	about the victims of this tragedy.			عن ضحايا هذه المأساة	
34	Their names. Their faces. Who they were.	-		أسماءهم ووجوههم هويتهم.	-
35	The joy that they brought to families and to friends, and the difference that they made in this world.	-		الفرح الذي كان يجلبونه لأصدقائهم وعائلاتهم	-
36	Say a prayer for them and say a prayer for their families -- that God give them the strength to bear the unbearable.	-		وسنصلي لهم ولعائلاتهم ونطلب من الله تعالى أن يوفر لهم السلوى لتحمل هذا الحزن.	-
37	And that He give us all the strength to be there for them, and the strength and courage to change.	-		ونتمنى أيضا أن نجد الشجاعة والقوة لكي نغير الأوضاع.	-
38	We need to demonstrate that we are defined more -- as a country -- by the way they lived their lives than by the hate of the man who took them from us.	-		يجب أن نحتذي حذوا من أظهر الحب في الماضي وليس كراهية من قضى على الضحايا.	-
39	As we go together, we will draw inspiration from heroic and selfless acts -- friends who helped friends, took care of each other and saved lives.	-		نشكر الأصدقاء الذين ساعدوا الأصدقاء	-
40	In the face of hate and violence, we will love one another.	-		لإنقاذهم أمام الكراهية والعنف	-
41	We will not give in to fear or turn against each other.	-		سنحب بعضنا البعض ولن نتخاذل أمام الكراهية ولن نتعارض	-
42	Instead, we will stand united, as Americans, to protect our people, and defend our nation, and to take action	-		بل سنبقى متحدين كأميركيين لحماية مواطنين وللدفاع عن	-

	against those who threaten us.			وطننا وهو يواجه من يهددنا.	
43	May God bless the Americans we lost this morning.	-		بارك الله في ضحايا اليوم	-
44	May He comfort their families.	-		ونطلب منه ان يقدم السلوى للعائلات	-
45	May God continue to watch over this country that we love.	-		-	-
46	Thank you.	-		شكراً	-

D6: A New Beginning: Speech at Cairo University

	Sentence	RA 1	RJ 1	RF 1	RR 1
1	Thank you... Thank you... Shukran	شكرا شكرا جزيلا اسعد الله اوقاتكم	شكرا جزيلا لكم	-	شكرا. شكرا جزيل لكم. تفضلوا. شكرا. شكرا لكم. شكرا جزيل لكم. عمت مساء
2	I am honored to be in the timeless city of Cairo, and to be hosted by two remarkable institutions.	-	جميعا رجاء تفضلوا شكرا شكرا بالتأكيد	-	انا تشرفت لكوني في القاهرة في هذا الوقت وتم استضافتي من قبل مؤسستين كبيرتين
3	For over a thousand years, Al-Azhar has stood as a beacon of Islamic learning, and for over a century, Cairo University has been a source of Egypt's advancement.	لأنها وقفت كمنازة بارزة في العالم، وجامعة القاهرة كانت مصدر لتطور مصر	شكرا جزيلا طاب يومكم أنا يشرفني أن أكون في مدينة القاهرة الخالدة، وأن تستضيف في مؤسستان استثنائي بيتان لألف عام ووقف الأزهر كمنازة لتعاليم الإسلام ولقرون من الزمان كانت جامعة القاهرة مصدرا لتقدم	-	وهي تعتبر جامعة القاهرة مصدرا للتطوير مصر
4	Together, you represent the harmony between tradition and progress.	فانتم تمثلون التناغم بين التقاليد والتطور	مصر سويا أنتما تمثلان التناغم بين التقاليد والتقدم	-	وسويا اشكل التناسق بين التقدم والتراث

5	I am grateful for your hospitality, and the hospitality of the people of Egypt.	وانني ممتن لحسن الضيافة والاستقبال والحفاوة التي تلقيتها من شعب مصر	إنني أشكركم على حسن الضيافة وكرم الوفادة لشعب مصر	-	والضيافة التي تعكس ضيافة شعب مصر
6	I am also proud to carry with me the goodwill of the American people, and a greeting of peace from Muslim communities in my country: assalaamu alaykum.	وانني فخور لاحمل معي تحية من الشعب الأمريكي، تحية سلام للمسلمين (السلام عليكم) التحية الإسلامية	وأنا أنقل لكم تمنيات الشعب الأمريكي وتحيات السلام من الجاليات الإسلامية في بلدي وقول السلام عليكم.	-	انا فخور بنقل هذه الضيافة لشعب امريكا والسلام عليكم
7	We meet at a time of great tension between the United States and Muslims around the world - tension rooted in historical forces that go beyond any current policy debate.	نجتمع في فترة تتسم بكثير من التفاوت بين الولايات المتحدة، والعالم الإسلامي، هذا التوتر الذي كان قد زرع في فترات سابقة.	نحن نلتقي هنا في وقت فيه توتر شديد بين الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والمسلمين في شتى أنحاء العالم. هذا التوتر جذوره في القوى التاريخية التي تتجاوز أي جدال حول السياسة الحالية.	-	نحن نلتقي في وقت يسوده التوتر بين الولايات المتحدة والمسلمين حول العالم. هذا التوتر مبني على حقائق تاريخية
8	The relationship between Islam and the West includes centuries of co-existence and cooperation, but also conflict and religious wars.	فالعلاقة بين المسلمين والغرب تمتد على قرون سابقة من التعاون، لكن هذا التعاون لم يخلو من الازمات والنزاعات.	العلاقة بين الإسلام وبين الغرب يدخل فيها قرون من التعاون والتعايش، ولكن أيضا النزاع أيضا والحروب الدينية.	-	تتضمن عصورا من التفاعل والتعايش. بالإضافة الى الصراعات
9	More recently, tension has been fed by colonialism that denied rights and opportunities to many Muslims, and a Cold War in which Muslim-majority countries were too often treated as proxies without	ومؤخرا هذه النزاعات كانت قد وصلت الى حد الاستعمار، وفترة الحرب الباردة التي كانت فيها غالبية الدول العربية الإسلامية كانت تعامل على انها دويلات صغيرة بصرف النظر	وفي الأوقات مؤخرا زادت هذه التوترات بفعل الحقب الاستعمارية التي حرمت المسلمين من الحقوق في الحرب الباردة. البلدان الإسلامية كثيرا ما عوملت وكانها وكيلة ومن دون	-	ومؤخرا تصاعد هذا التوتر من قبل الاستعمار والحرب الباردة التي تعرض لها العالم الإسلامي بشكل كبير مع احترامنا لتطلعاتهم الكبيرة

	regard to their own aspirations.	عن امالها وطموحاتها.	تطلعات احترام تطلعاتها		
10	Moreover, the sweeping change brought by modernity and globalization led many Muslims to view the West as hostile to the traditions of Islam.	فضلا عن ذلك التغيرات الكاسحة التي قدمتها الحضارة والعولمة قد ادت الى كثير من المسلمين للنظر الى الغرب بصفتهم اعداء لهم.	أيضا التغيرات التي جاءت بها العولمة والحدثة جعلت كثيرا من المسلمين ينظرون بعين العداء الى الولايات المتحدة باعتبار أنها تنظر بعين العداء للإسلام	-	مضافا الى ذلك التغير الذي أحدثته العولمة والحدثة التي جعلت من العالم الاسلامي كعدو للتقاليد الاسلامية
11	Violent extremists have exploited these tensions in a small but potent minority of Muslims.	وكذلك فان المتطرفين كانوا قد ساهموا في زرع هذه الفكرة بين اقلية من المسلمين	كما أن المتطرفين استغلوا هذه التوترات وفي صفوف قليل من المسلمين	-	وقد استغل المتطرفون هذه التوترات وهم يمثلون الاقلية من المسلمين
12	The attacks of September 11th, 2001 and the continued efforts of these extremists to engage in violence against civilians has led some in my country to view Islam as inevitably hostile not only to America and Western countries, but also to human rights.	والهجمات التي وقت في الحادي عشر من سبتمبر عام 2001، وكذلك الجهود المستمرة للمتطرفين للانحراف بعنف ضد المدنيين، وقد افضت الى النظر الى الاسلام في دولتي بان المسلمين هم اعداء لامريكا، واعداء لاوروبا وكذلك هم ضد حقوق الانسان	هجمات الحادي عشر من سبتمبر في الحال، واستمرار جهود هؤلاء المتطرفين لشن عمليات عمليات عنف ضد المدنيين جعلت الكثيرين ينظرون بأن الإسلام.	-	وهجمات الجادي عشر كم سبتمبر والعنف المستمر ضد المدنيين من قبل هؤلاء المتطرفين لا يمثل رؤية الاسلام تجاه امريكا والعالم الغربي فقط ولكن ضد البشرية ايضا
13	This has bred more fear and mistrust.	الامر الذي نشر الكثير من الخوف وكذلك سوء الثقة	لأن كل هذا أدى إلى المزيد من عدم الثقة والخوف.	-	وهذا يولد غياب ثقة كبيرة وعداء كبير
14	So long as our relationship is defined by our differences, we will empower those who sow hatred rather than peace, and who promote conflict rather than the cooperation that can	اذن طالما علاقتنا كانت معرفة بحكم خلافاتنا فاننا سوف نمكن هؤلاء الذين يسعون الى اشعال فتيل الكراهية بجلا	وطالما أن علاقتنا تحدد بالاختلافات، فسوف نمكن ونعطي القوة للذين يريدون الكراهية وليس السلام. أولئك الذين يريدون	-	وطالما كانت علاقتنا تحكمها خلافاتنا نحن سنعمل على زيادة قوة هؤلاء الذين يروجون للصراع وليس للتعاون لتحقيق العدالة والرفاهية

	help all of our people achieve justice and prosperity.	من تحقيق الامن والعدالة	النزاع وليس التعاون الذي من شأنه أن يساعد كل شعوب على تحقيق التقدم والرخاء.		
15	This cycle of suspicion and discord must end.	وفي هذه الدورة التي تتسم بالشكوك لا بد لنا انعمل على انهاءها	وفي دورة الشك وعدم التوقف، التوافق يجب أن تنتهي.	-	هذه دورة الشكوك هذه والاتفاق يجب ان تصل الى نهاية
16	I have come here to seek a new beginning between the United States and Muslims around the world; one based upon mutual interest and mutual respect; and one based upon the truth that America and Islam are not exclusive, and need not be in competition.	لقد اتيت الى القاهرة، واحمل في حقبيتي بداية جديدة بين المسلمين وانحاء العالم والولايات المتحدة منبئية على الاحترام المشترك وعلى المصالح المشتركة من جهة، وكذلك حقيقة مفادها انه يجب ان لا نكون بصفة متنافسين بل بصفة متكاملين	وقد جئت الى هنا الى القاهرة ليسعى وراء بداية جديدة بين الولايات المتحدة والمسلمين في أنحاء العالم على أساس من الاحترام المتبادل والثقة المتبادلة، وعلى أساس أن أمريكا والإسلام ليستا تنافسان فيما بينهما، بل متطابقان	-	جئت الى القاهرة هنا للبحث عن بداية جديدة بين الولايات المتحدة والعالم الاسلامي حول العالم التي تكون مبنية على الاحترام المتبادل والمصالح المتبادلة. ويجب ان لا تكون الولايات المتحدة في تنافس مع العالم الاسلامي
17	Instead, they overlap, and share common principles - principles of justice and progress; tolerance and the dignity of all human beings.	ونتشاطر في مبادئ العدالة والتطور والتسامح وكذلك الكرامة التي تخص كل البشرية	تتشارك في مبادئ مشتركة مبادئ العدل والتقدم والتسامح وكرامة كل بني البشر	-	يجب ان يتداخل مع بعضهما البعض ويتقاسما مبادئ مشتركة مبادئ العدالة والتقدم والتعايش المشترك وكرامة البشر
18	I do so recognizing that change cannot happen overnight.	انني ادرك ان التغييرات لن تحدث بين عشية وضحاها	وأنا أفعل ذلك مدركا بأن التغيير لن يحدث بين عشية وضحاها	-	انا واثق ان هذا التغيير لن يحدث بين عشية وضحاها
19	I know that there is a lot of publicity on this speech but no single speech can eradicate years of mistrust, nor can I answer in the time that I have all the complex questions that brought us to this point.	واعلم ان الكثير من الوسائل الاعلامية قد تحدثت عن هذا الحديث او هذه الكلمة لكن لن تحدث التغييرات بسرعة، ولن استطيع حل كافة التعقيدات التي	وأعلم أن هناك الكثير من الإعلان والحديث عن هذا الخطاب، لكن أدرك أن لا خطاب وحده يمكن أن يحل كل المشكلات. ولا نستطيع هنا أن	-	ولكن نحتاج الى وقت كبير. لان خطاب واحد لا يمكنه ان يغير هذه الفكرة في هذه الليلة ولا يمكن ان يضع نهاية للصراعات التي جاءت بي الة هنا

		اوصلتنا الى ما نحن عليه اليوم	أرد على كل الأسئلة المعقدة التي جاءت بنا إلى هنا		
20	But I am convinced that in order to move forward, we must say openly the things we hold in our hearts, and that too often are said only behind closed doors.	ولكنني متقنع انه بهدف المضي قدما، علينا ان نقول بصراحة، وبوضوح - لبعضنا البعض - الاشياء التي تعتري قلوبنا، وان لا نقولها من خلف ابواب مغلقة او موصدة	لكنني على قناعة من أننا إذا ما أردنا أن نمضي قدما علينا أن نقول بوضوح وانفتاح لكل منا ما يجول في أذهاننا وقلوبنا، والتي كثيرا ما تقال من وراء الكواليس والأبواب المغلقة	-	ولكنني مقتنع باننا اذا اردنا التحرك الى امام يجب ان نفتح قلوبنا لبعضنا البعض ونحدث بصراحة عن ماتخلتجة صدورنا باتجاه بعضنا البعض
21	There must be a sustained effort to listen to each other; to learn from each other; to respect one another; and to seek common ground.	لا بد ان تكون هناك جهود مستمرة لنستمع لبعضنا البعض، ونتعلم من بعضنا البعض، وان نحترم بعضنا البعض وكذلك نبحت عن ارضية مشتركة	يجب أن تكون هناك جهود للاستماع إلى بعضنا البعض، أن نتعلم من بعضنا البعض، أن نحترم بعضنا البعض ونسعى لأرضية مشتركة	-	يجب ان تكون هناك جهود مستمرة للاستماع الى بعضنا البعض واحترام بعضنا البعض ونجد ارضية مشتركة
22	As the Holy Koran tells us, "Be conscious of God and speak always the truth."	لان القران الكريم يقول لنا قوقوا دائما الحقيقة واحذروا دائما من عقاب الله	كما يقول لنا القرآن إن أن علينا أن نتحدث دائما بالحقيقة.	-	كما يخبرنا القران الكريم يجب ان تكونوا واعين الى الله ودائما تحدثوا بصراحة
23	That is what I will try to do - to speak the truth as best I can, humbled by the task before us, and firm in my belief that the interests we share as human beings are far more powerful than the forces that drive us apart.	وهذا ما سوف اسعى للقيام به اليوم. سوف اتحدث بالحقيقة بقدر ما أستطيع وهذا مدفوع بالمبادئ التي اعتقد بها بانها هي اقوى من تلك الخلافات التي تبعدنا عن بعض	ما سأحاول أن أقوم بهذا اليوم. أن نقول الحقيقة بأفضل وسيلة أستطيع وبتواضع أمام المهمة التي نقف إزاءها، ومنطلقا من قناعة بأننا ما يجمعنا كبشر أكثر من القوى التي تحاول أن تفصل وتبعد بيننا	-	هذا ما احاول فعله اليوم. انا اتحدث بصراحة باكبر قدر استطيعه انطلاقا باعقادي ان المصالح التي نشترك بها كبشر هي اكبر من القوة التي تخالفنا
24	Part of this conviction is rooted in my own experience.	وهذه القناعة مبنية من خلال خبرتي	وهذه قناعة متجذرة في نفسي	-	وهذا نابع من خبرتي الشخصية

25	I am a Christian, but my father came from a Kenyan family that includes generations of Muslims.	فانا مسيحي في الاصل لكن والدي انحدر من اسرة كينية وهذه الاسرة لها تاريخ من العائلات المسلمة.	أنا مسيحي، لكن والدي جاء من عائلة كينية فيها أجيال من المسلمين	-	انا مسيحي ووالدي ينحدر من عائلة كينية فيها افراد مسلمين كثيرين
26	As a boy, I spent several years in Indonesia and heard the call of the azaan at the break of dawn and the fall of dusk.	وكطفل قضيت سنوات، وردحا من الزمن في اندونيسيا في منطقة هناك كنت تعلمت، وتلقيت قدرا من التعليم فيها.	وكصبي صغير قضيت سنوات في اندونيسيا وكنت أسمع صوت المؤذن منذ الفجر وحتى المغرب	-	وقد استمتعت في اندونيسيا الى نداء الاذان بشكل كبير
27	As a young man, I worked in Chicago communities where many found dignity and peace in their Muslim faith.	وفي شبابي عملت في مجتمع شيكاغو وكنت قد تلقيت الكثير من الدروس الدينية	وكشباب عملت في شيكاغو حيث الكثير من المسلمين الذين يجدون الراحة في تطبيق معتقدات إسلامية	-	وكرجل شاب عملت في مكانات فيها مسلمين يعملون للحفاظ على كرامتهم
28	As a student of history, I also know civilization's debt to Islam.	وبصفتي طالبا للتاريخ تعلمت الكثير عن الاسلام	وكتلميذ للتاريخ أعلم عمق الحضارة الإسلامية	-	وكتالاب ايضا تعلمت كثير عن الحضارات المتعلقة بالاسلام
29	It was Islam - at places like Al-Azhar University - that carried the light of learning through so many centuries, paving the way for Europe's Renaissance and Enlightenment.	واعلم ان الاسلام يحمل اهمية بفضل ما مهد الطريق للامم الاوربية والامم الاخرى من حيث العلم والنور فهو الذي مهد الطريق للعالم وانا مسيرتهم	فقد كان الإسلام هو الذي هو الذي مثل جامعة الأزهر يحمل مشعل النور والعلم لكثير من بمئات من الأجيال كما حدث في عصر النهضة الأوروبية	-	انه الاسلام الذي يضع نور المعرفة والذي مهد الحضارات خلال القرون القادمة التي تلت
30	It was innovation in Muslim communities that developed the order of algebra; our magnetic compass and tools of navigation; our mastery of pens and printing; our understanding of how disease spreads and how it can be healed	هذه الابتكارات هي التي عاشها الاسلام هي التي طورت الجبر وادوات الملاحة وكذلك ايضا الطباعة واولج المسلمون في مجالات الطب ومعالجة الامراض	كما أن روح الابتكار والإبداع هي في عند المسلمين هي التي اخترعت الجبر وأدوات الملاحة والطباعة والكتابة وفهم كيفية انتقال الأمراض والشفاء	-	هناك اختراعات في العالم الاسلامي التي طورت علم الجبر والفيزياء والطباعة. ونحن تعلمنا كيف تنتشر الامراض من العالم الاسلامي ايضا من العلماء هناك

31	Islamic culture has given us majestic arches and soaring spires; timeless poetry and cherished music; elegant calligraphy and places of peaceful contemplation.	فالثقافة الإسلامية اعطتنا الكثير والهمتنا الكثير وكذلك فضلا عن الشعر والموسيقى والتراث وكذلك فن الخط وفن التأمل السلمي	هي الثقافة الإسلامية أعطتنا الأقواس والعبارات والموسيقى والشعر والخط وأماكن للتمعن والتفكير بكل حكمة	-	وهنا العالم الإسلامي يمثل منطلقا للخط الذي تعلمناه وغيرها من الأمور التي شارك فيها الإسلام التاريخ البشري
32	And throughout history, Islam has demonstrated through words and deeds the possibilities of religious tolerance and racial equality.	وعبر التاريخ قد اظهر الاسلام للعالم من خلال افعاله امكانية التسامح الديني وكذلك المساواة بين كافة الاعراق	وعلى مر عصور التاريخ مر برهن الإسلام من خلال الأقوال والأفعال على روح التسامح الديني والتجانس العرقي والمساواة العرقية أيضا	-	وهذا كذلك منطلق من قدرته على التعايش مع بقية البشرية
33	I know, too, that Islam has always been a part of America's story.	وانني ادرك ان الاسلام كان دائما جزءا من تاريخ امريكا	وأیضا أعلم أن الإسلام كان دائما جزءا من حكاية وقصة أمريكا	-	كما تعلمت ايضا بان الاسلام هو جزء من تاريخ امريكا
34	The first nation to recognize my country was Morocco.	فالدولة الاولى التي تقر ببلادي كانت المغرب	فأول دولة اعترفت ببلد كان المغرب	-	والامة الاولى التي اعترفت اعترفت بدولتي هي المغرب
35	In signing the Treaty of Tripoli in 1796, our second President John Adams wrote, "The United States has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquility of Muslims."	من خلال التوقيع على اتفاقية طرابلس في عام 1796 وكان ابان عهد الرئيس جون ادامز وكانت الولايات المتحدة لا توجد لها اي سمة ضد القوانين الخاصة بالمسلمين او القوانين العنصرية	وعند توقيع اتفاقية طرابلس في العام الف وسبعمائة وستة وتسعين جون الثاني رئيس دولتها المتحدة الولايات المتحدة بنفسها لم تجد أي خلاف ضد المسلمين والدين الإسلامي	-	من خلال توقيع معاهدة طرابلس 1697 قد وقعت الولايات المتحدة. لم تكن هناك اي شخصية. وجاء في المعاهدة ان امريكا لا تحمل اي ضد للتكامل والعالم الإسلامي
36	And since or founding, American Muslims have enriched the United States.	ومنذ تأسيسها كان المسلمون قد اسهموا في اثراء الولايات المتحدة	ومنذ تأسيسها المسلمون الأمريكيون أثروا الحياة الأمريكية	-	-

37	They have fought in our wars, served in government, stood for civil rights, started businesses, taught at our Universities, excelled in our sports arenas, won Nobel Prizes, built our tallest building, and lit the Olympic Torch.	وكانوا قد ساعدوا حكومتنا وايدوا الحقوق المدنية ودعموا حركة الاعمال التجار وكانوا قد تفوقوا في مجالات عديدة وكسبوا الكثير من جوائز نوبل وكذلك ايضا حملوا الكثير من الرايات في الالعب الاولمبية	وحاربوا حروبنا وخدموا في حكوماتنا ودافعوا عن الحقوق المدنية وبدأوا مشاريع تجارية ودرسوا في جامعاتنا وساهموا في إنجازاتنا الرياضية وفازوا بجوائز نوبل، وبنوا أعلى مبانيها وأشعلوا الشعلة الأولمبية	-	وقد شارك المسلمون في حروبنا واغنوا حضارتنا وبدؤوا وشاركوا في اعمالنا وفتحوا جامعات لنا وشاركوا في تدريس طلبة لنا وساهموا في بناء اطول المبانيات الموجودة والشعلة الاولمبية حملوها ايضا
38	And when the first Muslim-American was recently elected to Congress, he took the oath to defend our Constitution using the same Holy Koran that one of our Founding Fathers - Thomas Jefferson - kept in his personal library.	وكانوا قد ساهموا ايضا في الدفاع عن الكثير من المبادئ هذا ما قام به توماس جفرسون الذي ايضا تأثر بالمبادئ الاسلامية الى حد كبير.	وعندما انتخب أول أمريكي مسلم للكونغرس استخدم نسخة من نفس المصحف الذي توماس جفرسون أحد ابائنا المؤسسين احتفظ بتلك النسخة من المصحف الشريف في مكتبته الشخصية	-	وقد ادى القسم اول عضو مسلم في الكونغرس استخدم القران نفسه الذي لاداء القسم كما فعل جيفرسون ايضا
39	So I have known Islam on three continents before coming to the region where it was first revealed.	اذن لد عرفت الاسلام على جبهات عدة قبل ان اتي الى هذه المنطقة التي قد عشت فيها لفترة من الزمن	إذا أنا عرفت الإسلام في ثلاث قارات قبل أن اتي الى المنطقة التي نزل وحي الإسلام فيها لأول مرة	-	لذا فانا عرفت الاسلام في ثلاث قارات قبل وصولي الى القارة التي او المنطقة التي انتشر فيها الاسلام
40	That experience guides my conviction that partnership between America and Islam must be based on what Islam is, not what it isn't.	فضلا عن التجارب التي عشتها وعلمتني بان الشراكة بين الاسلام والغرب يجب ان يكون ليس كما هو الحال الان	وهذا الخبرة هي التي توجه حياة وخبرات بأن الشراكة بين أميركا والإسلام يجب أن تتبني على ما هو الإسلام الصحيح وليس ما هو متصور	-	وهذا من خبرتي ان الشراكة بين امريكا والاسلام يجب ان تكون مبنية على ماهو الاسلام وليس على ما لا يمثل الاسلام
41	And I consider it part of my responsibility as President of the United States to fight	فانني اعتبر ام جزءا من مسؤوليتي بصفتي رئيسا	أنه وأنا أدرك مسؤولية واجبي كرئيس للولايات المتحدة أن	-	انا من خبرتي كرئيس للولايات المتحدة الامريكية ان

	against negative stereotypes of Islam wherever they appear.	للولايات المتحدة ان احارب ضد الصورة النمطية التي اخذت عن الاسلام اينما كانت في العالم	أحارب ضد الصور النمطية السلبية ضد الإسلام أينما ظهرت		أقاتل ضد النماذج التي لا تمثل الاسلام مهما كانت وفي اي مكان كانت
42	But that same principle must apply to Muslim perceptions of America.	ولكن هذه المبادئ نفسها يجب ان تنطبق ايضا على الفهم والادراك الاسلامي لأمريكا	ولكن نفس المبدأ يجب أن ينطبق على التصورات التي تصورات المسلمين عن أمريكا	-	وهذه المبادئ نفسها يجب ان تكون منطبقة على المسلمين في اميركا المسلمين في امريكا نفسهم بالضبط
43	Just as Muslims do not fit a crude stereotype, America is not the crude stereotype of a self-interested empire.	فبنفس القدر الذي لا يقبل المسلمون فيه ان ينظر اليهم بصورة نمطية كذلك الأمريكيون لا يقبلون بان ينظر اليهم بصورة نمطية	وكما هو الحال مع أن المسلم لا ينطبق عليهم الصور النمطية البدائية. أمريكا ليست هي أيضا الصورة النمطية للإمبراطورية	-	كما ان المسلمون لا يمثلون النموذج القاسي وكذلك امريكا لا تمثل النموذج ايضا
44	The United States has been one of the greatest sources of progress that the world has ever known.	فالولايات المتحدة كانت من اهم المصادر الهامة لتطور العالم	فالولايات المتحدة كانت إحدى أهم مصادر التقدم في العالم	-	الولايات المتحدة هي تمثل احدة اعمدة التطور في العالم
45	We were born out of revolution against an empire.	فقد ولدنا من مهد الثورة	نحن ولدنا نتيجة ثورة قامت ضد إمبراطورية	-	نحن عملنا كان لدينا ثورة ضد الاستعمار
46	We were founded upon the ideal that all are created equal, and we have shed blood and struggled for centuries to give meaning to those words - within our borders, and around the world.	وقد تأسسنا بناءا على المثاليات بان الجميع يعيشوا متساوين ولقد تكلفنا بالكثير من التضحيات سواء في بلداننا او في الخارج	وأسس بلادنا على مبدأ أن الجميع متساوون وقد بذلنا دماءنا كافحنا على مدى قرون لتحقيق هذه المعاني داخل حدودنا وخارجها	-	وقد نزلنا الماء لعدة عصور لنعطي معنى لهذه الكلمات وثورتنا حول العالم
47	We are shaped by every culture, drawn from every end of the Earth, and dedicated to a simple concept: E pluribus unum: "Out of many, one."	فقد تأثرنا بكافة الثقافات واستلهمنا من كافة المبادئ وكرسنا انفسنا لمبدأ واحد وهذا المبدأ الكل	وقد صاغ لغتنا كل الثقافات المختلفة المستمدة من كل بقاع الأرض المختلفة، وكرست أنفسنا	-	نحن تلوننا جميع الثقافات التي تأتي من جميع انحاء العالم. ونحن لدينا مفهوم واحد وهو

		للواحد والواحد للكل	لمبدأ واحد وهو مبدأ قوة كيان يقوم على القوة في الاتحاد، وكيان واحد من بين مجموع من الأفراد المختلفين		اننا جميعا نشكل أمة واحدة.
48	Much has been made of the fact that an African-American with the name Barack Hussein Obama could be elected President.	وفي الحقيقة انني وبصفتي افريقي امريكي واسمي باراك حسين اوباما هذا هو الذي جعلني ان احلم لان اصبح رئيسا منتخبا في الولايات المتحدة.	وحتى الأمريكيين من أصل أفريقي وباسمي أنا باراك حسين أوباما انتخبت رئيسا للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	-	الحقيقة هي ان امريكا والاميركان الافريقيون وانا باراك حسين اوباما لا يمكن ان يفكر الامريكيون بانني هذا الرئيس ولم تكن هناك هذه المفاهيم
49	But my personal story is not so unique.	لكن قصتي الشخصية هي ليست فريدة من نوعها	ولكن قصة الشخصية ليست فريدة من نوعها تماما	-	وان قصتي الشخصية ليست فريدة من نوعها
50	The dream of opportunity for all people has not come true for everyone in America, but its promise exists for all who come to our shores - that includes nearly seven million American Muslims in our country today who enjoy incomes and education that are higher than average.	فان حلم كافة الشباب لا يتحقق للجميع في امريكا لكنه يعد كل من يأتي الى بلادنا هذه الوعود الحقيقة وذا يطال سبعة ملايين امريكي مسلم في بلادنا اليوم الذين بالمنااسبة يتمتعون بمساواة الدخل والتعليم التي تعد اعلى مما يحصل على نظرائهم الامريكيين	فرصة تحقيق الأحلام للجميع لم يتحقق للجميع، ولكن وعده هو موجود لكل من يحل في شواطئنا. وهذا يدخل ضمن حوالي سبعة ملايين من المسلمين الأمريكيين الذين يعيشون في بلادنا والذين هم بالمنااسبة يتمتعون بمستوى تعليمي ومستوى معاش يفوق متوسط الفرد الأمريكي	-	ان حلم الفرصة لجميع الأشخاص لا يتأتى من كل مكان لجميع الناس الموجودون في العالم. وهذا يشمل اكثر من سبعة ملايين مسلم في امريكا وهم يتمتعون بدخولات ومستوى تعليم اعلى من المستوى الذي يتمتع به الامريكيون الاخرون
51	Moreover, freedom in America is indivisible from the freedom to practice one's religion.	فضلا عن ذلك الحرية في امريكا هي مسألة لا يمكنكم التحدث عنها من حيث حرية ممارسة الاديان لكافة الاديان.	وعلاوة على ذلك، فإن الحرية في الولايات المتحدة هي لا تختلف عن حق ممارسة الفرد لدينا	-	وايضا الحرية الحرية في امريكا غير قابلة للتقسيم من حرية الشخص بممارسة الطقوس الدينية

52	That is why there is a mosque in every state of our union, and over 1,200 mosques within our borders.	لهذا فهناك مسجد في كل ولاية من الولايات المتحدة وأكثر من 1200 مسجد عبر حدود الولايات المتحدة	لهذا السبب هناك مسجد في كل ولاية من ولايات أو أكثر من ألف ومئتي مسجد داخل حدود بلادنا	-	لذلك لدينا جوامع في كل ولاية وهناك أكثر من 1200 مسجد في الولايات المتحدة منتشرة في عموم أرجاء الولايات المتحدة
53	That is why the U.S. government has gone to court to protect the right of women and girls to wear the hijab, and to punish those who would deny it.	ولهذا فالحكومة كانت قد ذهبت الى المحكمة لتقرر حماية النساء والسيدات في امريكا ومعاقبة اي شخص قد يملهم او يمنع عليهم تلك الحقوق.	لهذا السبب الحكومة الأمريكية لجأت إلى القضاء لحماية حق النساء والفتيات بارتداء الحجاب ومعاقبة من يحرمون من هذا الحق	-	لذلك الولايات حريصة على حماية النساء الذين يرتدون حجاب ونعاقب من يمنع ذلك.
54	So let there be no doubt: Islam is a part of America.	اذن تاكدوا وبددوا كافة الشكوك ان الاسلام هو جزء من امريكا	لذلك يجب أن لا يكون هناك شك لدى بنوده. ليس هناك ليس هناك مجال للشك بأن الإسلام هو جزء من أمريكا	-	لذا لن يكون هناك شك وارجو ان لا يساوركم الشك بان الاسلام هو جزء من امريكا.
55	And I believe that America holds within her the truth that regardless of race, religion, or station in life, all of us share common aspirations - to live in peace and security; to get an education and to work with dignity; to love our families, our communities, and our God.	واعتقد ان امريكا تحمل هذه الحقيقة بان بانها يجب ان تتعايش مع هذه الديانات فكلما نتشاطر بعض المبادئ للعيش بسلام وامن ولنحصل على التعليم والتربية والعمل بحس من الكبرياء لنعشق افراد اسرتنا وكذلك افراد المجتمع والرب	وأنا أعتقد أن أميركا في داخلها تعتنق الحق أن لأي مراحل من مراحل الحياة حق مشاركة الجميع في تحقيق طموحاتنا، أن نعيش في أمن وأمان وسلام ونحصل على حق العمل والعيش بكرامة، وأن نحب عائلاتنا ورجال حياتنا وإلهنا	-	وانا اؤمن بان امريكا تحتضن حقيقة اللا اكرات للعرق والدين. نحن لدينا تطلعات مشتركة. ان نعيش في سلام وامان وان نحصل على التعلم والعمل بكرامة وحرية وحب عوائلنا ومجتمعاتنا والهناء
56	These things we share. This is the hope of all humanity.	وهذه المبادئ التي تتسم بها كافة افراد البشرية.	هذه أمور نشترك بها وهذا هو أمل للبشرية جميعا	-	هذه الاشياء نتقاسمها جميعا وهذا هو امل البشرية جمعاء
57	Of course, recognizing our common humanity is	من خلال ادراك انسانيتنا لا ارى ان هذا الامر	بالطبع الاعتراف بإنسانيته المشتركة هي	-	-

	only the beginning of our task.	سوى البداية للتلك المهمة	مجرد بداية مهمتنا		
58	Words alone cannot meet the needs of our people.	فالكلمات لوحدها لن تنفي احتياجات الشعب	فالكلمات لوحدها لا يمكن أن تحقق وتلبي احتياجات لمجتمعاتنا	-	الكلمات وحدها لا يمكن أن تلبي طلبات واحتياجات الناس
59	These needs will be met only if we act boldly in the years ahead; and if we understand that the challenges we face are shared, and our failure to meet them will hurt us all.	هذه الاحتياجات لن نفي بها الا اذا ما تصرفنا بطرق ملموسة في السنوات القادمة وانني ادرك بان التحديات التي نواجهها هي جمة واننا علينا ان نعمل على مواجهتها	هذه الاحتياجات تلبى فقط إذا ما تحركنا. تصرفنا بحزم وجرأة وشجاعة، وندرك بأن التحديات مشتركة، وإخفاقها في التحدي لها سيلحق الضرر بنا جميعا	-	هذه الاحتياجات يتم تلبيتها اذا ماكانت هناك اعمال وافعال حقيقية ومن خلال تبني القيم التي نتشاركها مع بعضنا البعض
60	For we have learned from recent experience that when a financial system weakens in one country, prosperity is hurt everywhere.	فقد تعلمنا من التجارب السابقة انه عندما يضعف نظام مالي في دولة فان الازدهار ينتشر في كل مكان	فنحن تعلمنا من خبرات القريب أنه عندما يكون هناك نظاما ماليا يضعف في بلد ماء، الرخاء كله يتأثر في كل مكان آخر	-	ونحن قد تعلمنا من تجاربنا السابقة ان حينما ينهار النظام الاقتصادي في بلد ما فان هناك رفاهية في كل مكان
61	When a new flu infects one human being, all are at risk.	وعندما يضرب اي انفلونزا او اي مرض في اي مكان او بقعة من العالم فسوف يؤثر على الآخرين	عندما يؤثر تؤثر انفلونزا في شخص. كلنا نصبح معرضين لخطر	-	هناك حقيقة ان تكون البشرية تكون جميعا تعاني من هذه المشكلة
62	When one nation pursues a nuclear weapon, the risk of nuclear attack rises for all nations.	وعندما تمتلك دولة سلاح نووي فان الخطر يطال كافة الدول الآخري	عندما تسعى دولة واحدة لامتلاك السلاح النووي. فالتهديد هذه الأسلحة يظهر للجميع	-	ان خطورة الهجمات النووية التي نتعرض لها وتشمل جميع البشرية وليس فقط امة واحدة تكون امنة
63	When violent extremists operate in one stretch of mountains, people are endangered across an ocean.	وعندما يعمل المتطرفون ايضا في مناطق معزولة في الجبال فهذا الخطر قد يصل الى ابعد المحيطات	عندما يعمل متطرفون في جبل ما في مكان كلنا يتعرض للخطر	-	-

64	And when innocents in Bosnia and Darfur are slaughtered, that is a stain on our collective conscience.	وعندما يكون الابرياء في البوسنة عرضة للذبح فهذا الامر سبة في جيبنا وفي ضميرنا.	وعندما يكون هناك ضحايا أبرياء في دارفور والبوسنة يتعرضون لهذا. هذه الجرائم هذه لطخة تلتخ ضمائرنا جميعا.	-	وعندما يتم ذبح المدنيين في دارفور فهذا هو دعوة لتحرك ضميرنا الجماعي لايقاف هذه المذابح هناك
65	That is what it means to share this world in the 21st century.	ولهذا اقول انه لنعيش في هذا العالم في القرن الواحد والعشرين	هذا ما يعنيه أننا يجب أن نتشارك في هذا العالم في قرننا الحادي والعشرين	-	هذا هو معنى المشاركة في القرن الواحد والعشرين
66	That is the responsibility we have to one another as human beings.	علينا ان نتحلى بتلك المسؤولية وان نعمل مع بعضنا البعض على قد التساوي بين البشرية	هذه مسؤولية تقع على عاتقنا تجاه بعضنا البعض كبشر	-	وهذه المسؤولية التي نتحملها تجاه بعضنا البعض كبشر
67	This is a difficult responsibility to embrace.	وهذه مسؤولية لا يمكن الوفاء بها بسهولة	فهذه مسؤولية جمع صعب على أي فرد تحملها	-	هذه مسؤولية كبيرة جدا
68	For human history has often been a record of nations and tribes and yes religions subjugating one another to serve their own interests.	لان التاريخ البشري كان دائما هو عبارة عن سجل بين القبائل والمجتمعات والاديان كلها تخضع لبعضها البعض وفقا للمصالح التي ترتئها	لأن التاريخ البشري كان كثيرا سجلا لبلدان وشعوب، قبائل وأديان أيضا، تخضع بعضها البعض سعيا لتحقيق مصالحها الخاصة	-	ولكن تاريخ البشرية سجل للامم تنوعها وكذلك الاديان وهي تتطلع للتعايش مع بعضها البعض وتحقيق مصالحها المشتركة
69	Yet in this new age, such attitudes are self-defeating.	وفي هذا العصر الجديد فان تلك المبادئ باتت يتم التخلي عنها	ومع ذلك، في هذا العصر الجديد، مثل هذه العقليات والذهنيات تلحق الهزيمة بنفسها	-	-
70	Given our interdependence, any world order that elevates one nation or group of people over another will inevitably fail.	وخاصة بعد ان حصلنا على استقلالنا، فان كل دولة التي تعزز او تعطي اهمية لمجموعة فضلا عن اخرى سوف تفشل في نهاية المطاف	البعض إذا ما أخذنا بعين الاعتبار اعتمادية بعضنا البعض، فإن أي نظام عالمي يرفع أمة أو شعب فوق الآخرين مصيره الفشل المحتوم	-	ومن خلال استقلالنا وتداخلنا أي نظام جماعي يعطي دولة وشعبا على شعب آخر من شأنه ان يتهاوى ويسقط ويذهب الى المزبلة

71	So whatever we think of the past, we must not be prisoners of it.	دعونا لا نكون سجناء الماضي	لذا، أيا كان ما نفكر فيه في الماضي، علينا أن لا نبقى أسرى لذلك الماضي	-	يجب علينا ان لا نكون سجناء لمثل هكذا افكار قديمة
72	Our problems must be dealt with through partnership; progress must be shared.	وان مشاكلنا يجب ان نتعامل معها من خلال الشراكة والتقدم يجب ان نتشاطره	مشكلاتنا ينبغي أن نتعامل معها في إطار من الشراكة والتقدم يجب أن يكون أمرا نشترك به جميعا	-	يجب ان نتعامل مع مشاكلنا من خلال الشراكة ويجب ان تتم المشاركة في التطورات التي في المجتمعات الموجودة
73	That does not mean we should ignore sources of tension.	والان هذا لا يعني انه علينا ان نتجاهل مصادر التوتر	هذا لا يعني بأننا ينبغي ان نتجاهل مصادر التوتر	-	ولكن هذا لا يعني اننا يجب ان نهمل مصادر التوتر الموجودة
74	Indeed, it suggests the opposite: we must face these tensions squarely.	بل يعني على العكس تماما، علينا ان نواجه هذه التوترات بطريقة عادلة	فالحقيقة الأمر هو العكس. علينا أن نواجه هذه التوترات وبشكل شجاع وجريء	-	وفي الحقيقة يجب ان نعمل العكس بالضبط. يجب علينا ان نعمل العكس بالضبط. يجب علينا مواجهة هذه التوترات
75	And so in that spirit, let me speak as clearly and plainly as I can about some specific issues that I believe we must finally confront together.	وفي هذا السياق دعوني اتحدث بوضوح بقدر الامكان عن بعض القضايا المحددة التي اعتقد انه علينا ان نواجهها معا وسويا	ومن هذه الروح. دعوني أتحدث إليكم بكل وضوح وصراحة. أستطيع حول بعض القضايا المحددة التي أعتقد أن علينا أن نواجهها سوياً	-	ومن خلال هذه الروح يجب علينا ان نتكلم بصراحة اكبر ما يمكن عن قضايا معينة اعتقد علينا يجب ان نواجهها مع بعضنا البعض سوياً
76	The first issue that we have to confront is violent extremism in all of its forms.	القضية الاولى التي علينا ان نطلع بها التطرف والارهاب في كافة انحاء العالم	القضية الأولى التي علينا أن نتصدى لها هو موضوع موضوع التطرف والتشدد العنفي والعنيف بكل أشكاله	-	اول مسألة علينا مواجهتها هي الارهاب والعنف في كل المناطق الموجودة
77	In Ankara, I made clear that America is not - and never will be - at war with Islam.	تعلمون كما قلت لكم ان امريكا لم ولن تكون في حالة حرب ضد الاسلام	في أنقرة أوضحت أن امريكا ليست ولن تكون في	-	انا اعلن ان امريكا ليست ولن تكون في حرب مع الاسلام

			حالة حرب ضد الإسلام		
78	We will, however, relentlessly confront violent extremists who pose a grave threat to our security.	هذا ماقلت في انقرة لكننا سنعمل دون هوادة على مواجهة المتطرفين الذين يشكلون تهديدا على أمننا	ولكننا على أية حال سوف نسعى من دون كلل أو ملل متصدرين متصددين للمتشددين العنيفين الذين يشكلون تهديدا على أمننا	-	ولكننا مع ذلك سنواجه المتطرفين والعنف الذين يمثلون تهديدا مباشرا لامتنا
79	Because we reject the same thing that people of all faiths reject: the killing of innocent men, women, and children.	لأننا نرفض نفس المبادئ التي ترفضها كافة الأديان الأخرى قتل الأبرياء من الرجال والنساء والأطفال	لأننا نرفض ما يرفضه أتباع كل الأديان، وهو قتل الرجال والنساء والأطفال الأبرياء	-	لأننا نرفض جميع الأشياء التي يرفضها جميع الناس: قتل الناس الأبرياء والأطفال
80	And it is my first duty as President to protect the American people.	وواجبي الأول بصفتي رئيس الولايات ان احمي الشعب الأمريكي	ومهمة وواجب الأول كرئيس أن أحمي الشعب الأمريكي	-	وواجبي كرئيس للولايات المتحدة هو حماية الشعب الأمريكي
81	The situation in Afghanistan demonstrates America's goals, and our need to work together.	فالوضع في أفغانستان يظهر جليا اهداف امريكا ان علينا ان نعمل معا	فالوضع في أفغانستان يبرهن على أهداف في أميركا. وهنا نحن نحتاج إلى العمل سوياً	-	الوضع في أفغانستان يوضح ويعكس اهداف امريكا ويعكس حاجتنا للعمل مع بعضنا البعض
82	Over seven years ago, the United States pursued al Qaeda and the Taliban with broad international support.	فعلى مر سبع سنوات من الزمان كانت الولايات المتحدة قد تعقبت القاعدة وطالبان من خلال دعم وحشد عالمي لا يوصف	فقبل أكثر من سبع سنوات الولايات المتحدة لاحقت القاعدة وطالبان بدعم واسع النطاق دولي	-	فخلال سبعة سنوات مضت تابعت الولايات المتحدة الامريكية القاعدة وحصلت على دعم داخلي
83	We did not go by choice, we went because of necessity.	نحن لا نقوم بهذه الامور من خلال خيارات شخصية بل بحكم الحاجة	فنحن لم نذهب بمحض اختيارنا. ذهبنا بحكم الضرورة	-	لم نذهب باختيارنا ولكننا ذهبنا لأننا تعرضنا لهجوم من قبل القاعدة
84	I am aware that some question or justify the events of 9/11.	فأنتي مدرك ان مازال البعض يظهرون يشككون باحداث	وأنا على وعي وإدراك من أن هناك البعض ما زالوا يشككون أو حتى يبرر في	-	انا واثق ان هناك من يسأل كيف ترون هجمات الحادي عشر من سبتمبر

		الحادي عشر من سبتمبر	الحال ما حدث في الحادي عشر من سبتمبر		
85	But let us be clear: al Qaeda killed nearly 3,000 people on that day.	ولكن دعوني اقول لكم بان القاعدة قد قتلت اكثر من ثلاثين الف شخص في ذلك اليوم	لكن دعونا نكون واضحين، القاعدة قتلت أكثر من ثلاثة ألاف شخص في ذلك اليوم	-	القاعدة قتلت اكثر من 3000 شخص في ذلك اليوم
86	The victims were innocent men, women and children from America and many other nations who had done nothing to harm anybody.	والاضحايا والابرياء هم ابرياء من الاطفال من الولايات المتحدة والاخرى الذين لم يرتكبوا اي ذنب ولم يؤذوا اي شخص البتة	أبرياء ونساء، رجال وأطفال من المتحدة وأناس آخرون ينتمون إلى بلدان أخرى، لم يفعلوا أي شيء لإيذاء أي شخص	-	وكان الضحايا ناس ابرياء ورجال من دول اخرى لم يعملوا او يلحقوا الضرر باي شخص
87	And yet Al Qaeda chose to ruthlessly murder these people, claimed credit for the attack, and even now states their determination to kill on a massive scale.	لكن القاعدة اختارت وبطريقة لا تتصف بالرحمة بتقتل هؤلاء الاشخاص وحصلت على الميزة عن هذه الهجمات وحتى الان انهم ينون بالاستمرار بعملية القتل على نطاق واسع	لكن القاعدة ارتأت واختارت أن تلحق الأذى بهؤلاء بكل وحشية، وارتأت أن تتحمل مسؤولية ذلك وتعلن عنه، والدولة مستمرة في القتل	-	مع هذا القاعدة قررت بدم بارد اغتيال هؤلاء الناس. وحتى الان يعلنون عن نيتهم وتصميمهم بالقتل بشكل جماعي
88	They have affiliates in many countries and are trying to expand their reach.	هناك جيوب للقاعدة في دولة اخيرة وتسعى هذه الجيوب لتوسيع امكانها	أتباعه، أنصارها يحاولون توسيع نطاق تأثيرها	-	كما يحصل في بلدان كثيرة متعددة
89	These are not opinions to be debated; these are facts to be dealt with.	هذه حقائق وليس نقاط جدل او نقاش	هذه أفكار ليس من شأنها أن تجادل حولها. هذه حقائق يجب أن نتعامل معها	-	هذه مقارنة يجب علينا التعامل معها وليس لمجرد التجادل حولها
90	Make no mistake: we do not want to keep our troops in Afghanistan.	تأكدوا تماما باننا لا نرغب بابقاء قواتنا في افغانستان	ولا تخطئ الظن. نحن لا نريد إبقاء جنودنا في أفغانستان	-	لا نريد ان نبقي قطعاتنا في افغانستان
91	We seek no military bases there.	فنحن لا نسعى للحصول على قواعد عسكرية هناك	فنحن لا نرى. نحن لا نسعى إلى أية قواعد عسكرية هناك	-	لا نحلم باقامة قواعد عسكرية هناك

92	It is agonizing for America to lose our young men and women.	بل ومن المحزن لأمريكا أن تخسر يوما تلو الآخر شبابا ونساء	فهو أمر مؤلم لأمريكا أن تخسر أبناءها من الشباب والشابات	-	انه مؤلم ان نخسر رجالنا في الحرب هناك
93	It is costly and politically difficult to continue this conflict.	فهذه عملية مكلفة سياسيا وعاطفيا	فهذا صعب ومكلف سياسيا الاستمرار في هذا النزاع	-	وانه مكلف جدا الاستمرار بهذا الصراع ومن الصعوبة
94	We would gladly bring every single one of our troops home if we could be confident that there were not violent extremists in Afghanistan and Pakistan determined to kill as many Americans as they possibly can.	بل سوف نكون اكثر سعادة اذا ما احضرنا كافة القوات اذا ما حصلنا على قناعة بانه لن يكون هناك المزيد من المتطرفين في افغانستان وباكستان الذين هم مصممون على قتل اكبر عدد من الامريكيين	وبكل صراحة حتى نرجع كل فرد من أفراد قواتنا المسلحة إلى بلدنا إذا ما كنا متأكدين من أنه لن يكون هناك عنف مسلح في أفغانستان وباكستان يسعى لقتل أكبر عدد ممكن من الأمريكيين	-	سنكون سعداء باعادة كل جندي من قواتنا الى ارضنا اذا ما ضمنا ان القاعدة في افغانستان وباكستان لن تعود لتهديد او قتل اي امريكي كما فعلوا في الماضي
95	But that is not yet the case.	لكن هذا هو الواقع	لكن هذه ليست هي الحالة حتى الآن	-	ولكن هذا الامر لم يتحقق لحد الان
96	That's why we're partnering with a coalition of forty-six countries.	ولهذا السبب فاننا نتشارك مع اكثر من ستة واربعين دولة	ولهذا السبب نحن ندخل في شراكات مع تحالف يضم أكثر من ستة وأربعين بلدا	-	لماذا نتحالف مع تحالف يضم ستة دول
97	And despite the costs involved, America's commitment will not weaken.	وعلى الرغم من التكاليف الباهظة فان التزام امريكا لن يتراجع ولن يتناقص	ورغم الكلفة عزمنا لن يتراجع ولن يتضاءل	-	امريكا ليست ضعيفة
98	Indeed, none of us should tolerate these extremists.	في الحقيقة علينا ان لا نتسامح مع هؤلاء المتطرفين جميعا	لأن لا أحد منا ينبغي أن يتسامح مع هذا التشدد	-	وليس من احد يجب عليه ان يتحمل هؤلاء المتطرفين
99	They have killed in many countries.	فقد قتلوا في دول عدة	فقد ارتكبوا جرائم القتل في عدة بلدان	-	لقد قاموا باعمال القتل في جميع البلدان
100	They have killed people of different faiths - more than any	وقد تسببوا بجرائم ضد اشخاص من	قتلوا أناس ينتمون إلى أديان مختلفة، لكن	-	قتلوا ناس من مختلف الجنسيات

	other, they have killed Muslims.	اديان مختلفة ومن المسلمين انفسهم	الأهم من ذلك أنهم قتلوا مسلمين		والاعراق ولكن بشكل رئيسي قتلوا المسلمين
101	Their actions are irreconcilable with the rights of human beings, the progress of nations, and with Islam	فان تصرفاتهم لا يمكن التسامح بها وهي منافية للأعمال الانسانية وهي سبة في جبيننا	وأفعالهم لا يمكن التصالح معها مع حقوق البشر والتقدم الشعوب ومع الإسلام وتعاليمه	-	نكروا التصالح والتقدم
102	The Holy Koran teaches that whoever kills an innocent, it is as if he has killed all mankind; and whoever saves a person, it is as if he has saved all mankind	فالقران الكريم يقول لنا ان كل من يقتل بريء فهو كما لو انه قتل كافة البشرية والقران الكريم يقول لنا من ينقذ اي شخص كما لو انه انقذ كافة البشرية	القران يعلمنا أن من يقتل نفسا بغير نفس فكأنما قتل الناس جميعا القران الكريم يعلمنا ايضا ان من أحيانا فكأنما أحيانا الناس جميعا	-	القران الكريم يعلمنا من يقتل شخص بريء كأنه قتل الناس جميعا. من يتقّل نفسا بغير نفسا زكية كأنما قتل الناس جميعا وهذا ماتعلمناه من القران الكريم. وكذلك يعلمنا القران الكريم من ينقذ حياة انسان كأنما انقذ حياة البشرية جمعاء
103	The enduring faith of over a billion people is so much bigger than the narrow hatred of a few.	وان الايمان المخلص الذي يتجلي لدى الملايين من الاشخاص هو اكثر من الكراهية الموجودة لدى القلة	إن الدين الحنيف الذي اعتنق أكثر من مليار شخص أكبر كثيرا من الكراهية الضيقة التي يراها البعض	-	ان الايمان الذي يحمله أكثر من مليار شخص أكبر من الحقد والكراهية التي يحملها قليلون
104	Islam is not part of the problem in combating violent extremism - it is an important part of promoting peace.	فالاسلام هو ليس جزء من المشكلة في مواجهة العنف والمتطرفين بل هو جزء من تعزيز السلام يسعى لتعزيز السلام	الإسلام ليس جزءا في التصدي للعنف والكراهية، بل هو جزء أساسي في الترويج لمبدأ السلام	-	الاسلام لا يساهم في تطوير الارهاب لكن يساهم بشكل كبير في بناء السلام في العالم
105	We also know that military power alone is not going to solve the problems in Afghanistan and Pakistan.	الان نحن ندرك الان ان القوة العسكرية لوحدها لن تحل المشاكل في افغانستان وباكستان	ونحن ندرك أيضا أن القوة العسكرية لوحدها لن تحل مشكلة أفغانستان وباكستان	-	نحن نسعى لحل المشكلات في أفغانستان وباكستان

106	That is why we plan to invest \$1.5 billion each year over the next five years to partner with Pakistanis to build schools and hospitals, roads and businesses, and hundreds of millions to help those who have been displaced.	ولهذا السبب نحن نخطط لاستثمار 1.5 مليار دولار سنويا خلال السنوات الخمسة القادمة لاجراء مشاركات مع باكستان لبناء مستشفيات وبناء مدار وشوارع وكذلك مساعدة الالاف الذين نزحوا من ديارهم	لهذا السبب نخطط لإنفاق واحد فاصلة خمسة مليار دولار سنويا لبناء المستشفيات والطرق والمصالح التجارية لمئات الملايين من ومساعدة الملايين من النازحين أيضا	-	لذا سعيانا لاستثمار اكثر من مليار ونصف مليار كل سنة لبناء المستشفيات والمدارس ومساعدة الناس الذين تعرضوا للاذى من قبل الارهابيين والمتطرفين
107	And that is why we are providing more than \$2.8 billion to help Afghans develop their economy and deliver services that people depend upon.	ولهذا السبب فاننا نقدم اكثر من 8.2 مليار دولار لمساعدة افغانستان لتطوير اقتصادها وتقديم الخدمات الي يعتمد عليها عامة الناس هناك	لهذا السبب سنقدم أكثر من اثنين فاصلة ثمانية مليار دولار للأفغان ليطور اقتصادهم ويقدم الخدمات التي يعتمد عليها الناس	-	وخصصنا اكثر من ملياري دولار للأفغان لكي يعملوا على تطوير اقتصادهم وان يقفوا على اقدامهم
108	Let me also address the issue of Iraq.	دعوني ايضا اخاطب واتحدث عن موضوع العراق	ودعوني أيضا التعامل مع قضية العراق	-	دعوني اتعامل او اخاطب مسألة العراق
109	Unlike Afghanistan, Iraq was a war of choice that provoked strong differences in my country and around the world.	على خلاف موضوع افغانستان العراق كانت حرب باختيارنا وقد اثارنا اختلافات كبيرة في دولتي الولايات المتحدة وفي انحاء اخرى من العالم	وعلى خلاف أفغانستان، العراق كان حربا اخترناها نحن والتي اثارنا خلافات شديدة داخل بلدي وخارجه	-	ليس كما يحدث في افغانستان العراق كانت حرب اخترناها نحن وهي قد اثارنا خلافات كبيرة في داخل بلدي وفي معظم اجزاء العالم
110	Although I believe that the Iraqi people are ultimately better off without the tyranny of Saddam Hussein, I also believe that events in Iraq have reminded America of the need	على الرغم من قناعتي من ان الشعب العراقي هو افضل بكل تأكيد من الطاغية صدام حسين لكنني اؤمن بان الاحداث التي	وعلى الرغم من أن أعتقد أن الشعب العراقي هم أفضل حالا في النهاية بعد التخلص من طغيان صدام حسين، لكننا نعتقد أن	-	وانا في نهاية الامر اؤمن ان العراق سيكونون افضل واصبحوا افضل من خلال التخلص من الارهاب الذي كان يقيمه صدام حسين ونحن

	to use diplomacy and build international consensus to resolve our problems whenever possible.	تدور في العراق تذكر امريكا بضرورة استخدام الدبلوماسية وبناء الاجمال الدولي لحل مشاكلنا كلما كان ذلك متاحا	الأحداث في. في العراق ذكرت أمريكا بضرورة بناء تحالف وإجماع دولي واستخدام الدبلوماسية وأفضل لحل مشاكلنا كلما كان ذلك ممكنا		نسعى لحل مشاكلنا هناك في اي فرصة تسنح لنا
111	Indeed, we can recall the words of Thomas Jefferson, who said: "I hope that our wisdom will grow with our power, and teach us that the less we use our power the greater it will be."	في الواقع نستطيع ان نتذكر كلمات وماس جيفرسون الذي قال امل ان حكمتنا سوف تزداد مع قوتنا في ان واحد وان تعلمنا بانه كلما استخدمنا قوتنا بطريقة متضاعفة كلما اصبحنا قوة اكثر قوة	في الحقيقة بإمكاني أن أتذكر كلمات طعم الظفر سنة الذي قال إننا أمل من أن حكمتنا ستنمو مع نمو قوتنا، وتعلمنا أننا كلما استخدمنا قوتنا بشكل أقل سنكون أعظم أكثر حكمة	-	وبالتأكيد يمكننا ان نعيد كلمات توماس جيفرسون حينما يقول امل ان كلمتنا تنمو مع قوتنا حتى اذا ما استخدمنا قوتنا نعرف اين نستخدمها في المكان المناسب
112	Today, America has a dual responsibility: to help Iraq forge a better future - and to leave Iraq to Iraqis.	واليوم يقع على امريكا مسؤولية مزدوجة ان تساعد العراق على بناء مستقبل افضل وان تعطي العراق الى العراقيين	وعلىنا اليوم مسؤولية تقع على عاتق الولايات المتحدة لمساعدة العراق لصياغة مستقبل أحسن وترك العراق للعراقيين	-	امريكا لديها مسؤولية اليوم لمساعدة العراق لبناء مستقبل جيد وان تترك العراق للعراقيين
113	I have made it clear to the Iraqi people that we pursue no bases, and no claim on their territory or resources.	وقد اوضحت تماما ولقد اوضحت تماما للشعب العراقي باننا لا نسعى لامتلاك اي قواعد عسكرية ولن يكون لنا اي مطالب بالمصادر او الموارد العراقية	وقد اوضحت للشعب العراقي باننا لا نسعى لإقامة قواعد وليس لنا أية مطالب في أرضهم ومواردهم	-	وقد اعلنت هذا بشكل واضح للشعب العراقي وقد اعلنت هذا للشعب العراقي باننا لا نسعى لاقامة قواعد عسكرية وليس لحيننا نية لاقامة قواعد هناك
114	Iraq's sovereignty is its own.	فان سيادة العراق هي للعراق	سيادة العراق ملك له وحده	-	-
115	That is why I ordered the removal of our	ولهذا السبب فانني قد طلبت	لهذا السبب أمرت بسحب	-	سنسحب قواتنا فسيادة العراق

	combat brigades by next August.	بازالة كافة القوات المقاتلة في نهاية شهر اغسطس	أوليائنا القتالية بحلول شهر آب أغسطس		مهم خاصة بهم وحق كامل لهم
116	That is why we will honor our agreement with Iraq's democratically-elected government to remove combat troops from Iraqi cities by July, and to remove all our troops from Iraq by 2012.	ولهذا فاننا سوف ننفذ اتفاقيتنا بسحب القوات في مطلع جز لاء وازالة كافة القوات المتبقية في العراق في الثاني عشر من شهر يوليو	لهذا السبب سنلتزم باتفاقيات مع حكومة العراق المنتخبة ديمقراطيا لسحب القوات الأمريكية من المدن العراقية في شهر يوليو تموز وسحب كل قواتنا من العراق بحلول عام الفين واثنى عشر	-	لذا خضعنا لاوامر الحكومة الديمقراطية العراقية المنتخبة وسنسحب جميع من جميع المدن في تموز الحالي وسنسحب جميع قواتنا في عام 2011
117	We will help Iraq train its Security Forces and develop its economy.	وسوف نساعد العراق على تدريب قواتها العسكرية وكذلك تطوير اقتصادها	وسوف نساعد العراق على تدريب أفراد القوات الأمنية وتطوير وتنمية اقتصاده	-	وسنساعد العراق في تدريب قوات الامن وبناء اقتصاده
118	But we will support a secure and united Iraq as a partner, and never as a patron.	ولكننا سوف نسعى لضمان العراق لتكون شريكا لنا وليس عدوا	لكننا سوف ما نساعد العراق كي عراق موحد وذو سيادة كشريك	-	ولكننا سنعمل على بناء عراق موحد بوحدة الحب وليس الكراهية
119	And finally, just as America can never tolerate violence by extremists, we must never alter our principles.	واخيرا لا يمكن لامريكا ان تحتل اي تطرف من الارهابيين وعلينا ان نعمل على تعزيز هذه المبادئ سويا	ولكن تابع لهذا السبب لن نقبل أي عنف من أي من المتطرفين ولن نغير ولن نتخلى عن مبادئنا	-	وكما ان امريكا لا تحب العنف من قبل الارهابيين يجب ان لا نغير مبادئنا او ننسأها
120	9/11 was an enormous trauma to our country.	فاحداث الحادي عشر من سبتمبر كانت ماساة كبيرة لبلادنا	الحادي عشر من سبتمبر كان مصدر صدمة وألم كبيرين على بلدنا	-	الحادي عشر من سبتمبر كان مشكلة كبيرة بالنسبة لبلادنا
121	The fear and anger that it provoked was understandable, but in some cases, it led us to act contrary to our ideals.	والخوف والغضب الذي ساد في الارجاء كان له ما يبرره ولكن كان في بعض الاحيان كان قد اجى بنا الى التصرف	فالغضب والكراهية التي فجرها مفهوم، لكن في بعض الحالات أدت بنا إلى التصرف بشكل يخالف أفكارنا وقيمنا ومثلنا العليا	-	الخوف الذي ولده كان غير محتمل وفي اوقات تصرفنا بشكل مخالف لثرائنا وافكارنا وقد قمنا بتصرفات مناوئة لهذا

		بطريقة مخالفة لتقاليدنا واعرافنا			
122	We are taking concrete actions to change course.	فاننا نتخذ خطوات فعلية لتغيير هذه الاتجاه	لهذا السبب نحن سنقدم على خطوات ملموسة لتغيير مجرى الأمر	-	-
123	I have unequivocally prohibited the use of torture by the United States, and I have ordered the prison at Guantanamo Bay closed by early next year.	وانني مصمم على وقف التعذيب من قبل الولايات المتحدة وكنت قد طلبت واو عزت باغلاق سجن غوانتانامو في مطلع العام القادم	وقد حرمت بشكل كامل استخدام التعذيب وأمرت بإغلاق سجن غوانتانامو باي بحلول بداية العام المقبل	-	ولهذا امرت الان باقفال كونتنامو في العم القادم وسوف اخذ خطوات اخرى التي من شأنها اعادة الوضع الى ماهو عليه طبيعي
124	So America will defend itself respectful of the sovereignty of nations and the rule of law.	اذن امريكا سوف تدافع عن نفسها وسوف تحتزم سيادة الدول وسيادة القانون	لذلك أميركا ستدافع عن نفسها وأيضا محترمة سيادة الأمم وحكم القانون وسيادة القانون	-	امريكا ستدافع عن نفسها مع احترام سيادة الدول وحكم القانون
125	And we will do so in partnership with Muslim communities which are also threatened.	وسوف نقوم بهذه الامور من خلال الشراكة مع المجتمعات الإسلامية التي ايضا تعرضت للتهديد	وسوف نفعل ذلك بروح من الشراكة مع المجتمعات الإسلامية والمسلمة التي تتعرض للتهديد	-	وسنعمل ذلك بالشراكة مع المجتمع الإسلامي الذي ايضا سعمل ذلك
126	The sooner the extremists are isolated and unwelcome in Muslim communities, the sooner we will all be safer.	فكلما تم عزل هؤلاء المتطرفين ولم يعد لهم اي موضوع ترحيب في الدول الإسلامية فكلما اصبحنا قربا من حد الامان	وكلما تسارع التخلص من المتطرفين في المجتمعات الإسلامية كلما ازدادت وتيرة شعورنا بالأمن	-	وحيثما يتم عزل المتطرفين من العالم المسلم سنحصل على امنا وسلامنا باسرع وقت ممكن
127	The second major source of tension that we need to discuss is the situation between Israelis, Palestinians and the Arab world.	المصدر الثاني الاساسي الذي علينا مناقشته هو الوضع بين الاسرائيليين والفلسطينيين والعالم العربي برمته	ومصدر التوتر الذي نحتاج إلى أن نبحث عنه هو الوضع بين الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين والعالم العربي	-	والتوتر الآخر الثاني الذي نريد ان نناقشه هو الوضع بين الفلسطينيين والاسرائيليين

128	America's strong bonds with Israel are well known.	امريكا لدى امريكا روابط قوية مع اسرائيل وهذه مسألة معروفة	أما الأمريكيون وعلاقاتهم القوية مع إسرائيل معروفة تماما	-	ان التوازن الأمريكي مع اسرائيل
129	This bond is unbreakable.	وهذه الروابط لا يمكن ان تنتهي بسهولة	وهذا الرابط غير قابل للكسر والانكسار	-	-
130	It is based upon cultural and historical ties, and the recognition that the aspiration for a Jewish homeland is rooted in a tragic history that cannot be denied.	فهي مبنية على اواصر تاريخية وثقافية وكذلك ان الطموح اليهودي هو موجود بتاريخ لا يمكننا ان ننكره الان	ويستند إلى روابط ثقافية وتاريخية. وعلى الاعتراف بأن التطلعات امتلاك وطن قومي يهودي متجذر في تاريخ النمساويين لا يمكن نسيانه وإنكاره	-	والعلاقة التي تربط امريكا مع اسرائيل مبنية على روابط ثقافية وتاريخية والاعتراف بحق اليهود في بناء دولة يهودية وهو امر لا يمكن ان ننكره
131	Around the world, the Jewish people were persecuted for centuries, and anti-Semitism in Europe culminated in an unprecedented Holocaust.	ففي كافة انحاء العالم فان اليهود قد تعرضوا للاضطهاد لقرون من الزمن ومعاداة الكراهية كانت واضحة بسبب المحرقة	الشعب اليهودي على مر العصور والقرون تعرض القمع والاضطهاد. معاداة السامية في أوروبا وصلت إلى ذروتها في محرقة	-	حول العالم اليهود تعرضوا لاضطهاد عبر قرون ومعاداة السامية منتشرة في أوروبا ومتمثلة في الهولوكوست
132	Tomorrow, I will visit Buchenwald, which was part of a network of camps where Jews were enslaved, tortured, shot and gassed to death by the Third Reich.	وبوم غد سوف ازور بوتكوند التي كانت جزء من الاماكن التي تعرض فيه اليهود للتعذيب وكذلك لحماطات الدم والتعذيب بالغاز	وغدا سأزور أبو النواس والتي هي جزء من المعسكرات التي تم تزيين وتعذيب وقتل اليهود وإعدامهم في أفران الغاز	-	وغدا سأزور المعسكرات التي تم فيها اليهود التعرض للقتل والاضطهاد والتعذيب هناك
133	Six million Jews were killed - more than the entire Jewish population of Israel today.	اذ قتل اكثر من ستة ملايين يهودي اي اكثر من السكان الذين يقيمون في اسرائيل	ستة ملايين من اليهود قتلوا أكثر من مجموع السكان اليهود في إسرائيل اليوم	-	اكثر من ستة ملايين يهودي قتلوا وهم يمثلون اكثر من عدد سكان اسرائيل اليوم
134	Denying that fact is baseless, ignorant, and hateful.	ان انكار هذه الحقيقة لا يعد مسألة صحيحة ولا يوجد له اي اساس	إن إنكار هذه الحقيقة لا أستاذ له وهو يتسم بالجهل وفي الكراهية	-	-

135	Threatening Israel with destruction - or repeating vile stereotypes about Jews - is deeply wrong and only serves to evoke in the minds of Israelis this most painful of memories while preventing the peace that the people of this region deserve.	وان تهديد اسرائيل بالدمار او تكرار هذه الصورة النمطية هي مسالة غير صحيحة وهذا سوف ياخذ اليهود في ذكرياتهم الى الاحداث التي عاشوها في التاريخ السابق	تهديد إسرائيل بمحو من الوجود أو طرد أو تكرار الصور النمطية ضد اليهود هو خطب خطأ فادح. ولا بد وأن يثير في أذهان وذاكرة اليهود أن السلام الذي تستحقه شعوب المنطقة لن يتحقق	-	وهذا امر غير مرحب به ان نهدد اسرائيل بالدمار وهذا خاطئ لانه يخدم استعادة اليهود لهذه الذكريات المؤلمة التي تعرض لها اجدادهم في الوقت الماضي
136	On the other hand, it is also undeniable that the Palestinian people - Muslims and Christians - have suffered in pursuit of a homeland.	ومن ناحية اخرى كذلك لا يمكن ان ننكر ان الشعب الفلسطيني من المسلمين والمسيحيين قد عانى ما عاناه من خلال البحث عن وطن	لكن من طرف آخر لا يمكن أن ننكر أن الشعب الفلسطيني بمسلميه ومسيحييه قد عانى سعيًا لتحقيق وطن قومي له	-	ومن جانب اخر لا يمكن ان ننكر ان الشعب الفلسطيني مسلميه ومسيحييه قد عانوا من اجل الحصول على ارض لهم
137	For more than sixty years they have endured the pain of dislocation.	فلفترة تتجاوز الستين عاما كانوا يعانون من النزوح	وعلى مدى ستين عاما تحملوا ألم النزوح	-	لاكثر من ستين سنه عانوا من عملية التشرد
138	Many wait in refugee camps in the West Bank, Gaza, and neighboring lands for a life of peace and security that they have never been able to lead.	وهناك الكثير من مخيمات اللاجئين في غزة وكذلك في مناطق اخرى لم يستطيعوا ايضا ان ينعموا بالحرية والامن	وأیضا الكثير يعيشون في مخيمات اللاجئين في الضفة الغربية وغزة محرومين من سياق من حياة امنة وسلام لم يمتلكها أبدا	-	في المعسكرات اللاجئين ولم يعيشوا في الامان والسلام الذي يلتمون به ومن حقهم ان يعيشوا به
139	They endure the daily humiliations - large and small - that come with occupation.	ويعانون مايعانونه كل يوم بسبب ظروف الاحتلال	وتحمل الإهانة يوميا بأشكالها الكبيرة والصغيرة التي تأتي مع الاحتلال	-	ثم عاشوا باضطهاد كبير واتى مع الاحتلال الذي تعرضوا له
140	So let there be no doubt: the situation for the Palestinian people is intolerable.	اذن تاكدوا تماما من دون اي شك ان الوضع بالنسبة للشعب الفلسطيني لم تعد تحتمل	إذن ينبغي أن لا يكون هناك شك بأن الوضع للشعب الفلسطيني هو وضع لا يمكن احتماله	-	لذا لا يساوركم الشك بان الوضع الذي يعيش الفلسطينيون فيه امر لا يمكن تحمله

141	America will not turn our backs on the legitimate Palestinian aspiration for dignity, opportunity, and a state of their own.	وان امريكا لن تغض النظر بمسالة حقوق الشعب الفلسطيني للحصول على دولة مستقلة لانفسهم	أمريكا لن تدبر ظهرها للحقوق الفلسطينية المشروعة في العيش بكرامة وبدولة لهم وتمنحهم الفرص في الحياة	-	امريكا لا يمكنها ان تدبر ظهرها لحق الشعب الفلسطيني في العيش بكرامة ورفاهية وان يكون لهم دولتهم الخاصة بها
142	For decades, there has been a stalemate: two peoples with legitimate aspirations, each with a painful history that makes compromise elusive.	فلمدة عقود من الزمن كان هناك دائما حالة يصعب الخروج منها شعبان لديهما طوح شرعي وكذلك يبحثون ايضا عن صنع تاريخ بحيث يستطيعون من خلاله العيش بطريق افضل	وعلى مر عقود أيضا كان هناك مأزق. وانتهت الأمور إلى طريق مسدود. شعبان بحقوق مشروعة كل له تاريخ مؤلم يجعل من التنازل بعيدا عن متناول اليد	-	لعقود مضت هناك تعثر هناك شعبين لهما طموحات شرعية كل منها لديه تاريخ مؤلم.
143	It is easy to point fingers - for Palestinians to point to the displacement brought by Israel's founding, and for Israelis to point to the constant hostility and attacks throughout its history from within its borders as well as beyond.	فهذه هي الحقائق الشعب الفلسطيني ينظرون الى عملية النزوح التي عاشوها بسبب اسرائيل وكذلك ايضا اسرائيل تنتظر الى العمليات العدائية التي تتعرض لها عبر حدودها ومن خارج حدودها ايضا	من السهل توجيه أو إلقاء اللوم للفلسطينيين أن يتحدثوا عن النزوح الذي جاء بسبب تأسيس دولة إسرائيل والإسرائيليين أن يشيرون إلى العداء المستمر والهجمات على مر عصورهم داخل حدودهم وما وراء حدودهم	-	فمن السهل ان نوجه الاتهامات الى المستوطنات التي اوجدها الاسرائيليين والى الشعب الاسرائيلي الذي يتعرض الى هجمات من قبل الجانب الاخر
144	But if we see this conflict only from one side or the other, then we will be blind to the truth: the only resolution is for the aspirations of both sides to be met through two states, where Israelis and Palestinians each live in peace and security.	لكن لو نظرنا الى هذا النزاع من ذلك المنظور او من هذا فسوف نعمي انفسنا عن الحقيقة الحل الوحيد بالنسبة لطموح هذين الشعبين هو ان نعمل على خلق دولتين يستطيع من خلالها الشعب	ولكن ما إذا ما رأينا إلى هذا النزاع من وجهة أو منظور طرف أو آخر، فسوف لن نرى الحقيقة كما هي، لأن الحل الوحيد هو لتطلعات كل الطرفين أن تتحقق من خلال دولتين حيث يعيش الإسرائيليون	-	ولكن اذا ما راينا الصراع من جانب واحد لن نرى الحقيقة كاملة. القرار الوحيد هو ان يتم تلبية تطلعات الطرفين: دولتين للاسرائيليين والفلسطينيين كل منها يعيش بامان وسلام جنب الى جنب

		الفلسطيني والاسرائيلي ان يحيا بامان وسلام	والفلسطينيون كل نعيش في أمن وسلام		
145	That is in Israel's interest, Palestine's interest, America's interest, and the world's interest.	وهذا سوف يصب في مصالح اسرائيل وكذلك في مصالح الفلسطينيين ومصالح امريكا فضلا عن مصالح العالم	هذا في مصلحة إسرائيل ويصب في مصلحة. وفي مصلحة أميركا ومصلحة العالم أيضا	-	هذا مصلحة اسرائيل ومصلحة الفلسطينيين وفي مصلحة امريكا وفي مصلحة العالم اجمع
146	That is why I intend to personally pursue this outcome with all the patience that the task requires.	ولهذا السبب فانني اعتزم ان اتابع نتائج هذا الموضوع وكذلك ايضا ان اكرس الجهد المطلوب لتلك المهمة	ولهذا السبب أنا أنوي أن أسعى شخصيا للتوصل الى هذا الهدف بكل تفاني تتطلبه مثل هذه المهمة	-	ولهذا انا لدي النية بمتابعة شخصيا ما تتطلبه هذه المهمة
147	The obligations that the parties have agreed to under the Road Map are clear.	وان الالتزامات والواجبات التي تقع على عاتق الاطراف بموجب خارطة الطريق تعد واضحة للغاية لا لبس فيها	لأن الالتزامات والالتزامات التي على الطرفين متفق عليها وفقا لخارطة طريق واضحة للعيان	-	وان الالتزامات التي يتوجب عليها التي وافق عليها جميع الاطراف وفق خارطة طريق لاجل احلال السلام
148	For peace to come, it is time for them - and all of us - to live up to our responsibilities.	بالنسبة للسلام ليتحقق فانني ارى ان قد حان الوقت وان علينا ان تقي بمسؤولياتنا للوصول الى تلك الاحلام	لكن لكي يأتي السلام أن الأوان لهذا الأطراف ولنا جميعا أن ترقى الى مستوى مسؤولياتنا	-	وهذا هو الوقت للجميع لتحمل مسؤوليتنا بالكامل
149	Palestinians must abandon violence.	الفلسطينيون عليهم ان ينبذوا العنف	الفلسطينيون يجب أن يتخلوا عن العنف	-	لاجل تحقيق ذلك على الفلسطينيون ان يتخلوا عن العنف
150	Resistance through violence and killing is wrong and does not succeed.	المقاومة من خلال العنف والقتل هي مسالة خاطئة ولن تفلح البتة	المقاوم من خلال عنف والقتل خطأ ولن يحقق النجاح	-	مقاومة من خلال العنف والقتل خاطئة ولن تنجح ولم تنجح
151	For centuries, black people in America suffered the lash of the whip as slaves and	قلمدة قرون الشعوب السوداء في امريكا كانوا يعانون من	على مر القرون السود في أمريكا عانوا من السياط،	-	منذ عقود تعرضت امريكا لعقود من خلال

	the humiliation of segregation.	العبودية وكذلك من الفصل العنصري	الاسترقاق والتمييز العنصري والفصل		الاضطهاد والعبودية
152	But it was not violence that won full and equal rights.	تأكدوا ان هناك ايضا اعمال عنف	لكن لم يكن العنف الذي مكثهم من تحقيق حقوق كاملة	-	-
153	It was a peaceful and determined insistence upon the ideals at the center of America's founding.	لكن لم ينجحوا الا من خلال الالتصاق بالمادى التي اوصلتهم	لكن الإصرار السلمي على المبادئ التي هي في صميم قيام أميركا	-	ولكننا من خلال التصميم على القيم التي تحملها امريكا تمكنا من النجاح
154	This same story can be told by people from South Africa to South Asia; from Eastern Europe to Indonesia.	اليوم هذه القصة لعلمكم تسمعونها من اشخاص من جنوب افريقيا وصولا الى اندونيسيا	فنفس القصة ممكن أن يقولها شعب جنوب افريقيا الى شرق اسيا من أوروبا الشرقية الى اندونيسيا	-	هذه القصة نفسها يمكن ان يخبرها الناس من جنوب افريقيا واسيا وبقية بلدان العالم
155	It's a story with a simple truth: that violence is a dead end.	هي قصص تحمل في طياتها حقائق كثيرة الا وهو الا وهي ان العنف سوف يوصلنا الى لن يوصلنا الى اي حلول	هي قصة تقوم على أساس حقيقة بسيطة أن العنف يؤدي الى طريق مسدود	-	هي قصة واحدة ان العنف يقود الى نهاية ميتة ولا يقود الى نتيجة
156	It is a sign of neither courage nor power to shoot rockets at sleeping children, or to blow up old women on a bus.	فتخيلوا اطلاق الصواريخ على الاطفال النيام او تفجير امرأة بنفسها في حافلة هذه	وهو لا يدل إلا على الشجاعة ولا على القوة. أنت أن تطلق صواريخ على أطفال نائمين أو أن تفجر نساء عجائز في حافلات	-	نحن نحتاج الى ليس هناك شجاعة في اطلاق الصواريخ على النساء والاطفال وليس الامر هو لا يتعب الامر في اطلاق الصواريخ
157	That is not how moral authority is claimed; that is how it is surrendered.	ليست بحلول البتة	هذه ليست طريقة للتكسب بها السلطة الأخلاقية بل التخلي عنها	-	-
158	Now is the time for Palestinians to focus on what they can build.	لقد حان الوقت للشعب الفلسطيني ان يركز على ما يستطيع ان يقوم ببنائه اليوم	وقد أن الأوان للفلسطينيين أن يركزوا على ما يمكن بناؤه	-	الان الفلسطينين عليهم ان يركزوا على ما يجب بناؤه لتحقيق تطلعات شعبهم
159	The Palestinian Authority must	وكذلك على السلطة	السلطة الفلسطينية يجب	-	-

	develop its capacity to govern, with institutions that serve the needs of its people.	الفلسطينية ان تطور مؤسساتها التي تعمل على تقديم الخدمات للشعب الفلسطيني	أن تطور قدرتها على الحكم وخدمة أغراض شعبها وحاجات شعبها		
160	Hamas does have support among some Palestinians, but they also have responsibilities.	وحماس حماس تحظى بدعم بين بعض الفلسطينيين لكنهم عليهم ان يدركوا ايضا انه يقع عاتقهم مسؤولية	حماس لديها دعم لدى بعض الفلسطينيين، ولكن عليهم أن يدركوا أن لديهم مسؤوليات أيضا	-	حماس لديها بعض الاسناد من الشعب الفلسطيني ولكن هناك ايضا من يعارضها لانها لا تمثل طموحات الشعب الفلسطيني
161	To play a role in fulfilling Palestinian aspirations, and to unify the Palestinian people.	بان تلعب دورا في الوفاء باحلام الفلسطينيين وان تسعى لتوحيد الشعب الفلسطيني	لكي يلعب دورا في تحقيق التطلعات الفلسطينية لتوحيد الشعب الفلسطيني	-	-
162	Hamas must put an end to violence, recognize past agreements, and recognize Israel's right to exist.	حماس يجب ان تضع نهاية للعنف وان تقر بالاتفاقيات السابقة وكذلك ان تقر بحق اسرائيل في الوجود	حماس يجب أن تضع حدا للعنف وتدرك الاتفاقيات السابقة وتدرك وتعترف بحق اسرائيل في الوجود	-	يجب على حماس ان تنتهي العنف ويجب ان تعترف بحق اسرائيل في العيش وتعترف بالاتفاقيات السابقة
163	At the same time, Israelis must acknowledge that just as Israel's right to exist cannot be denied, neither can Palestine's.	وفي الوقت ذاته على الاسرائيليين ان يقرؤا بان هناك ايضا حق للشعب الفلسطيني في العيش	لكن في الوقت نفسه على الاسرائيليين أن يقر بعدالة أن حق اسرائيل في الوجود لا يمكن أن ينكر، وكذلك حق الفلسطينيين في الوجود	-	وفي ذات الوقت يتوجب على الاسرائيليين ايضا الاعتراف بان حقوق الفلسطينيين ايضا لا يمكن ان تمر دون الاعتراف بها
164	The United States does not accept the legitimacy of continued Israeli settlements.	الولايات المتحدة لا تقبل الاستمرار بسياسة الاستيطان الاسرائيلي	الولايات المتحدة لا تقبل مشروعية الاستمرار في الاستيطان الاسرائيلي.	-	الولايات المتحدة لا تقبل شرعية استمرار المستوطنات الاسرائيلية يجب ان تتوقف هذه المستوطنات
165	This construction violates previous agreements and undermines efforts to achieve peace.	ان هذه العملية يجب ان تعتمد على الاقرار بالاتفاقيات السابقة	ينتهك الاتفاقيات السابقة ويقوض جهود تحقيق السلام	-	لان بناء المستوطنات يحق الاتفاقيات السابقة ولا يساهم في

					التوصل الى سلام
166	It is time for these settlements to stop.	ولقد حان الوقت لوقف اعمال العنف	قد أن الأوان لهذه المستوطنات أن توقف	-	لذلك فحان الوقت لاييقاف هذه المستوطنات
167	Israel must also live up to its obligations to ensure that Palestinians can live, and work, and develop their society.	وعلى اسرائيل ايضا ان تفي بواجباتها والتحقق من انه سوف يكون بمقدور الفلسطينيين بمقدور هم العيش وتطوير المجتمعات الخاصة بهم	كما مع الأسرى لا ترقى إلى مستوى مسؤولياتها التي تضمن أن الفلسطينيين يجب أن يعيشوا ويعملوا يطوروا مجتمعهم	-	كما يتوجب على الاسرائيليين ان يتحملوا مسؤوليتهم مسؤولياتهم تجاه مساعدة الشعب الفلسطيني في بناء مجتمعهم وبلدهم
168	And just as it devastates Palestinian families, the continuing humanitarian crisis in Gaza does not serve Israel's security; neither does the continuing lack of opportunity in the West Bank.	لان الماسي التي شهدناها في غزة لن تقدم الامن الى اسرائيل وكذلك عدم وجود الفرص في الضفة الغربية لن تفيد	كما أن الأمر يدمر العائلات الفلسطينية. استمرار الأزمة الإنسانية في غزة، وهذا بالطبع لا يخدم مصلحة أمن إسرائيل ولا فقدان الفرص في الضفة الغربية	-	كذلك ان الازمة الانسانية التي يعاني منها شعب غزة لا يمكن ان تخدم الشعب الاسرائيلي والسلام الاسرائيلي
169	Progress in the daily lives of the Palestinian people must be part of a road to peace, and Israel must take concrete steps to enable such progress.	ان التطور في حياة الشعب الفلسطيني يجب ان يكون جزءا لا يتجزأ من عملية السلام وعلى اسرائيل ان تاخذ خطوات عملية لاحداث هذا التغير والتطور	لأن التحقق في الحياة اليومية للفلسطينيين يجب أن يكون جزءا حيويا حاسما لا يتجزأ من السعي للسلام. وعلى إسرائيل أن تقدم على خطوات ملموسة لتحقيق مثل هذا التقدم	-	يجب ان ينتهي العنف الذي يتعرض له الشعب الفلسطيني الذي يجب ان يكون جزءا اساسيا من الخط والمسار الى السلام ويتوجب على اسرائيل ان تتحمل مسؤوليتها تجاه ذلك
170	Finally, the Arab States must recognize that the Arab Peace Initiative was an important beginning, but not the end of their responsibilities.	واخيرا الدول العربية عليها ان تدرك بان مبادرة السلام العربية كانت هي البداية المهمة لكنها ليست نهاية المسؤولية الملقاه على عاتقها	وأخيرا، البلدان العربية عليها أن تدرك أن مبادرة السلام العربية كانت بداية مهمة، لكن هي ليست نهاية مسؤولياتهم	-	وان في النهاية ايضا على البلدان العربية ان تعرف بان مبادرة السلام العربية هي مجرد البداية وليست نهاية مسؤوليتهم

171	The Arab-Israeli conflict should no longer be used to distract the people of Arab nations from other problems.	فكذلك فإن النزاع العربي الاسلامي يجب ان لا يستخدم لتشتيت انتباه الشعب العربي عن مشاكل اخرى	لأن النزاع العربي الإسرائيلي يجب أن لا يستخدم بعد الآن لصرف أنظار الشعوب العربية عن مشاكل أخرى	-	لا يجب ان تتفصل الشعوب العربية عن قضية الشعب الفلسطيني
172	Instead, it must be a cause for action to help the Palestinian people develop the institutions that will sustain their state; to recognize Israel's legitimacy; and to choose progress over a self-defeating focus on the past.	بل يجب ان يكون سببا للعمل ولمساعدة الشعب الفلسطيني لتطوير المؤسسات التي تساعد على التقدم. وكذلك ايضا الاقرار بالحق الشرعي لاسرائيل وكذلك الابتعاد التركيز على القضايا السابقة	بدلا من ذلك، يجب أن يكون سببا للتصرف لمساعدة الفلسطينيين على تطوير مؤسساتهم التي ستدير دولتهم، وتترك حق إسرائيل المشروع وأن تختار التقدم بدلا من التركيز على الماضي الذي يلحق الهزيمة بالذات	-	بل يجب ان يكون هناك تدخل لحل المشكلة وكذلك الاعتراف بحق اسرائيل في العيش والحق الهزيمة بالعنف
173	America will align our policies with those who pursue peace, and say in public what we say in private to Israelis and Palestinians and Arabs.	امريكا سوف تضع سياساتها مع هؤلاء الذين يناشدون السلام وسوف نقول علانية وما نقوله هو ما نقوله في سرا للفلسطينيين والاسرائيليين والعرب	أمريكا سوف تضع سياساتها إلى جانب الذين يسعون للسلام، وسوف نقول علنا ما نقوله من وراء الكواليس للإسرائيليين وللفلسطينيين وللعرب	-	امريكا ستعمل مع اولئك الذين يريدون تحقيق السلام وسنعمل على النظر بالتعامل نفس الاتجاه مع جميع الاطراف مع الاسرائيليين والفلسطينيين والبلدان العربية
174	We cannot impose peace.	فنحن لا نستطيع ان نفرض السلام	ولكن نحن لا نستطيع أن نفرض نملي السلام	-	لا يمكن ان نساهم وحدنا في السلام
175	But privately, many Muslims recognize that Israel will not go away.	لكن بصورة خاصة يدرك الكثير من المسلمين ان اسرائيل لن تذهب بعيدا	لكن في الأوساط الخاصة كثير من المسلمين يدركون أن إسرائيل لن تختفي من الوجود	-	العديد من المسلمين لا يعترفون بان اسرائيل لن تذهب
176	Likewise, many Israelis recognize the	وكذلك الكثير من الاسرائيليين يدركون انه	وعلى نفس الشاكلة يدرك الكثير من	-	وكذلك فلسطين لن تذهب

	need for a Palestinian state.	هناك حاجة لوجود دولة فلسطينية	الإسرائيليون أن الحاجة موجودة لقيام دولة فلسطينية		
177	It is time for us to act on what everyone knows to be true.	لقد حان الوقت لنا للعمل على المبادئ التي نؤمن بانها صحيحة	وقد حان الأوان لأن تصرف على ما يعلم كثيرون منا على أنه حقيقة	-	يجب على الجميع يعلم ان يعترفوا الحقائق الموجودة
178	Too many tears have flowed.	الكثير من الاشخاص الذين قضوا	كثير من الدموع ذرفت	-	-
179	Too much blood has been shed.	والكثير من الاشخاص الذين ماتوا	وكثير من الدماء سفكت	-	تم اراقة دماء كثيرة
180	All of us have a responsibility to work for the day when the mothers of Israelis and Palestinians can see their children grow up without fear; when the Holy Land of three great faiths is the place of peace that God intended it to be; when Jerusalem is a secure and lasting home for Jews and Christians and Muslims, and a place for all of the children of Abraham to mingle peacefully together as in the story of Isra, when Moses, Jesus, and Mohammed (peace be upon them) joined in prayer.	علينا ان نفكر الان بتلك الامهات في فلسطين واسرائيل اللواتي يستطعن تربية ابنائهن دون خوف وان نعمل على هذا المكان ليكون المكان الذي يجب ان ينعم بالامن وعندما تصبح القدس هي موطن للمسلمين والمسيحيين وكذلك لليهود وكذلك كافة الاطفال الذين انحدروا من ديانة ابراهيم هذه قصة من قصص الاسلام كما هو الحال في قصص الاسلام عندما جاء موسى وعيسى وانضموا في صلواتهم هنا.	لكن كلنا علينا مسؤوليات لنعمل من أجل اليوم الذي. الأمهات الإسرائيليات الفلسطينيات يرون أبناءهم يكبرون من دون خوف، والأرض المقدسة للديانات الثلاث العظيمة هي مكانا للسلام الذي أراده الله أن يكون. أن تكون القدس وطنا دائما للمسيحيين واليهود والمسلمين، ومكانا لكل أولاد إبراهيم أن يعيشوا سوية كما هي في قصة الإسرائ كما هي القصة مع الإسرائ عندما عيسى وموسى ومحمد عليهم الصلاة والسلام جميعا صلوا سوية.	-	جميعنا لدينا مسؤوليات للتوصل الى ذلك اليوم الذي يمكن للام الاسرائيلية والفلسطينية ان تعيش دون قلق على ابنائها. وان تكون هذه الارض المقدسة ارض سلام التي ارادها الله حينما اوجدها وان تكون هناك تعايش مشترك للمسيحيين والمسلمين وان تكون الارض التي اختارها ابراهيم كما جاء في القصة التي يخبرنا بها القران الكريم حينما يلتقي عيسى وموسى ومحمد عليه الصلاة والسلام يلتقون هناك
181	The third source of tension is our shared interest in the rights and responsibilities of	المصدر الثالث للتوتر هو يكمن ايضا بضرورة تولي كافة	والمصدر الثالث للتوتر هو مصالحنا المشتركة في	-	اما المصدر الثالث للتوتر هو مسؤوليتنا تجاه طموحات

	nations on nuclear weapons.	المسؤوليات بمسؤوليتنا بالنسبة لمسألة السلاح النووي	الحقوق والمسؤوليات للدول. فيما يخص السلاح النووي		الشعوب بعدم وجود تهديدات نووية
182	This issue has been a source of tension between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran.	فهذه القضية كانت موضع جدل بين الولايات المتحدة وجمهورية ايران الاسلامية	فهذه القضية كانت مصدر توتر بيننا المتحدة وجمهورية ايران الإسلامية	-	هذه امر مشترك وهذا ما نواجهه بين الولايات المتحدة والجمهورية الاسلامية الايرانية
183	For many years, Iran has defined itself in part by its opposition to my country, and there is indeed a tumultuous history between us.	فلسنوات طويلة كانت ايران تجابه الولايات المتحدة من خلال معارضتها وهناك تاريخ طويل بيننا في هذا السياق	وعلى مر سنوات ايران تحدث جزء بموقف مناهض لبلد. وفي الحقيقة إنه تاريخ مليء وعواصف بالحوادث	-	ايران اعلنت معارضتها لعدة عقود لبلدي
184	In the middle of the Cold War, the United States played a role in the overthrow of a democratically-elected Iranian government.	وفي وسط الحرب الباردة كانت الولايات المتحدة قد لعبت دورا في انتخاب حكومة ديمقراطية	في خضم الحرب الباردة. الولايات المتحدة لعبت دورا في الإطاحة بحكومة إيرانية منتخبة ديمقراطيا	-	وفي وسط الحرب الباردة ساهمت الولايات المتحدة بانتخاب حكومة ديمقراطية
185	Since the Islamic Revolution, Iran has played a role in acts of hostage-taking and violence against U.S. troops and civilians.	ومنذ الثورة الاسلامية ايران لعبت دورا ايضا في اخذ الكثير من الاسرى الامريكيين من المدنيين	لكن منذ قيام الثورة الإسلامية، ايران لعبت دورا في أعمال أخذ رهائن وعنف ضد المدنيين والعسكريين الأمريكيين	-	وبعد وصول الحكومية الاسلامية للقيادة الاسلامية في ايران بدأت بأخذ الرهائن وانتهاج العنف
186	This history is well known.	-	هذا تاريخ معروف	-	-
187	Rather than remain trapped in the past, I have made it clear to Iran's leaders and people that my country is prepared to move forward.	وبدلا من ان نبقى عالقين في الماضي اقول صراحة للقيادة الايرانيين وللشعب الايراني بان دولتي على استعداد للمضي قدما	لكن بدلا من أن نبقى أسرى مثل هذا الماضي، أوضحت لقيادة إيران ولشعب إيران إن بلد مستعد للمضي قدما إلى الأمام	-	وفي الماضي اعلنت للشعب الايراني والقيادة الايرانية بان بلدي مستعد للتقدم للأمام
188	The question, now, is not what Iran is	ولكن السؤال الان ما الذي	لكن السؤال الآن ليس هو ما ما	-	وهذا الامر ماتقف ايران

	against, but rather what future it wants to build.	ايران ترغب ببنائه	تقوم إيران وتقف ضده، لكن ماذا تريد أن تبنيه لمستقبلها؟		ضده ولكن ماتريده ايران في المستقبل
189	It will be hard to overcome decades of mistrust, but we will proceed with courage, rectitude and resolve.	ادرك تمام بان هناك عقود من عدم الثقة بيننا ولكن علينا ان نعمل الان بطريقة تتسم بالصرامة	أنا أدرك أن من الصعب تجاوز عقود من عدم الثقة، لكن على أن التصرف بشجاعة وبصوت شاب وتصميم وعزم	-	انا متأكد اننا سنستمر بشجاعة وتصميم من اجل مناقشة العديد من القضايا بين بلدينا
190	There will be many issues to discuss between our two countries, and we are willing to move forward without preconditions on the basis of mutual respect.	سوف يكون هناك الكثير من القضايا التي علينا ان نناقشها ولن نعمل الا بمناقشتها التي ستكون مبنية على الاحترام المشترك	فستكون هناك الكثير من القضايا تحتاج إلى بحث. علينا أن نمضي قدما من دون شروط مسبقة على أساس من الاحترام المتبادل	-	ومستعدون للتقدم ومناقشة هذه القضايا دون شروط مسبقة
191	But it is clear to all concerned that when it comes to nuclear weapons, we have reached a decisive point.	لكن من الواضح لكافة الاطراف المعنية انه عندما يرتبط الامر بمسألة السلاح النووي فقد وصلنا الى نهاية مغلقة	لكن من الواضح لكل من يعنيه الأمر أنه بقدر تعلق الأمر للأسلحة النووية، وصلنا نقطة حاسمة هنا	-	ولكن من مصدر قلقنا حينما يأتي الامر للأسلحة النووية توصلنا الى نقطة حساسة
192	This is not simply about America's interests; it is about preventing a nuclear arms race in the Middle East that could lead this region and the world down a hugely dangerous path.	فهذا الامر لا يصب في مصلحة امريكا بل هو الحيلولة دون انتشار سباق تسلح نووي في الشرق الاوسط الذي يفضي بهذه المنطقة والشرق الايوسط الى نهاية وخيمة العواقب	فهو ليست مصلحة أميركا ببساطة، لكن هي للحيلولة دون وقوع سباق التسلح النووي في الشرق الأوسط يمكن أن يؤدي بهذه المنطقة والعالم إلى مسار محفوف بالمخاطر الجمة	-	هذا الامر لا يتعلق بامريكا فقط ولكن يتعلق بتطوير اسلحة نوية في منطقة الشرق الاوسط التي من شأنها ان تجعل المنطقة خطرة جدا وغير مستقرة
193	I understand those who protest that some countries have weapons that others do not.	انني اتفهم هؤلاء الذين يحتجون ويقولون بان بعض الدول تمتلك اسلحة نوية واخرى لا تمتلك	أنا أفهم من الذين يحتجون يقولون لبعض البلدان سلاح النووي، والبعض الآخر لا يملكها	-	انا على علم بان الاعتراف بوجود الاعتراضات بوجود بلدان لديها اسلحة نوية وبلدان اخرى ليس لديها

194	No single nation should pick and choose which nations hold nuclear weapons.	لكن لا يحق لأي شخص أن يختار من يجب أن يمتلك ومن يجب أن لا يمتلك	لكن ينبغي أن لا يختار أي طرف، أي بلد، من يملك هذا السلاح ومن لا يملك	-	-
195	That is why I strongly reaffirmed America's commitment to seek a world in which no nations hold nuclear weapons.	ولهذا أعيد تأكيد الولايات المتحدة بأن يكون هناك عالم خال من الأسلحة النووية	لذلك أجدد تمسك أميركا لنسحق العالم لا بلد فيه يمتلك سلاحا نوويا	-	لذا أنا أؤكد التزام أميركا في أن لدينا الرغبة بعدم وجود أي دولة تمتلك أسلحة نووية على وجه المعمورة
196	And any nation - including Iran - should have the right to access peaceful nuclear power if it complies with its responsibilities under the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.	وان أي دولة بما فيها إيران يجب أن يكون لها الحق في الوصول لطاقة نووية إذا كان ذلك متماثلا مع اتفاقية حظر الانتشار النووي	وأي بلد بما فيها إيران، ينبغي أن يكون الحق في امتلاك التكنولوجيا النووية السلمية إذا ما التزمت بالإيفاء بالالتزامات وفقا لمعاهدة الحد من انتشار الأسلحة النووية	-	وأي أمة بما فيها إيران يجب أن يكون لديها الحق لامتلاك الطاقة النووية السلمية إذا استخدمت في مجالات سلمية
197	That commitment is at the core of the Treaty, and it must be kept for all who fully abide by it.	هذا جزء من تلك المعاهدة ويجب أن يكون مستحقا لكافة الدول التي تلتزم فيها	هذا وعد يجب أن يحترم لكل من يلتزم بهذا المبدأ	-	-
198	And I am hopeful that all countries in the region can share in this goal.	واعتقد أن كافة الدول تشاطرنني الرأي	أنا واثق من أننا جميعا في هذه المنطقة سنلتزم بهذه القضية	-	وأنا كلي أمل بأن جميع البلدان في المنطقة تشارك هذه الرؤية
199	The fourth issue that I will address is democracy.	القضية الرابعة التي أود الحديث عنها هي الديمقراطية	القضية الرابعة التي سنتعامل ونتطرق إليها هي قضية الديمقراطية	-	أما النقطة الرابعة التي أود أن أناقشها فهي الديمقراطية
200	I know there has been controversy about the promotion of democracy in recent years, and much of this controversy is connected to the war in Iraq.	أعلم أنه كان هناك جدالات كثيرة حول تعزيز الديمقراطية في السنوات الأخيرة وأن الكثير من هذا الجدل يرتبط بالحرب التي	فأنا أعلم. أنا أعلم أنه كان هناك تناقضات وإثارة للجدل حول الترويج للديمقراطية في السنوات القليلة الماضية، وكثير من ذلك يرتبط	-	أنا أعلم بأن هناك جدالات حول مسألة ترويج الديمقراطية في السنوات الأخيرة. وهذه الجدالات تتعلق بقضية العراق

		دارت في العراق	بالحرب على العراق		
201	So let me be clear: no system of government can or should be imposed upon one nation by any other.	فدعوني اكون واضحا لا يوجد نظام حكومي الذي يجب ان يفرض من قبل دولة على اخرى البتة	إذا دعوني أكون واضحا، لا يمكن لنظام حكم أن أو ينبغي أن يفرض من قبل دولة على أية دولة أخرى	-	لذا دعوني اكون واضحا لا يمكن لاي نظام حكومي ان يفرض من دولة على دولة اخرى
202	That does not lessen my commitment, however, to governments that reflect the will of the people.	فهذا لن يخفض من مسؤولياتي ايضا على الشعوب التي لا تعطي شعبيها حق الديمقراطية	لكن هذا لا يقلل من حجم التزامي بأن على الحكومات أن تعبر عن يارادات شعوبها في	-	هذا لا يقلل من التزامي تجاه الحكومات التي تعكس تطلعات شعوبها
203	Each nation gives life to this principle in its own way, grounded in the traditions of its own people.	فكل دولة تنتظر الى الديمقراطية والى التقاليد الخاصة بها كما يناسبها	فكل شعب يعطي لهذه الحقيقة حياة حسب طريقته الخاصة ووفقا لما يتجذر لديه من تقاليد	-	كل امة لديها تطلعات تنطلق في او تنبع من تراثها
204	America does not presume to know what is best for everyone, just as we would not presume to pick the outcome of a peaceful election.	فامريكا لا تفترض بانها تعلم ما هو الافضل بالنسبة لكافة الدول وكذلك باننا لا نقوم بتحديد الانتخابات السلمية للدول الاخرى في العالم	أمريكا لا تفترض أنها تعرف ما هو الأفضل للجميع، ولا نريد أن نسعى لاختيار نتائج انتخابات سلمية	-	امريكا لا تمثل ولا يمكنها ان تملي ما هو الافضل لكل امة
205	But I do have an unyielding belief that all people yearn for certain things: the ability to speak your mind and have a say in how you are governed; confidence in the rule of law and the equal administration of justice; government that is transparent and doesn't steal from the people; the freedom to live as you choose.	لان لدي ايمان راسخ بان كافة الشعوب تتوق لبعض الاشياء المحددة الا وهي القدرة للحديث عما يدور في خلدنا وكذلك للحديث عن حكوماتها والثقة في سيادة القانون وايضا في ادارة العدالة بطريقة متساوية والحكومات التي تتسم بالشفافية ولا تسرق من الشعوب وحرية	لكن مع ذلك لدي اعتقاد راسخ من أن لكل الشعوب تتطلع لأمر وأشياء معينة منها القدرة على التعبير عن آرائهم، وأن يكون لهم قولهم في كيف تدار شؤونهم وكيف يحكمون، والثقة في حكم القانون وإدارة القضاء، بل وتطبيق على قدم المساواة. أن تكون الحكومات شفافة تتعامل	-	ولكن لدي ايمان مستمر مستمر بان هناك لجميع الشعوب القدرة للتعبير عما في داخلهم وكيفية اختيار حكوماتهم وبلدانهم انطلاقا من العدالة حكومات شفافة ولا تسرق من شعوبها، الحرية التي يختاروها للعيش

		العيش كما يحلو للمرء	بالشفافية ولا تسرق من شعوبها، والحر أن تعيش كما تشاء		
206	Those are not just American ideas, they are human rights, and that is why we will support them everywhere.	هذه ليست مثاليات امريكا فحسب هذه حقوق الانسان لذلك فاننا سوف ندعمها في كل مكان	هذه ليست مجرد أفكار وقيم أمريكية، هذه حقوق إنسان لهذا السبب سنتعامل معها أينما كان ذلك	-	هذه ليست افكار امريكية فقط ولكن افكار يشترك فيها جميع انحاء البشرية وفي جميع انحاء العالم
207	There is no straight line to realize this promise.	لا توجد خطوط واضحة لتحقيق تلك الاحلام	لا يوجد هناك خط مستقيم للإيفاء بمثل هذه الوعود	-	ليس هناك خط مستقيم لادراك هذه المشكلات
208	But this much is clear: governments that protect these rights are ultimately more stable, successful and secure.	لكنها احلام لكنها احلام واضحة على الحكومات ان تعمل على حماية تلك الاهداف والحكومات التي تعمل ذلك هي اكثر امنا واكثر استقرارا	لكن ما هو واضح هو الآتي إن الحكومات التي تحترم وتحمي هذه الحقوق أكثر استقرارا ونجاحا وأمانا	-	ولكنه امر واضح. الحكومات التي تحمي حقوق شعوبها ستكون ناجحة أكثر ومستقرة وامنه
209	Suppressing ideas never succeeds in making them go away.	اما بالنسبة لمحاولة ابعاد هذه الاحلام فلن يجعلها تذهب بعيدا	لكن قمع مثل هذه الأفكار لن ينجح أبدا ولن يخلص الناس من هذه الأفكار	-	لذا فان فرض الافكار لم ينجح ولن ينجح
210	America respects the right of all peaceful and law-abiding voices to be heard around the world, even if we disagree with them.	امريكا سوف تستمع الى كافة الاصوات التي تتبع من كافة مواطن العالم حتى لو لم تكن تتوافق معها	فأميركا أميركا تتحترم حق كل الاصوات السلمية التي ينبغي أن تعبر عنها طالما هي تلتزم حكم القانون حتى لو اختلفنا من معها	-	امريكا تحترم جميع الاصوات السليمة التي تتادي بالسلام والحرية في معظم ارجاء المعمورة
211	And we will welcome all elected, peaceful governments - provided they govern with respect for all their people.	وسوف نسعى لتحقيق الاهداف شريطة ان تكون مبنية على السلام والاحترام	ونرحب بكل حكومات المنتخب بها طالما أنها تحترم شعوبها وتحكم وفقا للقانون وروح التسامح	-	ونحن نرحب بجميع الحكومات المنتخبة الديمقراطية المسالمة التي تحترمها جميع الشعوب
212	This last point is important because	هذه النقطة الاخيرة تعد في	وهذه النقطة الآخيرة مهمة	-	وهذه النقطة الآخيرة مهمة

	there are some who advocate for democracy only when they are out of power; once in power, they are ruthless in suppressing the rights of others.	غاية الاهمية لان بعض الاشخاص الذين يناصرون الديمقراطية فقط عندما يكونوا في مناصب القوة لكن عند وصولهم الى مناصب القوة يصبحون متصلبي القلوب	لان البعض يناصر ويدافع عن الديمقراطية عندما يكون خارج سدة الحكم، وعند وصولهم إليها يقمعون حقوق الآخرين بكل وحشية وقسوة		جدا لان هناك من يتبنى الديمقراطية فقط حينما يكون في مصدر القوة وحينما يصلوا الى مصدر القوة يبدؤون باضطهاد شعوبهم
213	No matter where it takes hold, government of the people and by the people sets a single standard for all who hold power: you must maintain your power through consent, not coercion; you must respect the rights of minorities, and participate with a spirit of tolerance and compromise; you must place the interests of your people and the legitimate workings of the political process above your party	اذن بصرف النظر عن المكان او عن الحكومة على هذه الحكومات ان تضع معايير واحدة بالنسبة لكافة من ياتي الى سدة السلطة عليكم ان تحتفظوا بالسلطة من خلال الموافقة وليس من خلال الاكراه عليكم احترام حقوق الاقليات والمشاركة بروح التسامح والتسوية والتوافق عليكم ان تضعوا اهتمام شعبيكم فوق كل الاعتبارات وفوق احزابكم السياسية	أيا كانت الأماكن التي تتجذر فيها حكومة حكم الشعب وإلى الشعب، تضع معيارا واحدا لكل الذين يمتلكون زمام السلطة. عليكم أن تحافظ على حكمكم من خلال الإجماع والقبول وليس الإكراه. يجب أن تحترم حقوق الأقليات وأن تشارك بروح من التسامح وقبول الآخر والتصالح. وعلينا أن نضعوا مصالح شعوبكم ومشروعية العملية السياسية والعمل السياسي فوق مصالح أحزابهم وفصائله لكم	-	لذا على الحكومات الشعوب هي للشعوب وهي التي تضع من سيصبح في السلطة. يجب ان تستمروا بقوتكم لاجل الحصول على رضا الشعب وحقوق الاقليات والمساهمة في روح التعايش والتالف. ويجب ان تضعوا مصالح شعوبكم والعملية السياسية اعلى من مصالح الشخصية
214	Without these ingredients, elections alone do not make true democracy.	لان دون هذه المكونات الاساسية لن تتجج الديمقراطية البتة	من دون هذه الأمور لن تكون هناك ديمقراطية حقيقية	-	الانتخابات وحدها لا يمكن ان تحقق ديمقراطية حقيقية
215	The fifth issue that we must address together is religious freedom.	القضية الخامسة التي علينا ان نتحدث عنها الا وهي حرية الاديان	القضية الخامسة التي ينبغي أن نتعامل معها سوياً هو	-	المسألة الخامسة التي يجب ان نتعامل معها سوياً هي مسألة التعايش

			موضوع الحرية الدينية		
216	Islam has a proud tradition of tolerance.	فالإسلام له تاريخ يفتخر به في التسامح	فالإسلام ذي تاريخ يدعو إلى الفخر بالتسامح	-	الإسلام دين التعايش
217	We see it in the history of Andalusia and Cordoba during the Inquisition.	ونراه في تاريخ قرطبة في اسبانيا والاندلس	ونرى ذلك يتجلى في تاريخ الأندلس وقرطبة وخلال فترة الوجود الإسلامي هناك	-	وقد رايت هذا في اندونيسيا حينما كنت هناك
218	I saw it first-hand as a child in Indonesia, where devout Christians worshiped freely in an overwhelmingly Muslim country.	وكننت قد تعلمت من خلال طفل في اندونيسيا الذي عاش في بيئة اسلامية هناك عاش في بيئة تتسم بالتسامح	وقد رأيت ذلك كالطفل في أندونيسيا عندما يعيش المسيحيين وهم يمارسون دينهم بكامل حرية في بلد مسلم	-	رايتها حينما كنت طفلا في اندونيسيا حينما كان المسيحيون يعبدون بحرية في بلد مسلم
219	That is the spirit we need today.	هذا ما نحتاجه	هذه روح نحتاجها اليوم	-	هذه الروح هي التي نحتاجها هذا اليوم
220	People in every country should be free to choose and live their faith based upon the persuasion of the mind, heart, and soul.	على الأشخاص في كل المجتمعات ان يختاروا دياناتهم وفقا للقناعات وللقلب والروح	الناس في كل بلد يجب أن تكون لهم حرية في اختيار ودراسة معتقداتهم الدينية بناء على ما يقبلون به من قناعات في العقل والروح	-	الناس في كل شعب يجب ان يكون لهم الحرية في اختيار دينهم وعقيدتهم انطلاقا من اعتقادهم وقلوبهم
221	This tolerance is essential for religion to thrive, but it is being challenged in many different ways.	فهذا التسامح يد اساسيا للاديان لكي تزدهر لكن غالبا ما يواجه هذا الامر بتحديات جمة وبطرق مختلفة	فهذا عنصر أساس لازدهار الأديان. لكن هذا المبدأ يتعرض للتحدي بأساليب وطرق مختلفة	-	هذا التعايش هو جوهرى لاستدامة الشعوب ولكن هناك بعض تحديات بطرق مختلفة
222	Among some Muslims, there is a disturbing tendency to measure one's own faith by the rejection of another's.	وبين بعض المسلمين هناك اتجاه لفرض الديانات على البعض ومن خلال تحدي ديانات الآخرين	فلدى بعض المسلمين هناك ما يدعو إلى القلق لتحريف اعتقادهم من خلال رفض إيمان الآخر وعقيدته	-	هناك بعض المسلمين من يرفض عقائد الآخرين
223	The richness of religious diversity must be upheld - whether it is for	ان ثروة التنوع الاسلامي يجب الحفاظ عليها سواء كان الامر	إن ثراء التنوع الديني يجب أن يكون مبدأ أن نحافظ عليه	-	ولكن يجب تحمل التنوع الديني سواء كانوا المارون في لبنان

	Maronites in Lebanon or the Copts in Egypt	يرتبط بالموارنه في لبنان او بالنسبة للاقباط في مصر	سواء كان ذلك للموارنة في لبنان أو الأقباط في مصر		ام الاقباط في مصر
224	And fault lines must be closed among Muslims as well, as the divisions between Sunni and Shia have led to tragic violence, particularly in Iraq.	واذا ما كنا اكثر صراحة مع انفسنا هذه النقاط يجب ان تعالج بين المسلمين وكذلك اوجه الشقاق بين السنة والشيعة وخاصة في العراق	واذا ما كنا صريحين وصادقين يجب أن نرى أن انشقاقات بين المسلمين مثل الاختلافات بين الشيعة والسنة أدت إلى عنف مأساوي. وفي العراق على وجه الخصوص	-	واذا ما كنا صادقون يجب ان يكون هناك تعايش بين المسلمين انفسهم لان العنف بين المسلمين السنة والشيعة قد قاد الى عنف ماساوي بوجه الخصوص في العراق
225	Freedom of religion is central to the ability of peoples to live together.	حرية الدين هي مسألة اساسية لتطور الشعوب	إن حرية التدين ضروري لبناء قدرة الشعوب للعيش في ما بينها	-	ان حرية الناس اساسية وجوهرية لبناء الامم
226	We must always examine the ways in which we protect it.	ولتستطيع ان تعيش فيما بينها علينا ان نبحث عن الطرق السلبية لتطورها	وعلينا أن نفحص ذلك وأن نتمعن في الأساليب التي تحمي ذلك	-	يجب علينا دائما ان نبحث عن الطرق التي يمكننا ان نحمي هذه الحريات
227	For instance, in the United States, rules on charitable giving have made it harder for Muslims to fulfill their religious obligation.	على سبيل المثال في الولايات المتحدة المسألة هناك الكثير من الصعوبات التي واجهت بعض المسلمين في امريكا للوفاء بديانات بعباداتهم	في الولايات المتحدة، قوانين التبرع الخيري صعبت على المسلمين الإيفاء بواجباتهم الدينية	-	هناك في الولايات المتحدة يجد المسلمون صعوبة في اداء طقوسهم لذا انا سأعمل لضمان ذلك قياما بذلك
228	That is why I am committed to working with American Muslims to ensure that they can fulfill zakat.	ولهذا فأنني سوف اعمل على تطبيق كل ما استطيعه ليسطيع المسلمين من تقديم الزكاة	لذلك أنا ملتزم للعمل مع المسلمين الأمريكيين لضمان أنهم يستطيع تقديم وتأدية فريضة الزكاة	-	لذا ساحت ايضا البلدان الغربية لعدم التعرض للمسلمين واعطائهم الحرية في ممارسة طقوسهم. يمكننا ان نتحمل اي دين اخر
229	Likewise, it is important for Western countries to avoid impeding Muslim	وهذا امر سوف يدفعني ايضا لاجل المسلمين	وعلى نفس الشاكلة، من المهم للبلدان الغربية أن	-	-

	citizens from practicing religion as they see fit - for instance, by dictating what clothes a Muslim woman should wear	ان يعبدوا بالطريقة كما يحلو لهم وفقا للمبادئ الاسلامية	تتجاهل ممارسات تمنع المسلمين من ممارسة حقوقهم. الدين على سبيل المثال، فرض أي زي ترتديه المرأة المسلمة		
230	We cannot disguise hostility towards any religion behind the pretence of liberalism; indeed, faith should bring us together.	لا تستطيع نشوة الكراهية التي قد نحملها تجاه أي دين آخر وراء مبادئ خاطئة الايمان هو الذي يجمعنا مع بعضنا البعض	نحن لا نستطيع إخفاء روح العداء للأديان تحت شعار حماية الليبرالية. في الحقيقة، الإيمان يجب أن يقرب فيما بيننا	-	بالحقيقة الايمان يجب ان يوحدنا ويجمعنا
231	That is why we are forging service projects in America that bring together Christians, Muslims, and Jews.	وهذا المشروع الذي نعمل عليه في أمريكا بين المسلمين واليهود	لهذا السبب نحن نشجع المشاريع التي تساعد على التقارب بين اليهود المسلمين والمسيحيين	-	لذا نحن لدينا مشاريع في أمريكا من شأنها ان تجمع المسلمين والمسيحيين واليهود
232	That is why we welcome efforts like Saudi Arabian King Abdullah's Interfaith dialogue and Turkey's leadership in the Alliance of Civilizations.	وهذا ايضا ما يدفعني لتحية الملك عبدالله على مبادرة حوار الاديان التي كان قد اطلقها	ولذلك نرحب بمبادرة الحوار الديني للملك عبدالله ومبادرة ودور تركيا الريادي في حوار الحضارات	-	وكذلك انا اشجع حوار الحضارات الذي اطلقه الملك عبدالله وكذلك في تركيا
233	Around the world, we can turn dialogue into Interfaith service, so bridges between peoples lead to action - whether it is combating malaria in Africa, or providing relief after a natural disaster.	ونحن في انحاء العالم نقوم باحتواء هذه الحوارات التي من شأنها سد الهوة بين كافة المجتمعات سواء كانت تخدع هذه الحوارات لرد الملايا على اعقابها في افريقيا او المساعدة لانقاذ من اي كارثة على الاطلاق	وأبضا تعميق مثل هذه الحضارات لأنها تمد الجسور بين الشعوب سواء كان ذلك في جهود مكافحة الملايا في أفريقيا أو تجاوز أثار الكوارث الطبيعية	-	يجب ان نضمن ان التوحد فيما بين الناس من شأنه ان يحارب المشاكل التي يتعرض لها الناس سواء الملايا في افريقيا ام الجوع في مكان اخر
234	The sixth issue that I want to address is women's rights.	القضية السادسة التي اود الحديث عنها هي حقوق	القضية السادسة التي أريد أن	-	النقطة السادسة التي اريد ان

		النساء او حقوق المراه	تتطابق إلا هي حقوق المرأة		اناقشها هي حقوق المرأة
235	I know and you can tell from this audience that there is a healthy debate about this issue.	اعلم ومن خلال الحضور الذي يجب ان يجتمع في هذه الجامعة بان هناك نقاشات حامية الوطيس حول هذه الموضوع	أنا أعلم. وبإمكانكم أن تعرفوا من ردة فعل الحاضرين هنا أن هناك الكثير من الجدل الصحي	-	انا على علم ويمكننا ان نخبر من خلال هذه القاعة بان هناك جدال كبير حول هذه النقطة
236	I reject the view of some in the West that a woman who chooses to cover her hair is somehow less equal, but I do believe that a woman who is denied an education is denied equality.	اكره النقاش حول اذا ما يجب ان تختار المراه ان تضح حجابا ام لا لكنني اؤكد بان المراه التي لا تحظى بالتعليم فهي لا تحظى بالمساواة	أنا أرفض وجهات نظر بعض الناس في الغرب بأن المرأة التي تغطي رأسها وتختار ذلك هي أقل مساواة لكن أيضا إن المرأة التي تحرم من التعليم أيضا تحرم من المساواة	-	هناك رأي في الغرب ان المرأة التي تغطي شعرها تكون ذات حقوق اقل ولكن انا لا اؤمن بهذا اطلاقا. لا يجب ان تحرم المرأة من حقوقها في التعلم
237	And it is no coincidence that countries where women are well-educated are far more likely to be prosperous.	وليس من المصادفة ان الدول التي كانت فيها النساء متعلقات للغاية هم هي الدول التي تعد مزدهرة للغاية	وليس من قبيل المصادفة أن البلدان التي فيها المرأة تحصل على تعليم جيد هي أكثر فرصة للتمتع بالديمقراطية	-	وليس من المصادفة ان النساء تكون اكثر تعلما تكون بلدانها اكثر تطورا
238	Now let me be clear: issues of women's equality are by no means simply an issue for Islam.	دعوني اكون واضحا فان مسألة حق ومساواة النساء هي جزء اساسي من جوهر اسلامي	ودعوني اكون واضحا. قضايا مؤسسات المساواة المرأة ليست قضية تتعلق بالإسلام	-	ليس المسألة تتعلق بالإسلام فقط
239	In Turkey, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Indonesia, we have seen Muslim-majority countries elect a woman to lead.	ففي تركيا وباكستان وبنغلاديش واندونيسيا لقد راينا الكثير من الدول الاسلامية التي تختار امراة لتقود بلادهم هناك	في تركيا وباكستان وبنغلاديش وفي اندونيسيا. رأينا بلدان ذات غالبية مسلمة تنتخب نساء لحكم البلاد	-	في تركيا الباكستان بنغلاديش واندونيسيا قد شاهدناها بلدان مسلمة تنتخب امراة تقودها
240	Meanwhile, the struggle for women's equality continues in	في حين بان النزاع النساء مازال يستمر في	في الوقت نفسه. الكفاح من أجل المساواة المرأة	-	وكذلك المساواة بين المرأة والرجل مستمرة

	many aspects of American life, and in countries around the world.	الكثير من جوانب امريكا وفي بقاع اخرى من العالم	يستمر في جانب كثيرة من حياة اميركا وبلدان أخرى في العالم		في امريكا وفي بلدان عديدة في العالم
241	I am convinced that our daughters can contribute just as much to society as our sons, and our common prosperity will be advanced by allowing all humanity - men and women - to reach their full potential	فانني على قناعة بان بناتنا تستطيعن ان تقدمن للمجتمعات بقدر ما نستطيع نحن الرجال ان نقدم الازدهار المشترك لن يتحقق الا من قبل كافة افراد البشرية الرجال والنساء للوصول الى كافة الفرص الممكنة	أنا مقتنعا بأن بناتنا يمكن أن يساهمن بنفس القدر في مجتمعاتنا على قدر أبناؤنا أيضا أن خائنا المشترك سيمضي إلى الأمام بدعم البشرية جميعا إذا ما سمحنا للنساء والرجال أن يحققوا الطموحات مع ذواتهم	-	انا مقتنع ان نساءنا يمكنها ان تساهم في بناء المجتمعات مثلما يمكن للرجال القيام بذلك تماما. ان رفاهيتنا المشتركة سوف تتطور من خلال السماح للرجال والنساء للوصول وتقديم افضل مآلديهم
242	I do not believe that women must make the same choices as men in order to be equal, and I respect those women who choose to live their lives in traditional roles.	ولا اعتقد ان النساء عليهن ان يعشن نفس الحياة التي يخترن لانفسهن	أنا لا أؤمن بأن على المرأة أن تختار نفس الخيارات مثل الرجل لتكون مساوية له. أنا أحترم المرأة التي تختار أن حياتها للعيش بالطريقة التقليدية	-	انا ايضا اؤمن ان النساء يجب ان تختار مثلما يختار الرجل لتكون متساوية معه ولان تختار نمط حياتها
243	But it should be their choice.	ولكن الخيار يجب ان ينبع منهن	لكن ينبغي أن يكون ذلك خيار هن أنفسهن	-	ولكن يجب ان خيارها بنفسها
244	That is why the United States will partner with any Muslim-majority country to support expanded literacy for girls, and to help young women pursue employment through micro-financing that helps people live their dreams.	ولهذا السبب فان الولايات المتحدة سوف تقوم بتقديم شراكات مع اي دولة اسلامية سوف تقوم بتقديم حملات تعليمية للوصول الى الاحلام التي يتقن اليها	لهذا السبب. المتحدة ستدخل في شراكة في أي بلد مسلم يساعد على محو الأمية ويساعد الشباب على تلقي القروض الصغيرة لتحقيق طموحاتهم	-	ولهذا فان الولايات المتحدة ستدعم عمليات محو الأمية وتعليم النساء في المجتمعات المسلمة من أجل تحقيق تطلعاتهم واحلامهم
245	Finally, I want to discuss economic development and opportunity.	اخيرا اود ان اناقش فرص التطور الاقتصادي	أخيرا أريد أن نبحث معكم مسألة التنمية الاقتصادية	-	وفي النهاية اريد ان اناقش التطور الاقتصادي والفرص

246	I know that for many, the face of globalization is contradictory.	اعلم ان مسالة العولمة تبدو للكثيرين بانها متناقضة	وإتاحة الفرص للجميع إزاء العولمة التي نقف أمام. هناك مواقف متناقضة	-	انا اعلم للعديد العولمة تشكل مشكلة متناقضة
247	The Internet and television can bring knowledge and information, but also offensive sexuality and mindless violence.	فالتلفزيون والانترنت قد يقدمان المعرفة لكن هناك الكثير من احداث العنف فضلا عن المشاهد الجنسية	الانترنت والتلفزيون يمكن أن تكون أدوات لنقل المعرفة، لكن أيضا العنف والإباحية أيضا	-	الانترنت والتلفاز يمكن ان يوفر معلومات قيمة ولكن في ذات الوقت يمكنه ان ينقل العنف والجنس الغير مبرر
248	Trade can bring new wealth and opportunities, but also huge disruptions and changing communities.	التجارة قد تقدم الثروات لكن هناك الكثير من المساوئ والتغيرات التي قد تطل المجتمعات	التجارة يمكن أن تأتي بفرص و ثراء، لكن أيضا فوضى كبيرة وتغيرات في المجتمعات	-	وهذا تغير من وجوه المجتمعات
249	In all nations - including my own - this change can bring fear.	ففي كل الدول في العالم بما في ذلك الولايات المتحدة هذا التغير قد يحدث الخوف	ولكل الدول والمجتمعات، بما في ذلك الولايات المتحدة. هذا التغير يأتي معه غالبا الخوف	-	في جميع الامم بما فيها امريكا هذا التغير ممكن ان يولد الخوف
250	Fear that because of modernity we will lose of control over our economic choices, our politics, and most importantly our identities - those things we most cherish about our communities, our families, our traditions, and our faith.	الخوف من انه مع الحداثة قد نفقد السيطرة على خيارتنا الاقتصادية وعلى سياستنا والاهم والاكثر اهمية اننا قد نفقد هويتنا وافراد اسرنا وتقاليدينا وایماننا	الخوف من أن الحداثة والعصرنة قد تؤدي بنا إلى فقدان الخيار والسيطرة على حياتنا، على خيارتنا الاقتصادية والسياسية، والأهم من ذلك هوياتنا، وأكثر ما نعتز به في مجتمعاتنا وعائلاتنا والديانة أيضا	-	الخوف بسبب الحداثة سنفقد السيطرة على اختيارتنا الاقتصادية وسياستنا واهم شئ شخصياتنا وترائنا وحضارتنا وعوائلنا وقيمنا وديننا
251	But I also know that human progress cannot be denied.	لكنني اعلم ان التطور الانساني لا يمكن ان ينكر البتة	لكننا نعلم أيضا أن التقدم الإنساني لا يمكن أن ننكره	-	ولكني اعلم ان التطور الانساني لا يمكن ان ينكر
252	There need not be contradiction between development and tradition.	فهذه ال دعوة ان نبدد كافة التناقضات بين	فلا حاجة أن يكون هناك تناقض بين	-	لا يجب ان يكون هناك تناقضات بين التطور والتراث

		التنمية والتقاليد والأصالة	التطور وبين العقائد القديمة	
253	Countries like Japan and South Korea grew their economies while maintaining distinct cultures.	بلدان مثل اليابان وأمريكا الجنوبية نمت اقتصادها بشكل هائل، بينما حافظت على ثقافتها المتميزة والأصيلة	فدولة مثل اليابان حققت حضارة لا يستهان بها في الوقت نفسه ما تزال تحتفظ بتقاليدها	- بلد مثل اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية يتطورون بشكل كبير وفي ذات الوقت يحافظون على ثقافة وحضارة عميقة جدا
254	The same is true for the astonishing progress within Muslim-majority countries from Kuala Lumpur to Dubai.	والأمر نفسه ينطبق على التقدم الذي حققته بلدان إسلامية من كوالالمبور إلى دبي	وهذا أيضا في دول أخرى نجد هذا من دول تمتد من كوالالمبور إلى دبي	- ونفس الشيء ينطبق على البلدان المسلمة والمثال هو دبي
255	In ancient times and in our times, Muslim communities have been at the forefront of innovation and education.	في الأوقات الماضية. وفي عصرنا الحالي، المجتمعات الإسلامية الإسلامية كانت في صدارة التقدم في طبيعة الإبداع والثقافة	في الأوقات القديمة وفي الأوقات الحالية المجتمعات الإسلامية كانت في مصافي الدول في التعليم والابتكار والإبداع	- في الأوقات القديمة وفي أوقاتنا، المجتمع المسلم كان يقود الاختراعات والتطورات في البشرية
256	This is important because no development strategy can be based only upon what comes out of the ground, nor can it be sustained while young people are out of work.	ولا يمكن لأي استراتيجية تنموية أن تستند إلى الثروات التي تخرج من باطن الأرض. ولا يمكن أن نديم تنمية. وفي وقت شباب الشباب في يعانون من البطالة	وهذه الناحية هامة لانه لا يمكن لاستراتيجية التنمية ان تبني فقط على ما قد نجده في الواقع الجاهز او بالنسبة للأشخاص الذين هم عاطلون عن العمل	- وهذا يعني ان الاستراتيجية لا يمكن بناؤها فقط على ما يأتي ولكن هي تنطلق من التراث ومن ما يتأتى من المجتمع أيضا
257	Many Gulf States have enjoyed great wealth as a consequence of oil, and some are beginning to focus it on broader development.	كثير من بلدان الخليج تمتعت بالثراء بسبب النفط. بعضها ركز على التنمية والتطوير	الكثير من الدول مجلس التعاون الخليجي قد حققت ثروات كبيرة بسبب النفط ولكن بعض هذه الدول بدأت تركز أيضا على التطوير والتنمية	- الان بعض البلدان تركز ليس فقط على النفط ولكن على جوانب أخرى
258	But all of us must recognize that education and	لكن كلنا ينبغي أن ندرك أن التعليم والإبداع	لكن علينا ان نتأكد بان الابتكار هو	- ولكن انا واثق ان التعليم سيكون العملة الأساسية

	innovation will be the currency of the 21st century, and in too many Muslim communities there remains underinvestment in these areas.	عملة القرن الحادي والعشرين في الكثير من المجتمعات الإسلامية الآن بات عليها ان تستمر في هذا المسار	هي عملة القرن الحادي والعشرين. وأيضا في الكثير من المجتمعات الإسلامية ما يزال هناك نقص في الاستثمار في العنصر البشري في هذا المجال		في القرن الحادي والعشرين والمسلمون بدؤوا الآن يستثمرون في هذا الجانب
259	I am emphasizing such investments within my country.	وانني اؤكد على هذا الاستثمار في دولتي ايضا	وأنا أركز على مثل هذه الاستثمارات في بلدي	-	وانا اؤكد على هذا الاستثمار داخل بلدي ايضا
260	And while America in the past has focused on oil and gas in this part of the world, we now seek a broader engagement.	وفي حين ان الشعب الأمريكي في الماضي كان يركز على النفط والغاز عندما يتعامل مع هذا العالم فانتنا نسعى لانخراط ازسع النطاق	في الوقت الذي أميركا في الماضي ركزت على النفط والغاز. عندما يأتي الأمر للتعامل مع هذا الجزء من العالم، نحن نريد مشاركة وانخراط أوسع نطاقا	-	امريكا في الماضي قد ركزت على النفط والغاز حينما يأتي الأمر نحن الآن نسعى للاعتماد على مصادر اخرى
261	On education, we will expand exchange programs, and increase scholarships, like the one that brought my father to America, while encouraging more Americans to study in Muslim communities.	في مسائل التعليم سوف نقوم بتعزيز برامج التبادل والمنح الدراسية كما حدث مع والدي عندما ذهب الى امريكا، وفي الوقت ذاته سوف نقوم بتشجيع المزيد من الأمريكيين للدراسة في دول اسلامية	من خلال التعليم. سنزيد من فرص التعلم مثل الفرصة التي جاءت بوالدي الى الولايات المتحدة، مثل المنح الدراسية المتبادلة. في الوقت نفسه، سوف نشجع المزيد من الأميركيين على الدراسة في البلدان الإسلامية	-	نحن من خلال التعليم يمكن تبادل البرامج والبعثات الدراسية ويمكننا ان نحصل على التطور وفي ذات الوقت نشجع العديد من الأمريكيين للدراسة في البلدان المسلمة
262	And we will match promising Muslim students with internships in America; invest in on-line learning for teachers and children around the world; and create a new online	وسوف نقوم ايضا بالوفاء باحلام الكثير من الطلاب للتعلم في امريكا وسوف نستثمر في اطفال كثيرة في انحاء العالم وسوف نعمل	وسوف نطبق ذلك بتوفير فرص المنح الدراسية للطلبة المسلمين في الولايات المتحدة، ونعزز من فرصة التعلم عبر الإنترنت	-	ونعاهد الطلبة المسلمين بتزويدهم او منحهم زمالات دراسية في امريكا وكذلك سنعمل على خلق شبكة دولية بين امريكا والشبان

	network, so a teenager in Kansas can communicate instantly with a teenager in Cairo.	على خلق شبكات كثيرة عبر الانترنت بحيث يستطيع شخص في كنساس ان يتصل مباشرة مع شخص في القاهرة	ونزيد من هذه الفرص بحيث يستطيع طفل في كنساس ان يتواصل مباشرة مع طفل وطالب في القاهرة		في القاهرة والبلدان المسلمة
263	On economic development, we will create a new corps of business volunteers to partner with counterparts in Muslim-majority countries.	وبالنسبة للتنمية الاقتصادية سوف نعمل على خلق مجموعة من المتطوعين الذين سوف يتشاورون مع نظرائهم في دول اسلامية	ومن خلال التنمية الاقتصادية، سنوسر عمل تطوع اقتصادي في شراكة مع نظرائهم في البلدان الإسلامية	-	وعلى جانب التطور الاقتصادي سنعمل على استحداث علاقات تعاون اقتصادي مع البلدان المسلمة
264	And I will host a Summit on Entrepreneurship this year to identify how we can deepen ties between business leaders, foundations and social entrepreneurs in the United States and Muslim communities around the world.	وسوف اقوم بعقد قمة حول المشاريع التجارية هذه السنة للوقوف حول كيفية تعزيز الفرص التجارية بين الولايات المتحدة وبين الدول الاسلامية	وسوف أستضيف مؤتمرا حول روح الريادة في مجال الأعمال والتجار لتشجيع مثل هذه المبادرات في الولايات المتحدة وأصحاب مشاريع ابتكارية في بلدان إسلامية	-	وسن عقد قمة في هذا العام للتعرف على عمق العلاقات الاقتصادية التي تربط امريكا والعالم الاسلامي
265	On science and technology, we will launch a new fund to support technological development in Muslim-majority countries, and to help transfer ideas to the marketplace so they can create jobs.	وفي مجال العلوم والتكنولوجيا سوف نقوم باطلاق صندوق جديد لتعزيز عمليات التعليم التقني ونقل التكنولوجيا ايضا للدول الاسلامية بحيث يمكن من خلالها خلق المزيد من الوظائف	من خلال العلم والتكنولوجيا ستؤسس صندوقا جديدا لدعم التعاون مع البلدان الإسلامية ودعم الأفكار لدعم السوق لخلق المزيد من فرص العمل	-	اما على جانب العلم والتقنية سوف نطلق مجالات ومشاريع كبيرة عملية وتقنية للعالم الاسلامي التي من شأنها ان توفر فرص عمل اكثر
266	We will open centers of scientific excellence in Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia, and	وكذلك تعزيز مستويات التعليم في الشرق الأوسط وفي جنوب شرق	وسوف نفتح مراكز للتفوق العلمي في الشرق الأوسط وإفريقيا والشرق	-	وكذلك سنستثمر هذا الجانب في إفريقيا والشرق الأوسط وسننشر برامج من شأنها

	appoint new Science Envoys to collaborate on programs that develop new sources of energy, create green jobs, digitize records, clean water, and grow new crops.	اسيا والتعاون في برامج من شأنها ايضا تعزيز مصادر الطاقة المتجددة وخلق وظائف يمكن من خلالها تأمين مصادر شرب نظيفة	الأوسط وجنوب شرق أسيا، ونشجع برامج لتشجيع مصادر طاقة بديلة وهم إنتاج محاصيل جديدة ومنتجات لا تضر بالبيئة		ان توفر مصادر علم اضافية وتوفر فرص عمل كثيرة للقضاء على الفساد
267	And today I am announcing a new global effort with the Organization of the Islamic Conference to eradicate polio.	واليوم انني اعلن عن جهود عالمية من خلال مؤتمر اسلامي جديد	وسوف أعلن اليوم مبادرات جميعية بالتعاون مع مؤتمر منظمة العالم الإسلامي لمكافحة الكوليرا	-	-
268	And we will also expand partnerships with Muslim communities to promote child and maternal health.	الذي نسعى من خلاله لتعزيز الشراكات لتهدف لتحسين صحة الاطفال	والتعاون مع المجتمعات الإسلامية لمساعدة ترويج برامج الطفولة والأمومة	-	لدينا الان جهد عالمي كبير للتعامل مع دول العالم واحداث شراكة مع البلدان الإسلامية لتطوير الجانب الذي يهتم بتطوير صحة الطفل وتعليمه
269	All these things must be done in partnership.	كل هذه الامور يجب ان تتم من خلال الشراكة معكم	كل هذه الأمور يجب أن تتم بروح من المشاركة	-	كل هذا يجب ان يتم من خلال الشراكة
270	Americans are ready to join with citizens and governments; community organizations, religious leaders, and businesses in Muslim communities around the world to help our people pursue a better life.	فان الامريكيين على استعداد للانخراط مع المواطنين والحكومات والمؤسسات والقادة الدينيين وكذلك رجال الاعمال في كافة انحاء العالم لمساعدة سعبنا للوصول الى حياة افضل	الأمريكيون مستعدون للانضمام إلى الحكومات والمجتمعات والقادة الدينيين وقادة المال والأعمال في العالم الإسلامي لمساعدتنا جميعا للسعي لتحقيق حياة أفضل لنا جميعا	-	امريكا مستعدة للتعاون مع الشعوب والحكومات والمؤسسات ورجال الاعمال في البلدان لتمكين شعوبهم من الحصول او تأمين حياة افضل
271	The issues that I have described will not be easy to address.	فيما يخص القضايا التي تطرقت اليها اعلم انها لن تكون بتلك السهولة	والقضايا التي وصفتها لن تكون سهلة للتعامل معها	-	القضايا التي تطرقت اليها لن يكون من السهل التعامل معها

272	But we have a responsibility to join together on behalf of the world we seek - a world where extremists no longer threaten our people, and American troops have come home; a world where Israelis and Palestinians are each secure in a state of their own, and nuclear energy is used for peaceful purposes; a world where governments serve their citizens, and the rights of all God's children are respected.	لكن يقع على كاهلنا مسؤولية العمل نيابة عن هذا العالم الذي نمثله هذا العالم الذي يعد فيه مكان للمتطرفين الذين يهددون ويعود الجنود الأمريكيون وكل دولة تشعر بالامن وان تستخدم الطاقة النووية لاهداف سلمية في عالم تستطيع الحكومات ان تقدم الخدمات لشعبها وان تعمل على ضمان حقوق كافة اطفالها	لكن علينا جميعا مسؤولية أن نضع ظافر جهودنا نيابة عن العالم الذي نسعى لتحقيقه. عالم المتشددون لا يهددنا. الجنود الأمريكيين يعودون إلى بلدهم. عالم الإسرائيليين الفلسطينيين كل الذي عاشه أمنا في بلده. والطاقة النووية تستخدم لأغراض سلمية. عالم تكون فيه الحكومات خادمة لشعبها وتقوم على خدمة شعوبها كل عيال الله في كل مكان حقوق محفوظة	-	ولكن لدينا مسؤولية مشتركة تجاه العالم الذي نبحث عنها. هذا العالم الذي يجب ان لا يكون فيه مكان للارهابيون ليهددوا الشعوب. عالم يكون فيه الفلسطينيون والاسرائيليين امن يعيشون جنبا الى جنب.
273	Those are mutual interests.	هذه هي المصالح المشتركة	هذه مصالح مشتركة	-	عالم ذا مصالح مشتركة
274	That is the world we seek.	هذا هو العالم الذي نسعى الى خلقه	هذا هو العالم الذي نسعى لتحقيقه	-	-
275	But we can only achieve it together.	لا نستطيع ان نحققه الا معا	لكننا نحققه فقط سوية وبالعمل سوية	-	ولا يمكننا تحقيق ذلك الا من خلال تعاوننا مع بعضنا البعض
276	I know there are many - Muslim and non-Muslim - who question whether we can forge this new beginning.	اعلم ان هناك الكثير من المسلمين وغير المسلمين الذين يشكون فيما اذا كنا نستطيع ان نبدا بتلك البدايات	أعلم أن هناك الكثيرين من المسلمين وغير المسلمين يتساءلون بل يشكون هل أن بالإمكان التوصل الى هذه البداية الجديدة	-	انا واثق بان المسلمين وغير المسلمين يتساؤلون كيف يمكننا ان نبدا هذه البداية
277	Some are eager to stoke the flames of division, and to stand in the way of progress.	البعض قد يكون له الرغبة في زيادة الشقاق والشرذمة وان يعرقل التطور	بعضهم حريص على تأجيج نار الخلافات والوقوف بوجه التقدم	-	هناك من يشك في هذه الامكانية
278	Some suggest that it isn't worth the effort -	واما البعض الاخر فانه يرى	بعضهم يوحى بالكلام بأن هذا	-	وهناك من يقترح بان هناك جهود

	that we are fated to disagree, and civilizations are doomed to clash.	ان مسالة النزاعات هي مسالة حتمية بين الحضارات	من بادرة لا تستحق العناء، لأن مصيرنا الاختلاف والحرب والحضارات مصيرها التصادم		ستفشل لانا يحكمنا القدر بالصدام والتناقض
279	Many more are simply skeptical that real change can occur.	والبعض الاخر يرون بعين من الشك بان هذا التغيير لن يحدث	كثيرون فقط يتشككون من احتمال وقوع تغير حقيقي	-	هناك العديد ممن يشكون بهذا
280	There is so much fear, so much mistrust.	وهناك فريق ممن يخاف وفريق ممن يشكك	وهناك الكثير من الخوف. الكثير من عدم الثقة التي تنامت على مر السنين	-	وهناك خوف كثير نعم هناك غياب ثقة كبير بيننا
281	But if we choose to be bound by the past, we will never move forward.	لكن لو اخترنا ونظرنا الى الماضي فقط فلن نحقق اي تقدم	لكن اخترنا أن نبقي أسرى الماضي. لن نتحرك أبدا إلى الأمام	-	ولكن اذا ما اخترنا ان نكون اسيرين للماضي لن نتقدم الى الامام
282	And I want to particularly say this to young people of every faith, in every country - you, more than anyone, have the ability to remake this world.	واقول هذا الامر الى جيل الشباب من كل دين وفي كل دولة انه انتم ودون سواكم لديكم القدرة على اعادة صنع هذا العالم	وأنا أريد أن أقول هذا على وجه الخصوص إلى الشباب من أبناء كل الأديان وفي كل البلدان. أنتم أكثر من غيركم. لديكم القدرة على إعادة تخيل هذا العالم على إعادة صياغة هذا العالم وصناعة هذا العالم	-	انا اريد ان اقول هذا بشكل خاص للشباب من كل دين وعقيدة وفي كل بلد. انتم دون غيركم لديكم القدرة على اعادة بناء العالم واعادة تشكيله
283	All of us share this world for but a brief moment in time.	كلنا نعيش في هذا العالم	فكلنا جميعا نشارك في العيش في هذا العالم لكننا نبقى فيه لفترة زمنية قصيرة	-	جميعنا نشارك ونتقاسم في هذا العالم في وقت محدد
284	The question is whether we spend that time focused on what pushes us apart, or whether we commit ourselves to an effort - a sustained effort - to find common	لكن السؤال هو اننا اذا ما كنا نعيش بطريقة لنتحارب ام لنشارك في هدف واحد وفي ارضية واحدة والتركيز على	السؤال هو هل سنقضي هذا الوقت الذي نعيش في العالم لتأجيل وتعميق الخلافات؟ أم نلزم أنفسنا لجهد مستمر متسابقا	-	السؤال هو اذا ما قضينا هذا الوقت على ما يفرقنا او على ما يجمعنا وبذل جهود مستدامة لايجاد ارضية مشتركة

	ground, to focus on the future we seek for our children, and to respect the dignity of all human beings.	مستقبل نصيبو لتحقيقه لاطفالنا واحترام كرامة كافة افراد البشرية	لتحقيق أرضية مشتركة تركز على مستقبل نسعى لتحقيقه من أجل أبنائنا ويحترم كرامة كل بني البشر؟		والتركيز على المستقبل الذي نبحث لاطفالنا وان نحترم كرامة جميع البشرية
285	It is easier to start wars than to end them.	من السهل ان نقوم بشن الحروب لكن ليس من السهل ان نضع اوزار هذه الحروب	من السهل أن نبدأ بشن الهجوم الحروب أكثر من القدرة على إنهائها	-	ومن السهل بداية الحروب لكن من الصعب إنهاؤها
286	It is easier to blame others than to look inward; to see what is different about someone than to find the things we share.	من السهل ان نلقي باللائمة على الآخرين بدلاً من النظر في أنفسنا من السهل ان ننظر في اوجه الاختلافات بين لدى الآخرين بدل من النظر في اوجه المساواة	ومن السهل توجيه أصعب الاتهام للآخرين بدلاً من ننظر إلى الداخل، ومن الأسهل أن نرى الخلاف وما نختلف فيه مع الآخرين عما نشترك فيه معهم	-	من السهل القاء اللوم على الآخرين لكن من الصعب العمل مع بعض. من السهل رؤية الاختلاف مع البعض ولكن من الصعب ايجاد القضايا التي تجمعنا
287	But we should choose the right path, not just the easy path.	علينا ان نختار الطريق السهل	لكن علينا أن نختار المنهج والمسار الصحيح وليس السهل	-	لكن علينا ان نختار المسار الصحيح ليس المسار السهل فقط
288	There is also one rule that lies at the heart of every religion - that we do unto others as we would have them do unto us.	هناك قاعدة واحدة تكمن في كل دين باننا بان علينا ان نعامل الآخرين كما نحب ان نعامل	فهناك حركة وهناك قيمة قطبية في صميم كل الأديان. إننا نحب للآخرين ما نحبه لأنفسنا	-	هناك قاعدة واحدة تقع وتحكم كل دين: اعمل لاخيك ماتحب ان تعمل لنفسك هذه هي القاعدة التي ينشرها كل دين حب لايخيك ماتحب لنفسك
289	This truth transcends nations and peoples - a belief that isn't new; that isn't black or white or brown; that isn't Christian, or Muslim or Jew.	هذه قاعدة تمتد عبر الدول والشعوب وهذا المعتقد لا ينطبق فقط الابيض او الاسود او المسلم او المسيحي او اليهودي	فهذه الحقيقة تتجاوز حدود وترقى فوق الشعوب. المجتمعات والأوطان هي ليست حقيقة زرقاء أو بيضاء سوداء وليست هي مسيحية أو مسلم أو يهودي	-	هذه الحقيقة تتجاوز الامم والشعوب هو اعتقاد واضح بين اسود ابيض مسلم ومسيحي ويهودي

290	It's a belief that pulsed in the cradle of civilization, and that still beats in the heart of billions.	هذا اعتقاد موجود منذ بداية الحضارات وما زال ينبض في قلوب الملايين في انحاء العالم	أنه اعتقاد في مهد الحضارات وما زال ينبض في قلوب الملايين من الناس في مختلف انحاء العالم	-	هذا الاعتقاد مترسخ في قلب الحضارة ولا يزال ينبض
291	It's a faith in other people, and it's what brought me here today	هذا هو الايمان بالآخرين وهذا هو الامر الذي جلبني اليكم اليوم	وهو الايمان بالآخرين وقدراتهم وهذا ما اتى بي اليكم هنا	-	هو ايمان بداخل الناس وهذا ما جلبني وجاء بي الى هنا هذا اليوم
292	We have the power to make the world we seek, but only if we have the courage to make a new beginning, keeping in mind what has been written.	فنحن لدينا القوة لتجعلنا لنصل الى العالم الذي نصبو به ولكن هذا لن يتوقف الا اذا ما امتلكتنا الشجاعة	نحن لدينا القدرة لتحقيق وتشكيل العالم الذي نريه فقط اذا ما تحلينا بالشجاعة لاستغلال باية جديدة	-	لدينا القدرة على خلق العالم الذي نبحث عنه لكن فقط اذا ما كانت لدينا الشجاعة لان نبدا من جديد. لدينا مافي داخلنا
293	The Holy Koran tells us, "O mankind! We have created you male and a female; and we have made you into nations and tribes so that you may know one another."	وتذكرنا مايقوله القرآن الكريم لقد خلقنا الانسان لقد خلقناكم من قبائل لتعارفوا هذا ماتعلمنا	متذكرين ما يقول لنا القرآن الكريم، القرآن الكريم يقول انا خلقناكم شعوبا وقبائل لتعارفوا	-	القران الكريم يخبرنا باننا خلقناكم من شعوب وقبائل لتعارفوا بينكم
294	The Talmud tells us: "The whole of the Torah is for the purpose of promoting peace."	وكذلك ايضا التوراة كل التوراة تهدف لتعزيز السلام	والتلموذ يقول لنا ايضا ان التوراة كلها لتخدم هدفا وهو تعزيز السلام	-	والتلموذ يخبرنا ايضا بان جميع الخليقة هدفهم هو تعزيز السلام
295	The Holy Bible tells us, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called sons of God."	كذلك الانجيل يقول انه بوركوا هؤلاء الذين يصنعون السلام الذين يطلق عليهم ابناء الرب	الانجيل المقدس الكتاب المقدس يقول ليبارك صانعو السلام لانهم الذين يسمون ابناء الله	-	والتوراة المقدسة تخبرنا مقدسون اولئك الذين يصنعون السلام لانهم جميعا سيطلق عليهم ابناء الرحمن
296	The people of the world can live together in peace.	شعوب العالم تستطيع ان تعيش فيما بينها بسلام	شعوب العالم يمكن ان تعيش سوية في سلام	-	يمكن لشعوب العالم ان تعيش مع بعضها البعض بسلام
297	We know that is God's vision.	نعلم ان هذه رؤية الاله	نحن نعلم ان هذه رؤية الرب لنا جميعا	-	نحن نعرف بان هذه رؤية الله

298	Now, that must be our work here on Earth.	لكن هذا يجب ان يكون عملنا الان على الارض	ولذلك يجب ان يكون عملنا على الارض لخدمة هذا الغرض	-	لذلك يجب ان يكون عملنا هنا على الارض
299	Thank you.	شكرا	شكرا لكم	-	شكرا جزيلا لكم
300	And may God's peace be upon you.	ويبارككم الرب شكرا جزيلا شكرا	والسلام عليكم شكرا لكم جميعا	-	وليبارككم الله. شكرا جزيلا لكم