Interpreters' Decision-making In Case of Ethical Dilemma in Media Interpreting

Aida Saffarian

MA, Islamic Azad University, Science & Research Branch, Iran

Sholeh Kolahi *

Assistant Professor, Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch, Iran

Abstract

The intention of the current study was to investigate the ethical cases and interpreters' strategies in translating them. The data used in this study was collected from some interview sessions, speeches presented by foreign, and Iranian high-ranking officials. Among the data only those interview sessions and speeches for which interpreting was available, were selected. To extract the most common strategies applied for ethical issues, a thorough analysis of 42 interview sessions and speeches was done and then compared to the original dialogues with their corresponding oral translation. In this study, different strategies based on Gile's classification were investigated, among them only few strategies were seen to be applied to ethical matters. Moreover, some further strategies were observed by the researcher that could be added to Gile's classification (2009). In the final analysis, the results also indicated that omission and deletion were the most frequently used strategies applied by interpreters. The use of the other strategies depended on many other factors like the cultural gap between the two languages and also conservative policies, which led the interpreters to choose a certain strategy or solution in order to avoid any misunderstanding and conflict between two parties in a political sphere.

Keywords: Ethical issues, media interpreting, ethical dilemma, strategy

INTRODUCTION

Language may sometimes act like a barrier in human communications; therefore, overcoming this obstacle is crucial in this modern era. Any misinterpretation could result in misunderstanding that seems to create a problem in human interactions. Translators and interpreters have had a major role in these human interactions namely economic and political disputes. Unlike their delicate position, their presence seems to be ignored.

In recent decades, owning to technological advances, any dialogue or speech presented by political leaders can be broadcasted live to the world. As the world includes different nations with different cultures and ideas, the role of interpreters as mediators seems to be more important than the past especially media interpreters who must decide and

translate a word or statement on the spot. Although they must be loyal to both parties while translating, at some occasions and considering the target culture, they should make some decisions.

There are different types of interpreting and among them Media Interpreting or live television interpreting, seems to be the most daunting task which requires greater skill along with rapidity(Bros-Brann, 1997). Media interpreting or broadcast interpreting (often focused on TV interpreting) is a type of interpreting whose linkage to the intra-social sphere is less obvious and is essentially designed to make foreign-language broadcasting content accessible to media users within the socio-cultural community. (Pochhacker, 2004)

Interpreters, while doing their job, might encounter with an ethical dilemma and they need to prioritize one moral view over another. An ethical dilemma is a complex situation that often involves an apparent mental conflict between moral imperatives, in which to obey one would result in transgressing another. (Ethical dilemma, 2017)

The problem of the ethical issue is something that all translators need to deal with. However, the problem gets more serious in case of oral translation. In fact, Interpreters should deal with the issue under a time constraint. In oral translation, especially simultaneous interpreting, there is no opportunity to consult the speaker or ask for further explanation. Interpreters should be quick, faithful and accurate. In written translation, the translator can show his/her ethical distance through paratextual materials. Nevertheless, the interpreters do not have this opportunity; so that, there should be some strategies to be used by interpreters in order to deal with the ethical issues and keep the flow of information without causing harm to both parties.

It is worth mentioning that there are some ethical codes for interpreters to follow. Most of them mention confidentiality, business practices, appropriate compensation, accuracy, respect for parties, freedom of choice to accept the job, and impartiality. In fact, "These concepts are foundational for making ethical decisions because they all include, but are not limited to, Meta – ethical themes of doing no harm, autonomy for the consumer, justice, and equality, and protection of vulnerable." (Humphrey, 1999 as cited in Mendoza, 2012, p.60).

Ethics as a general term could be defined as certain values and set of rules and principals, which should be respected by members of a community. In fact "It is a concept which refers to human behavior and human action" (Kalina, 2015, p. 65). From the philosophical perspective, ethics means what is good and valuable.(Wittgen Stein,1929:1 as cited in Kalina, 2015).

Kalina (2015) also explains that ethical considerations could be applied as a benchmark against which human's behavior could be evaluated. "Therefore, ethics may refer to the attitude by which an individual's action is guided or to the effect that such action has on others." (p. 65)

Recognizing ethical issues depends on several factors. Some words or expressions seem offensive, or insulting considering the context in which the communication occurs. In other words, a word or expression might be offensive or informal for the situation;

therefore, interpreters need to find a better equivalent among different options. On the other hand, a word or expression might seem informal or offensive in the target culture. Moreover, there might be some matters that expressing them could bring about negative consequences for one party or another. Also, the role of power or government policies on interpreters' task during each era should not be ignored. Sometimes it is hard to draw a fine line between cultural issues, ethical issue – using a term in one culture would be appropriate and ethical, and at the same time, the very term could be considered as unethical in another culture. Therefore, the knowledge of source culture as well as target culture could have direct influence on interpreters rendering. In other words, the product of each interpreter in every interview session or speech would directly depend on his/her knowledge of target and source culture. The researchers had no access to the interpreters while the study was conducted; therefore, this variable is not controlled.

As Seeber and Zelger, 2007, p.296 mention:

Any source message consists of three components (verbal, semantic, and intentional), and that the interpreter's task become particularly delicate when the three do not appear to be congruent. In that case, the interpreter has to decide which of the message components can principally be relied on for a truthful rendition. The interpreter's attempt in producing a truthful rendition of the spoken message is presented in figure 1.
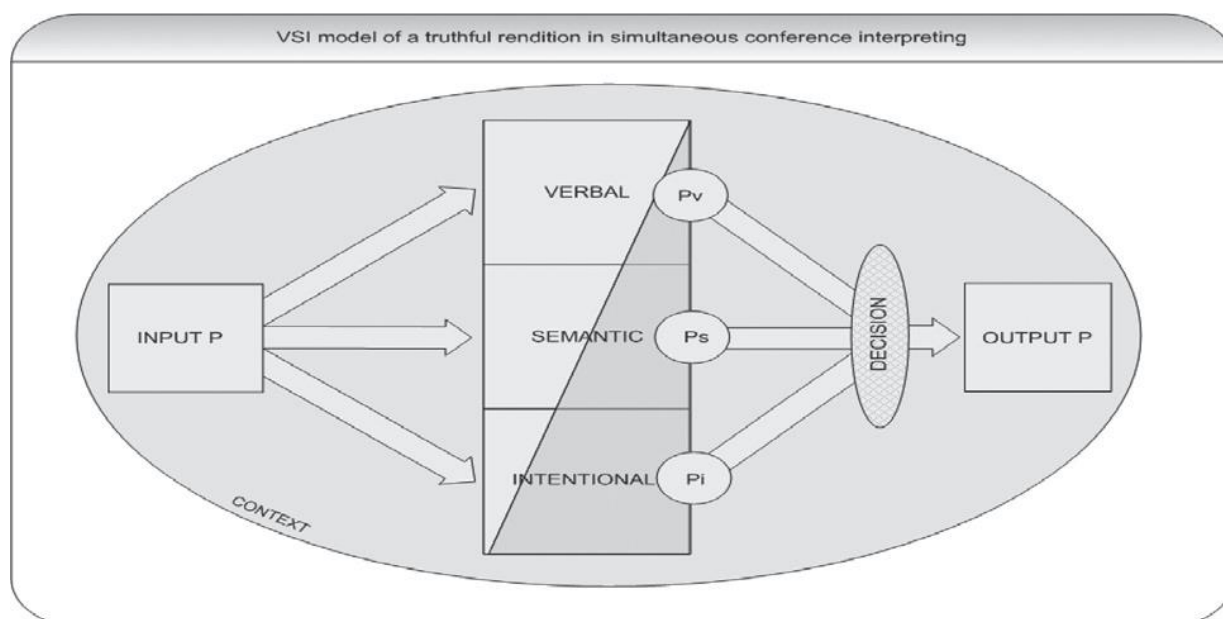

Figure 1. VSI model of a truthful rendition in simultaneous conference interpreting
(Seeber & Zelger, 2007, p. 296)

It shows that the farther the interpreter moves away from verbal information, the more he needs to complement the message with semantic and intentional component .It is important to point out that the original message always contains all three level of information, verbal, semantic and intentional. However, it is up to the interpreters to assess the amount of each kind of information he chooses or needs to use in order to attain the goal of a truthful rendition. (Seeber & Zelger, 2007, p. 296)

Interpreting is a challenging activity, interpreters should always consider these message components and be loyal to each parties and at the same time try to find a solution for ethical issues that might arise in any human interactions. They need to apply a range of strategies or tactics to keep the flow of information and make their product comprehensible. Therefore, they have to use suitable strategy to solve each problem, they encounter with. (Ribas, 2012)

It is worth mentioning that Daniel Gile (1995, 2009) in his book describes a set of tactics and strategies interpreters use when they encounter a translational problem. He further differentiates between the terms tactics and strategies.

Based on Giles (1995, 2009) strategies are planned actions with specific objectives and tactics which refer to online decisions and action taken by interpreter during the execution of the task to overcome the difficulties encountered. Several scholars have defined strategies by different terms and expressions but the thing they all have in common is the conscious plans that are applied when a problem arises. As it is evident the feature of consciousness exists in all presented definitions (Liontou, 1996). In this paper *Strategy* is used as a term referring to all actions for dealing with translational problems.

In the current study, the researches attempted to evaluate several interpreting sessions in order to investigate the prevalent strategies used by the professional interpreters in case of ethical Dilemma.

Providing a theoretical model for interpreters seems to be essential as it can help them to select the most suitable strategies or tactics as they are faced with translational problems which have never encountered before. (Gile, 2009)

Baker 2013 attempts to provide the interpreters with ethical issues. Although in her paper she explains about the necessity of an ethical course in interpreting training, she does not include any elaboration on strategies used in case of ethical Dilemma.

There are also many books offering practical ideas on teaching interpreting and translation with at least some theoretical references. Vinay and Darbelnet's Stylistique comparée de l'anglais et du français (1958/1995) is a classical example, with its definitions of categories for translation tactics – though these are probably more accurately defined as descriptions of types of post-translation correspondences rather than actual tactics. Seleskovitch and Lederer's books, and in particular Pédagogie raisonnée de l'interprétation (1989), explain theoretical concepts from ESIT's Interpretive Theory. (Gile, 2009, p. 20)

Other examples are Delisle's L'enseignement de l'interprétation et de la traduction (1981) and Handbook of Translation by Snell-Hornby, Hönig, Kussmaul and Schmitt (1999 for the second,revised edition), Čeňková, Ivana a kolektiv (2001) for the Czech Republic, Komatsu (2005)for Japan, etc. (Gile, 2009, p. 21)

As it is claimed by Gile (2009) all those above mentioned theoretical references are just a few examples out of the vast majority studies in this area which keep coming in several languages.

In his book, Gile (1995, 2009) states several strategies which are labeled as "coping tactics "dealing with translational problems and some of them are shared between oral and written translation (p. 200). These tactics are categorized as follow:

-Comprehensive tactics: this part includes all strategies (tactics in Gil's term) applied by interpreters when a problem in comprehension arises. These strategies are delaying the response, reconstructing the segments with the help of context, using the Booth mate's help, consulting resources in the booth (Gile, 2009).

-Preventive tactics : tactics used under time pressure, which includes tacking notes, lengthening or shortening the ear-voice span, Segmentation and unloading the short-term memory, changing the order of elements in an enumeration(Gile, 2009).

-Reformulation tactics includes delaying response, using the booth mate's help ,consulting document in the booth, replacing a segment with a superordinate term or a more general speech segment(generalization), explaining or paraphrasing, reproducing the sound heard in the source-language speech, instant naturalization, transcoding, form-based interpreting, informing listener of a problem, referring delegates to another information source, Omitting the content of a speech segment, Parallel reformulation, switching off the microphone (Gile, 2009).

The omission as a reformulation tactic which has been discussed by Gile (2009) is referred to as deliberate decision to not to render something which is present in source message. Omission as a strategy could happen for different reasons. When interpreter falls behind, omitting could be a choice and interpreter can leave some unimportant parts untranslated. Moreover, it can also be the interpreter's choice if something grossly inappropriate was said. (Gile, 2009)

Gile (2009) further states that an alternative to omission strategy, when something inappropriate is said, could be attenuation of the offensive word or idea. It should be noted that deliberate omission of important information without informing each party about the loss seems unethical.

In this study, the researchers were inspired by Mona Baker's paper (2013) on "Ethics in the Translation and Interpreting Curriculum" which has been considered as one of the available articles fairly related to tackling ethical issues in interpreting. The theoretical framework was mainly based on Gile's strategies .Gile (2009) introduces three main categories to deal with translational problems including ethical matters. He further tries to differentiate between strategies (planed actions) and tactics (on-line actions). He introduces three categories known as tactics, among which reformulation tactics seemed more applicable in this study which included omission, generalization, paraphrasing and naturalization.

METHOD

This study was a corpus-based study using a descriptive approach which concerned different strategies in interpreting ethical issues in media interpreting.

The corpus of this study has been chosen from political speeches and interview sessions presented by high-ranking politicians. The reason for selecting this corpus is the

importance of these discourses in the political relationships between Iran and the world and their political and more importantly, economic consequences for Iran. As it is evident, these communications can result either in further conflict or conversely resolve any misunderstanding between nations and governments.

Some parts of the corpus- source text (ST), and the target text, (TT)- were accessible on the internet and could be retrieved from archives of authentic websites. Moreover, some data was received from Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB), News archive. The corpus has been chosen from informative text-type, including source (ST) and (TT).

The main purpose of the present study is to compare the language of the source text with its equivalent in target text in order to reveal any ideological or intentional differences between them because of translation. The researchers conducted this study by comparable-corpora based methodology. In this study , a corpus consisting 42 media interpreting of interview sessions and political speeches was collected in order to identify the strategies applied by interpreters in media setting in case of ethical dilemma. The corpus was obtained from August 2005 when Mr. Ahmadinejad was elected as the president of 9th government until 2017.

Procedure

In order to accomplish this research the following procedure was adopted.

Data collection and recording

In order to collect data, archives of authentic websites were searched to retrieve any video file as well as transcribed interview sessions and speeches delivered by political figures or high-ranking officials from English to Farsi and from Farsi to English. In case the texts were not available, we transcribed manually the recording sessions.

After retrieving manuscripts or transcribing, the next step was to carefully synchronize each individual word of the speaker with that of the interpreter in an interlinear representation in a way to have access to both speakers' input and output.

Later, we tried to identify ethical issues and investigate the strategy used for rendering those issues. It is worth mentioning that no special criterion was taken into account other than political genre because of its importance in international disputes.

Data classification and analysis

In order to classify the data, after extracting the ethical issues from source texts, we started a comparative study of the source text and target text to investigate the applied strategies for these ethical issues produced by professional translators.

Data Tabulation

The next step was to prepare a list of the strategies in a table and calculating the frequencies and percentage of these strategies.

Table 1. *Data Tabulation Manner*

Interview or Speech	English word/phrase	Persian Equivalent	Applied strategy/procedure	Frequency

Data Analysis

This section presents the results obtained from the analysis of the corpora under the study. It describes the strategies used by interpreters. Then, the statistical results are presented. Some accessible political speeches and interview sessions by high ranking officials of Iran and also the West regarding Iran's issue were analyzed carefully and compared with their translations. Any existing ethical matter which had the potential to cause a problem between Iran and the World were extracted and their translation was analyzed to see what strategies were applied by interpreters.

As already mentioned, the framework of this study was retrieved from Daniel Gile (1995, 2009) study. Gile (1995, 2009) introduces several strategies and labels them as "coping tactics" and defined them as strategies used by interpreters when a problem arise in the process of translation from one language to another. Three categories are introduced by him, among which reformulation category which includes strategies like generalizing, explaining or paraphrasing, naturalization, transcoding and omission were applicable in this research.

Among these strategies, omission is discussed by Gile (2009) and he believes that omission could be used for different reasons. Sometimes when the interpreter falls behind he/she prefers to omit some unimportant parts or sometimes an inappropriate statement is said that is better to be omitted, which is the case in many examples presented in this research.

In the following section, the strategies or, in Gile's term, tactics are defined and some examples are presented subsequently.

Generalization

When in translation (oral & written) a more general term or word is used as an equivalent. (Toury, law of increasing standardization, as cited in, Munday ,2001) .It is worth mentioning that generalization always involves hyponymy.

Quote	Translation
Larijani: The inspectors of atomic energy maybe want to come and inspect my bedroom.	لاریجانی : شاید مسئولین آژانس هسته ای بخواهند منزل من را هم بازرسی کنند.

Researcher's comment: the word "Bedroom" is replaced by a more general term, which is "house". The applied strategy here is generalization.

Quote	Translation
Ahmadinejad: Who said that if you believed in an unacceptable behavior and others didn't accept that they are denying your freedom?	احمدی نژاد : کی گفته که اگر شما به *رفتار همجنس گرایی* علاقه داشتید و دیگران قبول نداشتند آنها آزاد هستند شما را زیر سئوال ببرند.

Researcher's comment: The underlined statement is considered controversial in target culture; therefore, it has been replaced by something less forceful. In other words, a general term has been used (homosexuality is categorized as bad and unacceptable manner in east culture). The interpreter decided to use generalization as a strategy to translate this part.

Paraphrasing

This strategy is a kind of amplification of meaning for better understanding. Therefore the product of translation would be normally longer than the original text. Paraphrasing is the opposite strategy to summarization. According to Newmark (1988) ,this strategy is explanation of the meaning.

Gile (2009) states that paraphrasing could facilitate comprehension when the interpreter cannot provide equivalence for the term but at the same time can have two drawbacks. The first one is the fact that paraphrasing requires more time. The second one is the credibility of the interpreter when others find out that the interpreter is not able to come up with a correspondence.

Quote	Translation
احمدی نژاد: شما دارید تفتیش عقاید می کنید؟	Ahmadinejad:Are you seeking a response based on the origin of my thoughts?

Researcher's comment: " تفتیش عقاید "is and unethical behavior and accusing others of the act is also unethical; therefore, the statement is paraphrased in order to avoid using the word " inquisition".

Quote	Translation
احمدی نژآد : شما چند تا چیز رو با هم قاطی کردید	Ahmadinejad: These are two different issues.

Naturalizing

This is a strategy which happens mostly for nouns, is considered as a prevalent strategy used by interpreters. But in this study, it seems as an inapplicable strategy for treating ethical matters. Therefore, no example is presented here.

Trans coding

Trans coding consists in translating a source – language term or speech segment into the target language word for word" (Gile, 2009, P.209).

In this study, trans coding as a strategy for translating ethical issues was not applicable.

Omission

According to Newmark (1988), omission is a kind of strategy in which translator or interpreter decides to leave some parts untranslated and there are several reasons behind the omission.

As Gile (2009) states "Omission can also be the interpreter's choice if something grossly inappropriate was said and the interpreter feel strongly that if reproduced, it will cause

major harm to the speaker's interest and/or jeopardize seriously the intended outcome of the meeting". (P. 210).

Moreover, It is considered unethical when the interpreter decides to omit some important parts without even informing the parties of the loss.

When the decision to omit the content of a speech segment is taken by the interpreter because of its culturally or inter-personally inappropriate nature, the associated ethical problem is even more salient: what right does the interpreter have to play as the gatekeeper? In court interpreting, such a decision is definitely unethical because of the particular norms involved. In personal and professional encounters between people from different cultural backgrounds where the stakes are diplomatic and/or interpersonal, the case for omission as a tactic is less difficult to defend, and many interpreters will admit that they have occasionally omitted or attenuated an inappropriate comment or joke in order to avoid a serious diplomatic incident (anecdotes can be found inter alia in Magalhaes 2007; Torikai 2009 as cited in Gile,2009,p.210).

Following examples of omission strategy application were observed by the researcher.

Quote	Translation
The interviewer :Many western observers believe that supreme leader simply will not do what it takes to back up the deal.	-----------------------------

Researcher comment: This part has remained untranslated.

Quote	Translation
احمدی نژاد: یعنی شما هر چی گفتید من در بست باید بپذیرم. این رفتار شما دیکتاتوریه.	Ahmadinejad:So, In other words I must accept the premise of your question, in order to give you the answer.----------------

Researcher's comment: The last statement is omitted.

Quote	Translation
Journalist: We can't take Iranian denial seriously , They are preposterous.	خبرنگار: ما نمی توانیم تکذیبیه ایرانی ها را جدی بگیریم. _ _____

Researcher's comment: The last part has been omitted.

Quote	Translation
Larijani: Israeli is a renegade in the sense of MPT.	----------------------------------

Quote	Translation
Chrisian Amanpour: Why do you have Israiel earasement on the missile that you are testing?	کرسیتین امانپور: چرا روی موشک هایی که آزمایش میکنید نام اسرائیل آمده است؟

Researcher's comment:" Israiel erasement" has been omitted from the interpreted product and it could be because of ethical implication that the phrase could cause.

Quote	Translation
احمدی نژآد : این حرف ها رو شما از کجاتون می آورید	Ahmadinejad: ....

Researcher's comment: The statement seemed informal to the interpreter; therefore, s/he decided to omit the whole part.

Quote	Translation
احمدی نژآد :شما چیکار به عقیده ی من دارید؟	Ahmadinejad: ....

Researcher's comment: The statement seemed informal to the interpreter; therefore, s/he decided to omit the whole part.

Quote	Translation
We have seen the consequences of stupid idea of attaching Iraq and Afghanestan.	ما شاهد ناکامی های حمله به افغانستان و عراق بوده ایم.

Researcher's comment: The word "stupid "seemed informal to the interpreter; therefore, s/he decided to omit it from the production.

Quote	Translation
مرگ بر ضد ولایت فقیه مرگ بر آمریکا مرگ بر اسرائیل	....

Researcher's comment: This is a prevalent slogan that is enchanted by the public in some political speeches presented by Iranian officials. This slogan is not translated while other statements like verses of Holy Quran are translated word by word.

Quote	Translation
جنرال : در اولین اخطار که شما حق ندارید نزدیک شوید برابر قوانین بین المللی آنها اصلا با قلدری جواب ندادند.	General: The American did not even reply to the first warning when they were told that according to international law, they must not go any further, they ignored the warning.

Researcher's comment: The word "قلدری" recognized informal for the context so that is was omitted.

There are also some further strategies recognized by the researcher which are defined with examples as follow:

Attenuation

Attenuation means reducing of word's force that is stated. It is worth mentioning that attenuating inappropriate words or ideas could be an alternative to omission (Gile, 2009).

Quote	Translation
احمدی نژاد :کسانیکه دنبال بمب هسته ای هستند عقب افتاده ی سیاسی هستند. من نمی خواهم بگویم که احمق هستند.	Ahmadinejad: Those who are seeking bombs are politically ignorant.-------------------

Researcher's comment: In the first sentence interpreter has applied attenuation strategy and the second part is completely omitted.

Quote	Translation
Norman Lamont: But I think this should be foolish to think that things can be over very quickly and there will be a dramatic settlement.	اما معتقدم اینکه فکر کنیم مسائل به سرعت تمام می شوند و آشتی دراماتیکی در کار خواهد بود ساده لوحانه است.

Researcher's comment: Attenuation is the strategy used by interpreter. The word "foolish" is replaced by something less offensive which is "ساده لوح".

Quote	Translation
I perfectly understand why silly rhetoric of president Ahmadinejad alarmed so many people in Israel.	من کاملا درک می کنم که چرا لفاظی های نابخردانه آقای احمدی نژاد بسیاری را در اسرائیل نگران کرد.

Researcher's comment: : Attenuation is the strategy used by interpreter. "Silly rhetoric" is translated as "لفاظی نابخردانه"

Quote	Translation
Journalist: What is the root of this Iranian Paranoia toward State and towards many its neighbors?	این نفرتی که نسبت به آمریکا و خیلی از همسایگانتون دارید ریشه اش در کجاست؟

Researcher's comment: "Paranoia" is some sort of mental disease and the interpreters decides to replace it with an attenuated term.

Quote	Translation
Christian Amanpour: The people are watching Syria and see without Iran this murderous regim would not be still in power.	کریستین امانپور: مردمی که دارند سوریه را می بینند شاهد هستند که بدون ایران این رژیم سلطه جو نمی توانست هنوز در قدرت باشد.

Researcher's comment: : Attenuation is the strategy used by interpreter. "murdereous" is translated as "سلطه جو"

Quote	Translation
روحانی: این حرفی که زدید که میدونید دروغه خودتون میدونید که دروغه.	Rouhani: What you just said is false. You yourself know this is false.

Researcher's comment: When something is false it means there is a mistake involved but when something is a lie it means that there is an evil intention behind it. Therefore using "False" in order to translate "دروغ" is some sort of attenuation as a strategy applied by the interpreter to reduce the negative force of the word "دروغ".

Substitution

This strategy involves substituting source text tierm by something else.

Quote	Translation
Zarif: If united states accepted that Iran had the right to enrich ten years ago. We couldn't have had all of the nonesence.	اگر آمریکا ده سال پیش حق غنی سازی ایران را به رسمیت شناخته بود ما این همه مشکل نداشتیم.

Researcher Comment: In the last sentence stated by Mr.Zarif there is a word that is translated differently. Nonsense means words that have no meaning or any foolish statement. As it is shown the word has been translated by interpreter as "problem".

Quote	Translation
احمدی نژاد: من مثل شما بیکار نیستم Journalist: Not more important than this interview. احمدی نژاد: بله شما خیلی مهم هستید.	Ahmadinejad: I have other appointments to make. خبرنگار: نه مهمتر از این مصاحبه آقای رئیس جمهور Ahamdinejad: Well -----------------------

Researcher's comment: the first statement by president seems less formal for the occasion; therefore, the interpreter replaces it by something more formal (Substitution). Moreover, the last statement is omitted.

Quote	Translation
Journalist: How would you express such an insane claim?	خبرنگار: ادعای شما بر چه اساسی بیان می شود؟

Researcher's comment: Substitution

Quote	Translation
Journalist :Are you trying to say that the existence of nuclear program is a lie?	آیا سعی دارید بگویید که تحقیقات و برنامه ی هسته ای وجود ندارد؟

Researcher's comment: Substitution

Quote	Translation
Journalist: The idea that United State supported the Alghaedeh is Prosperous.	اینکه بگوییم که آمریکا از القائده حمایت کرده واقعیت ندارد.

Researcher's comment: Substitution

Quote	Translation
روحانی: ما حاضریم نگرانی های منطقی را بر طرف کنیم نه توهمات به نام نگرانی که در رسانه ها و تبلیغات وجود دارد که آنها هیچ ارزشی ندارد.	We are willing to eliminate some of those concerns not those suspicions. Not suspicion under the name of concern.

Researcher's comment: The word "توهم" has been translated by "suspicion" which seems to reduce the force of "توهم" that is insulting to the wisdom of the people who are referred to.

Quote	Translation
احمدی نژاد: نتانیاهو یک آدم کش حرفه ای است.	Ahmadinejad: He is a Zionist.

Researcher's comment: The word "آدم کش حرفه ای" has been substituted by Zionist.

Summarization

It is the opposite strategy to paraphrasing. Some unimportant or inappropriate parts are omitted in order to summarize some parts. This strategy could happen for several reasons in an interpreting that one of them could be omitting inappropriate statements. In translating ethical issues summarization was more evident than paraphrasing as the ethical issue should be less explicit.

Quote	Translation
Both you and president Rouhani and his predecessors has gone far in condemning massacre of Jews in world war II. Also you had a twitter that you said at the beginning of Jewish year "Iran has never denied the holocaust the man who perceived to be denying is now gone and happy new year", "the website of Supreme leader right know, he refers to the myth of massacre of the Jews known as holocaust. Do you endorse or reject the ayatollah?"	خطاب به محمد جواد ظریف (هم شما و رئیس جمهور آقای روحانی و افراد پیش از او قتل عام یهودیان در جنگ جهانی دوم را محکوم می کنند.-------------------------- ----- --------------- -------------------------- _____ ----------نظر آیت الله خامنه ای در این رابطه چیست؟ (

Researcher comment: The part that is related to Holocaust and Supreme leader's opinion about it has been omitted and just one sentence is stated briefly. In fact, the interpreter tried to summarize in order to solve any problem or misunderstanding between parties .Whatever is the reason behind the omission, interpreter applies summarization as a strategy to translate. There might have been some ethical implications for target audiences if it had been translated without omission.

RESULT

In this study, among five strategies already introduced in Gil's framework only three of them including generalization, paraphrasing, omission were observed. Moreover, we observed three further strategies for ethical issues. In other words, three strategies were employed by interpreters which were not included in Gile's classification (2009) but after analysis, it appeared helpful to add more strategies such as attenuation, substitution, and summarization to the classification considering the genre being studied.

In fact, Giles classification is general and he introduced strategies used by interpreters and his list is not limited to ethical issues. We could benefit from these strategies in our study.

In this study, omission strategy was one of the most common strategies frequently used by media interpreters. As a matter of fact, the results of this study supported the claim already made by Gile (2009) that omission is a highly applicable strategy for most translational problems in interpreting.

There were also some cases that more than just one strategy was used in a sentence. Omission, attenuation, and substitution were respectively the first three common strategies used by media interpreters in a political setting and adopting other strategies like the generalization, the summarization, paraphrasing were so rare and just limited to 1 or 2 cases. Moreover, some other strategies like transcoding and naturalization were not observed in this study.

Considering the results and findings of the research, table 2, presented below, includes the manifestation of interpreting strategies/tactics and they are ordered from the most frequent to the least frequent ones.

Table 2. The occurrence of strategies and their percentages

Strategy/Tactic	Rank	Frequency	Relative frequency	Percentage
Omission	1	13	0.35	35
Attenuation	2	8	0.21	21
Substitution	2	8	0.21	21
Paraphrasing	3	4	0.1	10
Generalization	4	3	0.08	8
Summarization	5	1	0.03	3
Naturalization	-	-	0	0
Transcoding	-	-	0	0

As shown in the table the most frequent strategy used by interpreters in case of ethical dilemma is the omission of ethical cases in interview sessions and political speeches.

The occurrence of attenuation strategy comes next with a frequency of 8 cases. Moreover, we have substitution with same frequency of 8 cases and there are also some strategies of paraphrasing, generalization with only 4 and 3 number of occurrences respectively. For Better comprehension following figure summarizes the result of this study.
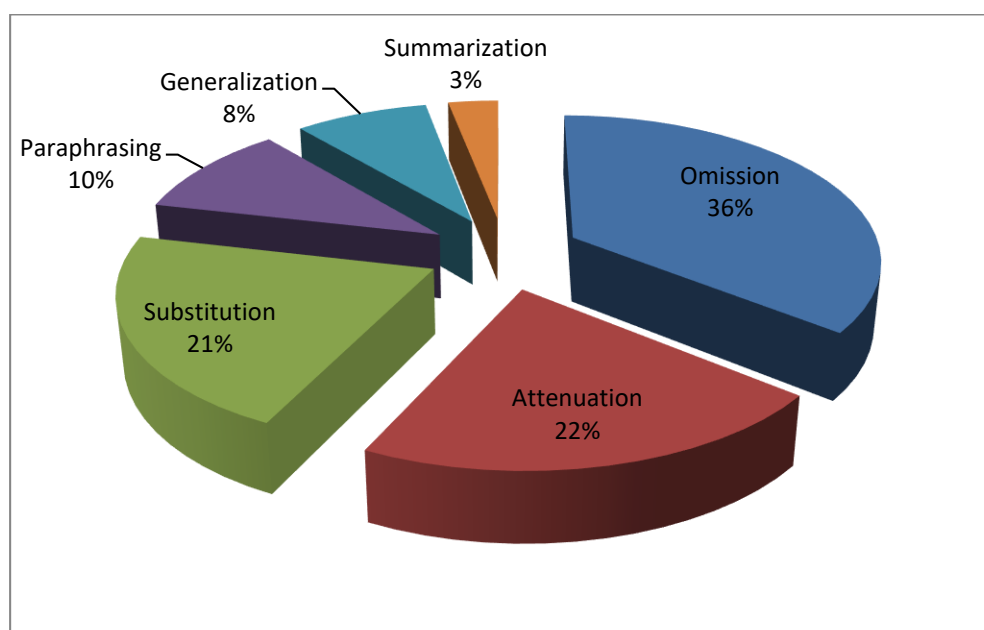

Figure 2. Pie chart shows the percentage of strategies used by media interpreters in case of ethical dilemma

CONCLUSION

This paper aimed at presenting the most common strategies applied by professional interpreters who work and translate political interactions. In this respect, the systematic, comparative, and manual analysis carried out in order to identify ethical dilemmas in political speeches and interview sessions.

As it was observed, applying each type of strategy in dealing with ethical issues is very much dependent on two factors:

1. Political era during which it occurs

2. Power relation and its dictating role on the outcome of interpreting. Actually, it is government policies which determine the approach with which interpreters should deal with ethical issues.

After analyzing the extracted ethical issues along with their oral translations, we identified two different approaches in translating during and after Mr.Ahmadinejad presidency.

The first approach was during Ahmadinejad presidency. However, Mr. Ahmadinejad's statements seemed straighter comparing to Mr. Rouhani, they were mostly translated directly. In other words, there were several ethical matters for them no specific strategy was applied.

On the other hand, after Mr.Rouhani's election, the environment about West and Atomic negotiation seemed to be treated more conservatively. There were several cases in which the statement presented by political figures had been omitted or attenuated.

After all the audience or the target society of these interview sessions and political speeches could be both general public and foreign politicians as well as authorities and they might comprehend the message wrongly if they are not translated properly. Likewise, even a message that is interpreted directly without edition could result in political conflicts and consequently deteriorate economic relations between parties and it is ordinary people who should pay the price and deal with economic problems and sanctions.

In short, interpreters use some strategies in order to avoid misunderstandings and also avoid dispute or flaring up existing disputes.

PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

After having discussed this highly specialized area of interpreting it was even more difficult to understand why it has been neglected in the literature. Even though interpreting has been around for early human communication it has recently emerged as a discipline under the category of translation. Therefore, it seems that fewer studies are devoted to the ethical dilemma in the discipline.

In other words, although media translation becomes more significant due to increase in mass communication, little attention is given to ethical aspects of media interpreting and this important area of translation is not still considered as a course of study in Iranian

universities. Not only there should be a course for it, there also must be a university major regarding ethics in interpreting and translating. It appears that there is a huge gap in this area that needs to be filled.

The prime suggestion of this study would be directed to syllabus designers and material developers for designing interpreting courses with special attention to ethics in media interpreting that could be as one of the most effective elements in both academic curricula and also career opportunities for interpreters.

Findings of this research and other similar works can be beneficial for novice interpreters or trainees in the field of media interpreting who wish to work in political sphere, which is so dangerous, and the position of interpreters could be vulnerable at times. The interpreters are responsible for their work and subsequent deduction of their work. They even might be accused of either supporting or ignoring one party or another and that is important for their position.

In fact, if there were a training course in universities based on strategies and techniques in interpreting it would cause a progress in future interaction with the world and its outcome is needless to reiterate.

Interpreters must be aware of the vulnerability that exists in their profession and learn how to deal with them professionally without any further problem in the future for themselves.

In written translation, the translator has the chance to explicit and to explain but an interpreter cannot benefit from such opportunities while interpreting.

To sum up, the strategies that were studied in this research also could be used as a pedagogical instrument for novice interpreters who wish to work in Iran.

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