



Using Grice's Redefined Maxims for Assessing the Interpretation of Arab Leaders' Speeches at the United Nations, General Assembly into English.

R E Ahmed¹ A A Al-Qazzaz²

¹Department of Public Law, College of Law, University of Nineveh, Mosul, Iraq

²Department of Translation, College of Arts, University of Mosul, Mosul, Iraq

Article information

Article history:

Received: 20 June 2025

Revised: 20 July 2025

Accepted: 31 July 2025

Keywords:

pragmatics, interpreters, political discourse, General Assembly, debate sessions

Correspondence:

Ra'ed Esmā'il Ahmed.

raed.22arp131@student.uomosul.edu.iq

Abstract

The study is a pragmatic assessment of the English interpretation of the Arab leaders' speeches at UNGA. The model used in this study is Grice's redefined maxims, which are used to effectively assess the interpretation of non-literary Arabic texts into English. The model is by the British philosopher, who is neither a translator nor a linguist. He studied situations from everyday life conversations to find the best way to communicate. In this study, interpretation is seen as a means of communication between people of two different languages. It covers four criteria used in the analysis and discussion of the selected texts: maxims of quality, quantity, relevance, and manner. It aims to uncover the range to which the criteria are preserved in the interpretations and to produce effective communication between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). The study hypothesizes that discrepancies between English and Arabic at the linguistic and cultural levels affect the competence of interpretation, and that some maxims are given more weight than others, producing distorted versions of their source-language counterparts. To achieve the preceding hypotheses, a comparative textual analysis of original Arabic speeches and their simultaneous English interpretations at UNGA debate sessions is selected and analysed. Pragmatic changes and weaknesses affecting the speakers' proposed rhetorical force and cultural importance are recognized. The finding reveals that most of Grice's redefined maxims were adhered to in the interpretation, with the relevance maxim achieving the highest success rate and the maxim of manner the lowest. The study concludes with recommendations to improve the quality of interpreting diplomatic speeches and of comprehending their deeper meanings.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.69513/jnfh.v3.i3.a> ©Authors, 2025, College of Education, Alnoor University.

This is an open access article under the CC BY 4.0 license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

توظيف مبادئ غرايس المعاد تعريفها لتقويم ترجمة خطابات القادة العرب في الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة الى الانكليزية

راند إسماعيل احمد¹ عبد الرحمن احمد عبد الرحمن القزاز²
اقسم القانون العام، كلية القانون، جامعة نينوى، الموصل، العراق². قسم الترجمة، كلية الآداب، جامعة الموصل، الموصل، العراق.

الخلاصة

تقدم هذه الدراسة تقويم دلالي للترجمة الإنكليزية لخطابات القادة العرب في الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة. تبنت هذه الدراسة إعادة تعريف مبادئ غرايس والتي يتم توظيفها بفعالية لتقويم ترجمة النصوص العربية الغير أدبية الى الإنكليزية. صاحب هذا النموذج هو الفيلسوف البريطاني وهو ليس مترجما ولا لغويا ولكنه درس المواقف التي تحدث في الحياة اليومية للوصول الى افضل طريقة للتواصل بين المتكلمين تصور الترجمة في هذه الدراسة على انها وسيلة للتواصل بين اناس يتكلمون لغتين مختلفتين و تشمل على اربع مبادئ لتحليل وتقويم النصوص المختارة وهي الصدق ، و كميّة المعلومات ، والصلة ، والوضوح وتهدف الى بيان أي مدى تنعكس هذه المبادئ في الترجمة وللوصول الى تواصل فعال بين لغة المصدر ولغة الهدف تفترض الدراسة ان هناك بعض الاختلافات اللغوية والثقافية بين اللغتين الإنكليزية و العربية تؤثر على جودة الترجمة كما ان التفاوت في إيصال المبادئ في عملية الترجمة تؤدي الى انتاج نسخ مشوه لنظيراتها في لغة المصدر للتحقق من صحة الفرضيات تقوم الدراسة بأجراء تحليل نصي مقارن للخطابات العربية المختارة وترجماتها الفورية الي الإنكليزية لجلسات النقاش في الجمعية العمومية للأمم المتحدة وقد أظهرت الدراسة ان عملية الترجمة تلك تخللتها عدة تغييرات ومواطن ضعف دلالية، يمكنها ان تغير من القوة الخطابية المتوقعة و الاهمية الثقافية للمتكلم. وقد أظهرت نتائج الدراسة بان معظم المبادئ المعاد تعريفها قد تم نقلها الي لغة الهدف وان مبدأ (الصلة) قد حقق اعلى نسبة تقويم وان مبدأ (الوضوح) حقق ادنى نسبة واختتمت الدراسة بتوصيات من شأنها تحسين نوعية ترجمات الخطابات السياسية وفهم معانيها الدقيقة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: علم الدلالة, المترجمون الفوريون, الخطاب السياسي, الجمعية العمومية, جلسات النقاش

1. Introduction

Political speeches presented during debate sessions of the UNGA represent a sole and important situation in the worldwide landscape. As the main forum for world leaders to address global audiences, these speeches are not just ritual; they are also deliberate acts of mediation, persuasion, and description. This forum is used by leaders and government representatives to highlight national goods, structure universal subjects, influence global perceptions, and align themselves with or against popular geopolitical narratives. Evaluating political statements at the UNGA demands a comprehensive understanding of their multifaceted communicative goals. These speeches are wisely constructed with rhetorical and reasonable policies designed to resonate with multiple audiences: national constituencies, allied countries, global organisations, and predictable opponents.

The speeches may have an intentional effect on the listeners, whether they are delegate members at the General Assembly Hall, universal audiences, or interpreters interpreting the speeches into other languages. Through certain vocabulary selections and planned construction, speakers induce feelings, proclaim authority, and create conceptual attitudes. Additionally, the realization of the meanings is not only determined by content but also by how efficiently they are understood through verbal and cultural borders. Misapprehension or weakening of oratorical strength in interpretation can considerably change the proposed influence on the global audience.

1- Grice's maxims

According to Grice (1975, p. 45) (1), good communication among people speaking the same language should cover the following four maxims or conditions:

1-**Quality:** In this maxim, he states that you shouldn't tell lies. Say true things; you have to say true things that could be backed with evidence. Or be true. The maxim of quality is considered a supermaxim that underscores the importance of being honest in communication (Grice, 1989, p. 27) (2).

2-**Quantity:** Say what is required. Say the information that is required. It is important to not withhold information. No more, no less information. According to Cutting (2002) (3), this maxim is connected to the concept of clarity and plainness in talk exchange. It requires that members in conversation provide exactly the amount of information required, meaning no more or less than necessary (2002, p. 34) (3).

2. **Maxim of relevance:** all information should be relevant. Or be relevant. You have to say what is required; don't say more than required or something that has nothing to do with the situation. They are understood either by shared knowledge or scientific knowledge or whatsoever. Gazdar (1979, p. 54) (4) states that the Gricean maxim of relevance proposes that speakers need to be as relevant as possible to the content. Therefore, it necessitates that the utterer stay on subject and convey information suitable to the current requirements at each stage of communication (Grice, 1989, p. 28) (2).

4- **Maxim of manner:** It means to avoid obscurity and ambiguity and be clear and orderly. Your contribution should be clear and not ambiguous (Horn & Ward, 2004, p. 7) (5). Abdullah (2025, p. 176) (6) states that conversational maxims shape the implied meaning that extends beyond the literal words.

2- Grice's redefined maxims

In this study, Grice's maxims are redefined to be used efficiently in assessing the interpretation of Arabic non-literary texts into English. The steps of

redefinition include the four main maxims as follows:

(i). Quality means not telling a lie on purpose and saying things that you believe to be correct and can be supported with evidence. It is likely to use it as a criterion for evaluating interpretation, since it relates to intentionality. When interpreting, try to be truthful to ST. The maxim is adapted to be employed in interpretation, which states, (Don't tell things that are not found in ST. In interpretation, this refers to that the interpreter has to be truthful to the SL, produce true information in his or her interpretation, and take his or her proof from the ST.

(ii). Quantity includes providing the contribution to the talk as informative as required. Connecting this to interpretation, it means that the interpretation is free from any inexcusable omission or addition. This maxim can also be used to evaluate interpretation, as it states that there is no need to add or omit unnecessary information.

(iii) Relevance designates that when you speak, you say just the things that are relevant to the conversation (Grice, 1989, p. 28) (2). This maxim can't be applied to the assessment of interpretation because you don't have to add or omit what is in the SL. However, it could sometimes be added, especially when interpreting a religious text. In this case, you could add to the text to clarify the meaning. This addition should be relevant, particularly in special functions where it can be used as an instruction for a translator not to violate relevant. The interpreter also needs to be relevant to the ST and does not add irrelevant information to the TT.

(iv) Manner suggests that the speaker should avoid obscurity and ambiguity and that the conversation be as clear as possible. It could be applied to interpretation. The interpretation should be clear and easily understood by the audience. Whether by using lexical items or at the sentential or textual level, which is related to coherence and cohesion, or with reference to linguistics or extra-linguistics.

Methodology of the Study

The methodological aspect of the study comprises the qualitative and quantitative approaches. As for the qualitative approach, the study adopts a pragmatic perspective, focusing on certain texts to be used in interpretation. The translation assessment of the selected data of this study is carried out according to the four maxims suggested by Grice in (1975) (1). As for the quantitative approach, the study aims to provide

statistical data on the outcomes for each speech to be analysed and assessed. The interpretations of these speeches into English are analysed, assessed, and discussed in order to reveal whether the persuasion and the pragmatic strategies adopted in the Arabic language employed by the leaders are conveyed properly and adequately.

The texts under discussion are randomly selected from websites and translated into English by a team of UN interpreters, who interpret the speeches immediately after their delivery by the speakers. The model used in this study is a redefinition of Grice's maxims, which are carried out to effectively assess the translation of non-literary Arabic texts into English. Hypotheses:

1. Some discrepancies between English and Arabic on the linguistic and cultural levels impact the competence of interpretations, producing distorted versions of their source language counterparts and the disappearance of some conversational maxims.
2. Some of Grice's maxims hold greater weight in the interpretation than others, investigating which of Grice's maxims (Quality, Quantity, Relevance, and Manner) are most vital for the success of the interpretation of the interpreted non-literary text.

Data Collection and Analysis

In this section the maxims of cooperation that are mentioned by Grice are listed, and the SL texts are provided for each of them as well as the renderings of the English interpretations of these examples into the TL. The data analysis and discussion for the interpretations are summarized in a table attached to each text.

ST (1)

السيدات والسادة، منذ عشرين عاماً، وعلى مقربة أميال من مقر " هذا المؤتمر، وقعت أكبر عملية إرهابية في قلب نيويورك سقطت بنتيجتها الاف الضحايا والجرحى وتركت اثارا عميقة في الوجدان العالمي، وكان لها أيضاً تداعيات ضخمة على مستوى العالم وحرب على الإرهاب أصابت احيانا وخابت أخرى، وفي كل الأحوال دفعت شعوب عدة وخصوصاً في منطقتنا أثماناً باهضة موتاً ودماراً وتهجيراً، وهي اليوم تلمم الجراح وتحاول النهوض كما وسبق ان نهضت نيويورك. إن إرادة الحياة تبقى أقوى من أي إرهاب، وهي لا شك تلاقى عنوان هذه الدورة "الصمود من خلال الأمل."

(His excellency Michal Aoun, president of Lebanon, at the 76th session of the general debate of the UNGA, New York, September 24, 2021)

TT (1)

"Ladies and Gentlemen, 20 years ago, just a few miles from the UN headquarters, one of the largest terrorist attacks hit the heart of New York City, causing thousands of deaths and injuries and leaving

deep wounds in our collective psyche. The impact of that attack echoed throughout the world and set in motion a global war on terror. The war had a mixed track record, and at every turn, many nations, especially in our region, paid a heavy price for that war, which resulted in death, destruction, and displacement. Today, those same nations are trying to recover and bounce back, just like New York did. Because in the face of terrorism, the will to live will always prevail. This is the exact meaning of this theme, building resilience through hope."

Text interpretation

The Prime Minister of Lebanon, His Excellency Michel Aoun, in his speech at the 76th session of the general debate of the UNGA, describes the catastrophic events of 9/11, which took place near the UN headquarters, and considers them as one of the biggest terrorist assaults in history. Many lives were lost due to these assaults, and they caused significant mental and emotional impacts on people all over the globe. Moreover, they caused the launch of a long-lasting war on terrorism. Some goals of this war were achieved, while others were not, and many nations, mainly those situated in the prime minister's area, experienced devastating consequences, like displacement, destruction, and massacre. Although they endured these difficult circumstances, these countries are now trying to recover and rebuild their societies, drawing on lessons from New York's post-ordeal healing. He highlights how strong the people of these countries are in overcoming obstacles and how the longing for existence defeats terrorism, which aligns with the session's theme, "Building Resilience Through Hope."

Discussion

The ST contains a strong expressive and linguistic plea summoning 9/11: "على مقربة أميال من مقر هذا: 9/11: "shared ordeal, and resilience. The implicature of bearing the Arab people the expenses of the war on terrorism unreasonably is "دفعت شعوب عدة وخصوصاً في منطقتنا" "It also has some linguistic devices from anaphora, symbolism, and a distinction between obliteration and retrieval. It, moreover, refers to the retrieval of New York from the ordeal of the terrorist attack as a metaphor for provincial pliability" وهي اليوم تلمم الجراح وتحاول "وهي اليوم تلمم الجراح وتحاول" "It is also used for expressing the common global aching and the criticism of the dynamics of world power.

1. Quality

In the interpretation, the real content is appropriately preserved from the 9/11 location to the universal war on terrorism and the consequences experienced in the Arab world with a serious and deferential tone coping with the original. However, the interpretation of the SL phrase "أصابت أحياناً وخابت", "أخرى", which is intended to express the dual choice of success and failure as "had a mixed track record," decreases the attitude of the speaker and dilutes the implicature of the failed campaign of war against terrorism. In addition to that, the deletion of the SL phrase "أثمنا باهظة" condenses the expressive and evaluative strength of the losses. To adhere accurately to the maxim of quality, these two phrases are better interpreted as "sometimes hit the mark and sometimes failed" and "exorbitant prices," respectively.

2. Quantity Maxim

The interpreted version maintained all of the true essential elements of the events, from the place to the worldwide and provincial effects. However, some intensifications in the ST "وهي اليوم تلمم الجراح" "وتحاول النهوض", in which the meaning refers to "tending the wounds and trying to rise once again," are interpreted as "trying to recover and bounce back," reducing the metaphor of wound remedy intended in the ST and losing its expressive profundity. Another phrase, which is, although correct, weakens the relative power and the contrastive structure, is "أن إرادة الحياة تبقى أقوى من أي" "إرهاب", which is rendered as "the will to live will always prevail."

3. Relevance maxim

In the ST the world relevance of the 9/11 attack and the geopolitical effects following it are reflected in the interpretation. The link between the theme of pliability and the debate session "Building Resilience Through Hope" is effective. The flow of time and the relative basis from the place of attack, its global influence, and local repercussions are also conveyed. These make the interpreted text come in line with the message and UNGA setting.

4. Maxim of manner

In the ST, the language employed is clear and coherent, and the main message and the tone are preserved in the interpretation. The text ends in connecting the main theme of the debate session and that of resilience. However, the poetic and metaphorical vividness of "remedial" is lost when the interpreter omits the SL phrase "تلمم الجراح" "تلمم الجراح" "gathering the wounds." In addition to the dilution of the metrical strength and the expressive power of

the phrase "أن إرادة الحياة تبقى أقوى من أي إرهاب". The repetition and the distinction in the linguistic power of the SL phrases "أصابنا أحيانا وخابت أخرى" are compressed in the interpretation. The literalization of the phrase "this is the exact meaning of this theme" undermines its rhetorical appeal. The clarity of the text is preserved, but it loses the style and rhetorical devices of the ST, thereby affecting its expressiveness.

text no	Grice's redefined Maxims	Number of cases	Appropriateness		Percentage of	
			+	-	success	failure
1	Quality	5	✓	✓	60%	40%
	Quantity	4	✓		50%	50%
	Relevance	4	✓		100%	0%
	Manner	5	✓	✓	60%	40%
	Total percentage					65%

ST (2)

السيدات والسادة يقف العالم اليوم على أعتاب وضع دولي، يُعيد إلى الأذهان مأساة البشرية في مطلع القرن العشرين، بعد أن اعتقد الجميع بأن أخطاء الماضي لن تتكرر، وقد حان الوقت لأن ينطق الضمير الإنساني بكلمة السلام، ويقف العالم بأسره إلى جانب المبادئ الدولية التي أقرتها منظمة الأمم المتحدة لاحترام مبدأ سيادة الدول وحل النزاعات بالطرق السلمية، واحترام الجوار، وعدم زعزعة أمن الشعوب، كما أدعو إلى احترام حق الشعوب في الاستخدامات السلمية للطاقة النووية، بحسب المعايير والإجراءات التي تُقرها الوكالة الدولية للطاقة الذرية. وباعتبار أن بلادي على خط المواجهة الأول، أدعو بأعلى صوت إلى إعادة اللّحمة الدولية لمكافحة الإرهاب، الذي لايزال تهديدا قائما لكل دول العالم، لا يستثنى عرقا أو ديانة أو حضارة وتلتزم بلادي بكامل واجباتها ضمن المجهود الدولي لتجفيف منابعه ووقف تمدده".

(His Excellency Muhammad Younus Menfi, President of the Presidential Council of the State of Libya, at the 77th session of the UNGA, New York, 21 September 2022).

TT (2)

"Ladies and gentlemen, the world today is on the threshold of a new international order, an order that reminds us of the suffering of humankind at the beginning of the 20th century. And while we thought that the errors of the past would never be repeated again today, now it's time for human conscience to speak out in favour of peace for the world. The entire world supports the international principles enshrined in the United Nations to uphold the principle of sovereignty of states and to resolve conflicts by peaceful means and to respect good neighbourly relations and not destabilize the security of nations. I also call on the respect for the right of people to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with the criteria defined by the IAEA. Furthermore, my country is on the front lines of the combat against terrorism, and I call on renewed unity in fighting terrorism. Terrorism still represents a threat to all countries of the world. This threat does not spare any race, any religion, or any civilization. My country has fulfilled all its responsibilities at the

international level to strike at the sources of financing of terrorism."

Text interpretation

The following excerpt is taken from a statement of the President of the Libyan Presidential Council, Muhammad Younus Menfi, at the 77th General Assembly of the United Nations session. It makes a compelling case for international cooperation in addressing urgent global concerns. The speaker encourages a fresh commitment to peace and to respecting international standards, and stresses the importance of learning from past failures, especially the conflicts of the 20th century. He also renews his country's commitment to fight terrorism and its financial sources.

Discussion

The following is a detailed analysis and Grecian assessment of the ST and its English interpretation built on Grice's redefined conversational maxims: quality, quantity, relevance, and manner.

1. Quality maxim

The ST enumerates several facts relating the present international crises with the past catastrophic events "يُعيد إلى الأذهان مأساة البشرية في مطلع القرن العشرين". It urges the international community to respect sovereignty and to find peaceful solutions to the global conflicts "احترام مبدأ سيادة الدول وحل النزاعات بالطرق السلمية". It also calls for the world community to preserve the right of developing peaceful nuclear projects under the supervision of the IAEA "إلى احترام حق الشعوب في الاستخدامات السلمية للطاقة النووية". It, furthermore, recognizes the universal danger of terrorism "إعادة اللّحمة الدولية لمكافحة الإرهاب، الذي لايزال تهديدا للعالم". The interpretation preserves the same facts. However, the interpretation of the phrase "إعادة اللّحمة الدولية لمكافحة الإرهاب" as "I call on renewed unity in fighting terrorism" does not fully communicate the urgent and expressive plea of the SL phrase. Another phrase is "أدعو بأعلى صوت إلى إعادة اللّحمة الدولية" interpreted as "My country has fulfilled all its responsibilities..." It weakens and decreases the strength and seriousness of the speaker, losing the dynamic and dedicated tone since the phrase "تلتزم بلادي بكامل واجباتها" refers to the continuous commitment, not only a finished job.

2. Quality Maxim

The ST main contents are communicated in the interpretation, from "احترام مبدأ سيادة الدول وحل النزاعات بالطرق السلمية، وعدم زعزعة أمن الشعوب، كما أدعو إلى احترام حق الشعوب في الاستخدامات السلمية للطاقة النووية" (respecting the sovereignty of states to peace plea and the right to develop peaceful nuclear projects). However, the proposed density of some phrases is lost; the SL phrase "وقد حان الوقت لأن ينطق الضمير الإنساني بكلمة السلام" ("now it's time for human conscience to speak out in favour of peace"), although literal, has lost its stylistic heaviness. Another phrase is "وعدم زعزعة أمن الشعوب" which is interpreted as "not destabilize the security of nations," which is accurate but fails to preserve the expressive heaviness behind "الشعوب" (peoples) vs. "nations."

3. Maxim of Relevance

The interpretation of the ST is mostly relevant to the UNGA's setting, focusing on peace and stability, nuclear

rights, combating terrorism, and adherence to global law, which fully aligns with the listeners' expectations and context.

4. Maxim of Manner

The structure of the ST phrases is syntactically clear and comprehensible. The ST rational development is preserved in addition to key metaphors, as in "threshold of a new international order." However, in *the phrase* "أدعو بأعلى صوت" (I call out with the loudest voice) → becomes "I call on..." is formally not strong, losing its oratorical force and emotional strength, and the phrase "لا يستثنى عرقاً أو ديانة أو حضارة" interpreted as "does not spare any race, any religion, any civilization" is architecturally accurate but misses the triple regularity and figurative heaviness in SL. The ST cohesive device "كَمَا أَدْعُو إِلَى" is interpreted as an isolated request, losing the connective elegance of the SL. The interpretation loses the linguistic elegance, expressive profundity, and stylistic reflection of the ST.

The interpretation manages to communicate structurally and at the information level, confirming the inappropriate transfer of essential meaning. However, it dilutes the expressive and linguistic tone rooted in the SL speech.

text no	Grice's redefined Maxims	Number of cases	Appropriateness		Percentage of	
			+	-	success	failure
2	Quality	8	✓	✓	60%	40%
	Quantity	5	✓	✓	60%	50%
	Relevance	4	✓		100%	0%
	Manner	5	✓	✓	40%	60%
	Total percentage				64%	34%

ST (3):

لقد قدّمت المملكة أكثر من (5) مليارات دولار أمريكي من المساعدات للشعب الفلسطيني الشقيق "ومنذ بداية الأزمة الراهنة في قطاع غزة، قدّمت المملكة من خلال مركز الملك سلمان للإغاثة والأعمال الإنسانية مساعدات إغاثية وإنسانية تقارب 185 مليون دولار أمريكي وتم التوقيع على اتفاقيات مع عدد من المنظمات الأممية والدولية الإنسانية لتنفيذ مشاريع إنسانية، بمبلغ يزيد على (106) ملايين دولار أمريكي وسوف تستمر المملكة في دعم وكالة الأونروا لتمكينها من تقديم خدماتها الإغاثية وتوفير الغذاء والدواء والاحتياجات الإنسانية للأشقاء اللاجئين الفلسطينيين، حيث بلغ إجمالي دعم المملكة لوكالة الأونروا ما يزيد على مليار دولار أمريكي"

(Prince Faisal bin Farhan Al Saud, Saudi foreign minister, United Nations Headquarters—New York, 23 September 2024) (7)

TT (3)

"Mr. President, we have provided more than 5 billion dollars in aid to the kind Palestinian people since the bombing of the Gaza Strip with the King Salman project. We have committed to even more, several million dollars in humanitarian aid, and we are working with many different international and UN humanitarian aid agencies to bring humanitarian projects to the tune of 106 billion dollars. We are also working with the UNRWA to provide

services to provide food, medication, and meet other needs for the brotherly Palestinian people. The support provided by the kingdom to UNRWA has gone up about 1 billion dollars."

Text interpretation

The excerpt from a speech by His Highness, Prince Faisal Bin Farhan Al Saud, the foreign minister of the KSA, in this excerpt, the minister shows in numbers the financial help presented by the KSA to Palestinian people in the form of humanitarian and relief aid during the current crisis facing the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip. He also displays how KSA has signed agreements of cooperation with the UN organisations to provide the humanitarian needs, such as food and medicine, to the Palestinian people.

Discussion:

Using Grice's cooperative principles of quality, quantity, relevance, and manner, the preceding text and its interpretation can be analyzed and assessed as follows:

1. Quality maxim

The ST presents facts about the amounts of the humanitarian and relief support given by the KSA to the Gaza Strip through the King Salman Centre: "قدّمت المملكة من خلال مركز الملك سلمان للإغاثة والأعمال الإنسانية مساعدات إغاثية وإنسانية." This support comes in the form of money employed in projects through signing agreements with the world organizations "وتم التوقيع على اتفاقيات مع عدد من المنظمات الأممية والدولية الإنسانية لتنفيذ مشاريع إنسانية supporting UNRWA to present humanitarian aid to the people in Palestine. The interpretation of these facts is totally wrong and distorted; the phrases "تقارب 185 مليون دولار أمريكي" and "بمبلغ يزيد على 106 ملايين دولار أمريكي" are interpreted as "more than 5 billion dollars" and "106 billion dollars," respectively. This represents gigantic inflation of numbers and a misrepresentation of the speaker's claim, which distorts the truth and interrupts diplomatic honesty.

2. Quantity Maxim

The interpretation violates this maxim abruptly through unjustified omissions and additions. The SL phrase "من خلال مركز الملك سلمان للإغاثة والأعمال الإنسانية" "The name of King Salman Centre for Relief and Humanitarian Works," is omitted in the interpretation. There is also an unjustified addition that produces an unsubstantiated setting when the SL phrase "منذ بداية الأزمة الراهنة" is interpreted as "since the bombing of Gaza." Another added phrase is "we have committed to even more....," which is not found in the ST. All

this leads to the creation of unbalanced information.

3. Relevance Maxim

The theme of the ST, which is centered on the KSA's humanitarian contribution to support the Palestinian people, is preserved in the interpretation. However, the embedding of the phrase "since the bombing of Gaza" in the TT produces a political distinction not found in the ST, leading to misinforming the listeners of the timeline or causes.

4. Manner Maxim

Many clear and grammatical phrases in the ST “الأشقاء الفلسطينيين”, “بمبلغ يزيد على (106) ملايين دولار أمريكي”, and “والاحتياجات الإنسانية” are interpreted with vocabulary errors and ungrammatical structure as “Kinder Palestinian people...”, “Jean of 106 billion dollars,” and “meets other needs,” which should be “to meet other needs.” The interpretation of these phrases is not only ambiguous but also minimizes the credibility of the formal international setting.

The interpretation is extremely unsuccessful in observing the accuracy, clarity, and contextual appropriateness of diplomatic rendering. It misrepresents statistics, adds unintentional political suggestions, and produces grammatical and vocabulary errors that weaken the speaker’s credibility.

text no	Grice’s redefined Maxims	Number of cases	Appropriateness		Percentage of	
			+	-	success	failure
3	Quality	3		✓	0%	100%
	Quantity	3		✓	0%	100%
	Relevance	2		✓	0%	100%
	Manner	3		✓	0%	100%
	Total percentage					0%

ST (4)

“لقد اختارت دولة قطر الاضطلاع بجهود الوساطة سعياً منها لوقف العدوان على غزة وإطلاق سراح الأسرى والمعتقلين. إنها وساطة في ظل حرب شرسة وظروف معقدة، لا يتورع خلالها طرف عن اغتيال القيادات السياسية التي يفاوضها، هكذا اغتيل اسماعيل هنية الذي يتناسى كثيرون أنه لم يكن القائد السياسي لحركة حماس فحسب، بل كان أيضاً أول رئيس وزراء فلسطيني.

(The Amir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani. United Nations Headquarters—New York, 24 September 2024)

TT (4)

"The State of Qatar has opted for undertaking mediation efforts in an endeavour to stop the aggression on Gaza and secure the release of prisoners and detainees. It is a mediation amidst fierce war and complex circumstances, during which one party would not hesitate to assassinate its counterpart political leaders with whom it negotiates, such as the assassination of Ismail Haniyeh, who many people feign forgetfulness that he was not only the political leader of Hamas but also the first elected Palestinian prime minister."

Text interpretation:

The text is delivered by the Amir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani, at the 79th session of the UNGA in a debate meeting. The Amir clarifies how Qatar is exerting efforts to mediate to stop the violence and the

conflict in Gaza. He emphasizes the complexity of the situation in Gaza. He also focuses on the role played by Qatar to halt the aggression and the continuous efforts to release the prisoners and the detainees. He also underlines the challenges facing these efforts, which take place in an intense war. The Amir stresses that one of the parties involved in the conflict does not hesitate to assassinate political leaders it negotiates with, providing Ismail Haniyeh as an example of those who are assassinated by this party. The Amir emphasizes that Haniyeh is considered by many to do a dual role as both the political leader of Hamas and the first democratically elected Palestinian prime minister.

Discussion

The ST comprises certain pragmatic and oratorical features, including the emphasis of the role played by Qatar as a mediator in the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians “لقد اختارت دولة قطر الاضطلاع بجهود الوساطة”. It also contains the description of the difficulty and hazard of the mediation in a situation of war: “إنها وساطة في ظل حرب شرسة وظروف معقدة”. It includes a reminder of how political leaders are assassinated because they are negotiating with their counterparts. Some of these features are reflected in the interpretation, and some are not.

1. Quality Maxim

The ST refers to the mediation efforts exerted by Qatar to stop the conflict and the release of the prisoners and detainees, “الاضطلاع بجهود الوساطة سعياً منها لوقف العدوان على غزة وإطلاق سراح الأسرى والمعتقلين”, the aggression on Gaza, and finally a reference to the assassination of Haniya as a political assassination.

In the interpretation these facts are communicated well. There is no false or misleading information in the interpretation that is used to distort the TT.

2. Quantity Maxim

In the ST, the aim and the motive that lead Qatar to mediate in the conflict are to stop aggression and release the detainees. All this takes place amid very dangerous and complex conditions. It also refers to the dual political character of Haniya and his assassination. The interpretation fully adheres to the information presented in the ST, without unjustified omissions or additions.

3. Relevance Maxim

In the ST, the intended message is to emphasize the diplomatic role of Qatar in the ongoing events and to show the seriousness and the hazard of the situation. In addition to connecting the mediation efforts to a wide provincial dynamic. The interpreter maintains the topic and coherently mirrors the speaker's aims and intended meaning.

4. Manner Maxim

The ST structure and vocabulary are clear and grammatical with no errors or ambiguous constructions. In the TT, there are some lexical misconceptions and ungrammatical structures; the phrase "يتناسى كثيرون" is rendered as "Feign forgetfulness that he was..." which seems strange in English. The phrase is better interpreted as "many tend to forget," which seems more acceptable. Another phrase is the interpretation of "هكذا اغتيل اسماعيل هنية," "such as the assassination of Ismail Haniyeh," which is used abruptly and misses the appropriate stylistic flow. Some repetition is observed in the interpretation of the phrase "political leaders with whom it negotiates", which needs to be simplified for clarity.

The interpretation is logically real and honest. It apprehends the diplomatic determination, accusatory manner, and figurative mention proposed by the speaker. The reference to Ismail Haniyeh's assassination, nonetheless controversial, is appropriately presented as a speaker's confirmed fact. There are some unnatural and awkward interpretations that need to be improved to maintain clarity and fluency.

text no	Grice's redefined Maxims	Number of cases	Appropriateness		Percentage of	
			+	-	success	failure
4	Quality	4	✓		100%	0%
	Quantity	3	✓		100%	0%
	Relevance	3	✓		100%	0%
	Manner	4		✓	0%	100%
	Total percentage					75%

ST (5)

واهم من يظن بان السلام يمكن ان يتحقق في الشرق الأوسط دون ان يحصل الشعب الفلسطيني على كامل حقوقه الوطنية المشروعة. مرة أخرى أتتكم حاملاً قضية شعبي المكافح من اجل الحرية والاستقلال لأذكركم بمأساته التي تسببت بها النكبة منذ 75 سنة والتي لاتزال اثارها تتفاقم بفعل الاحتلال الإسرائيلي لأرضنا.

(Mahmood Abbas, Palestinian president. New York, 22.9.2023)

TT (5):

"Those who think that peace can prevail in the Middle East without the Palestinian people enjoying their full legitimate rights would be mistaken." Once again, I come to you carrying the cause of my people, who are struggling for freedom and independence, to remind you of the tragedy caused by the Nakba since seventy-five years ago. The effects of this Nakba continue and is exacerbated by the Israeli occupation of our land.

Text Interpretation

At the beginning of his statement, President Abbas sent a strong and unambiguous message to the members of the UNGA, stating that peace in the Middle East could not exist without the assurance of the recognition and realisation of Palestinian rights. He continues by saying that any successful Middle East resolution must prioritize the Palestinian cause.

In addition, Abbas serves as a reminder to the world community of the Nakba "النكبة", a term that holds deep chronological and emotional importance for Palestinians, referring to a catastrophe that struck the Palestinian people in the mass displacement that occurred in 1948 and left them subject to an unfair and violent Israeli occupation. Abbas emphasizes that the hardship and difficulties faced by the Palestinian people are not limited to the "Nakba," attempting to highlight that the suffering and difficulties faced by the Palestinian people are not only historical but also ongoing and becoming worse, positioning the Palestinian struggle as a pressing problem that requires immediate attention and resolution.

Discussion

The ST delivered at the UNGA by the Palestinian president includes a powerful declarative cautionary, which is the impossibility of peace in the Middle East unless the Palestinian people have their legitimate right: "واهم من يظن بان السلام يمكن ان يتحقق في الشرق الأوسط دون ان يحصل الشعب الفلسطيني على كامل حقوقه". His coming to the UN is to disclose the Palestinian misery, particularly after the Nakba. It also emphasizes the continuing deteriorating consequences of the Nakba as a result of the ongoing Israeli occupation. The language is emotional, confident, and diplomatically stated. The following is an analysis and assessment of the interpretation based on Grice's redefined maxims.

1. Quality Maxim

The facts about the argumentative issue are represented by the assertion of the president that there will be no peace in the region without realizing the Palestinians rights. The reference to the catastrophic event of Nakba 75 years ago. The recognition that the Israeli occupation is the main reason for the deteriorating condition. In the interpretation, the same facts are fully preserved, from the true claims of the speaker to the political viewpoint.

2. Quantity Maxim

The main ideas included in the ST, from the impossible peace without the full rights to the return of the speaker to the UN forum and the reminding of the Nakba and its consequences, are included in the TT without omission, addition, or wrong information.

3. Relevance Maxim

The ST is presented coherently with the connection of ideas from the peace in the Middle East to the Palestinian rights and the effects of the continued occupation. In TT, the interpretation is completely relevant to the key meanings and diplomatic context.

4. Manner Maxim

The ST presents a clear and grammatical structure in the phrases “والتي لاتزال اثارها تتفاقم” and “منذ 75 سنة”. In the interpretation, the structure is also syntactically clear, and the stylistic flow is observed. However, there are secondary issues with the redundancy in the phrasing of “Since seventy-five years ago,” which is more naturally rendered as “for the past seventy-five years” or “since the Nakba 75 years ago.” Another phrase that lacks grammatical agreement between the subject and the verb in its structure is “The effects of this Nakba continue and are exacerbated,” which should be interpreted as “The effects of this Nakba continue and are exacerbated.” These minor errors do not interrupt the clarity and comprehensibility of the TT.

The interpretation of the ST is mostly effective in preserving the president's content, intent, and tone. The interpretative selections adhere to the assertive tone of the ST, predominantly in preserving the commissive warning and figurative reference to the Nakba.

meanings of the ST, especially in diplomatic significance and truthfulness.

2. Relevance and quality maxims are maintained in most speeches except for Text 3, which strictly violated the four maxims and reveals a whole failure in political interpreting.

3. The Manner maxim is the weakest in all texts; this is mostly because of the poor interpretation and the loss of the rhetorical power and stylistic strength, as well as the lack of grammatical structure and the employment of unnatural English. Other maxims are partially maintained, as in the quality and quantity.

4- The highest success rate is found in text (5) with (85%), referring to powerful adherence to Gricean maxims and active diplomatic delivery. The lowest success rate is in text (3), with an average of 0%, indicating serious failure and misrepresentation.

References

1. Grice, P. Logic and conversation. In P. Cole & J. Morgan (Eds.), *Syntax & Semantics 3: Speech Acts* (pp. 41–58). Academic Press.1975.
2. Grice P. *Studies in the Way of Words*. England. London: Harvard University Press.1989.
3. Cutting J. *Pragmatics and Discourse*. The USA. New York: Routledge.2002.
4. Gazdar G. *Pragmatics Implicature, Presupposition, and Logical form*. London: Academic Press.1979.
5. Horn L. & Ward G. *The Handbook of Pragmatic*. Blackwell handbooks. 2006. <https://www.felsemiotica.com/descargas/Horn-Laurence-R.-and-Ward-Gregory-Ed.-The-Handbook-of-Pragmatics.pdf>
6. Dheyaa Abdula Abdullah 1 Hala Khalid Najm. Investigating pragmatic equivalence of audio-visual translation: dubbing from English into Arabic. Al-Noor Journal for Humanities. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.69513/jnfh.v3.i3.a6>
7. United Nations. (n.d.). Background information on the General Assembly. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/ga/about/background.shtml>

text no	Grice's redefined Maxims	Number of cases	Appropriateness		Percentage of	
			+	-	success	failure
5	Quality	3	✓		100%	0%
	Quantity	4	✓		100%	0%
	Relevance	3	✓		100%	0%
	Manner	5		✓	40%	60%
	Total percentage					85%

Findings

1- The analysis and assessment of the interpretation of the texts included reveal that most of the refined maxims are adhered to in the interpretation with some minor violations.

2- The most adhered to maxim is the relevance maxim, with an average success rate of 80%, which implies that the thematic and contextual relevance are mostly respected by the interpreters. The lowest percentage is obtained in the manner maxim, with an average success not exceeding 28%.

3- The study shows that the maxims of quality and quantity are partially preserved.

Conclusions

1. The assessment indicates a reasonable level of success in maintaining the basic messages and