Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Palackého

Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky

Interpreting Donald Trump

(Diplomová práce)

2018   **Bc. Veronika Kůsová**

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Prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto diplomovou práci vypracovala samostatně a uvedla úplný seznam citované a použité literatury.

V Olomouci dne 17. května 2018

………………………..

Abbreviations and symbols

Symbols

(.)/(..)/(…)	pause in speech (number of dots indicates length)
<u>Un</u>derlined text	stressed syllable/s
<mark>Highlighted text</mark>	analysed part of text
Text in red colour	interpreted discourse
:	colon represents prolonged pronunciation of the sound (letter) preceding it

Abbreviations

ČT	Česká televize
SL	source language
TL	target language
WPM	words per minute

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1   INTRODUCTION

"Trump's vocabulary is limited, his syntax is broken; he repeats the same phrases over and over[.]"

- Bérengère Viennot, a French translator

Ever since Donald Trump emerged as a candidate for the Republican Party in the USA during the presidential race in 2016 and steered most of the world's attention to himself, it became crucial that the world understood what he was saying. That was also the time when interpreters realized transferring Trump's words into their mother tongues would be different than interpreting any other politician they might have worked with before. Media (Atkin 2015, WREG 2017) and scientists (Degani 2016, Dalman 2017) alike were trying to pin down the exact reason for these difficulties and explain what makes Trump such a non-standard speaker in the field of politics. Online newspapers like *The Guardian* (Doshi and McCurry 2017), *Independent* (Pasha-Robinson 2017, Farand 2017), *The Washington Post* Schmidt 2017), *The Japan Times* (Osaki 2017) and others (Winsor 2017, Penn 2017) have published articles on interpreters and their struggle to make sense of Trump's words and this topic has become so popular that it has even been picked up by satirists.

Talk show hosts and stand-up comedians like John Oliver or Trevor Noah have mocked Trump for the way he expresses himself since day one of his campaign[1], however, now that the interpreters are voicing their frustration, the comedians have seized the opportunity to invite them to speak on their shows for even more comical effect[2]. Trump is undeniably providing the interpreting profession with a lot of coverage in the media and it could be claimed that this is doing it a good service as it introduces the work of an interpreter to potential new students. With his specific vocabulary, however, he often achieves the opposite. In an interview for

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[1] See for example HBO's Last Week Tonight with John Oliver (all episodes available on Youtube) where Trump's rhetorics is mocked repeatedly.

[2] See for example The Daily Show with Trevor Noah from July 13, 2017.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7qL1un6NPZA&feature=share

Independent, Kumiko Torikai, a retired Japanese interpreter, explains why she had decided to quit:

> As an interpreter, your job is to translate the words of a speaker exactly as they are, no matter how heinous and what an outrageous liar you find the speaker to be. You set aside all your personal emotions and become the speaker yourself. It's a really tough thing, not being allowed to demonstrate your own judgement about what is right and what is wrong. (Pasha-Robinson 2017)

In this paper, the focus will be on Czech interpreters and the interpreting strategies they use while interpreting Donald Trump. Comparison will be made to Barack Obama who is a praised orator and an illustrative example of political discourse as it is commonly understood – a gentleman politician (Pandey in Doshi and McCurry 2017).

Before specific interpreting strategies will be determined in the practical part, political discourse will be defined. We believe it is important to present the background of this study and for this reason characteristical features of political discourse will be highlighted to give the reader a sense of the "environment" in which both Donald Trump and Barack Obama operate. Subsequently, Trump's compliance with the defined political discourse strategies will be assessed to determine whether he may be considered as employing typical political rhetorics or not. The last part of the theory will center on Donald Trump as a speaker. His speaking habits as presented by other linguists will be covered, including a comparison of readability of Trump's and Obama's speeches[3].

The two American Presidents have often spoken on similar topics which makes it possible to create a corpus of comparable speeches. As the US politics are of interest for the whole world, major presidential events in the USA are usually broadcasted live by the Czech national television (Česká televize) and simultaneously interpreted by contracted interpreters. For the purposes of this thesis, three comparable events have been chosen while keeping in mind the need for a similar situational context of these events. The corpus will thus comprise Obama's and Trump's inauguration address, presidential race debates between Barack Obama and Mitt Romney

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[3] The readability index is obtained by The Readability Test Tool also used by Marta Degani in her article about Clinton and Trump campaign discourse (2016). The method will be elaborated on in its respective chapter.

and between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton and lastly two press conferences given by the Presidents.

A factor other than situational context of the speeches under examination are the aforementioned interpreters. All the recordings used for the purposes of this paper are taken from the archive of Česká televize and the Czech interpretation was therefore always provided by one of two interpreters contracted by the television. Not only are they comparable in skill and professionalism but we also have the convenient opportunity to see the same interpreters handle more than one of Trump's discourses. This might provide an interesting point of analysis – are the interpreters consistent in their strategies?

The objective of the present thesis is to determine what strategies interpreters use while simultaneously interpreting Trump's not always coherent speeches with a focus on four specific points: speech rate, repetition, Trump's limited vocabulary, and his use of expressivity (including vulgarity and his abundant use of intensifiers).

In the end, in today's world where reason often gives way to emotions and political discourse is used to infantilize and depoliticize the public (Giroux 2017), these might just become the interpreting strategies of the future.

Research questions

1) Creating a speakers' profile of Donald Trump.

Defining Donald Trump as a speaker based on his vocabulary, iconic phrases and other characteristic features of his rhetorics. This will be done by analysing the original English version of three speeches available also in a version simultaneously interpreted into Czech (for purposes of the next research question). The main focus points of this part will be Trump's speech rate, readability of his discourse, his vocabulary, expressivity, and repetition.

2) What are the interpreting strategies used by the Czech interpreters while interpreting Donald Trump?

Based on the speaker's profile created earlier, we should be able to determine Trump's characterictic rhetorical abnormalities and by analysing the interpreted versions of his speeches, observing what

interpreting strategies are the ones used most often to cope with these abnormalities.

2 THEORY

2.1 POLITICAL DISCOURSE

2.1.1 Discourse

Discourse has been defined repeatedly in time and there is no universal definition of it yet. It can be understood rather poetically as "a huge fabric made of the statements, attending and included in a chain of real events, being their integral component" (Kirov 2003 in Bagiyan 2014), more practically as a "unity and interaction between text and context" (Cook 1992, 250) or, in connection with interpreting: "the text in the process of its formation in front of the interpreter's mind is called discourse" (Demyankov 2002, 32). One of the more recent definitions is provided by Bagiyan who claims that, "in a broad sense discourse is understood as a **coherent text in conjunction with the extralinguistic factors** (for instance pragmatic, psychological and sociocultural) which directly influence both its creation and its perception" (Bagiyan 2014, 8-9).

Amongst some basic characteristics of discourse are informativity, coherence, cohesion of individual parts, situationality and intertextuality. The individual parts are then expressed by different language means.

2.1.2 Political discourse

"[P]olitical activity does not exist without the use of language. ... [T]he doing of politics is predominantly constituted in language."

(Chilton 2004, 6)

As both speakers examined in this paper happen to be politicians and what is more, holders of the highest political office, a short overview of political discourse will be presented as that is the discourse used by the speakers which might determine the speakers' profiles. Being a politician surely shapes a person's way of expressing themselves, however, in the practical part of this paper, we shall not focus on everyday utterances or mundane verbal exchages. The interpreted speeches used for the purposes of this thesis were given by politicians in a political context and in the context

of the office both our speakers hold or were contesting to hold (in the case of the recordings of presidential debates which are part of the examined material). That gives relevance to this chapter presenting political discourse and its characteristics.

Van Dijk is consistent with Bagiyan's definition given in the previous sub-chapter, when he defines political discourse as a type of discourse where a complex interplay of various factors takes place – these factors being for example political affinity of the speaker, the speaker himself/herself, and language functions. Authors of political discourse are politicians, which is a group of people elected or appointed into their function. These people are paid for their political activities and can be considered main "players" in the field of politics (van Dijk 1997, 12-13).

According to Hague, politics uses discussion and persuasion as means of reconciling differences between parties and for that reason, it seems clear that communication is central to politics. (Hague et al. 1998, 3–4) How is efficient communication achieved, however, in a competitive field that is described as "a struggle for power between those who seek to assert and maintain their power and those who seek to resist it"? (Chilton 2004, 3) Miller (1991, 390) asserts that "political process typically involves persuasion and bargaining" and Bax, too, recognises persuasion as the main function of a political speech (2011, 164). Chilton then goes on to explain that politics is performed on two levels – micro and macro level. The macro politics consists of state level political institutions that, similarly to the abovementioned quote describing politics in general, serve to resolve conflicts of interest and also to assert the power of a dominant individual or group. On the other hand, the micro level politics deals with "conflicts of interest, struggles for dominance and efforts at co-operation between individuals, between genders, and between social groups of various kinds". (Chilton 2004, 3)

A variety of techniques is used to ensure success at the micro level of politics including persuasion, rational argument as well as irrational strategies, threats, entreaties, bribes or manipulation – in the end basically anything that the discourse user considers a sufficient method for achieving their goals. (Jones et al. 1994, 5) Chilton is of the opinion that political strategies used at the micro level are linguistic actions of sorts and thus can be labelled discourse. He claims the same applies for the macro level which features discourse with specific characteristics such as parliamentary debates or broadcast interviews. Looking at the issue from an even broader and "more macro" perspective, constitutions and laws can be considered

discourse too, albeit written rather than oral. (Chilton 2004, 4)

In minds of many, being a good politician equals to being a goor orator. As Gärdenfors points out, "[a]n eloquent leader can depict enticing goals and convince the supporters to make radical sacrifices, even though the visionary goals are extremely uncertain." (2004, 7) This would serve as a good argument illustrating the success of Barack Obama who is often praised for his oral skills and even managed to gain a nickname labelling him the "nation's orator-in-chief". (Kusnet 2016) Considering this, it gets that much more curious to consider the case of Donald Trump, who is facing the opposite kind of comments aimed at his rhetoric skills (see the introduction quote for example). Interestingly enough, Trump seems to be denying this stereotype and rallying supporters despite his alleged rhetorical shortcomings that interpreters around the world complain about[4].

According to Chilton, politicians often dissuade their listeners from focusing on their actual words and, when questioned about a particular verbal formulation, they tend to respond by "do not concentrate on words" or "this is just semantics" (Chilton 2004, 8). This forms a parallel between politics and The Interpretive Theory of Translation established by Danica Seleskovitch in the 70s of the 20th century. As listeners of political discourse, we are apparently asked to deverbalize the politician's message and focus on the sense behind his or her words just as if we were interpreters. Many (including the author of this paper) would contest this claim, however, as politics – not unlike law, for example – depends on exact and precise wording in order to form a solid basis for dialogue. For that reason we shall, after all, focus on words and linguistic strategies of political discourse, if not for long.

2.1.3 Linguistic strategies in political discourse

Based on language functions described by Jakobson (1960), the ones contained most in political discourse are: the **referential**, **emotive**, **conative** and to some extent also **poetic** functions.

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[4] Arguing why this is the case is not the purpose of this paper and Barack Obama's and Donald Trump's rhetorical abilities will be examined only as part of creating their speaker profiles in the following chapter. Nevertheless, the only text material used for the analysis will be their speeches used in the research part of this paper and are in no way

On a lexical level, van Dijk observes that "certain terms are prototypical for the domain of politics" (2002, 232). Political speeches often have a high degree of formality and the words used are chosen accordingly. Van Dijk gives some examples and mentions complex words like "influx" or "indigenous". He goes on to point out that speakers' roles and identities are also often indicated by the use of pronous like "we", "us" or "them". Another typical feature then are various ways of addressing the audience. (ibid) In our context of American Presidents, one of these addresses could be for instance "my fellow citizens" used by Barack Obama in his first inaugural speech at 2009.

Amongst communicative strategies we might observe in political speeches are for example:

1) Personalization

- The speech is related to a specific person or a group of people which is indicated by the use of pronouns like the inclusive "we".

2) Conversationalization

- The fact that the speech is delivered orally is itself enough to inflict in a member of audience a certain feeling of being involved in a conversation with the speaker. This can be improved further by the use of questions or mentioning a shared experience.

3) Persuasion

- The speaker's goal is to persuade the listener and evoke uncertainty about objective truth. Persuasion is a stepping stone to manipulation.

4) Manipulation

- Manipulation is close to persuasion but has a more negative connotation. It seeks to change people's minds against their will and interest through the use of strong emotions, negative evaluation of an undesired phenomenon, power of authority, pointing at fundamental values that cannot be ignored and taking advantage of a lack of relevant knowledge.

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intended to explain the impact of Obama and Trump's rhetorics on the current political situation in the USA.

Chilton mentions three other strategies, or in his words "strategic functions" in political discourse. Linguistic expressions of various types may be used (or perceived to be used) to achieve these functions (Chilton 2002, 45-46). Chilton's three strategies are as follows:

1) Coercion

This function is not entirely linguistic and depends greatly on the speaker's power and authority. Speech acts backed by sanctions, such as commands, laws, edicts, etc, are clear examples of coercion. Coercive actions taken through language might also involve "setting agendas, selecting topics in conversation, positioning the self and others in specific relationships, making assumptions about realities that hearers are obliged to at least temporarily accept in order to process the text or talk." The last way to exercise power is to take control of the other's use of language. This includes censorship, access control and controlling public media.

2) Legitimisation and delegitimization

Legitimisation and coercion are closely connected because legitimisation basically means the establishment of "legitimacy", that is, the right to be obeyed. Reasons to be obeyed are communicated to the audience linguistically by techniques that include arguments about voters' wants, general ideological principles, charismatic leadership projection, boasting about performance and positive self-presentation.

Logically, delegitimization is the opposite strategy where others (be it migrants, enemies or members of opposition) are presented negatively. This is done by painting a picture of difference and boundaries between self and the other and by speech acts of blaming, accusing and insulting.

3) Representation and misrepresentation

One technique of this strategy is secrecy – the inverse of censorship. Where censorships prevents people giving information, secrecy prevents them from getting it. Another technique is to give the information but be "economical" with it. That means the information given would be quantitatively inadequate to the needs or interests of hearers. Another type of misrepresentation is simply lying, however, to be more specific, this qualitative misrepresentation includes also omissions, verbal denial,

evasion, blurring and defocusing unwanted topics. To put it simply, politicians represent reality the way they want their audience to see it.

2.1.4 Characteristics of the examined discourse

In politics and especially when it comes to presidential environment, one of the most common ways of realizing discourse is orally, through speeches. These can be prepared - read or learnt by heart – or improvised and delivered as impromptu speeches. Politicians are always more or less limited in time; when they speak in the parliament for example. Presidents, on the contrary, usually have all the time they need to deliver a speech and are therefore in no rush to make their point. Their speech rate (should we count words uttered per minute) is therefore expected to be lower than a speech rate of, for instance, an MEP (Member of the European Parliament) who only has three minutes to express himself or herself.

For an interpreter, all discourse variables matter, including the ones mentioned above. Setton (2002, 30) names "delivery speed, technicality, spontaneity (recited, semi-rehearsed, impromptu), genre (narrative, descriptive, discursive) or register" as some of the most influental variables.

A prepared speech delivered from the top of a president's head should therefore logically equal perfect interpreting source material. Low speech rate, long pauses for applause, flowing sentences with clear meaning and almost no risk of the speaker losing track of his thoughts, branching or jumping from topic to topic as the speaker's mind wanders. Impromptu speeches, on the other hand, may cause more problems as they tend to be less predictable. The speaker usually reacts to his current situation and interacts with his or her environment. He or she might get excited and speak faster. Coherence and cohesion might also suffer at the hands of an unprepared utterer. Technicality might decrease or increase depending on speaker's enthusiasm and the extent of knowledge about a topic that is being talked about.

Another possible political discourse realization is a political debate. In this case, utterances are mostly improvised as the speaker reacts to their partner. Speech rate varies and depends on specific conditions of the debate that may or may not be moderated and thus possibly restricted. Language functions predominant in a debate may also differ from the ones applied in the other two abovementioned discourse realizations. While a speech, be it prepared or unprepared, would probably contain mostly referential and

conative functions, possibly with undertones of the poetic function, a debate can often get heated and representation of the emotive function is expected to be higher.

For the purposes of this paper, three different discourse events have been chosen to demonstrate all the ways of realizing political discourse mentioned above. They are as follows:

1) The **Inauguration Speech** from January 20th, 2017

   Trump's first speech as the President of the United States of America. A speech of such importance must always be prepared beforehand. It was most probably not written by Trump himself but it was still trying to stay true to his speech style – as his press secretary, Sean Spicer, said, "it was 100 % driven by him". (Spicer in Decker, 2017) It was delivered slowly, carefully, Trump was even using a reading device, which was not typical for him during his campaign.

2) A **press conference** from January 11, 2017

   After he learnt he had been elected President, Trump gave a press conference to answer media questions. He begins this conference with a little speech that was probably rehearsed and prepared by his team but in the Q&A section, he is forced to improvise and thus reveals his natural speaking patterns that are easily observable.

3) The first **presidential debate** with Hillary Clinton from September 26th, 2016

   Questions asked at the debate were not shared with the candidates beforehand (Holt 2016, 0:46) and we can therefore, again, observe Donald Trump speak from the top of his head and most importantly, see how he reacts to immediate verbal challenges and what his speaking patterns are in a dialogue with another politician.

These are the three recordings (and their transcripts) that will be used in this paper to illustrate Donald Trump's speaking characteristics and to consequently inspect the interpreting strategies used by Czech interpreters to deal with these, supposedly uncommon and unexpected, quirks. All transcripts (which will be examined in more detail in the following chapter), are available in full version on the attached CD.

2.2 SPEAKER'S PROFILE OF DONALD TRUMP

In an interview for the News Channel 3, Professor Jamieson from the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Pennsylvania, describes Trump's speech as a "stream of consciousness". (2017) The author of the article then follows up by pinpointing what he/she finds characteristic about the peculiar speech of Donald Trump: repetition, asides and non sequiturs. "Word choice is typically simple — to Trump, things are terrible or incredible, best or worst. Asides are frequent. And repetition is rampant: When Trump wants to get a point across, he makes it again and again". (WREG 2017) The Guardian adds to the criticism: "His spelling and grammar are disastrous, he contradicts himself, trails into incoherence, never sounds dignified or recognisably presidential." (Leith 2017)

In this chapter, we will examine three distinct discourses by Donald Trump and attempt to create our own set of characteristics that make his speech special. Trump's choice of words and his abundant use of repetition will be covered, together with several other categories; e.g. his speech rate, the readability of his discourse and his body language.

2.2.1 Compliance with political discourse strategies

In the previous chapter about political discourse, several strategies have been pointed out as most typically used by politicians. In the three examined speeches, we can observe all of them in abundance. Let us briefly provide some examples to determine whether Trump follows the "rules" of political discourse (where necessary, comparison to Barack Obama - serving as "a model political speaker" – will be used[5]):

Personalization

The use of pronouns like "we", "us" or "them" – the notion of agency. Fintan O'Toole reflects on this topic in his article in the Irish Times. He did

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[5] This comparison is made because Barack Obama was Trump's direct predecessor and the transition between the two speakers, given their many differences, is striking and beautifully illustrative for the purposes of determining what's "special" about Trump. As quoted before, Obama is regarded a great orator, while Trump makes linguists shake their heads in disbelief. Therefore, we consider Barack Obama an ideal subject and this comparison an ideal way of pinpointing exactly how Trump differs from the "perfect speaker idol" that is the first black President of the USA.

the counting and concluded that, "Obama, in his inaugural speech used the word 'us' 28 times. Trump's speech, remarkably, used the word 'us' just twice – once in 'the Bible tells us', once in a context where it clearly means 'me'." (2018) His obvious disconnection from the rest of the American people is very atypical for a politician/President who would usually strive to appear as one of the crowd who seeks to connect the nation. In this aspect, Trump deviates from usual political discourse. On the other hand, in his debate with Clinton, he draws clear boundaries between him and his opponent by almost overusing the pronoun "she" and "I" as means of creating as big a contrast as possible between him and Clinton.

Conversationalization

The use of questions and a shared experience.

Trump, both in his inauguration and his press conference, uses a word "movement" to denote him and his supporters (3 times in the press conference, 2 times at the inauguration and once during the debate). Believing in Donald Trump is something they all share which creates a certain level of intimacy.

Persuasion

Evoking uncertainty about objective truth.

Trump's discreditation of any unfavourable journalism as "fake news" is notorious and can be observed at his press conference (6 times).

Manipulation

Changing people's minds through strong emotions, negative evaluation and power of authority.

Trump evokes strong emotions by repeatedly describing America as a disaster. In his inauguration speech, he talks about the "American carnage" and paints a bleak picture of the country:

> *"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 unrealised potential."

He also uses the power of his authority as a quarantee of credibility by repeating the words "believe me" (8 times in the debate, 2 times at the press conference). Last but not least; negative evaluation of his opponents. He describes Hillary Clinton as not having a presidential look, not having stamina, having bad experience or saying, "I want to make America great again. I'm going to be able to do it. I don't believe Hillary will." (all during the debate).

As we can see, Trump uses all the strategies of political discourse and yet, his speaking style is so often called special, different, shocking and so on. In this chapter, we will try to summarize why this is so and focus on several of his most prominent characteristics to be used later in the analysis of the Czech interpreting.

2.2.2 Rhetorical characteristics

This subchapter will attempt to (mostly quantitatively) describe Donald Trump as a speaker and highlight potential challenges for an interpreter. Cathegories that will be examined are his speech rate, the readability of his discourse, average number of words used in a sentence, number of long (complicated) words per sentence, words used most often, repetition, expressive vocabulary and body language.

2.2.2.1 Speech rate

An analysis conducted by Factbase[6] which is a database of everything Donald Trump has ever publicly said, written or tweeted, came to the conclusion that, Trump speaks 51% slower during speeches which are highly scripted. He reaches the fastest rate at interviews, slows down slightly in debates and his slowest rate is observed at speeches (2018). The research done on the three discourses used in this paper supports this observation.

The average rate of speech for English speakers in the United States is about 150 words per minute (NCVS 2007), however, the rating largely depends on the situation. For presentations, the average ranges between

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[6] https://factba.se/

100-150 words per minute (wpm), conversations usually happen on a scale betwen 120-150 wpm, and radio and podcast hosts have a slightly higher average of 150-160 wpm. These rates can, nevertheless, increase incredibly till up to 250-400 wpm for commentators (Barnard 2018).

Calculating the speech rate is rather self-explanatory: total words are counted, total speaking time is counted and converted into numbers (e.g. 2'30" = 2.5) and subsequently the formula **total words / number of minutes** is used to get the result.

As a speaker, Trump is surprisingly fast. The average speech rates in the three examined discourses are as follows:

Event	Total words	Total time	Words per minute
Inauguration speech	1453	16'17"	89 wpm
Presidential debate	2707	14'31"	187 wpm
Press conference	2070	11'55"	172 wpm

The very under-average rate of 89 wpm at the inauguration is caused not only by Trump's slow pace of speaking but mostly by his pauses measuring to up to 9 seconds per pause. These pauses are intentional and give the public time to absorb the message and contemplate on what has just been said (Jaffe 2014, 193) which is an obvious strategy for a speech addressing one whole nation, perhaps even the whole world and written to truly resonate.

Regarding the presidential debate, the whole show lasted for 90 minutes and featured not only Trump but obviously also secretary Clinton and Lester Holt, the host of the debate. Measuring the total amount of time *only* Donald Trump was speaking would be very difficult as there was a great deal of crosstalk taking place, and for that reason, only a few segments from the first 40 minutes of the debate were chosen to calculate the speech rate from. These segments are longer passages of Trump's uninterrupted speech that in Trump's speaking time amount to approximately the same length as the inauguration speech. The transcript of these segments is available to the reader in the Annex of this thesis. We are taking the liberty of assuming, for the purposes of this paper, that Trump's speech rate was more or less consistent throughout the whole

debate and the chosen segments thus serve as a representative sample.

As we can see from the calculated speech rate of 187 wpm, Trump scored above average during the debate, probably given the rules of the debate that limited the speakers to 2-minute answers. This was not observed strictly and Trump often spoke for longer than that, however, upon exceeding the time limit, he was pushed by the host to finish his point as soon as possible and that could have led to agitation and an increased speech rate.

The same strategy of a representative sample as above was used for calculating the speech rate of Trump's first press conference as President-elect. The transcript of chosen segments is also in the Annex II.

At this event, Trump reached the speech rate of 172 wpm which is also slightly higher than average. This time, there was no time limit that would explain this increased rate. We could speculate about psychological reasons – rumour has it that Trump never wanted to become President in the first place (Wolff, 2018) which could potentially mean that during the press conference, he was still nervous and a bit shaken from learning the election results – however, it is not our place to do so.

Should we use these three discourses to calculate Trump's speech rate, we would get a perfectly average result of 149.3 wpm. However, should we exclude the inauguration on the grounds of it being a one-of-a-kind event and only calculate with the two other discourses, we would get an above-average result of 179.5 wpm which indicates that Trump, when speaking freely from the top of his head, is a rather fast speaker and could pose a challenge for an interpreter. Based on Gile's Effort Model (2009), this would be the case especially if the content of his speech was a difficult one rich with information, names, numbers and other elements that require intensified focus to remember, retain and translate.

2.2.2.2 Readability

Several studies (consequently picked up by journalists for the sensationality of their results) show that the level of Trump's speaking is lower than his predecessors (Degani 2016, Spice 2016, Berkowitz 2017, Leith 2017, Burleigh 2018).

There are several methods to measure the level of readability or, in other words, how easy it is to read a text. Summarized by Schumacher and Eskanazi (2016), they are as follows:

The Dale-Chall Readability Formula (Dale and Chall, 1948) which defines readability as a "linear function of the average number of words in a sentence and the percentage of rare words in the document"; the Flesch-Kincaid readability index (Kincaid et al 1975) which is based on the average sentence length and the average number of syllables per word; the Lexile Framework (Stenner 1996) which uses "word frequency estimates as a measure of lexical difficulty and sentence length as a grammatical feature"; the Coh-Metrix formula (Graesser et al 2011) which seeks to characterize text in more holistic terms and therefore "measures its cohesiveness, accounting for both the reading difficulty of the text and other lexical and syntactic measures as well as a measure of prior knowledge needed for comprehension, and the genre of the text." The most recent of these formulas is the REAP readability model (Collins-Thompson and Callan 2004; Heilman at al 2006) based on a database of sets of texts, one set for each grade level. "The reading difficulty measure is based on the smoothed individual probabilities of words occurring at each reading level" and on typical grammatical constructions in sentences of each grade level.

For the purposes of this paper, we have decided to work with the Flesch-Kincaid method. This method has been chosen for its simplicity of use and the availability of tools needed to calculate the results. Taking into considerarion the author of this thesis is not an expert in the field of readability, the abovementioned factors of accessability played a decisive factor in choosing a working method for measuring readability of the three discourses examined.

The tools to calculate the Flesch-Kincaid grade level are available online[7] and upon inserting a text, this website calculates its readability based on the number of words in a sentence and the number of their syllables (and thus, supposedly, their complexity). The tool linked below also provides the user with a percentage of complex words (polysyllabic words with three or more syllables) in the text. The Flesch-Kincaid grade level indicates the lowest attended grade needed to easily understand the discourse. The grades are based on the US education system. 0-5 is elementary school, 6-8 is junior high school / middle school, 9-12 high school and 13-20 is university level. For example, a result of 9, which equals to the 9th grade, would mean that the given text should easily be understood by students attending the last year of middle school – 14 or 15-year-olds.

To all three discourses examined in this paper, three comparable discourses uttered by Barack Obama will be used as a point of reference.

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[7] Here: https://www.webpagefx.com/tools/read-able/

The inauguration

Trump

Flesch Kincaid Grade Level	8
No. of sentences	99
No. of words	1459
No. of complex words	202
Percent of complex words	13.85%
Average words per sentence	14.74
Average syllables per word	1.51

Obama

Flesch Kincaid Grade Level	9.7
No. of sentences	105
No. of words	2130
No. of complex words	260
Percent of complex words	12.21%
Average words per sentence	20.29
Average syllables per word	1.48

The presidential debate

Trump (vs Clinton)

Flesch Kincaid Grade Level	5.8
No. of sentences	119
No. of words	1585
No. of complex words	129
Percent of complex words	8.14%
Average words per sentence	13.32
Average syllables per word	1.37

Obama (vs Romney)

Flesch Kincaid Grade Level	8.5
No. of sentences	71
No. of words	1435
No. of complex words	133
Percent of complex words	9.27%
Average words per sentence	20.21
Average syllables per word	1.37

The press conference

Trump

Flesch Kincaid Grade Level	5.9
No. of sentences	457
No. of words	6172
No. of complex words	531
Percent of complex words	8.60%
Average words per sentence	13.51
Average syllables per word	1.38

Obama

Flesch Kincaid Grade Level	10.2
No. of sentences	279
No. of words	6301
No. of complex words	718
Percent of complex words	11.40%
Average words per sentence	22.58
Average syllables per word	1.44

The grade level for Donald Trump is generally much lower than that
Barack Obama, which is a long-time trend observed in inaugural speeches
and State of the Union speeches of US Presidents[8].

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[8] See for example: https://www.theguardian.com/world/interactive/2013/feb/12/state-of-the-union-reading-level
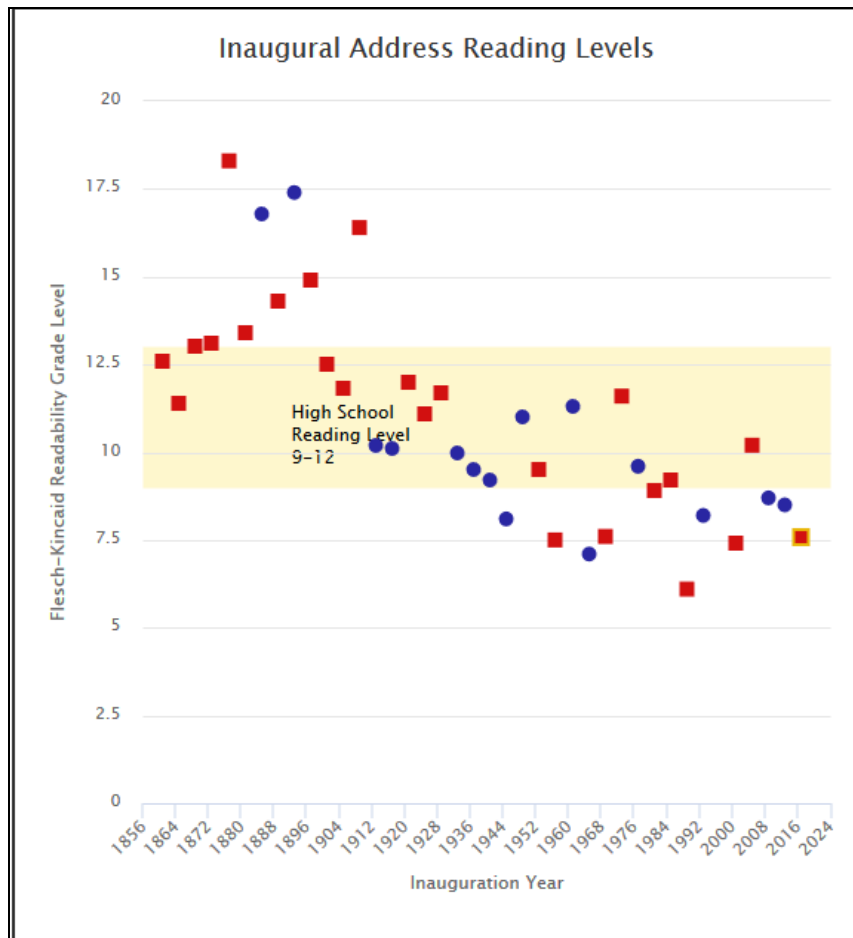
Obrázek 1[9]

This, however, does not necessarily mean that the USA is "dumbing down". An important fact that needs to be taken into consideration is that the Flesch-Kincaid test is not perfect and was primarily developed for the use of the US Navy - to ensure the simplicity of military instruction manuals. Thompson (2014) points out its shortcomings: "The Flesch reading formula is not a measure of vocabulary or the technical construction of sentences. Instead, it measures two variables—syllables per word and words per sentence." And he uses the following example to illustrate his point:

> "A cryptic sentence like this: *As mist slunk in, the oiler on the rig slewed the boom of the crane.* actually has a lower (simpler) Flesch score than this sentence of equal words: *The cat was so happy after eating the goldfish that it made a big smile.* Because *happy*, *after*, *eating*, and *goldfish* have two syllables, even

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[9] Zdroj: http://cnsmaryland.org/2017/01/20/trumps-inaugural-address-had-fifth-lowest-reading-level-since-lincoln/

> though they're far more common than one-syllable words like *slunk*, *rig*, *slew*, or *boom*."

Even while keeping this in mind, the Flesch-Kincaid measure is possibly still the most widely used of all the readability tests that have been designed for the English language (Degani 2016, 134) and can give us a basic overview of the examined discourse.

The results are clear: In all three instances, Trump shows fairly simple sentence structure, using smaller array of words per sentence, and a tendency to use vocabulary with a less complex syllable structure. For an interpreter, this is usually an asset, especially during simultaneous interpreting, as the use of shorter sentences and simple words facilitate the interpreting process and do not rob the interpreter of much mental energy and effort. The conclusion of this subchapter is that, as unusual as Donald Trump is when it comes to the simplicity of his speeches, the key to what makes him difficult to interpret probably lies elsewhere.

2.2.2.3 Vocabulary

"I went to an Ivy League school. I'm very highly educated. I know words; I have the best words."

- Donald Trump, 2015[10]

While Factbase found out Trump's speech rate slows down with more scripted speeches and events, they also claim his vocabulary improves and and gets more diverse and sophisticated the less he improvises (2018). O'Toole, on the other hand, notices the radically opposed ways in which Trump and his predecessor, Barack Obama, used the notion of agency in their inaugural speeches. "Obama used the word 'us' 28 times. Trump's speech, remarkably, used the word 'us' just twice – once in 'the Bible tells us', once in a context where it clearly means 'me'." (2018)

Using a web tool called Wordcounter[11], we have analysed the three discourses to find what the most used words are in them. The full list is available as Annex III. Again, a comparison will be made to Barack Obama.

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[10] Uttered during a campaign stop in South Carolina on Dec. 30, 2015.

[11] https://wordcounter.com/

This tool, upon inserting a given text, creates a list of 25 words used most often in it. This leaves us with 75 words for each President, some of them being listed repeatedly as three different speeches were analysed.

	Trump	Obama
4-syllable words	4	4
3-syllable words	4	9
2-syllable words	24	18
monosyllable words	43	44

At the first glance, no particular differences have been observed between the two speakers – both used the same number of 4-syllable words (for Trump it was *America*, *American*, *regulation*, and *secretary* while Obama's words were *American*, *America*, *economy*, *democracy*), almost the same number of monosyllabic words and the only difference was in the use of bi- and tri-syllabic words where. Among Obama's most used 3-syllable words was his own name and several economy-related terms like *trillion, deficit, middle-class* or *businesses*. Trump repeatedly used only four 3-syllable words in his speeches: *company, interest, president* and *citizen*. On the other hand, he used more bisyllabic words than Obama, his most favoured word being *people*, featuring in all three lists of most commonly used words. The only bisyllabic word Obama uses repeatedly in all his three speeches is *because*.

Taking polysyllabic words as a sign of "sophisticated language", this analysis portrays Trump as a speaker not very different from his predecessor. However, should we disregard the inauguration speech as scripted[12] and therefore invalid for the purposes of analysing our speakers' "free speech", we start seeing some differences. In the presidential debate, Trump only uses two 3-syllabic words, while Obama uses 6. Also, looking at the nature of their vocabulary, the differences are there. Among monosyllabic words, Obama mostly uses vocabulary related to the economy: *tax, pay, make, cut, grow, job*, etc. Trump's monosyllabic words are much more basic, featuring e.g. *thing, bad, back, look, lot* or *go* (to be fair, Obama's list is also topped by *go,* however all the other words

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[12] Since the inauguration speech is the instance where Trump uses most of the 4-syllabic and 3-syllabic words listed in Annex III, our mini-analysis confirms the findings of Factbase – the more scripted the speech, the more sophisticated vocabulary Trump uses.

favoured by Trump are missing). In the third example – a press conference – both Presidents use numerous personal pronouns. The difference there is that Trump uses them in the present tense (*I'm, they're, we're*) and Obama mostly in present perfect (*I've, we've*).[13] Both lists contain only mono- and bi-syllabic words, with a sole exception of Obama's one four-syllable word: *democracy*. Again, the interesting point of the analysis lays more in the nature of the pragmatics of the vocabulary rather than semantics.

Among Trump's most used words from the conference are these: *very, many, lot, good, great.* In contrast, among Obama's favourite words there is only one adjective: *sure.* The rest is mostly verbs like *think, go, know, work, make, want, said, get* and *got.* As was mentioned before, it is not our place to speculate about politics; what we can say fairly, however, is that Obama's vocabulary is more action-oriented (the use of verbs) while Trump's words are more descriptive and perhaps manipulative (the use of evaluative adjectives). This thesis focuses on the presidential vocabulary from the viewpoint of interpreting, however. Researching pragmatics does not fit in the scope of this work as it would require more detailed research for which there is sadly not enough space.

To conclude; when it comes to interpreting, vocabulary-wise, Trump should theoretically not pose a challenge. Simple words should be simple to translate. However, it is also up to the interpreter to recognize possible manipulation and in order to provide the best translation, uncover its objective and implement a strategy that would maintain the manipulative element and transfer it to the target language as well. Such task, then, is indeed challenging.

2.2.2.4 *Expressivity*

As mentioned in previous chapters, political discourse is rich in emotions and therefore the emotive function may sometimes even be prevalent over the referential function. Trump is a good example of such use of the emotive function. His speeches are not neutral - on the contrary, the linguistic means he uses are mostly expressive. Trump himself might believe he has the best words, however, many would disagree with such a claim. Leith (2017) asserts: "The workhorses of his rhetoric are charged but empty adjectives and adverbs," and explains that according to Trump, things are "great",

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[13] This may, however, be caused by the occasion of the press conference. While for Trump it was his first as President-elect, for Obama it was his last one as a President.

"wonderful", "amazing", "the best", or they are "crooked", "fake", "unfair", and "failing". Trump also sprinkles his discourse with numerous intensifiers: "a very, very, very amazing man, a great, great developer".

To clarify what is meant by expressive words, we may quote Cvrček, who defines them as words containing - apart from a notional connotation – a pragmatic component expressing the speaker's subjective emotional, volitional and evaluative relationship to the content. Emotionally neutral words, on the contrary, do not have such an emotive charge (Cvrček et al. 2015, 310).

Peprník (2016, 105-107) describes three kinds of expressivity: **inherent**, **adherent** and **contextual**.

Inherent expressivity is recognisable without context and exists as an integral and natural part of the meaning of the word. One of the most shocking things Trump has ever said is the remark he made about seducing women: "Grab them by the *pussy*,"[14] which, upon releasing the video containing this quote, badly damaged his image (Benoit 2017). *Pussy* is a very strong and expressive word and especially Asian and Arab interpreters (together with translators and journalists) were very much lost for words when trying to translate it as they lack the proper equivalent.[15,16,17]

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[14] Trump's interview with Billy Bush in 2005 on the set of Days of Our Lives. Transcript and audio available here:

https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/read-donald-trumps-lewd-remarks-about-women-on-days-of-our-lives-set-2005-groping-star-a7351381.html

[15] This video is meant as satire because it is a part of a commedy show, however, it features interviews with real interpreters of Trump and sums up in a funny way the struggles they have to face, including his use of profanities:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7qL1un6NPZA&feature=share

[16] An article about several different ways the word *pussy* was handled by Japanese newspapers:

https://www.japantimes.co.jp/life/2016/11/14/language/japanese-translators-forced-grab-trump-bull-horns/#.WuthLn9pHIU

[17] This article mentions the way pussy was translated in Lebanon and Saudi Arabia:

http://www.latimes.com/world/la-fg-trump-speak-snap-20170119-story.html

Another example of inherent expressivity would be: "What the *hell* is going on."[18]

These were examples outside the context of the three discourses examined in this paper. We can, however, find examples in them, too. Perhaps the most common example is Trump's use of hyperbole. Among his favourite evaluative adjectives are: *good, great, magnificent, wonderful, glorious*, etc. By the means of those, Trump demonstrates his emotions and evaluations of certain topics and they thus qualify as having an emotive charge. This has proven as problematic too. "Chinese interpreters struggle with Trump's inclination toward hyperbole, according to Mandarin speakers. For example, 'huge', 'enormous' and 'tremendous' all translate into the same word in Chinese: *da*, or 'big'" (Simmons 2017). Other examples of expressive vocabulary may include the word *carnage* used in the inauguration or the word *crap* in the press conference.

Adherent expressivity can be observed in words with multiple meanings. The emotional charge then surfaces only through a metaphorical use of such word. In our materials, we could name examples like *sick* ("It was a group of opponents that got together – sick people – and they put that crap together,") or a *pile of garbage* ("As far as Buzzfeed, which is a failing pile of garbage…"), both uttered at the press conference. The expressivity of such words or phrases can only be understood from context because, should they stay alone and not in a sentence, they would have no emotional charge whatsoever.

The third type of expressivity is **contextual expressivity**. Here, it is the situational use of a word/phrase that makes it expressive, or an insertion of a word into a context different in style or emotion. Similarly to adherent expressivity, contextual expressivity also disappers outside of context. In the press conference, for example, Trump tries to silence a journalist from a channel he does not like by words like *not you* or *quiet*. These are normally neutral inexpressive words but the way he uses them – in the context of bad manners unfit for a President-elect and the occasion – adds

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[18] In December, 2015, when giving a speech and calling for a ban of Muslims entering the U.S.A. Video here:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LRxozK6Bpvk

the emotional charge and makes them sound just as offensive as if he had told the journalist to "shut up". The whole exchange goes like this[19]:

TRUMP: Go ahead.

QUESTION: Mr. President-elect, since you are attacking our news organization...

TRUMP: Not you.

QUESTION: Can you give us a chance?

TRUMP: Your organization is terrible.

QUESTION: You are attacking our news organization, can you give us chance to ask a question, sir? Sir, can you...

TRUMP: Quiet.

As demonstrated by the abovementioned examples, Trump is a very expressive speaker which can definitely make it hard to interpret him. In a political setting, few interpreters expect to deal with words like *crap* or *pussy* and may struggle as to which level of expressivity to use in their translation to stay true to the speaker and, at the same time, not offend a viewer unprepared for what is coming and expecting a different style of discourse. Trump's unorthodox use of expressivity and informal language in his speeches makes him unpredictable and creates many challenges for interpreters.

2.2.2.5 Body language

As a follow-up to the previous subchapter about expressivity, we would like to shortly mention another feature typical for Donald Trump which is his wide use of hand gestures and mimics. This may not seem entirely relevant from the viewpoint of interpreting, which is why we will not cover this characteristics of his in much length, however, it has *some* relevance nonetheless and should be mentioned in our opinion. Interpreters, after all, watch the speaker as well as listen to him. Following the speaker's body language can help an interpreter to understand the speaker better –

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[19] The transcript of the whole press conference is available here:

to recognize irony or extra-linguistic references like pointing at something or showing how big something is, or the like. As Viaggio (1997, 283) puts it, "in oral speech, paralanguage and kinesics are, as it were, part of the utterance, in that they tend to be a decisive complement and support of the merely linguistic channel and are thus an integral part of the semiotic message."

In just one speech (at a rally in Buffalo in 2016), Bloomberg has counted 73 distinct hand gestures that Donald Trump makes and coined names for them like "The Bunny," "The Claw," "The Forehead Tattoo" or "Pocket Rockets."[20] The aim of creating such a list is obviously to entertain the viewer/reader, however, Bloomberg is not the only entity to realize Trump's ability to talk with his hands. Civiello asserts that his dynamic gestures make Trump look more entertaining and his messages more memorable (2016), and supports her claim by an observation made by TED Talks suggesting there might be a correlation between the number of hand gestures speakers use and how well people rate their talks[21].

In the academia, not much attention is paid to hand gestures in politics, as Lempert laments (2011, 242). He then takes it upon himself to talk about a signature gesture by Barack Obama, the "precision grip gesture" which makes Obama seem like he is making a sharp, effective point (2011). This tells us that Trump is not the only politician using hands to "illustrate" his speeches. His gestures are, however, very different from Obama's and, as demonstrated by the entertaining list made by Bloomberg, serve a different purpose.

In an interview for Think Progress[22], professor Sclafani of Georgetown University, who studies the construction of political identity through language, suggests Trump uses his most frequent hand gesture—a big, open-palm, double-hand motion downward – to make himself physically wider. People then fall under the impression he has a big personality (2015). Sclafani suggests another thing, too: "He's turning political discourse into reality TV," she said. "I'm sure if someone did a

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https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/11/us/politics/trump-press-conference-transcript.html

[20] The list is available here: https://www.bloomberg.com/news/videos/2016-04-19/donald-trump-talks-with-his-hands-a-visual-dictionary

[21] The whole article is available here: https://blog.ted.com/body-language-survey-points-to-5-nonverbal-features-that-make-ted-talks-take-off/

[22] The whole article may be found here: https://thinkprogress.org/what-language-experts-find-so-strange-about-donald-trump-2f067c20156e/

study on discourse structures of reality television shows, and compared it what he's doing, there might be some overlap." (ibid)

Trump has distinctive hand gestures and purpously uses them to draw attention to him. His gestures are less used to stress an important point like Obama does it, but rather as an extra element meant to keep people looking at him and enjoying the "show" that his speech is. Hall et al. (2016) agrees with Scaflani and highlights that "social scientists and humanities scholars from both neo-Marxist and poststructuralist perspectives have long asserted that late capitalism values style over content", and suggests that Trump's ability to entertain the crowd might well have been the reason he is President now. Hall continues to explain that Trump increases his entertainment value by crafting comedic representations of his political opponents as well as himself using techniques like *bodily quoting*, *transmodal stylizations*, *full body enactments*, *gestural reenactments*, and *pantomime.* She reminds us of some of his most famous "gigs":

> contorted wrist and facial movements when rebuking a disabled reporter; downward hand chops and sidewise throat slices to convey how ISIS has treated American citizens; and a slumped torso with closed eyes to depict Republican competitor Jeb Bush. (ibid)

Until now, what was acceptable for rhetoricians were movements sometimes called by scholars *interactive* or *pragmatic gestures* (Bavelas et al. 1992; Kendon 2004) – hand movements such as beats or points that simply accentuate or illustrate the rhetorical structure of a speech (just like the aforementioned *precision grip gesture* typical for Obama). Trump, however, violates most of the normative bodily standards of what is expected from a President / presidential candidate at the political stage. His gestures serve a different purpose – they create a brand.

2.2.2.6 Repetition

Another very striking feature of Trump's speeches is the fact he repeats himself over and over. Does he do that to strengthen his point or does he do that because he, in fact, has nothing of substance to say?

Rabab'ah and Abuseileek (2012, 447) assert that repetition is among the most frequent communicative strategies used to overcome difficulties and breakdowns in communication. Trump mostly repeats his own words, however, which is a phenomenon called *self-repetition.*

Self-repetition has been observed by many scholars who hold different

opinions as to its function. Kernan (1977, 95) claims that "repetition recalls and reasserts the preceding token", Erickson (1984), on the other hand, finds that repeating oneself adds preciseness. Bublitz (1989) expressed a third opinion and suggested that repetition is used both to establish and maintain the continuous and smooth flow of talk, and help the speaker make sure his listeners understand what has been said and meant. Bublitz (ibid) did not stop there and went on to describe even more possible functions of repetition, which include facilitating comprehension (self-repetition allows time for the speaker to plan what to say next or how to say it), and facilitation of message comprehension on the part of the listener or the second speaker. Bublitz concluded that self-repetition helps speakers to bridge gaps in conversation, and to state their position – whether it is agreement or disagreement – with respect to the attitudes, decisions or opinions of the other speaker (Rabab'ah and Abuseileek 2012, 449).

There are other views on repetition still. Norrick (1987, 257) describes four main functions of self-repetition which are summarized by Rabab'ah and Abuseileek (2012, 449) as follows:

Semantically based self-repetition may be idiomatic or may reflect the nature of the described object in an iconic manner. In the context of Donald Trump, many examples of this may be found in his inauguration speech; whether it is his most famous quote: "From this day forward, it's going to be only **America first. America first**." or the last sentence and the conclusion of the speech: "Together **we will make America** strong **again**. **We will make America** wealthy **again**. **We will make America** proud **again**. **We will make America** safe **again**. And, yes, together, **we will make America** great **again**."

Production-based self-repetition takes place when a speaker wants to hold the floor and to gain planning time while searching for what to say next, or planning the rest of the move or turn, and to bridge an interruption.

Again, to give an example, let us use an excerpt from the presidential debate. Trump speak over-time but tries to hold the floor even after the host interrupts him:

TRUMP: …**Just because of the** tax and many other reasons, but **just because of the fact**...

HOLT: Let me interrupt just a moment, but...

TRUMP: Secretary Clinton and others, politicians, **should have been doing this for years**, not right now, **because of the fact** that we've created a movement. **They should have been doing this for years**.

Comprehension-based self-repetition can be used to increase textual coherence in the ongoing talk; by the strategies of summarising, paragraphing and reintroducing a topic or a point of view.

Using another example from the presidential debate, let us see how Trump keeps coming back to his preferred topic:

TRUMP: **Our jobs are fleeing the country**. (…) So we're **losing our good jobs**, so many of them. (…) So Ford is **leaving**. You see that, their small car division **leaving**. Thousands of **jobs leaving** Michigan, **leaving** Ohio. They're all **leaving**. (…) But we have to stop our **jobs** from **being stolen** from us. We have to stop our companies from **leaving** the United States. (…)

(a debate of several minutes unfolds between Clinton, Trump and the host about economy, the loan Trump got from his father to start his business, Mexico, China and NAFTA for example)

several minutes later TRUMP: Well, the first thing you do is don't let the **jobs leave**. The **companies are leaving**. I could name, I mean, there are thousands of them. **They're leaving**, and **they're leaving** in bigger numbers than ever.

Interaction-based self-repetition occurs when a speaker employs

self-repetition to ask and answer his own questions within the same turn. It can also take the form of repeat without any change, repeat with stress on a significant word of the original utterance and repeat with expansion.

The previous examples might be used here too, however, let us use a different one. This type of repetition seems to be Trump's favourite – he very often repeats the same phrase two or three times consecutively, with only slight changes. Our example comes from the presidential debate:

CLINTON: (…) Donald thinks that climate change is a hoax perpetrated by the Chinese. I think it's real.

TRUMP: **I did not. I did not. I do <u>not</u>** say that.

Interpreting-wise, a self-repeating speaker poses a challenge and leads to a dilemma; whether to stay true to the speaker who might use repetiton intentionally as a communicative strategy (in such a case it would be wise to retain the repetition to achieve the same communicative function) or whether to assess its use as redundant and opt to omit one or more of the instances of repetition.

2.2.3 Conclusion: Donald Trump's speaker's profile

In the previous sub-chapters, we have attempted to describe the characteristics of Donald Trump as a speaker and highlight in what ways he differs from other high level politicians (with the use of Barack Obama as a point of reference) and what possible challenges he may pose to interpreters.

Our findings show that Trump is a rather **fast speaker**, reaching the average speech rate of 187 wpm when under pressure, which is a rate much higher than the usual speaking rate of Americans (150 wpm). He can, however, also slow down significantly when needed (89 wpm at his inauguration), utilizing long pauses lasting up to 9 seconds. The ultra-average speech rate calculated from all the three very different discourses examined in this paper (his inauguration, press conference and the presidential debate) was then 149.3 wpm.

In the Flesch-Kincaid readability test, Trump scores below grade 6 which means his discourse should be easily understood by children of as little as 11 years of age. One exception was his inauguration speech, probably due to the fact that it was scripted, as sources suggest and as is customary. In comparison to his predecessor, Barack Obama, the U.S. President's readability scores dropped significantly. Obama's inaugural address was at a grade level 9.7 while Trump's only at 8. Regarding the readability of their unscripted performances in presidential debates, Obama kept a moderately high level rhetoric of 8.5 grade, while Trump sunk to 5.8. This seems to be his usual readability score, as in the third examined discourse – the press conference – his readability grade stayed at almost the same level, reaching only one tenth of a point higher to 5.9. Obama, in similar circumstances (also at a press conference), managed to maintain a readability level of grade 10.2, making his speech understandable only

to people with high school education and higher.

Taking into consideration what the Flesch-Kincaid readability test actually measures, we can state that in general, Trump tends to utilize **simple sentence structure** with less words per sentence and his vocabulary consists of words with a **smaller number of syllables**. The comparison to his predecessor is showing clear proof of the fact that in this aspect, he is a very non-standard political speaker.

Donald Trump is very expressive both in words and gestures. His vocabulary, contrary to the previous findings of the Flesch-Kincaid readability test, does not seem to be strikingly different from the vocabulary of Barack Obama when examined by Wordcounter as to the number of polysyllabic words. In all the three examined discourses together, among Trump's most used words are:

- four 4-syllable words,
- four 3-syllable words,
- 24 bisyllabic words, and
- 43 monosyllabic words.

When the same analysis of words most used by Barack Obama in three comparable discourses was performed, the results were not very different. Among Obama's most utilized words were also:

- four 4-syllable words,
- nine 3-syllable words,
- 18 bisyllabic words, and
- 44 monosyllabic words.

To uncover the differences in vocabulary of the two Presidents, an analysis of the number of syllables is not sufficient. What makes Trump different not only from Obama but from any other presidential candidate or a former U.S. President for that matter, is not the length of the words he uses (even though the Flesch-Kincaid readability test suggests so and it definitely plays a role) but their semantic quality. When looking at the actual list of Trump's and

Obama's most used words, we can easily observe the differences. Trump's list is full of "charged but empty **adjectives and adverbs**" (Leith 2017) and **intensifiers**. For instance, the list of his most used words at the press conference is topped by the intensifier "very" uttered 78 times during the course of the conference. On the top of Obama's list from a similar press conference is the verb "think" uttered 53 times.

Another characteristics observed in Trump's speaking style is the use of expressive language; words and phrases containing a pragmatic component expressing the speaker's subjective emotional, volitional and evaluative relationship to the content (Cvrček et al. 2015, 310), and the way he expresses his opinions whether they are supported by facts or not. The latter is not a linguistic issue and we shall not delve in it, however, we can still provide some observations regarding Donald Trump's use of expressivity.

Inherently expressive words are not uncommon in Trump's discourse. Among them are the abovementioned "charged but empty adjectives and adverbs" (also known as hyperbole) like *good, great, magnificent, wonderful, glorious* or strongly negative nouns like *crap* or *carnage*. Trump has been known to even use vulgar words such as *pussy, son of a bitch* or, quite recently, *shithole*[23]. These, however, do not appear in the context of our three examined discourses.

Adherent expressivity is frequently used by Trump as well. He calls his opponents *sick people*, accuses a reporter of being *fake news* and describes a media company as a *pile of garbage*.

The last of the three types of expressivity described by Peprník (2016, 105-107) is **contextual expressivity**, examples of which may be found mostly in Trump's interaction with other speakers. E.g. interrupting a journalist's question and silencing him by the word *quiet*.

Another feature affiliated with expressivity is then Trump's abundant body language. Ranging from mimics to hand gestures and full-body pantomime, Donald Trump is the type of speaker that needs to be looked at while delivering a speech for his message(s) to be fully understood.

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[23] An article providing context: https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/trump-attacks-protections-for-immigrants-from-shithole-countries-in-oval-office-meeting/2018/01/11/bfc0725c-f711-11e7-91af-31ac729add94_story.html?utm_term=.9eded0fdebe4

Yet another prominent characteristics examined in our analysis of Donald Trump's speaking style is his use of self-repetition. This includes **semantically-based self-repetition** (the most notable example would probably be Trump's campaign slogan: *Make America great again*); **production-based self-repetition** (repetition for the sake of gaining more time to think what to say next or simply to keep the floor); **comprehension-based self-repetition** used to add coherence to a discourse; and Trump's most common type: the **interaction-based self-repetition** – repeating a phrase several times consecutively with no changes / only slight changes / with a stress on a significant word (e.g. *I did not. I did not. I do <u>not</u> say that*.)

3 METHODOLOGY

Now that the speaker's profile of Donald Trump has been established and features of his rhetorics possibly challenging for interpreters identified, we may proceed to the practical part of this thesis. Methodology, as a bridge between theory and practice, will be defined in this chapter. It shall contain the following items:

- First, we will describe the video material chosen for the purposes of the analysis.

- Consequently, a short sub-chapter about the Czech interpreters whose work we are analysing will be included.

- Lastly, we shall introduce the Effort Models for interpreting by Daniel Gile, which is a thought model used during the analysis of the interpreted discourse.

3.1 CHOOSING THE THREE DISCOURSES

When choosing the material for an analysis of interpreting strategies used by Czech interpreters while simultaneously interpreting Donald Trump, several issues had to be tackled. At the time of writing this paper, Donald Trump has been politically active for only a little over 2 years and he has been the President of the United States of America for approximately a year. That is not a very long time, nevertheless – fortunately – due to the controversy (and also popularity) of his person, much video material of his speeches is available online – interviews, campaign rallys, etc. However, much less of this material has been simultaneously interpreted to Czech.

At the same time, in our quest to create a speaker's profile of Donald Trump, a point of reference was needed; preferably another American President who has given speeches or inteviews in similar circumstances, so that a corpus of comparable discourses would be created and used in the analysis.

The third criterion was that the individual discourses should differ in

various aspects. Based on the theoretical part, it seemed proper to offer the reader all possible ways a political/presidential speech may look like. A scripted speech, an unprepared "free speech" and a dialogue/debate – to have the analysis material as diverse as possible.

Ultimately, upon considering all the abovementioned criteria and evaluating available options, the archives of Česká televize were searched and three suitable videos of Donald Trump with live simultaneous interpreting chosen, together with their comparable counterparts featuring Barack Obama.

3.1.1 The inaugural address

The first discourse chosen for analysis was Trump's inaugural address[24]. It took place on January 20, 2016 in Washington D.C. and lasted approximately 15 minutes. The speech was scripted and Trump was using a reading device which contributed to the way the speech was delivered: slowly, stately, with long pauses for applause, and without Trump's usual trademark speaking features like excessive repetition and body language, slang or vulgarities. The readability grade of this speech is also much higher than what Trump usually scores. The topics covered were mostly the renewal of economy and bringing power back to the people.

The address was simultaneously interpreted into Czech by two interpreters and broadcasted by Česká televize. The interpreters switch turns after 10 minutes (at the exact time of 1:00:40 of the video linked in the footnote).

3.1.2 The presidential debate

The second discourse is the first presidential debate between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton from September 27, 2016. The full debate[25] lasts for

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[24] A video of the original address, together with a transcript is available here:
https://www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk/news/world-news/donald-trump-inauguration-speech-full-transcript-35386639.html.

The interpreted version is available here (starting at 1:00:40):
http://www.ceskatelevize.cz/ivysilani/10997918455-mimoradne-porady-ct24/217411034000003-inaugurace-donalda-trumpa

[25] The transcript of the full debat eis available here:
https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-fix/wp/2016/09/26/the-first-trump-clinton-presidential-debate-transcript-annotated/?utm_term=.0e8f2125ebe0

over one and half hours, just like the interpreted version[26] that was broadcasted live and, once more, simultaneously interpreted for Česká televize by two interpreters taking turns after approximately 10 minutes. Since the whole debate is rather long, only several excerpts containing material relevant for our analysis have been chosen and used.

The debate was hosted by the Hofstra University in Hempstead, NY, and moderated by Lester Holt. Trump's speaking rate is very high – 189 wpm, which renders him a fast speaker. The readability grade of this particular discourse is less than 6, which is an extremely low score and which means he uses mostly uncomplicated sentence and word structure. Trump's discourse here in unscripted, improvised and is characterised by an excessive use of repetition. The debate covers topics of e.g. the economy, creating new jobs and the emails of Hillary Clinton.

3.1.3 Trump's first press conference as President-elect

Trump's first press conference as the President-elect of the United States took place in Manhattan, on January 11, 2017. The full conference[27] spanned over 40 minutes and, same as above, was simultaneously interpreted[28] as part of a live broadcast for Česká televize. This time, the two interpreters take turns on an ad hoc basis, one of them working significantly more than the other.

Trump's discourse at the conference is unscripted and includes much repetition and expressivity. Traces of humor and irony may be found but also a rude confrontation with some of the journalists. The overall pace is fast (speech rate of 172 wpm) and readability at a low level of less than 6th grade. Topics covered are for example the health insurance system, hacking, Russia, the Trump organization and the new Cabinet.

The video is then here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GQFGTDFvMSc

[26] The interpreted version of the debate:
http://www.ceskatelevize.cz/ivysilani/10997918455-mimoradne-porady-ct24/216411034000098-1-spolecna-debata-clintonova-trump

[27] The full video of the original-sound conference:
https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/11/us/politics/trump-press-conference-transcript.html

[28] The interpreted version: http://www.ceskatelevize.cz/ivysilani/10997918455-mimoradne-porady-ct24/217411034000002-tiskova-konference-donalda-trumpa/

3.2 PREPARING THE MATERIAL

Before the analysis, it was necessary to prepare the video material. First of all, none of the videos consisted solely of Trump's speech – journalists, moderators, other presidential candidates – all these speakers were part of the recordings, yet irrelevant for our research. Therefore we have chosen excerpts of around 15 minutes total length each. Due to the dialogical character of the debate and the press conderence, they consist of smaller units of usually around 1-2 minutes of speech. Speakers other than Trump were "cut out" when creating the transcripts, except for parts when the interaction is relevant and/or necessary to provide context.

3.2.1 Transcripts of the original discourse

Since Trump is a high-profile persona and all the recordings chosen for analysis are of public and closely observed events, all English transcripts of his original discourse are available online – provided by official sources[29] or by newspapers / news channels who usually also offer their commentary. Such transcripts were obtained and tailored for the needs of this thesis. Speakers different than Trump were deleted, suitable passages were chosen, highlighted, and accompanied with exact times in which the specific utterance is taking place in the video of the original performance linked in the transcript. The format of the time is hour:minute:second (for example 0:10:45 – 0:12:15).

3.2.2 Transcripts of the Czech interpretation

Transcript in Czech were made only of parts deemed relevant for our analysis. Since each of the three discourses is of different length spanning between approximately 15 minutes to 1.5 hours, and only parts are exhibiting features we focus on (repetition, expressivity, etc), it was decided as unnecessary to provide full transcripts of each discourse. Transcripts of the Czech interpretation will therefore only be listed with each individual example used in the analysis.

Our method of transcribing the interpreters' performances was inspired by a manual written by Petr Kaderka and Zdeňka Svobodová

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[29] The inaugural address transcript was published directly by the White House: https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/the-inaugural-address/

(2006). We did not follow their methodology fully, however, we decided to use parts of it as inspiration - especially in regards to transcribing intonation, unfinished words, abnormally pronounced words, indicating pauses in speech and hesitation sounds (even though we have chosen our own variants of those, instead of the ones suggested by Kaderka and Svobodová). The Czech translation is transcribed in red lettering under each individual passage chosen for analysis.

3.3 INTERPRETERS

All three discourses are interpreted by one of two freelance interpreters recurringly collaborating with Česká televize: Daniel Dolenský[30] and Karel Janů[31]. In all three instances they work as a team and take turns regularly. Working for the Czech national television, there is no doubt of their professionalism. Both are very experienced in their field and have worked as interpreters for years. They also tend to work together as booth partners. We consider them equal in skill.

It is a known fact that interpreters perform better when preparatory materials are handed to them beforehand. Unfortunatelly, we were unable to obtain information about whether they were or were not able to prepare for the three speeches analysed in this thesis. Using common sense, however, we can suppose that at least two of the three performances were unprepared because the speaker was unprepared as well. The questions asked by the host at the presidential debate were kept secret from everyone, even the candidates themselves, so that they could not prepare their answers. It figures the interpreters had to improvise in this case just as much as Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton.

The case of the press conference seems to be a similar one. Donald Trump does not seem to be following any script and later he answers questions asked by journalists that most probably also did not make them known in advance. The only scripted speech in our triad is the inaugural address, nevertheless, we were unable to verify whether the script was made available to the interpreters or not. We will, therefore, presume that in all cases, the interpreters worked with no possibility to prepare themselves for

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[30] His professional profile in Czech can be found here: http://www.bazilisek.cz/?cz1

[31] His LinkedIn profile: https://www.linkedin.com/in/karel-janu-02494153/

the upcoming performance, other than studying Donald Trump's other speeches and studying his vocabulary and his speaking style.

In the analysis, an information will be given as to who the interpreter of the currently used example was. Interpreters will be listed by their surname since we have already introduced them – given their publicity and work in the media, we judge there is no need to anonymise their identities.

3.4   THOUGHT MODELS USED

3.4.1 Daniel Gile's Effort Model

In the chapter about speech rate, Daniel Gile's Effort Models were mentioned. This part is dedicated to it and serves to clarify why this thought model was used and why it is considered relevant for this thesis.

The main idea behind Effort Models is that

1. "interpretation requires some sort of mental **'energy'** that is only available in **limited supply**";

2. interpretation "takes up almost all of this mental energy, and sometimes requires more than is available, at which times performance deteriorates" (Gile 1995, 161).

Gile asserts that some mental operations in interpreting require a significant amount of processing capacity (Gile 1992, 191) and given the fact that "each interpreting phase implies an effort, the interpreter should therefore be able to find a **balance** among them in terms of energy" (Vita 2014).

Interpreters have to spend their energy mainly on the following efforts, according to Gile: **listening and analysis, memory, production and coordination.**

3.4.1.1   *Listening and Analysis Effort*

This effort comprises all "comprehension-oriented operations, from the analysis of the sound waves carrying the source-language speech which reach the interpreter's ears through the identification of words to the final decisions about the 'meaning' of the utterance" (Gile 1995, 162). "These

efforts are related to understanding: the mere hearing of the sounds of words is useless if the interpreter's brain does not convert them into a meaningful message" (Vita 2014).

3.4.1.2   Memory Effort

This effort is percieved "more as a storage mechanism where information is temporarily kept before further processing takes place" (Liu 2008, 173).

3.4.1.3   Production Effort

Vita's (2014) summary tells us that in consecutive interpreting, this effort is further divided in two production sub-phases; the first being the moment in which the interpreter listens to the source language speech and takes notes and the second being the target language speech delivery (Gile 1995, 165). In simultaneous interpreting, all these sub-phases are taking place at once with the possible exception of the note-taking sub-phase which is mostly omitted completely.

3.4.1.4   Coordination Effort

Considered perhaps the most important effort, the coordination effort has been compared to e.g. "the air-traffic controller for the interpreting that takes place, allowing the interpreter to manage her focus of attention between the listening and analysis task and the ongoing self-monitoring that occurs during performance." (Leeson 2005, 57)

It is a goal for every interpreter to achieve a coordination point of balancing their skills with the task in question, because only then are they able to perform their job in the most optimal conditions**.** This is why the coordination effort plays such a fundamental role: the "art of smooth interpretation is based on the art of smooth coordination. Even if sometimes [interpretation] efforts overlap, coordination actually finds the balance between all the factors." (Kriston 2012, 81)

For interpreters to function properly and efficiently, the total amount of mental energy available to them must be greater than the sum of all the energy required for individual efforts. If that is not the case and the energy required to do a task exceeds the amount of energy available, "the interpreter would experience **mental saturation** with an obvious **negative**

effect on the interpreting performance." (Vita 2014) Here is where the coordination effort must come into play, managing the interpreter's resources and allowing him/her to "survive", like Monacelli suggests in her book *Self-preservation in Simultaneous Interpreting* (2009).

This thought model has been used as a background for deciding what characteristics of Trump's speech might potentially cause problems to interpreters – the most often cited phenomena known to potentially make interpreting more difficult as they increase the requirements on one or more of the necessary efforts are for example high speed, unfamiliar subject matter, unknown terminology, illogical structure, or specific lists of items (such as names or numbers). Gile's models have also been used in the practical part of this thesis.

3.5 THE ANALYSIS

The analytical part will be divided based on the phenomena described in the theoretical part as characteristic for Donald Trump's speaking style and possibly problematic for interpreters. Examples will be given of their occurrences in the three analysed discourses, together with their Czech translation. If needed, context will be provided (one or two sentences before or following the utterance in question). In such cases, yellow highlights shall be used to designate the part of the text we want the reader to focus on. Subsequently, commentary will be provided regarding the strategy used by the interpreter to tackle the problematic part. In this manner, all specifics of Trump's speech patterns will be handled and analysed. Lastly, a summary will be given, concluding the practical part and answering the research questions.

4 PRACTICAL PART

4.1 HIGH SPEECH RATE

Since it has been observed by some that Trump reaches the highest speech rate at interviews and during debates and this claim is supported by our own analysis of Trump's speech rate during the three observed discourses, we focused on the phenomenon of speed mainly at the presidential debate. During this event, Trump's average speech rate was as high as 187 wpm which is significantly faster than the average conversational American speech rate (150 wmp). As high speed in itself puts strain on interpreters, in combination with other problematic aspects it could easily lead to mental saturation and the overrun of their working limits. When the speaker reaches a high speech rate, much energy needs to be used for the listening as well as production effort and the interpreter migh have to resort to the use of omission or other compensatory strategies.

4.1.1 Examples

To illustrate the struggle with high speech rate, a segment has been chosen where Trump reaches a near light speed of 213 wpm. It was taken from the presidential debate and in the video stored at the Česká televise archive, this particular segment of Trump's speech can be found between times 0:11:02 and 0:11:47.

4.1.1.1 Example 1

Presidential debate, time in the video 0:10:58

HOLT: Back to the question, though. How do you bring back -- specifically bring back jobs, American manufacturers? How do you make them bring the jobs back?

TRUMP: Well, the first thing you do is don't let the jobs leave. The companies are leaving. I could name, I mean, there are thousands of them. They're leaving, and they're leaving in bigger numbers than ever.

DOLENSKÝ: První věc je aby ta- aby ty- ta pracovní místa neodcházela. (Protože) ty společnosti odcházejí a můžu jmenovat tisíce, oni odcházejí ve stále větších číslech víc než dřív.

In this case, Trump jumps in with his answer straight after the question has been asked – there is not even a second-long pause and Dolenský has not yet finished interpreting the question. Given Trump's high speaking rate, Dolenský needs to catch up with him and increases his own rate significantly as well. This results in a number of things. Firstly, he **mispronounces the word** *protože* and basically leaves out all its vowels, making it sound more like "prtže" to save time. Secondly, since the production effort (catching up and trying to decrease the lag between himself and Trump) takes up most of his mental energy, he pays less attention to the production effort, resulting in two **false starts** ("…aby ta-aby ty- ta pracovní místa…") before he manages to get back on track. Thirdly, the interpreter **reduces the source text**. This, however, is to the ST's advantage because it makes the target text more coherent and less redundant. While Trump repeats the verb *leaving* three times, the interpreter only says *odcházejí* twice. He also **omits the filler** *I mean* which buys him some time and gets him closer behind the speaker.

4.1.1.2   *Example 2*

Presidential debate, time in the video 0:11:11

TRUMP: And what you do is you say, fine, you want to go to Mexico or some other country, good luck. We wish you a lot of luck. But if you think you're going to make your air conditioners or your cars or your cookies or whatever you make and bring them into our country without a tax, you're wrong.

DOLENSKÝ: A co uděláte? Řeknete dobře, chcete do Mexika, chcete do jiné země, hodně štěstí, užijte si to. Ale pokud si myslíte, že můžete vyrábět svoje klimatizace nebo auta nebo sušenky nebo cokoliv co děláte a pak je přivážet do této země bez daně, pak se mýlíte. (.)

TRUMP: And once you say you're going to have to tax them coming in, and our politicians never do this, because they have special interests and the special interests want those companies to leave, because in many cases, they own the companies. So what I'm saying is, we can stop them from leaving. We have to stop them from leaving. And that's a big, big factor.

DOLENSKÝ: A když řeknete že je musíte zdanit a naši politici tohle nikdy nedělají, protože mají na tom zvláštní zájem a ten zvláštní zájem je aby ty společnosti ocházely protože v mnoha případech oni ty společnosti vlastní. Takže já říkám, můžeme zas- je zastavit od toho aby odcházely, musíme je zastavit aby neodcházely a to je velmi důležitý fektor.

In this example, which is a segment directly following *Example 1*, two more strategies used to deal with Trump's fast pace can be observed. The first one is the **pause** Dolenský makes at the end of the first paragraph which is marked in the following way: (.). There is only one dot in the parentheses, which signifies the pause was not very long, however, he makes it while Trump does not. By the means of such a pause, the interpreter takes the production effort out of the equation and focuses all his attention on the listening effort, possibly still saving some mental energy and resting a little before continuing.

The second item of interest is the very last word of the last paragraph. Having been in a lot of pressure due to Trump's high speed, the interpreter used up his mental energy on quickly and efficiently solving the problem of how to translate the collocation *big, big factor* since "velký faktor" does not sound idiomatic in Czech and it was impossible to use the word for word translation. He comes up with a very good alternative – *důležitý faktor* (important factor), also dropping the repetition, probably to save time. However, focusing on the adjectives, his attention slipped for a moment and he mispronounced the word *faktor* as "fektor", giving it an **anglicized pronunciation**.

4.2   LOW READABILITY LEVEL

Donald Trump's low readability grade has been commented at length in the theoretical part of this thesis. What his low readability scores mean in practice is that he mostly forms short sentences and uses words with less syllables. It is his signature speaking style to prefer monosyllabic and bisyllabic words over polysyllabic ones which makes his speech sound more rhythmical and thus perhaps more convincing. It has been argued that speaking at a low readability level is a well thought-through strategy – his listeners interpret the simplicity of his words as honesty even when he is telling a blatant lie. For Czech interpreters, however, this is a very difficult element to transfer into their target language. Czech is a synthetic language taking advantage of numerous suffixes and prefixes, which often results in our words being polysyllabic. To retain the high impact factor of Trump's short words that successfully rally his supporters like a sound of a drum, compensatory strategies need be used. In our analysis, we have observed that Janů and Dolenský tackle this challenging aspect of interpreting Donald

Trump by working with their **intonation** and stressing the words they find important or possessing a high impact potential.

4.2.1 Examples

When it comes to impact of Trump's words, the best example to demonstrate it on is the inugural address. Even though Trump's inauguration speech was highly scripted and consequently has the highest Flesch-Kincaid readability grade of all the three examined discourses, it still retains Trump's characteristic speaking style. Another factor playing a role in deciding to use this discourse in illustrating the interpreters' strategies to deal with low readability was the fact that the brand new President recites his speech very slowly. The interpreters are thus not pressured for time and can spend more energy on actively deciding what strategies would be most efficient to convey the experience of Trump's speech as faithfully as possible to the Czech audience.

Again, we are working with the video stored at the archive of Česká televize.

4.2.1.1 *Example 1*

Inaguaral address, time in the video 1:08:58

TRUMP: And spent trillions and trillions of dollars overseas, while America's infrastructure has fallen into disrepair and decay. We've made other countries rich while the wealth, strength and confidence of our country has dissipated over the horizon. One by one, the factories shuttered and left our shores with not even a thought about the millions and millions of American workers that were left behind. The wealth of our middle class has been ripped from their homes and then redistributed all across the world. But, that is the past and now we are looking only to the future.

DOLENSKÝ: Jedna po druhé zavíraly naše továrny. A opustily naši zemi. (.) A vůbec jsme nepřemýšleli nad tím, jak to ovlivní životy miliónů a miliónů pracujících Američanů. Na které se zapomnělo. Bohatství naší střední třídy, bylo ukradeno z jejich domovů. A rozděleno, (.) všude po celém světě. Ale to je minulost. (..) Dnes hledíme pouze do budoucnosti. (…)

In this paragraph, we can see the words Dolenský had decided to stress. In the transcript they are marked by being underlined. The words are placed strategically, usually after a sequence of monosyllable words. Specifically, Dolenský stresses the word *zavíraly* (closed) after a strickingly graphic depiction of factories being shut down *one by one*. Similarly, Trump's sequence of monosyllabic words "*But, that is the past and now we are…*" is followed by a translation where the pronoun *to* has been stressed for more impact and later on also the word *dnes* (today).

4.2.1.2   Example 2

Inaguaral address, time in the video 1:10:05

TRUMP: 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. From this day forward, a new vision will govern our land. From this day forward, it's going to be only America first. America first. (…) Every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs will be made to benefit American workers and American families.

JANŮ: Shromáždili jsme se tu dnes (.) abychom přišli s novým dekretem, který bude slyšet v každém městě. V každém cizím hlavním městě (.) a všude kde se o něčem rozhoduje. Od dneska do budoucnosti (.) bude vládnout naší zemi nová vize. Počínaje dneškem do budoucnosti (…) bude Amerika <u>vždycky</u> na prvním místě. Amerika vždycky na prvním místě. (…) Každé rozhodnutí. Ohledně <u>obchodu</u>, ohledně <u>daní</u> ohledně <u>imigrace</u> (.) ohledně zahraniční politiky. Každé rozhodnutí bude takové, aby z něj dokázali těžit američtí pracovníci- americké rodiny.

When the interpreters switch places and it is Janů's turn, he overtakes the strategy introduced by Dolenský and implements the stressing of key words into his translation as well. In this excerpt, we can see how he tackled the translation of Trump's catchphrase *America first*. Janů was unable to come up with a translation that would be as brief and powerful as the original, therefore he compensated for the length by strongly stressing the word *vždycky* (always) which is not part of the original phrase, yet it adds more urgency to the statement.

Janů then goes on to stress also the first syllables of other key words he deems important which is a list of items Trump gives: (rozhodnut ohledně) *daní*, *obchodu*, *imigrace* (taxes, trade, immigration). This shows that he has not adopted Dolenský's strategy fully and works with his intonation even outside the scope of dealing with Trump's monosyllabic words.

4.3 EXPRESSIVITY

In the analysis of how the interpreters deal with Trump's expressivity, we will look at several points:

- Inherently expressive vocabulary

- Adherently expressive vocabulary

- Contextual expressivity

- Intensifiers and strongly expressive adjectives like *great, terrible, amazing*, etc.

4.3.1 Examples of inherent expressivity

4.3.1.1   Example 1

Inaugural address, time in the video 1:07:44

TRUMP: <mark>This American carnage stops right here and stops right now.</mark>

DOLENSKÝ: Toto americké násilí končí tady (.) a končí právě teď.

The strong expressive charge contained by the word *carnage* does not project into the Czech equivalent used by Dolenský: *násilí* (violence). Dolenský however, compensated for the lack of expressivity by **stressing** the word *tady* (here) and followed it with a short dramatic **pause** to reach the desired effect of grabbing the audience's attention.

4.3.1.2 Example 2

Press conference, time in video 0:13:55

TRUMP: I saw the information; I read the information outside of that meeting. It's all fake news. It's phony stuff. It didn't happen. And it was gotten by opponents of ours, as you know, because you reported it and so did many of the other people. It was a group of opponents that got together — sick people — and they put that crap together.

JANŮ: Já jsem tu informaci viděl, já jsem si to přečetl, viděl jsem to i mimo tu schůzku je to všechno falešné. Je to nepravdivé, nestalo se to. (..) A musím říct, že to dostali naši protivníci naši oponenti jak víte protože jste novináři (..) byla to skupina lidí kteří jsou proti nám? Jsou to nemocní lidé (.) a oni toto dali dohromady.

In this subchapter about inherent expressivity, we focus on the word *crap*. Janů made a conscious decision not to be vulgar in a live broadcast and **omitted** this controversial term. Instead he replaced it with a neutral demonstrative pronoun *toto* (this).

4.3.1.3 Example 3

Press conference, time in the video 0:18:10

TRUMP: Now, I don't know that I'm gonna get along with Vladimir Putin. I hope I do. But there's a good chance I won't. And if I don't, do you honestly believe that Hillary would be tougher on Putin than me? Does anybody in this room really believe that? Give me a break.

DOLENSKÝ: Já si myslím že můžu s Vladimírem Putinem vycházet. Doufám že ano, je možná- je možné že ne. A pokud s ním nebudu vycházet, skutečně si myslíte že Hillary by k němu byla tvrdší než já? Skutečně tomu někdo v této místnosti věří? Já totiž ne.

Let us focus on the phrase *Give me a break*. This is an expressive and idiomatic expression defined as a scoffing retort to something that seems unbelievable or ridiculous, used to convey contemptuous disagreement or disbelief about something that has been said.[32] An ideal solution would

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[32] https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/Give+me+a+break!

probably be to translate this expression with another idiom (e.g."Dejte pokoj,") however, thinking of the right idiomatic expression is a difficult task even when not being pressed for time. A literal translation was not an option since it would not make any sense to a Czech listener. Dolenský made a decision to **replace the** expressive **idiom** with a neutral, informative sentence *Já totiž ne* (Because I don't). This translation is accurate in meaning but the element of strong expressivity held by the original utterance was lost.

4.3.2 Examples of adherent expressivity

4.3.2.1 Example 1

Press conference, time in video 0:13:55

TRUMP: I saw the information; I read the information outside of that meeting. It's all fake news. It's phony stuff. It didn't happen. And it was gotten by opponents of ours, as you know, because you reported it and so did many of the other people. It was a group of opponents that got together — sick people — and they put that crap together.

JANŮ: Já jsem tu informaci viděl, já jsem si to přečetl, viděl jsem to i mimo tu schůzku je to všechno falešné. Je to nepravdivé, nestalo se to. (..) A musím říct, že to dostali naši protivníci naši oponenti jak víte protože jste novináři (..) byla to skupina lidí kteří jsou proti nám? Jsou to nemocní lidé (.) a oni toto dali dohromady.

Using the same excerpt as before, now we focus on different parts of it. First of all, the way Trump attacks a piece of information as *fake news* and then *phony stuff* is clearly emotionally charged. The word *phony,* as well as the word *stuff* are slang words not fitting the style of an official press conference and their combination potentially could have taken the interpreter by surprise. Janů, however, as an experienced professional, kept the official tone and did not resort to any unidiomaticalities. He decided to **generalize** the words *news* and *stuff* to a simple demonstrative pronoun *to* (it). As to the adjectives *fake* and *phony*, Janů first sticks to a quite literal translation; fake = *falešné*, yet he is unable to find an even more expressive equivalent to the word *phony* and uses an **emotionally neutral** translation *nepravdivé* (untrue). To compensate for the lack of semantic expressivity, he puts a strong stress on the first syllable while pronouncing the word.

The second point of interest in this excerpt is the collocation *sick people*. This is clearly a case of adherent expressivity as Trump is not using the word sick in the sense of being unhealthy. The interpreter, however, translated it **literally** as *nemocní lidé*. It is hard to guess whether it was a conscious choice of not using a stronger expressive adjective or a mistake stemming from Trump's surprising use of expressivity verging on vulgarity in a context of an official speech.

4.3.3 Examples of contextual expressivity

4.3.3.1 Example 1

Press conference, time in the video 0:53:01

QUESTION: Mr. President-elect, since you are attacking our news organization...

DOLENSKÝ: Místo toho, že na nás útočíte, mohl byste (.) nám dovolit otázku?

TRUMP: Not you. Not you.

DOLENSKÝ: Ne, vy ne. Vy taky ne.

QUESTION: Can you give us a chance?

TRUMP: Your organization is terrible. Your organization is terrible.

DOLENSKÝ: Vaše organizace je hrozná. Vaše organizace (.) je strašná.

Teď vy.

QUESTION: You are attacking our news organization, can you give us a chance to ask a question, sir? Sir, can you...

TRUMP: Quiet. Quiet.

DOLENSKÝ: Ti-cho. Ticho.

QUESTION: Mr. President-elect, can you say...

TRUMP: He's asking a question, don't be rude. Don't be rude.

DOLENSKÝ:Ona klade otázku. Nebuďte nezdvořilý. Nebuďte (.) nezdvořilý. (..)

QUESTION: Can you give us a question since you're attacking us? Can you give us a question?

TRUMP: Don't be rude. No, I'm not going to give you a question. I'm not going to give you a question.

DOLENSKÝ:Nebuďte nezdvořilý. Ne (.) vám (.) nebudu odpovídat.

This is a verbal exchange between Donald Trump and a journlist from Buzzfeed. Earlier on, Trump had called Buzzfeed a "failing pile of garbage" which is the reason the said journalist wants to elicit an answer to his question from Trump who refuses to do so and tries to silence him in a very impolite way. He does not do that by saying anything rude per se – the words *not you* or *quiet* are not inherently expressive, they do not even contain hidden (adherent) expressivity. However, given the occasion and the way Trump uses them (for instance not letting the journalist finish), we can sense the emotional charge he's adding to his speech.

Dolenský has decided to make use of his **intonation** to mediate the tense situation to a Czech viewer.Whenever Trump is being rude to the journalist and arrogantly cuts him off, Dolenský stresses the first syllable of his words or pronounces carefully each syllable in a staccato way – this makes him sound like an angry parent lecturing a child. For example, when Trump says *quiet*, Dolenský translates it as <u>ti</u>-cho, stressing the first syllable and making a short pause before pronouncing the second one. Something similar happens with the last two lines by Trump in this excerpt. In his translation, the interpreter pauses slightly between individual words of the sentence to convey the agressivity and rudeness hidden behind the words themselves.

Given the fact Trump's expressivity is not verbal but merely contextual, this strategy seems like the only possible solution and the interpreter needs to take on himself a part of an actor as well as a language expert.

4.3.4 Examples of intensifiers and strongly expressive adjectives

In this subchapter, we shall focus on Trump's favourite evaluative adjectives like *amazing*, *terrible, great, terrific, beautiful,* or *good*. These emotionally charged but informatively quite empty adjectives make up for a substantial portion of Trump's rather simple vocabulary. Some of them, like *nice*, are very vague and it is therefore largely up to the interpreter to assign them a more specific meaning. Our goal was to see whether the interpreters stay similarly vague and thus true to Trump's speaking style, or whether they tend to get playful with Czech and come up with more creative translations. We also wanted to discover whether they maintain the same level of expressivity or tone it down to make Trump's official speeches sound more official and help them fit the norm of a political discourse.

4.3.4.1 Example 1

Press conference, time in the video 0:53:08

TRUMP: Your organization is terrible. Your organization is terrible.

DOLENSKÝ: Vaše organizace je hrozná. Vaše organizace (.) je strašná. Teď vy.

Using the same excerpt as one example above, this time we focus on the word terrible. The interpreter disliked the idea of repetition and translated both instances of this adjective differently. Since he used **synonyms** that are perfectly equal in meaning, the Czech translation did not lose anything in informativity while it gained a little more diversity.

4.3.4.2 Example 2

Press conference, time in the video 0:05:18

TRUMP: We stopped giving them because we were getting quite a bit of inaccurate news, but I do have to say that — and I must say that I want to thank a lot of the news organizations here today because they looked at that nonsense that was released by maybe the intelligence agencies? Who

knows, but maybe the intelligence agencies which would be a tremendous blot on their record if they in fact did that. A tremendous blot, because a thing like that should have never been written, it should never have been had and it should certainly never been released.

JANŮ: My jsme s nimi přestali protože bohužel zprávy z nich byly nepřesné, ale musím říct a musím říct (.) jasně a chci poděkovat: novinářům mnoha novinářům z mnoha organizací protože oni se podívali na ten nesmysl který byl zveřejněn (.) možná: tajnými s:lužbami kdo ví? Ale možná to byly tajné služby což by tedy (..) byla opravdu strašná skvrna na jejich pověsti (.) protože takováhle věc nikdy neměla být napsána, nikdy ji nikdo neměl mít a rozhodně ji nikdy nikdo neměl vypustit do světa.

This time, the word in focus is *tremendous*. This is one of those rather vague adjectives as it can mean many things: the Merriam-Webster dictionary describes it as either "notable by reason of extreme size, power, greatness, or excellence" or just "unusually large"[33]. Janů decides for an equivalent Czech adjective *strašná* which has a similarly diverse use (its primary meaning is "terrible" but it can also be used as an intensifier – in the words of Merriam-Webster: "unusually large"). What is more, it is also quite expressive in Czech and therefore seems like a perfect fit for this occasion.

Trump uses the word tremendous twice in two following sentences, however, unlike Dolanský, Janů decides against repetition and **omits** the second occurrence.

4.3.4.3 Example 3

Press conference, time in the video 0:08:35

TRUMP: And the admirals have been fantastic, the generals have been fantastic. I've really gotten to know them well. And we're going to do some big things on the F-35 program, and perhaps the F-18 program. And we're going to get those costs way down and we're going to get the plane to be even better. And we're going to have some competition and it's going to be a beautiful thing.

JANŮ: A admirálové byli fantastičtí generálové byli fantastičtí, já je znám už velmi dobře a (.) plánujeme skvělé věci ohledně tohoto problému efpětatřicítky a možná i programu efosmnáctky (.) a myslím že náklady

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[33] Link to the full entry: https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/tremendous

půjdou hodně dolů a ta letadla budou ještě lepší a budeme tady mít soutěže, bude to skvělé!

TRUMP: <mark>So, we've been very, very much involved, and other things. We had Jack Ma, we had so many incredible people coming here. There are no — they're going to do tremendous things — tremendous things in this country. And they're very excited.</mark>

JANŮ: Takže musím říct že tímto se zabýváme spoustou dalších věcí také (.) měli jsme tu Jacka Ma? Měli jsme tu spoustu dalších úžasných: lidí businessmanů kteří: (.) plánují úžasné věci úžasné věci pro tuhle zem. A: jsou nadšení?

In the first paragraph, we can see Trump use the hyperbolic adjectives *fantastic* and *beautiful*. Both are positive in meaning, however, *beautiful* may evoke the image of something aesthetically pleasing rather than just "good" which is the sense Trump uses it in. The interpreter handled the situation well – when possible (with the word *fantastic*), he uses a **literal translation** *fantastický*, while with the second adjective (*beautiful*), he avoids it and applies a "**meaning for meaning**" strategy. His translation – *skvělé* – means "great" rather than "beautiful" which captures Trump's thought well but some may argue that it robs the listener of the special character of Trump's speaking style.

In the second paragraph, *tremendous* appears again (two times), together with *incredible*. Janů, however, not only omits one of the occurrences of *tremendous* but he also translates both *tremendous* and *incredible* with the same word: *úžasný* (amazing). This **lack of creativity** may be due to his energy being channeled into deciphering the main thought behind Trump's words. He changes his mind as to what he wants to say midsentence which quite possibly caused an "overload" of the interpreter's mental capacity. Janů then had no energy to spare on adjectives with little informative value and opted for **repetition** instead.

4.3.4.4   Example 4

Press conference, time in the video 0:09:59

TRUMP: <mark>It's going to be a beautiful event. We have great talent, tremendous talent. And we have the — all of the bands — or most of the bands are from the different — from the different segments of the military. And I've heard some of these bands over the years, they're incredible.</mark>

We're going to have a very, very elegant day. The 20th is going to be something that will be very, very special; very beautiful. And I think we're going to have massive crowds because we have a movement.

JANŮ: Myslím si že to bude nádherné nádherná událost, máme skvělé talentované lidi (..) a: všechny kapely (..) které: přijedou: uh z různých částí armády už jsem slyšel, některé tyto kapely jsou to skvělé kapely bude to úžasný den, elegantní den (.) dvacátý leden bude den, který bude výjimečný, nádherný (.) a já si myslím, že si to užijeme. Je to totiž- jsme hnutí.

This paragraph is a rich collection of intensifiers combined with expressive adjectives. There is *beautiful, great, tremendous, incredible, elegant*, and *special,* some of them intensified even further by the use of *very, very*. On top of this diversity of adjectives, Trump corrects himself several times, making his speech less coherent than usual and putting extra strain on the interpreter's attention. Janů is, indeed, thrown off balance which results in an increased amount of pauses, hesitation sounds and self-correction. He also incorrectly anticipates the conclusion of Trump's final thought which leads to the extra sentence "já si myslím, že si to užijeme" (I think we will have a good time) which is missing in the original utterance. This is, nevertheless, not the subject of our analysis. Let us focus on Janů's translation of the expressive adjectives.

Beautiful is translated as *nádherná* (gorgeous/splendid) which makes the Czech version slightly **more expressive** than the original.

The next phrase is *great talent, tremendous talent* featuring repetition. Janů omits the repetition and applies the strategy of **explicitation** on the word *talent*, translating the whole phrase as *skvělé talentované lidi* (great talented people). The word *tremendous* thus gets lost.

Incredible gets translated as a **less specific** *skvělé* (great) which Janů compensates in the following sentence when he translates the phrase *very, very elegant day* as *úžasný den, elegantní den* (amazing day, elegant day). The repetition of *very* (in Trump's case) is shifted to the word *den* (day) and **amplification** is applied when two different adjectives are used instead of the one that Trump uses – *elegant*.

The last phrase of interest is *very, very special; very beautiful* (day). Janů opts to omit all three uses of very and **substitutes** them with more expressive adjectives instead - *výjimečný, nádherný* (exceptional, splendid).

4.3.4.5 Example 5

Presidential debate, time in video 0:11:40

TRUMP: So what I'm saying is, we can stop them from leaving. We have to stop them from leaving. <mark>And that's a big, big factor.</mark>

DOLENSKÝ: Takže já říkám, můžeme zas- je zastavit od toho aby odcházely, musíme je zastavit aby neodcházely a to je velmi důležitý fektor.

This passage, including the phrase *big, big factor* has already been commented on earlier, in the first subchapter of the practical part of this thesis about high speech rate, and we hereby refer the reader to that chapter.

4.4 SELF-REPETITION

The last of all the notable characteristics of Trump's speech style is his excessive use of repetition and in particular, self-repetition. In this chapter, we shall analyse his use of three of the four types of self-repetition introduced in the theoretical part of this thesis and strategies used by the interpreters when faced with this rhetorical phenomenon. The three examined types of self-repetition are as follows:

- **Semantically based self-repetition** which is either idiomatic or reflects the nature of a described object in an iconic manner.

- **Interaction-based self-repetition** can take several forms – repeating one's words without any change; repeating them with stress on a significant word of the original utterance; or repeating them with expansion.

- **Comprehension-based self-repetition** which employs the strategies of summarising, paragraphing and reintroducing a topic or a point of view to increase textual coherence in the ongoing talk.

4.4.1 Examples of semantically based self-repetition

Given the nature of this type of self-repetition, it occurs most often in scripted speeches designed to leave an impression. The repeated phrase

is meant to become a slogan, a motto that will last in people's minds. It is, therefore, no surprise that our examples are taken from the inaugural address which complies perfectly with the characteristics of a memorable speech infused with catchphrases.

4.4.1.1 Example 1

Inaugural address, time in video 1:10:17

TRUMP: <mark>From this day forward, a new vision will govern our land. From this day forward, it's going to be only America first. America first.</mark>

JANŮ: Od dneska do budoucnosti (.) bude vládnout naší zemi nová vize. Počínaje dneškem do budoucnosti (…) bude Amerika vždycky na prvním místě. Amerika vždycky na prvním místě.

Two phrases are repeated here: *from this day forward* and *America first.* Janů has just taken over the microphone from Dolenský which may have caused a slight lack of focus as he translated the first phrase as *od dneska do budoucnosti* (from today to the future). This is incorrect Czech and there is, therefore, no wonder he chose not to repeat it again and at the time of the second occurence **corrected himself** and presented a better translation; *počínaje dneškem do budoucnosti* (starting today and into the future).

Regarding *America first*, Janů was already focused enough to recognize the iconic properties this phrase contains and translated it in a mindful way as *Amerika vždycky na prvním místě* (America always in the first place). This is an **amplification** of the original phrase as the word *vždycky* (always) in not mentioned by Trump. What Trump says is, "it's going to be *only* America first," but he mentions it only when he first uses the phrase. The repetition spells only *America first*, yet the interpreter's rendition contains the word *vždycky* in the second instance as well.

4.4.1.2 Example 2

Inaugural address, time in video 1:10:17

TRUMP: <mark>Together we will make America strong again. We will make America wealthy again. We will make America proud again. We will make America safe again. And, yes, together, we will make America great again.</mark>

JANŮ: Společně (.) znovu (.) vytvoříme silnou Ameriku. Znovu vytvoříme bohatou Ameriku. Znovu vytvoříme Ameriku hrdou. (.) Znovu vytvoříme Ameriku která bude bezpečná a ano! Společně vrátíme Americe její velikost. Děkuji, bůh vám žehnej. A bůh žehnej Spojeným státům americkým.

The final portion of Trump's inaugural address is a gradation of everything he had said before and the rhythmical repetition provides a conclusion of the whole speech. He repeats the phrase "*we will make America … again*" five times. In the very end he also utilizes triple repetition of the phrase *God bless …*

Janů reacted to this by a literal translation *znovu vytvoříme … Ameriku* (again, we will make America …) which he uses **consistently**. The only exception to this is the translation of Trump's campaign slogan *we will make America great again* which was probably **prepared beforehand** at it could have been anticipated to be part of the speech. Janů translates it as *vrátíme Americe její velikost* (we will give America back its greatness/size) which is the official Czech translation of Trump's book bearing this slogan in its name[34].

As of *God bless America*, the interpreter **amplifies** it to *bůh žehnej Spojeným státům americkým* (god bless the United States of America) but compensates for the prolongation by **omitting** the second repetition. *God bless America* is a standard phrase used to end political speeches and its importance is symbolic rather than political. Janů assumed it was not necessary to repeat it.

4.4.2 Examples of interaction-based self-repetition

This is basically the simplest and easiest to recognize type of repetition there is. The speaker basically repeats the same word/sentence/phrase over and over, without making any substantial changes - perhaps only stressing parts of the utterance. Trump uses it abundantly and since by doing so, he

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[34] https://www.kosmas.cz/knihy/220417/vratme-americe-jeji-velikost/

adds no new information to the conversation/speech, it would make sense if the interpreters mostly opted to omit the repetition. However, since this kind of self-repetition is so characteristic of Trump to the point where it could be said it became his trademark, one might decide to keep the repetition to provide the Czech viewer with the most authentic rendition of Donald Trump's speaking style possible. Our point of focus was to find out whether Dolenský and Janů stay true to Trump's style or save time and mental energy by reducing his speech and omitting redundant repetitions.

4.4.2.1   Example 1

Presidential debate, time in video 0:17:22

CLINTON: Well, I've been a senator, Donald...

TRUMP: <mark>You haven't done it. You haven't done it.</mark>

CLINTON: And I have been a secretary of state...

TRUMP: Excuse me.

CLINTON: And I have done a lot...

TRUMP: Your husband signed NAFTA, which was one of the worst things that ever happened to the manufacturing industry.

DOLENSKÝ: Senátorkou, Donalde, jsem byla a ministryní zahraničí jsem byla- za vás byla podepsaná NAFTA…

This is a rather specific case of repetition – Trump uses it mostly to interrupt Clinton, to show that he is in opposition, and to keep her from making a point. There are many similar instances of Trump using repetition in an aggressive and intrusive way in the course of the presidential debate. In this particular case, what he says has little informational value and as his repetitious remarks appear as part of a dialogue that is quite fast and – as we can see – there is a lot of crosstalk going on, Dolenský not only reduces the highlighted passage, but he disregards it completely. From the very brief translation of the passage transcribed, we can see that Dolenský was trying to pay attention mostly to what Clinton was saying and basically **ignored** Trump's intrusions until the point where Donald Trump formed an actual sentence bearing some information.

4.4.2.2 Example 2

Press conference, time in video 0:11:12

TRUMP: <mark>Tell you about David, he's fantastic — he's fantastic.</mark> He will do a truly great job. One of the commitments I made is that we're gonna straighten out the whole situation for our veterans. Our veterans have been treated horribly. They're waiting in line for 15, 16, 17 days, cases where they go in and they have a minor early-stage form of cancer and they can't see a doctor. By the time they get to the doctor, they're terminal. <mark>Not gonna happen, it's not gonna happen.</mark>

JANŮ: David je fantastický. Je úžasný, odvede: skvělou práci, myslím že se mu bude dařit? Myslím že: dokážeme napravit tu celou situaci ohledně našich veteránů ohledně toho jak jsme: se k nim v minulosti (.) chovali (.) kde- jsme tu příklady toho (..) kdy například u nich propukne rakovina ale oni než se dostanou k ňákému lékaři tak už jsou nevyléčitelní to už se nesmí dít dál. To se nesmí dít dál.

The first repetition *he's fantastic* was handled by the interpreter by the means of synonyms. Repetition is not a desired phenomenon in Czech and since the language allows it by its richness, it is not difficult to avoid repetition in interpreting this way. Janů translates the first *fantastic* as *fantastický* and the second one as *úžasný* (amazing) to make the speech more diverse.

Regarding the second case of repetition in this paragraph: "*Not gonna happen, it's not gonna happen,*" Janů chose a different strategy as he sensed the urgency of the message and computed that Trump is making a point and the repetition is thus not redundant – it serves an appellative function and should be kept as it was in the original. The interpreter therefore makes the repetition **identical**, translating the phrase as: "*To už se nesmí dít dál. To se nesmí dít dál.*" (This mustn't keep happening anymore. This mustn't keep happening.)

4.4.2.3 Example 3

Press conference, time in video 0:14:30

TRUMP: So, I will tell you that not within the meeting, but outside of the

meeting, somebody released it. It should have never been — number one, shouldn't have even entered paper. But it should have never have been released. But I read what was released and ==I think it's a disgrace. I think it's an absolute disgrace.==

JANŮ: Já vám řeknu jednu věc, ne na té schůzce ale mimo tu schůzku někdo: toto: vypustil zveřejnil (.) nikdy se to nemělo dostat na papír. To je první věc. Ale nikdy to nikdo neměl vypustit ven. Myslím si že je to hanba, je to strašné že se něco takového dostalo: ven.

A similar strategy to *Example 2* was used here, however, this time the interpreter went even further to make the speech more diverse than just employing synonymous adjectives. The first "*I think it's a disgrace,*" was translated as "*Myslím si, že je to hanba.*" This, in the original, is followed by a repetition with only one extra word: "*I think it's an absolute disgrace.*" Instead of opting for repetition and adding an intensifier, Janů reformulates the whole sentence and uses **explication** to provide more information to the viewer who might, at this point, be confused as to what such a disgrace was. The second repetition reads: "*Je to strašné, že se něco takového dostalo ven,*" (it is terrible that something like this got out) being visibly longer and more informative than the original utterance.

4.4.3 Examples of comprehension-based self-repetition

As the name implies, comprehension-based self-repetition is used to increase textual coherence in the ongoing talk. The speaker regularly comes back to the main topic, mentioning it again to keep the listener in the loop in case their attention drops for a second and they lose track of what the talk is about. Trump employs this strategy mainly in his uncripted speeches where he shows the lack of creativity in his speech and repeats the same words over and over, almost as if he was trying to hypnotize the listener.

4.4.3.1 Example 1

Presidential debate, time in video 0:19:50

TRUMP: You are going to approve one of the biggest ==tax cuts== in history. You are going to approve one of the biggest tax increases in history. You are going to drive business out. Your ==regulations== are a disaster, and you're

going to increase regulations all over the place.

DOLENSKÝ: Vy schválíte jeden z největš- jedny z největších daňových úlev v historii. Vy schválíte jeden z nějvětších daňových nárůstů v historii. Vy vytlačíte podnikání z této země. Vaše regulace jsou katastrofální a vy navýšíte regulace úplně všude?

TRUMP: And by the way, my tax cut is the biggest since Ronald Reagan. I'm very proud of it. It will create tremendous numbers of new jobs. But regulations, you are going to regulate these businesses out of existence.

DOLENSKÝ: A mimochodem moje daňové úlevy jsou největší od doby Ronalda Reagana já jsem na ně velmi hrdý (.) vytvoří obrovské množství nových pracovních míst, ale regulace vy chcete regulovat všechny tyto společnosti až je vymažete z existence.

TRUMP: When I go around -- Lester, I tell you this, I've been all over. And when I go around, despite the tax cut, the thing -- the things that business as in people like the most is the fact that I'm cutting regulation. You have regulations on top of regulations, and new companies cannot form and old companies are going out of business. And you want to increase the regulations and make them even worse.

DOLENSKÝ: Tohle vám říkám. Lestře. Já jsem byl všude. Jezdím po celé Americe (..) navzdory daňovým úlevám to co společnosti- to co lidé mají nejradši je to, že já omezuji regulace. Protože vy máte regulace a na nich ještě další regulace a nové společnosti nemohou vznikat a všechny společnosti končí s podnikáním a (vy chcete) ty regulace ještě posílit a celé to ještě zhoršit.

TRUMP: I'm going to cut regulations. I'm going to cut taxes big league, and you're going to raise taxes big league, end of story.

DOLENSKÝ: Já ty regulace omezím. A také sn: snížím daně, ale vy daně zvýšíte. Obrovským způsobem.

In less then 1 minute (56 seconds) Trump mentions the word *regulations/regulate* 9 times and *tax cuts / cut taxes* 4 times. There are other examples of repetition, too, however, we will only focus on these two since they are clearly the main topic of Trump's speech and they are the "mantra" he is trying to infect the listener with.

When it comes to regulations, Dolenský chose a very close and literal approach here and translates word for word, even in cases where the repetition could have been omitted or substituted by another word. For example, in the sentence following sentence: "*But regulations, you are going to regulate these businesses out of existence.*" The first mention of

regulations here is a false start and could have been omitted, however, Dolenský **followed very closely behind** Trump and thus did not have time to make this evaluation.

Another example may be this sentence: "*You have regulations on top of regulations…*" Again, the repetition could have been avoided here, yet Dolenský chose to **keep** it. To summarize, Dolenský didn't omit a single repetition and also mentions the word *regulace / regulovat* 9 times.

As of *tax cuts / cut taxes*, Dolenský stays consistent and translates *tax cuts* as *daňové úlevy*, also not omitting any of the mentions of the phrase. For the phrase *cut taxes*, daňové úlevy is no longer fitting so he uses *snížím daně* (lower taxes) instead. This breaks the hypnotic pattern somewhat but it is a correct and appropriate translation.

4.4.3.2   Example 2

Press conference, time in video 0:39:14

TRUMP: I — I really think that when you watch what's going on with what's happening in — I was just watching, as an example, Rex Tillerson. I think it's <mark>brilliant</mark> what he's doing and what he's saying.

JANŮ: Pokud se podíváte na to: co se: teď děje protože já jsem se: zrovna díval na: to co se děje Rexu Tillersonovi tak si myslím že je to skvělé co říká a co dělá.

TRUMP: I watched yesterday, as you know, our <mark>great</mark> senator, who is going to be a <mark>great</mark> attorney general. And he was <mark>brilliant</mark>. And what people don't know is that he was a <mark>great</mark> prosecutor and attorney general in Alabama. And he was <mark>brilliant</mark> yesterday.

JANŮ: Já jsem se včera díval jak: jistě víte (..) myslím že: že v sešns je skvělý senátor který bude skvělým ministrem spravedlnosti (.) mnoho lidí neví že: on byl skvělým návladním (.) v Alabamě. Byl vrchním státním návladním a včera byl skvělý.

In this short excerpt, Trump employs repetition of expressive adjectives; he alternates between the *words* great and *brilliant*. Janů, however, chooses to spend minimum energy on these informatively empty words and translates all occurences of both of them as *skvělý/skvělé* (great), **decreasing the variety** of Trump's speech even further.

5   CONCLUSION

The aim of this thesis was to observe and describe the interpreting strategies used by two Czech interpreters from the Czech TV channel Česká televize while facing the challenge of interpreting the American President Donald Trump. First of all, however, to determine why such interpreting might be challenging to begin with, a speaker's profile of Donald Trump had to be created.

Regarding the structure of this paper, it is divided into five parts:

1) an introduction forshadowing the content of the thesis, introducing Donald Trump as a speaker and specifying the research questions,

2) a theoretical part further divided in two halves:
   o a chapter describing discourse and political discourse in particular, and introducing several linguistic strategies often employed in political discourse,
   o an analysis of Donald Trump as a speaker which focuses on the most characteristic features of his speech and, where relevant, compares them to Barack Obama for reference,

3) a methodological part explaining what materials were chosen and why, introducing the interpreters, and presenting Daniel Gile's Effort Model used later in the analysis,

4) a practical chapter drawing from the speaker's profile created in the theoretical part and addressing all the issues found characteristic of Donald Trump's speaking style,

5) a conclusion summarizing the findings of the analysis.

5.1   CONCLUSION OF THE THEORETICAL PART

In the theoretical part, specifically in chapter *2.1.3.*, three strategies defined by Chilton as dominant in political discourse were introduced. Based on materials used to write this thesis, we may observe that Trump uses all three of them, perhaps even overuses them.

5.1.1 Linguistic strategies used in political discourse

Trump's use of **coercion** verges on aggression, as he is setting agendas and insisting on chosing his own topics of conversation by dismissing his opponents' words and rudely cutting them off (as demonstrated by his interaction with journalists in the press conference video or with Hillary Clinton and Lester Holt in the presidential debate video).

The President also uses both **legitimisation and delegitimization**. Legitimisation is characterized by boosting one's own positive image which may be observed easily as one of Trump's signature rhetorical features is to constantly highlight his success, and the brilliance and skill of all his employees and team-members ("I think we have one of the greatest Cabinets ever put together. And we've been hearing that from so many people. People are so happy." – press conference). Deligitimization, on the other hand is practiced by dehonesting his opponents and their work ("NAFTA is the worst trade deal maybe ever signed anywhere, but certainly ever signed in this country." – presidential debate).

Last but nost least, he is using the strategy of **representation/misrepresentation**, employing techniques like omissions, verbal denial, evasion, blurring and defocusing unwanted topics, sometimes even telling blatant lies as is repeatedly being confirmed by an army of fact-checkers closely following his speeches and alerting the public (Clinton: "Well, Donald, I know you live in your own reality, but that is not the facts." – presidential debate).

The conclusion of this chapter is that, even though the way Donald Trump speaks is referred to by the press as "broken" (Liberatore 2016), "strange" (Golshan 2016), "funny" (Atkin 2015), "gibberish" (Blow 2017), and some even speculate whether there might be something neurologically wrong with him (Hamblin 2018, Levin 2017); the problem is not in his noncompliance with political discourse. He is a non-standard speaker but he is, by all means, a typical politician. The features making him an atypical character for the role of the President of the United States are not the political discourse strategies he uses but rather the language he employs to use them.

5.1.2 Speaker's profile of Donald Trump

To analyse Donald Trump linguistically, we focused on several aspects of his speech: the speech rate, readability level, his use of expressivity and repetition. After assessing them, a speaker's profile of Donald Trump was created summarizing our findings. Trump has been found to be a fast speaker (except for the instances where he is reading a scripted text) who favours the use of simple sentence structure and whose vocabulary consists of words with a smaller number of syllables. In other words, his speech rate is considerably fast while his readability level is below average for a US President.

Trump doesn't fear the use of hyperbole (using adjectives like *great, magnificent, wonderful)* and he is both inherently and adherently expressive in his talks. While simultaneously interpreting Donald Trump, one needs to expect the possibility of expressions like *crap* or *pile of garbage* being uttered, even in a rather official situational context.

Other features identified as characteristic for Trump's speaking style were:

- frequent use of self-repetition,
- wild hand gestures.

5.2 CONCLUSION OF THE PRACTICAL PART

In the practical part, examples of the aforementioned characteristic features employed in real life were found in one or more of the three analysed discourses (Trump's inaugural address, the first presidential debate between him and Hillary Clinton, and his first press conference as the President-elect of the United States), and transcripts of the Czech interpretation of these examples were made and analysed with regards to Gile's Effort Models for interpreting.

5.2.1 Speech rate

It was observed that Trump's high speech rate led to cases of mispronunciation, false starts and reductions of Trump's self-repetition on the part of the interpreter.

5.2.2 Readability

Regarding Trump's low Flesch-Kincaid grade (indicating his tendency to use simple sentences and short words of maximum one or two syllables), the interpreters adopted a strategy of stressing key words of the speech, usually right after a sequence of monosyllabic words appeared in the original utterance. Their use of stress and exaggerated intonation is meant to compensate for the hypnothic rhytm originally accomplished specifically by the use of monosyllabic words.

5.2.3 Expressivity

Much of Donald Trump's characteristic expressivity and impoliteness was lost in translation as the interpreters often choose a more neutral or more general rendition of the expressive word/phrase. They sometimes try to compensate the missing linguistic expressivity by extra-linguistic means like, again, putting stress on the originally expressive words and utilizing longer pauses to achieve a dramatic effect. They, however, avoid being vulgar while interpreting for the television.

5.2.4 Hyperbole

A somewhat different case is the mediation of hyperbole – strongly expressive evaluative adjectives with little informative value. In this case, the interpreters usually opt for literal translation (with only one sole exception where an even more expressive adjective was used), seemingly unwilling to spend their mental energy on hyperbole and focusing their attention rather on the more informative parts of Trump's speech.

5.2.5 Self-repetition

The last array of examples concerned self-repetition which is a phenomenon much represented in Trump's speech. A surprising discovery was made: The interpreters mostly stay true to the original and in almost all cases consistently transfer all occurances of repetition. This was true even when the repetition was clearly not sematically-based and it could have been argued its use was clearly redundant. Instead of omitting the repeated sentence/phrase, however, the interpreters tend to utilize synonyms and deal with repetition by means of rephrasing it in different words for the sake

of the Czech listener who is not partial to reiteration.

5.3   FINAL CONCLUSION

It seems that what makes Trump difficult to interpret is indeed mostly his excessive use of vulgar and expressive terms. As mentioned in previous chapters, Asian and Arabic interpreters often lack words to translate the vivid images Trump describes. We assume that the Czech language is rich enough to provide for perfect or at least very close equivalents to all vulgarities Trump may ever use, however, employing such literal translation in a live broadcast simultaneously interpreted into Czech and possibly viewed by a diverse audience of all age groups, was not deemed appropriate by the two interpreters of Česká televize. Both of them being seasoned veterans of interpreting, Janů and Dolenský embody a high degree of capability in dealing with fast pace, false starts, illogical flow of speaker's thoughts or an excessive use of repetition. In the case of expressivity, however, they were quite as unwilling to faithfully mimic Trump's speaking style as their Japanese or Arabic counterparts. Daniel Dolenský, in an interview for České překlady[35] admits he had to prepare some appropriate and acceptable Czech translations in case some of the "more colourful language" came up during the presidential debate (Dolenský 2016).

To conclude this thesis, let us present the point of view of one of Trump's interpreters himself, and quote what Dolenský has answered when asked whether it was indeed impossible to interpret Donald Trump:

> Pokud chcete uspět, je potřeba úplně změnit styl tlumočení. U standardního tlumočení je normální chvilku počkat, než zjistíte, o čem se bude v konkrétní větě mluvit, a až pak ji začít tlumočit, abyste mohli to, co budete říkat, vystavět kolem té hlavní myšlenky. [U Trumpa však,] pokud budete se svým nástupem čekat, co z toho vyjde, říkáte si o malér. Musíte do toho vlétnout tak trochu naslepo, protože přesně to dělá i on. To samozřejmě znamená, že někdy z toho vyjdou věty, které v češtině moc smyslu nedávají, ale to se mu po pravdě v angličtině stává taky. (ibid)

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[35] The whole interview in Czech may be found here:

https://www.ceskepreklady.cz/blog/jak-se-preklada-donald-trump/

6 APPENDIX

6.1 Analysed transcript excerpts put into context

While the complete transcripts of all three analysed discourses are available on the CD attached to the thesis, these are the excerpts chosen from each speech for the purposes of calculating speech rate and serving as source material when looking for examples to be used in the practical part. The only exception is the inaugural address, the length of which allowed for a transcription of the whole speech. Since no parts were excerpted from it, there was no reason to highlight any of its parts.

The text of the transcripts is marked as follows:

- Standard text – parts used in the speech rate calculation and serving to provide context

- <mark>Text highlighted in yellow</mark> – parts evaluated as interesting and containing an example / examples of Trump's characteristic speech features

- Text in red – the interpreted version of the highlighted portion of text

- (.)/(..)/(…) – the speaker/interpreter pausing (length of the pause is indicated by the number ofo dots)

- Underlined text – underlined syllables demonstrate stressed pronunciation

- Colo:n – the colon symbol marks prolonged pronunciation of a sound (not necessarily a vowel)

- _____ – a long black line is used to divide individual segments and indicates that something has been deleted from the original transcript due to its irrelevance

The transcripts also contain exact times the highlighted part starts in the video linked to at the beginning of each transcript.

6.1.1 The inaugural address

Video of the interpreted speech:

http://www.ceskatelevize.cz/ivysilani/10997918455-mimoradne-porady-ct24/217411034000003-inaugurace-donalda-trumpa

1:06:14

Everyone is listening to you now. You came by the tens of millions to become part of an historic movement, the likes of which the world has never seen before. (…) At the center of this movement is a crucial conviction that a nation exists to serve its citizens. Americans want great schools for their children, safe neighborhoods for their families, and good jobs for themselves. (..) These are just and reasonable demands of righteous people and a righteous public, but for too many of our citizens, a different reality exists.

Každý vám dnes naslouchá. Přišli jste, v počtu desítek miliónů, abyste se zúčastnili historického hnutí. Jaké svět předtím nikdy neviděl. (…) A ve středu tohoto hnutí (.) je jedno zásadní přesvědčení. Že národ existuje proto, aby sloužil svým občanům. Američané chtějí (.) skvělé vzdělání pro své děti, bezpečné sousedství pro své rodiny a dobrá pracovní místa pro sebe samé. (…) A to (.) jsou zcela spravedlivé a rozumné požadavky, (.) správných lidí, a správně smýšlející veřejnosti. Ale pro příliš mnoho našich občanů je realita jiná. (…)

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 all knowledge and the crime and the gangs and the drugs that have stolen too many lives and robbed our country of so much unrealized potential. (.) This American carnage stops right here and stops right now. (…)

Matky a děti se zmítají v chudobě. V našich vnitrozemských městech. Zrezavělé továrny naleznete po celé zemi. Jako hřbitovy. (.) Ambicí našeho národa. Náš vzdělávací systém, má spoustu peněz, ale přesto naši mladí a krásní studenti, nedostávají ty znalosti které by potřebovali. (..) A zločinnost a gangy a drogy. To vše nás okradlo o příliš mnoho životů. Okradlo tuto zemi o tolik nerealizovaného potenciálu. (…) Toto americké násilí končí

<u>tady</u> (.) a končí právě teď. (…)

1:08:00

We are one nation and their pain is our pain. Their dreams are our dreams and their success will be our success. We share one heart, one home and one glorious destiny. The oath of office I take today is an oath of allegiance to all Americans. (…) 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 nations' borders, while refusing to defend our own (…)

Jsme jeden národ. (.) A jejich bolest je i naše bolest. Jejich sny jsou i naše sny. A jejich úspěch (.) bude i naším úspěchem. (..) Všichni máme jedno srdce. Jeden domov. A jeden (.) veliký osud před sebou. Ten slib, který jsem dnes složil, (.) je slib věrnosti všem Američanům. (…) Po mnoho desetiletí, (..) jsme dávali peníze zahraničnímu průmyslu a ne americkému. Dávali jsme podporu armádám ci<u>zích</u> zemí. A přitom jsme dovolili aby naše vlastní armáda živořila. (.) Bránili jsme hranice ostatních národů, a přitom odmítali bránit hranice vlastního. (…)

And spent trillions and trillions of dollars overseas, while America's infrastructure has fallen into disrepair and decay. We've made other countries rich while the wealth, strength and confidence of our country has dissipated over the horizon. One by one, the factories shuttered and left our shores with not even a thought about the millions and millions of American workers that were left behind. The wealth of our middle class has been ripped from their homes and then redistributed all across the world. But, that is the past and now we are looking only to the future. (…)

A utráceli jsme biliony dolarů v zahraničí. (..) Zatímco americká infrastruktura (.) se rozpadá a stárne. (..) Obohatili jsme ostatní země. A přitom to bohatství síla a důvěra- sebedůvěra naší země, (.) se rozplynula někde za horizontem. (…) Jedna po druhé <u>zavíraly</u> naše továrny. A opustily naši zemi. (.) A vůbec jsme nepřemýšleli nad tím, jak to ovlivní životy miliónů a miliónů pracujících Američanů. Na které se zapomnělo. Bohatství naší střední třídy, bylo ukradeno z jejich domovů. A rozděleno, (.) všude po celém světě. Ale <u>to</u> je minulost. (..) <u>Dnes</u> hledíme pouze do budoucnosti. (…)

1:10:05

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. From this day forward, a new vision will govern our land. From this day forward, it's going to be only America first. America first. (…) Every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs will be made to benefit American workers and American families.

Shromáždili jsme se tu dnes (.) abychom přišli s novým dekretem, který bude slyšet v každém městě. V každém cizím hlavním městě (.) a všude kde se o něčem rozhoduje. Od dneska do budoucnosti (.) bude vládnout naší zemi nová vize. Počínaje dneškem do budoucnosti (…) bude Amerika vždycky na prvním místě. Amerika vždycky na prvním místě. (…) Každé rozhodnutí. Ohledně obchodu, ohledně daní ohledně imigrace (.) ohledně zahraniční politiky. Každé rozhodnutí bude takové, aby z něj dokázali těžit američtí pracovníci- americké rodiny.

We must protect our borders from the ravages of other countries making our products, stealing our companies and destroying our jobs. (…) Protection will lead to great prosperity and strength. I will fight for you with every breath in my body and I will never, ever let you down. (…)

Musíme chránit naše (.) hranice naši zem před dalšími zeměmi před tím aby (.) společnosti odcházely od nás pryč, a aby u nás byla rušena pracovní místa. (…) Ochrana samozřejmě povede k lepší prosperitě a k větší síle. Já (.) za vás budu bojovat (..) co mi dech bude stačit, a nikdy. Nikdy vás nezklamu. (…)

America will start winning again. Winning like never before. (…) We will bring back our jobs. We will bring back our borders. We will bring back our wealth. And we will bring back our dreams. (…) We will build new roads and highways and bridges and airports and tunnels and railways all across our wonderful nation. We will get our people off of welfare and back to work rebuilding our country with American hands and American labor. (…) We will follow two simple rules: buy American and hire American. 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. (.)

 Amerika znovu začne vyhrávat. Začne vyhrávat, tak jak nikdy předtím nevyhrávala. (…) Přivedeme zpátky pracovní místa. Přivedeme zpátky naše hranice. (.) Znovu obnovíme naše bohatství. (..) A znovu obnovíme naše sny.(…) Postavíme nové silnice. A nové dálnice, nové mosty, nová letiště

nové tunely nové železnice, (.) a to po celé naší úžasné zemi. (..) Naši lidé začnou znovu pracovat - nebudou na dávkách. Vystavíme znovu naši zem našima rukama naší prací. (…) Půjdeme podle dvou jednoduchých pravidel. (…) Amerika je na prvním místě… (..) Budeme hledat uh přátelství a dobrou vůli se všemi dalšími zeměmi po celém světě. Ale zároveň (.) při tom nesmíme zapomenout že je právem každé země aby své vlastní zájmy dávala na první místo.

1:12:48

We do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example. We will shine for everyone to follow. (…) 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. (…) 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. When you open your heart to patriotism, there is no room for prejudice. (…)

My (.) nechceme, aby nikdo jiný musel žít tak jako žijeme my, my chceme aby to zářilo jako příklad. Chceme zářit jako příklad kteří všichni budou chtít napodobovat. (…) Chceme posílit naše přátelské vazby a vytvořit nová. Chceme sjednotit civilizovaný svět proti radikálnímu islámskému terorismu, který vymýtíme z planety země. (…) Základním kamenem naší politiky bude, (.) že budeme stát jednoznačně za Spojenými státy americkými, a skrze loajalitu k naší zemi chceme znovu objevit a obnovit loajalitu k nám (.) samotným. Když otevřete srdce k patriotismu, tak tam nezbývá žádné místo pro předsudky. (…)

The bible tells us how good and pleasant it is when god's people live together in unity. We must speak our minds openly, debate our disagreements honestly, but always pursue solidarity. When America is united, America is totally unstoppable. (…) There should be no fear. We are protected and we will always be protected. We will be protected by the great men and women of our military and law enforcement. (.) And most importantly, we will be protected by God. (…)

Bible nám říká. (.) Jak skvělé a příjemné to je, když boží lid (.) žije v jednotě. Musíme říkat nahlas co chceme říct, musíme hovořit o našich neshodách ale vždycky musíme mít na první místě solidaritu. Když Amerika bude spojena (.) tak je nezastavitelná. (…) Neměli bychom se ničeho (.) bát. Jsme ochráněni (.) a vždycky budeme ochráněni. Protože nás chrání skvělí

muži a ženy (.) v naší armádě a v naší policii a co je nejdůležitější (..) tak nás bude chránit bůh. (…)

1:14:50

Finally, we must think big and dream even bigger. In America, we understand that a nation is only living as long as it is striving. We will no longer accept politicians who are all talk and no action constantly complaining, but never doing anything about it. (…) The time for empty talk is over. (.) Now arrives the hour of action. (…) Do not allow anyone to tell you that it cannot be done. No challenge can match the heart and fight and spirit of America. We will not fail. Our country will thrive and prosper again. (..)

A na závěr (.) musíme mít velké cíle. A ještě větší sny. My v Americe chápeme, že (.) národ žije pouze do té doby (.) dokud má problémy. Už nechceme akceptovat politiky (.) kteří pouze hovoří a nic nedělají. Neustále si na něco stěžují, ale nikdy s tím nic neudělají. (…) Čas planých řečí je pryč. (..) Teď přichází hodina činů. (…) Nedovolte nikomu, aby vám říkal, že to nedokážeme. (..) Žádná výzva (.) není dost velká na to, abychom my-ji v Americe ji nedokázali zdolat. Naší zemi se bude dařit, budeme prosperovat. (..)

We stand at the birth of a new millennium ready to unlock the histories of space, to free the earth from the miseries of disease and to harness the energies, industries, and technologies of tomorrow. A new national pride will lift our sights and heal our divisions. It's 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 same great American flag. (..)

My stojíme u zrodu (.) nového milénia. Jsme otevřeni (.) jsme připraveni. Se znovu podívat do vesmíru. Vyhladit nemoci. A shromáždit technologie (.) průmysl budoucnosti. (..) Nová hrdost (.) přijde k nám všem a uzdraví veškeré naše rozpory. Je čas si vzpomenout na to staré rčení na které naši vojáci nikdy nezapomenou. Ať už jsme černí hnědí (.) nebo bílí (.) tak, všichni krvácíme stejnou červenou krev patriotů. (…) Všichni (.) si užíváme všechny stejné skvělé svobody, (.) a všichni salutujeme stejné skvělé americké vlajce. (..)

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. (…) So, to all Americans in every city near and far, small and large, from mountain to mountain, from ocean to ocean, hear these words: You will never be ignored again. (…) Your voice, your hopes and your dreams will define our American destiny. And your courage and goodness and love will forever guide us along the way. (.)

A ať už se dítě (..) narodí někde na předměstí Detroitu nebo v Nebrasce (..) tak se dívá na úplně stejné nebe. V srdci má úplně stejný sen (..) a dýchne na něj stejný dech života od stejného stvořitele. (…) Takže, všem Američům v každ- všem Američanům v každé m městě – malém nebo velkém, (.) od oceánu k oceánu, slyšte. (..) Nikdo vás už nikdy nebude ignorovat. (…) Váš hlas (..) vaše tužby (.) bude definovat náš osud. Náš americký osud. A vaše odvaha, dobrota a láska nás navždycky budou vést na naší cestě. (..)

Together we will make America strong again. We will make America wealthy again. We will make America proud again. We will make America safe again. And, yes, together, we will make America great again. Thank you. God bless you and god bless America. Thank you. God bless America."

Společně (.) znovu (.) vytvoříme silnou Ameriku. Znovu vytvoříme bohatou Ameriku. Znovu vytvoříme Ameriku hrdou. (.) Znovu vytvoříme Ameriku která bude bezpečná a ano! Společně vrátíme Americe její velikost. Děkuji, bůh vám žehnej. A bůh žehnej Spojeným státům americkým.

6.1.2 The presidential debate

Video of the interpreted speech:

http://www.ceskatelevize.cz/ivysilani/10997918455-mimoradne-porady-ct24/216411034000098-1-spolecna-debata-clintonova-trump

TRUMP: Well, for one thing -- and before we start on that -- my father gave me a very small loan in 1975, and I built it into a company that's worth many, many billions of dollars, with some of the greatest assets in the world, and I say that only because that's the kind of thinking that our country needs.

Our country's in deep trouble. We don't know what we're doing when it comes to devaluations and all of these countries all over the world, especially China. They're the best, the best ever at it. What they're doing to us is a very, very sad thing.

So we have to do that. We have to renegotiate our trade deals. And, Lester, they're taking our jobs, they're giving incentives, they're doing things that, frankly, we don't do.

Let me give you the example of Mexico. They have a VAT tax. We're on a different system. When we sell into Mexico, there's a tax. When they sell in -- automatic, 16 percent, approximately. When they sell into us, there's no tax. It's a defective agreement. It's been defective for a long time, many years, but the politicians haven't done anything about it.

Now, in all fairness to Secretary Clinton -- yes, is that OK? Good. I want you to be very happy. It's very important to me.

But in all fairness to Secretary Clinton, when she started talking about this, it was really very recently. She's been doing this for 30 years. And why hasn't she made the agreements better? The NAFTA agreement is defective. Just because of the tax and many other reasons, but just because of the fact...

HOLT: Let me interrupt just a moment, but...

TRUMP: Secretary Clinton and others, politicians, should have been doing this for years, not right now, because of the fact that we've created a movement. They should have been doing this for years. What's happened to our jobs and our country and our economy generally is -- look, we owe $20 trillion. We cannot do it any longer, Lester.

HOLT: Back to the question, though. How do you bring back -- specifically bring back jobs, American manufacturers? How do you make them bring the jobs back?

 0:11:02

TRUMP: <mark>Well, the first thing you do is don't let the jobs leave. The companies are leaving. I could name, I mean, there are thousands of them. They're leaving, and they're leaving in bigger numbers than ever.</mark>

První věc je aby ta- aby ty- ta pracovní místa neodcházela. (Protože) ty společnosti odcházejí a můžu jmenovat tisíce, oni odcházejí ve stále větších číslech víc než dřív.

<mark>And what you do is you say, fine, you want to go to Mexico or some other country, good luck. We wish you a lot of luck. But if you think you're going to make your air conditioners or your cars or your cookies or whatever you make and bring them into our country without a tax, you're wrong.</mark>

A co uděláte? Řeknete dobře, chcete do Mexika, chcete do jiné země, hodně štěstí, užijte si to. Ale pokud si myslíte, že můžete vyrábět svoje klimatizace nebo auta nebo sušenky nebo cokoliv co děláte a pak je přivážet do této země bez daně, pak se mýlíte. (.)

And once you say you're going to have to tax them coming in, and our politicians never do this, because they have special interests and the special interests want those companies to leave, because in many cases, they own the companies. So what I'm saying is, we can stop them from leaving. We have to stop them from leaving. And that's a big, big factor.

A když řeknete že je musíte zdanit a naši politici tohle nikdy nedělají, protože mají na tom zvláštní zájem a ten zvláštní zájem je aby ty společnosti odcházely protože v mnoha případech oni ty společnosti vlastní. Takže já říkám, můžeme zas- je zastavit od toho aby odcházely, musíme je zastavit aby neodcházely a to je velmi důležitý fektor.

TRUMP: She talks about solar panels. We invested in a solar company, our country. That was a disaster. They lost plenty of money on that one.

Now, look, I'm a great believer in all forms of energy, but we're putting a lot of people out of work. Our energy policies are a disaster. Our country is losing so much in terms of energy, in terms of paying off our debt. You can't do what you're looking to do with $20 trillion in debt.

The Obama administration, from the time they've come in, is over 230 years' worth of debt, and he's topped it. He's doubled it in a course of almost eight years, seven-and-a-half years, to be semi- exact.

0:15:09

So I will tell you this. We have to do a much better job at keeping our jobs. And we have to do a much better job at giving companies incentives to build new companies or to expand, because they're not doing it.

Čili. Já vám řeknu. Je nutné, tohle dělat mnohem lépe abychom si udrželi naše pracovní místa. A musíme mnohem lépe dávat našim firmám (.) motivaci aby budovaly nové firmy. A šířily se.

And all you have to do is look at Michigan and look at Ohio and look at all of these places where so many of their jobs and their companies are just leaving, they're gone.

Podívejte se jenom na Michigan, podívejte se na Ohio. Podívejte se na všechna tato místa (..) kde tolik pracovních míst, tolik společností odchází. A teď jsou pryč.

And, Hillary, I'd just ask you this. You've been doing this for 30 years. Why are you just thinking about these solutions right now? For 30 years, you've been doing it, and now you're just starting to think of solutions.

A já se vás zeptám na tohle. Vy tohle děláte už 30 let. (.) Proč: nad tímhle přemýšlíte až dnes? Už to děláte 30 let. A teprv teď se zamýšlíte nad ňákými řešeními.

CLINTON: Well, actually...

TRUMP: I will bring -- excuse me. I will bring back jobs. You can't bring back jobs.

CLINTON: Well, actually, I have thought about this quite a bit.

TRUMP: Yeah, for 30 years.

CLINTON: And I have -- well, not quite that long. I think my husband did a pretty good job in the 1990s. I think a lot about what worked and how we can make it work again...

TRUMP: Well, he approved NAFTA...

(CROSSTALK)

CLINTON: ... million new jobs, a balanced budget...

TRUMP: He approved NAFTA, which is the single worst trade deal ever approved in this country.

TRUMP: But you haven't done it in 30 years or 26 years or any number you want to...

0:17:22

CLINTON: Well, I've been a senator, Donald...

TRUMP: You haven't done it. You haven't done it.

CLINTON: And I have been a secretary of state...

TRUMP: Excuse me.

CLINTON: And I have done a lot...

TRUMP: Your husband signed NAFTA, which was one of the worst things that ever happened to the manufacturing industry.

Senátorkou, Donalde, jsem byla a ministryní zahraničí jsem byla-

za vás byla podepsaná NAFTA…

CLINTON: Well, that's your opinion. That is your opinion.

0:17:33

TRUMP: You go to New England, you go to Ohio, Pennsylvania, you go anywhere you want, Secretary Clinton, and you will see devastation where manufacture is down 30, 40, sometimes 50 percent. NAFTA is the worst trade deal maybe ever signed anywhere, but certainly ever signed in this country.

Podívejte se na Novou Anglii, na Ohio na Pennsylvánii (.) jděte si kamkoliv paní ministryně a uvidíte tam naprostou katastrofu. Výroba klesla o 30 40 někdy 50 procent. NAFTA je nejhorší obchodní dohoda která kdy byla možná na světě podepsána. Rozhodně v této zemi.

And now you want to approve Trans-Pacific Partnership. You were totally in favor of it. Then you heard what I was saying, how bad it is, and you said, I can't win that debate. But you know that if you did win, you would approve that, and that will be almost as bad as NAFTA. Nothing will ever top NAFTA.

A teď chcete schválit transpacifické partnerství (.) které naprosto podporujete. Pak si ale vyslechnete jak já říkám jak je to špatné, říkáte si tuhle debatu nevyhraju, ale víte že kdybyste náhodou vyhrála, tak byste to schválila. A to by bylo skoro tak špatné jako NAFTA. Ale nikdy nic nebude už tak špatné jako NAFTA.

CLINTON: Well, that is just not accurate. I was against it once it was finally negotiated and the terms were laid out. I wrote about that in...

TRUMP: You called it the gold standard.

(CROSSTALK)

TRUMP: You called it the gold standard of trade deals. You said it's the finest deal you've ever seen.

CLINTON: No.

TRUMP: And then you heard what I said about it, and all of a sudden you were against it.

CLINTON: Well, Donald, I know you live in your own reality, but that is not the facts. The facts are -- I did say I hoped it would be a good deal, but when it was negotiated...

TRUMP: Not.

CLINTON: ... which I was not responsible for, I concluded it wasn't. I wrote about that in my book...

TRUMP: So is it President Obama's fault?

CLINTON: ... before you even announced.

TRUMP: Is it President Obama's fault?

CLINTON: Look, there are differences...

TRUMP: Secretary, is it President Obama's fault?

CLINTON: There are...

TRUMP: Because he's pushing it.

CLINTON: There are different views about what's good for our country, our economy, and our leadership in the world. And I think it's important to look at what we need to do to get the economy going again. That's why I said new jobs with rising incomes, investments, not in more tax cuts that would add $5 trillion to the debt.

TRUMP: But you have no plan.

CLINTON: But in -- oh, but I do.

TRUMP: Secretary, you have no plan.

CLINTON: In fact, I have written a book about it. It's called "Stronger Together." You can pick it up tomorrow at a bookstore...

TRUMP: That's about all you've...

(CROSSTALK)

0:19:50

TRUMP: You are going to approve one of the biggest tax cuts in history. You are going to approve one of the biggest tax increases in history. You are going to drive business out. Your regulations are a disaster, and you're going to increase regulations all over the place.

Vy schválíte jeden z největš- jedny z největších daňových úlev v historii. Vy schválíte jeden z nějvětších daňových nárůstů v historii. Vy vytlačíte podnikání z této země. Vaše regulace jsou katastrofální a vy navýšíte regulace úplně všude?

And by the way, my tax cut is the biggest since Ronald Reagan. I'm very

proud of it. It will create tremendous numbers of new jobs. But regulations, you are going to regulate these businesses out of existence.

A mimochodem moje daňové úlevy jsou největší od doby Ronalda Reagana já jsem na ně velmi hrdý (.) vytvoří obrovské množství nových pracovních míst, ale regulace vy chcete regulovat všechny tyto společnosti až je vymažete z existence.

When I go around -- Lester, I tell you this, I've been all over. And when I go around, despite the tax cut, the thing -- the things that business as in people like the most is the fact that I'm cutting regulation. You have regulations on top of regulations, and new companies cannot form and old companies are going out of business. And you want to increase the regulations and make them even worse.

Tohle vám říkám. Lestře. Já jsem byl všude. Jezdím po celé Americe (..) navzdory daňovým úlevám to co společnosti- to co lidé mají nejradši je to, že já omezuji regulace. Protože vy máte regulace a na nich ještě další regulace a nové společnosti nemohou vznikat a všechny společnosti končí s podnikáním a (vy chcete) ty regulace ještě posílit a celé to ještě zhoršit.

I'm going to cut regulations. I'm going to cut taxes big league, and you're going to raise taxes big league, end of story.

Já ty regulace omezím. A také sn: snížím daně, ale vy daně zvýšíte. Obrovským způsobem.

TRUMP: Well, I'm really calling for major jobs, because the wealthy are going create tremendous jobs. They're going to expand their companies. They're going to do a tremendous job.

I'm getting rid of the carried interest provision. And if you really look, it's not a tax -- it's really not a great thing for the wealthy. It's a great thing for the middle class. It's a great thing for companies to expand.

0:23:12

And when these people are going to put billions and billions of dollars into companies, and when they're going to bring $2.5 trillion[36] back from overseas, where they can't bring the money back, because politicians like

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[36] Funfact: Dolenský přeložil hned na začátku „trillion" jako „biliarda" a soustavně to v celém svém projevu používá. Poté, co mikrofon převezme Janů, před prvním „trillionem" sice zaváhá, ale rozhodne se termín neopravit na správný a s „biliardami" operuje dále.

Secretary Clinton won't allow them to bring the money back, because the taxes are so onerous, and the bureaucratic red tape, so what -- is so bad.

A tohle jsou lidé kteří mohou investovat miliardy miliardy do svých společností (.) a my potřebujeme přitáhnout dva a půl (.) biliardy zpátky. A to teď nemůžou. Protože politici jako: paní ministryně Clintonová jim to nedovolí přivézt ty peníze zpátky protože ty daně jsou tady tak vysoké a byrokracie je tak rozsáhlá, že oni to prostě neudělají.

So what they're doing is they're leaving our country, and they're, believe it or not, leaving because taxes are too high and because some of them have lots of money outside of our country. And instead of bringing it back and putting the money to work, because they can't work out a deal to -- and everybody agrees it should be brought back.

Proto odcházejí. Odcházejí z naší země, věřte tomu nebo ne, oni odcházejí protože daně jsou tu příliš vysoké a protože někteří z nich mají spoustu peněz mimo Spojené státy a místo aby je vrátili sem a pracovali s těmi penězi, protože se nedokázali tady dohodnout, tak: všichni se shodneme na tom, že ty peníze se mají vrátit zpátky.

Instead of that, they're leaving our country to get their money, because they can't bring their money back into our country, because of bureaucratic red tape, because they can't get together. Because we have -- we have a president that can't sit them around a table and get them to approve something.

And here's the thing. Republicans and Democrats agree that this should be done, $2.5 trillion. I happen to think it's double that. It's probably $5 trillion that we can't bring into our country, Lester. And with a little leadership, you'd get it in here very quickly, and it could be put to use on the inner cities and lots of other things, and it would be beautiful.

But we have no leadership. And honestly, that starts with Secretary Clinton.

0:26:42

TRUMP: Typical politician. All talk, no action. Sounds good, doesn't work. Never going to happen. Our country is suffering because people like Secretary Clinton have made such bad decisions in terms of our jobs and in terms of what's going on.

Typická politička. Pouze hovoří, žádná akce. Zní to dobře, ale nikdy k tomu nedojde a naše země trpí. Protože lidi jako ministryně Clintonová (.) učinili taková špatná rozhodnutí pokud jde o naše pracovní místa pokud jde o to co se děje.

Now, look, we have the worst revival of an economy since the Great Depression. And believe me: We're in a bubble right now. And the only thing that looks good is the stock market, but if you raise interest rates even a little bit, that's going to come crashing down.

0:27:15

We are in a big, fat, ugly bubble. And we better be awfully careful. And we have a Fed that's doing political things. This Janet Yellen of the Fed. The Fed is doing political -- by keeping the interest rates at this level. And believe me: The day Obama goes off, and he leaves, and goes out to the golf course for the rest of his life to play golf, when they raise interest rates, you're going to see some very bad things happen, because the Fed is not doing their job. The Fed is being more political than Secretary Clinton.

My jsme opravdu (.) ve velké ošklivé tlusté bublině a musíme být nesmírně opatrní a: musíme si dávat pozor na to co: Janet Yellenová, guvernérka národní banky dělá protože já si myslím že jedná (.) podle politického zadání protože jsou ty úrokové sazby tady tak: pokud: Obama odejde do důchodu a až odejde já věřím že do konce života bude hrát jen golf, tak až uvidíme navýšení úrokových sazeb tak se budou dít strašné věci já si myslím že centrální banka se chová politicky že nedělá svojí práci že je víc politická než paní ministryně Clintonová.

TRUMP: I don't mind releasing -- I'm under a routine audit. And it'll be released. And -- as soon as the audit's finished, it will be released.

0:28:15

But you will learn more about Donald Trump by going down to the federal elections, where I filed a 104-page essentially financial statement of sorts, the forms that they have. It shows income -- in fact, the income -- I just looked today -- the income is filed at $694 million for this past year, $694 million. If you would have told me I was going to make that 15 or 20 years ago, I would have been very surprised.

Víc zjistíte o Donaldu Trumpovi když: půjdete na strán-ku federálních voleb kde jsem zveřejnil nějakých 140 stránek: (.) mých příjmů, mých výdajů, dnes jsem se tam zrovna podíval a ten: 684 milionů příjmů tam najdete za poslední rok (.) uh kdybyste mi řekli před 15 20 lety že tohle vydělám za rok tak bych byl překvapený,

But that's the kind of thinking that our country needs. When we have a country that's doing so badly, that's being ripped off by every single country in the world, it's the kind of thinking that our country needs, because everybody -- Lester, we have a trade deficit with all of the countries that we do business with, of almost $800 billion a year. You know what that is? That means, who's negotiating these trade deals?

ale: tohle potřebujeme. My jsme země které se daří tak špatně, kterou dokáže oškubat každá další země, dokáže jí využít, my potřebujeme tohle přemýšlení které navrhuji já. Lestře, my: tady: máme obchodní deficit se všemi ostatními zeměmi se kterými obchodujeme. Skoro o 800 miliard dolarů ročně. Víte kolik to je? To znamená kdo tyhle obchodní dohody vyjednával?

We have people that are political hacks negotiating our trade deals.

My tu máme lidi, kteří jsou politici ale kteří jsou absolutně neúspěšní, kteří to neumějí.

HOLT: The IRS says an audit...

TRUMP: Excuse me.

HOLT: ... of your taxes -- you're perfectly free to release your taxes during an audit. And so the question, does the public's right to know outweigh your personal...

TRUMP: Well, I told you, I will release them as soon as the audit. Look, I've been under audit almost for 15 years. I know a lot of wealthy people that have never been audited. I said, do you get audited? I get audited almost every year.

And in a way, I should be complaining. I'm not even complaining. I don't mind it. It's almost become a way of life. I get audited by the IRS. But other people don't.

I will say this. We have a situation in this country that has to be taken care of. I will release my tax returns -- against my lawyer's wishes -- when she releases her 33,000 e-mails that have been deleted. As soon as she releases them, I will release.

0:30:05

I will release my tax returns. And that's against -- my lawyers, they say, "Don't do it." I will tell you this. No -- in fact, watching shows, they're reading the papers. Almost every lawyer says, you don't release your returns until the audit's complete. When the audit's complete, I'll do it. But I would

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go against them if she releases her e-mails.

Já zveřejním svoje daňové přiznání. A to je proti tomu, co mi radí moji právníci. (Oni mi říkají) nedělej to. (..) Když se díváme na televizi když čteme noviny, (.) tak: uh nikdy přece nikdo nezveřejňuje finanční svoje záležitosti daňová přiznání před tím než je dokončený audit.

HOLT: So it's negotiable?

TRUMP: It's not negotiable, no. Let her release the e-mails. Why did she delete 33,000...

6.1.3 The press conference

Video of the interpreted speech:

TRUMP: Thank you very much.

It's very familiar territory, news conferences, because we used to give them on an almost daily basis. I think we probably maybe won the nomination because of news conferences and it's good to be with you.

0:05:18

We stopped giving them because we were getting quite a bit of inaccurate news, but I do have to say that — and I must say that I want to thank a lot of the news organizations here today because they looked at that nonsense that was released by maybe the intelligence agencies? Who knows, but maybe the intelligence agencies which would be a tremendous blot on their record if they in fact did that. A tremendous blot, because a thing like that should have never been written, it should never have been had and it should certainly never been released.

My jsme s nimi přestali protože bohužel zprávy z nich byly nepřesné, ale musím říct a musím říct (.) jasně a chci poděkovat: novinářům mnoha novinářům z mnoha organizací protože oni se podívali na ten nesmysl který byl zveřejněn (.) možná: tajnými s:lužbami kdo ví? Ale možná to byly tajné

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But I want to thank a lot of the news organizations for some of whom have not treated me very well over the years — a couple in particular — and they came out so strongly against that fake news and the fact that it was written about by primarily one group and one television station.

So, I just want to compliment many of the people in the room. I have great respect for the news and great respect for freedom of the press and all of that. But I will tell you, there were some news organizations with all that was just said that were so professional — so incredibly professional, that I've just gone up a notch as to what I think of you. OK?

All right. We've had some great news over the last couple of weeks. I've been quite active, I guess you could say, in an economic way for the country. A lot of car companies are going to be moving in, we have other companies — big news is going to be announced over the next couple of weeks about companies that are getting building in the Midwest.

0:07:05

You saw yesterday Fiat Chrysler; big, big factory going to be built in this country as opposed to another country.

Včera jsme slyšeli o Fiat Chrysleru, velká továrna která bude postavená v téhle zemi, měla být postavena v jiné zemi…

Ford just announced that they stopped plans for a billion dollar plant in Mexico and they're going to be moving into Michigan and expanding, very substantially, an existing plant.

I appreciate that from Ford. I appreciate it very much from Fiat Chrysler. I hope that General Motors will be following and I think they will be. I think a lot of people will be following. I think a lot of industries are going to be coming back.

We've got to get our drug industry back. Our drug industry has been disastrous. They're leaving left and right. They supply our drugs, but they don't make them here, to a large extent. And the other thing we have to do

is create new bidding procedures for the drug industry because they're getting away with murder.

Pharma, pharma has a lot of lobbies and a lot of lobbyists and a lot of power and there's very little bidding on drugs. We're the largest buyer of drugs in the world and yet we don't bid properly and we're going to start bidding and we're going to save billions of dollars over a period of time.

And we're going to do that with a lot of other industries. I'm very much involved with the generals and admirals on the airplane, the F-35, you've been reading about it. And it's way, way behind schedule and many, many billions of dollars over budget. I don't like that.

0:08:35

And the admirals have been fantastic, the generals have been fantastic. I've really gotten to know them well. And we're going to do some big things on the F-35 program, and perhaps the F-18 program. And we're going to get those costs way down and we're going to get the plane to be even better. And we're going to have some competition and it's going to be a beautiful thing.

A admirálové byli fantastičtí generálové byli fantastičtí, já je znám už velmi dobře a (.) plánujeme skvělé věci ohledně tohoto problému efpětatřicítky a možná i programu efosmnáctky (.) a myslím že náklady půjdou hodně dolů a ta letadla budou ještě lepší a budeme tady mít soutěže, bude to skvělé!

So, we've been very, very much involved, and other things. We had Jack Ma, we had so many incredible people coming here. There are no — they're going to do tremendous things — tremendous things in this country. And they're very excited.

Takže musím říct že tímto se zabýváme spoustou dalších věcí také (.) měli jsme tu Jacka Ma? Měli jsme tu spoustu dalších úžasných: lidí businessmanů kteří: (.) plánují úžasné věci úžasné věci pro tuhle zem. A: jsou nadšení?

And I will say, if the election didn't turn out the way it turned out, they would not be here. They would not be in my office. They would not be in anybody else's office. They'd be building and doing things in other countries. So, there's a great spirit going on right now. A spirit that many people have told me they've never seen before, ever.

We're going to create jobs. I said that I will be the greatest jobs producer that God ever created. And I mean that, I really — I'm going to work very hard on that. We need certain amounts of other things, including a little bit of luck, but I think we're going to do a real job. And I'm very proud of what we've done.

And we haven't even gotten there yet. I look very much forward to the inauguration.

0:09:59

It's going to be a beautiful event. We have great talent, tremendous talent. And we have the — all of the bands — or most of the bands are from the different — from the different segments of the military. And I've heard some of these bands over the years, they're incredible. We're going to have a very, very elegant day. The 20th is going to be something that will be very, very special; very beautiful. And I think we're going to have massive crowds because we have a movement.

Myslím si že to bude nádherné nádherná událost, máme skvělé talentované lidi (..) a: všechny kapely (..) které: přijedou: uh z různých částí armády už jsem slyšel, některé tyto kapely jsou to skvělé kapely bude to úžasný den, elegantní den (.) dvacátý leden bude den, který bude výjimečný, nádherný (.) a já si myslím, že si to užijeme. Je to totiž- jsme hnutí.

It's a movement like the world has never seen before. It's a movement that a lot of people didn't expect. And even the polls — although some of them did get it right, but many of them didn't. And that was a beautiful scene on November 8th as those states started to pour in.

And we focused very hard in those states and they really reciprocated. And those states are gonna have a lot of jobs and they're gonna have a lot of security. They're going to have a lot of good news for their veterans.

And by the way, speaking of veterans, I appointed today the head secretary of the Veterans Administration, David Shulkin. And we'll do a news release in a little while.

0:11:12

Tell you about David, he's fantastic — he's fantastic. He will do a truly

great job. One of the commitments I made is that we're gonna straighten out the whole situation for our veterans. Our veterans have been treated horribly. They're waiting in line for 15, 16, 17 days, cases where they go in and they have a minor early-stage form of cancer and they can't see a doctor. By the time they get to the doctor, they're terminal. Not gonna happen, it's not gonna happen.

David je fantastický. Je úžasný, odvede: skvělou práci, myslím že se mu bude dařit? Myslím že: dokážeme napravit tu celou situaci ohledně našich veteránů ohledně toho jak jsme: se k nim v minulosti (.) chovali (.) kde- jsme tu příklady toho (..) kdy například u nich propukne rakovina ale oni než se dostanou k ňákému lékaři tak už jsou nevyléčitelní to už se nesmí dít dál. To se nesmí dít dál.

So, David is going to do a fantastic job. We're going to be talking to a few people also to help David. And we have some of the great hospitals of the world going to align themselves with us on the Veterans Administration, like the Cleveland Clinic, like the Mayo Clinic, a few more than we have. And we're gonna set up a — a group.

These are hospitals that have been the top of the line, the absolute top of the line. And they're going to get together with their great doctors — Dr. Toby Cosgrove, as you know from the Cleveland Clinic, has been very involved.

Ike Perlmutter has been very, very involved, one of the great men of business. And we're gonna straighten out the V.A. for our veterans. I've been promising that for a long time and it's something I feel very, very strongly.

So, you'll get the information on David. And I think you'll be very impressed with the job he does. We looked long and hard. We interviewed at least 100 people, some good, some not so good. But we had a lot of talent.

0:12:50

And we think this election will be something that will, with time — with time, straighten it out and straighten it out for good 'cause our veterans have been treated very unfairly.

A myslíme si že ten výběr (..) časem (..) časem (..) nás může posílit. Protože naši veteráni opravdu: si zažili nepěkné okamžiky.

OK, first of all, these readings as you know are confidential, classified. So, I'm not allowed to talk about what went on in a meeting.

And — but we had many witnesses in that meeting, many of them with us. And I will say, again, I think it's a disgrace that information would be let out.

0:13:55

I saw the information; I read the information outside of that meeting. It's all fake news. It's phony stuff. It didn't happen. And it was gotten by opponents of ours, as you know, because you reported it and so did many of the other people. It was a group of opponents that got together — sick people — and they put that crap together.

So, I will tell you that not within the meeting, but outside of the meeting, somebody released it. It should have never been — number one, shouldn't have even entered paper. But it should have never have been released. But I read what was released and I think it's a disgrace. I think it's an absolute disgrace.

Já jsem tu informaci viděl, já jsem si to přečetl, viděl jsem to i mimo tu schůzku je to všechno falešné. Je to nepravdivé, nestalo se to. (..) A musím říct, že to dostali naši protivníci naši oponenti jak víte protože jste novináři (..) byla to skupina lidí kteří jsou proti nám? Jsou to nemocní lidé (.) a oni toto dali dohromady.

Já vám řeknu jednu věc, ne na té schůzce ale mimo tu schůzku někdo: toto: vypustil zveřejnil (.) nikdy se to nemělo dostat na papír. To je první věc. Ale nikdy to nikdo neměl vypustit ven. Myslím si že je to hanba, je to strašné že se něco takového dostalo: ven.

As far as hacking, I think it was Russia. But I think we also get hacked by other countries and other people. And I — I can say that you know when — when we lost 22 million names and everything else that was hacked recently, they didn't make a big deal out of that. That was something that was extraordinary. That was probably China.

We had — we had much hacking going on. And one of the things we're gonna do, we have some of the greatest computer minds anywhere in the world that we've assembled. You saw just a sample of it two weeks ago up

here where we had the six top people in the world — they were never in the same room together as a group. And we're gonna put those minds together and we're going to form a defense.

0:15:23

<mark>And I have to say this also, the Democratic National Committee was totally open to be hacked. They did a very poor job.</mark>

A já tohle chci také zmínit. (..) Demokratická: strana. Opravdu byla otevřena. Oni si říkali o hackerský útok. (..)

They could've had hacking defense, which we had.

And I will give Reince Priebus credit, because when Reince saw what was happening in the world and with this country, he went out and went to various firms and ordered a very, very strong hacking defense.

And they tried to hack the Republican National Committee and they were unable to break through.

We have to do that for our country. It's very important.

0:16:11

<mark>Well, you know, President Putin and Russia put out a statement today that this fake news was indeed fake news. They said it totally never happened. Now, somebody would say, "Oh, of course he's gonna say that." I respected the fact that he said that.</mark>

Jak víte prezident Putin a Rusko dnes prohlásil že tahle falešná zpráva je skutečně falešná? Řekli že se to vůbec nikdy nestalo a někdo řekne no samozřejmě to by <u>řekl</u> (.) ale já to respektuji. Že to řekl.

And I — I'll be honest, I think if he did have something, they would've released it; they would've been glad to release it.

0:16:28

<mark>I think, frankly, had they broken into the Republican National Committee, I</mark>

think they would've released it just like they did about Hillary and all of the horrible things that her people, like Mr. Podesta, said about her. I mean what he said about her was horrible.

If somebody said about me, what Podesta said about Hillary, I was the boss, I would've fired him immediately or that person. Because what he said about her was horrible.

Myslím si že pokud by se jim podařilo se nabourat do demokratické strany, všechno by to uvolnili. Stejně jako to bylo v případě Hillary a všech těch strašlivých věcí: (.) které: její lidé: jako Podesta řekli o ní to co o ní řekli bylo strašné. (.) Pokud o mně by někdo řekl to, co Podesta řekl o Hillary já bych ho okamžitě vyhodil z práce. (.) Pže to co o ní řekl bylo strašné.

But remember this: We talk about the hacking and hacking's bad and it shouldn't be done. But look at the things that were hacked, look at what was learned from that hacking.

0:17:03

That Hillary Clinton got the questions to the debate and didn't report it? That's a horrible thing. That's a horrible thing.

Can you imagine that if Donald Trump got the questions to the debate — it would've been the biggest story in the history of stories. And they would've said immediately, "You have to get out of the race." Nobody even talked about it. It's a very terrible thing.

Že Hillary Clintonová dostala otázky k debatám. A že to nenahlásila. A to je hrozná věc. To je hrozná věc. Umíte si představit že kdyby Donald Trump dostal otázky do těch debat předem, b:- byla by to největší zpráva v historii novinařiny. (.) Okamžitě by řekli musíte odstoupit ale tohle nikdo ani nezmínil. A to je úplně hrozné.

0:17:45

Well, if — if Putin likes Donald Trump, I consider that an asset, not a liability, because we have a horrible relationship with Russia.

Pokud Putin má Donalda Trumpa rád, podle mě je to pozitivum. To není žád- nic negativního protože my máme s Ruskem hrozný vztah.

Russia can help us fight ISIS, which, by the way, is, number one, tricky. I mean if you look, this administration created ISIS by leaving at the wrong time. The void was created, ISIS was formed.

0:18:07

If Putin likes Donald Trump, guess what, folks? That's called an asset, not a liability.

Now, I don't know that I'm gonna get along with Vladimir Putin. I hope I do. But there's a good chance I won't. And if I don't, do you honestly believe that Hillary would be tougher on Putin than me? Does anybody in this room really believe that? Give me a break.

Pokud Putin má rád Donalda Trumpa, tak to je pozitivum, to je aktivum. To není pasivum.

Já si myslím že můžu s Vladimírem Putinem vycházet. Doufám že ano, je možná- je možné že ne. A pokud s ním nebudu vycházet, skutečně si myslíte že Hillary by k němu byla tvrdší než já? Skutečně tomu někdo v této místnosti věří? Já totiž ne.

OK?

Lemme just tell you what I do.

When I leave our country, I'm a very high-profile person, would you say?

I am extremely careful. I'm surrounded by bodyguards. I'm surrounded by people.

And I always tell them — anywhere, but I always tell them if I'm leaving this country, "Be very careful, because in your hotel rooms and no matter where you go, you're gonna probably have cameras." I'm not referring just to Russia, but I would certainly put them in that category.

And number one, "I hope you're gonna be good anyway. But in those rooms, you have cameras in the strangest places. Cameras that are so small with modern technology, you can't see them and you won't know. You better be careful, or you'll be watching yourself on nightly television."

I tell this to people all the time.

I was in Russia years ago, with the Miss Universe contest, which did very well — Moscow, the Moscow area did very, very well.

And I told many people, "Be careful, because you don't wanna see yourself on television. Cameras all over the place."

And again, not just Russia, all over.

Does anyone really believe that story?

I'm also very much of a germaphobe, by the way, believe me.

Byl jsem před několika lety v Rusku (.) se: s:outěží Miss Universe, to bylo v Moskvě bylo to velmi úspěšné (.) a mnoha lidem jsem tam řekl buďte opatrní. (..) Protože nechcete abyste se objevili ve zprávách. Kamery jsou tady všude. A tohle není jenom Rusko, to je všude. (.) Opravdu někdo téhle zprávě věří? (.) A navíc taky, mám rád hygienu, věřte mi.

So I tweeted out that I have no dealings with Russia. I have no deals that could happen in Russia, because we've stayed away. And I have no loans with Russia.

As a real estate developer, I have very, very little debt. I have assets that are — and now people have found out how big the company is, I have very little debt — I have very low debt. But I have no loans with Russia at all.

And I thought that was important to put out. I certified that. So I have no deals, I have no loans and I have no dealings. We could make deals in Russia very easily if we wanted to, I just don't want to because I think that would be a conflict. So I have no loans, no dealings, and no current pending deals.

Now, I have to say one other thing. Over the weekend, I was offered $2 billion to do a deal in Dubai with a very, very, very amazing man, a great, great developer from the Middle East, Hussein Damack, a friend of mine, great guy.

Mám tam velmi- já mám velmi málo dluhů? (.) Lidé (teď) zjišťují jak je moje společnost vl- vlastně velká, já mám velmi malé dluhy. A nemám žádné úvěry z Ruska. Vůbec. To je podle mě důležité říct. (.) To vám tady můžu přislíbit. Nemám žádné obchodní dohody, nemám žádné úvěry. (.)

Můžeme velmi snad- mohli jsme mít ňáké dohody s Ruskem ale já jsem nechtěl protože by tam mohl být nějaký střet zájmů. <u>Nemám</u> (.) žádné dohody, ádné budoucí plánované dohody ani žádné úvěry. A jednu věc vám řeknu. (.) Během víkendu mi nabídli dvě miliardy dolarů (.) na jednu dohodu v Dubaji. S jedním úžasným, úžasným člověkem, skvělým developerem nemovitostí. Je to můj přítel, je to skvělý člověk.

 And I was offered $2 billion to do a deal in Dubai — a number of deals and I turned it down.

I didn't have to turn it down, because as you know, I have a no-conflict situation because I'm president, which is — I didn't know about that until about three months ago, but it's a nice thing to have. But I don't want to take advantage of something. ==I have something that others don't have, Vice President Pence also has it. I don't think he'll need it, I have a feeling he's not going to need it.==

But I have a no conflict of interest provision as president. It was many, many years old, this is for presidents.

0:22:17

==Because they don't want presidents getting — I understand they don't want presidents getting tangled up in minutia; they want a president to run the country. So I could actually run my business, I could actually run my business and run government at the same time.==

A já tomu rozumím. Oni nechtějí aby prezidenti se do tohohle museli zaplétat. Chtějí aby prezident zkrátka řídil zemi. Takže já bych klidně dál <u>mo</u>hl řídit svou firmu. A zároveň řídit vládu. (.)

I don't like the way that looks, but I would be able to do that if I wanted to. I would be the only one to be able to do that. You can't do that in any other capacity. But as president, I could run the Trump organization, great, great company, and I could run the company — the country. I'd do a very good job, but I don't want to do that.

I think you care — I think you care. First of all, you learn very little from a tax return. What you should go down to federal elections and take a look at

the numbers. And actually, people have learned a lot about my company and now they realize, my company is much bigger, much more powerful than they ever thought. We're in many, many countries, and I'm very proud of it.

And what I'm going to be doing is my two sons, who are right here, Don and Eric, are going to be running the company. They are going to be running it in a very professional manner. They're not going to discuss it with me. Again, I don't have to do this. They're not going to discuss it with me.

0:24:04

And with that, I'm going to bring up Sheri Dillon, and she's going to go — these papers are just some of the many documents that I've signed turning over complete and total control to my sons.

A: s tím tady chci přivézt Sheri Dillonovou (.) která vezme tadyty papíry. Tyhle papíry jsou některé z mnoha dokumentů, které jsem podepsal (.) a kterými jsem předal plnou kontrolu nad svou firmou svým synům.

0:39:14

I — I really think that when you watch what's going on with what's happening in — I was just watching, as an example, Rex Tillerson. I think it's brilliant what he's doing and what he's saying.

I watched yesterday, as you know, our great senator, who is going to be a great attorney general. And he was brilliant. And what people don't know is that he was a great prosecutor and attorney general in Alabama. And he was brilliant yesterday.

So, I really think that they are — I think we have one of the great Cabinets ever put together. And we've been hearing that from so many people. People are so happy.

Pokud se podíváte na to: co se: teď děje protože já jsem se: zrovna díval na: to co se děje Rexu Tillersonovi tak si myslím že je to skvělé co říká a co dělá.

Já jsem se včera díval jak: jistě víte (..) myslím že: že v sešns je skvělý senátor který bude skvělým ministrem spravedlnosti (.) mnoho lidí neví že: on byl skvělým návladním (.) v Alabamě. Byl vrchním státním návladním a včera byl skvělý.

Takže já si: opravdu myslím, (.) že: tu mám jednu z nejlepších vlád, kterou kdo kdy dal dohromady (.) a my jsme to slyšeli od mnoha lidí, lidé jsou tak spokojení…

You know, in the case of Rex, he ran incredibly Exxon Mobil. When there was a find, he would get it. When they needed something, he would be there.

0:40:13

A friend of mine who's very, very substantial in the oil business, Harold Hamm — big supporter — he said there's nobody in the business like Rex Tillerson.

Harold Hamm taky velký příznivce, důležitý člověk a on říkal že nikdo v businessu není jako Rex Tillerson.

And that's what we want. That's what I want to bring to government.

I want to bring the greatest people into government, because we're way behind. We don't make good deals any more. I say it all the time in speeches. We don't make good deals anymore; we make bad deals. Our trade deals are a disaster.

We have hundreds of billions of dollars of losses on a yearly basis — hundreds of billions with China on trade and trade imbalance, with Japan, with Mexico, with just about everybody. We don't make good deals anymore.

0:40:52

So we need people that are smart, we need people that are successful and they got successful because generally speaking, they're smart.

Takže my potřebujeme lidi kteří jsou chytří, potřebujeme lidi kteří jsou úspěšní, kteří se stali úspěšnými proto, že jsou chytří.

And that's what I'd put, I'm very proud of the Cabinet, I think they're doing very well.

It's very interesting how it's going, but it's — I think they're doing very,

very well.

You're gonna be very, very proud, as not only the media and reporters, you're gonna be very proud of what we put forth having to do with health care. Obamacare is a complete and total disaster.

They can say what they want, they can guide you anyway they wanna guide you. In some cases, they guide you incorrectly. In most cases, you realize what's happened, it's imploding as we sit.

0:42:07

Some states have over a hundred percent increase and '17 and I said this two years ago, '17 is going to be the bad year. It's going to be catastrophic.

Některé státy viděly více než stoprocentní nárůst a sedmnáct, a to jsem řekl před dvěma lety, 2017 bude ten špatný rok. To bude naprostá katastrofa.

Frankly, we could sit back and it was a thought from a political standpoint, but it wouldn't be fair to the people.

We could sit back and wait and watch and criticize and we could be a Chuck Schumer and sit back and criticize it and people would come, they would come, begging to us please, we have to do something about Obamacare. We don't wanna own it, we don't wanna own it politically. They own it right now.

Mohli bychom si zkrátka sednout se založenýma rukama a čekat a kritizovat. (.) Mohli bychom si tam jenom tak sedět a lidé by přicházeli- oni by přicházeli prosit prosím musíme s Obamacare něco udělat. (..) My se k tomu nechceme- my se pod tím nechceme být politicky podepsaní.

So the easiest thing would be to let it implode in '17 and believe me, we'd get pretty much whatever we wanted, but it would take a long time. We're going to be submitting, as soon as our secretary's approved, almost simultaneously, shortly thereafter, a plan.

0:43:08

It'll be repeal and replace. It will be essentially, simultaneously. It will be

Tímto plánem bude odvolat a nahradit Obamacare. (.) To proběhne v podstatě najednou. (.) Bude to probíhat po různých segmentech ale pravděpodobně to nastane stejný den, možná stejný týden, možná- ale pravděpodobně stejný den možná i stejnou hodinu (.)

So we're gonna do repeal and replace, very complicated stuff. And we're gonna get a health bill passed, we're gonna get health care taken care of in this country. You have deductibles that are so high, that after people go broke paying their premiums which are going through the roof, the health care can't even be used by them because their deductibles are so high.

Obamacare is the Democrats problem. We are gonna take the problem off the shelves for them. We're doing them a tremendous service by doing it. We could sit back and let them hang with it. We are doing the Democrats a great service.

So as soon as our secretary is approved and gets into the office, we'll be filing a plan. And it was actually, pretty accurately reported today, The New York Times. And the plan will be repeal and replace Obamacare.

We're going to have a health care that is far less expensive and far better. OK.

0:45:00

Well, if I can save jobs, for instance I was doing individual companies and people said well, that's only one company, like we did a good job with Carrier. And I wanna thank United Technologies which owns Carrier, but we saved close to a thousand jobs.

Já vám můžu říct pracovní místa, když jsem mluvil s jednotlivými společnostmi (.) (všichni) říkají dobře odvez- podepsali jsme dobrou dohodu s Carrier. Tam jsme ušetřili téměř tisíc pracovních míst která byla na odchodu.

And they were gone and Mike Pence and his staff really helped us, a lot. But those were — that was a tough one because they announced a year and a half before that they were leaving so it's always tough when they're

building a plan, just a little tougher than before they start or before they make an announcement.

So I wanna thank United Technologies. But we've been meeting with a lot of companies. But what really is happening, is the word is now out, that when you want to move your plant to Mexico or some other place, and you want to fire all of your workers from Michigan and Ohio and all these places that I won, for good reason, it's not going to happen that way anymore.

0:45:48

You want to move your plant and you think, as an example, you're going to build that plant in Mexico and you're going to make your air conditioners or your cars or whatever you're making, and you're going to sell it through what will be a very, very strong border — not a weak border like it is — we don't even have a border. It's an open sieve.

But you're going to sell through a very strong border — not going to happen. You're going to pay a very large border tax.

Vy chcete přestěhovat svou továrnu jinam, chcete jí postavit řekněme v Mexiku. A chcete vyrábět (.) klimatizaci nebo auta nebo co- cokoliv. (.) A chcete (to) pak přesouvat přes naši velmi silnou hranici to nebude slabá hranice jako dnes. To ani není vůbec hranice dnes, dnes je to děravé síto.

(Jesli to) budete chtít posílat přes naši hranici, to se nestane. Budete platit velmi vysokou daň. Velmi vysoké clo.

So if you want to move to another country and if you want to fire all of our great American workers that got you there in the first place, you can move from Michigan to Tennessee and to North Carolina and South Carolina. You can move from South Carolina back to Michigan.

0:46:30

You can do anywhere — you've got a lot of states at play; a lot of competition. So it's not like, oh, gee, I'm taking the competition away.

Kamkoliv. Států máme hodně. (.) Je tady velká konkurence, velká hospodářská soutěž. To není kam s k- tou společností můžu jít.

You've got a lot of places you can move. And I don't care, as along as it's within the United States, the borders of the United States.

There will be a major border tax on these companies that are leaving and getting away with murder. And if our politicians had what it takes, they would have done this years ago.

0:46:56

And you'd have millions more workers right now in the United States that are — 96 million really wanting a job and they can't get. You know that story. The real number — that's the real number.

A budou tady miliony více pracujících lidí. Tady, ve Spojených státech. (.) 96 milionů lidí tady shání práci (.) a nemohou ji sehnat. To víte do- to je to reálné číslo.

So, that's the way it is. OK. Go ahead.

On the fence — it's not a fence. It's a wall. You just misreported it. We're going to build a wall. I could wait about a year-and-a-half until we finish our negotiations with Mexico, which will start immediately after we get to office, but I don't want to wait. Mike Pence is leading an effort to get final approvals through various agencies and through Congress for the wall to begin.

I don't feel like waiting a year or a year-and-a-half. We're going to start building. Mexico in some form, and there are many different forms, will reimburse us and they will reimburse us for the cost of the wall. That will happen, whether it's a tax or whether it's a payment — probably less likely that it's a payment. But it will happen.

0:48:30

So, remember this, OK? I would say we are going to build a wall and people would go crazy. I would then say, who is going to pay for the wall? And people would all scream out — 25,000, 30,000 people, because nobody has ever had crowds like Trump has had. You know that. You don't like to report that, but that's OK.

OK, now he agrees. Finally, he agrees.

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But I say who is going to pay for the wall? And they will scream out, "Mexico."

To si pamatujte. (.) Já řeknu. My postavíme zeď. A lidé z toho šíleli. A já jsem pak řekl a kdo tu zeď zaplatí? A všichni volali, 25 30 tisíc lidí protože nikdo nikdy neměl takové davy lidí jako já jsem měl. Vy jste o tom neradi psali? Ale tak to bylo.

No dobře, teď konečně souhlasíte. Konečně se na něčem shodneme.

A já jsme řekl a kdo za tu zeď zaplatí? A všichni zakřičeli Mexiko.

Now, reports went out last week — oh, Mexico is not going to pay for the wall because of a reimbursement. What's the difference? I want to get the wall started. I don't want to wait a year-and-a-half until I make my deal with Mexico. And we probably will have a deal sooner than that.

0:49:13

And by the way, Mexico has been so nice, so nice. I respect the government of Mexico. I respect the people of Mexico. I love the people of Mexico. I have many people from Mexico working for me. They're phenomenal people.

A Mexiko k nám bylo tak přátelské. Já plně respektuji mexickou vládu. Já respektuji mexickou veřejnost já miluji Mexičany. Já znám spoustu lidí v Mexiku spoustu Mexičanů pro mě pracuje jsou to skvělí lidé.

The government of Mexico is terrific. I don't blame them for what's happened. I don't blame them for taking advantage of the United States. I wish our politicians were so smart. Mexico has taken advantage of the United States. I don't blame the representatives and various presidents, et cetera, of Mexico. What I say is we shouldn't have allowed that to happen. It's not going to happen anymore.

Mexická vláda je úžasná. A já: je nijak neobviňuju z toho co se stalo. Já je neobviňuji z toho že využili situace Spojených států. Já bych byl radši, kdyby naši politici byli chytřejší. Mexiko využilo Spojené státy americké (.) já jim to nekladu za vinu. (.) Z toho neviním prezidenty ani žádné zástupce Mexika. To co říkám já že jsme to neměli nikdy dovolit. Ale už se to nebude dít.

So, in order to get the wall started, Mexico will pay for the wall, but it will be reimbursed. OK?

Supreme Court judge. So, as you know, I have a list of 20. I've gone through them. We've met with numerous candidates. They're outstanding in every case. They were largely recommended and highly recommended by Federalist Society. Jim DeMint was also very much involved, and his group, which is fantastic, and he's a fantastic guy.

Abychom s tou zdí mohli začít, (.) Mexiko za tu zeď zaplatí ale my pak ty peníze dostaneme. Ohledně soudce v nejvyšším soudu. Jak víte, mám seznam dvaceti lidí, prošel jsem si ho, setkali jsme se s: řadou kandidátů měli jsme schůzky jsou to skvělí lidé. Každý z nich je úžasný. (..) Všichni si s sebou nesou velmi dobrá doporučení (.) Jim DeMint se tohohle silně účastnil a jeho skupina a on je úžasný člověk. Jeho skupina je úžasná.

So between Leo and Jim DeMint and some senators and some congresspeople, we have a great group of people. I'll be making the decision on who we will put up for justice of the United States Supreme Court, a replacement for the great, great Justice Scalia. That will be probably within two weeks of the 20th. So within about two weeks, probably the second week. I consider the first day because we'll also be doing some — some pretty good signings and I think what we'll do is we'll wait until Monday.

0:51:00

That will be our really first business day as opposed to doing it on Friday, because on Friday, people are going to have a very good time at the inauguration, and then Saturday, as you know, we're having a big church service and lots of good things are happening. So our first day — and you'll all be invited to the signings, but we'll be doing some pretty good signings on Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday and Friday, and then also the next week. And you're all invited.

Neuděláme to v pátek (.) protože v pátek se lidé budou skvěle bavit na inauguraci, pak v sobotu bude velká mše budou se dít skvělé věci (.) náš první den a všechny vás pozveme na to podepisování budeme podepisovat dohody v pondělí úterý středu čtvrtek a v pátek, a pak ještě ten další týden, a všechny vás zveme.

But on the Supreme Court, I'll be making that decision, and it will be a decision which I very strongly believe in. I think it's one of the reasons I got elected. I think the people of this country did not want to see what was happening with the Supreme Court, so I think it was a very, very big decision as to why I was elected.

0:51:47

I think it was disgraceful — disgraceful that the intelligence agencies allowed any information that turned out to be so false and fake out. I think it's a disgrace, and I say that — and I say that, and that's something that Nazi Germany would have done and did do. I think it's a disgrace that information that was false and fake and never happened got released to the public.

Myslím, že to byla velká ostuda. Velká ostuda, že zpravodajské agentury (.) umožnily že takto falešné podvržené informace se vůbec dostaly ven. To si myslím, že je velká ostuda a pořád to opakuji. A to je něco, co by udělalo nacistické Německo a co dělalo nacistické Německo a je to velká ostuda. Ty informace které byly falešné, které byly zfalšované (něco) co se nikdy nestalo bylo zveřejněno.

As far as Buzzfeed, which is a failing pile of garbage, writing it, I think they're going to suffer the consequences. They already are. And as far as CNN going out of their way to build it up — and by the way, we just found out I was coming down. Michael Cohen — I was being — Michael Cohen is a very talented lawyer. He's a good lawyer in my firm. It was just reported that it wasn't this Michael Cohen they we're talking about. So all night long it's Michael Cohen.

Bylo zveřejněno na Buzzfeedu což je: naprostá žumpa, to že oni o tom něco napsali, teď si to- teď si to sami jak si ustlali tak si lehnou, a co se týče CNN ta to z toho vybudovala velký článek, když jste zjištili že ta- že tady budu , Michael Cohen to je velmi talentovaný právník, je to dobrý právník, je to můj přítel. (.) Oni říkali že za to asi vůbec nebyl tenhle Michael Cohen, byl to nějaký jiný. Ří-říkají Michael Cohen.

I said, "I want to see your passport." He brings his passport to my office. I say, hey, wait a minute. He didn't leave the country. He wasn't out of the country. They had Michael Cohen of the Trump Organization was in Prague. It turned out to be a different Michael Cohen. It's a disgrace what

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took place. It's a disgrace and I think they ought to apologize to start with Michael Cohen.

(Já jsem chtěl) ukaž- ukaž mi pas. On mi přinesl pas, ukázal mi ho v kanceláři a: j-já říkám vždy- vždyť vůbec neodjel ze země. On vůbec neopustil zemi. (Oni řeknou) Michael Cohen z Trumpovy organizace byl v Praze. Ale to byl úplně jiný Michael Cohen. Tohle je ostuda co se tady stalo. Je to ostuda a já si myslím že by se měli omluvit. (.) Především Michaelu Cohenovi.

0:53:01

QUESTION: Mr. President-elect, since you are attacking our news organization...

Místo toho, že na nás útočíte, mohl byste (.) nám dovolit otázku?

TRUMP: Not you.

Ne, vy ne.

Vy taky ne.

QUESTION: Can you give us a chance?

TRUMP: Your organization is terrible.

Vaše organizace je hrozná. Vaše organizace (.) je strašná.

Teď vy.

QUESTION: You are attacking our news organization, can you give us a chance to ask a question, sir? Sir, can you...

TRUMP: Quiet.

Ti-cho. Ticho.

QUESTION: Mr. President-elect, can you say...

TRUMP: He's asking a question, don't be rude. Don't be rude.

Ona klade otázku. Nebuďte nezdvořilý. Nebuďte (.) nezdvořilý. (..)

QUESTION: Can you give us a question since you're attacking us? Can you give us a question?

TRUMP**:** Don't be rude. No, I'm not going to give you a question. I'm not going to give you a question.

Nebuďte nezdvořilý. <u>Ne</u> (.) <u>vám</u> (.) <u>nebudu</u> odpovídat.

QUESTION: Can you state...

TRUMP**:** You are fake news. Go ahead.

Vám nebudu odpovídat, vy zveřejňujete falešné zprávy. (..)

QUESTION: Sir, can you state categorically that nobody — no, Mr. President-elect, that's not appropriate.

Pane prezidente tohle je velmi nevhodné chování.

TRUMP**:** Go ahead.

0:54:22

QUESTION: From BBC news. Ian Pannell from BBC news.

BBC News.

TRUMP**:** BBC news. That's another beauty.

BBC News. To je taky skvělé.

Well, I don't recommend reforms. I recommend people that are — that have some moral compass.

You know, I've been hearing more and more about a thing called fake news and they're talking about people that go and say all sorts of things. But I will tell you, some of the media outlets that I deal with are fake news more so than anybody. I could name them, but I won't bother, but you have a few sitting right in front of us. They're very, very dishonest people, but I think it's just something we're going to have to live with.

 I guess the advantage I have is that I can speak back. When it happens to somebody that doesn't have this — doesn't have that kind of a megaphone, they can't speak back. It's a very sad thing. I've seen people destroyed. I've seen people absolutely destroyed. And I think it's very unfair. So, all I can ask for is honest reporters.

Intelligence agencies are vital and very, very important. We are going to be

putting in, as you know, Mr. Pompeo and others, you know the Senator Dan Coats. We're going to be putting in some outstanding people. Within 90 days, they're going to be coming back to me with a major report on hacking.

0:56:32

I want them to cover this situation. I also want them, however, to cover, maybe most importantly — because we're hacked by everybody — you know, the United States, our government out of a list of 17 in terms of industries is the worst, it's number 17, in terms of protection.

If you look at the retail industry, if you look at the banking industry, various industries, out of 17 industries — they put this in the category of an industry — the United States is last in terms of protecting, let's say, hacking defense. Like we had a great hacking defense at the Republican National Committee.

That's why we weren't hacked. By the way, we were told that they were trying to hack us, but they weren't able to hack. And I think I get some credit because I told Reince, and Reince did a phenomenal job, but I said I want strong hacking defense.

The Democratic National Committee didn't do that. Maybe that's why the country runs so badly that way. But I will tell you — wait — wait — wait, let me finish. Within 90 days, we will be coming up with a major report on hacking defense, how do we stop this new phenomena — fairly new phenomena because the United States is hacked by everybody.

That includes Russia and China and everybody — everybody. OK.

Já chci, aby se věnovali této situaci? Také ale chci, aby se věnovali něčemu co je důležitější protože na nás útočí hackeři odevšud. (.) Spojené státy. Naše vláda (..:) jsou: (.) vůbec nejhorší… 17…

17 z hlediska ochrany když se podíváte na: eh: bankovnictví, na: maloobchod na všechny tyto segmenty pokud to rozdělíte do ňákých kategorií, tak americká vláda je poslední na tomhle seznamu ohledně toho jak se chrání jakou má obranu před hackerskými útoky.

My jsme měli skvělou obranu eh v republikánské straně, proto: na nás nikdo nezaútočil a nám řekli že na nás hackeři útočí ale nepodařilo se jim to. A já myslím, že si za to také zasloužím nějaké díky, protože jsem řekl Reincovi, on udělal skvělou zprávu- udělal skvělou práci ale já jsem řekl, chceme silnou ochranu proti hackerům (.)

demokraté to neudělali. Možná proto spravovali tu zem tak špatně. Ale

počkejte, počkejte, nechte mě to dořící. Během devadesáti dní (.) sestavíme zprávu, velkou zprávu o obraně proti hackerským útokům. Jak to zastavit. Tento no<u>vý</u> fenomén. Eh poměrně nový fenomén. (.) Protože spo- na Spojené státy útočí hackeři odevšud.

To znamená <u>Ru</u>sko, <u>Č</u>ína, (.) ale také všichni ostatní. (.) Všichni ostatní.

Well, I think it's pretty sad when intelligence reports get leaked out to the press. I think it's pretty sad. First of all, it's illegal. You know, these are — these are classified and certified meetings and reports.

I'll tell you what does happen. I have many meetings with intelligence. And every time I meet, people are reading about it. Somebody's leaking it out. So, there's — maybe it's my office. Maybe in my office because I have a lot of people, a lot of great people. Maybe it's them. And what I did is I said I won't tell anybody. I'm going to have a meeting and I won't tell anybody about my meeting with intelligence.

And what happened is I had my meeting. Nobody knew, not even Rhona, my executive assistant for years, she didn't know — I didn't tell her. Nobody knew. The meeting was had, the meeting was over, they left. And immediately the word got out that I had a meeting.

0:59:13

So, I don't want that — I don't want that. It's very unfair to the country. It's very unfair to our country; what's happened. That report should have never — first of all, it shouldn't have been printed because it's not worth the paper it's written on. And I thank the New York Times for saying that.

I thank a lot of different people for saying that. But, I will tell you, that should never, ever happen. OK.

A já tohle nechci. Já tohle nechci. (.) Je to velmi neférové vůči <u>na</u>ší zemi, je to velmi neférové. To co se stalo. Ta zpráva: vůbec nikdy neměla být vytištěna protože nemá cenu ani toho papíru na kterém je vytištěna, a děkuji New York Times, já děkuji hodně lidem že to řekli, ale řeknu vám tohle, nikdy se to nemělo stát.

0:59:57

He shouldn't be doing it. He won't be doing it. Russia will have much

Neměl byste to dělat, nebudete to dělat, Rusko bude mít mnohem větší respekt pro naši zem, když já budu v jejím čele, než když ji vedli jiní lidé. To uvidíte. Rusko bude respektovat více Spojené státy americké. Neměli to dělat, já nevěřím, že to budou dělat dál, (.) ale musíme něco vymyslet.

We have to work something out, but it's not just Russia. Take a look at what's happened. You don't report it the same way; 22 million accounts were hacked in this country by China. And that's because we have no defense. That's because we're run by people that don't know what they're doing.

1:00:34

Russia will have far greater respect for our country when I'm leading it and I believe and I hope — maybe it won't happen, it's possible. But I won't be giving (ph) a little reset button like Hillary. Here, press this piece of plastic. A guy looked at her like what is she doing? There's no reset button. We're either going to get along or we're not. I hope we get along, but if we don't, that's possible too.

Rusko bude mít mnohem větší respekt pro naši zemi až povedu Spojené státy americké já. A věřím a doufám, možná se to nestane, je to možné, (..) ale určitě nebudu: mačkat: tlačítko reset, (.) díval jsem se na to co to dělá, (.) ne. Nic takového se dít nebude. My prostě buď budeme vycházet nebo ne. Já doufám, že budeme vycházet ale pokud ne tak i to je možné.

But Russia and other countries — and other countries, including China, which has taken total advantage of us economically, totally advantage of us in the South China Sea by building their massive fortress, total. Russia, China, Japan, Mexico, all countries will respect us far more, far more than they do under past administrations.

I want to thank everybody. So this is all — just so you understand, these papers — because I'm not sure that was explained properly. But these papers are all just a piece of the many, many companies that are being put into trust to be run by my two sons that I hope at the end of eight years, I'll

come back and say, oh, you did a good job. Otherwise, if they do a bad job, I'll say, "You're fired."

Good-bye, everybody. Good-bye.

7 SHRNUTÍ

Tato práce zkoumá amerického prezidenta Donalda Trumpa a jeho neobvyklý způsob pronášení projevů, který – jak hojně komentovala světová média již v průběhu prezidentských voleb – dlouhodobě způsobuje problémy tlumočníkům mnoha zemí. Práce se dělí na část teoretickou a praktickou.

V teoretické části se nachází úvod, který nastiňuje problematiku tlumočení Donalda Trumpa a přibližuje jeho osobu a výzvy, které představuje pro tlumočníky. Jsou vytýčeny cíle práce: vytvoření řečnického profilu Donalda Trumpa a analýza tlumočení jeho projevů, která má odhalit nejčastěji používané tlumočnické strategie implementované českými tlumočníky pracujícími pro Českou televizi.

Dále je v teoretické části definován diskurz, konkrétně pak diskurz politický. Jsou popsány jazykové strategie, které jsou v politickém diskurzu nejčastěji využívány, a následně je zkoumáno, zda Donald Trump tyto strategie ve svých projevech využívá a dá se tedy považovat za typického politického řečníka.

Jak již bylo řečeno, jedním z cílů této práce bylo vypracovat profil řečníka, který by zkoumal korpus několika projevů a na jeho základě poskytl čtenáři shrnutí abnormalit, které lze u Trumpovy rétoriky vysledovat. V analýze jsme se zaměřili primárně na následující kategorie:

- mluvní tempo,
- čtivost (readability) projevu,
- expresivita,
- repetice.

V případech, kde bylo nutné Trumpovy projevy porovnat s jiným řečníkem, aby mohla být daná kategorie uspokojivě popsána, byly využity situačně podobné projevy Trumpova předchůdce Baracka Obamy, který je všeobecně považován za vytříbeného mluvčího a poskytl tak vhodný referenční bod „ideálního politického řečníka".

Jednotlivé kategorie byly následně evaluovány na základě potenciálu

způsobovat potíže tlumočníkům českého jazyka. Teoretická část práce je zakončena shrnutím charakteristických řečnických vlastností Donalda Trumpa, které jsou následně blíže zkoumány v části praktické.

Metodologie popisuje, jakým způsobem byly vybrány jednotlivé nahrávky k analýze, představuje tlumočníky, jejichž výkony budou analyzovány, určuje způsob transkripce nahrávek a shrnuje tlumočnickou teorii úsilí Daniela Gilea, která byla použita při analýze nahrávek a určování tlumočnických strategií použitých českými tlumočníky ve chvílích konfrontace s některou z Trumpových řečnických výstředností.

Praktická část se zabývá zkoumáním autentických nahrávek simultánního tlumočení tří rozdílných diskurzů Donalda Trumpa – jeho inauguračního projevu, předvolební prezidentské debaty s Hillary Clintonovou a tiskové konference poskytnuté novinářům těsně poté, co se Trump dozvěděl o svém vítězství a stal se tak budoucím americkým prezidentem. Tyto nahrávky jsou brány z archivu České televize a to proto, že byly tlumočeny živě a s výjimkou inauguračního projevu bez přípravy. Tlumočníci jsou tak nuceni improvizovaně reagovat na jakýkoliv výstřelek, který se v Trumpově projevu objeví – přehnanou expresivitu, rychlé mluvní tempo, vulgární výrazy, atd.

Analýza je prováděna v rámci jednotlivých kategorií Trumpova řečnického profilu popsaného v teoretické části. Ke každé kategorii je uveden minimálně jeden příklad nalezený ve vybraných videonahrávkách, společně s verzí daného úseku přetlumočenou do češtiny. Následuje rozbor překladu a komentář ohledně strategií využitých tlumočníky ke zvládnutí problému definovaného ve zmíněné kategorii.

Empirický výzkum práce ukázal, že Trumpovy projevy jsou skutečně v politickém prostředí nezvyklé a jsou dominovány expresivními, slangovými a někdy dokonce i vulgárními výrazy. Výzvou je i Trumpovo rychlé mluvní tempo a nadměrně užívaná repetice, která často tlumočníka mate a odvádí jeho pozornost od hlavní sdělované myšlenky.

Tlumočníci nejčastěji volí doslovný překlad, a Trumpovu repetici nehodnotí jako redundantní, nýbrž ji až na výjimky zachovávají v plném rozsahu. V kombinaci s rychlým tempem řečníka je překvapivé, že v souladu s teorií úsilí repetici neredukují a nešetří tak svou mentální kapacitu. Důvodem může být snaha o zachování specifického rázu projevů Donalda Trumpa a snaha zprostředkovat jeho osobnost českému posluchači v co nejvěrnější podobě.

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9 ANNOTATION

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ANNOTATION IN ENGLISH:

The present thesis concerns the challenges that might arise in interpreting the President of the USA, Donald Trump. The theoretical part talks about political discourse and presents a speaker's profile of Donald Trump, describing some abnormalities typical for his way of speaking and potentially challenging for Czech interpreters. In the practical part, specific examples of the potential problems indicated in the theoretical part are demonstrated, taken from three different speeches (Trump's inaugural address, the first presidential debate with Hillary Clinton, and Trump's first press conference as the President-elect of the USA). Interpreting strategies used by Czech interpreters to tackle these issues are examined and

described.

ANNOTATION IN CZECH:

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá problematikou tlumočení amerického prezidenta Donalda Trumpa. V teoretické části je představen politický diskurz a vypracován řečnický profil Donalda Trumpa, který popisuje některé rétorické abnormality charakterizující jeho projev, které mohou pro českého tlumočníka představovat potenciální výzvu. V praktické části jsou uvedeny konkrétní příklady problémů nastíněných v teoretické části, které byly vybrány ze tří rozdílných diskurzů (Trumpův inaugurační projev, první předvolební prezidentská debata s Hillary Clintonovou a Trumpova první tisková konference po vítěztví ve volbách). Následně jsou zkoumány a popsány tlumočnické strategie, které čeští tlumočníci použili, aby se s danými překážkami vyrovnali.