

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Research

In accordance with its function as an international language, English plays an important role in bridging the entry of information from the outside world. Most societies around the world use English for inter-nation communication whose mission is to develop and improve all fields, both in technology, business, science and religion. The same issue is also happening in Indonesia. Along with the demands of the times, the people of Indonesia began to penetrate into the interlinguas world to gain a prominent position in the international ranks. Ironically, many Indonesians do not speak foreign languages, especially English. This becomes one of the obstacles for Indonesian to move forward. As noted briefly above, the scope of the information that contains the current, easily and easily accessed, is mostly written or delivered in English. Referring to this condition, surely the role of literary translator and oral translator or interpreter is needed.

In general, interpreting is more difficult than written translation. There are five reasons underlying this statement. The first reason is that an interpreter must complete his or her job on the spot, ie, at the commencement of the oral translation process with very limited time-out. Once a process is started, the oral translator has no opportunity to repeat, revise, or evaluate the translation. So it can be said that the result of an interpreter is "non-correctable and non-verifiable." (Shuttleworth and Cowie, 1997: 84). Indeed, in some cases, the interpreter has the

right to ask or ask the speaker to repeat the speech. It should be noted, however, that the inability of the interpreter to capture or listen to the source speech which then diverts it into the target language will indicate the interpreter's unprofessionalism.

The second reason is that in performing their duties, the interpreter always deals directly with the speaker. The presence of speakers greatly influences the process of interpretation and it is actually perceived by the interpreter primarily in terms of mentality. They have an important task in bridging the communication gap between speakers and listeners. The third reason is that when the interpreter process ends, there is no physical evidence left behind. The process of interpretation lasts only once and is 'enjoyed' live by the listener. The fourth reason is that in interpreting, the translated text is an oral speech delivered by a speaker. The text is expressed according to the speaker's wishes both in terms of the way of thinking and the way of delivery. So any time the subject matter in the source text can change even within the same topic. Therefore, the skills that an interpreter needs are listening skills and speech skills. In addition, prior to the assignment, the interpreter is expected to know the type of text, the speaker's character, the participants or the listener, and to master the topic to be translated, since at the time of interpretation the interpreter must adjust the intonation, pronunciation, and speed of the message delivered by the speaker or speakers.

The fifth reason is that during the process of interpretation, the interpreter can only rely on the knowledge he or she possesses without the opportunity to delve deeper into the subject matter he or she is dealing with. But on the other hand, the

process of interpretation is still under one predetermined topic already known by the interpreter. In addition, listeners also have one place with speakers and interpreter, whom they already know about the topic to be brought, so their function is more likely to deepen the discussion of the topic. In this circumstance, the listener can directly assess the work of the interpreter through the appearance he or she carries as well as the fluency when the source speech is interpreted, so that they can compare how the utterance is delivered by the speaker and the interpreter.

The activity of interpreting is largely designed to make foreign language accessible to another language's speaker where many people from different backgrounds gather in a community such as in an international conference. Mikkelsen (2006:3) explains that interpreting in conference environment involves multinational participants who need an interpreter to make the communication easier for them having difficulties in understanding different languages.

One of the international conferences held in Manila which is Regional Meeting of La Via Campesina in 2016. Manila was chosen to be host country since the previous place was Indonesia, all of the Asean countries will take turn to be the host country of the Regional Meeting. La Via Campesina is the international movement which brings together millions of peasants, small and medium-size farmers, landless people, women farmers, indigenous people, migrants and agricultural workers from around the world. It defends small-scale sustainable agriculture as a way to promote social justice and dignity. It strongly opposes

corporate driven agriculture and transnational companies that are destroying people and nature.

La Via Campesina comprises about 150 local and national organizations in 70 countries from Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas. Altogether, it represents about 200 million farmers. It is an autonomous, pluralist and multicultural movement, independent from any political, economic or other type of affiliation. The regional meeting was divided into several main topics, one of them were titled La Via Campesina Women's Meeting and Sharing of Experiences of Local Women on Human Rights Violations. This sharing session attend by Indonesian Peasant Union representatives under the name of Ibu Tukiye, a peasant, a mother who struggle in her life to get the justice and right to land, seed and water. The panelists were consists of Ms. Ophelia Triviana, Rosalie Cortez, Judith Ucag as the women peasant activists and Mrs. Yeum Goom Soon as the representatives of International Coordinating Comitee of La Via Campesina and Mrs. Elvie Baladad acted as the moderator during the event.

The discussion in the conference brought particular issues to be discussed which attracted various civil societies and participants including mass media from around the world to cover the event and report it to the public nationally and internationally. The participants including the participants from different organizations need interpreters especially for foreign participants who covered the event and made an interactions with the speaker during the conference if it used Indonesian language. If the main spoken language in a conference uses English, it will be facilitated by an interpreter to deliver the message into Indonesian

language to the Indonesian participants who may have difficulties in understanding English.

Mikkelson (2006:3) states that interpreting for mass media is one of the settings of interpreting performed at a conference, meeting, focus group discussion, publicity appearances, and interviews as well as on films, video, video conferences, and television or radio programs. The importance of an interpreter for mass media also comes from Pöchhacker (2004:7) who describes that media interpreting appears as the solution that can be easily accessible to the broadcasting media since spoken language for media interpreting is often from English, which usually involves personalities and content from the international sphere. It is essentially designed to make a foreign language broadcasting content accessible to media users within the socio-cultural community.

The interpreter may use some modes in their performances in conducting interpreting. Simultaneous interpreting is one of the modes of interpreting which is used in a conference setting. According to Setton (1999:1), simultaneous interpreting has become the standard medium of multinational communication in international organizations. In practicing simultaneous interpreting, it is done almost at the same time as transferring the message of the source language to the target language. The success of communication in that situation between the source speaker and the hearer depends on the interpretation from the interpreter. Therefore, the interpreter in this case must apply technique in rendering interpreting.

B. Problem Identification

From the background that has been stated, there are four problems regarding simultaneous interpreting especially by techniques during the process. These are some problems found.

1. There are still limited studies that examined the phenomenon of techniques used in simultaneous interpreting.
2. The difficulties faced by the interpreter by choosing the ideal interpreting techniques and strategy to make an advance output.
3. There are still many interpreters are not familiar with interpreting techniques in simultaneous interpreting.
4. There are some factors which could cause the interpreters to apply some technique in order to produce the target language.

C. Problem Limitation

This study is limited to analyze the product of interpreting in simultaneous mode at the Regional Meeting of La Via Campesina. This research analyzed the technique of simultaneous interpreting applied by the interpreter in rendering the rendition from source language target language in two languages from Bahasa Indonesia into English and vice versa. The study also discusses the factors affecting the simultaneous interpreting process.

D. Problem Statements

1. What are the interpreting techniques applied in simultaneous interpreting during the conference?
2. What are the interpreting techniques that mostly used during the simultaneous interpreting?
3. What are the factor behind techniques applied during simultaneous interpreting process?

E. Research Objective

The objective of this research is to describe the phenomenon of techniques applied in simultaneous interpreting done by professional simultaneous interpreters. With an authentic Bahasa Indonesia and English simultaneous interpreting by exploring the factors of interpreting in Bahasa Indonesia and English simultaneous interpreting and vice versa. There hasn't been many studies about this research, so this paper can be regarded as the research on the phenomenon and interpreting techniques in Bahasa Indonesia and English while performing simultaneous interpreting.

F. Research Significance

The results of this study are expected to give a contribution both in theoretical and practical benefit:

The result is expected to provide positive contribution related phenomenon of strategy in simultaneous interpretation. Enrich a conference interpreter with the

knowledge of describing the patterns and categories of techniques in SI with specific reference to the language pair of Bahasa Indonesia and English with an authentic simultaneous corpus. This research is also aim to discuss the application of the findings to quality assesment in interpreting.

The research of the study is expected to provide explanation and further information for who interested about interpreting in simultaneous interpretation for conference interpreter. This research is also expected to give a new perspective for simultaneous interpretation studies.