

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE OVERVIEW

A. Literature Review

1. Notion of Translation

There has been a lot of definitions in translation theories in which E. Nida (1964: 161-164) has elaborately surveyed. He stated that: “Definitions of proper translating are almost as numerous and varied as the persons who have undertaken to discuss the subject. This diversity is in a sense quite understandable; for there are vast differences in the materials translated, in the purpose of the publication, and in the needs of the prospective audience”. Moreover, Nida and Taber (1969: 12) who stated that translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of **meaning** and secondly in terms of **style**. Bell (1991: 5-6) seems to have pursued the same line of emphasis on meaning and style in his translation of the definition given by the French theorist, Dubois: “Translation is the expression in another language (or the target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. The above definitions also stress the significance of ‘equivalence’ which underlies the following definitions”, another explanation extended: given by Meetham and Hudson (1972:713) and Catford (1965:20): “Translation is the replacement of a text in one language by a replacement of an equivalent text in a second language”.

(Meetham and Hudson, 1972: 713) Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

Wilss (1996:95) stated, "the notion of translation competence, "is aptly assessed in transfer situations that require at least some degree of adaptation to new and challenging textual demands." He describes such situations as "accommodatory situations" which need "structural adjustment" and generally textual manipulation. In point of fact, the competent translator performs multiple tasks with inevitable intricacies of performance.

2. Types of Translation

There are many kinds of classifications in translation types starting with the oldest 'literal' vs. (versus) 'free'. It continues from 'literary' vs. 'non-literary', semantic vs. communicative, static vs. dynamic, and many others. The first type of the aforementioned pairs concerns the closeness, sometimes referred to faithfulness to the SL (source language). These type tends to emphasize the inseparability of the form of content. The second type considers the source message delivered in a different form. The pairs above are classified according to the method or approach criteria. Two classification criteria will be outlined below, namely: code and mode.

1. Translation Types according to Code

Roman Jakobson (1959 in Schulte and Biguenet, 1992:145) classified three ways of interpreting a verbal sign: it may be translated into other signs of

the same language, into another language, or into another code that is nonverbal system of symbols. These three types are explained as follows:

- a) **Intralingual translation** or *rewording*: It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.
- b) **Interlingual translation** or *translation proper*: It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language.
- c) **Intersemiotic translation** or *transmutation*: It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign system.

2. Translation Types according to Mode: Written vs.Oral:

Translating/ Interpreting: Nida and Taber's definition, may best accommodate interpreting as the reproduction of "the closest natural equivalent" of the SL message in the TL serves as a common ground or interface of translating and interpreting", the first is not primarily or solely related to accurate semantic transfer. The translated text must, at least ideally and theoretically, be as semantic accurate, grammatically correct, stylistically effective and textually coherent as the source text. On the other hand, we can analogously postulate the following applicable definitions for interpreting: Interpreting consists in conveying to the target language the most accurate, natural equivalent of the oral message of the source language.

3. Technique of Translation

The method of translation is the way the translation process is done in relation to the purpose of the translator. Translation methods are global choice

that affects the whole text. Basically the translation method will be pre-set by the translator before they perform the translation process Molina and Albir (2002: 507-508) the translation method below is a V-Diagram by Newmark (1988: 45-46)

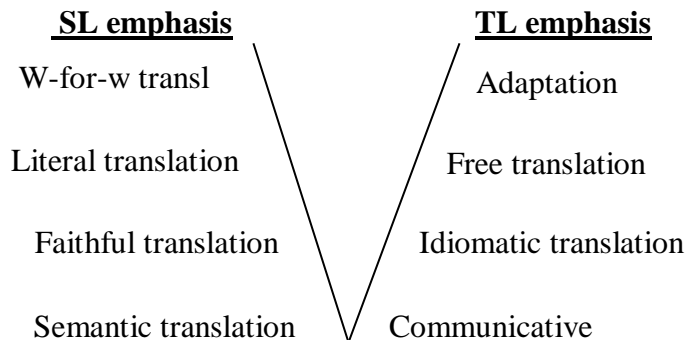


Figure 1. The V Diagram of Translation Methods by Newmark

a. Word-for-word translation

It is often pointed out as an interlinear translation, with TL immediately below the words SL. SL wording retained and words translated singly by the most common meaning, out of context. The words culture is translated literally. The main use of the word by word translation is good to understand the mechanism of the source language or interpret text that is hard as a pre-translation process.

b. Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

c. Faithful translation

A faithful Translation is trying to reproduce the same contextual meaning of the TL grammatical structures original forms.

d. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version.

e. Adaptation

It is a form of translation of the 'most free'. It is used mainly for drama (comedy and poetry theme, characters, plot is usually preserved, culture SL converted to culture TL and texts were rewritten. Practice sad of having a game or a poem translated literally and then rewritten by a playwright or poet established has produced a lot of bad adaptation, but other adaptations have been 'saved' period drama.

f. Free translation

Free translations reproduce problems without methods, or content without their original form. Usually it is a paraphrase that is much longer than the original, which is called 'intralingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

g. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translations reproduce the original 'message' but tend to distort the nuances of meaning by choosing colloquial languages and idioms which do not exist in the original.

h. Communicative translation

Communicative translation tries to make the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both the content and language are easily accepted and understood by the reader.

4. Notion of Interpreting

According to Jones (2002:3), interpreting can be simply defined as “immediate oral translation.” However, he believes that such a definition does not give the best idea of what interpreting is really about. Interpreting is about communication. Linguistic barriers are not the only difficulty that an interpreter has to overcome. Cultural difficulties, as Jones explains, “can manifest themselves both explicitly and implicitly.”

Explicit manifestations will include having to interpret cultural references that have an equivalent or indirect in the target language, while implicit manifestations will include having to understand the intent of the speaker and what is hidden behind words, as in the case of irony. Jones (2002:4) therefore describes the interpreter’s work as “being one of continuous explanation and explication.” Pochhacker (2004:11), on the other hand, defines interpreting as “a form of translation in which a first and a final rendition in another language is produced on the basis of a one-time presentation of an utterance in a source

language.” Instead of focusing on the dichotomy of oral vs. written, Pochhacker’s definition focuses on immediacy as a feature that distinguishes interpreting from other types of translation.

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5. Types of Interpreting

Interpreting are divided into three major types based on the setting in which the interpreting is taking place: conference interpreting, court interpreting and community interpreting. It is also subdivided into two main types based on the mode of interpreting: simultaneous and consecutive.

a. Conference Interpreting

According to Phelan (2001:6), “conference interpreting is the most prestigious form of interpreting and the most financially rewarding.” To Phelan, conference interpreting refers to the two main modes of interpreting: simultaneous and consecutive interpreting.

b. Simultaneous Interpreting

Seleskovitch (1978:125) describe simultaneous interpretation as follows: In simultaneous interpretation the translator is isolated in a booth. He speaks at the same time as the speaker and therefore does not need to memorize or record what is said. In addition, the process of analysis-understanding and reconstruction of expressions that are watching. The translator works on the message little by little, giving the part he understands while analyzing and assimilating the next idea.

c. Telephone Interpreting

Telephone interpreting is liaison interpreting done over the phone. It is used in certain situations in community interpreting and in business meetings especially in emergency situations and for first contacts. This type of interpreting is available in many languages at any time and from anywhere.

d. Sign Language Interpreting

Sign language is the language used by deaf people. Unlike in the past, sign language is now recognized as a language in its own right that uses hands and bodygestures. It even has different dialects. Deaf people do not understand the original speech of any language. Interpreters provide this type

of interpreting simultaneously to help deaf people understand the speech. In this type of interpreting, the interpreter is visible to the audience.

e. Television Interpreting

Interpreting public television in Europe where simultaneous interpreting is provided only for the sake of foreign guests appearing on television programs. the interpreter sets in a complete booth where he can see the speaker. Translators must sound confident like a TV presenter. In certain types of interpretations, the convention is that male interpreters interpret male speakers and female interpreters interpret female speakers.

f. Whispered Interpreting

Whisper interpret can also be called chuchotage. This type of interpreting occurs in sittings where one or two people do not understand the source language. The interpreter in the arrangement makes the interpretation for the listener or listener simultaneously and in a very low voice.

g. Consecutive Interpreting

In a sequential interpretation or consecutive, the translator does not start talking until the original speaker has stopped. Because of that he has time to analyze the overall message, which makes it easier to understand its meaning. The fact that he was there in that room, and that the speaker has stopped speaking before he started, meaning that he speaks to the audience directly and he really became speaker. Therefore, sequential interpretation

takes time. It takes almost double the time needed to interpret it simultaneously. This is one reason why simultaneous interpretation is currently widespread while successive interpretation is limited to certain situations where simultaneous interpretation equipment is not available.

Noted is the central element that distinguishes a sequence of simultaneous interpretation. In consecutive interpreting the interpreter taking notes while listening to a speaker. There is no one right technique for taking notes. Translators can develop their own symbols or techniques. To save time and effort, most translators take their notes in the target language rather than the source language.

In contrast to the simultaneous interpreter, consecutive interpreter will be arranged next to the speaker and not in the booth. It is considered an advantage of consecutive interpretation because the translator will be able to ask the speakers if the information is not clear about what is actually meant by a particular segment. One arrangement that requires consecutive interpretation is liaison interpretation.

h. Liaison Interpreting

Interpretation of liaison is also sometimes referred to as bilateral interpretation or ad hoc interpretation. This type of interpretation is used in informal situations and especially interpretations in societies where interpreters interpret for two or more people. The liaison translators are very visible and they usually control the situation. They can control how many

speakers say and when to talk or even stop. They can also ask the speaker to speak or explain unclear information.

i. Court Interpreting

Court interpreting is occurred when one of the people involved in a case does not understand or speak the language. In interpreting the court in particular, accuracy is a very important issue because it depends so much on what the different parties say. In addition, everything said is documented in court records. Court translators use consecutive interpreting to interpret questions and answers and they may need to take notes if the reports are lengthy. They also used the simultaneous interpretation of whispers to interpret the entire testimony of the defendants. Vision translation can also be used in court when translators are asked to translate any documents related to this case.

j. Community Interpreting

In the past years, there has been increased interest in community interpretations as new types of interpretations develop. Interpreting society is used for people who are not fluent speakers of the language of the country they live. This type of interpreting allows them to communicate with public service providers and gives them access to all types of services such as health, education, government, and social services.

Community interpreting is referred to by many different terms. Some like to call it public service interpreting, while others like to refer to it as

community based interpreting, *ad hoc* interpreting, contact interpreting or even dialogue interpreting.

6. Technique of Interpreting

Strategies are generally divided into: comprehension strategies (knowledge activation, anticipation, and segmentation), production strategies (compression, expansion, approximation strategies, generalization, reformulation, repair strategies, and transcoding), overall strategies (workload management strategies and monitoring strategies), and emergency strategies (omission of text segment, transcoding, and parallel reformulation). In (Riccardi, 2002:27) Jones (2002:9) discusses several techniques of simultaneous interpreting, some of which are reformulation, the salami technique, simplification, generalization, omission, summarizing, anticipation, error correction techniques and metaphors and sayings techniques.

On the other hand, Al-Salman and Al-Khanji (2002:617) were able to identify eight different interpreting strategies that they described are the most frequently use interpreting strategies in both Arabic and English interpretation. The eight strategies are skipping, anticipation, summarizing, approximation, code-switching, literal interpretation, incomplete sentence strategy and message abandonment. All the above-mentioned strategies or techniques will be discussed in detail.

a. Reformulation

The interpreters' main goal is to convey the speakers' messages as faithfully as possible. In order to achieve that, interpreters have to reformulate the wordings of their speakers. For example, long, complicated sentences will be broken down into shorter and easier ones and active clauses can be rendered as passive or vice versa. This technique, Jones (2002:81) asserts, can be used by interpreters to overcome certain difficulties while still being faithful to their speakers. Jones gives an example of how this technique can be used when interpreters are faced with words or concepts that do not exist in the target language. It can be effective not only with words relating to cultural or linguistic difficulties or to technical words, but also simple and even commonly used words such as the term "cost-effective." Sometimes, words do exist in the target language but rendering them literally would just sound too strange. In such cases, Jones suggests paraphrasing the speaker's words to make them sound right to the target language audience.

b. The Salami Technique

The salami technique, also referred to as chunking, is a technique by which long, complicated sentences are divided into a number of shorter sentences. Jones (2002:82) urges interpreters to use this strategy especially when dealing with languages that have the tendency to use long, complicated sentences. Yagi (2000:523) considers chunking "a coping strategy that interpreters use to divide up TL [target language] long stretches of discourse into chunks of manageable size." Gile 1995, on the other hand, sees chunking

as a strategy that “can save short-term memory capacity requirement by unloading information from memory faster.” (as cited in Yagi, 2000:523)

c. Simplification

Simplification is a technique used by interpreters to deal with highly technical materials. Interpreters, Jones (2002:98) believes, may resort to this technique for two reasons. First, interpreters may not be able to cope with all the highly technical material in the speech, so they simplify it to save what they can. Second, interpreters may be able to cope with all the technical material but rendering it without any simplification may leave the audience confused.

Some may argue that the interpreter won't be able to simplify a message that s/he did not understand in the first place. Jones (2002:98), however, feels that “an interpreter can identify the essence of a statement or a question, and convey it, without understanding all the details expressed by a speaker.”

Jones also discusses the controversy around the second point. Some theorists believe that rendering the speaker's words faithfully is the interpreter's first duty, and simplifying the speaker's words violates this duty. They further believe that it is not the interpreter's fault that the speaker uses complicated, highly technical words that are difficult for the audience to understand. Jones believes these points are valid and that interpreters should use deliberate simplification with caution. However, he argues that “an interpreter's first duty is not so much to be faithful to the speaker's words come what may, but to maximize communication.”

d. Generalization

According to Jones (2002:101), when faced with a very fast speaker and in order to save time, “a number of specific items mentioned can be expressed in one generic term.” Generalization should not be used when each specific item mentioned in the speech is significant. Jones (2002:101) gives an example of a speaker who could say, ‘people take it for granted now to have a fridge and a freezer, the dishwasher and the washing machine with a spin dryer, a cooker and a vacuum cleaner’. If the elements in this speech are irrelevant, the interpreter could use a generic form in his rendition and interpret, ‘people take it for granted now to have all household electric appliances’.

e. Omission

According to Jones (2002:102), interpreters are occasionally faced with situations where neither simplification nor generalization will help them to keep up with their speakers. In these situations, interpreters will have to omit things. Jones (2002:125) differentiates between two forms of omission: “omission under duress and omission from choice.” In the first form of omission, the interpreter cuts out certain elements “in order to preserve as much of the essential message as possible,” while in the second form of omission the interpreter omits certain elements deliberately to achieve an economic and simple interpretation which assures the highest level of communication between the speaker and the audience.

Skipping is another omission strategy discussed by Al-Salman and Al-Khanji (2002:617). “An interpreter uses this strategy by leaving out

unnecessary repetition, redundant expressions or unimportant utterances which would have no place if the original text were written.”

f. Summarizing

Summarizing, as Jones (2002:104) explains, is a technique used by interpreters to “clarify what is unclear because of the speaker.” The speaker for example, may express his ideas implicitly or incoherently which requires some explanation from the interpreter’s part to make the speaker’s ideas clear to the audience.

f. Anticipation

Bartłomiejczyk (2006:162) describes how anticipation occurs in simultaneous interpreting as follows: An anticipation is believed to occur when the interpreter makes a prediction about what is going to appear in the source text. Such a prediction may be based on the content as well as on the form of the source text or on information about the text that the subject received before interpreting it. Jones (2002:107), on the other hand, believes that anticipation, when used properly in conjunction with reformulation “can be a precious tool” that saves interpreter time and improves their expressions significantly.

g. Error correction

There are occasions when interpreters make clear mistakes for many different reasons such as wrong anticipation, not hearing a word at all, misunderstanding the speaker’s implicit ideas, or misunderstanding a word or a phrase. According to Jones (2002:107) if an interpreter makes a mistake

there are different possible scenarios. Jones believes that if the mistake is insignificant and makes no material difference, the interpreter should not waste time trying to fix it.

h. Metaphors and sayings techniques

Jones (2002:113) suggests the following techniques for rendition of metaphors and sayings.

- 1) using a word-for-word equivalent in the target language;
- 2) using a rendition that is equivalent in meaning but has different wording;
- 3) reduce the statement to sense by explaining its meaning;
- 4) if the interpreter does not understand its meaning and yet believes that the saying or the metaphor is significant and important, s/he should render it as literally as possible;
- 5) if the interpreter does not understand its meaning and yet believes that the saying or the metaphor is not important, s/he can drop it.

i. Transcoding

Bartłomiejczyk (2006:162) describes transcoding as a word-for-word rendition or almost word-for-word rendition. In this case the interpreter is very faithful to the source text, relying on its surface structure often because the interpreter does not understand completely or partially what the speaker meant by one of the segments of the speech. Al-Salman and Al-Khanji (2002:617) refer to this strategy as literal interpretation and they describe it as

a strategy in which the interpreter uses a target language equivalent to the source language word “irrespective of contextual adequacy”.

j. Code-switching

According to Al-Salman and Al-Khanji (2002:617), code-switching is a strategy that, “refers to style shift from standard to informal colloquial language”. Al-Salman and Al-Khanji (2002:617) believe that interpreters resort to this strategy when faced with time pressure especially in the case of fast speakers.

k. Incomplete Sentence Strategy

When this strategy is applied by interpreters, the result will be unfinished messages due to unfinished rendition that is cut short in the middle of the sentence. Al-Salman and Al-Khanji (2002:617) explain that “this strategy occurs when the interpreter takes too much time trying to find equivalent expressions but fails to do so before additional input must be interpreted” .

7. Simultaneous Interpreting

Kirchhoff (1976:111) describes simultaneous interpreting as “ a multi-phase process that takes place sequentially while sender output, except in the case of pauses, is being produced, and must be processed continuously”. In simultaneous interpreting, the assumption is that the interpreter repeats in one language what s/he hears in another. However, Paneth (1957:31) believes that “the interpreter says not what he hears, but what he has heard,” referring to the time lag between the interpretation and the original speech.

a. Non-verbal Communication

In communication, there are so many aspects that imply and it is inevitable during receive and perceiving information. The social contact holds the key to build an interactive language involving eye contact, gestures, physical distance and etc. During simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter is mandatory facing the non-verbal communication in many forms. The interpreter should adapt with the situation, and adjust to any familiar and unfamiliarity in the work fields, in order to avoid misunderstanding. The non verbal communication considered to be systemic and mechanical. It is also bound up with the expression of culture, even if the non verbal communication which develop by distinguish cultures and often treat as the silent language, but its indeed give an impact in communication process. In deeper understanding, the researcher will convey the forms and characteristic of the non verbal communication. The categorizations of non-verbal communication can be further explained as follows:

(1) Kinesics

There are so many body language uses in every culture. It is a certain way to conveyed an expression, but familiarly able to be interpreted during communication. Kinesics is a universal way of communication, but it is largely varied in cultural and linguistically. Kinesics form can be an eyes movement, mouth movement, head movement, crossing legs, they way of walking, standing and etc. Brown 2000:263) categorized kinetics expression from american culture:

1. Agreement, "yes"
2. "No"!

3. Come here!
4. Lack of interest
5. Flirting and sexual signals
6. Insult, obscene gesture.

The signals might be different in many places, but nodding head as a "yes" is similar to most of European country whereas Bengalis move their head really fast from one shoulder to another.

(2) Eye contact

How appropriate is eye contact during conversation? The role of culture affects the way people interpret eye contact as the visual modality of nonverbal communication. In American culture, lack of eye contact is interpreted as lack of attention or considered being unmannered. Meanwhile in Japan, direct eye contact considered to be rude gesture. Eyes are also the keys of communication, since eyes could channel boredom, sympathy, affections, signal of interest, and others. Sometimes, a simple eye signal is able to convey a message in a conversation.

(3) Proxemics

In this category, the next non-verbal communication is widely known as proxemics, or physical proximity which allows party to have their own personal space. Certain culture considers that a space between their speaking partners would be great to create such comfort. In Latin America for example, the personal space is required not only in public, but also at the subway or elevator. Physical distance would give someone's to feel anxiety or discomfort. Nevertheless, each and every culture have a different perspectives and way to handle such a

proximity occurrence. In some cultures, even the object such as table, monitor could affect the communicative process or instead enhance it.

(4) Artifacts

In terms of clothes, jewelry or appearance are also become another point that can affect the communicative process. It can convey the socioeconomic class, the character and also self esteem. Wearing a bunch of jewelry for instance, which able to bring up confidence and might affect others self esteem.

(5) Kinesthetic

Physical touch or known as kinesthetic is also another cultural type of nonverbal communication. The way our body language move and touch our speaking partner might affect the understanding in the communicative process. Misunderstanding might also imply if there is touching which consider as an intimate gesture. Meanwhile in another cultures it's considered as a common and friendly gesture. the acknowledgement regarding once cultures hold an important key to create the same level of understanding and clear communication.

8. Qualification for an Interpreter.

In order to do the job, there are some mandatory requirements which all the interpreter should have, namely:

In order to fulfill one's duties, these basic skills are needed.

- 1) Language Command: The first requirement of a good interpreter/translator is an excellent command of the interpreted language and English. The interpreter must give a smooth and absolutely accurate interpretation of the

questions and answers given. And render the correct translation of any written documents. Bilingualism alone is not sufficient and does not qualify an individual to interpret/translate in any field unless the interpreter/translator has been tested by a qualified purveyor to demonstrate that he/she is able to perform in that capacity. Speed and accuracy are probably the most important priority in interpreting. The interpretation process requires formal training in the skill of interpretation, e.g. a degree, certification, professional experience in order for an interpreter to be efficient and aware of his/her role and ethics when interpreting.

- 2) Practice: Both interpreting and translating take practice. For interpreters, using taped recordings of courtroom or hospital settings is a good practice tool. However, one can practice on almost anything, such as church sermons, television commercials, or news reports. The key is to interpret the words rapidly, and not ponder the content of the speech. For translators, one can practice translating magazines, books, etc.
- 3) Attention Skills: Listening at a high level of concentration allows the interpreter to analyze the meaning of the message completely and accurately. Translators need to pay close attention to details, double checking numbers, dates, names, etc.
- 4) Analytical Skills: The interpreter/translator will need to construe the meaning of the message completely and accurately under severe time constraints.

- 5) **Memory Skills:** The interpreter needs to retain the message long enough to render it completely and accurately in the target language while under stress.
- 6) **Language Transfer Skills:** The interpreter/translator needs to find the congruent expression in the target language rapidly and efficiently.
- 7) **Note-taking Skills:** The interpreter should have a note-taking system in place that is specific to the task (simultaneous or consecutive) of interpretation. Translators create glossaries to keep the translation consistent.
- 8) **Cultural Awareness:** The interpreter/translator should understand and render the message accurately and completely, including its cultural references and concepts.
- 9) **Clear and Audible Speech/Visible Signing:** The interpreter needs to be heard and understood by the audience with little effort at all times.
- 10) **Demeanor Appropriate to Setting:** Appropriate demeanor reflects the interpreter's professionalism and includes the ability to convey emotional content without mimicking the speaker. Translators need to be able to keep the tone of the document and render it correctly in the other language.
- 11) **Adaptability:** Stamina and ability to cope with stress are both important in order to interpret/translate in a wide variety of settings.
- 12) **Knowledge of Subject Matter:** The interpretation/translation process requires knowledge of the subject matter and its terminology.

9. Factors that Affecting the Simultaneous Interpreting Output

Al Qinai (2001:13) investigated the competence in translation and interpreting. Experts and professional interpreters determined the difficulties that frequently encounter interpreters while on stage as follows:

These factors included:

- a. Time lag: the time between the production of source language and its interpreting into target language.
- b. SL deficiency: this is attributed to poor quality of input language; solecisms, non-standard accents,
- c. Misarticulated word segments and idiolect peculiarities.
- d. Structural asymmetry: the interpreter has to wait for theme before interpreting the rhyme.
- e. Lexical incompatibility: a new neologism, which probably needs deep Processing or paraphrasing.
- f. A speaker reads out text fast
- g. Speaker's language is dense, implicit in character, whereas target language tends to be redundant and explicit, or
- h. Speaker quotes complex text passage or reads out figures, names, acronyms which have not been made available to
- i. Interpreters, prior advice to speakers and conference organizers
- j. A speaker commits a speech error
- k. Uses language which would be judged offensive in target culture, or

- l. Uses metaphors, puns or figurative speech for which there is no equivalent in target language,
- m. A speaker loses his or her thread or
- n. Is linguistically vague or
- o. Intentionally ambiguous, even for the ST audience
- p. A speaker comes to an end, but the next speaker or chairman does not wait for the interpreter to complete output.

B. Relevant Studies

There is a research regarding compression technique of SI conducted by Ghelly V. Chernov. Chernov (1887/2004), that provides a comprehensive frameworks for the type of achieving compression in SI from his practical experiences and training of interpreters. His works titled is *Interference and Anticipation in Simultaneous Interpreting: A Probability-prediction Model* in 2004. Chernov defines simultaneous interpretation as a task performed in a single pass concurrently with the source language speech, under extreme perception and production conditions in which only limited amount of information can be process at any given time.

Al-Zahran (2007) in his dissertation entitled “The Consecutive Conference Interpreter as Intercultural Mediator: a Cognitive-Pragmatic Approach to the Interpreter’s Role” specifically stresses the procedures applied by the interpreter in consecutive interpreting at conference as the intercultural mediator. His

dissertation proves that the consecutive interpreter in conference plays an important role in the extent to which intercultural mediation is needed. Results also shed that the use of cultural mediation procedures and the role of interpreters' professional status, experience and language direction on their ability/willingness to perform intercultural mediation.

Another study under the title "*Comprehension and error monitoring in Simultaneous Interpreter*" by Carolina Yudes, Pedro Mazico, Luis Morales, and Teresa Bajo, released on 2011. The results shows that the interpreters detected more syntactic and semantic errors than monolinguals, nontrained bilinguals and interpreting students. They discussed the consequences of bilingualism, working memory capacity, and training in interpreting on text comprehension.

Mikkelson (2006) in her thesis entitled "Interpreting is interpreting-Or is it?"; she analyzes different modes and types of interpreting; simultaneous, whispered, consecutive, escort, conference, community, court, media, medical, educational, and over the phone interpreting. She stated that an interpreter should perform the same service and should meet the same standard of competence. The disparity in working conditions and status is not the nature of the interpreting itself, but external factors that affect the market in which the interpreter renders his/her services. The result shows what is good for a good interpreting is determined by quality of the interpreter identified by various author descriptions of the ideal interpreter such as language skill, listening and recall, interpersonal skill, behavior, speaking, cultural knowledge, and subject knowledge. Her article

gives contribution to this study as it becomes one of the theoretical sources to support this research.

The similarities of this research and the relevant studies are analyzing simultaneous interpreting processes. The different is this research is emphasizing in the techniques applied. Not only focusing in particular technique, but also will see deeper analysis on the factors that impede the interpreter in producing good output.

C. Conceptual Framework

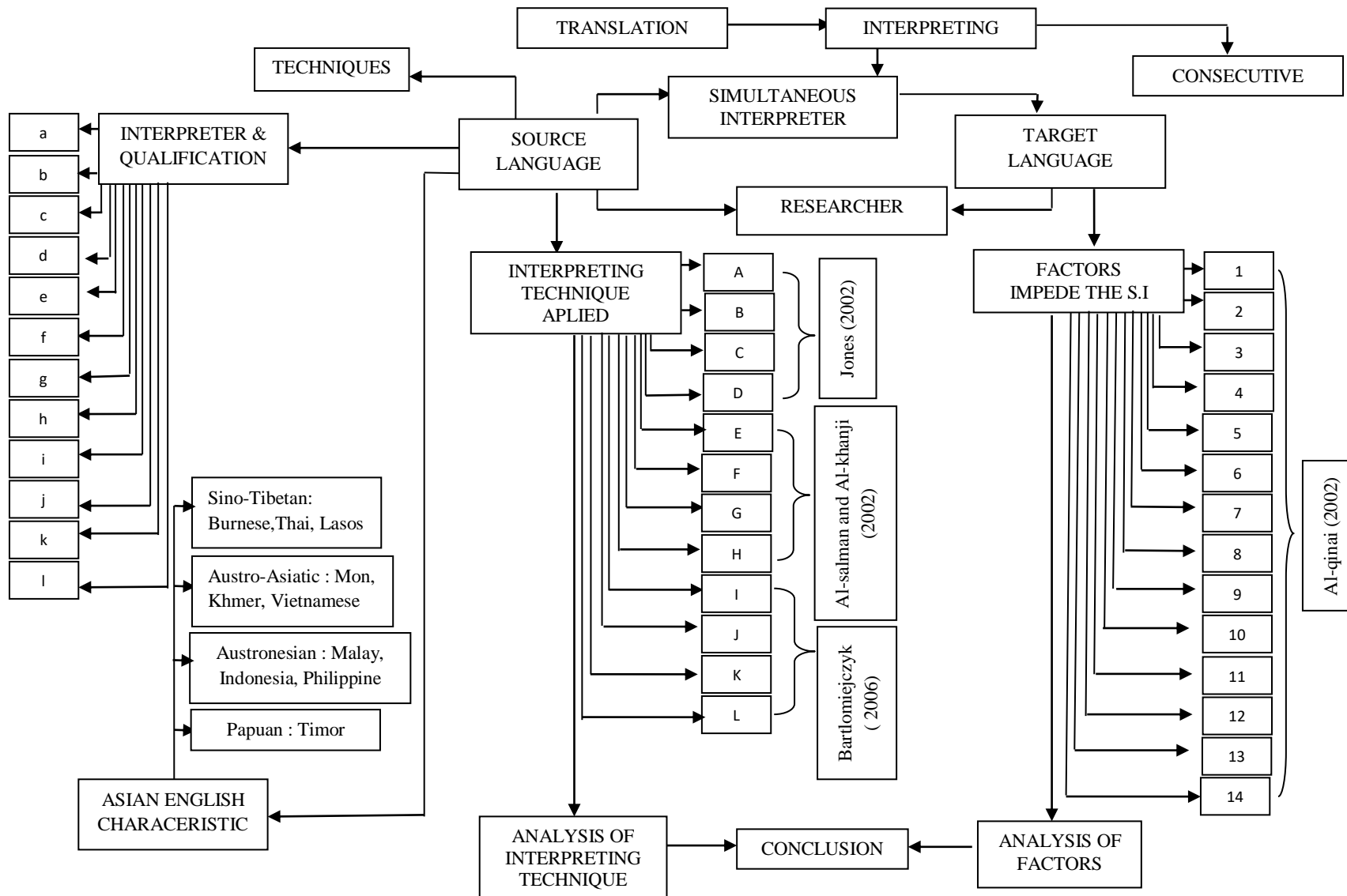


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is a series of thought paths carried out by the researcher from the start of the research until the researcher obtains the final results or conclusions from the research. In this research, the researcher analyzed the interpreting results of techniques applied during simultaneous interpreting process, namely:

- A. Reformulation,
- B. Salami Technique,
- C. Simplification,
- D. Generalization,
- E. Ommision,
- F. Summarizing,
- G. Code-switching,
- H. Incomplete Sentences Strategy,
- I. Transcoding,
- J. Anticipation,
- K. Error Correction,
- L. Metaphors & Saying Technique.

The data obtained on the regional meeting of La Via Campesina in linguistic and non-linguistic form. After obtaining the applied technique results from the transcript text, the researcher handed out the transcript texts to the expert judgment to be assessed regarding to the technique applied during the simultaneous interpreting process as well as the factors that influence the used technique. After the analyzed data attain, the researcher analyzed the overall interpreting technique during the conference, and draw five majority of used technique in simultaneous interpreting process. Then, from a collection of

segments that contained the source language, target language, time in speech that were successfully obtained by the researcher, the researcher analyzed the techniques used during the conveying process. The next step was to analyze the factor that impedes the output of simultaneous interpreting techniques. Certain interpreting techniques had a good or bad impact on the output of the interpretation results. The factors that might be the trigger of certain technique taken by the interpreter are:

1. SL deficiency
2. Misarticulated word segments
3. Idiolect peculiarities
4. Structural asymmetry
5. Lexical incompatibility
6. A speaker reads out text fast
7. Speaker's language is dense
8. Speaker quotes complex text passage
9. Prior advice to speakers
10. A speaker commits a speech error
11. Offensive in target culture
12. Uses metaphors
13. Linguistically vague
14. Intentionally ambiguous

Nevertheless, in order to produce a smooth output, the interpreter should these below mention qualification.

- a. Language Command
- b. Practice
- c. Attention Skills

- d. Analytical Skills
- e. Memory Skills
- f. Language Transfer Skills
- g. Note-taking Skills
- h. Cultural Awareness
- i. Clear and Audible Speech/Visible Signing
- j. Demeanor Appropriate to Setting
- k. Adaptability
- l. Knowledge of Subject Matter

As the additional challenges to the interpreter, they have to face and cope with speaker characteristic based on their racial accent in forming speech. In which the researcher group it into four major different indigenous language families: Sino-Tibetan (e.g. Burmese, Tai languages: Thai, Lao); Austro-Asiatic (e.g. Mon, Khmer, Vietnamese); Austronesian (e.g. Malay, Indonesian, Philippine languages); and Papuan (Timor