

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding and the discussion of the study. The data of the research are obtained from corpus analysis related to technique applied in simultaneous interpreting and the factors that caused the phenomenon. The chapter presents a number of answers of the research question in chapter II. The finding and discussion are as follows:

This chapter displayed the analyses of interpreting, performed by the professional interpreter applied in simultaneous interpreting for La Via Campesina regional meeting of South East Asia and East Asia Conference. The analyses of simultaneous interpreting are focused on the regional report session. Regarding to that, the analyses are divided into the techniques appeared in simultaneous interpreting and the factors that caused it, which were conducted by the interpreter.

There are three sub-chapters described in this chapter, which are: (1) The simultaneous interpreting techniques occurred during the La Via Campesina regional meeting of South East Asia and East Asia Conference, (2) The interpreting techniques that mostly used during the simultaneous interpreting and (3) The factors that caused each of the SI techniques which performed by the interpreter during conveying messages and render it to the TL.

The data in the transcription form was taken from various sessions during the regional meeting. Those data are: report session from South East Asia countries and East Asia countries, challenges and problems faced by each country,

road map and framework for plan action, and current condition and recent news regarding World Trade Organizations. The data are analyzed in the form of speaker or presenter as (the source language) and the simultaneous interpreter (as target language).

These three subchapters were discussed in depth by including tables to support the results of analysis.

A. RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. Techniques Applied in Simultaneous Interpreting

From the thorough indirect observation of the video which recorded the Regional meeting of La Via Campesina, utterances or units of speech (verbal realizations of meanings) produced by the foreign English speaker and Indonesian speaker who speaks English and the Indonesian interpreter were recorded, and the lingual data were then stored into the computer system in the process of transcription, to be later crosschecked and reviewed by native speakers of English and Bahasa Indonesia for further analysis of the interpreting phenomena.

For general terms, English units of meaning realizations by the source language speakers as a whole were labeled as Source Language (SL), and Bahasa Indonesia units of meaning realizations by the interpreter as a whole were labeled as Target Language (TL). Then, the interpretation analysis units in English and Bahasa Indonesia or vice versa were analyzed in pairs due to the contrastive nature of this study, and the procedures of the analysis were limited only at the techniques during the Simultaneous Interpreting (SI).

Data collected from the video and audio can be seen as the transcript text, the data were treated in pairs, which means that each unit of analysis consists of Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). Each unit of analysis was arranged, based on the fact that meaning realizations in English as TL produced by the speakers were followed by meaning realizations in *Bahasa Indonesia* as SL produced by the interpreter or vice versa. From the transcribed units of verbal realizations of meanings, the researcher decided that there were 390 (three hundred and ninety) pairs of transcript texts. However, a few units of analysis could not be analyzed due to their insignificance to the focus of this study.

The data obtained during the simultaneous interpreting the La Via Campesina regional meeting of South East Asia and East Asia Conference can be seen the chart below:

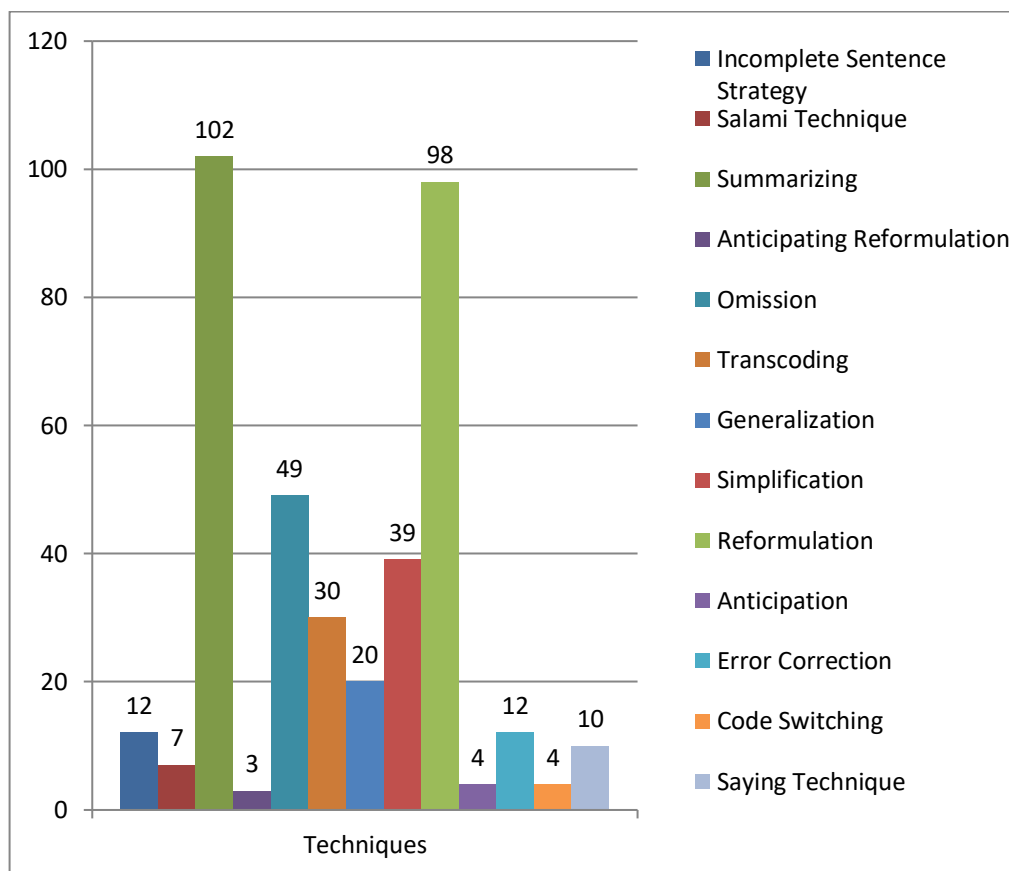


Table.1 Simultaneous interpreting techniques.

The above diagram is shows the total sentences or statement and technique used by the interpreter during the simultaneous interpreting in the event. From the obtained data, the researcher found ten techniques applied during simultaneous interpreting, namely summarizing, reformulation, omission, simplification, transcoding, generalization, error correction, incomplete sentences strategy, saying technique and code switching.

2. The Interpreting Techniques that Mostly Used During the Simultaneous Conference Mode.

There are five majority of SI techniques were used by the interpreter, namely: summarizing, reformulation, omission, simplification and transcoding.

These five techniques will be elaborate later in more depths of understanding and the factors that caused the interpreter decided to use those technique. Meanwhile, others technique was also appeared during the SI process, but the numbers in the corpus data were not really significant to discuss furthermore.

Interpreting Technique	Data Percentage	Technique Percentage
Summarizing	73.4%	26.2%
Reformulation	74.9%	25.1%
Omission	87.4%	12.6%
Simplification	92.3%	7.7%
Transcoding	90%	10%
Generalization	94.9%	5.1%
Incomplete Sentence	96.9%	3.1%
Error Correction	96.9%	3.1%
Saying Technique	93.4%	2.6%
Switch Technique	99%	1%

Figure 3. Table Simultaneous Interpreting Percentages

The table above showed the percentage of all the techniques found during the simultaneous interpreting process at regional meeting of La Via Campesina. The diagram showed that the biggest percentage is summarizing technique at 26,2%, second biggest used technique is reformulation at 25,1%. The third most used technique is omission at 12,6%, followed by simplification at 7,7%. The fifth placed is transcoding technique at 10%, generalization technique is at 5,1%,

meanwhile the error correction and incomplete sentence strategy are in the same percentage which is 3,1%. The saying technique is at 2,6% and the last and very least technique used is code-switching technique at 1% only.

The following diagrams are the amount of percentage on dominance in the simultaneous techniques found during SI. Each diagram showed five major amounts among all of ten techniques in this research. Later in the discussion chapter the researcher will explain more and deeper understanding on the differences of each techniques, along with the scholars definition on each techniques since many of the scholars that have acknowledging the theory of each known simultaneous interpreting techniques.

To have a better result on the percentage on how dominant the five techniques as mention above, lies in the diagram below:

a. Summarizing

Summarizing became the most used technique, as can be seen the percentage bellow:

Interpreting Technique	Data Percentage	Technique Percentage
Summarizing	74%	26%

Figure 4. Diagram Percentage of Summarizing Technique in SI

From the percentage above we can see that the summarizing technique became the first place of most used technique during SI in amount of 26% out of 100% of other techniques.

b. Reformulation

Interpreting Technique	Data Percentage	Technique Percentage
Reformulation	75%	25%

Figure 5. Diagram Percentage of Reformulation Technique in SI

From the percentage above we can see that the summarizing technique filled as the second place of most used technique during SI, slightly different with the summarizing technique in amount of 25% out of 100% of other techniques.

c. Simplification

Interpreting Technique	Data Percentage	Technique Percentage
Simplification	82%	18%

Figure 6. Diagram Percentage of Simplification Technique in SI

From the percentage shown, we can see that the simplification technique was also one of the most used techniques during SI, in an amount of 18% out of 100% of other techniques.

d. Omission

Interpreting Technique	Data Percentage	Technique Percentage
Omission	87%	13%

Figure 7. Diagram Percentage of Omission Technique in SI

From the percentage shown, the omission technique amount is of 13% out of 100% of other techniques.

e. Transcoding

Interpreting Technique	Data Percentage	Technique Percentage
Transcoding	90%	10%

Figure 8. Diagram Percentage of Transcoding Technique in SI

From the percentage shown, the transcoding technique amount is of 10% out of 100% from other techniques.

3. Factors Affecting Technique Applied During Simultaneous Interpreting Process.

After conducted the analysis on the technique applied during simultaneous interpreting process, the researcher gathered the factors on why the interpreter took such technique and applied it during the job. The factors are:

a) Summarizing

- 1) Time Lag and Speed
- 2) Directionality in Simultaneous Interpreting
- 3) Memory Capacity during Simultaneous Interpreting

b) Reformulation

- 1) Processing Direction
- 2) Accent and Peculiar Dialect
- 3) The Difficulty of Fast Speech Delivery

c) Simplification

- 1) Numbers and Abbreviation
- 2) Speed and Density
- 3) VIP'S Number of attendees and attitudes towards interpreters.

d) Omission

- 1) Attention and Memory
- 2) Visibility of the Speaker in the Conference Room
- 3) Noise and Distraction

e) Transcoding

- 1) Advance Knowledge or Prior Information
- 2) Syntax

B. DISCUSSIONS

1. Most Used Techniques Appliance in Simultaneous Interpreting

Analysis of the Techniques Applied in Simultaneous Interpreting at the La Via Campesina regional meeting of South East Asia and East Asia Conference. In simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter delivered the message of the source language to the target language almost at the same time as the utterance coming from the speaker. The interpreter must listen to the utterance from the speaker, remember it and reproduce the message to the target language quickly.

a. Summarizing

Summarizing 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. The original meaning is rendered by the interpreter in a more general and concise way, usually with all repetitive, unimportant, or redundant information deleted or omitted. The data of summarizing technique can be seen below:

Summarizing Technique Data in Simultaneous Interpreting

1. **SL** : Even for chocolate, the raw material is from us. Now here, in Jogja, there is mongo chocolate, compare to KIT KAT, we just more cheaper.

TL : *Bahkan untuk coklat, barang mentahnya dari kita. Sekarang ini di Jogja ada coklat merek Monggo, walaupun mahal harganya kalau dibandingin dengan coklat KIT KAT, harga jual kita lebih murah”.*

In data (6), 61th utterance, page 55, Minute: 12.38-12.42.

2. **SL** : We have to make compromising, so that we can have stable government, good government then we can talk to parliament, I think it is pretty much done it so that we can it is a management bank, which is infrastructures, so it has to be that.”

TL : *“Kita harus berkompromi, sehingga kita dapat memiliki pemerintahan yang stabil kemudian kita bisa berbicara dengan parlemen, saya pikir hal tersebut dapat didukung oleh bank manajemen, dalam hal infrastuture, jadi harus demikian.*

In data (6), 61th utterance, page 23, Minute: 23.05-23.20

3. **SL** : “But it is still a big challenging that we need to fix in many things. In other things, if we see the structure of our revenue, particularly for non-tax revenue, we still dependent on the commodities, which is oil and gas. It is making Indonesians say in quite in terms of fiscal when, why the Jokowi trying to making ambitious infrastructure projects. But we need the fiscal in the last two or three years we have challenges in the fiscal deficit in terms of the commodity going down.”

TL : *“Tetapi ini masih merupakan tantangan besar yang harus kita perbaiki dalam banyak hal. Dalam hal lain, jika kita melihat struktur pendapatan kita, terutama untuk pendapatan bukan pajak, kita masih bergantung pada komoditas, yaitu minyak dan gas. Hal ini cukup menjadi perhatian bagi masyarakat Indonesia ketika Jokowi mencoba membuat proyek infrastruktur yang ambisius. Namun, kita membutuhkan fiskal dalam dua atau tiga tahun terakhir karena kita mengalami fiskal defisit dalam penurunan komoditas.*

In data (IMF), 11th utterance, page 2, Minute: 08.35-08.43

The data above shown the summarizing technique found during the simultaneous technique, and the analyzed result is as follows:

Data 1:

In data (6), 61th utterance, page 55

Speaker: 12.38 “Even for chocolate, the raw material is from us. Now

here, in Jogja, **there is mongo chocolate**, compare to KIT KAT, we just more cheaper.”

Interpreter: 12.42 “*Bahkan untuk coklat, barang mentahnya dari kita. Sekarang ini di Jogja **ada coklat merek Monggo**, walaupun mahal harganya kalau dibandingin dengan coklat KIT KAT, harga jual kita lebih murah*”.

In the data above we can see that the speaker in SL seem to be not aware in stated the ideas, “***there is mongo chocolate***” this statement could turned into a misunderstanding towards the audience, since the audience in TL can perceive the “***mongo chocolate***” as something else. What the speaker in SL means by “***mongo chocolate***” is a famous chocolate brand based in Yogyakarta.

The speaker’s native language is Bahasa, so the speaker used simple English in conveyed the idea and not aware that the audience might not familiar with the term. The interpreter then summarizes the unclear meaning into emphasizing the “***mango chocolate***” as “***coklat merek Monggo***”. The interpreter defined a clearer meaning for audience to catch the idea and able to comprehend what does the speaker is going to say.

Data 2:

In data (6), 61th utterance, page 23

Speaker: 23.05 “*We have to make compromising, so that we can have stable government , good government then we can talk to parliament, **I think it is pretty much done it so that we can it is a management bank , which is infrastuture, so it has to be that.***”

Interpreter: 23.20 “Kita harus berkompromi, sehingga kita dapat memiliki

pemerintahan yang stabil kemudian kita bisa berbicara dengan parlemen, saya pikir hal tersebut dapat didukung oleh bank manajemen, dalam hal infrastutur, jadi harus demikian.

Here we can see that the speaker seems to utter repeated clauses and the speakers' sentence was quite ambiguous. The interpreter recognize this issue and directly summarize the idea, which shown when the speaker said "***I think it is pretty much done it so that we can it is a management bank, which is infrastutur, so it has to be that.***"

There are some grammatical errors in the speakers statement, and the interpreter summarize the idea into "*saya pikir hal tersebut dapat didukung oleh bank manajemen, dalam hal infrastutur, jadi harus demikian.*" Here, the interpreter realizes that the speaker saying the argument without extended explanation regarding the message, so the interpreter summarize it so it'll be easier to understand by the audience in the correct manner.

Data 3:

In data (IMF), 11th utterance, page 2

Speaker: 08.35 "But it is still a big challenging that we need to fix in many things. In other things, if we see the structure of our revenue, particularly for non-tax revenue, we still dependent on the commodities, which is oil and gas. It is making Indonesians say in quite in terms of fiscal when, why the Jokowi trying to making ambitious infrastructure projects. But we need the fiscal in the last two or three years we have challenges in the fiscal deficit in terms of the commodity going down."

Interpreter: 08.43 *“Tetapi ini masih merupakan tantangan besar yang harus kita perbaiki dalam banyak hal. Dalam hal lain, jika kita melihat struktur pendapatan kita, terutama untuk pendapatan bukan pajak, kita masih bergantung pada komoditas, yaitu minyak dan gas. Hal ini cukup menjadi perhatian bagi masyarakat Indonesia ketika Jokowi mencoba membuat proyek infrastruktur yang ambisius. Namun, kita membutuhkan fiskal dalam dua atau tiga tahun terakhir karena kita mengalami fiskal defisit dalam penurunan komoditas.*

If we from the above data, the interpreter started to render the first and second sentence after eight minutes the speaker started to say the statement. But, after the second sentences, the speaker tends to be not clear and create confusion on the idea of the statement. As we can see from the **sentences “It is making Indonesians say in quite in terms of fiscal when, why the Jokowi trying to making ambitious infrastructure projects. But we need the fiscal in the last two or three years we have challenges in the fiscal deficit in terms of the commodity going down.”**

The speaker did not finished the sentences and add more sentences to which not really making the point of the idea. Regarding to this issues, the interpreter waited the speaker to uttered all of the complete sentences and pull the summarizing technique that will avoid the confusion and turned it out to **“Hal ini cukup menjadi perhatian bagi masyarakat Indonesia ketika Jokowi mencoba membuat proyek infrastruktur yang ambisius. Namun, kita membutuhkan fiskal dalam dua atau tiga tahun terakhir karena kita mengalami fiskal defisit dalam penurunan komoditas.”**

The interpreter summarizes the repeated and unfinished statement to convey just the main point of the statement, so that the simultaneous interpretation will run smoothly.

b. Reformulation

The reformulation techniques are often used by the interpreter to in simultaneous interpreting to formulate the source language sentences into shorter, easier and understandable clauses. The interpreters change the source language from active clauses into the passives ones, so that it is more understandable for the audience to catch the point in the target language. The data of reformulation technique can be seen below:

Reformulation Technique Data in Simultaneous Interpreting

1. **SL** : ... *Adanya tensi dari Korea Selatan dan Korea Utara merupakan salah satu pembahasan juga, dan juga Cina, isu-isu nya, yang berasal dari salah satu sumber politik di seluruh dunia.*

TL : One of the politic sources around the world, cause the tension between South Korea and North Korea, as well as some issue in China.

(In data (1), 32th utterance, page 4 minute: 04.23-04.25)

2. **SL** : ... *Dan untuk perekonomian sendiri, FTA perjanjian perdagangan bebas, adanya perjanjian-perjanjian Asean ini, RCEP, semua ini kita dapat mengatakan bahwa sebenarnya perjanjian perdagangan bebas telah masuk kedalam Indonesia*

TL : ... and then, for the economic itself, by the existence of these

Asean Free Trade Agreements such as RCEP, all this, we can say, the model of the trading agreement have been existed in Indonesia for a long time. **(In data (1), 36th utterance, page 4 minute: 05.50-05.59)**

3. **SL** : *“Setelah krisis pangan terjadi, PBB masih memberikan perundang-undangan atau kebijakan yang menguntungkan bagi transnasional, perusahaan – perusahaan transnasional.”*

TL : ...after the food crisis, the UN still provide the policy for TNC’s interest. **(In data (3), 7th utterance, page 15 minute: 01.10-01.28)**

The data above shown the reformulation technique found during the simultaneous technique, and the analyzed result is as follows:

Data 1:

In data (1), 32th utterance, page 4

Speaker: 04.23’... *Adanya tensi dari Korea Selatan dan Korea Utara merupakan salah satu pembahasan juga, dan juga Cina, isu-isu nya, yang berasal dari salah satu sumber politik di seluruh dunia.*

Interpreter: 04.25’... One of the politic sources around the world, cause the tension between South Korea and North Korea, as well as some issue in China.

From the data above, the interpreter start the rendition right two second after the speaker utters the sentence simultaneously. The speaker waited until the first idea of the sentences spoken and seemingly the speaker utter clause more

than one time.

The speaker source language sounds complicated and diverse into several ideas. Reformulation technique taken by the interpreter conveyed the utterances into understandable sentences. After the interpreter listen to the whole complete sentences, the interpreter change or reformulate the sentence form started by the end part of the sentences as the main idea.

Data 2:

In data (1), 36th utterance, page 4

Speaker: 05.50'... *Dan untuk perekonomian sendiri, FTA perjanjian perdagangan bebas, adanya perjanjian-perjanjian Asean ini, RCEP, semua ini kita dapat mengatakan bahwa sebenarnya perjanjian perdagangan bebas telah masuk kedalam Indonesia itu sejak lama.*"

Interpreter: 06.25'... and then, for the economic itself, By the existence of these Asean Free Trade Agreements such as RCEP, all this, we can say, the model of the trading agreement have been existed in Indonesia for a long time.

Based on the data above, the interpreter simultaneously started the rendition right after the word "*...dan untuk perekonomian sendiri...*" only after a few seconds the speaker started to speak. The speaker continued the statement by long sentences and utter some pauses, so the interpreter had to wait and listened to the whole statement.

The interpreter reformulates the statement by forming similar idea on "*FTA perjanjian perdagangan bebas, adanya perjanjian-perjanjian Asean ini, RCEP*" to "**by the existence of these Asean Free Trade Agreements such as**

RCEP". The interpreter save time by shortens the statement, since it is obvious that *FTA, ASEAN Trade Agreement and RCEP* are all "**ASEAN FTA**".

In this sample, interpreter rendered the reformulation technique by shortens the statement after analyzing the full sentences which easier to understand since the SL utter some pauses and indecisive tone.

Data 3:

In data (3), 7th utterance, page 15

Speaker: 01.10 "*Setelah krisis pangan terjadi, PBB masih memberikan perundang-undangan atau kebijakan yang menguntungkan bagi transnasional, perusahaan – perusahaan transnasional.*"

Interpreter: 01.28 "after the food crisis, the UN still provide the policy for TNC's interest"

From the above data, the interpreter reformulates the sentences into shorter version by not conveyed the repetition words in "*...yang menguntungkan bagi transnasional, perusahaan – perusahaan transnasional.*" The interpreter realizes that Bahasa is often used repetitive clauses yet have the same meaning. In order to maintain the time effectively, the interpreter cut out the repetition words and conveyed it to direct, clear and short version from the original form into "**...for TNC's interest**" without loses the origin meaning.

c. Omission

The interpreter uses periods of silence and pauses in which certain messages are not interpreted at all due to comprehension, note reading, or memory

failure. When this strategy is applied by interpreters, long pauses and silence periods occur and the message is not rendered at all mostly because the interpreters are facing difficulties.

The related data to this technique are show below:

Omission Technique data in Simultaneous Interpreting

1. SL : (*inaudible lower voice*)..I agree with the political (*inaudible*) but i think our democracy is still very young, and it is kind of a hybrid, there are presidential election, but then there is the parliament, the parliamentary system. So, it is something that we got, so what Jokowi has to do, is a smart to build...(*inaudible lower voice*)

TL : (*suara rendah tak terdengar*) .. ***Saya setuju dengan politik (tidak terdengar) tapi saya pikir demokrasi kita masih sangat muda, dan itu semacam hibrida, ada pemilihan presiden, tapi kemudian ada parlemen, sistem parlementer. Jadi, itu adalah sesuatu yang kita dapatkan, jadi apa yang harus dilakukan Jokowi, adalah membangun yang cerdas hmmm membangun dengan cerdas ...***(*suara rendah tak terdengar*) (In data (IMF), 11th utterance, page 6 minute 22.34-22.43)

2. SL : So, about when aaa.. Environment, you think care to conference organize the very, you know, the conference is very impressive. Conference today is organized very professional. I mean, so far I trust. I hope, I hope, they I do, for learn environment, I agree some early my hope (*inaudible lower voice*) very so, mean,

develop(**Inaudible lower voice**) and (**inaudible voice**) environment
(**inaudible lower voice**) (**lower and vibrate ringtone**) so(**inaudible
lower voice**) (**whispering voice and continued by laugh, crowd
cheers**) (**inaudible lower voice**) // (**Don't say it, opportunity**) (**wait
for it**). (**laugh**) (**random voice**) // (**rustling sound**) (**recording
equipment being dragged**) (**some people talk in Bahasa**)
(**equipment being stopped**)

TL : *“Jadi, ... konferensi ini sangat mengesankan. Konferensi hari ini diselenggarakan dengan sangat profesional. Maksudku, sejauh ini aku percaya. Saya berharap, saya berharap, mereka melakukannya, untuk lingkungan belajar, saya setuju beberapa awal harapan saya (xxx) sangat begitu, berarti, mengembangkan (xxx) dan lingkungan (xxx) // (In data (IMF), 9th utterance, page 22 minute 22.34-22.40)*

3. SL : It's the people to compete (lower voice), I think probably image xxx (lower voice) saying aa.. beside the economy Asian culture, so before that the identify the images, the collective bargaining will be convert to its true, related to reducing the, to become collective bargaining. I think he should make a good result.

TL : *masyarakatnya lah yang bersaing (suara rendah), saya pikir mungkin imej xxx (suara rendah) xxx Selain ekonomi budaya Asia, jadi sebelum itu mengidentifikasi imej, melakukan perundingan bersama akan mengaliskan hal yang benar, terkait dengan*

pengurangan itu, untuk menjadi dijadikan bahan rundingan bersama.

Saya pikir hasilnya akan baik.” (In data (IMF), 24th utterance, page 5 minute 70.30-70.43)

The data above shown the summarizing technique found during the simultaneous technique, and the analyzed result is as follows:

Data 1

In data (IMF), 11th utterance, page 6

Speaker: 22.34 *“(inaudible lower voice)..I agree with the political (inaudible) but i think our democracy is still very young, and it is kind of a hybrid, there are presidential election, but then there is the parliament, the parliamentary system. So, it is something that we got, so what Jokowi has to do, is a smart to build...(inaudible lower voice)*

Interpreter: 22. 43 *(suara rendah tak terdengar) .. Saya setuju dengan politik (tidak terdengar) tapi saya pikir demokrasi kita masih sangat muda, dan itu semacam hibrida, ada pemilihan presiden, tapi kemudian ada parlemen, sistem parlementer. Jadi, itu adalah sesuatu yang kita dapatkan, jadi apa yang harus dilakukan Jokowi, adalah membangun yang cerdas hmmm membangun dengan cerdas ...(suara rendah tak terdengar)*

During the simultaneous interpreting, technical difficulties considered as part of the interpreting process. In the above sample, we can see there are technical difficulties which affecting the interpreting result. The interpreter omits the beginning of the first statement, and missed the middle words from the

sentence “(*inaudible lower voice*). I agree with the political (*inaudible*) but i think our democracy is still very young”.

The difficulties appeared in this example were the inaudible speaker voice. This could cause by the poor sound system, or booth conditions. There should be other words at the beginning and the middle of the sentences which was not able to convey by the interpreter. The message conveyed were incomplete and leads to miss some point. In the interpreted sentence of “*Saya setuju dengan politik (tidak terdengar) tapi saya pikir demokrasi kita masih sangat muda*”, there is an inaudible word between “*politik*” and “*tapi*” which will explain what kind of politic that became the speaker concern, and that was not able to comprehend by the interpreter due to inaudible voice.

In the second sentence from this sample, we can see that the speaker has not made a clear idea about the statement yet finished the statement. There was a miss at the end of the sentence “**so what Jokowi has to do, is a smart to build...** (*inaudible lower voice*)” regarding what was the words should be appeared after the word “build”.

Amidst of the limited time and technical difficulties, the interpreter used the omission technique, as incomplete sentences “*adalah membangun yang cerdas hmmm membangun dengan cerdas ...*” The speaker said “is a smart to build...” which literally means “**adalah sesuatu yang pintar untuk membangun...**”, but since the sentences was not finished, the interpreter were not able to make up the statement point. The interpreter decided to omit the missing part of the sentences and conveyed it as “*adalah membangun yang*

cerdas hmmm membangun dengan cerdas ...” The interpreter seems to be unsure at first by saying “*adalah membangun yang cerdas*” since the interpreter thought that there would be additional words after that. Since there was an inaudible voice and missed the last part of the sentence, the interpreter directly change the meaning into “*membangun dengan cerdas*” which seems more understandable and continued with pauses as the interpreter expected the speaker will talk more about the previous statement to create better interpretation and pick where the messages was left off.

Data 2

In data (IMF), 9th utterance, page 22

Speaker: 22.34 “So, about when aaa.. Environment, you think care to conference organize the very, you know, the conference is very impressive. Conference today is organized very professional. I mean, so far I trust. I hope, I hope, they I do, for learn environment, I agree some early my hope (inaudible lower voice) very so, mean, develop(**Inaudible lower voice**) and (**inaudible voice**) environment (**inaudible lower voice**) (**lower and vibrate ringtone**) so(**inaudible lower voice**) (**whispering voice and continued by laugh, crowd cheers**) (**inaudible lower voice**) // (**Don’t say it, opportunity**) (**wait for it**). (**laugh**) (**random voice**) // (**rustling sound**) (**recording equipment being dragged**) (**some people talk in Bahasa**) (**equipment being stopped**)

Interpreter: “*Jadi, ... konferensi ini sangat mengesankan. Konferensi hari ini diselenggarakan dengan sangat profesional. Maksudku, sejauh ini aku percaya. Saya berharap, saya berharap, mereka melakukannya, untuk lingkungan*

belajar, saya setuju beberapa awal harapan saya (xxx) sangat begitu, berarti, mengembangkan (xxx) dan lingkungan (xxx) //

In this case, the interpreter omitted some part of the sentences, since the speaker was speaking in English Indonesia, therefore the statement was not very clear, the SL ““So, about when aaa.. Environment, you think care to conference organize the very, you know, the conference is very impressive.” The rendition was not fulfilled since the speaker was not able to utter the right composition of the statement. Let alone, the speaker was also stutter and doing pauses in the middle of the sentences which make no sense to the rest of the statement. The interpreter deletes rendering the word “kapan” and continues to render the next statement ““**Jadi, ... konferensi ini sangat mengesankan.**”

The statement in the beginning does not have an actual meaning, nor making any sense, so that the interpreter delete the part and only render the last part which was the point of the statement by saying the conference was impressive. The omission done by the interpreter was not really affecting the whole meaning of the statement, since it's the closing remarks.

Data 3

In data (IMF), 24th utterance, page 5

Speaker: 70.30 “It's the people to compete (lower voice), **I think probably image xxx (lower voice) saying aa.. beside the economy Asian culture**, so before that the identify the images, the collective bargaining will be convert to its true, related to reducing the, to become collective bargaining. I think

he should make a good result.

Interpreter: 70.43 “*masyarakatnya lah yang bersaing (suara rendah), saya pikir mungkin imej xxx (suara rendah) xxx Selain ekonomi budaya Asia, jadi sebelum itu mengidentifikasi imej, melakukan perundingan bersama akan menghaliskan hal yang benar, terkait dengan pengurangan itu, untuk menjadi dijadikan bahan rundingan bersama. Saya pikir hasilnya akan baik.*”

From the data above, the interpreter start to render the messages thirteen second after the speaker talked, and the speaker were pauses and talk in lower voice. The interpreter had quite hard time to conveyed the idea, and omit the words at the end of the first sentences, the speaker tend to pauses and it also affecting the interpreter to rather quite, doing the deletion to some ideas and even doing pauses and stammering during the speech.

The speaker confident during speech impacted the way the speech will produce. Beside technical difficulties, stammering and long pauses urge the interpreter to perform deletion or omission technique. Due to hard in comprehend the message and it will become harder to convey to TL at very short of time.

d. Simplification

This technique is require the simultaneous interpreter to simplify the words to explain, induce and generalize the original content without affecting in conveying main information when they meets some difficulties which they cannot handle the target language or some technical materials which is hard for the listeners to understand. The related data to this technique are show below:

Simplification Technique Data in Simultaneous Interpreting

1. SL : *...lebih dari dua puluh lima milyar orang, delapan ratus dua puluh lima juta orang mengalami kelaparan dan mereka berjanji untuk mengurangi jumlah atau angka kelaparan tersebut sebanyak lipa puluh persen.*

TL : “...more than twenty five billions of people, around eight hundred million of them are in hunger, they promise to reduce this figure down by fifty percent. **(In data (3), 38th utterance, page 22 minute: 10.55-10.25)**

2. SL : *Ya, saya pikir dalam hal tata kelola dan anti-korupsi, itu masih cukup menantang di Indonesia. Pertama-tama, jika kita berbicara tentang reformasi institusi ekonomi, bicarakanlah. Karena di, Ya, kami sedang dalam proses menjadi demokrasi yang dewasa, tetapi kami masih harus sedikit banyak tantangan untuk KPK di satu sisi dan di sisi lain seperti dalam hal tantangan ekonomi dan fiskal seperti apa yang dilakukan Sri Mulyani pada cetak biru, dalam hal reformasi fiskal Indonesia, melalui komitmen dari banyak komite seperti G-20 (twenty), FATAP, dan lainnya sebagai pencucian uang, anti terorisme dan lainnya.*

TL : Yes, I think in terms of the governance and anti-corruption, it is still quite challenging in Indonesia. First of all, if we are talking about economic institutions reform, just talked about it. Because in, yes, we in the process of the being a mature democracy, but we still

have to some extent the challenges for the anti-corruption commissions in one side and in another side like in terms of the economic and fiscal challenging likes what Sri Mulyani do on the blue-print, in terms of the fiscal reform of Indonesia, through the commitment from many committee like G-20(twenty), FATAP, and others anti money laundering, counter terrorism. **(In data (3), 15th utterance, page 10 minute: 07.42-08.02)**

3. SL : *“Sekarang ada **tujuh puluh empat ribu, Sembilan ratus lima puluh** tujuh desa di Indonesia. Kami memiliki sampel yaitu penduduk desa. **Hanya enam belas persen, enam belas persen**, memiliki kartu tanda penduduk yang berarti sisanya belum. Hanya **enam belas persen** anak-anak yang memiliki akta kelahiran yang berarti selebihnya tidak memiliki akta kelahiran. Tidak terdaftar sebagai warga negara Indonesia. Kemudian saya menjawab perkembangan (politik suara) yang tidak jelas. Jika Anda bertanya kepada kolega di sana, mereka mengatakan apakah ada ... cukup sebutkan satu partai besar, atau satu politisi yang mereka percayai, tidak ada. Bahkan di parlemen nasional yang memiliki asli lokal (tidak jelas) yang sangat sulit bagi kita untuk, untuk bekerja dengan, sangat sedih, itu sangat sedih. Dan, dan, mungkin, Bill, Anda ingin mencalonkan diri untuk parlemen lokal bukan parlemen nasional, dua puluh lima hingga tiga puluh juta dolar pertama untuk kampanye”*

TL : There are around **(seventy four thousands)** villages in

Indonesia. We have the sample that the villagers. **Only sixteen percent, sixteen percent** have ID cards that mean the rest have not. Only **sixteen percent** the children have birth certificate that means the rest doesn't have any birth certificate. Not registered as Indonesian citizens. Um then in an answer to the (unclear voice) progression and money politics. If you ask the colleagues there, they say if there's any... just mention one big party, or one politician that they trust, none. Even at national parliament that had local original (unclear) that is so hard for us to, to work with, (female voice: so sad), so sad, that is so sad. And, and, maybe, Bill, you want to run for local parliament not national parliament, prepare twenty five to thirty million dollars for the campaign". (In data (3), 8th utterance, page 5 minute: 18.21-18.30)

The data above shown the reformulation technique found during the simultaneous technique, and the analyzed result is as follows:

Data 1:

In data (3), 38th utterance, page 22

Speaker: 10.15 "...*lebih dari dua puluh lima milyar orang, delapan ratus dua puluh lima juta orang mengalami kelaparan dan mereka berjanji untuk mengurangi jumlah atau angka kelaparan tersebut sebanyak lima puluh persen.*"

Interpreter: 10.25 "...more than **twenty five billions** of people, **around eight hundred million** of them are in hunger, they promise to reduce this figure

down by **fifty percent**.

From the bold quotation we can see that the technique is appeared caused by the large numbers are being mentions. The interpreter started rendered the sentences ten seconds after the speaker utter the statement. For “*dua puluh lima milyar orang*” the interpreter conveyed the number as it is, but when the interpreter hear the “*delapan ratus dua puluh juta orang*” the interpreter has very little time for conveying such a long number in the right order to utter. That is why the interpreter pulled out this technique, by not giving the exact number as mention, which would be “*eight hundred and twenty five millions of people*” to only give the approximate number that turn in to “**around eight hundred million**”.

We can see here that the interpreter still conveyed the statement clearly, by giving the general number which mention at the very beginning words of the figure, then emphasizing it by saying “**around**” to avoid misunderstanding.

This is also considered as an advantage in simultaneous interpreting, considering how fast the interpreter should convey the message and how limit is their time to think to produce the correct interpretation. The audiences will also easily confused if the interpreter conveyed the whole sentences of big numbers, since they have either write it down or picturing it in their head.

The fair way is by using the simplification technique is a win-win solution for everyone to understand the speech easily.

Data 2:

In data (3), 15th utterance, page 10

Speaker: 07.42 “*Ya, saya pikir dalam hal tata kelola dan anti-korupsi, itu masih cukup menantang di Indonesia. Pertama-tama, jika kita berbicara tentang reformasi institusi ekonomi, bicarakanlah. Karena di, Ya, kami sedang dalam proses menjadi demokrasi yang dewasa, tetapi kami masih harus sedikit banyak tantangan untuk **KPK** di satu sisi dan di sisi lain seperti dalam hal tantangan ekonomi dan fiskal seperti apa yang dilakukan Sri Mulyani pada cetak biru, dalam hal reformasi fiskal Indonesia, melalui komitmen dari banyak komite seperti G-20, FATAP, dan lainnya sebagai pencucian uang, anti terorisme dan lainnya.*”

Interpreter: 08.02 “Yes, I think in terms of the governance and anti-corruption, it is still quite challenging in Indonesia. First of all, if we are talking about economic institutions reform, just talked about it. Because in, yes, we in the process of the being a mature democracy, but we still have to some extent the challenges for the **anti-corruption commissions** in one side and in another side like in terms of the economic and fiscal challenging likes what Sri Mulyani do on the blue-print, in terms of the fiscal reform of Indonesia, through the commitment from many committee like G-20, FATAP, and others anti money laundering, counter terrorism.

In the data sample, the interpreter cognitive loads were getting quite compact while rendering all the message should be conveyed one after another sentences. In the middle of the speech, the interpreter hears the abbreviation that is familiar in SL language, which is “**KPK**” or stands for “**Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi**”. Therefore, the interpreter needs to simplify the term into something

more easily to understand for the audience, and in this case the interpreter turned it into “*anti-corruption commissions*”. This technique was taken considering the audience in TL may not be familiar with the abbreviation often used in SL. Simplifying the term from “*Pemberantasan Korupsi*” into “*Anti-Corruption*” while in the proper rendering it should be “*Corruption Eradication Commission*”, but this is still acceptable considering KPK is one of the biggest and well known Anti-Corruption Watch in Indonesia.

Data 3:

In data (3), 8th utterance, page 5

Speaker: 18.21 “*Sekarang ada 74.957 desa di Indonesia. Kami memiliki sampel yaitu penduduk desa. Hanya 16 persen, 16 persen memiliki kartu tanda penduduk yang berarti sisanya belum. Hanya 16 persen anak-anak yang memiliki akta kelahiran yang berarti selebihnya tidak memiliki akta kelahiran. Tidak terdaftar sebagai warga negara Indonesia. Kemudian saya menjawab perkembangan (politik suara) yang tidak jelas. Jika Anda bertanya kepada kolega di sana, mereka mengatakan apakah ada ... cukup sebutkan satu partai besar, atau satu politisi yang mereka percayai, tidak ada. Bahkan di parlemen nasional yang memiliki asli lokal (tidak jelas) yang sangat sulit bagi kita untuk, untuk bekerja dengan, sangat sedih, itu sangat sedih. Dan, dan, mungkin, Bill, Anda ingin mencalonkan diri untuk parlemen lokal bukan parlemen nasional, dua puluh lima hingga tiga puluh juta dolar pertama untuk kampanye*”

Interpreter: 18.30” **There are around 74.000 (seventy four thousands) villages in Indonesia.** We have the sample that the villagers. Only 16 percent, 16

percent have **ID cards** that mean the rest have not. Only 16 percent the children have birth certificate that means the rest doesn't have any birth certificate. Not registered as Indonesian citizens. Um then in an answer to the (unclear voice) progression and money politics. If you ask the colleagues there, they say if there's any... just mention one big party, or one politician that they trust, none. Even at national parliament that had local original (unclear) that is so hard for us to, to work with, (female voice: so sad), so sad, that is so sad. And, and, maybe, Bill, you want to run for local parliament not national parliament, prepare twenty five to thirty million dollars for the campaign”.

From the data above, the interpreter started to render the messages nine second apart from the SL speaker. On the first sentence, the speaker starts to utter long number “*Sekarang ada 74.957 desa di Indonesia.*” which directly simplified by the interpreter and produced the estimation of the number. The interpreter avoids confusion for the audience by render the longer version of the number. “**There are around 74.000 (seventy four thousands) villages in Indonesia.**” The data will not be disrupt since the interpreter used the word “*around*” which emphasizing that was not the exact number as the speaker said, but the interpreter version of estimate number will be more easily accepted by the audience.

e. Transcoding

This strategy is a 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”. The interpreter selects the word-for-word translation method because the interpreter is not able to grasp the overall

meaning of the source language. The related data to this technique are show below:

Transcoding Technique Data in Simultaneous Interpreting

1. SL : We don't compare some climate change about 20 years (*in audible voice*) (*someone cleared throat*) and We are pushing something else which is gender budgeting to, you know, in the fields that you know best which is budgeting in the system to identify what can actually be positive for women and health to reduce the gender gap in Indonesia."

TL : *Kami tidak membandingkan perubahan iklim sekitar 20 tahun (dengan suara yang dapat didengar) (seseorang berdeham) dan Kami sedang mendorong sesuatu yang lain yaitu penganggaran gender, Anda tahu, di bidang yang paling Anda ketahui yang mengganggu dalam sistem untuk mengidentifikasi apa yang sebenarnya positif bagi perempuan dan kesehatan untuk mengurangi kesenjangan gender di Indonesia.*" **(In data (IMF B), 1st utterance, page 1 minute: 00.01-00.05)**

2. SL : "and in another side, in terms development of public services, health, education, in the sub-national level particularly in the natural resources, districts, regions, we see some of the poor people still in quite challenges in terms of their livelihood and enter to the employment as well challenges, in terms of some of the palm oil, mineral, mining, situation in terms of the environment in one thing.

TL : *“Dan di sisi lain, dalam hal pengembangan layanan publik, kesehatan, pendidikan, di tingkat daerah terutama di sumber daya alam, kabupaten, daerah, kita melihat beberapa orang miskin masih dalam tantangan yang cukup dalam hal mata pencaharian mereka dan masuk untuk pekerjaan juga dan dalam hal beberapa minyak sawit, mineral, pertambangan, situasi dalam hal lingkungan dalam satu hal. (In data (IMF B), 10th utterance, page 3, minute: 09.05 - 09.10)*

3. SL : “Thank You, Madam Chairperson. I would like to respond to the last part of question from the NGO how the declaration would identify the discrimination faced by the peasants and I think the solution would be to involve the peasants in identifying this forms of discrimination—and how they should be involved in it. In the process of defining the declaration itself, the previous speaker who was on the video, he encouraged drawing experiences from the CFS, the model of working, and I would also like to share the work on the negotiation of the international guidelines for small scale fisheries. Is that small scale fisheries communities have been encouraged and have been involved in the negotiations on what we would like to see in the guidelines which are for us? And we have carried out national consultations in specific countries which are small scale fisheries is very important and we have come up with the consensus that means small scale fisheries

around the world on what should be opposition on the guidelines that are being discussed and developed. So I think this would be a good procedure also to involve the peasants in indentifying the form of discriminations and to engage, I mean coming upon solution on how they would like to see all these addressed in the declaration. Thank you.

TL : *“Terima kasih, Ibu Ketua. Saya ingin menjawab bagian terakhir pertanyaan dari NGO bagaimana deklarasi akan mengidentifikasi diskriminasi yang dihadapi oleh petani dan saya pikir solusinya adalah dengan melibatkan petani dalam mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk diskriminasi ini - dan bagaimana mereka harus terlibat dalam hal tersebut. Dalam proses mendefinisikan deklarasi itu sendiri, pembicara sebelumnya yang ada di video, ia mendorong menggambar pengalaman dari CFS, model kerja, dan saya juga ingin berbagi karya tentang negosiasi pedoman internasional untuk skala kecil perikanan. Apakah itu komunitas perikanan skala kecil telah didorong dan telah terlibat dalam negosiasi tentang apa yang ingin kita lihat dalam pedoman yang bagi kita. Dan kami telah melakukan konsultasi nasional di negara-negara tertentu yang merupakan perikanan skala kecil sangat penting dan kami telah menghasilkan konsensus yang berarti perikanan skala kecil di seluruh dunia tentang apa yang harus menjadi oposisi terhadap pedoman yang sedang dibahas dan dikembangkan. Jadi saya pikir ini*

akan menjadi prosedur yang baik juga untuk melibatkan para petani dalam mengidentifikasi bentuk diskriminasi dan untuk terlibat, maksud saya mencari solusi tentang bagaimana mereka ingin melihat semua ini dibahas dalam deklarasi. Terima kasih. (In data (CSO CONF), 1st utterance, page 1, minute: 00.01-00.17)

The data above shown the transcoding technique found during the simultaneous technique, and the analyzed result is as follows:

Data 1

In data (IMF B), 1st utterance, page 1

Speaker: 00.01 “**We don’t compare some climate change about 20 years** (*in audible voice*) (*someone cleared throat*) and We are pushing something else which is gender budgeting to, you know, in the fields that you know best which is budgeting in the system to identify what can actually be positive for women and health to reduce the gender gap in Indonesia.”

Interpreter: 00.05 “**Kami tidak membandingkan perubahan iklim sekitar 20 tahun** (*dengan suara yang dapat didengar*) (*seseorang berdeham*) dan Kami sedang mendorong sesuatu yang lain yaitu penganggaran gender, Anda tahu, di bidang yang paling Anda ketahui yang menganggarkan dalam sistem untuk mengidentifikasi apa yang sebenarnya positif bagi perempuan dan kesehatan untuk mengurangi kesenjangan gender di Indonesia.”

From the data above, the interpreter start to render the message quickly after the speaker utter the first sentence. The interpreter could not able to make a

full comprehension regarding the idea that was meant by the speaker. The interpreter directly interpreted the equivalent meaning from the source language, when the speaker said, **“we don’t compare some climate change about 20 years.”**

The interpreter was not able to pick up the message said earlier which caused the interpreter to take the transcoding technique which directly interprets the statement as it is, without making the new meaning or full comprehension towards the message. The produced message conveyed as **“*Kami tidak membandingkan perubahan iklim sekitar 20 tahun*”** literally the exact meaning word per word spoken by the speaker. The interpreter does not make any new meaning or changing the form of the original sentences because the interpreter could not catch the idea before the sentence of **“we don’t compare some climate change about 20 years.”**

In addition, the interpreter takes the transcoding technique in this sample because after the first sentence, there are some difficulties faced by the interpreter. The inaudible voices and low quality during the audio take, made the interpreter hard to understand the whole idea. There should be another one or two sentences after the first one, and it could make a different meaning or conveyed messages.

Data 2

In data (IMF B), 10th utterance, page 3

Speaker: 09.05 “and in another side, in terms development of public services, health, education, in the sub-national level particularly in the natural

resources, districts, regions, **we see some of the poor people still in quite challenges in terms of their livelihood and enter to the employment as well challenges, in terms of some of the palm oil, mineral, mining, situation in terms of the environment in one thing.**

Interpreter: 09.10 *“Dan di sisi lain, dalam hal pengembangan layanan publik, kesehatan, pendidikan, di tingkat daerah terutama di sumber daya alam, kabupaten, daerah, kita melihat beberapa orang miskin masih dalam tantangan yang cukup dalam hal mata pencaharian mereka dan masuk untuk pekerjaan juga dan dalam hal beberapa minyak sawit, mineral, pertambangan, situasi dalam hal lingkungan dalam satu hal.*

From the data, we can see that the interpreter convey the first statement from the speaker without any difficulties, since the speaker has head out the line that the main idea on the first sentences was about development of public services, health, education, in the sub-national level particularly in the natural resources, districts, regions. But on the next sentences, the interpreter failed to grasp the information and convey it to target language in more understandable way.

The interpreter pull the transcoding technique by only convey the sentences as in what the speaker said. The statement **“we see some of the poor people still in quite challenges in terms of their livelihood and enter to the employment as well challenges, in terms of some of the palm oil, mineral, mining, situation in terms of the environment in one thing.”**, were actually talking on the terms of the social and environmental challenges. The speaker has mentioned it on the first sentences in the main idea. The audiences might consider

the message in another way around of understanding, since the interpreter only interprets the literal meaning of the sentences.

It will be better if the interpreter formulates the sentences and highlight that the “**palm oil, mineral, and mining situation**” was also challenges for the community in terms of social and environmental.

Data 3

In data (CSO CONF), 1st utterance, page 1

Speaker: 00.01 “Thank You, Madam Chairperson. I would like to respond to the last part of question from the **NGO** how the declaration would identify the discrimination faced by the peasants and I think the solution would be to involve the peasants in identifying this forms of discrimination—and how they should be involved in it. In the process of defining the declaration itself, the previous speaker who was on the video, he encouraged **drawing experiences** from the **CFS**, the model of working, and I would also like to share the work on the negotiation of the international guidelines for **small scale fisheries**. Is that **small scale fisheries** communities have been encouraged and have been involved in the negotiations on what we would like to see in the guidelines which are for us? And we have carried out national consultations in specific countries which are **small scale fisheries** is very important and we have come up with the consensus that means **small scale fisheries** around the world on what should be opposition on the guidelines that are being discussed and developed. So I think this would be a good procedure also to involve the peasants in indentifying the form of discriminations and to engage, I mean coming upon solution on how they would like to see all

these addressed in the declaration. Thank you.

Interpreter: 00.07 *“Terima kasih, Ibu Ketua. Saya ingin menjawab bagian terakhir pertanyaan dari **NGO** bagaimana deklarasi akan mengidentifikasi diskriminasi yang dihadapi oleh petani dan saya pikir solusinya adalah dengan melibatkan petani dalam mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk diskriminasi ini - dan bagaimana mereka harus terlibat dalam hal tersebut. Dalam proses mendefinisikan deklarasi itu sendiri, pembicara sebelumnya yang ada di video, **ia mendorong menggambar pengalaman** dari **CFS**, model kerja, dan saya juga ingin berbagi karya tentang negosiasi pedoman internasional untuk **skala kecil perikanan**. Apakah itu komunitas **perikanan skala kecil** telah didorong dan telah terlibat dalam negosiasi tentang apa yang ingin kita lihat dalam pedoman yang bagi kita. Dan kami telah melakukan konsultasi nasional di negara-negara tertentu yang merupakan **perikanan skala kecil** sangat penting dan kami telah menghasilkan konsensus yang berarti **perikanan skala kecil** di seluruh dunia tentang apa yang harus menjadi oposisi terhadap pedoman yang sedang dibahas dan dikembangkan. Jadi saya pikir ini akan menjadi prosedur yang baik juga untuk melibatkan para petani dalam mengidentifikasi bentuk diskriminasi dan untuk terlibat, **maksud saya mencari solusi tentang bagaimana mereka ingin melihat semua ini dibahas dalam deklarasi**. Terima kasih.*

In this case, we can see that the speaker does not have technical difficulties during the speech and no serious stutter or long pauses occurred either. The speed and the clear pronunciation triggered the speaker to tend to speak faster than the average speaker during conference. The interpreter juggled between tried

to grasp a lot of information and try to convey it to target language as soon as possible. The safest way to overcome this problem was to take transcoding technique rather than delay or stutter caused by nervous or too much information that need to be conveyed in such short of time. In several terminologies the interpreter keeps the abbreviation the same way as what the speaker said. The example of the data shown in the sentences of “I would like to respond to the last part of question from the **NGO** how the declaration would identify the discrimination faced by the peasants and I think the solution would be to involve the peasants in identifying this forms of discrimination—and how they should be involved in it. In the process of defining the declaration itself, the previous speaker who was on the video, he encouraged drawing experiences from the **CFS**”. The abbreviation of NGO and CFS supposedly conveyed as Non Governmental Organization, in target language should be “*Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat*” and Conservation Strategy Fund's or in target language should be “*Dana Strategi Konservasi*”. The interpreter keep the abbreviations short and literal since there's not much time to convey and consideration of the target language was need longer to pronounced.

The other sentence which showed the interpreter take the transcoding technique is when the interpreter said “the previous speaker who was on the video, he encouraged **drawing experiences** from the **CFS**” and the interpreter conveyed the statement into “*pembicara sebelumnya yang ada di video, ia mendorong menggambar pengalaman dari CFS*”. It is clear that the interpreter did not have enough time to grasp the whole information due to speed of speech.

So, the interpreter accidentally interpreted literal source language to the target language without comprehends the true meaning which was aimed by the speaker. When the speaker said “drawing experience”, the interpreter conveyed it to “*menggambar pengalaman*” since draw or drawing’s literal interpretation is *menggambar*. The true meaning which was meant by the speaker was draw, takes on, or pick, where in this case the interpreter should interpreted it to “*mengambil pengalaman*” or “*belajar dari pengalaman*”. Transcoding could shift the original meaning to something else which could cause misunderstanding or missed the idea from the source language.

Another analyzed transcoding sample from the above data was when the speaker said “small scale fisher” quite many times, shown in this full sentences below “In the process of defining the declaration itself, the previous speaker who was on the video, he encouraged drawing experiences from the CFS, the model of working, and I would also like to share the work on the negotiation of the international guidelines for **small scale fisheries**. Is that **small scale fisheries** communities have been encouraged and have been involved in the negotiations on what we would like to see in the guidelines which are for us? And we have carried out national consultations in specific countries which are **small scale fisheries** is very important and we have come up with the consensus that means **small scale fisheries** around the world on what should be opposition on the guidelines that are being discussed and developed.” The interpreter missed out the original meaning of “small scale fisheries” which should be interpreted into “*perikanan skala kecil*”. Instead of comprehend the whole sentences, the interpreter transcode the

source language into “skala kecil perikanan”. The interpreter had to do literal interpretation since the sequences of word were small-scale-fisheries; therefore the interpreter spontaneously conveyed it into *skala-kecil-perikanan*. This would create confusion for the audience since the familiar term for those phrases is “*perikanan skala kecil*”. The interpreter then realized the mistake and since the speaker uttered the phrases more than one time, the interpreter able to grasp the original meaning which was meant by the speaker and conveyed the phrases into the correct terms which was “*perikanan skala kecil*” to the rest of the speech.

2. Factors that Influence the Technique Used During Simultaneous Interpreting

During simultaneous interpreting process there are many factors that can cause the interpreter to take immediate actions or techniques in order to be able to conveyed as many as they can from SL to TL. In this research, the researcher analyzed the factors on each techniques take by the interpreter during SI. The deeper can be seen as follows:

a. Summarizing

This technique used a lot by the interpreter was because the summarizing technique can adapt in many situation. The interpreter could save time and try to grasp the information beforehand, and then summarize the information, and conveyed it to TL.

As for the factors behind the reason of why the interpreter took the summarizing technique during SI were:

- 1) Time lag and speed
- 2) Directionality in SI
- 3) Memory Capacity during SI

b. Reformulation

This technique used a lot by the interpreter was because the interpreter failed to produce complete sentences, and forced to reformulate to create it shorter, easier and understandable for the audience.

As for the factors behind the reason of why the interpreter took the reformulation technique during SI was:

- 1) Processing direction
- 2) Accent and particular dialect
- 3) Notion of "accent" to refer to phonological-phonetic variations
- 4) The difficulties of fast delivery speech.

c. Simplification

This technique used by the interpreter was because the interpreter faced several unexpected technical difficulties, and need to include or generalize the idea before conveying it to TL, as it is hard to understand and dealing with big numbers or abbreviations. As for the factors behind the reason of why the interpreter took the simplification technique during SI was:

- 1) Numbers and abbreviation.
- 2) Speed and density
- 3) VIP'S Number of attendees and attitudes towards interpreters:

d. Omission

This technique used by the interpreter was because the interpreter could not rendered all the messages, due to reading note, memory failure and caused the interpreter to used pauses and silent. As for the factors behind the reason of why the interpreter took the omission technique during SI was:

- 1) Attention and Memory
- 2) Visibility of the speaker and the conference room
- 3) Noise and distraction

e. Transcoding

This technique used by the interpreter was because the interpreter could not comprehend the whole idea from the speaker and had to do the word-to-word interpretation during simultaneous interpreting process. As for the factors behind the reason of why the interpreter took the transcoding technique during SI was:

- 1) Advance knowledge or prior information.
- 2) Syntax
- 3) Simultaneous interpreting and bilingualism