

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

After collecting the data, compiling the data, and analyzing the data that was conducted qualitatively by the researcher with the help of the rater as an appraiser, the researcher concluded that the interpreter at the regional meeting of La Via Campesina in South East Asia and East Asia, applied ten techniques supported by some scenarios in rendering the message from the source language of English into Indonesian language and vice versa. The techniques applied by simultaneous interpreter were summarizing, reformulation, omission, simplification, transcoding, generalization, error correction, incomplete sentences strategy, parroting and code switching.

Those techniques were supported by the existence of some scenarios which helped the interpreter in rendering the rendition in conjunction with those techniques such as applying as soon as possible of time to start rendering scenarios when telling the numbers and combined with intonation, stressing and pauses. The technique of reformulation was applied when the utterance delivered by the speaker was long and complex mode of expressions which simultaneously came out from the speaker. Therefore the interpreter reformulated the utterance by changing it into a series of easier and shorter ones, active utterance was changed into passive or vice versa, and subordinate clause shifted to sentence. Efficiency in reformulation was taken to economize the expression in the target language by

removing useless filler word and transferring a notion in an abbreviated form which was repeatedly spoken. Simplification was performed when the utterance contained highly technical material and unfamiliar in the target language.

The technique of simplification was made when the interpreter faced a cultural notion that had no equivalent in the target language and to save time, rendering only the initial of the notion could also be done due to repetition; Omission was applied due to the fast speaker, length of time, the voice was inaudible and the speech contained illustrative words that were not too important to be rendered.

Meanwhile summarizing was applied by added utterance to emphasize and make clear the rendition. The interpreter applied correction and pass the rendition if the speaker utter redundant sentences. In omission the interpreter tends to silent and pauses due to uncomprehending message which caused memory failure. The interpreter made transcoding by interpreting word-per-word phrase in a certain situation to provide time saving. In transferring the message using simultaneous mode of interpreting, there are factors that caused the interpreter take such technique namely: speed and time lag, fast delivery, memory capacity, processing directionality, structure dissimilarities, arithmetic terminologies, abbreviation, particular accents, dialect, advance knowledge or prior information, noises, technical difficulties, or distraction, interpreter visibility in the conference room, high profile attendees, bilingualism, density of speech, and syntax.

The technique of reformulation, simplification, and summarizing techniques were applied if the interpreter makes mistakes such as correction, and pass the

rendition in silence are the dominant techniques performed by the interpreter. The interpreter applies those techniques and the inability of the interpreter to avoid the grammatical errors during the speech while performing simultaneous interpreting process. The experience, qualification and knowledge of the interpreter and also the fast speaker in delivering the utterance can influence the message conveyed during the simultaneous interpreting process.

B. Implication

In this particular research, the researcher found that a good output during simultaneous interpreting process is directly influenced by several factors, such as the prior knowledge regarding the topic which carried in certain topic or theme. For certain types of techniques, such as omission and transcoding the interpreter must prepared special treatments and apply certain interpreting methods, certain interpreting strategies, and certain interpreting techniques. The interpreter needs to consider these three things, especially the interpretation techniques because the interpretation techniques are directly influence the output in target language. If the messages are correctly interpreted and the interpreter uses the right interpretation techniques, the output, as a whole, will become easier to understand and directly affect the flow of the event.

C. Suggestions

The research on techniques applied in simultaneous interpreting in regional meeting of La Via Campesina of South East Asia and East Asia could be a

reference to fulfill the quality of an interpreter especially in a simultaneous conference interpreter. Therefore, a certification for interpreters is a must to ensure their standard quality and skill in bridging the communication at least of two different languages. In performing their task particularly in the simultaneous interpreting mode, the interpreter should prepare terminologies related to the theme of conference or event. Beside the terminologies, the interpreter should also learn the background of the panelist or the speaker before the interpreting is held and know more about recent issues that may appear as the anticipation action. Take, for instance, the discussion on the press conference of regional meeting of La Via Campesina of South East Asia and East Asia which was not merely about peasant and human right but also about economy, culture and politics.