

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Review

1. Consecutive Interpreting

In fact, there are several models of interpreting, for the common one; there are consecutive and simultaneous interpreting. Scientifically, Pöchhacker (2004:18) made a classification based on typological parameters, which considered the professional status, use of technology, language modality, working mode, and directionality. In detail, each of those classifications goes into more specific categories. For instance, in the working mode area, he divided the interpreting notion into consecutive and simultaneous interpreting. Consecutive interpreting refers to a condition where the transfer of SE into the TE is done after the SE is uttered, with an opportunity to take a note of what is crucial or regarded to be the keyword of the utterance. On the other hand, simultaneous interpreting refers to a condition where the transfer of SE into TE is done as the SE is being presented (Terry, 2005: 136). The consecutive interpreting will involve note-taking process when it deals with long utterance; and it is usually called “classic” consecutive. In contrary, when there is no note-taking activity, it is called short consecutive. When the interpreter has to deal with a particular condition where he or she faces long or short utterances with a simple or peculiar terminology which

cannot be maintained easily in the working memory system, then he or she can work those modes in collaboration. Typically, short consecutive mode is used for rendering questions and answers sections that involve the witness or defendant directly (Jacobsen, 2002: 46). And ensuring the communications among the court actors are well-established (Jacobsen, 2002: 8).

2. Strategies in Interpreting

What makes the difference between simultaneous and consecutive interpreting is the opportunity to take a note while doing interpreting activity. Consecutive does provide a chance to make a note, which also has certain rules and techniques in doing note-taking as effective as possible, as a way to help the interpreting process of recalling memory of what is essentially said, or what the intended meaning that has to be rendered. Generally, there are also strategies implemented to help the interpreter to re-express the conveyed meaning in the target language. Strategies can be defined as the purposive and goal-oriented efforts intended to assist the interpreter performance in solving restricted processing capacity of realization or expression retrieval and knowledge gap, or in assisting the interpreter to deal with the tasks and minimize the potential problems (Kalina, 1992: 253; Bartłomiejczyk, 2006: 152; Gile, 2009: 191; Li, 2013: 106). Therefore, this study adopts several strategies provided by the previous experts which are going to be used in the later investigation of the court interpreting. The strategies which are presented in this study are

the most preferable and suitable for the short consecutive mode in the court interpreting field. The strategies are taken from Bartłomiejczyk (2006, 160-163) which is basically derived from Daniel Gile and Kalina. The strategies can be seen as follow:

a. Addition

Addition is a strategy in which the interpreter makes a decision to add or give elaboration or description of what might SE producer not been uttered in purpose to avoid unclear interpretation, for example, the cultures discrepancies between SE producer and TE receiver.

b. Compression

Compression is done by summarizing a longer fragment of utterance into the shorter one, which is intended to carry the closest or same meaning in general and concise way of expression, for example, the rendering enumerations (when several SE segments are transferred in one TE segment which represents the meaning of all of them) or metaphors (when the metaphorical element is substituted by the brief explanation of its meaning)

c. Inferencing

Inferencing is reconstructing the SE elements in accordance with the given context or relevant knowledge of the discussed topic. It can also be applied when the SE is difficult to understand, not hearable, and forgotten by the interpreter.

d. Parallel Reformulation

Parallel reformulation is similar to inferencing since it is used to overcome the same problem. However, the interpreter immediately realizes that the TE is not equivalent to the SE. Thus, he or she attempts to make up something that is more or less reasonable to the context and does not produce a truncated sentence or pause it.

e. Changing the order of elements

It is usually applied when there are enumerations in an utterance. What was uttered in the last position of the SE is expressed initially in the TE.

f. Omission

The omission which is considered in this study refers to the conscious omission as part of the interpreter's intended strategy. The interpreter omits something in the SE that is regarded as redundant information or has been understood and mentioned before, unimportant or less important, and not transferable due to the gap between the SE and TE cultures. This decision is taken in order to enhance the effectiveness of the interpretation (Napier, 2004: 125). It may also take the stylistics to put into consideration.

g. Paraphrase

Paraphrase is the condition when the interpreter explains the intended meaning in a longer phrase or utterances instead of expressing in a single word which is unable to retrieve at the moment.

h. Reproduction

Reproduction is the strategy when the interpreter carries out the word, phrase, or utterance as it occurs in the SE to the TE. What was uttered in the SE is restated as closely as possible by the interpreter. It resembles the calque technique in translation.

i. Approximation

The use of this strategy is when the court interpreter is not able to retrieve the word which would, in his or her opinion, be an “ideal” counterpart, and settles for another word, believed to be close in meaning. This strategy is hardly observable by means of product analysis, because one cannot be sure whether the interpreter’s lexical search, often indicated by pauses (either silent pause or filled pause) or voiced hesitation, was successful in terms of finding the word s/he had been looking for. Filled pauses can be considered as an indication of approximation since it is assumed as a difficulties processing signal (Clark and Fox Tree, 2002) and cognitive efforts in retrieving unavailable conceptual words in terms of articulation and perception (Chen et al, 2016).

j. Repair

The interpreter often resorts to repair after realising that something s/he has already said is a misrepresentation of the meaning intended by the original speaker. Sometimes repair is also undertaken when the interpreter has a better idea for expressing something that has already been formulated. In the same situations, however, the interpreter can also decide

that repairing may cause more harm than leaving the fragment in question as it is.

3. Court Interpreting

Considering the settings and constellation in interpreting field, there are two classifications to take into account, namely based on the inter-social and intra-social setting, and its constellations of interaction. In term of the inter-social and intra-social setting which conceives of the enforcement of laws and administration of justice, there are sign language interpreting, liason interpreting, and court interpreting. What is meant by court interpreting here, according to Pöchhacker, includes tasks like the certified translation of documents as well as interpreting in quasi-judicial and administrative hearings (2004: 14). Therefore, in a more specific term, there are what is called judicial interpreting and courtroom interpreting when concerning on the prototypical setting.

As a matter of fact, this study will use the theory related to the court interpreting as the data and the research objectives is on the interpreting act in a court session of foreign witnesses examinations. The nature of court interpreting is dialogical. There are question and answer (Q/A) sessions which are the same as conversations but have its own typical situation and context. Since the Q/A session is held by taking turn, the court interpreter will works utterance by utterance and has the chance to take a note in a limited time before producing the TE. Therefore, the suitable working mode of this situation is the consecutive interpreting.

4. The Nature of Court Interpreting

This study concerns on two prominent situations which can be referred as the discourse in a court interpreting. There are the notion of examination-in-chief and cross-examination and the court interpreting situations. In order to give distinct concept, the explanation can be seen as follows

a. Examination-in-chief and cross examination

During the hearing processeses there will be interactions among the court actors such as: the judge, members of the judge, public prosecutor, legal advisor, defendant, and witness. Specifically, there is a moment when the hearing invites a witness to be asked about his or her testimony in purpose to gain sufficient judicial evidence to state the sentence. Therefore, there are two different types on eliciting the evidence based on the two different purposes of the legal advisor and the public prosecutor. To have clear definition of both examinations, the study makes the elaboration mainly based on the notion proposed by Hale (2004:33).

The first is examination-in-chief. The aim of examination-in-chief is to provide convincing and favorable facts of the interrogator's version. To originate evidence from the witness, the interrogator presents non-confrontational question; allows the witness more freedom to speak; and uses no leading question when questioning non-controversial or uncontested information. In addition, an open-ended question is more common to elicit free narrative from the witness. In brief, examination-in-

chief's purpose is to ascertain the judge (Hale, 2007:91) and providing evidence (Monsefi, 2012: 46) by the witness examiner that has no confrontational sense and permits the witness to speak independently (Hale, 2004:33).

The second is cross examination. In contrary, cross examination is purposed to challenge and discredit the witness. The intention of the cross examiner is to elicit the desired testimony from the witness by presenting leading question in order to oppose the presented events or evidences of the examination-in-chief. Therefore the characteristics of the question are more coercive, aggressive, accusatory, and oppressive (Murtaya and Triyono, 2018:56); and pressuring the witness' answer to a restricted option (Hale, 2004:33).

b. Court interpreting situations

In a court session, generally, there will be a QA session which is experienced by all the court actors in conversational act or dialogue. Hale (2004: xvii) mentioned that the questions and answers interactions and the notions of power and control exploration in the courtroom generate various situations in the court interpreting. Therefore, this study provides some situations that are generated from Hale's (2004: 159-210) categories based on the interactional incidents in court interpreting.

1) Topics introduced by the witness (TIW)

This is a condition in which the use of different types of question is related to the type of examination. The tendency to use a

Yes/No question is normally used to control the evidence tightly in cross examination. Whereas, Wh-question has the objectives to elicit a relevant narrative answer and allow more freedom in examination-in-chief. There can be a deviation from those situations, because sometimes the Yes/No question does not generate a Yes/No response from the witness as there will be sentences following which stand for the reason. And, Wh-question will possibly result a simple Yes/No answer that may be caused by the witness intentions not to give narrative answer for various reason or the lack of understanding of the question. Therefore, the topic of the conversation may have been diverged by the witness' responds.

2) Question posed by the witness (QW)

This question has several types and criteria. The first is question asking for clarification and repetition. In order to give appropriate answer, the witness requests clarification or asks for repetition from the counsel or the court actors. Even though, this may indicate the inability of the counsel in formulating the question clearly or an interpretation problem, it may also indicate less concentration and comprehension of the witness, and it may also be as the way of escaping a difficult question. The second is "I don't understand" question. This question has merely the same purpose and indication as the first in a form of declarative utterance. The third is challenging question. This question is aimed to challenge the content and reliability

of the counsel's question. The fourth is rhetorical question which has the same purpose of the third question. However, this question has more harsh and sarcastic tone and permits the listeners to have their own inference of the correct answer. The last is question asking for permission to speak. This question typically occurs when the witnesses feel that they need to add some information that may be unrelated to the court but they think it is important.

3) Counsel resorting to the use of the third person (C 3rd)

This is the condition in which the counsel is having difficulty even reaching frustration to control the witness's truncating answer or statement in the middle of an ongoing utterance or question. Therefore, he or she asks the third person, in this case the interpreter, to ask the question or handle the witness. For example by saying "ask her to wait until I finish the question", "please tell her", or "please ask her". This is also a tactic used as a signal for help in examination-in-chief and face saving mechanism in cross examination.

4) The interpreter answering the witness' question (IWQ)

It is the condition when the interpreter does not merely translate the witness' question which can be asking for clarification or repetition to the counsel, but directly answer it. Therefore, the one who knows that it is a repetition of the original question are only the interpreter and the witness. This can be misconstrued as an illegal conversation.

5) The magistrates interruptions (MI)

There are number of reasons why the magistrates interrupt the hearing such as: to regain control on behalf of counsel, to ask question themselves for their own clarification, to rule on objections, and to rebuke counsel in some form.

6) Interpreter interruptions (II)

Interpreter interruption has several intentions in a hearing. The aims of the interruption are to ask clarification of a question or an answer; to correct a question when it is an obvious unintended mistake; to finish a previous, interrupted utterance; to provide unsolicited information; to offer a personal opinion; and to protest to the bench for being interrupted.

7) Counsel's objection and interruption (COI)

Basically, the interruption can occur among all the member of the court. All of the court actors can have their own interruption to one another. Here, the interruption of the counsel is asserted to the witness, interpreter, and counsel of the other side which is called an objection. Normally, an objection needs to be either overruled or sustained by the magistrate. However, sometimes the objections proposed by both side opposing counsels are overlapping one to another.

c. The perspective of interpreter visibility

The notion whether the interpreter has to be noticeable or invisible in the performing the task has been being debatable for years. The old

principle might say that an interpreter should be invisible and work as a machine-like language converter. It implies that the court interpreters have nothing to do with the result of the interaction or the flow of communication, even though they can and do impact the communication significantly. The other notion is that invisibility will earn trust. Trust is important for momentary invitees who need help in a communication discourse which is not their own within any community. Certain profession who attends another conference or event of other community needs to be assisted by interpreters and certainly will be dependent to the interpreter by fully trusting them (Angelelli, 2004:22).

However, that old notion seems to be unsuitable for nowadays interpreting phenomena. It is also reviewed in the Angelelli's work entitled *Revisiting the Interpreter's Role* (2004) for some situations. By prescribing that interpreters should be invisible, the scholars and practitioners fail to problematize and explore between the concept and the reality in the working field. It detaches the function of interpreters as the one who orchestrate the social factors, cultures, and languages in a communicative event (Angelelli, 2004:23). If that so, then it will against several considerations that have to be taken such as: the different setting where interpreters have their duties, different interlocutors for whom interpreters work, and various restrictions of different settings that may impose the interpersonal role of interpreters (Angelelli, 2004:26).

From the arguments mentioned above, then it will be wise to stand the point of visibility in two statements. Firstly, the degree of visibility is greatly depended on the setting. The interpreters are believed to align with one of the parties, express affect as well as information, control the communication flow, establish trust and facilitate mutual respect, and interpret the language as well as the culture. Secondly, since interpreting is considered to be a situated-practice, then there should be regulations for professionalism, standardization, and certification (Angelelli, 2004:98).

d. The roles of court interpreter

Besides the various strategies that have to be mastered by a court interpreter, there are surely roles that have to be coopted. These roles are the corridor to the goals of interpreting professionally and proportionally. Precisely, the role of court interpreter is rarely discussed independently from the role of interpreter in general. Thus, the international neither national communities that regulate such roles have not well-known and been applied to any court interpreting situation. This makes the poor understanding and subjective insight for the court actors of the court interpreter roles and performance. Unfortunately, the partial understanding of the court interpreter power in the judicial event drives the interpreters themselves to be the tyrant over the proceedings or, on the contrary, be the one who are having gum syndrome.

This study then adopts the notion of court interpreter role asserted by Stone in his book entitled *Court Interpreter and Fair Trials* (2018) in

order to give clear stand point over the discussion later. There are four principles of the role namely; the invisible machine, the advocate, facilitator of the communication, and language barrier remover. The elaboration will be given as follows.

1) The invisible machine

The court actors much of the time view the court interpreter as an automatic mechanical object which transforms utterance from one language into another (Stern, 2011: 333 and Hale, 2004: 12). An interpreter is expected to be invisible and compliant, and producing realization of what is assigned to and performing no independent discernment of it (Stone, 2018: 66). However, this notion becomes untenable considering the condition where the little loss of meaning occurs within the re-expression of the intended messages into another language by deconstruction and re-encoded realization (Stone, 2018: 66). Therefore, the practice of court interpreting can be noticeable in certain condition such as: interrupting the witness to deliver manageable segmented speaks, asking the attorney to clarify their question, or requesting the judge to have louder utterance. In conclusion, the role of court interpreter is neither mechanical nor invisible, but rather engaged and deliberates (Stone, 2018: 66-67)

2) The advocate

The role of court interpreter could also be an advocate for the individual who have lack of understanding of the dominant language

of the court and the cultural values within. Thus, court interpreter has to unsure that individual understands what is being uttered. Unfortunately, this condition may, as if, allow of the court interpreter to deliver his or her perception to the linguistically incapable individual, and not the actual utterance. This also makes the court interpreter reproduces the utterance to the court as if the individual fully understand the current situation. Therefore, those are not appropriate to conduct and considered to be intolerable outcome for the judicial system or unacceptable (Stone, 2018:67-68).

3) Facilitator of communication

The court interpreter's job in a courtroom is to facilitate communication between the parties. The main achievement tend to attempt to ensure that both parties effectively understand each other, and is not helping one party over the other. When constructing communication of both parties, it is inappropriate for the court interpreter to alter information. For instance, the court interpreter's subjective understanding toward particular information in the form of alteration, self-clarification, and explanation which can be assumed to be the original and true meaning is improper. Thus, to help communication within the courtroom, the court interpreter is generally instructed to abstain from simplifying language or concepts (Stone, 2018: 68-69).

4) Language barrier remover

This role is considered to be the exact role over the other. The court interpreter's job is to remove any language barrier and place the linguistically incapable individual in position as akin as possible to that of comparable individual who does speak the dominant language (Hale, 2004: 9-10). The duty of the court interpreter is only to transform the exact utterances, words and phrases, produced by the court actors in the courtroom. It is similar to the concept of word for word translation. The court interpreter does not attempt to clarify or explain any practical meaning or impact of the term. The responsibility to solve the miscommunication and misunderstanding is trusted to the court actors involved within the communication (Stone, 2018: 60-70).

The concepts of court interpreter role have also been enhancing in the practical realm among practitioners and scholars throughout the associations. For example, the notion of court interpreting role is proposed by the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators (NAJIT). It is stated on the website, <https://najit.org/>, which is recently up-dated in 2016 that the function of court interpreters and translators is to remove the language barrier to the extent possible, so that such persons' access to justice is the same as that of similarly-situated English speakers for whom no such barrier exists. It can be implied that the role of the court interpreter is to place and assist the non-English speaker in the judicial position as equal as

possible to the English speaker or the dominant language speaker in term of language differences.

e. Court interpreting ethical codes

In order to assist the goal or implementation of the court interpreter roles, there are some ethical codes which are imbedded to the court interpreter performances. The regulation of interpreting practices in the courtroom should be implemented explicitly and strictly, like codes of professional ethic, to solve the possible occurring problems or at least to empower the practitioners to make the best practical contribution (Pöchhacker, 2015: 123). The ethical codes are aimed to control the court interpreter power to act properly in the courtroom because he or she is the only one who has the full command of both languages being used. The court interpreter should realize, once performs in the courtroom, what ethical standards to follow, who the court actors are, and how the role of each and his or her relationship to each actor (Edwards, 1995:63).

As a matter of fact, much of the time, the court actors in the courtroom often bring their own expectations as to how the court interpreter should behave, without any knowledge or consideration about the ethical code in which the court interpreter is working with (Hale, 2004:11). This situation may occur even in the judicial institution where the country has already had the regulation of such ethical code. Regarding to this fact, Stone (2018) claimed the notion of some ethical standards which are applicable to court interpreter. He argued that court interpreter

should remain neutral in the courtroom. As a sworn interpreter, he or she serves as the officer of the court who has no tendency toward any individual in the courtroom. Unnecessary conversations with the person for whom he or she interpreting should be counseled by the court interpreter, as well as the independent conversations with other persons involved in the case (Stone, 2018:75-76). This can be named as impartiality.

Aside from the notion above, the court interpreter is obliged to keep any and all information that they interpret confidential (Stern, 2011: 335). This is important when interpreting between the defendant and his or her attorney in order to secure the privilege of both of them (Stone: 2018:76). The court interpreter is suggested not to give any legal advice and question to the linguistically incapable person (Stern, 2011: 335). Lastly, when the court interpreter notice of his or her mistake during the delivery or any condition may compromise the ability to remain neutral, he or she is ethically obligated to inform the court (Gonzalez et al, 1991:496 in Stone, 2018: 76).

Practically, the ethical code of court interpreter has been specified and regulated by NAJIT into eight canons. As stated in the website of <https://najit.org/>, the canons are accuracy, impartiality and conflict of interest, confidentiality, limitation of practice, protocol and demeanor, maintenance and improvement of skills and knowledge, accurate

representation of credentials, and impediment to compliance. In this study, the concerns will be more on the accuracy or fidelity and impartiality.

Meanwhile, specifically, there has not been any regulation of role and ethical code of court interpreter in Indonesia. The Indonesian court interpreter works under the general ethical codes of interpreter and translator regulated by the Indonesian Translator Association or *Himpunan Penerjemah Indonesia* (HPI) which is recently issued in 2013. Basically, the notion of NAJIT's canons have been reflected in the HPI's ethical code in Part II The Translator's Oath namely the accuracy in article 4; impartiality and conflict of interest in article 3c and 8c; confidential in article 8a and 8d; improvement of skill and knowledge in article 9a, 9b, 9c, and 9d; and accurate representation of credential in article 5 and 6 (the detail ethical codes of NAJIT and HPI are attached in the appendices). However, those seem to be inadequately accommodating the existing phenomena of court interpreting to have proper profession and performance of Indonesian court interpreter, which is the concern of this study, since there is no clear definition of the court interpreter roles that will maintain the court interpreter profession becoming more legally credible.

5. The regulations to have a court interpreter in a fair trial

In this section, the study mentions the regulations of a trial in having a court interpreter in the courtroom. Since the court interpreters are legally regulated for their presence in a trial, it will be valuable to take the

international as well as national official regulations in this study. The regulations are taken from the United Nation regulation of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) on 19th December 1966 no.14668 and Indonesian's penal code of Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana (KUHAP) no.8 1981.

a. ICCPR no.14668 1966

The regulation to have an interpreter in a trial according to the United Nation is regulated in article 14.3.f which is stated as follows:

3. In the determination of any charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:
 - (f) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court

b. KUHAP NO.8 1981

The regulation to have an interpreter in a trial according to Indonesian penal code is regulated in article 177 which is stated as follows:

Pasal 177

1. Jika terdakwa atau saksi tidak paham bahasa Indonesia, hakim ketua sidang menunjuk seorang juru bahasa yang bersumpah atau berjanji akan menterjemahkan dengan benar semua yang harus diterjemahkan.
2. Dalam hal seorang tidak boleh menjadi saksi dalam suatu perkara ia tidak boleh pula menjadi juru bahasa dalam perkara itu. (Karjadi and Soesilo, 1983: 156)

6. Context

To have detail analysis, this research also adopts the concept of context, because the data of the research are the utterances from several proceedings' sessions which share particular context within. According to George Yule (2010: 129-130) there are two different kinds of context. The

first is described as linguistic context or also known as co-text. Basically, in order to know the intended meaning of a sentence or utterance is by referring to linguistic context by examining particular word with other co-existing words in the sentence. Meanwhile, how to interpret word in a sentence or utterance is by looking at the physical context. The interpretation of particular word or utterance is related to the relevant context or the mental representation of the physical aspects. The understanding is tied up to particular time and place in which linguistic expression is encountered.

7. Transcription System

As part of the data collection stages, this study has to provide transcription of the oral expressions. Transcription means the converting process of oral discourse to its written form (Mikkelson and Jourdenais, 2015: 168). This study takes orthographic transcription. In order to make a clear and feasible transcription of an oral text, then the Jeffersonian transcription system will be applied in the analysis. The Jefferson's convention (or its simplified version) is the most available transcription of interpreter-mediated interaction to present interactional features (Russo, et.al, 2018: 24-25). The following annotation conventions are adapted from G. Jefferson, *Transcription Notation* in J. Atkinson and J. Heritage (eds), *Structures of Social Action*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1984. A copy is also provided in Transana's Help:Transcript Notation section. The transcription system can be viewed as bellow:

Jeffersonian Transcription Notation includes the following symbols:

Symbol	Name	Use
[text]	Brackets	Indicates the start and end points of overlapping speech.
=	Equal Sign	Indicates the break and subsequent continuation of a single interrupted utterance.
(# of seconds)	Timed Pause	A number in parentheses indicates the time, in seconds, of a pause in speech.
(.)	Micropause	A brief pause, usually less than 0.2 seconds.
,	Comma	Indicates a temporary rise or fall in intonation.
-	Hyphen	Indicates an abrupt halt or interruption in utterance.
>text<	Greater than / Less than symbols	Indicates that the enclosed speech was delivered more rapidly than usual for the speaker.
<text>	Less than / Greater than symbols	Indicates that the enclosed speech was delivered more slowly than usual for the speaker.
°	Degree symbol	Indicates whisper or reduced volume speech.
ALL CAPS	Capitalized text	Indicates shouted or increased volume speech.
Underline	Underlined text	Indicates the speaker is emphasizing or stressing the speech.
:::	Colon(s)	Indicates prolongation of an utterance.
(text)	Parentheses	Speech which is unclear or in doubt in the transcript.
((italic text))	Double Parentheses	Annotation of non-verbal activity.

B. Review of Related Studies

The first related study will be the dissertation of Bente Jacobsen (2002) entitled *Pragmatic meaning in court interpreting: An empirical study*

of additions in consecutively interpreted question-answer dialogues. Here, he emphasized on one of the strategies in interpreting, namely the addition. Further the elaborations made its path to the rigor investigations of how the additions implied the interpreter's motive; and thus the motives illustrate the preoccupation of the interpreter with pragmatics. What makes this research valuable to this study is the field of study which is court interpreting and in the mode of consecutive interpreting. Those things will enrich the perspective and theories applied in this study, specifically the addition strategy. However, this study states its difference within the strategies that are taken into the analysis process. It takes all the strategies used during the court interpreting process, thus not only the addition strategy.

The second related study is the research from Aladdin Al-Zahran (2007) with the title of *The consecutive conference interpreter as intercultural mediator: A cognitive-pragmatic approach to the interpreter's role.* In brief, his research tries to justify how consecutive interpreting work as an intercultural mediator in a conference. Although the scope of the research is different, namely the interpreting act in a conference, the advantages that can be taken are its study in the mode of consecutive interpreting and the notion that interpreter as a mediator.

The third is the research that comes from Seyda Eraslan Gercek (2011) with the title *International Knowledge transfer in Turkey: the consecutive interpreter's role in context.* On this research, the relation of the complex role of consecutive interpreter to the context was investigated thoroughly. It was

stated that the elements of context in multilevel frameworks such as the textual level, interactional level, and institutional level could be ascertained to have the impact to the interpreter's performances. Therefore, this research will be valuable to take as a consideration since this study also concerns about the context of court interpreting and witness examination in well-known hearings.

The last is the research entitled *Non-English-speaking defendants in the Magistrates court: a comparative study of face-to-face and prison video link interpreter-mediated hearing in England* by Yvonne Armelle Fowler (2012). The research provides the comparison of two different court situations that had to be handled by the interpreter. The first was that the interpreter had the direct interpreting act in a hearing. Unfortunately, the interpreting could not be as flawless as expected because of the interpreting lack of training and experience in court interpreting and the less understanding of the other court actors of the interpreter role. The second was that the interpreter had to deal with the video link court in which his or her presence was not either directly co-present with the defendant or the other court actors. The interpreting processes seemed to have some obstacles due to the unresponsive of the technical tools. What makes this research relevant to the study is the transcription and coding of the gained data since the data is a recorded data. The other related factor is the field of the study of the research that is court interpreting study related to interpreter roles.

C. Conceptual Framework

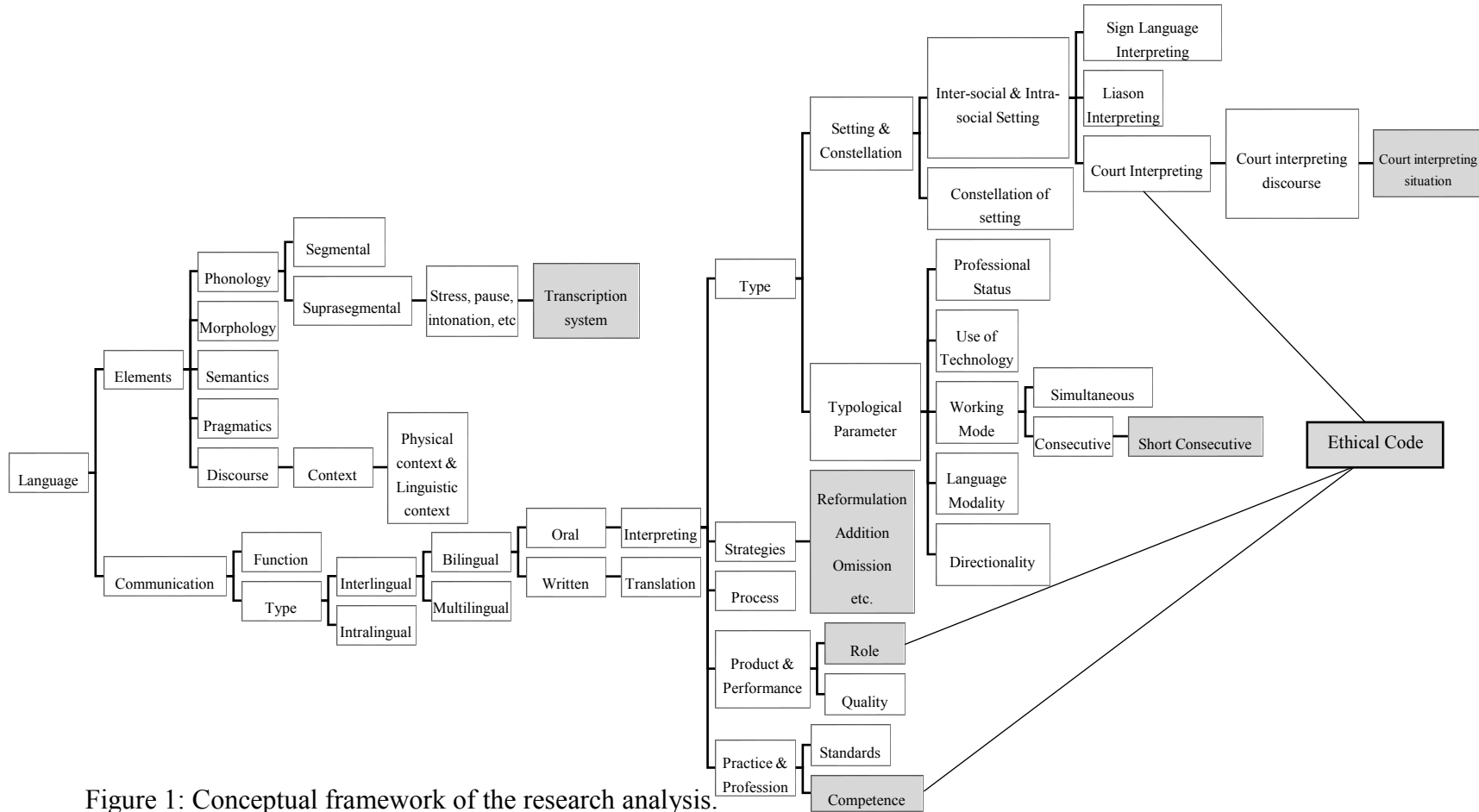


Figure 1: Conceptual framework of the research analysis.

The figure above provides the comprehensive process of this research. The expert witness examination videos are the data source of this research. In order to have proportional and clear scrutiny, the videos have to be transcribed orthographically by using Jeffersonian transcription system. The analysis focuses on three major aspects of the court interpreting namely interpreting strategies, court interpreting situations, and court interpreter roles. In the first part, the interpreting strategies are analyzed by using the classification proposed by Bartlomiejczyk namely addition, compression, inferencing, parallel reformulation, changing the order of elements, omission, paraphrase, reproduction, approximation, and repair. In the second part, Hale's theory on court interpreting situations which derived from her notion of court interpreting discourse is taken to scrutinize the interpreting situations of the expert witness examinations. Those situation types are topics introduced by the witness, question posed by the witness, counsel resorting to the use of the third person, the interpreter answering the witness question, the magistrates interruptions, interpreter interruptions, and counsels' objection and interruption. The third part, the strategies performed throughout the occurring situations are examined to expose court interpreter's roles by Stone's assertion of interpreter roles namely, the invisible machine, the advocate, facilitator of communication, and language barrier remover. In addition, to earn significant and applicable implementation and suggestion for future Indonesian court interpreter ethical codes, this research includes some perspectives of international court interpreter code of conducts.

D. Research Questions

Based on the problems formulated in the previous part of this research and the related theories above, the researcher verbalizes the problems statements of this study as follows:

1. What kinds of strategies are implemented by the interpreter in the court interpreting?
2. What are the most frequent strategies that are performed in the court interpreting?
3. What types of court interpreting situations are exposed in the expert witness examination?
4. How does the interpreter implement the strategies in the occurring situations?
5. What types of roles are revealed in the court interpreting?
6. What is the type of role that frequently performed by the court interpreter?
7. Why does the interpreter frequently perform that kind of role?
8. How does the interpreter implement the strategies in the revealed situations in relation to the roles that are performed?