

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

This study has strived to explore the application of interpreting strategies in some court interpreting situations in exposing court interpreter roles. The strategies were elaborated. The court interpreting situations were exposed. The roles of court interpreter related to the strategies performed in the court interpreting situations were scrutinized. Therefore, the conclusions can be seen as follows:

1. The performed strategies

With regards to the findings of the study, the researcher emphasizes that the strategies that are commonly applied in the expert witness examination are addition, compression, inferencing, parallel reformulation, changing the order of elements, omission, paraphrase, reproduction, approximation, and repair. The most frequent strategies are omission, parallel reformulation, and paraphrase. By knowing the descriptions of the implemented strategies as well as the new findings of its technical features, the learners can get new exposure of court interpreter and enhance their interpreter competence.

2. The exposed court interpreting situations

Further, this study also clarifies that except the situation categories proposed by the former expert; the witness examination also exposes several other situations namely: topics introduced by the legal advisor,

topics introduced by the public prosecutor, topics introduced by the member of the judge, topics introduced by the proceeding judge, and interpreter's interruption of the counsel's objection and interruption. It reveals that the oppressive tone of cross examination which frequently occurs in the counsels' objection and interruption situation can be declined by performing omission, paraphrase, inferencing, parallel reformulation. It is also verified that the interruptions within the counsels' objection and interruption degrade the confrontational nature. It proves that by answering the witness questions and replying questions from the legal advisor and member of the judge are unethical.

3. The revealed court interpreter's roles

Furthermore, it is substantiated that by playing some of court interpreter roles will be beneficial for the practitioners to enhance their competence, performance and service in court interpreting. This study confirms that the most appropriate court interpreter role in the expert witness examination is facilitator of communication. Technically, it is facilitated by performing omission for Indonesian-English rendition and paraphrase for English-Indonesian interpretation. The other inference is that the visible role will be beneficial to the practitioners in how to perform court interpreting appropriately due to the characteristics of proper visible role which is aimed to look for and provide clarification of the intended meaning, influential visible role which degrade the adversarial tone after the clarification by implementing particular strategy,

and unethical visible role in which the interpreter tends to reply on court actor's expression rather than interprets it; in order to embrace deliberate and engaged rendition and abstain from breaking the principle of fidelity. Moreover, it can be stated that the role of language barrier remover emphasizes the principle of impartiality. This can help the practitioners to act proportionally when dealing with some conflicts of interest. Besides, from all of the unethical doings that remain disregarded, it can be inferred that the government should facilitate court interpreter profession by regulating the national ethical code legally and educate the court actors how to work with court interpreter.

B. Implication of the study

This study offers pedagogical implications for learners in some points. First, the scrutiny of strategies assists the court interpreter learners to understand what strategy to take and how to perform it in court interpreting. Second, the descriptions of court interpreting situations enlighten the learners conceptualize the praxis of court interpreting. Third, the elaborations court interpreter roles help the learners understand the tasks to handle and give exposure of the complexities of playing the role to embark on their future profession.

It also proffers pedagogical implications for teachers. The analysis and discussion of strategies, situations, and roles of court interpreting are advantageous for teachers in formulating applicable teaching materials or education programs which are not only theoretically-competence-oriented but

also well-trained for professional and credible court interpreter. By making constructive education program which is interrelated to the real occasion, the teachers facilitate the learners to embark as soon as they graduate from the academy.

The next implications are for the practitioners. First, concerning on the setting and condition of the expert witness examination, in which the witnesses are all incapable individual of Indonesian language; and the superfluous expressions delivered by the court actors, the most proportional strategies to apply are omission and paraphrase. These findings remind the practitioners to understand the character of the court as well as the strategies to provide compatible interpretation. Second, by understanding the features and problems of the situations, the practitioners can maximize the performance proportionally and anticipate the possible problematic issues. Third, the investigations of the roles are valuable to the practitioners to take the priority of essential principles of ethics such as fidelity and impartiality to be implemented in the performance. Further, the notions of proportional and visible role, the right decision to be language barrier remover, and most importantly the communication facilitator role help the practitioners to level up their credibility and professionalism.

The last, this study gives legal implementations for the national regulators. The finding of unethical performances and the fact that Indonesia has not had specific regulation of court interpreting ethical codes can be the reference for the government to initiate prototype of such regulation.

C. Suggestion

Finally, this study suggests interpreter teachers to formulate the teaching material based on empirical analysis results besides taken it from the theoretical references in order to provide interrelated educational program with the actual profession of court interpreter. It also suggests the Indonesian government to initiate prototype regulations of court interpreter ethical code to generate and facilitate credible and professional court interpreter. The study suggests practitioners to reconsider their performances in regard to the role and ethical code of the institution in which they officially assigned in. This study suggests the future researchers to conduct the court interpreting research more comprehensively by using both qualitative and quantitative method, and by taking witness and defendant examination in order to expand and raise Indonesian interpreting study.

In addition, in order to provide more complete perspectives, this study also recommends the next researchers to have forensic linguistics scrutiny. Specifically, this study recommends the future researchers to develop more comprehensive and scientific research on the interpreter roles namely facilitator of communication and new notions of visible performance. It proposes the next researchers to advance the study on the new findings of court interpreting situations. The last, it suggests the other researchers to do more complete study on the interpreter role as an advocate that has not been elaborated, to earn holistic scrutiny.