

The Analysis of Transferring Message in Consecutive Interpreting on Bilingual Seminar Held by SMK Dwijendra Denpasar Bali

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Abstract. Language interpreting is the intellectual activity of facilitating oral and sign language communication, either simultaneously or consecutively, between two or more users of different languages. The process of interpreting involves attending the message, concentrating on the task at hand, remembering the message, comprehend the meaning of the message, analyzing the meaning for the message, and visualizing the message non-verbally in which finally reformulating the message in the target language. The aim of this research is to analyze the process of conveying message from the speaker to the hearer in consecutive interpreting at SMK Dwijendra. This is a qualitative type of research. The collected data was presented in descriptive narrative explanatory. As the results, the interpreter at SMK Dwijendra had understood the system in conducting consecutive interpreting. She applied the note taking technique during the interpreting process. Even though, her facial expression while conducting note taking expressed her confusion in finding the equivalent interpretation. Because of repetition, she could keep on track and did not out of frame in interpreting the speaker's utterances as she was confused to organized the speaker's utterances systematically as opening, main or conclusion statement and frequently loss the information.

Key words: *Consecutive Interpreting; Interpreter; Messages*

I. INTRODUCTION

Interpreting is referred to the spoken transference of meaning between two languages while the translation is referred to the written form. Interpreting occurs in real time, in the presence physical, televised or telephonic parties for whom the interpreter renders an interpretation. Translation is the transference of meaning from text to text with the translator having time and access to resources, such as dictionaries, glossaries, etc; which is aimed to produce a faithful, true, and accurate document (cited from www.wikipedia.com). Commonly, translation is defined as result of converting information from one language or language variety into another, which is aimed to reproduce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the source language (SL) original by finding equivalents in the target language (TL).

Interpreting is held to a different standard of accuracy than translation. Translators have time to

consider and revise each word and sentence before delivering their product to the client. While interpreters try to achieve total accuracy at all times, details of the original speech can be omitted from the interpretation into the TL, especially it the source speaker talks very quickly or recites long lists of figures without a pause. Speakers at interpreted meeting can ensure better communication of their message into other languages by slowing their delivery slightly and by adding a pause of one or two seconds at the end of each paragraph. Interpreting is dealt with oral translation in which the rendering of the message is conducted immediately after the utterances delivered by the speaker, in special communication situation, to bridge the gap of the participant in language between the addressor and the addressee and the rendering is delivered by the help of an interpreter as a mediator (Puspani, 2008:1).

II. METHODOLOGY

A qualitative approach of research was applied in this article. As note taking technique is

allowed in consecutive interpreting, thus the interpreter in conveying messages became the primary concern. The loss and gain in the process of transferring the messages were the other phenomenon found related to the accuracy of interpreting. The data source was the interpreter in bilingual seminar held by SMK Dwijendra Bali. Every year, SMK Dwijendra Bali held approximately three times bilingual seminars that invited professional native speakers who expert at IT and Tourism. Further, the data was collected by using note taking and video recording technique. The attitude, facial expression and vocal of the interpreter became the main concern in collecting the data. Then, the collected data was analyzed qualitatively and presented in descriptive narrative explanatory.

The question discussed in this research was how the process of transferring messages conducted by the interpreter at bilingual seminar held by SMK Dwijendra Denpasar Bali is. Obviously, the aim of this research was to analyze the process of transferring messages conducted by the interpreter at bilingual seminar held by SMK Dwijendra Denpasar Bali.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Types of Interpreting

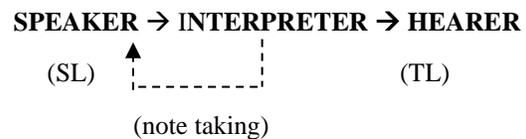
The amount of types of interpreting can be changed due to the development of the era and people needs. According to Pochhaker (2004:18), there are two basic forms or types of interpreting regarding the modes of rendering the message based on the pace of time. The types are consecutive and simultaneous interpreting. More over, Hasim and Ian Mason (1996: 36) gazed the types of interpreting based on the textuality approach, in which the domains of this approach are texture, structure and context. The term *texture* covers the various *structures* used in establishing continuity of sense and thus making a *sequence or contextual* of sentences operational. In other words, they divided the types of interpreting into three major part, namely consecutive, simultaneous and liason interpreting.

According to Pochhaker (2004:18), simultaneous interpreting is type of interpreting in which the interpreters start to interpret before the speaker has finished his/her utterance. More over, the rendering is conducted almost at the same time as the flow of the utterances from the speaker to the interpreter and the interpreter at the same pace of time renders the message of the utterances of the

behaviors of the speaker to the hearer. Based on Hasim and Ian Mason (1996: 42), in simultaneous interpreting the context and structure are revealed only piecemeal and can thus be accessed more effectively via texture, i.e. the words they are spoken. Hoof in Pochhaker (2004:14) noted that business interpreting as the form carried out commercial negotiation as a liaison interpreting. In other words, it can be stated that liaison interpreting is an interpreting for trade convention and other general business convention, in which a single interpreter accompanies a delegate. The process of liaison interpreting can be done after short speech, or consecutively, sentence by sentence, or whispering; aside from note taken and no equipment is used. Context in this term would be seemed to be the main resource which the interpreter draws on in the task of maintaining the continuity of the exchange (Hasim and Ian Mason, 1996: 42).

B. The Consecutive Interpreting

In consecutive interpreting, the interpreters start to interpret only after the speaker has finished his/her utterance (Pochhaker, 2004:18). It means that when the speaker made a pause of his/her utterances for several minutes, thus the interpreter has to interpret what he/she had been said to the hearer into the target language. In this case, the interpreter has couple of time to choose the equivalence words that have similar meaning between SL and TL before transferring it (the message) to the hearer. However, while waiting the speaker (SL) stopped or paused his/her utterance the interpreter may take a note of the main points from the speaker's utterances, so that later on he can easily transfer the messages into the hearer (TL). The process of consecutive interpreting can be simply drawn as the following diagram:



Based on the diagram above, it showed that the process of consecutive interpreting are: the interpreter sits or stands besides the SL speaker, listening and taking notes as the speaker progresses through the messages, then when the speaker pauses or finishes speaking, the interpreter will renders the entire message in the TL.

Gazing from the textuality approach (Hasim and Ian Mason, 1996: 42), the consecutive interpreter tends to focus on the information relevant with the texture text structure that yielded by context or texture in what is noted down and used as a basis for delivery. More over, in consecutive interpreting, the texture and context are retained only in a most short lived manner and can thus be stored more effectively via structure.

Santiago (2005) stated that consecutive interpreting is a mode in which the interpreter begins their interpretation of a complete message after the speaker has stopped producing the source utterance. At the time that the interpretation is rendered the interpreter is the only person in the communication environment who is producing a message. More over, consecutive interpreting has distinct advantages in certain interpreting situations, not the least of which is that consecutive interpreting render more accurate, equivalent and complete target text.

Related to the process of consecutive interpreting, the interpreter must go through an overlapping series of cognitive processing activities. These include: attending to the message, concentrating on the task at hand, remembering the message, comprehending the meaning of the message, analyzing the message for meaning, visualizing the message nonverbally and finally reformulating the message in the target language. Seleskovitch (1978) compresses these tasks into three steps, noting that the second step includes the, "immediate and deliberate discarding of the wording and retention of the mental representation of the message; interpreters often refer to this as dropping from." By discarding the form of the source language, the interpreter is free to concentrate on extracting and analyzing the meaning of the text and conceiving strategies for reformulating the message into the target language. In addition, mastery of techniques used in consecutive interpreting can enhance an interpreter's ability to work. Seleskovitch also points out that there is another practical reason for the interpreter to discard the form of the source language, there is only so much that a person can hold in their short-term memory. In such of condition, the consecutive interpreter could stop the speaker, if he/she speaks to long, every six or seven words so that the interpreter could clear their short term memory and prepare to receive new information. It is because of the limitation of short term memory that interpreters are required to drop form and concentrate on meaning.

Interpreter are not charged with merely understanding the message, they must also be able to remember it, in order to deliver their interpretation. The consecutive interpreter usually makes notes as they take in the source utterance. These notes help the interpreter retrieve the message from their long term memory and consist of symbols, arrows, and key word here or there (Seleskovitch, 1994:7). The key words may consist of words that will remind the interpreter of the speaker's point or of specific information such as proper names, headings and certain numbers (Seleskovitch, 1978:36). Even though the interpreter's goal is always to produce that most accurate and equivalent target language possible consecutive interpreting is not always possible. Seleskovitch notes that spoken language interpreters working at international conferences may sometimes interpret entire speeches consecutively; the consecutive mode often requires some type of pause so that the interpreter may render the message. In general, consecutive interpreting can be employed successfully in one on one interpreted interaction. In this case, the consecutive mode has the added advantage of allowing the interpreter to ask speaker to pause so that the interpreter may deliver the message.

Generally, the logistics of consecutive interpreting must be established before the communication takes place. In the case of a single speaker who will have little or no interaction with the audience this means either the speaker will pause for the interpreter, knows that the interpretation will not be delivered until the speaker has finished. Establishing the logistic with all the parties involved, before interpreted interaction takes place, can help prevent the uneasiness that participants of ten feel while waiting for the interpreter to begin.

C. The Analysis of Conveying Messages in Consecutive Interpreting at SMK Dwijendra Bali

1. The Description of Situation

The speaker of the seminar was a native speaker from Australia. Its name was Cristine Wood. Hence, the source language of this interpreting was English language and the target language was Indonesian language. The speaker discussed the opportunity in working at tourism area, firmly about economy issues.

At the situation, the participants could deliver some questions toward the speaker in Bahasa

and the interpreter would interpret it in English consecutively later on. The speaker started the seminar by presenting the opportunity in working at tourism area, especially in hotel. The interpreter interpreted the speaker's sentences directly when she stopped. When the participants was given a change to raise some questions related to the topic. The audience who delivered the questions spoke in Indonesian, then those questions interpreted in English by the interpreter and after the questions answered in English by the native speaker, it was interpreted again in Indonesian by the interpreter to the participants.

Related to the situation in terms of the set of the seat in performing the interpreting, the interpreter sat next to the speaker facing to the participants. Technically, among the process of interpreting the interpreter made such of movements that capable to disturb the participants' attention. The movements such as, turned her body to write something, put her hand behind of the chair, looked up stare for long time, the constant uttered of "a" (Indonesian interference), conducted many hands movements when speaking, played the mike's cable, bow her head for long time, and had less eye contact to the audience or felt afraid to look the audience. In addition, the voice clearness of the interpreter needed to be improved. She needed to open her lip wider, because since the audience could not speak and comprehend English language well, they must be curious of how their words (SL) were interpreted in other language (TL) by the interpreter and vice versa.

According to the technique that can be used in consecutive interpreting, i.e. note taking, the interpreter mostly did it. She prepared it well by brought note book and pen. Sometimes, when she took a note of the speaker's utterances she only focused on her writing; she did not look at the informant or audience

2. The Process of Transferring Message in Consecutive Interpreting

The goal of interpreting can be said similar to the goal of translation, i.e well deliver the message from source language to the target language. Specifically in consecutive interpreting, how to interpret the message from the source language speaker structurally is the main point. The structure of speaker's utterances must be well organized. It should be started from the introduction part, then the content of the message and the last one is the ending part or the conclusion of the utterances. This structure

must be organized when the interpreter taking a notes.

Generally, the interpreter at SMK Dwijendra had did the rules in interpreting messages from the speaker to the participants consecutively. Nevertheless, she did not organize the interpretation according to the structures. She just deliberately interpreted every single words uttering by the speaker, besides she mainly straight interpreting the main content of the speaker's utterances. Gazing from her performance it can be said that she were confused of which part she have to render first; in other words she did not recognize which utterances belonged to the introduction part, main content or ending.

In interpreting, the knowledge is really needed as one of the crucial factor to make the interpreting process run smoothly. Based on the data, it can be seen that the interpreter did not really have much knowledge of tourism management. It can be seen from her capability when interpreted economic technical terms such as pemegang saham, sharing profit, floor manager, etc. She found difficulties in interpreting several words from Bahasa into English and vice versa. It can be seen from the pause point that she made – she did not say anything because she wanted to use an appropriate and equivalent word to interpret it; they thought hard about the diction or lexical choices. Hence, she was the loss the information. The loss and gain of information in translation in interpreting would affect its original message. This condition happened frequently. Hence, Because of that condition, she just summed up the messages that she could get from the speaker and interpreted it to the participants. In this case, the gain of information in interpreting process occurred frequently. More over, the interpreter also conducted repetition in interpreted the utterances. She repeated the same sentence for eleven times and added it to the next message in order to strengthen the missed information and kept on track.

IV. CONCLUSION

Consecutive interpreting is a mode in which the interpreter begins their interpretation of a complete message after the speaker has stopped producing the source utterance and the most important point is the structure of it. The inappropriate behaviors towards the interpreting process conducted by the interpreter at SMK

Dwijendra are related to their body movements, gestures, and eye contact. In terms of message transference, she was lack of knowledge that led to loss and gain at consecutive interpreting. However, the interpreter had used note taking techniques well and capable to frame her contexts to not out of frame even though there were loss and gain in translation by conducting repetition.

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