CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Compassion International is one of the largest nonprofit organizations in the world, especially in Christian community handling child advocacy ministry to acquitted children from social and physical poverty, spiritual and economic, also enabling them to become a responsible and fulfilled Christian adults. The main office of the Compassion International itself is located in Colorado Spring, United States. It is working with its donor or sponsor all over the world who volunteers to help children in needs.

Astuti stated in 2015, as one of Compassion International’s beneficiaries, Indonesia began working with them in 1968 in West Indonesia (IO) and in East Indonesia (ID) in 2000. There are more than 78,400 participants in 464 Child Development Center (Project).

Each child who participated in Compassion is definitely sponsored from other country. Nevertheless, many of them cannot speak or use foreign language, in this case English, well. It becomes the most common issue when the beneficiaries communicate with the sponsor directly. Therefore, translator or interpreter is highly recommended to handle this kind of situation. They become a media to simplify the sponsor to communicate and convey their project aid to the children during the visits. The division under Compassion Indonesia which conduct the sponsor visit is Tour and Visit Specialists.
Due to this phenomenon, the writer is interested in conducting the research on conference interpreting of Alumni Association Conference Graduation of Leadership Development Program (LDP) held in November 16th, 2013 in Salatiga, Central Java. The event was about sharing and ‘Question and Answer’ session with Justin Lee from South Korea as the main speaker and one of Compassion Indonesia’s sponsors. The participants involved university students around Central Java who are 18-25 years old and alumni of the program who are in 22-26 years old. They are sponsored by Compassion Indonesia during the program. As stated above, the speaker comes from South Korea and speaks English well, then the presence of interpreter is needed to convey what the speaker said to the audiences who are mostly Indonesians.

Interpreting facilitates communication from one language to another language. It translates the message orally (A. Kriston: 2012). Since it was a seminar-like condition, it was conducted when the original speaker speaks for a few seconds, stop talking and wait while the interpreter conveys an interpretation in target language. The interpreter has to memorize and render orally, while in the other case, the interpreter takes notes.

Conference interpreting is an example of consecutive interpreting. Consecutive interpretation refers to the rendition of the whole source speech segment by segment, the interpreter has chances to take notes during the interpreting process (Auckland: 2010).

Audiences might interrupt the process of interpreting when the conference was conducted. It became the most common problems interpreters faced. Besides, they needed to receive the translation brief, also needed to have
excellent concentration, memory, and understanding. Yet, some non-technical factors would determine the interpreting result. It might be their competency, background, physical and psychological condition while or before doing the job. It is possibly influencing how the conference goes.

The following sentences are some of the examples of the translation conducted by the interpreter.

Example 1

**SL:** 009/I/31:10-31:12/: Any questions?

**TL:** 009/L/31:12-31:14/: Yah... Siapa yang berani bertanya? (laughing)

The situation in the example above is when Justin as the main speaker allow the audiences to ask him questions. Interpreter used amplification technique in translating the main speaker said, ‘Any questions?’ to ‘Yah... siapa yang berani bertanya?’ to bahasa Indonesia or target language, then she laughed. She added details that is not available in the source language to make the audiences understand the main purpose of source language. In this case, she used more signifiers such as ‘siapa berani bertanya’ to translate ‘any questions’ which is not changing the meaning of source language to target language. Also, she translated it fluently, although there was some respite by uttering ‘yah...’ in the beginning of interpreting.

Example 2

**SL:** 010/Lady in purple/31:18-31:21/: When did you realize that you are a leader?

**TL:** 010/L/31:22-31:27/: Kapan Anda sadar kalau Anda adalah seorang pemimpin?
Example 2 shows that interpreter used established equivalent technique to transfer the source language to target language. She used a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL. The situation is she translated what the questioner asked to Justin in English to bahasa Indonesia (source language). The questioner herself is fortunately a foreigner and also a sponsor. Interpreter translated the question fluently, but taking some time to transfer it to source language.

As stated above, both examples were conducted by some situation and factors. In the video, it showed clearly how the situation went by. Sometimes audiences interrupt what the interpreter was going to say and there was some noise and indistinct voice in the background. Also, since it was the first time experience to interpret in a conference for interpreter, there were some issues, such as unclear pronunciation in transferring the source language, taking some time to translate what the speaker just said, often seemed like blank and used informal language in translating the source language. Furthermore, the writer intends to observe more and the whole process of the Alumni Association Conference Graduation of Leadership Development Program (LDP) held in November 16th, 2013 in Salatiga, Central Java.

Also, some similar studies are done by Liberty Minggus Dian Astuti in 2015 entitled “A Study of Community Interpreting in A Sponsor Visit Event in Compassion Project IO-945 Solo”, also Shantika Wijaya in 2015 entitled “An Analysis of Consecutive Interpreting in TV the Show Penyegaran Rohani Kristen RCTI: Gospel Overseas Studio”, then Nova Rianasari in 2013 entitled “An Analysis of Interpreting Quality in Consecutive Interpreting Entitled
“Tentang Esther”; and Amiin Rais in 2016 entitled “The Techniques Of Adjustment In Barbara O’neill’s Seminar Entitled “Rewiring The Brain And Its Bahasa Indonesia Interpreting By Reuben Supit”. Mine is rather different from those above, since the research examines the conference interpreting based on video documentary about alumni association conference graduation of leadership development program (LDP) in Salatiga.

B. Research Limitation

To avoid the expansion of the research, the researcher focuses on the specific things. The analysis is focused on technical and non-technical factors in interpreting process, technical and non-technical factors on the interpreting quality dealing with accuracy and acceptability of the Alumni Association Conference Graduation of Leadership Development Program (LDP) held in November 16th, 2013 in Salatiga, Central Java.

C. Problem Statements

1. What are technical and non-technical factors occurred during the interpreting process in the Alumni Association Conference Graduation of Leadership Development Program (LDP)?

2. How accurate and acceptable are the interpretation in the Alumni Association Conference Graduation of Leadership Development Program (LDP)?

3. How do technical and non-technical factors affect the quality of the interpreting process?
D. Research Objectives

This research is intended:

1. To find out technical and non-technical factors occurred during the interpreting process in the Alumni Association Conference Graduation of Leadership Development Program (LDP).

2. To find out accuracy and acceptability of the interpretation conducting in the Alumni Association Conference Graduation of Leadership Development Program (LDP).

3. To find out the impact of technical and non-technical factors affect the quality of the interpreting process.

E. Research Benefits

This research is expected to give some benefits to:

1. For the upcoming or currently interpreter in conference interpreting
   The research result can add contribution in improving interpreting quality by application of interpreting techniques and observing the technical and non-technical factors included.

2. For the lecturer
   The result of the research can be used as an additional reference in interpreting major, the interpreting techniques used and major issues in determining interpreting quality.

3. For the students
   The research result can enlarge students’ knowledge in interpreting. Also it can enlighten them to determine interpreting quality by deciding
interpreting techniques used and technical and non-technical factors occurred.

4. For other researchers

The researcher expects that this research will stimulate other researcher for conducting the further research which is related to the conference interpreting.

F. Thesis Organization

This research will consist of five chapters and each of them is subdivided into subsequent divisions as follows:

Chapter I : Introduction, consists of Research Background, Problem Statement, Research Objective, Research Limitation, Research Benefit, and Thesis Organization.

Chapter II : Literature Review, this chapter will consist of definition of interpreting, types of interpreting, interpreting factors and interpreting quality assessment.

Chapter III : Research Methodology, this chapter will consist of research type and design, data and source of data, sampling technique, method of data collection, technique of data analysis, and research procedures.

Chapter IV : Data Analysis, this chapter will consist of research findings and discussion.

Chapter V : Conclusions and Recommendation, this chapter will contain the summary of the research. This chapter will be divided into
two parts, conclusions and recommendations. Appendices will be available also in the end of the thesis.