Afif Suaidi Ilzamudin Ma'mur

INTERPRETER

BOOK A Classroom Interpreting Practice



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Afif Suaidi

Ilzamudin Ma'mur

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INTERPRETER BOOK

A Classroom Interpreting Practice

Afif Suaidi Ilzamudin Ma'mur

MEDIA MADANI

INTERPRETER BOOK A Classroom Interpreting Practice

Afif Suaidi & Ilzamudin Ma'mur

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Jl. Syekh Nawawi KP3B Palima Curug Serang-Banten email: media.madani@yahoo.com & media.madani2@gmail.com Telp. (0254) 7932066; Hp (087771333388)

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1. Interpreter Book

1. Title

PREFACE

All praise be to Allah the Lord of the world, the Master of the day after, the creator of the everything in this universe, He's no partner, him alone we ask for help, him alone we ask forgiveness, we seek refuge in Allah in our evil of ourselves and ourselves of our deeds. Blessing and salutation must be upon the most honorable Prophet Muhammad SAW (PBUH), His family, His companion, and those who follow them in goodness till the Day of Judgment.

This book is developed as an accompaniment and follow-up to the students' interpreter/interpreting practice course in English Studies Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten. They will learn terminology, concepts, skills, approaches, and techniques of interpreting in different kinds. They will develop skills necessary for interpreting. The skills to be developed and improved are as follows: listening skills, note-taking, use of cognitive complements, clear expression of ideas, transcoding where applicable, etc.

This book consists of 13 chapters and every chapter consist of theoretical foundation of interpreting, exercise with some audios and videos, blank pages for note-taking,

and practice for interpreting. Every chapter consists of modes of interpreting as follows: the first chapter discusses introduction. the second discusses chapter about wiretapping and tape transcription, the third chapter discusses about videoconference Interpreting, the fourth chapter discusses about television interpreting, the fifth chapter discusses about sign language interpreting, the sixth chapter discusses about telephone interpreting, the seventh chapter discusses about sight translation, the eighth chapter discusses about bilateral or liaison interpreting, the ninth chapter discusses about whispered interpreting, the tenth chapter discusses about conference interpreting, the eleventh chapter discusses about consecutive interpreting, twelfth discusses about simultaneous the chapter interpreting, and the thirteenth chapter discusses about professionalism and ethics in interpreting. The last part of this book is the appendix.

This book needs improvement still; accordingly the writer expects inputs and critique from readers. They can be sent via my personal e-mail afifsuaidi@yahoo.com

Serang, February 2022

Afif Suaidi

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

Conceptual roots Interpreting is regarded here as translational activity, as a special form of 'Translation'. (The capital initial is used to indicate that the word appears in its generic, hyperonymic sense.) Interpreting is an ancient human practice which clearly predates the invention of writing - and (written) translation. In many Indo-European languages, the concept of interpreting is words etymology is expressed by whose largely autonomous from that of (written) translation. Expressions in Germanic, Scandinavian and Slavic languages denoting a person performing the activity of interpreting can be traced back to Akkadian, the ancient Semitic language of Assyria and Babylonia, around 1900 BC (see Vermeer 1992: 59). The Akkadian root targuma⁻nu, via an etymological sideline from Arabic, also gave rise to the 'autonomous' English term for interpreter, dragoman.

The English word 'interpreter', in contrast, is derived from Latin interpres (in the sense of 'expounder', 'person explaining what is obscure'), the semantic roots of which are not clear. While some scholars take the second part of the word to be derived from partes or pretium ('price'), thus fitting the meaning of a 'middleman', 'intermediary' or 'commercial go-between' (see Hermann 1956/2002), others have suggested a Sanskrit root. Be that as it may, the Latin term interpres, denoting someone 'explaining the meaning', 'making sense of' what others have difficulty understanding, is a highly appropriate semantic foundation for 'interpreter' and 'interpreting' in our current understanding.

These etymological roots of the verb 'to interpret' make for a semantically tense relationship with the terms 'translation' and 'translate': While one can capitalize on the polysemy of 'interpret' to argue for a meaning-based, rather than word-based, conception of Translation (» 3.2.6), it has also been common to stress the distinction between the more general hermeneutic sense and a narrowly construed translational sense of the word. This is particularly striking in the legal sphere, where lawyers view it as their prerogative to 'interpret' (the law) and expect court interpreters to 'translate' (the language) (» 7.4.1). Rather than semantic quibbling, this constitutes a fundamental challenge to our understanding of what it means to translate and/or interpret, and many parts of this book, beginning

with the following section, will be devoted to attempts at finding an appropriate response.

Some of the first mediated contacts between communities speaking different languages will have served the purpose of trading and exchanging goods, of 'doing business', which would give us business interpreting as a 'primeval' type of interpreting. In one of the earliest publications discussing different types of interpreting, Henri van Hoof (1962) mentions liaison interpreting as a form of interpreting practiced mainly in commercial negotiations. More than thirty years later, Gentile et al. (1996) took advantage of the generic meaning of 'liaison', denoting the idea of 'connecting' and 'linking up', and extended the term 'liaison interpreting' to a variety of interpreting settings across the inter- vs intra-social dimensions.

Where the representatives of different linguistic and cultural communities came together with the aim of establishing and cultivating political relations, they will have relied on mediators practicing what is usually called diplomatic interpreting. When relations turned sour, or maybe before they were even pursued, armed conflict would have necessitated mediated communication in a military setting. Such military interpreting, as in talks with allies, truce negotiations or the interrogation of prisoners, thus bears a historical relation to the diplomatic kind.

As societies became increasingly comprehensive and complex, we can conceive of multi-ethnic sociopolitical entities (such as the empires of Roman times or Spain's Golden Age) in which communication between individuals or groups belonging to different language communities necessitated the services of interpreters. Following the establishment of institutions for the enforcement of laws and the administration of justice, particularly in newly conquered or colonized territories, interpreters were enlisted to ensure that even those not speaking the language of the authorities could be held to account. Hence, court interpreting, for which specific legal provisions were enacted in sixteenth-century Spain, is a example of interpreting in classic an intra-social institutional context. In many jurisdictions, what is commonly labeled 'court interpreting' includes tasks like the certified translation of documents as well as interpreting in quasi-judicial and administrative hearings. One can therefore distinguish between the broader notion of legal interpreting, or judicial interpreting, and courtroom interpreting in its specific, prototypical setting.

Apart from the legal sphere, interpreting to enable communication between 'heterolingual' segments of a multi-ethnic society emerged only more recently in the context of egalitarian states committed to the 'welfare' of all their citizens and residents. Once the principle of 'equal access' came to be seen as overriding expectations of linguistic proficiency, the intra-social dimension of

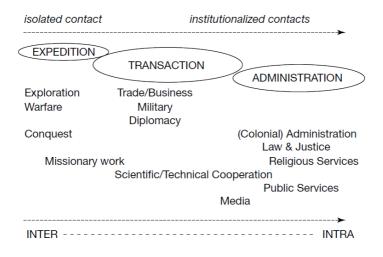
interpreting became increasingly significant. In the US, for instance, legislation in the 1960s designed to give deaf persons equal access to the labor market gave a strong impetus to the development of interpreting services for users of signed language (> 1.4.1, > 2.1.2). With the focus of such efforts at the 'social rehabilitation' of the deaf placed on employment training and education in general, sign language interpreting in educational settings (educational interpreting) went on to become one of the most significant types of intra-social interpreting.

The issue of access, first to the labor market and then to a variety of public institutions and social services, was also at the heart of new communication needs arising in the context of (im)migration. While countries like Sweden and Australia responded as early as the 1960s to the demand for interpreting services to help immigrants function in the host society, others have been slow to address such intra-social communication needs. It was only in the 1980s and 1990s, in the face of mounting communication problems in public-sector institutions (healthcare, social services), that 'interpreting in the community' (community-based interpreting) acquired increasing visibility. Thus community interpreting, also referred to as public service interpreting (mainly in the UK) and cultural interpreting (in Canada), emerged as a wide new field of interpreting practice, with healthcare interpreting (medical interpreting, hospital interpreting) and

legal interpreting as the most significant institutional domains.

An interpreting type whose linkage to the intrasocial sphere is less obvious is media interpreting, or broadcast interpreting (often focused on TV interpreting), which is essentially designed to make foreign-language broadcasting content accessible to media users within the socio-cultural community. Since spoken-language media interpreting, often from English, usually involves personalities and content from the international sphere, media interpreting appears as rather a hybrid form on the inter- to intra-social continuum. On the other hand, the community dimension of the media setting is fully evident when one considers broadcast interpreting into signed languages. By the same token, court interpreting can also be located in the international sphere, as in the case of war crimes tribunals.

As indicated, the activity of interpreting has evolved throughout history in a variety of settings, from first-time encounters between different tribes to institutionalized inter-social 'dealings' as well as in intra-social ('community') relations. We can therefore posit a spectrum which extends from inter- to intra-social spheres of interaction and reflects an increasing institutionalization of contacts and communication. Some of the contexts for which there is historical evidence of the interpreting function are illustrated in Figure 1.1 along the inter- to intra-social



spectrum. Selected settings are grouped under the catchwords 'expedition' (= isolated inter-social), 'transaction' (= institutionalized inter-social) and 'administration' (= institutionalized intra-social), with the progression from the upper left to the lower right corner of the diagram indicating, ever so roughly, developments and shifts in relative importance over time.



CHAPTER II

A. Wiretapping and Tape Transcription

Many law enforcement agencies in the United States and in the Netherlands use wiretaps to record conversations in private residences and on mobile phone lines in order to gather information about drugrelated crime and criminal gangs. According to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, in 1999 there were 1,350 applications for permission to use wiretaps. These applications resulted in 4,372 arrests and 654 convictions. In the United States wiretaps are usually restricted to thirty days although they can be extended to much longer periods.

(The remainder of this section is based on a lecture given by Joyce García at the July 2000 Agnese Haury Institute for Court Interpretation). If the police find that the recordings include a foreign language they may ask

interpreters to transcribe and translate the content of the tapes. This is a very laborious, time consuming process. A great deal depends on the actual quality of the tapes. There may be a lot of background noise although sometimes this can be cleaned up. The interpreter's transcription fee is based on the level of difficulty of the recording.

An office transcriber with a foot pedal to stop and start the tape is a very useful aid in this type of work because it leaves your hands free to use the keyboard.

As the recordings are evidence it is imperative not to work with originals and to take great care to sign off for each item and to return everything once the work is completed. The interpreter may be asked to work from videocassettes, in which case the recording can be transferred to audiotape, but obviously the video will provide clues as to the context and the speakers.

Each call should be treated as a separate document and the transcription should include the source language on the left-hand side of the page and the target language on the right hand side. Each line should be numbered. MV1 will be the first male voice that appears on the tape. FV2 will be the second female voice and so on. All pauses, noise or static should be mentioned. Any inaudible or unintelligible conversation should be labelled as such. A legend can be included at the beginning of the transcript to indicate any of these problems. The translation should be an accurate reflection of the original and should include any poor

grammar and inconsistencies that appear on the recording. Any extraneous information provided by the police should be mentioned on the transcript. The interpreter should sign each page to ensure that no changes are made to any section of the transcription. The interpreter must be prepared to justify every single word that appears in the transcript.

In some cases in the United States the work of transcription and translation is done by language specialists at the Federal Bureau of Investigation and then passed on to accredited Federal Court interpreters for certification.

B. Exercise

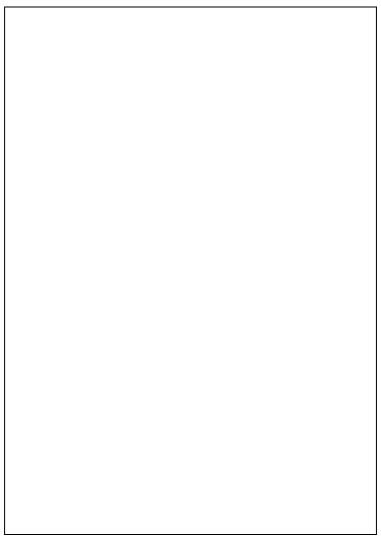
Listen to the tape and interpret the dialogue into Bahasa Indonesia!

Tape 1 Tape 2 Tape 3

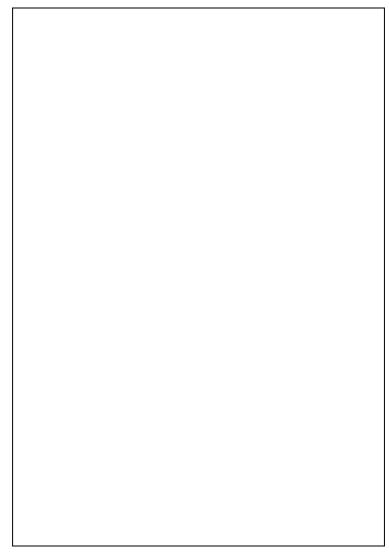
C. Note-taking

Tape 1









D. Interpreting Practice

Speak up 1



Speak up 2



Speak up 3





CHAPTER III

A. Videoconference Interpreting

Video conference interpreting has become more and more popular in recent years, along with telephone interpreting. Additionally, it is a great alternative to face to face interpreting, and often times cheaper. It is used in various types of meetings such as business meetings, associations' meetings, press conferences, product launches.

Usually, one or more speakers are unable to be physically present at the meeting. Instead, they appear on a screen projected to the participants in the room through a video call. Additionally, the interpreters can hear the off site speaker's speech directly into their headsets. As well as this, the quality of technology today allows interpreters to provide the same language services as when the

speakers are on site. However, video conference interpreting has some technical requirements:

Technical requirements needed for video conference interpreting

- 1) Sound and image synchronization must be at its best.
- 2) Interpreters must be able to see the same images as the participants in the room, preferably available in their booths.
- 3) Close up images of the speaker must be available to the interpreters.
- 4) Audience panning is important.
- 5) Monitors must not hinder the interpreter's view of the room and the participants on site.
- 6) Audio and video technicians must be available at all times during the event and must have a copy of the program.
- 7) Cameramen must be aware of the needs of the interpreters.
- 8) Interpreters must be given a copy of any documents that will be read during the meeting.
- 9) High- quality speakers and headsets are a must.

Each call should be treated as a separate document and the transcription should include the source language on the left-hand side of the page and the target language on the right hand side. Each line should be numbered.

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Video relay interpreting is also used to help deaf people communicate by phone. This could replace text telephone machines where deaf people type in questions or statements. The text is sent to a relay center where an operator contacts the person the deaf person wants to deal with. Video relay interpreting means that a deaf person who has access to a computer with a video card and a camera can use sign language directly to another deaf person or to an interpreter. This is much faster than the

slow procedure of a person typing out what he or she wants to say.

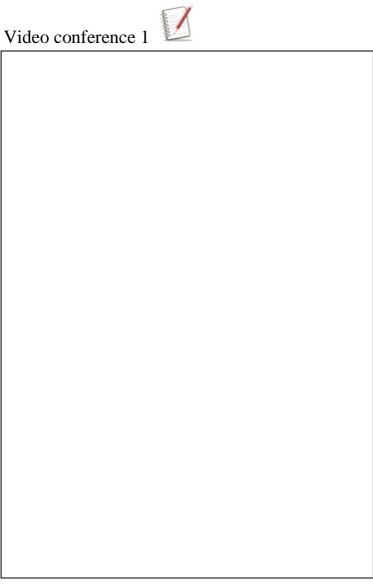
B. Exercise

Watch and listen to the video and interpret the speech into English!



C. Note-taking





7	Video conf	erence 2		

D. Interpreting Practice

Speak up 1



Speak up 2



Speak up 3



Speak up 4





CHAPTER IV

A. Television Interpreting

Simultaneous interpreting is provided for television programmes, particularly for interviews with foreign guests. Examples include politicians, musicians and sportsmen and women. This type of concept is not very prevalent in the English speaking world but is quite common in mainland Europe. The Franco-German television station Arte employs a dozen full time interpreters and a large number of freelance interpreters in English, French and German.

AIIC recommends that in the case of programmes recorded live in the studio, the interpreter should sit in a booth where ideally he or she can see the speakers, the set and other interpreters who are working on the programme. All equipment should be checked before recording begins.

In particular, satellite connections should be checked to ensure that the interpreter's voice is not sent back.

In the case of interviews recorded outside the studio and some current affairs programmes, the interpreter interprets what he or she hears on a TV monitor. Background noise can be a problem. Ingrid Kurz (1997) has made the point that interpreters are expected to sound as slick and confident as any TV presenter. A convention has developed where male interpreters interpret male voices and female interpreters interpret female voices. All too often we hear interpreters' voices on television programmes and sometimes we actually see them but we rarely see their names. Everyone else involved in making a programme is credited except for the interpreter, without whom the programme could not have been made.

Television interpreting might well be seen as the most "traditional" type of media interpreting. After all, the first widely publicized simultaneously interpreted media events go back to the 1960s (e.g. Nishiyama 1988). The assumption that TV interpreting may not be the locus of exciting new developments holds true to some extent but must be qualified with regard to the increasing diversity of televised content involving interpreters of various kinds. As described by Mack (2002), a major distinction should be made between on-site scenarios that involve interpreters in a studio-based communicative event, with or without the presence of an audience, and simultaneous interpreting of broadcast events occurring in a remote location. In the

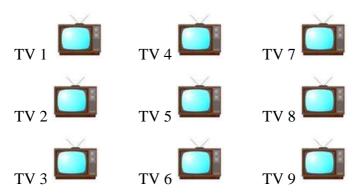
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former case, interpreters may be "on the set", facing the interactional challenges typical of dialogue interpreting in the short consecutive mode; in the latter, the focus is on simultaneous interpreting (SI), more often than not of speeches with a high level of information density as a result of careful preparation or scripting.

Given the nature of the medium, the performance of a single interpreter can reach thousands, if not millions of viewers and listeners. The quality of a given interpreting performance therefore has a high impact on the audience and is likely to shape public perceptions of interpreting one way or another. Since most members of the general public are familiar with the practice of simultaneous interpreting only or mainly from its use in TV programs, the individual interpreter will project a certain professional image much more so than in other settings, where the number of users is comparatively small. (An interesting exception are the proceedings of the European Parliament, which are made publicly available on the World Wide Web.) This high level of "exposure" felt by the media interpreter was confirmed by Kurz (2002) in a study measuring an interpreter's stress levels in a live broadcast compared to a conference interpreting assignment. As indicated by her measurements of heart rate and skin conductance (perspiration) levels, even a seasoned professional is likely to experience considerably more stress when working for a mass audience in a live broadcast than during a highly specialized gathering of experts.

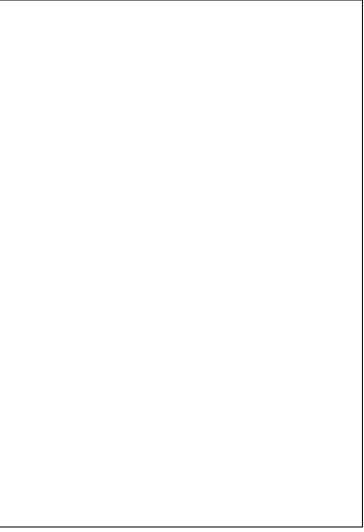
B. Exercise

Watch and listen to the video and interpret the speech into Bahasa Indonesia!

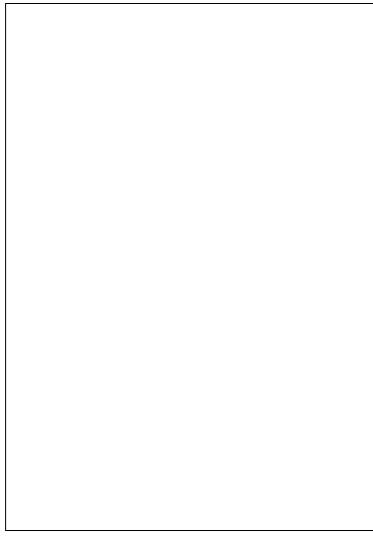


C. Note-taking

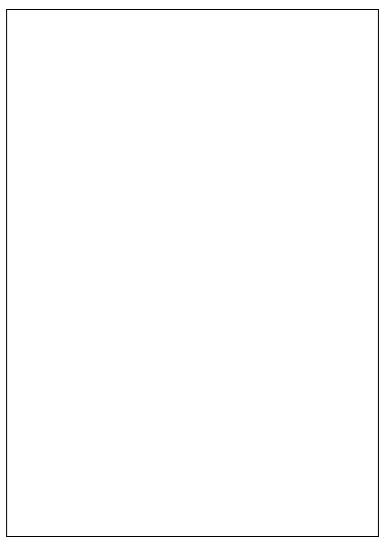












D. Interpreting Practice





CHAPTER V

A. Sign Language Interpreting

Sign language interpreting is provided for deaf or hearing-impaired people who cannot understand the original speech. It may come as a surprise to some readers to find sign language included in this volume but deaf and hard of hearing people find themselves in the same situation as people who do not speak the language of the country where they are living. Attitudes towards sign language have changed. In the past those working with deaf people were intent on teaching them to speak and sign language was frowned on. Nowadays, sign language is recognised as a language in its own right. Sign language uses gestures of the hands and the rest of the body including the face. A number of sign languages have developed separately in different countries. Within the English speaking world American, British and Irish sign

language have all evolved separately. There are dialects within each sign language. Fingerspelling is used to supplement signing. Unlike language interpreters who are often hidden away in their booths at the back of a conference hall, sign language interpreters must be clearly visible to their audience. However, they are generally advised not to wear very bright or distracting colours or designs as this can cause visual fatigue among the deaf or hard of hearing listeners.

Gallaudet University in the United States is a University for deaf and hard of hearing people. Everyone on the campus uses sign language. The Gallaudet Research Institute carries out research in areas of concern to the deaf community such as paediatric cochlea implants, health care services for deaf and hard of hearing patients, hearing loss in adults and in children.

The Interpreters' Network is 'The Internet Resource for interpreters whose working languages include a signed language'. The Web site includes links to areas of interest to sign language interpreters and to interpreting in general.

The sign language interpreting Code of Ethics is very important for all interpreters to follow. All Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID) certified interpreters are required to follow the RID Code of Ethics. The Code of Ethics requires that interpreters behave in a manner appropriate to their position. For example, interpreters

may not change the message they are interpreting, all assignment-related information must remain confidential, and no personal opinions or advice can be added while interpreting.

The seven tenets of the RID Code of Ethics are listed below:

- 1. Interpreters adhere to standards of confidential communication.
- 2. Interpreters possess the professional skills and knowledge required for the specific interpreting situation.
- 3. Interpreters conduct themselves in a manner appropriate to the specific interpreting situation.
- 4. Interpreters demonstrate respect for consumers.
- 5. Interpreters demonstrate respect for colleagues, interns, and students of the profession.
- 6. Interpreters maintain Ethical business practices.
- 7. Interpreters engage in professional development.

B. Exercise

Watch and listen to the video and interpret the sign language into Bahasa Indonesia!

Video 1 🔓

Deaf People Answer Commonly Googled Questions About Being Deaf

C. Note-taking



D. Interpreting Practice

Speak up





CHAPTER VI

A. Telephone Interpreting

Telephone Interpreting is bilateral interpreting over the phone. It is widely used in a business context, for medical examinations and even in some courts in America. If a factory manager in the United States needs a component that is manufactured in Japan, he contacts a telephone interpreting service and asks for an English-Japanese interpreter. The interpreter interprets everything that is said.

Freelance telephone interpreters are paid a retainer to be available at the end of a phone line. Depending on their conditions of employment, they may be paid by the minute or every five minutes for actual interpreting time.

The advantage of telephone interpreting is that it is available from anywhere, round the clock in a large

number of languages. It is obviously ideal for emergency situations and for first contacts. Advances in voice recognition processes mean that machine interpreting may become available over the phone in the future.

Telephone interpreting is highly developed in the United States where it is available from a number of companies. AT&T Language Line Services offer over the phone interpreting in 140 languages. Language Line Services began in 1989 and was originally aimed at businesses and at emergency services such as ambulances, police and the fire brigade. Many hospitals in the United States use Language Line Services. Insurance companies have also found it useful for claims adjustments. In 1990 the service was made available to individual consumers as well. Language Line Services are available through English from any phone in the world and payment can be made by credit card. Connection to an interpreter can be obtained in 25 seconds or less. The cost per minute in 1999 was between US\$4.15 and US\$7.25 depending on the language required. A complex database has been developed by Language Line Services in order to calculate the number of interpreters and languages required at any given time.

The Language Line Services Internet site contains audio of three 'real-life episodes' of telephone interpreting between a Portuguese asthma sufferer and a hospital, a business transaction between a US company and a Thai company and finally a complaint about some

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missing items from a mail order purchase. Language Line Services Web site: www.languageline.com

NetworkOmni[®] is another provider of telephone interpreting services in the United States. Founded in 1981 it began with face to face interpreting, then commenced a translation service and in 1992 set up the telephone interpreting section that unfortunately is called Translation Line. Again, it provides a year long round the clock service in 140 languages. NetworkOmni[®] works with over 2,000 translators and interpreters.

In France Alphatrad provides a telephone interpreting service which allows customers to contact others anywhere in the world with the help of an interpreter. This service is aimed mainly at business people.

B. Exercise : Dialogue

Work in group consists of three people to practice interpreting. First student pretends as a local native speaker and the second student pretends as an interpreter. The other pretends as native English who wants to make deal with a local person.

Mr Raditya Halo? Apakah ini kantor dokter Edward Forest?

Interpreter:	
Speak up 🖊	
Receptionist	Yes? This is Dr Forrest Office. This is Jenny speaking. How may I help you?
Interpreter:	
Speak up 🖊	
Mr Raditya	Ini adalah Bapak Raditya. Saya ingin mengklarifikasi janji saya untuk hari ini?
Interpreter:	
Speak up 🧷	
Receptionist	Oh, Mr Raditya. Thank your calling. One minute let me see the doctor's schedule for today.
Interpreter:	
Speak up 🧷	
Receptionist	It said here that your appointment is at two Sir. Is there any problem?
Interpreter:	
Speak up 🖊	
Mr Raditya	Tidak. Tidak ada masalah. Saya hanya

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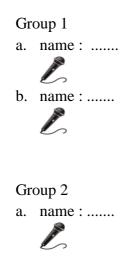
ingin memastikan saja. Saya akan datang sebelum jam dua. Terima kasih Mbak.

Interpreter:

Speak up 🔎	
Receptionist	Okay, you are welcome Mr Raditya.
	We will be waiting for you.

C. Task : Monologue

Work in pair to practice interpreting. Lecturer gives a texts to "a" and ask him to read aloud and ask "b" to interpret it.



b. name :



Group 3

a. name :



b. name :





CHAPTER VII

A. Sight Translation

Interpreters are often asked to read and translate documents aloud. This could happen in many different situations. For example, an interpreter working at a business meeting could be asked to translate some material. An interpreter in a court setting could be asked to translate a legal document. Interpreters may need time to peruse the document in detail and if this is the case they should request that time.

Definition of sight translation;

1. Balisteri (2010) mention sight translation is it's oral translation of a written text

- 2. Gonzales (2012) define that sight translation is oral translation of a written document, a hybrid of translation and interpretation.
- 3. Ersozlu (2005) explain that sight translation has been considered as a part and simultaneous and consecutive interpretation.
- 4. Standfield (2008) stated that sight translation is the spontaneous oral translation of test items and/or directions from English to an ELL's native language.
- 5. National Council on Interpreting in Health Care (2009) stated that sight translation is the oral rendition of text written in one language into another language and is usually done in the moment.
- 6. Paula (2010) claim that sight translation is an interesting type of interpreting, or a combination or hybrid of interpreting (oral output) and written translation (written input).

Users of language service agencies are more and more in need of sight translation. Sight translation refers to the process of reading a document or piece of writing in the original language, and translating it out loud in the target language. It is an option for business or other professionals to receive or convey the meaning of certain writings on a short notice. It is mostly, though not exclusively, used in courtrooms, hospitals and conference rooms. Deposition transcripts, agreements and prescription forms are among the documents that are sight translated the most in these situations.

Sight translation is a quicker way of translating, especially when an interpreter is already on site for an assignment. It helps both the client and the professional tremendously, and is incredibly demanding for the interpreter, as it is a combination of both translation and interpretation. When done right, it can potentially be very helpful. But as it is not yet its own profession, not all translators and interpreters are capable of doing this, as both these professions value different aspects of languages.

In situations where sight translation could be hospitals), accuracy valuable (courtrooms. greatly outweighs speed. Since the accuracy of the language also comes from intonation, emotion and gestures, an interpreter who is stripped of these resources might feel a bit lost when it comes to sight translation. Furthermore, they might not be as capable of reading the language as quickly, especially for some of the character based Asian languages, since it uses a completely different writing system than most Western languages. By the same logic, a translator might not be as capable of speaking the language, as translation only deals with proper grammar and accuracy on paper instead of in conversation. A

translator might have trouble with the pronunciation of the language.

The amalgamation of these two fields presents a challenge even for translation and interpretation professionals. Both professions require different skill sets, and only by truly mastering the original and target languages can a translator or interpreter combine his/her skills in both these fields well enough to become a good sight translator.

B. Exercise

Look at the following images and interpret it into English!



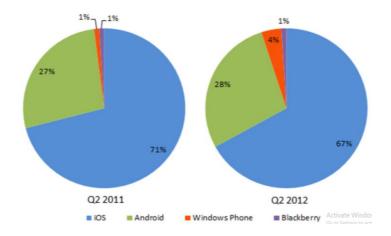


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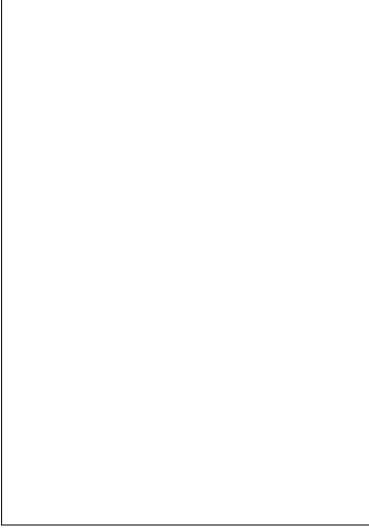




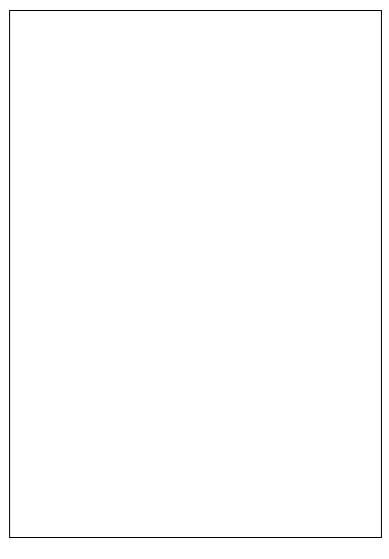


C. Note-taking

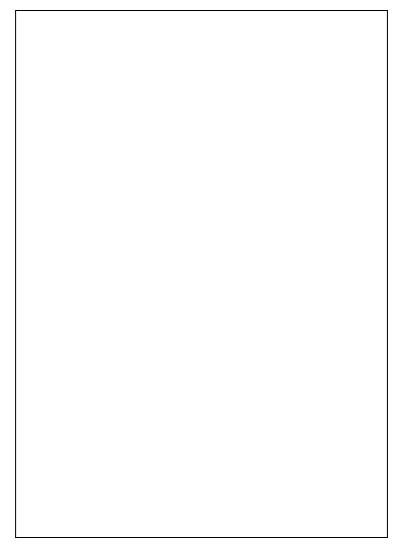












D. Interpreting Practice

Speak up 1 Speak up 2 Speak up 3



CHAPTER VIII

A. Bilateral or Liaison Interpreting

A number of different types of interpreting have evolved for different situations. The first type of interpreting was bilateral or liaison interpreting (sometimes referred to as ad hoc interpreting) where the interpreter uses two languages to interpret for two or more people.

Bilateral interpretation is a type of interpretation that includes an interpreter between two parties. This interpreter works as a mediator between the two parties, translating each group's speech for the other group. Bilingual interpreters will be asked to regularly switch from one language to the next as they mediate between the two parties.

Liaison interpreting is the most informal form of interpreting, typically used during visits of delegations or at small business meetings. The interpreter accompanies the group or delegation on its visit and interprets whenever required. For business negotiations, the interpreter sits at the table with the negotiating parties; different techniques are used depending on the situation. For up to three participants, **whispered interpreting** may be used; for larger meetings, **consecutive interpretating** will be chosen.

If the sites visited are noisy (e.g. factories or openair sites), the use of infoport equipment is recommended.

This type of interpretation is most commonly used in business meetings, interviews or negotiations involving few participants. The interpreter will act as a mediator between two people or groups of people by translating each party's speech, and must therefore constantly switch between one language and another.

Bilateral interpretation services are most notably used in meetings, negotiations, and other conferences that include multiple parties. Of those uses, bilateral interpreting is most beneficial for meetings between multiple parties using different languages. This type of interpretation allows meetings to move smoothly with clear communication. It is also a strong interpreting method for smaller groups of people rather than larger groups.

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The interpreter may also act as a guide during tourist activities, and visits to businesses or factories, etc.

The interpreter works in both language directions, for example Spanish into English and English into Spanish. No microphones or headsets are required and the speaker and interpreter usually alternate every minute or so to keep the communication clear and flowing.

This type of interpreting is predominantly used during negotiations and discussions of various kinds (interviews, technical seminars and the like).

This type of interpreting is still used today in informal situations, for business meetings and for community interpreting. Bilateral interpreters may need to be assertive and exert control over how much interlocutors say and when. They may need to ask clients to speak up.

Please bear in mind:

- This technique, too, requires a high degree of concentration. Assignments which are intensive and/or long will therefore be staffed with two interpreters who take turns.
- Infoport equipment should be provided for noisy environments.

B. Exercise

Work in group consists of three people to practice interpreting. First student pretends as a local native speaker and the second student pretends as an interpreter. The other pretends as native English who wants to make deal with a local person.

Group 1		Group 1	
a	name :	a	name :
	Javanese		Javanese
b	name :	b	name :
	bilingual interpreter		bilingual interpreter
c	name :	c	name :
	English		English

Group 2

a name :

Sundanese

- b name : bilingual interpreter
- c name :

English

C. Dialogue

Andika:	Terima kasih telah mengajak saya ngopi. Saya tahu Anda sibuk, tapi saya akan senang jika anda bisa memberi saya nasehat tenntang masalah keuangan.
Interpreter:	
Speak up 🦾	
Yamatotadaki:	Of course. I'm always happy to help.
	What's the issue?
Interpreter:	
Speak up 🦾	
Andika:	Saya ingin memulai usaha saya sendiri, tetapi saya tidak punya banyak modal. Sebaiknya bagaimana?
Interpreter:	
Speak up 🖉	
Yamatotadaki:	One option is to take out a loan . You want to make sure you get a good interest rate and that the financial

institution is stable and trustworthy.

Interpreter:

Speak up C

Andika: Saya telah memeriksa berbagai pemberi pinjaman modal dan menemukan beberapa diantaranya memang bagus. Tetapi saya ragu tidak ingin bergantung pada pinjaman.

Interpreter:

Speak up \mathcal{L}

Yamatotadaki: If your business seems like it will be very lucrative, you may be able to get a venture capitalist to invest in your business.

Interpreter:

Speak up \mathcal{L}

Andika: Ide yang bagus. Karena Anda bekerja di bidang keuangan, apakah Anda ada kenalan yang dapat saya ajak bicara tentang hal ini?

Interpreter :	
Speak up 🖉	
Yamatotadaki:	I think I can get you at least a couple of contacts.
Interpreter:	
Speak up 🖉	
Andika:	Wah luar biasa! Terima kasih.
Interpreter :	
Speak up 🖉	



CHAPTER IX

A. Whispered Interpreting

Whispered interpreting or whispering is the technique also called chuchotage, from French. The interpreter whispers into the ear of delegate. For example, if there is a conference in Slovakia and the participants speak English, simultaneous interpreting is booked. Two professional interpreters and the necessary technical equipment are hired. One of the participants is from Spain and does not understand English. Therefore, the organizers hire a professional interpreter to do whispered interpreting. The interpreter is seated behind or next to the Spanish speaking participant at the conference. He leans to the delegate and whispers directly into his ear. This way, the information is transferred.

Most often whispered interpreting is used exactly because it is cost-effective for the client. It would be useless to hire two more interpreters (there are two in every booth who switch) who would interpret for only one participant.

Whispered interpreting is used not only during conferences, but also in community interpreting – during court proceedings, prosecutions, by authorities, by police officers, in hospitals – or in cinema and theatre. Many consider it to be only a subtype of simultaneous interpreting. Yet the United Nations Organization and European Union acknowledge it as one of the main types of conference interpreting. It is a technique that is also recognized and employed by the Directorate-General for Interpreting and European Parliament. However, it is quite interesting that whispered interpreting is not taught during the studies of future professional interpreters. Study plans include the two, according to some, main modes mentioned - simultaneous and consecutive interpreting but the students have to cope with chuchotage on their own.

Translation and interpreting agencies offer simultaneous and consecutive (segment-by-segment) interpreting. Some theoreticians agree that whispered interpreting is different enough to constitute a mode of its own, as the interpreter:

- interprets in whispers directly into the ear,
- sits in the audience,
- has no time to do note-taking,
- has no place for dictionaries or other materials,
- has no technical equipment.

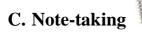
Whispered interpreting also demands special skills. There is no soundproof barrier between the whispering interpreter and other participants. Just as the audience could disturb the interpreter, the interpreter could be disturbing. It happens quite often that the audience does "psssssst"quite loudly to quieten the interpreter. In some cases, it is impossible to separate the target audience from the non-target one.

Whispering is not a very accurate description because too much whispering is not very good for the vocal cords. Most interpreters in this situation speak in a low voice rather than whispering. The interpreter listens to the speaker and simultaneously renders the interpretation to the listener or listeners. No equipment is required.

B. Task

Answer the following question:

How do you tell your family or friends who don't understand English movie without Bahasa Indonesia subtitle when watching it together with them?



D. Interpreting Practice

Tell your experience...!

Speak up



CHAPTER X

A. Conference Interpreting

Nowadays, simultaneous is far more common and is used almost exclusively in international organizations. Conference interpreting is the most prestigious form of interpreting and the most financially rewarding. Degrees or postgraduate qualifications in conference interpreting are available in many countries. The term Conference Interpreting refers to the use of consecutive or simultaneous interpreting at a conference or a meeting.

1. Consecutive Interpreting Skills

- a) Fluency in two languages
- b) Active listening skills
- c) Fast-paced analytical abilities

- d) Superb short-term memory
- e) Shorthand or other structured form of notetaking
- f) Clear diction
- g) Cultural awareness

2. Simultaneous interpreting Skills

- a) The ability to speak two languages fluently.
- b) Specialist knowledge of industry terms.
- c) Active listening skills.
- d) Outstanding memories.
- e) Multi-tasking skills.
- f) Cultural awareness.

B. Task

Answer the following question:

1. Consecutive Interpreting

- a) Were your short-term memory skills sufficient to get you through the consecutive interpreting?
- b) Do you need to improve your note-taking skills?
- c) Did you find yourself wanting to ask for several repetitions?

- d) Would a monolingual listener understand the sense of the story being told during this segment of consecutive interpreting?
- e) When listening to your interpretation?
- f) Did you leave anything out or add anything that was not in the source language?

2. Simultaneous Interpreting

- a) Were you able to keep up?
- b) Did you find yourself falling behind?
- c) Do you have the breadth of vocabulary to perform in the simultaneous mode of interpreting?
- d) Would clients, listening to your rendition, have understood what was going on and what was being said in the courtroom?
- e) Did you leave anything out or add anything that was not in the source language?



CHAPTER XI

A. Consecutive Interpreting

In consecutive interpreting the interpreter listens to a speech while taking notes. When the speaker has finished, the interpreter stands up and delivers the speech in his or her native language. The speech could be as long as fifteen minutes nowadays although in the past thirty minutes was not unusual. The interpretation is not a summary; it is a complete rendition of the original speech in another language. Obviously this method is time consuming as the time element is almost doubled. Some practitioners felt that this extra time was useful because it gave people time to think. But if interpretation has to be provided into more than one language the whole process becomes extremely lengthy. However, the widespread use of simultaneous has meant that nowadays consecutive

interpreting is confined to situations where simultaneous equipment is not available. Consecutive could be useful for a question and answer session, a press conference or an after dinner speech. Despite the move away from consecutive, it is still taught on all interpreting courses and is part of the selection procedure for entry into most interpreting posts, partly because trainers believe it is an essential part of interpreter training.

In consecutive interpreting, a clear division of the skills involved in interpreting can be seen. Apart from knowledge of the language, memory, concentration and understanding are important factors. The importance of delivery is clear when the interpreter has to stand up in front of the audience and give the speech. Practice at public speaking is useful training.

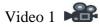
Notetaking is central to consecutive interpreting. Practising interpreters develop their own techniques for notetaking. Some use a great number of symbols while others hardly use any. One person's notes would probably be totally unintelligible to any other reader. Some interpreters even manage to write down everything they hear although this is not generally recommended because it is so important to be able to analyse the speech and its theme or argument. Most interpreters take notes in the target language rather than the source language as this approach saves time and effort when the time comes to deliver the interpretation. This approach also helps the interpreter to make a conscious effort to move away from

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the structures and expressions of the source language. One advantage of consecutive interpreting is the fact that there are no booths or equipment between the speaker and the interpreter. If the interpreter is unsure of a point he or she can check with the speaker as to what exactly was meant.

B. Exercise

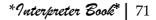
Watch and listen to the video and interpret the argumentation into your language!



Argumentation by Dr Zakir Naik

C. Note-taking





D. Interpreting Practice

Speak up





CHAPTER XII

A. Simultaneous Interpreting

In simultaneous interpreting the listener hears the interpretation at the same time as the speech is made. The interpreter sits in a booth wearing headphones with a microphone. There is a booth for each language and two or sometimes three interpreters in each booth. A chef d'équipe liaises between the interpreters and the conference organizers and delegates. The interpreter hears the speech through the headphones and simultaneously interprets. In some cases interpretation is recorded but the interpreters' permission is required for this. The booth contains a button for volume control, a mute button and a relay button. If the interpreter needs to cough he or she presses the mute button so that the audience will not hear. Meanwhile the listeners are equipped with headphones that they can switch to the language they require.

The relay button is switched on to listen to an interpretation from another booth. For example, in the case of a conference held in London with most speeches in English, if a speaker speaks in another language such as German, the interpreters in the French and Spanish booths will listen to the English version given by the interpreter in the German booth. So, while the German speaker gives the talk in German, the interpreter interprets into English and the other interpreters interpret into French and Spanish. This all happens simultaneously but obviously the quality of the French and Spanish interpretations will be totally dependent on the interpretation from German to English. For this reason over reliance on relay is not recommended.

Because of the high level of concentration required for simultaneous interpreting, interpreters do not usually interpret for more than thirty minutes at a time. There are usually at least two people in any language booth. When the interpreter is not actually interpreting he or she stays in the booth preparing the next speech and remains available to help his or her colleague if necessary. Many of the international organizations contacted in the course of preparing this book emphasised that teamwork is an important aspect of simultaneous interpreting. For Organization of States example, the American representative wrote that the ideal candidate 'would be intellectually curious, have a pleasant voice and smooth delivery when interpreting, and be able to function as a

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team player.' Willingness to cooperate and flexibility were underlined by the Language Service of the European Patent Office. As the booth is a confined space it is helpful if colleagues are of a pleasant, helpful disposition. Sergio Viaggi, Head Interpreter at the United Nations in Vienna is one of the few commentators to deal with the issue of booth manners. In his keynote presentation to the XIV FIT Congress in Melbourne in 1996 he highlighted the importance of a constant presence in the booth. He said that interpreters should be helpful and have a sociable personality. He also pointed out that interpreters should be careful of distracting noises such as the rustling of papers, background talk or laughter, water being poured, as all these sounds can be picked up by the microphone and transmitted to the audience.

The interpreter has to process incoming information in one language and produce an interpretation in a second language. It is often necessary to wait for more information in order to give a correct interpretation. Sometimes interpreters try to predict the next word or phrase. Interpreters should always keep in mind the fact that they are speaking to an audience. They should not hesitate or leave sentences unfinished. They should be concerned with meaning rather than exact equivalents for individual words. A pleasant voice is a great asset in an interpreter. The interpreter should not sound boring or bored and should not speak at great speed.

As conferences can be on any subject from the environment to computers to electronic engineering, conference interpreters need to have a broad range of interests and to be able to cope with a variety of topics.

Simultaneous interpreters need to have a clear view of the speaker and of any slides, transparencies or videos that may be shown at the conference. A pair of binoculars can be a useful aid in this type of situation.

In some cases the text of the speeches is made available to the interpreters before the conference takes place. This allows the interpreters to find out what the speech is about and to prepare terminology. In many cases, however, the speeches are made available just before the meeting. When a speaker reads from a prepared text he or she tends to speak faster than when speaking off the cuff. Increased speed makes interpreting more intensive, hence the value of actually having a copy of the speech. However, simply having a copy of the speech does not necessarily mean that the interpreter will have no worries. In many cases speakers deviate from their speech to make a point in connection with another speaker's point or because they are keeping to a revised schedule. If the interpreter happens to make a mistake, as can easily occur with figures, he or she may be corrected from the floor in a questions and answers session after the speech. The questions and answers session can also be quite complex because until the person begins to speak the interpreters

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do not know what language is involved or who is going to have to interpret.

Laptop computers are being used more and more in the booth. They allow the interpreter to access terminology bases very quickly. Organizations such as the European Commission have their own Intranet containing original documents and terminology databases for EU related terms. Many specialised dictionaries can also be accessed online.

Simultaneous without the booth is used for meetings between political leaders for example. If the US President and the German Chancellor are having direct talks, they sit down along with two interpreters at a table. Everyone is equipped with headphones and microphones and simultaneous interpreting can take place. Some Prime Ministers have their own personal interpreters.

Apart from conference settings, simultaneous interpreting is provided in a number of parliaments around the world – in the case of the Nunavut, Canada's third territory, the working language of the legislative assembly is Inuktitut for debate and legislation with simultaneous interpretation into other Inuit dialects, English and French.

Simultaneous interpretation from Welsh into English is provided at the National Assembly for Wales, Web site: www.wales.gov.uk

In Canada, the two official languages are English and French and under the 1988 Official Languages Act 'any oral communication occurring as part of official House of Commons business shall be interpreted into the other official language while, or immediately after, being spoken.' Web site: www.parl.gc.ca

Brian Huebner has designed a very useful Web site for conference interpreters. It consists of links to glossaries, newspapers, radio, interpreter groups, AIIC, search engines, dictionaries, translators' sites and a very entertaining list of 'bloopers' made by conference interpreters. Web site: web.wanadoo.be/brian.huebner/interp.htm

Another useful Internet source is The Translator's Home Companion, which has links to dictionaries in many languages. Web site: www.rahul.net/lai/companion.html

B. Exercise

Watch and listen to the video and interpret the speech into your language simultaneously!

Video 1



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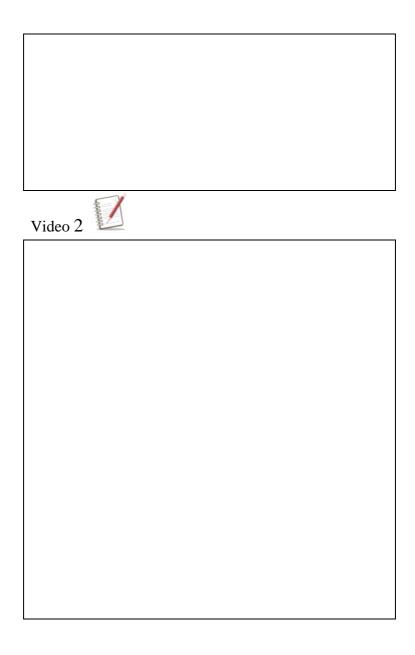


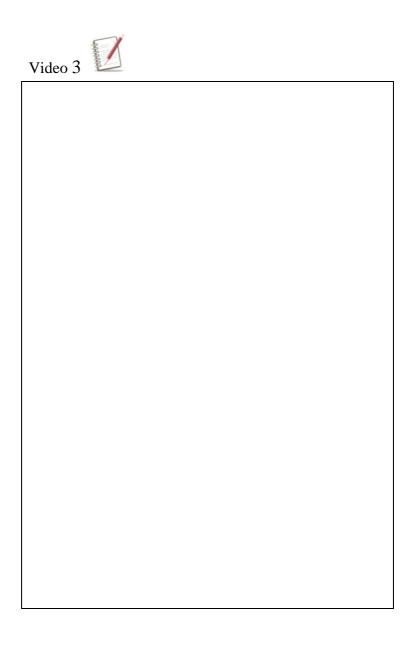




C. Note-taking







D. Interpreting Practice

Speak up 1



Speak up 2



Speak up 3





CHAPTER XIII

A. Professionalism and Ethics in Interpreting

1. Confidentiality and integrity

a) Confidentiality

The AIIC Code of Honour requires members to be "bound by the strictest secrecy [...] to be observed towards all persons and with regard to all information disclosed in the course of the practice of the profession at any gathering not open to the public" (Art 2a). Although in today's world the very possibility of privacy and confidentiality seems to be in question, clear guidelines can still be given on the use of smartphones, photography, social media and information on CVs (CC-10.3.2.1 and CC-11.2.4.1). It should be stressed that privileged information covers

"everything from the moment of the interpreter's recruitment [and] clearly includes preparatory meetings, information received in the run-up to the event, the meetings themselves, the breaks at the meetings, and all information arising directly and indirectly from the meeting" (Kremer 2012).

b) Integrity and conflicts of interest

In one view, the interpreter can accept all these assignments without conflict of interest on condition of deriving no personal gain from the outcome of the bidding process; and indeed, even to disclose to any of these clients that he is also working for the others would be a breach of confidentiality. On this view, the trust and collective credibility placed in the profession – in the absence of its legal recognition and regulation – must be protected by self-discipline and the conscience of interpreters (Thiéry 1985).

In another view, the interpreter should accept to work for only one of the competing parties, in order to avoid even the appearance of a conflict of interest, which would undermine trust (given the likelihood that the government officials on the other side of the table will be the same at each such meeting, and that the competitors will soon discover that their interpreter is also helping their rivals). A second argument for accepting only one such assignment is that the experience, topic familiarity, knowledge, terminology and other elements of competence that the interpreter would acquire in the early assignments would unfairly confer an added advantage to his subsequent clients (consciously or unconsciously on the interpreter's part) through the quality of the interpretation. We leave this issue to the reader's judgment.

2. Neutrality and the interpreter's rolea) 'Loyalty': Speaker vs. Client

The following is example of a potential conflict that may arise – in practice, only in consecutive interpreting – between the norm of strict equal side-taking and the Client's brief.

The Heckler (or Importunate Questioner) - Case Study

A freelance interpreter is hired by a company for a major public relations event with media, partners, clients, etc. After the VIP speeches, there is a Q&A session, during which an out-of-line questioner monopolizes the microphone for four minutes, rambling on, not posing any clear question, and casting aspersions on the company and the initiative just announced. The MC repeatedly tries to get this person to ask a question and stop talking, but without success. After four minutes of this, the questioner sits down, and it is time for the interpreter to interpret. Should he

- a. faithfully and completely interpret all the rambling and even insulting comments (and persist in doing so, even if the MC asks her to stop halfway through)?
- b. summarize one or two questions for the panel, filtering out the rambling, incoherent remarks in the interest of time, and censoring out the insulting bits in the interest of 'event integrity'?
- c. look to the MC, or the company's PR director for guidance?

On a strict application of principles of 'equal service' and 'rotating loyalty', the interpreter should faithfully and completely translate everything the questioner said. In the real world, though, the interpreter might summarize, tone down or even censor the questioner, either spontaneously or if instructed by the client. Is this a violation of professional ethics, or an example of good customer service?

A straw poll conducted on a small sample of experienced professional interpreters in Europe found a majority concurring that (b) or possibly (c) were the most appropriate strategy. Most agreed that in addition to summarizing (conveying the core message 'if any'), the interpreter should tone down insulting language, and perhaps hedge and distance herself, for example by using the 3rd person (e.g. "the speaker spoke at some length, and the interpreter had some trouble following, but as I understand it the question was...").

b) The interpreter's role: scope and balance

Interpreters, who offer extended service cannot be considered to be practicing unethically per se, provided there is clarity on all sides about their role. However, opinions and preferences may differ on the nature or extent of the additional tasks and duties, particularly non-interpreting ones – and especially, of the loyalties and obligations – that an interpreter can assume in the interest of a client while still meeting the professional ethics specific to interpreting. Arguments for restraint include

- a. Limits of the interpreter's own expertise: for example, if asked to perform strong advocacy or arbitration.
- b. Dignity of the profession: Most would consider giving the Client cultural insight and going over talking points to be within the core job of an 'attached' interpreter on this market. However, some might consider that helping to make dinner reservations, or discussing with the driver the best route and likely travel time for tomorrow's excursion, are not; but these are also things that many interpreters would do for their client in the world of business interpreting;

c. Basic prudence: Some might consider that an attached interpreter's status would require reporting to his client on conversations overheard among members of other parties in a negotiation (in the hotel lift, for example). However, even leaving aside universals such as integrity and dignity, this would expose an interpreter known to be attached to a delegation – and thus also the client – to the risk of manipulation.

Just as we are free to choose our profession, each professional is free to choose his or her clients or market segment (though such choices will not be equally available on every regional or local market). Some interpreters will feel more comfortable in the more neutral, codified environment of multilateral organizations, others in the potentially more 'implicated' world of business interpreting.

B. Task

Study the following cases, and find the solution of what the interpreter should do!



Case 1: The Close Community

A refugee family is part of a small, close-knit community. Mom and two children - none of whom speak Bahasa Indonesia - are in a major car accident. They're being rushed to the hospital. Injuries are critical. Time is of the essence. Dad needs to make some quick - and difficult - decisions. The only professional, medical interpreter available on-site also happens to be the family's next-door neighbor and close family friend. What should the interpreter do?

Case 2: The Dual Role



The interpreter has interpreted three times a week for several months for a deaf inmate being held in a state institution. She becomes intimately familiar with the details of the incident that resulted in the inmate's arrest and confinement. She's heard the inmate's "side of the story" many times and knows the goal of the treatment is bring the inmate to a level of mental competency to allow him to stand trial. When the competency hearing is scheduled, the prosecutor's office hires the interpreter's agency to provide interpreting services. The agency assigns the interpreter to the job. What should she do?

Case 3: The Jerk



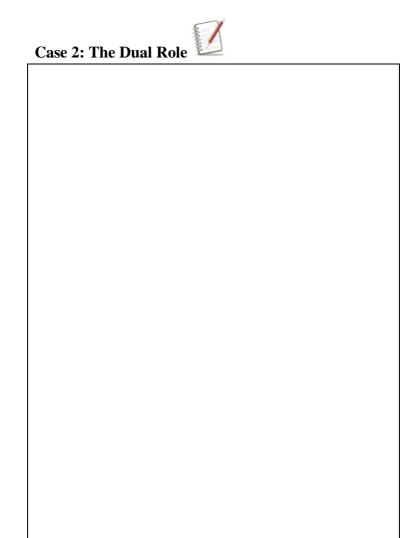
The interpreter is interpreting for a couple signing up for voluntary accident and short-term disability insurance offered through their employer. The couple hails from a country where this type of insurance isn't common, and they are pretty confused. They're asking a lot of questions and the broker is getting frustrated. The broker turns to the interpreter and says, "Are these people really as dumb as they sound? For goodness sake! We've gone over this a dozen times already!" What should the interpreter do?

C. Note-taking

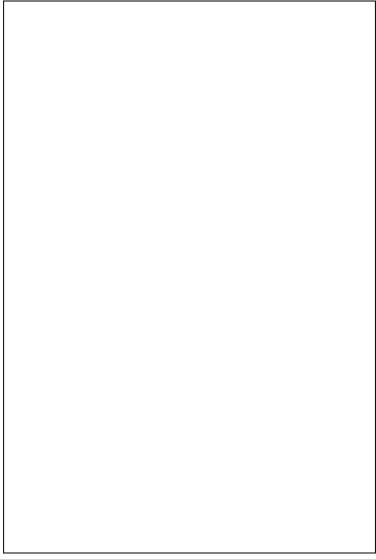


Case 1: The Close Community











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APPENDIX

i. Wiretapping and Tape Transcription Transcript: Tape 1

(man) :	I'm looking for a part-time job on campus.
(woman) :	Then you've come to the right place. The campus employment office is here just to help students like you find jobs on campus.
(man) :	I'm glad to hear that, because I really need to start earning some money.
(woman) :	Let me ask you some questions to help determine what kind of job would be best. First of all, how many hours a week do you want to work?
(man) :	I need to work at least ten hours a week, and 1 don't think I can handle more than twenty hours with all the courses I'm taking.
(woman) :	And when are you free to work?

- (man): All of my classes are in the morning, so I can work every weekday from noon on. And of course I wouldn't mind working on the weekends.
- (woman): I'll try to match you up with one of our oncampus student jobs. Please fill out this form with some additional information about your skills, and leave the form with me today. Then you can call me back tomorrow, and maybe I'll have some news for you.
- (man): Thanks for your help.

Transcript: Tape 2

- (woman): Hi, Jack. It's good to see you again. Arc you ready to get down to business again after spring break?
- (man): Not really, but I guess I don't really have too much choice, do I? And it's going to be particularly hard to get back to work since I just had the most fantastic vacation ever.
- (woman): Really? What did you do?
- (man): I went kayaking on the Klamath River.
- (woman): Kayaking?
- (man): Yes. you know what a kayak is. don't you? It's a long, narrow boat, the kind first used by the Eskimos. It's quite popular now on whitewater rivers.
- (woman): Oh, I know what a kayak is. I was just surprised that vou would take a trip like that.

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Weren't you scared?

- (man): At first. I was. But after I learned some techniques for maneuvering the kayak, it wasn't so bad. We didn't start out on the river. We had three whole days of instruction in a shallow pool first. Then, when we finally got out on the river, 1 felt ready for it.
- (woman): Did you spend the nights camping outside on the ground? That alone would make the trip unappealing to me.
- (man): Oh. no. The accommodations were fantastic. Each person on the trip had a private cabin, and the facilities included a hot tub, a lodge where you could have a drink and relax, and a top-notch cafeteria with great food.
- (woman): Now. That part of the trip does sound good to me. But 1 don't think I'd like the part that involves riding through rough water in a small kayak.
- (man): Oh. you should try it; I know you'd like it. I'm going to do it again myself, as soon as I can afford to spend the time and the money.
- (woman): Well, better you than me.

Transcript: Tape 3

(man) :	Did you read the article that the professor assigned for tomorrow's class?
	It was really interesting.
(woman):	No, not yet. What was it about?
(man) :	It was about pollution, specifically one kind of pollution called acid rain.
(woman):	Why is it called acid rain?
(man) :	It's called acid rain because the rain or some other kind of precipitation has been polluted with acid.
(woman):	Where does the acid come from?
(man) :	From cars or factories, anything that burns coal or oil. These are made up mostly of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, which react with water vapor to form sulfuric acid or nitric acid.
(woman) :	You mean that when coal or oil is burned, acid gets formed. And when it rains or snows, the acids fall back on earth.
(man) :	Exactly. That's why it's so dangerous. Acid rain has been falling over areas of northern America and northern Europe, and if this isn't checked, the effect on the water supply and plant and animal life could be disastrous.
(woman) :	This is something important. I really need to read that article.

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ii. Sign Language Interpreting



iii. Telephone Interpreting

Dialog

e	
Mr Raditya	Halo? Apakah ini kantor dokter Edward Forest?
Interpreter	Hello? Is this Dr. Edward Forrest office?
Receptionist	Yes? This is Dr Forrest Office. This is Jenny speaking. How may I help you?
Interpreter	Iya? Benar ini Kantor Dokter Forrest. Ini Jenny yang berbicara. Bagaimana saya bisa membantu Anda?
Mr Raditya	Ini adalah Bapak Raditya. Saya ingin mengklarifikasi janji saya untuk hari ini?
Interpreter	It's Mr Raditya. I would like to confirm my aoopintment for today
Receptionist	Oh, Mr Raditya. Thank your calling. One minute let me see the doctor's schedule for today.
Interpreter	Oh, Pak Raditya. Terima kasih untuk menelpon. Sebentar saya akan memeriksa jadwal dokter untuk hari ini
Receptionist	It said here that your appointment is at two Sir. Is there any problem?
Interpreter	Didalam catatannya, jadwal Anda adalah jam 2, Pak. Apakah ada masalah?
Mr Raditya	Tidak. Tidak ada masalah. Saya hanya ingin memastikan saja. Saya akan datang sebelum jam dua. Terima kasih Mbak.
Interpreter	No, there is nothing wrong. I just need to

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	make sure. I will be there before 2. Thank you Miss.
Receptionist	Okay, you are welcome Mr Raditya. We will be waiting for you.
Interpreter	Baiklah, sama-sama Pak Raditya. Kami akan menunggu kehadiran Anda

Monolog Bahasa Indonesia

Bus Way

Seperti yang telah diketahui, bus merupakan sebuah kendaraan umum dengan ukuran yang cukup besar. Karena ukurannya yang besar, bus tentu saja bisa mngangkut banyak orang di dalamnya. Di Kota Jakarta, salah satu jenis bus yang terkenal adalah Trans Jakarta. Ingat, Trans Jakarta ya bukan bus way.

Bus way bukanlah jenis kendaraan bus melainkan sebuah jalur khusus untuk bus. Selain bus Trans Jakarta tidak ada lagi kendaraan lain yang diperbolehkan melintas pada jalur tersebut Jadi, bus way merupakan nama jalan yang dilintasi oleh Trans Jakarta.

Namun tidak seperti namanya, bus way tidak boleh dilintasi oleh kendaraan lain selain Trans Jakarta. Padahal Kopaja juga kan termasuk kendaraan bus. Tetapi tetap saja tidak diperbolehkan melintasi jalur bus way. Dengan demikian, penamaan jalur Trans Jakarta tersebut cukup keliru. Mengapa tidak dinamakan Trans Jakarta way saja?

Demokrasi

Saya sangatlah mencintai demokrasi. Tapi apalah daya, saya hanyalah rakyat biasa yang tak bertampang seperti pejuang, apalagi seperti pahlawan. Selain itu, wajah saya tak akan mungkin dimuat di

dalam koran. Wajah saja tak dikenali oleh banyak orang. Perjuangan yang saya lakukan mungkin hanya sebatas tingat RT saja

Walaupun hanya setingkat RT, tetapi demokrasi di tempat saya sangatlah indah. Hal ini bisa dilihat dari sikap semua warga yang bisa memaknai serta mengamalkan demokrasi tanpa merasa terpaksa.

Saat ada gerakan anti demokrsi muncul, para warga bersemangat untuk menyelesaikannya dengan damai. Kadang kala, saya diminta oleh para warga untuk menyelesaikan masalah tersebut. Ya, hal ini sebagai wujud rasa hormat mereka kepada saya karena terpilih sebagai pemimpin mereka. Itupun berdasarkan hasil demokrasi, ya.

Saya bangga bisa menjadi bagian kecil dari rakyat Indonesia yang menegakkan demokrasi. Walaupun hanya setingkat RT saja, tetapi saya tetap bahagia. Ah, andai saja seluruh wilayah di Indonesia bisa memiliki sifat demokrasi yang sama seperti di RT tempatku tinggal, pasti keadaan negara akan aman dan damai.

Ibu

Rasa ini akan tetap sama dan tak akan berubah, Ibu. Semua rasa cinta serta ketulusanmu, semuanya tidak akan pernah terlihat sederhana bagi diriku. Engkau selalu tulus dan menganggap bahwa semua hal itu terlihat sederhana

Senja yang ada di ujung barat itu selalu menjadi milik kita berdua. Saat itulah kita bisa menggenapkan waktu menuju malam yang sarat akan harmoni. Bukankah begitu kelihatannya? Seperti itulah arti dirimu untukku bu, kau bagaikan senja yang hanya tercipta untukku.

Hal lain yang selalu menjadi sumber kebahagiaanku adalah fajar yang ada di ujung timur sana. Fajar itu pun akan selalu jadi milik kita bersama kan Ibu? Ketita fajar membangkitkan sinar terang benderang untuk membuatkan kita lupa akan gelapnya malam yang

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berselimut kabut kedamaian. Seperti fajar, engkaulah sosok yang mampu menerbitkan sinar yang terang saat duniaku terasa gelap.

Mengapa semua hal itu terasa sangat indah saat dilalui bersamamu? Kau tahu Ibu, dari semua hal yang ada di dunia ini, aku lebih suka untuk selalu duduk di sampingmu. Menceritakan tentang hal tentang apa saja yang telah ku lalui. Bagiku, hal sederhana ini jauh lebih menenangkan dibandingkan dengan mendengarkan alunan musik yang damai.

Ibu, lihatlah anakmu ini. Aku ingin sekali menjadi sosok yang terbaik di dalam hidupmu. Ibu, aku berjanji akan selalu menjadi seseorang yang bisa engkau banggakan. Ibu, anakmu ini ingin sekali selalu berada disampingmu untuk selamanya. Aku sayang ibu.

Tidak Menghargai Perasaan Orang Lain

Aku kini berada di sekolah tingkat menengah (SMA). Pada tempat inilah aku memiliki banyak sekali pengalaman. Mulai dari Aku temen yang baik, Guru yang terkadang cerewet dan juga pujaan hatiku. Semuanya hal tersebut selalu membuatku tersenyum. Yah !!! ihari-hari menyenangkan itulah yang sedang kujalani saat ini.

Mereka selalu mendukung keinginanku demi kemajuan hidupku. Bagiku, mereka adalah sosok hangat, baik, menyenangkan dan juga lembut. Namun, ada pepatah mengatakan selimut yang terlalu lembut, hangat, dapat membuat badan sang pemakaika akan terasa panas, terbakar, bahkan bisa membuatnya menjadi melempuh. Euuuuh !!

Ya Tuhanku ... saat ini ku ikhlaskan air mata ini yang membasahi seluruh jiwa dan ragaku ... Mereka adalah orang-orang yang hampir setiap hari membuatku tersenyum, walaupun di satu sisi, mereka juga memiliki kekurangan.

iv. Bilateral or Liaison Interpreting Dialogue

- Andika: Terima kasih telah mengajak saya ngopi. Saya tahu Anda sibuk, tapi saya akan senang jika anda bisa memberi saya nasehat tenntang masalah keuangan.
- Interpreter : Thanks for meeting me for coffee. I know you're busy, but I would appreciate some financial advice.
- Yamatotadaki: Of course. I'm always happy to help. What's the issue?
- Interpreter : Tentu saja. Saya selalu senang membantu. Apa masalahnya?
- Andika: Saya ingin memulai usaha saya sendiri, tetapi saya tidak punya banyak modal. Sebaiknya bagaimana?
- Interpreter : Well, I want to start my own company, but I don't have much **capital**. What are my options?
- Yamatotadaki: One option is to take out a loan. You want to make sure you get a good interest rate and that the financial institution is stable and trustworthy.
- Interpreter : Salah satu pilihannya adalah mengambil pinjaman. Anda bisa memastikan bahwa Anda mendapatkan tingkat bunga yang terjangkau dan lembaga keuangan tersebut stabil dan dapat dipercaya.

Andika: Saya telah memeriksa berbagai pemberi pinjaman modal dan menemukan

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beberapa diantaranya memang bagus. Tetapi saya ragu tidak ingin bergantung pada pinjaman.

- Interpreter : I've looked at different lenders and have found some good ones. But part of me doesn't want to rely on **borrowing**.
- Yamatotadaki: If your business seems like it will be very lucrative, you may be able to get a venture capitalist to invest in your business.
- Interpreter: Jika bisnis Anda terlihat berpeluang sukses, Anda mungkin bisa saja mendapatkan pemodal ventura agar bisa berinvestasi pada bisnis Anda.
- Andika: Ide yang bagus. Karena Anda bekerja di bidang keuangan, apakah Anda pernah mengetahui seseorang yang dapat saya ajak bicara tentang hal ini?
- **Interpreter :** That's a good idea. Since you work in finance, would you happen to know of anyone I can talk to about this?
- Yamatotadaki: I think I can get you at least a couple of contacts.
- Interpreter : Mungkin saya bisa memberi Anda beberapa kontak yang bisa dihubungi.
- Andika: Wah luar biasa! Terima kasih.
- **Interpreter :** That's fantastic! Thank you.

v. Professionalism and Ethics in Interpreting

Applying the Codes

As in most areas of ethics and professionalism, there aren't necessarily a black-and-white, "right" or "wrong" answers. Instead, interpreters must make decisions, in the moment, based on the information they have available at the time. That being said, Jessica and I suggest the following decisions to stay on the "right" side of the line.

Case 1: The Close Community

Typically, an interpreter with a close relationship like this would recuse himself due to personal involvement. But in this instance, the interpreter should interpret, at least until the emergency passes and other options can be explored. This is an emergency, life-and-death, time-critical situation. He should certainly stress to his neighbor that he's there as a professional interpreter and will keep everything discussed 100% confidential. Once the immediate emergency has passed, the hospital can explore options like video remote interpreting or over-the-phone interpreting, which can call upon a geographically-remote talent pool.[2]

Case 2: The Dual Role

The interpreter should decline the assignment to interpret at the competency hearing. When interpreting at the institution, the interpreter became part of diagnosis and therapy process for the inmate. The inmate likely developed a sense of rapport and trust with the interpreter. Taking on a role on the "opposite" side – for the prosecution – creates a dual role that would, at least, raise conflict of interest concerns.[3]

Case 3: The Jerk

The interpreter should interpret exactly what the broker said. This one is a bit of a trick question. At the outset of every interpreting session, the interpreter goes through a pre-session. During the pre-session, the interpreter explains (in both languages) his role and clearly states that he will interpret everything that is said. It is not the interpreter's job to "cover" for a jerk or to protect Limited English Proficient people from rudeness. Rather, the interpreter is a conduit for language, allowing the participants to interact as if there were no language barrier. Of course, that broker will probably learn a valuable lesson and may well lose the sale.[4]

Having an ethical understanding of interpretation is necessary for all parties in order to that ensure effective, responsible, and safe communication is taking place. Vocalink Global understands the importance of ethics in interpreting and translation and takes strides to ensure that people are heard and understood properly. Connect with us for all of your communication needs. his book is developed as an accompaniment and follow-up to the students' interpreter/interpreting practice course in English Studies Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten. They will learn terminology, concepts, skills, approaches, and techniques of interpreting in different kinds. They will develop skills necessary for interpreting. The skills to be developed and improved are as follows: listening skills, note-taking, use of cognitive complements, clear expression of ideas, transcoding where applicable, etc.

This book consists of 13 chapters and every chapter consist of theoretical foundation of interpreting, exercise with some audios and videos, blank pages for note-taking, and practice for interpreting. Every chapter consists of modes of interpreting as follows: the first chapter discusses introduction, the second chapter discusses about wiretapping and tape transcription, the third chapter discusses about videoconference Interpreting. the fourth chapter discusses about television interpreting, the fifth chapter discusses about sign language interpreting, the sixth chapter discusses about telephone interpreting, the seventh chapter discusses about sight translation, the eighth chapter discusses about bilateral or liaison interpreting, the ninth chapter discusses about whispered interpreting, the tenth chapter discusses about conference interpreting, the eleventh chapter discusses about consecutive interpreting, the twelfth chapter discusses about simultaneous interpreting, and the thirteenth chapter discusses about professionalism and ethics in interpreting.



Jl. Syekh Nawawi Al-Bantani KML 2 KP98 Pujuh Sukajaya Curug Kota Serang Banten Kode Pos 42177 (0254) 7932066 087771333388 media.madani81@gmail.com madanibookstore81 Madani Oke

