

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

This chapter provides the general introduction of the research as research background, research problem, aim of study, scope and limitation, and research significance.

### **1.1. Background**

Language is an essential component of human connection; nevertheless, while many species have different modes of communication, humans are the only ones who have fully grasped the art of cognitive language communication. We can communicate with people through language to express our thoughts, feelings, and ideas. As mentioned by Ethologue, there are 7.117 languages spoken globally, but English is regarded the worldwide language of today, with 1.132 million speakers. The global business world, tourism, technology, and many more fields all use it as their primary language. A language that is widely spoken throughout a vast geographic area and serves as a language of greater communication is referred to as a "lingua franca," and English serves this purpose (Sebba, 1997). The demand for translators and interpreters to assist in conveying messages, information, or knowledge from English to other languages or vice versa arises as a result of such setting. As a result, there is a great demand for interpreters and translators who can bridge communication between languages using English as the source language. Consider the G20 Leaders' Summit in Australia, which took place on November 15-16, 2014, and had 53 highly skilled conference interpreters from 17 nations providing conference interpretation services in 15 languages during the event as cited in Calliope Interpreters (2022).

In general, an interpreter facilitates communication between two or more people who speak different languages; they act as a bridge so that speakers of different languages may easily understand one another. The interpreters bear no responsibility for the content of the communication exchanged between the parties they are facilitating. In contrast, interpreters bear the responsibility of accurately rendering the content into the designated language of interpretation. For the sake of clarity, it was posited that the interpreter ought to possess fluency in both

languages. In addition, an interpreter must have a thorough comprehension of the language as well as the necessary interpreting abilities. The fundamental job of an interpreter is to translate conversations from one source language to another. They perform this task either on-site or remotely in real-time. They perform their responsibilities utilizing either oral interpretation or sign language. The task of interpretation is distinct from that of translation. Translators work alone, with a white piece of paper and a text in front of them. They rewrite the material as if they were the second author, mimicking the writing style of the original. The task of an interpreter is not done alone. The interpreter works directly with an orator, who may extend his text as the discussion progresses, communicating his views without re-elaboration or rewording. The interpreter also works directly with the audience, who is listening to both him and the orator at the same time (Kurbalija & Slavik, 2001).

Adaptation to organizational needs has resulted in ongoing evolution of interpretation. Interpretation is solely concerned with verbal communication, as opposed to translation, which emphasizes written communication. With the help of an interpreter, two people who speak different languages can communicate verbally or visually. A message is converted and transferred from one language to another using an interpreting mode. There is no one best interpreting mode; rather, the mode chosen depends on the context, events, and persons participating in the interpreting interaction. According to Pochhacker (2016), there are three common ways to interpret: consecutive interpreting, which typically entails taking notes, simultaneous interpreting done in a sound-proof booth while using simultaneous interpreting equipment, and whispered interpreting, which is only used when the interpreter is working immediately next to one listener and uses a low voice. Sight translation, which is the rendition of a written text at sight, is also categorized by Pochhacker as a special sort of simultaneous interpreting. He claims that "sight translation," this simultaneous mode variation, would be more accurately referred to as "sight interpreting" if it were done in real time for audience members to employ right away. The social context of interaction, or setting, in which the activity is carried out, is the most obvious requirement for categorizing and labeling if we approach the phenomena of interpretation from a historical

perspective. There are different types of interpreting depending on the setting, including conference or escort interpreting, court or ad hoc interpreting, liaison or community interpreting, and medical interpreting. Additionally, Pochhacker (2016) draws the following conclusion: "Thus, community interpreting, also known as public service interpreting and cultural interpretation, arose as a large new field of interpreting practice, with healthcare interpreting and legal interpreting as the most prominent institutional domain." There are other specialized requirements for interpreting, such as sign language interpretation for the deaf and media interpreting to make viewers of foreign-language television broadcasts able to access media.

Sustained mental attentiveness is necessary for consistently performing well when interpreting. An interpreter needs to be able to focus and pay attention throughout lengthy meetings and talks on a variety of topics. This entails staying healthy, particularly by obtaining enough sleep and practicing a balanced diet and regular exercise. Above all, an interpreter needs to practice using specific interpreting techniques. The various methods or strategies an interpreter may use to accomplish their objectives are known as interpreting techniques. Interpreting techniques are a general decision that impacts the entire process. In essence, the interpreter will pre-set their interpreting strategies before beginning the process. Jones (2002) discusses a variety of methods for understanding texts, such as reformulation, the salami technique, simplification, generalization, omission, summarizing, anticipating, error-correcting methods, and the use of metaphors and proverbs. On the other hand, Andrew Gillies (2013) also managed to cover a variety of techniques, including note taking, chunking, memory reinforcement, active listening, reformulation, visualization, shadowing, note review, summarizing, omission, simplification, code switching, and error correction technique.

Interpretation plays an important role in bridging communication between parties who speak different languages in order to convey a message and achieve goals in the political, social, economic, military, educational, health, and religious realms. An interpreter bears a great deal of moral obligation since he or she does more than merely interpret phrases from one language to another. Before being

interpreted into the target language, an interpreter must comprehend the context of what the speaker is saying. This is to avoid ambiguous interpretation for the listener. An interpreter must be capable of accurate interpretation. Not only must the interpretation be literal, but it must also be relevant and easy to grasp. In addition to communication skills, knowledge of foreign languages, mastery of diction, logical thinking abilities, organized thinking skills, and a quick and direct personality, an interpreter must master specific modes and techniques or approaches to ensure he is able to carry out his tasks effectively and both parties that interact with the media interpreter can truly understand one another. The interpreters from Potter's House Christian Ministries are no exception, where the researcher conducted research entitled "*Descriptive study of modes and techniques of interpreting used by interpreters at Potter's House Christian Ministries*".

## **1.2. Research Problems**

Based on the background of study above, the researcher formulated the research problems as follows:

1. What are the modes of interpreting employed by the interpreters at Potter's House Christian Ministries?
2. What are the techniques of interpreting employed by the interpreters at Potter's House Christian Ministries?

## **1.3. Aim(s) of Study**

Based on the research problems, this current study aims at finding out:

1. To identify specific modes of interpreting employed by the interpreters at Potter's House Christian Ministries.
2. To learn about interpreting techniques employed by the interpreters at Potter's House Christian Ministries.

## **1.4. Significance of Study**

The two types of benefits that can be obtained from this study are implication and application benefits.

#### **1.4.1. Implication**

This research is expected to support the theory of modes of interpreting by Pochhacker (2016) and interpreting techniques by Jones (2002) and Andrew Gillies (2013).

#### **1.4.2. Application**

1. This study is designed to be informative for readers who are interested in the topic of interpretation.
2. This study is crucial for future researchers who want to study modes and techniques of interpreting in depth.
3. Additionally, it is anticipated that the trainer will find it valuable in using it as training material for English interpreter trainees who will work as interpreters in the future.