CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

English is known as a language which is used by people in the world who have different mother tongues. Many people mention English as an international language because English is used to communicate in trading, asking or giving information and at formal meeting when they speak with others who have different language. This shows that English is important in global communication. Since English is important in global communication, those who can not speak English will need the service of a translator who becomes the bridge between them and people who speak English. This translator is called as interpreter.

Frequently, people are quite confused about the difference between translation and interpretation because translation and interpretation are similar in some cases. According to Webber (1984:3), translation is the transposition of a text written in a source language into a target language, while interpretation is the oral transposition of an orally delivered message at a conference or a meeting from a source language into a target language, performed in the presence of the participants. Based on the definitions above, it can be seen that translation and interpretation do the transposition process of one language into another language or from the source language into the target language. That is why translation and interpretation are similar.
One profession that is considered very lucrative right now is an interpreter. This is certainly able to colonize the world market or international, because its process involves more than two and even three languages. A professional interpreter will become a success businessman as their job is really needed in various areas by many people. However, since interpreting is not as easy as it looks, one must have various kinds of skills, such as knowledge about interpreting theory, good perception, good memory and concentration.

This research conducts the consecutive interpreting done by Nita at the El-Shaddai Church of Surakarta. The researcher believes that the interpreting process could give an example of a good interpreting since Nita is a professional interpreter with great qualification and experience.

The following are some examples of the interpreting process done by Nita:

Example 1
SL/036 – TL/036
ST: Even emmm, Mr Prabu, I don’t know how to tell who he is
TT: Ketika kami ada di Jogja saudara, mereka langsung disambut oleh adik dari Sri Sultan sendiri dan diajak berkeliling

In this utterance, the interpreter seems to find difficulty in delivering the message or idea from the speaker. Difficulty in memorizing long words in a sentence might be the factor causing lack of fluency. It is indicated by the time delays for about 3 seconds and the interpreter interprets it by hesitating tone.
Example 2

SL/23 – TL/23

SL : I go to about a hundred and fifty two churches in year

TL : Kurang lebih eee 150 gereja setiap tahunnya, lebih dari itu

In terms of accuracy, there is a mistake of information in this utterance. The idea “a hundred and fifty two” is not correctly interpreted.

B. Problem Statements

Considering the research background, the researcher proposes the following problems:

1. How does the interpreting quality based on the accuracy?
2. How does the interpreting quality based on the fluency?
3. What are factors influencing the interpreting quality?

C. Research Objectives

The objectives of this study are as follow:

1. To know the interpreting quality based on the accuracy.
2. To know the interpreting quality based on the fluency.
3. To find out the factors influencing the interpreting quality.

D. Problem Limitations

In this study, the analysis is limited on the accuracy and the fluency of the interpreting, and the possible factors affecting the process of interpreting done by the interpreter of El Shaddai.
E. Research Benefits

The researcher hopes that the study will be beneficial for interpreters as the results of the study can contribute to the improvement of the interpreter’s competences in producing qualified interpreting. This research is also hoped to be useful for lecturers for this study can be used as a significant material for developing the interpreting study. At last, the student and other researchers can take benefits from this research in providing description to conduct further research related to interpreting and improving their ability in doing interpreting.

F. Thesis Organization

The researcher organizes this thesis into five chapters; introduction, literature review, research methodology, research findings and discussion, and conclusion and suggestion. The first chapter, Introduction, includes research background, problem statements, research objectives, research benefits, problem limitations and thesis organization. The chapter II, Literature Review, contains definition of interpretation; types of interpreting, consecutive interpreting, interpreter competences, interpreter code of ethic and interpreting quality assessment. The next chapter, Research Methodology, consists of research design, data and source of data, sampling technique, data collection method, data analysis technique and research procedure. Moreover, the chapter IV shows the Research Findings and Discussion. Last, the fifth chapter consists of Conclusion and Suggestion of the research.