Modes And Techniques of Interpreting Found in The Murder Case Of Sheila Von Wiese-Mack

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Abstracts: This study is entitled "Modes And Techniques Of Interpreting Found In The Murder Case Of Sheila Von Wiese-Mack". This research focused on finding modes and techniques used by the interpreter. The research applied a descriptive qualitative approach. In addition, data are obtained from video recordings when the perpetrators testify in court. Then, that was transcribed and analyzed into a written (English-Indonesian-English) or vice versa. There were four modes of interpreting proposed by Pochhacker (2004:18) namely simultaneous, consecutive, whispering, and sight translation. However, the result showed that there are two modes of interpreting used by the interpreter at trial proceedings namely consecutive and simultaneous interpreting. Furthermore, the interpreter used six techniques during the trial proceedings namely (1) reformulation, (2) cutting, (3) simplification, (4) omission, (5) summarizing and recapitulation, and (6) cutting and summarizing combined technique.
Keywords: Interpreting, Modes, Murder Case, Technique

INTRODUCTION

Transferring language from one language to another language is not an easy task. This is because every language has a different language system. However, it does not mean that it cannot be done, because humans can do translation or interpreting. Translation is the activity of translating a new text from the source language into the target language in written form. While interpreting focuses on translating oral text from one language into another or vice versa.

In this globalization era, everyone is required to interact and communicate with each other despite the distance geography, language, and culture, interpreting is needed to solve the distance. The diversity of languages that exist in Indonesia and the world makes interpreting very necessary to convey information or messages correctly from two or several source languages into the target language at various official, semi-official and informal events at the local, national and international levels. In addition, interpreting activities are required in various social service activities involve in two or several groups of people who will communicate, but are hampered by language factors. The demand for the interpreting services are rising in modern society due to the essential services that the interpreter provides to the community. The role of interpreter has expanded and their services are now imperative in fields such as education, medicine, law, and business.

Interpreting usually can be done based on two situations namely inter-social setting and intra-social setting (Pochhacker, 2014:13). Inter-social setting is a setting where the interpreting is more isolated for instance business interpreting. While intra-social setting is where the interpreting is more institutionalized contacts for instance public services. In the intra-social setting like court proceeding When there is language gap between audience (judge, witness, lawyer, prosecutors, and accused), the court will call an interpreter to bridge the language gap on the trial proceeding.

The presence of interpreter in the court proceeding is to bridge the language gap for instance Indonesian into English or vice versa. Unfortunately, the existence of interpreter can be a blessing or a curse on a trial process. It happens when the interpreter misinterprets the sentence or meaning during the trial process. Thus, a court interpreter must be very accurate in rendering the message in the trial proceeding. In addition, research is very important to be conducted in order to analyze phenomenon of interpreting taking place in Indonesian court proceeding assisted by Indonesian Interpreter during the trial.

Pocchacker (2004: 18) mentions there are some modes of interpreting namely simultaneous, consecutive, whispered Interpreting, and sight interpreting. Some of those modes can be implemented

as hybrid mode. For instance 'simultaneous consecutive' which means the simultaneous transmission of two or more consecutive renditions in different output languages. In addition, another hybrid mode called 'consecutive simultaneous'. It has become feasible with the use of highly portable digital recording and playback equipment.

Meanwhile, Jones (1998: 80) explains, there are eight techniques of interpreting, such as reformulation, the salami technique, simplification, generalization, omission, summarizing and recapitulation, explanation, and anticipation.

METHOD

The methods of research applied are data sources, data collection and data analysis. The research applied descriptive qualitative approach. According to Creswell (2009:4), qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social human problem. Further information is explained below.

The data of this study is video recording on the trial case process of Murder documenting when one of perpetrators testified about the case and video of interview of interpreters who worked in the field of court interpreting. The data were collected by simultaneously listening, transcribing the dialogue, both of the speaker and the interpreter.

The transcription of speakers and interpreters utterances were conducted in accordance with the method that common practitioner and expert used to transcribe the data of interpreting. The technique of collecting data is by using a segment which separates between the sentence spoken by the speaker and the sentence spoken by the interpreter and giving the questionnaire to the interpreters.

The collected data were analyzed by using qualitative method based on Pochhaker (2004) and other several theories. Prior to analyzing the data, there are some steps needed to get proper data. First of all, classified the data based on the scope of the problem. Second, identified what modes used by the interpreters and technique that used in the trial proceeding of Murder. Finally, the data was considered and determined to certain modes and techniques of interpreting. The result of the analysis is presented descriptively.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data obtained from court video recordings of the cases described above, it was found that there were two modes and six techniques of interpreting used during the trial.

A. Modes of Interpreting

The two modes are consecutive interpreting and simultaneous interpreting. Further explanation of the two modes will be explained below.

Consecutive Interpreting

Consecutive interpreting means the interpreter needs to wait for the original speaker to finish before giving his or her rendering in the other language. The first mode used in the trial of the murder case described above is the consecutive interpreting mode. This can be seen from the quotation of dialogue transcript below:

a. Judge : Apa yang disuarakan oleh ibu pelaku?
Interpreter : What did her mom say at that time?
Perpetrator : She was upset with heather because …. (sobbing) (the voice is decreasing)
Judge : Keluarkan saja suaranya.., kenapa?
Interpreter : Louder louder
Perpetrator : She was upset with heather ….. (continue sobbing)
Interpreter : Er.. dia marah dengan heather , baru segitu pak belum keluar lagi suaranya

Judge : ya
Intepreter : She was upset with heather ya?
Perpetrator : (nodding)
Judge : Oke bisa dilanjutkan
Perpetrator : She a.. (still sobbing) she knew she (heather) was pregnant.
Interpreter : Karena ibunya tahu kalau heather hamil
Perpetrator : Because she was so young. She was actually with and she tells in racist words
Interpreter : Er.. ,ibunya tahu kalau si heather hamil karna heathernya masih terlalu muda. What words did her mom said to you?
Perpetrator : Um.., she said I was worthless, ungrateful ….
Interpreter : Dia mengatakan saya tidak ada gunanya dan tidak bisa berterimakasih. And then?

In the data of the dialogues quoted above, the interpreter applied a short consecutive mode in interpreting what the judge said to the perpetrators. This can be seen when the interpreter only relies on his memory to gather all the information before finally interpret it to both the judge and the perpetrator. In addition, it can also be seen that when the perpetrator testifies in court, the interpreter does not write notes at all and immediately translates it as soon as the judge or perpetrator finishes speaking. The reason the interpreter did this was because what the judges and perpetrators said was relatively short and due to time constraints that made both judges and perpetrators need to get the interpreting results quickly so that the interpreter could use the short consecutive mode to make it easier to interpret in this trial.

In data a, it can be seen that the perpetrator sobbed when delivering the answer to the question given by the judge so that this made it difficult for the interpreter to convey the entire message said by the perpetrator and made the interpreter convey the message said by the perpetrator in incomplete or cut off. When the perpetrator is able to continue what he wants to say, the interpreter repeats what the perpetrator said before then continues with the message that was just said by the perpetrator. The reason for doing this is to make the listening audience not confused by the snippet of the message that was just conveyed by the perpetrator.

b. Perpetrator : Um.., she said she will kill the baby and she is looking for something again.
Interpreter : Ya, dia mengatakan dia akan membunuh bayinya dia lagi melihat-lihat sesuatu. And then?
Perpetrator : I said not if I'm here
Interpreter : Saya mengatakan tidak, tidak mungkin kalau saya masih ada disini.
Judge : Terus besi mangkuk buah ini kapan digunakan?
Interpreter : So the question is when did you use this metal fruit bowl?
Perpetrator : She squeezes my neck for about twenty-thirty second.
Interpreter : Dia terus mencekik leher saya sekitar 20 sampai 30 detik. And then?
Perpetrator : I couldn't breathe and I was like my blood ….. (Sobbing)
Interpreter : Lalu saya tidak bisa bernafas lalu darah saya …
Perpetrator : My bloods go to my head and my eyes so watery…..
Interpreter : Maksudnya lalu darah saya naik ….
Perpetrator : …and I get really angry
Interpreter : Dan saya benar-benar marah
Judge : Dia marah? (Refers to the perpetrator)
Interpreter : Iya

In data b, the interpreter again seems to convey the message conveyed by the perpetrator in incomplete or cut off. However, in data 2 the interpreter does not repeat all the previous words of the perpetrator before continuing with the message that was just said by the perpetrator but only takes the important points said by the perpetrator and directly connects it with the message that has just been said by the perpetrator. This is because when the perpetrator is still sobbing when delivering the answer to the question asked by the judge there are some words or sentences that are not clearly heard so to avoid

mistakes in conveying the message from the perpetrator, the interpreter only takes the key point from what the perpetrator said.

Simultaneous Interpreting

In contrast to consecutive interpreting, simultaneous interpreting means that the interpreter immediately conveys the interpreting results at the same time as the speaker conveys the message he wants to convey without having to wait for the speaker to finish speaking. One of the interpreting modes used in the trial of the murder case described above is the simultaneous interpreting. The second mode used in the trial of the murder case described above is the simultaneous interpreting mode. This can be seen from the quotation of dialogue transcript below:

a. Perpetrator : Yes, really really many racist words like she said I was poor and things that ….
Interpreter : Banyak sekali kata-kata yang mendiskreditkan ras sepertibnigger, orang miskin, tidak ada gunanya.

b. Judge : Jadi akibat itu gimana akibatnya?
Interpreter : And then after that was the victim or what the accused mother still kneeling, still sitting, or what?
Perpetrator : She was grab it on time when I swung it the first time I swung she grab it.
Interpreter : Pertama kali saya mengayunkan dia berusaha merebut.
Perpetrator : And then she push up, so she in her knees on the bed and she push up..
Interpreter : Lalu dia berusaha merebut lalu dia mendorong ke atas masih berlutut diatas tempat tidur
Perpetrator : We both had the fruit bowl or the food container. I had one side and she had the other side.
Interpreter : Lalu kami saling berebutan tempat buah itu dia di satu sisi saya di satu sisi.

In the dialogue data quoted above, the interpreter uses the simultaneous interpreting mode in conveying the message conveyed by the perpetrator during the trial. This is because the perpetrator is quiet slow in speaking and the message to be conveyed is long enough so that this is done so that the interpreter is not left behind and forgotten by what was conveyed by the perpetrator. In data 1 and 2, it can be seen that the dialogue excerpts presented are short dialogue quotes because the simultaneous interpreting mode that appears is in the middle of using consecutive interpreting mode so that only a snippet of the simultaneous use mode is presented in data 1 and 2. Although usually simultaneous interpreting is done with certain technical equipment such as booth, headset, and microphone but as explained in the previous chapter, simultaneous interpretation can also be done without technical equipment as previously mentioned. Even though it is carried out without certain technical equipment, the message conveyed by the perpetrator can be conveyed properly by the interpreter.

In data a the interpreter adds additional explanations to the interpreting results. This is done to overcome acoustic difficulties in using simultaneous interpreting mode. As explained in the previous chapter, there are 2 difficulties in simultaneous interpreting mode, namely acoustic and intellectual difficulties. Acoustic difficulty focuses on situations where the interpreter must listen to what the speaker is saying and directly convey the message in the speaker's target language.

In data b, it is seen that the interpreter always makes eye contact with the perpetrator. This is done to capture the non-verbal message conveyed by the perpetrator. This non-verbal message will also affect the translation results produced by the interpreter so that even though the perpetrator has not finished speaking, the interpreter can convey the meaning of the message that the perpetrator wants to convey.

B. Techniques of Interpreting

Based on the data that has been obtained, there are nine interpreting techniques used during the trial. The six techniques consist of reformulation, cutting, simplification, omission, summarizing and

recapitulation, and cutting and summarizing combined technique. Further explanation of the seven techniques will be explained below.

Reformulation

Reformulation is an interpreting technique that reformulates the message said by the speaker from the original language to the target language of the interpreter. The following is an examples of data using the reformulation technique:

a. Judge : Apa yang disuarakan oleh ibu pelaku?
   Interpreter : **What did her mom say at that time**?
   Perpetrator : She was upset with heather because …. (Sobbing) (The voice is decreasing)
b. Judge : Terus besi mangkuk buah ini kapan digunakan?
   Interpreter : **So the question is when did you use this metal fruit bowl**?

The use of the reformulation technique in data 1 can be seen by the addition of the phrase "at that time" in the interpreter's target language. The addition of the phrase "at the time" in this reformulation technique is used to clarify the time when the suspect's mother said something to the perpetrator. In addition, the interpreter does not add new information but only emphasizes when the victim said something to the perpetrator.

In data b, the use of the reformulation technique is seen by the addition of the phrase "so the question is" in the target language. The addition of this phrase is to translate the word "terus" in the source language because if the word "terus" is translated literally it can become "continue", keep on" or "then", this can confuse the audience who hears the interpretation said by the interpreter. Which in this case are judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and the audience who see the trial. The function of adding this phrase is to clarify and make the listener understand what the speaker is saying in the source language.

The Salami Technique

The salami technique is a technique of divide the one long sentence up into a number of shorter one. In this technique, the interpreter's overall text is slightly shorter than the original, and the way the different sentences or clauses have been related to one another has generally been simplified and streamlined. The following is an examples of data using the cutting technique:

a. Perpetrator : She said I was black and won't be a thing
   Interpreter : **Dia mengatakan bahwa saya ini orang kulit hitam**. And then?
b. Perpetrator : My bloods go to my head and my eyes so watery…..
   Interpreter : **Maksudnya lalu darah saya naik** ….
   Perpetrator : …and I get really angry

The use of cutting techniques in data 1 can be seen in the translation results which do not translate the "won't be a thing" part in the answer given by the perpetrator. The interpreter only interpreted the part "she said I was black" to emphasize what the victim had said to the perpetrator that made the perpetrator angry at that time. In addition, simply interpreted the "she said I as black" part is sufficient to represent the things that are considered insulting what the victim said to the perpetrator so that it is not necessary to interpreted the "won't be a thing" part.

In data b, the use of the cutting technique can be seen in the translation results which do not translate the "my eyes so watery" part in the testimony given by the perpetrator. The "my eyes so watery" part was not translated because the part was considered only as a complement when the perpetrator explained how angry the victim was when she strangled the perpetrator, so that only the part "my blood go to my head" was translated by the interpreter. In translating the part "my blood goes to my head", the interpreter does not translate it literally and only translates it into "*Maksudnya lalu darah saya naik*" then the interpreter adds a gesture indicating that the perpetrator's blood rose to his head which describes how angry the perpetrator was at that time so that the audience those who are there can understand what the perpetrator said.

Simplification

Simplification is a technique similar to cutting but has a slight difference, namely if cutting is to divide the one long sentence up into a number of shorter one, while simplification is to eliminate

elements of meaning that are less important and focus more on elements that are more important. The following is an examples of data using the simplification technique:

a. Perpetrator : She was upset with heather because …. (sobbing) (the voice is decreasing)
   Judge : Keluarkan saja suaranya.., kenapa?
   Interpreter : **Louder louder**
b. Perpetrator : She was upset with heather ….. (continue sobbing)
   Perpetrator : She was grab it on time when I swung it the first time I swung she grab it
   Interpreter : **Pertama kali saya mengayunkan dia berusaha merebut.**

The use of simplification techniques in data a, can be seen in the section "Keluarkan saja suaranya.., kenapa?" which translates to "louder louder". The interpreter only translates that part into "louder" because the interpreter focuses on an important part of what the judge said, which is asking the perpetrator to raise his voice because the perpetrator's voice is intermittent and not clear when the perpetrator testifies. By only translating the part "Keluarkan saja suaranya.., kenapa?" being a "louder" perpetrator will immediately understand what the judge is saying and immediately raise his voice.

In data b, the use of the simplification technique can be seen in the translation of the testimony given by the perpetrator. When the perpetrator said "She was grabbing it on time when I swung it the first time I swung she grab it" then the interpreter immediately translated it into "Pertama kali saya mengayunkan dia berusaha merebut". This was done because the part "she was grab it on time" was deemed unnecessary because it was only an additional explanation related to the situation when the perpetrator and the victim fought over the handle of fruit basket and the important part of the testimony given by the perpetrator began in the " when I swung it the first time I swung she grab it" part so the interpreter only translates that part.

Omission

The omission technique is to convey as much as possible of the speaker's meaning in as few syllables as possible. The following is an example of data using the omission technique:

a. Judge : Ya itudah nggak masuk akal, kenapa karna walaupun ada air mata pasti masih bisa
   melihat apalagi jarak begitu, jujurlah.
   Interpreter : Even though with tears or water which such close this then you still can see. Please be
   honest.
   Perpetrator : I can see but I was so distracted and more try to get away. It happen so fast
   Interpreter : Kejadiannnya begitu cepat pak katanya.

In this trial, only one data was found that indicated the use of the omission technique. On the result of the translation said by the interpreter when the perpetrator testified. In the translation result, the interpreter translates the part "I can see but I was so distracted and more try to get away It happened so fast" into "*Kejadiannnya begitu cepat pak katanya*." this is done to explain how the incident happened in a short and easy to understand by the audience.

Summarizing and Recapitulation

Summarizing and recapitulation technique is providing additional information from the interpreter which of course still refers to the subject being discussed by the main speaker. In general, this summary is derived from the interpreter's interpretation of the issues raised by speakers of the source language. The following is an examples of data using the summarizing and recapitulation technique:

a. Perpetrator : Yes, I did I threw out
   Interpreter : And then?
   Perpetrator : And then she reaches the fruit bowl. So she was close with fruit bowl to threw it out and
   she reaches for it and grab my shirt at the same time
   Interpreter : ***Um.., setelah itu saya bisa melepaskan dengan tangan saya tetapi dia mengambil***
   tempat buah itu. And then?

b. Perpetrator : I couldn’t see at the moment because my eyes so watery and I was… I was distracted I

was state in my head I don’t know what was happening, I was almost to black out.

Interpreter : ***Pada waktu itu marah saya sudah memuncak saya sudah tidak melihat apa-apa sudah kalap.*** And then?

The use of the summarizing technique on data a, can be seen in the addition of information about what was previously said by the perpetrator added to the results of the translation said by the interpreter. The addition of information is in the section "*setelah itu saya bisa melepaskan dengan tangan saya*" and then it is continued with a summary of the testimony given by the perpetrator. Although the addition of information to the translation is not related to what was said by the perpetrator at that time, the audience could understand what was said by the interpreter. The addition of this additional information also aims to remind what was previously said by the perpetrator because the perpetrator was in a state of sobbing while giving his testimony.

In data b, the use of the summarizing technique is seen in the core explanation taken by the interpreter from the testimony given by the perpetrator. In his testimony, the perpetrator explained what the perpetrator felt at that time, starting from he couldn't see because his eyes were watering and then his mind was distracted and he didn't know what had happened at that time. From the explanation given by the perpetrator, the interpreter summarized it as "*Pada waktu itu marah saya sudah memuncak saya sudah tidak melihat apa-apa sudah kalap*", the use of word "*kalap*" here represents the condition of the perpetrator who at that time was so angry that he didn't care about anything anymore.

Cutting and Summarizing

The cutting and summarizing combined technique is basically not explained by Jones (1998) in his book, but there are 2 data found which according to the writers of this study belong to the combined cutting and summarizing technique. The following is an examples of data using the combined cutting and summarizing technique:

a. Perpetrator : She a.. (still sobbing) she knew she (heather) was pregnant.
Interpreter : Karena ibunya tahu kalau heather hamil
Perpetrator : Because she was so young. She was actually with and she tells in racist words
Interpreter : Er.. ,ibunya tahu kalau si heather hamil karna heathernya masih terlalu muda. What

words did her mom said to you?

The use of cutting technique can be seen by not translating the part "She was actually with and she tells in racist words" in the target language. Meanwhile, the use of the summarizing technique is seen in the repetition of what was previously said by the perpetrator. This is done because when the perpetrator explained what the victim said to the perpetrator at that time, the perpetrator explained it while crying and sobbing so that the explanation given by the perpetrator was felt to be unclear and there was a need for repetition to clarify what was said by the perpetrator. In addition, because what the perpetrator explained is still related to what he said before, so repetition can be done to make the audience understand the whole message.

CONCLUSSION

Based on the discussion described in the previous chapter, it was found that when the perpetrator gave testimony for the murder case of Sheila von Wiese-Mack the interpreter who was in charge at that time used two modes of interpreting and six interpreting techniques.

The modes of interpreting used by the interpreter at the trial when the perpetrator gave his testimony were short consecutive interpreting and simultaneous interpreting. The use of two different types of modes in the same event is actually quite rare because usually one event only uses one mode of interpreting from the start of the event to the end of the event. Although using two different modes of interpreting, it does not reduce the essence of the message to be conveyed by both the jury and the perpetrators during the trial. In addition, although the simultaneous interpreting mode is usually used at

conferences and is supported by technical tools such as an audio booth or transmitter when translating, in this trial it can be seen that the simultaneous interpreting mode can be used even without the help of technical tools.

In using interpreting techniques, the interpreter on duty at that time used 5 (five) techniques of interpreting proposed by Jones, namely: reformulation, cutting, simplification, omission, summarizing and recapitulation, and 1(one) technique discovered by the author, namely the combined cutting and summarizing technique. From all the data that has been analyzed by the author, which amounted to 33(thirty three) data, it was found that the reformulation technique was the technique most often used by the interpreter. The writers found that, there were 22 (twenty two) data that used technical reformulation. After that, it is continued with cutting and summarizing and recapitulation techniques which have 3 (three) data each. Then the simplification technique which has 2 (two) data and the omission technique which has 1 (one) data. The last one, for the combined cutting and summarizing technique found by the author has 2 (two) data.

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