

THE COMPARISON BETWEEN INTERPRETING AND TRANSLATION PROCESS

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Abstract

The research was attended to identify the differences between translating and interpreting process, in order to explain the similarities of translating and interpreting process and in order to describe how the process between translating and interpreting process. There were three issue discussed in this study. they were: (1) What are the differences between translating and interpreting process? (2) What are the similarities of translating and interpreting process? and (3) How the process between translating and interpreting process?

Key words: *comparison, process, interpreting, translation*



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I. Introduction

Translating and interpreting is an interesting and challenge job for a number of reasons. In translating or interpreting is to enable the trainees to form as rapidly as possible correct structures in the transfer of written or spoken texts from one language to another. The translator or interpreter must create in the reader's or listener's mind the exact impression that the source writer or speaker intended to convey. Most of translators and interpreters must be ready to work in any subject. This seemingly impossible requirement is, in fact, attainable partly because it is more important to transfer the precise meaning of the original text than to produce faithfully in the target language the words, phrases or sentence produced in the source language.

Interpreting process implies an entire process of how an interpreter produces equivalences between a spoken and portions of a utterance into another language in spoken too. According to Pochhacker (2004), interpreting is a form translation in which a first and the final rendition in another language are produced on the basis of one time presentation of an utterance is a source language. In other to be able to interpret a text (presented orally), the interpreter must be able to receive and understand the incoming message then express its meaning in the target language. To accomplish this task, the interpreter must go through the overlapping series of cognitive processing activity, i.e. attending the message, concentrating on the task at hand, remember the message, comprehends the meaning of the message, analyzing the meaning for the message, visualizing the message non verbally, and finally reformulating the message in the target language.

On other hand, according to Selescovich (1978) compresses these tasks into "the immediate and deliberate discarding of the wording and retention of the mental representation of the message," and interpreters often refer to this as "dropping form". By discarding the form (words, structure, etc) of the source text the interpreter is free to concentrate on extracting and analyzing the meaning of the text, and conceiving the strategies for formulating the message in the target language.

The translation processes implies an entire process of how a translator produces equivalences between a text and portions of a text into another language. The translation process can be described as decoding the meaning of the source text, and re-encoding or

translating this meaning in the target language. Behind this simple process lie various activities like checking grammar, syntax, idioms, semantics, and the like of the source language and also the culture of its speakers. The translator needs in depth knowledge in decoding and then re-encoding the meaning in the target language. In many cases, it is necessary that the translator's knowledge of the target language is more important than his knowledge of the source language. Nida (1974) the process of translating will not be able appropriately based on meaning found in the dictionary but also the context of situation and context based of the texts as well.

II. Research Method

2.1 Literature Review

There is one teaching material and one article as international journal related to translating and interpreting process presented in this literature. They wider insights and serve as important reference to this study.

Henry Niedzielski and Manfred Kummer (1989), in their article entitled “Learning Translating and Interpreting Through Interlanguage” compiled in the book of Translator and Interpreter Training and Foreign Language Pedagogy. It edited by Peter W. Krawutschke in State University of New York at Binghamton (SUNY) explain considering In translating or interpreting is to enable the trainees to form as rapidly as possible correct structures in the transfer of written or spoken texts from one language to another. The translator or interpreter must create in the reader's or listener's mind the exact impression that the source writer or speaker intended to convey. Most of translators and interpreters must be ready to work in any subject. This seemingly impossible requirement is, in fact, attainable partly because it is more important to transfer the precise meaning of the original text than to produce faithfully in the target language the words, phrases or sentence produced in the source language. The second is one material teaching in matriculation entitle “Interpreting Preliminary Lecture” by Puspani (2012).

2.2 Concepts

2.2.1 The Concept of Translating Process

Nida (1974) the process of translating will not be able appropriately based on meaning found in the dictionary but also the context of situation and context based of the texts as well. By the same token, the process of translation refers to the automatic use of the translator's knowledge of his native language structure which is transferred into the target language. Nida (1974) claims it is essential to recognize that each language has each own character, e.g. world building capacities, pattern of phrase order, techniques for linking clauses into sentence, marker of discourse, and special discourse type of poetry, pro verbs and song.

2.2.2 The Concept of Interpreting Process

According to Pohhacker (2004), interpreting is a form translation in which a first and the final rendition in another language are produced on the basis of one time presentation of an utterance is a source language. In addition to Setton (1996) notes that interpreting is a process by which a spoken language or utterance take place in one language which is intended or presumed to convey the same meaning as previously existing utterance in another language.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

There are two main theories adopted in this study. They are theory of translation by Nida (1974) and interpreting by Pohhacker (2004). Nida's and Pohhcaker's theories are used to find out the answer of problem in this study. They are also some supporting theories concerning the translation and interpreting. "Meaning Based Translation" by Larson (1998) and some other theory are used along discuss about the differences and similarities of translating process and interpreting process in this study.

2.4 Research Model and Methodology

The quantitative research model is used of this study. The research method conveyed the example. To find the answer the formulated question on differing and similarities between translating process product as translation and interpreting product as interpretation itself. The example will be taken in some of the theories in state previously.

2.5 Research Approach

This study applies quantitative research approach. The quantitative research approach is applied as the quantitative data; an example is one of teaching materials in matriculation. The quantitative method is applied and analyses are mostly explained through descriptive sentences.

2.6 Data Source

The data were taken from *translation studies: aspect and possible researches and the role of translation by Ida Bagus Putra Yadnya* in matriculation teaching materials (2012). Other example translating process was taken from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MA2fWvtMPDU>. There is a video conducted about conference looked for the interpreters in Europe which able to interpret European language into English. The reason for choosing those data is because of the fact sample more easily to compare the process of translating and interpreting.

2.7 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

Before collecting data, reading and understanding the concept of translating and interpreting are very important. As this study is a library research, the first step in the process of collecting data was thoroughly observing the process in translation and interpretation itself by using observation method. Pohhacker's interpreting and Nida's translating implemented of this stage. It presented in the theoretical framework of this study. Those are important to support of finding out or collecting data.

The use of comparing technique support the process indentifying the differences and the similarities and also how the process both of. Next, after analyzing both of SL into TL that is the process of analyzing data in this study.

2.8 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The procedure of analyzing data applied in this study is a quantitative procedure as the analysis is mostly by descriptive sentences. First, after the process collecting data sample, the comparison of translating and interpreting process were analyzed and identified by Pohhacker's theory in interpreting (2004) and Nida theory in translating (1974).

The comparison between translating and interpreting were analyzed carefully to accurately identify its comparison and to explain more their differences and similarities. The figure is very important in this analysis.

After indentifying the comparison, Pohhacker (2004) and Nida (1974) theories are used in searching the formulated questions of this study, regarding what the differences and similarities of translating and interpreting process. Finally, this study also explained how it processes.

2.9 Method and Technique of Presenting the Analyzed Data

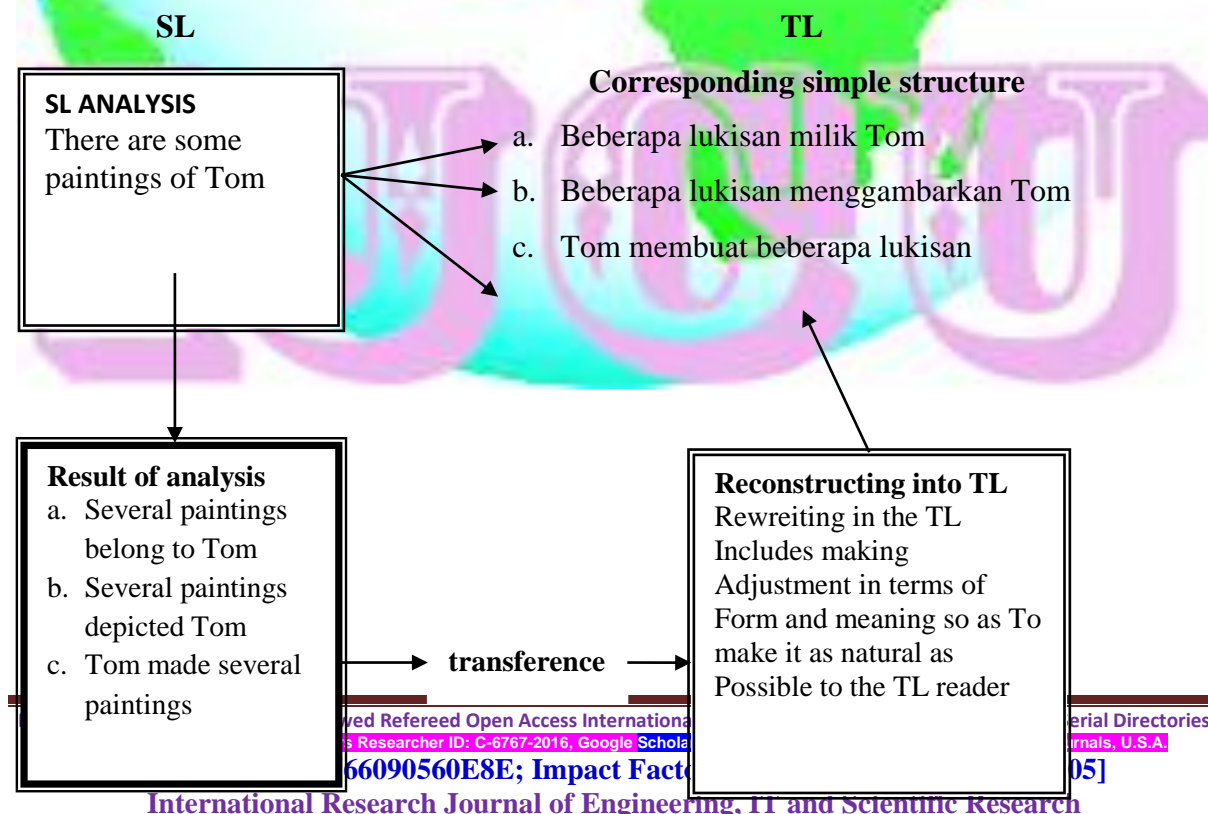
This study applied the one method in presenting the analyzed data. There is a informal method. All of data analyzed to distinguish and to equal process of translating and interpreting and further explanations were presented in descriptive sentences.

III. Discussion

3.1 The Analyzed Data as Product of Translating and Interpreting.

There are two samples used as data source in this study. The two samples are coded in the analysis for differing and equaling the process of translating and interpreting. To get a deeply analysis in this study, the sample each other will be presented in this chapter.

3.2 The Data Sample of Translating Process

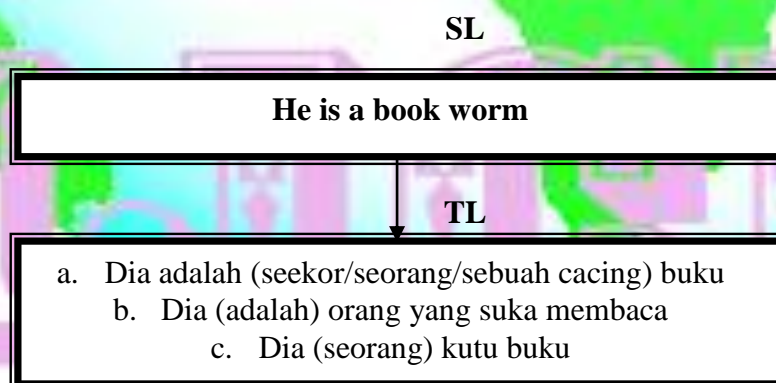


From the example above, the translation processing clearly expressed, SL sentence appear some of assessments into TL based on how is the way to transferring those meaning. First, focusing on linguistic transfer the product is *beberapa lukisan milik Tom*, second, based on transfer of meaning the product is *beberapa lukisan menggambarkan Tom*, and thirdly, transferring by culture the product is *Tom membuat beberapa lukisan*.

The data has analyzed shows that the SL or the text to be translated discover the meaning and then re-express the meaning to be translation or receptor language. In the case, the sample was from English into Indonesian language. On translating process the translator able to consume more time based on the client needed.

Related the analyzed the translation has somehow it does. These are used machine translation or automatic translation; this is any translation that is done without human intervention, using software, hand-held translators, and online translators. In Machine-assisted translation the way is done with a machine translator and a human working together. On Screen the translation of movies and television programs, including subtitling and dubbing. In Sight translation the document in the source language is explained orally in the target language. And localization translation adapted of software or other products to a different culture.

3.3 The Data Sample of Translating Process



Based on the sample above, the translation processing clearly expressed, SL sentence appear some of assessments into TL based on how is the way to transferring those meaning. Firstly, focusing on linguistic transfer the product is *dia adalah (seekor/seorang/sebuah cacing) buku*, secondly, based on transfer of meaning the product is

dia (adalah) orang yang suka membaca, and thirdly, transferring by culture the product is *dia* (seorang) kutu buku.

3.4 The Data Sample of Interpreting Process

In order to get a reliable and accurate both of the comparison, the data sample taken from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MA2fWvtMPDU>. The video was uploaded in February 17, 2009. [DGInterpretation](#) is the person who uploaded video namely from Europe, the video consist of English native speaker interpreters working for Europe. Many more are needed for an exciting career at the very heart of European decision-making. For more information, see: http://europa.eu/interpretation/index_en.htm.

Video Data Sample:



Note: Interpreting for Europe into English

“Interpreting and/or translating is not merely a matter of language knowledge, but a much more complex issue. Apart from linguistic competence and total acquisition of the interpreting/translating techniques, a translator/interpreter must also be well informed of as many as possible issues, sciences etc. This is even more relevant when we are talking about

EU interpreters.” Those quotation as the product of interpreting process, the SL is European language and directly interpret into TL in English.

There are some comments by the interpreter in YouTube state: “Generally speaking, you would need a degree in conference interpreting or substantial documented professional experience as a conference interpreter to be admitted to the test. But please send me the exact name of your degree and the university, and then I can give you a precise answer. Your current languages are fine. If you want to add more it would be better to wait until you have finished conference interpreter training.”

Focusing on the data sample above, the translating process from the SL the interpreter must simultaneously transfer the message or utterance to the TL. The doer has a limited time to interpret. On other hand, interpreting has different mode to the interpretation, this type of interpretation is conducted almost the same time the message of the SL delivered. The stretch of time given to the interpreter is very short, so the interpreter should bear in mind the topic of the subject that is going to be interpreted, who are involved in the communication and the context of situation where the communication take place. There are three types of interpreting. They are simultaneous, consecutive, and liaison interpreting.

Liaison interpreting the focus of the interpreter is maintaining the continuity of exchange the message of the participants in the communication. And in consecutive interpreting the focus on the transfer comes after the SL message has been delivered, and it tends to concentrate on the information relevant to the text structure and context. Meanwhile, in simultaneous interpreting the focus of the message of the SL to the TL is conducted at more or less at the same time.

3.5 The differences between translating and interpreting

Based on the data analyze show that interpreting (oral translation) focuses on the time of the rendering immediately after delivery of the utterances from the speaker, the interpreter renders the message of the speaker to the hearer. Interpreting as a oral translation is delivered in communication situation, where the need of attention is focused on the message of the utterance of the SL and transfer of the message to the TL.

Both of translating and interpreting are belonged to the field of translation studies but the focus on the attention and different one another. Translating covers the field of

processing on the written text ranging from scientific document, legal, economic, sacred text, literary text manuals. Written translation is not delivered directly but in certain time according to the need of the client and can use the aid of dictionaries, team work, and prove reader as well as the help expert in which the type of text is going to translated. In term of time duration, to get a product of translating may acquire more time before it is considered as a final work.

3.6 The similarities between translating and interpreting

Despite the translating and interpreting process where both are concerned with rendering a message in the SL into an equivalent message in the TL the two greatly diverge. The constraints imposed on each and the skills required for both vary in many respects. Apparently, a translator performs his task in a written, hence visible, text, with reference sources accessible to interpreter with the possibility of revising, altering, modifying, editing and polishing the TL version, and in an atmosphere of little stress and relatively fewer constraints.

On the other hand, an interpreter, whether consecutive or simultaneous, is deprived of the above facilities, works under very stressful conditions and deals with an oral, hence an invisible, text, in addition to a plethora of other constraints. The corollary is that the interpreter is in a dire need to extra, i.e. compensatory, strategies such as the exegetic or paraphrase strategy, segmenting and chunking, queuing, calquing, approximation, borrowing and ellipsis to enable the interpreter accomplish and arduous feat.

3.7 The process between translating and interpreting

Both processing concerned on the way of its done. In translating the translator has some ways to do that and the time is not simultaneously occurring as interpreting. The way of translator did the translation, base on type they are translation by machine, machine-assisted, screen, sight and localization. And the how of interpreting done, it has three ways, they are: Liaison, simultaneous, and consecutive interpreting.

By the same token, the process of translation refers to the automatic use of the translator's knowledge of his native language structure which is transferred into the target language. Nida (1974) claims it is essential to recognize that each language has each own

character, e.g. world building capacities, pattern of phrase order, techniques for linking clauses into sentence, marker of discourse, and special discourse type of poetry, pro verbs and song.

The process of interpreting is a form translation in which a first and the final rendition in another language are produced on the basis of one time presentation of an utterance in a source language. In addition to Setton (1996) notes that interpreting is a process by which a spoken language or utterance take place in one language which is intended or presumed to convey the same meaning as previously existing utterance in another language

IV. Conclusion

After Analyzing and identifying the data sample in this study, there are three conclusions drawn in accordance with three formulated research problems. **First**, based on Pohhacker (2004) and Nida (1974) theories the differences between translating and interpreting that interpreting (oral translation) focuses on the time of the rendering immediately after delivery of the utterances from the speaker, the interpreter renders the message of the speaker to the hearer. Interpreting as a oral translation is delivered in communication situation, where the need of attention is focused on the message of the utterance of the SL and transfer of the message to the TL.

Translating and interpreting are belonged to the field of translation studies but the focus on the attention and different one another. Translating covers the field of processing on the written text ranging from scientific document, legal, economic, sacred text, literary text manuals. Written translation is not delivered directly but in certain time according to the need of the client and can use the aid of dictionaries, team work, and prove reader as well as the help expert in which the type of text is going to translated. In term of time duration, to get a product of translating may acquire more time before it is considered as a final work.

Second, from the examples concluded the similarities between translating and interpreting process. Both are concerned with rendering a message in the SL into an equivalent message in the TL the two greatly diverge. The constraints imposed on each and the skills required for both vary in many respects.

Third of all, there are some way how to translate and interpret the SL into TL. Both processing concerned on the way of its done. In translating the translator has some ways to do that and the time is not simultaneously occurring as interpreting. The way of translator did the translation, base on type they are translation by machine, machine-assisted, screen, sight and localization. And the how of interpreting done, it has three ways, they are: Liaison, simultaneous, and consecutive interpreting.

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