CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In the last chapter of this research, the results of the conclusion and suggestions that the researcher wants to convey from the research in the previous chapters are displayed.

5.1   Conclusion

After analyzing the data on translation techniques and differences from English-Indonesian interpreting in the simultaneous and consecutive interpreting models at The Asian Association of Lexicography (Asialex 2021) during Prof. Rufus Gouws's session, the following conclusions emerge:

In this research, the researcher analyzes 92 utterances from each model's transcript, totaling 184 utterances across two interpreting models. The research uses Molina and Albir's (2002) theory of translation techniques, which then identifies 12 techniques in the simultaneous interpreting results and 11 techniques in the consecutive interpreting results. The simultaneous interpreting transcripts show the following techniques: linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, reduction, amplification, transposition, modulation, borrowing, literal translation, generalization, established equivalent, discursive creation, and adaptation. In contrast, the consecutive interpreting transcripts reveal these techniques: linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, reduction, amplification, transposition, modulation, borrowing, literal translation, established equivalent, description, and calque.

The frequency of translation techniques differs between simultaneous and consecutive interpreting due to the time constraints and process complexity. Simultaneous interpreting requires real-time listening and interpreting, demanding high speed and accuracy. Dominant techniques in simultaneous interpreting include linguistic compression, reduction, and literal translation. These techniques simplify, condense, or preserve information from the source language while managing the speed

and complexity of real-time communication. This method suits large events with time constraints, such as the data from Prof. Rufus Gouws's session at Asialex 2021.

Conversely, consecutive interpreting allows the interpreter to wait until the speaker finishes a segment, providing more time to process and analyze information. Thus, the dominant techniques in consecutive interpreting are linguistic amplification and literal translation. These techniques enable the interpreter to offer additional context and clarify the message for the audience, with more time to elaborate on the speaker's words.

Additionally, some techniques are used less frequently in both interpreting models: modulation, amplification, established equivalent, transposition, borrowing, calque, generalization, discursive creation, adaptation, and description. Techniques not used at all in either model are particularization, compensation, substitution, and variation.

5.2   Recommendation

Based on the research that has been conducted, the author provides several important recommendations:

a) For students, teachers, and institutions or schools, this research is expected to be a useful literature review, reference in teaching interpreting materials, so this research can add and expand knowledge, especially in interpreting and translation courses.

b) For further researchers, this research can be a useful guide and reference for similar research in the future. Moreover, for future researchers who have a similar type of research, because this research had lacked time to change the research theory reference, the researcher recommends that new future researchers can try to use Xiangdong Li's (2013) theory which more specifically examines strategies in the interpreting process.

c) For interpreters, this research is expected to be a helpful guide in conveying messages appropriately from the source language to the target language. Then,

from the experience of researchers who have difficulty finding interpreters with data that can be used as research sources, the researcher recommends that interpreters who have data or documentation regarding the interpreting process can be published on social media, so that it is easier to track by future researchers who need it.