

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses about data analysis. The result of data analysis is used to answer the problems of the research. This research is intended to describe what kinds of loss and gain technique are found in the interpreting of Governor' speech of "The ASEAN Workshop on Culture Heritage Tourism" by Mr. X and the speech of "The 6<sup>th</sup> Regional Interfaith Dialogue" by Mr. Y, in which they were used for evaluating which interpreter had a better accuracy in using loss and gain technique in interpreting the speech of Governor.

#### 4.1 Findings

The researcher found 72 of loss and gain techniques in the Governor' speech of "Asean Workshop On Cultural Heritage Tourism" by Mr. X. The number of loss technique is 27 patterns (37,5%) and the number of gain technique is 45 patterns (62,5%). The loss and gain techniques, in the interpreting result of "ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism" speech, can be seen in the table 4.1:

Table 4.1 Loss and Gain Technique in The Governor' Speech of "ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism" by Mr. X

LEVEL	FINDINGS			
	LOSS TECHNIQUE		GAIN TECHNIQUE	
	$\Sigma$	%	$\Sigma$	%
Word	10	37,04	18	40,00
Phrase	14	51,85	22	48,89
Clause	3	11,11	5	11,11
<b>Total</b>	27	100	45	100

It can be seen, based on the table 4.1, Interpreter X used the loss technique in word class for 10 patterns (37,04%), phrase class for 14 patterns (51,85%), and clause class for 3 patterns (11,11%) while the gain technique is used in the word class for 18 patterns (40%), phrase class for 22 patterns (48,89%), and clause class for 5 patterns (11,11%). The number of gain technique is higher than the loss technique in the interpreting of Governor' Speech of "ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism" by Mr. X.

Furthermore, the researcher found 50 of loss and gain techniques in the Governor' speech of "The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue" by Mr. Y. The number of loss technique is 30 patterns (60%) and the number of gain technique is 20 patterns (40%). The loss and gain techniques, in the interpreting result of "The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue" speech, can be seen in the table 4.2:

Table 4.2 Loss and Gain Technique in The Governor' Speech of "The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue" by Mr. Y

LEVEL	FINDINGS			
	LOSS TECHNIQUE		GAIN TECHNIQUE	
	$\Sigma$	%	$\Sigma$	%
Word	17	56,67	12	60
Phrase	10	33,33	7	35
Clause	3	10,00	1	5
<b>Total</b>	30	100	20	100

It can be seen, based on the table 4.2, Interpreter Y used the loss technique in word class for 17 patterns (56,67%), phrase class for 10 patterns (33,33%), and clause class for 3 patterns (10%) while the gain technique is used in the word class for 12 patterns (60%), phrase class for 7 patterns (35%), and clause class for 1 pattern (5%). The number of loss technique is higher than the gain technique in the interpreting of Governor' Speech of "6th Interfaith Dialogue" by Mr. Y.

Loss and gain technique occurred in word/phrase/clause level. It can be seen in the two tables above that there are differences of amount word/phrase/clause level loss and gain. The word level patterns in the interpreting result of Mr. Y is much more than the interpreting result of Mr. X in which Mr. X used loss and gain technique for 38,89% in word level (28 patterns) and Mr. Y used loss and gain technique for 58% in word level (29 patterns). Phrase level patterns in the interpreting result of Mr. X is much more than the interpreting result of Mr. Y in which Mr. X used loss and gain technique for 50% in phrase level (36 patterns) and Mr. Y used loss and gain technique for 34% in phrase (17 patterns). Clause level patterns in the interpreting result of Mr. X is much more than the interpreting result of Mr. Y in which Mr. X used loss and gain technique for 11,11% in clause level (8 patterns) and Mr. Y used loss and gain technique for 8% in clause level (4 patterns). So, the interpreting of Governor' Speech of "ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism" are dominated by the phrase class. On the other hand, the interpreting of Governor' Speech of "The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue" are dominated by the word class. The clause class arose infrequently in the interpreting result of two speeches by its interpreter.

## **4.2 Discussion**

The interpreter puts an idea or some part of an idea in a word, phrase, or clause. In this research, it is not about "how much in arousing word/phrase/clause phenomena and how big its room" toward the Governor' speech, but it is about "the accuracy" of word/phrase/clause existence produced by the interpreter. So, it is necessary for further discussion about the accuracy of loss and gain technique

used by the two interpreter so that can be known how accurate in using loss and gain technique in terms of equivalence, congruence, and correspondent. The discussion shows the accuracy and inaccuracy of the two interpreting in using loss and gain technique.

#### 4.2.1 Loss Technique

The researcher has delivered the findings of loss technique in the interpreting result of Mr. X and Mr. Y that there are 27 loss technique patterns in the speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism” by Mr.X and 30 loss technique patterns in the speech of “ The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue” by Mr.Y. In this section, the findings of loss technique would be analyzed further for the accuracy in using loss technique in word/phrase/clause level by the interpreter. The result of analysis would be divided in two categories, that are accurate and inaccurate. The applying loss technique would be called accurate when the interpreter made shortcuts that was in line with the content of the ST concerning the content message, terminology, language culture, the intention, grammar, and so on. It is assumed that there’s no problem in transferring the ST into TT and would be marked “√”. If there’s mistake or problem in rendering the utterance of the speaker, it would be called inaccurate when the loss technique ommit and/or change the ST (the content of the Governor’s utterance) and the interpreting result would got mark “X”. The accuracy of using loss technique by Interpreter X can be seen in the table 4.3:

Table 4.3 Loss Technique Used in The Speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism” by Mr. X

	<b>LOSS TECHNIQUE</b>
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	ACCURATE √		INACCURATE X	
	Σ	%	Σ	%
Word	6	22,22	4	14,82
Phrase	9	33,33	5	18,52
Clause	2	7,41	1	3,7
Total	17	62,96%	10	37,04%

Table 4.3 shows that Interpreter X applied the loss technique accurately in word class for 6 patterns (22,22%), phrase class for 9 patterns (33,33%), and clause class for 2 patterns (7,41%). The inaccuracy of using loss technique applied in word class for 4 patterns (14,82%), phrase class for 5 patterns (18,52%), and clause class for 1 pattern (3,7%). On the other hand, the accurateness of using loss technique by Interpreter Y can be seen in the table 4.4:

Table 4.4 Loss Technique Used in The Speech of “The 6th Regonal Interfaith Dialogue” by Mr. Y

	LOSS TECHNIQUE			
	ACCURATE √		INACCURATE X	
	Σ	%	Σ	%
Word	13	43,33	4	13,33
Phrase	5	16,67	5	16,67
Clause	1	3,33	2	6,67
Total	19	63,33%	11	36,67%

Table 4.4 shows that Interpreter Y applied the loss technique accurately in word class for 13 patterns (43,33%), phrase class for 5 patterns (16,67%), and clause class for 1 pattern (3,33%). Interpreting result of Mr. Y inaccurately used loss technique in which applied in word class for 4 patterns (13,33%), phrase class for 5 patterns (16,67%), and clause class for 2 patterns (6,67%).

It can be seen, based on the table 4.3 and table 4.4, that Mr. X used the loss technique accurately for 17 patterns (62,96%) and 10 patterns (37,04%) are

inaccurately applied. On the other hand, Mr. Y used the loss technique accurately for 19 patterns (63,33%) and 11 patterns (36,67%) are inaccurately applied. The findings shows that Mr. X and Mr. Y used the loss technique accurately. And, the interpreting result of Mr.Y has better accuracy than the one of Mr.X.

Furthermore, the finding accuracy/inaccuracy of loss technique in the interpreting speeches of Governor by its interpreter were discussed deeply whether influenced in term of equivalence, congruence, or correspondence, and were also related with the participants concerning speaker-receptor (S=R) relationship, speaker-interpreter (S=I) relationship, or interpreter-receptor (I=R) relationship.

#### 4.2.1.1 Precise Loss Technique

Excerpt 1 (the speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism”)

**ST: Assalamu’alaikum Wr.Wb**

**TT: *Good evening to all of you ladies and gentlemen***

The phrase “Assalamu’alaikum Wr.Wb.” and “Good evening to all of you ladies and gentlemen”, in excerpt 1, are usually used as the opening of the speech in each culture of the language. Related with the interpreting result, “Assalamu’alaikum” is translated into “Good evening to all of you ladies and gentlemen” is not equivalent because of the difference of its meaning. Actually, both of them have the same purpose. Because it is kind of greeting to the audience. It can be assumed that the interpreter concerned about the different culture of the speaker and receptor, so the utterance in opening the speech must be transfered as well. It is because Indonesian speech usually uses

“Assalamu’alaikum”. On the other hand, English speech usually uses “Good morning/afternoon/evening Ladies and Gentlemen”. So, it can be concluded that the using of loss technique has a good preciseness for the speaker-receptor (S=R) relationship concerning the difference culture of the speaker and receptor in delivering the speech that is good in term of correspondence.

Excerpt 2 (the speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism”)

**ST:** dan sekali lagi kami berharap **mudah-mudahan** ASEAN Workshop yang diselenggarakan selama beberapa hari ini,

**TT:** *and once again I hope that this workshop has already held in such these three few days,*

Concerning the omitting phrase, it can be paid attention in the Governor’s utterance of excerpt 2 that “...kami berharap **mudah-mudahan** ASEAN Workshop...” that was rendered into “...*I hope that this workshop...*”. The phrase “mudah-mudahan” is similar with the word “berharap” that are kinds of wish. So, the loss technique is needed to omit the unused word. It shows that the Governor used word excessively in delivering his speech so that there are some ineffective word. It makes his speech doesn’t have good lexical density. So, that’s all prove that the strategy is good for its congruence especially for the speaker-interpreter (S=I) relationship. It is because the applying loss technique is useful for repairing the utterance of the speaker.

Excerpt 3 (the speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism”)

**ST:** Kesempatan yang baik ini, saya ucapkan terima kasih kepada Bapak Dirjen beserta pendamping **yang telah hadir ditengah-tengah kita,**

**TT:** *It is a good opportunity so I would like to say “very very thank you” to Mr. Dirjens and his assistance,*

The phrase “yang telah hadir ditengah-tengah kita” refers to “Mr. Dirjen’s attendance”, and it is omitted by the interpreter. It is not a big problem because the main message of this utterance is the Governor wanted to give thanks to Mr. Dirjens and his assistance. It is appropriate to do because the interpreter omitted the ineffective phrase of the speaker’s utterance and it doesn’t influence the main message. So, the equivalence of the message is still kept and the using of loss technique is precise for the speaker-interpreter (S=I) relationship.

Excerpt 4 (the speech of “The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue”)

**ST:** Saat ini, **bapak/ibu** kita semua berada di Wisma Perdamaian, yaitu Rumah Dinas Gubernur Jawa Tengah, untuk memperkuat tali silaturahmi dan membangun komunikasi, sehingga terbangun keakraban serta semangat kebersamaan, sehingga seluruh agenda kegiatan *The 6<sup>th</sup> Regional Interfaith Dialogue* dapat kita jalani dengan suasana penuh persaudaraan.

**TT:** *At the moment, we stay at Wisma Perdamaian, or house office, the official house of Central Java’s Governor to attend Gala Dinner of the 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue. To strengthen and build communication, thereby building a spirit of togetherness and intimacy, so that the so that the entire agenda of the 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue could be held in harmony.*

The word “semua”, in excerpt 4, refers to the participants. The speaker used the phrase “bapak/ibu” as person deixis. It shows that the speaker used too many person deixis in which more than one used in a sentence. In this case, the interpreter only rendered the word “kita”, “we” in English, that is able to represent those person deixis. It is because the word “we” refers to “I” (the speaker) and “all of you, ladies and gentlemen” (the hearer) that both of them are the participants of the conference. The lost technique is useful for making the utterance clearer for the receptor because the interpreter realized the three deixis used by the speaker in ST are bothering. It means the gain technique is precisely



applied especially for the speaker-receptor (S=R) relationship and the interpreting result has a good congruence concerning the effectiveness of using deixis.

Excerpt 5 (the speech of “The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue”)

**ST:** Banyak **kegiatan** investasi mengalir dan mengembangkan usahanya di Jawa Tengah, karena Jawa Tengah aman dan nyaman untuk pengembangan investasi.

**TT:** *Many investments and businesses come to Central Java.*

The existence of rank shift in this interpreting result of excerpt 5 makes the word “kegiatan” wasn’t rendered. It can be seen that “kegiatan investasi” is a phrase, then translated in TT into “investment” that is a word. So, the losing word is appropriately done in TT. It means the applying loss technique has a good preciseness in term of correspondence especially for the speaker-receptor (S=R) relationship because the technique solves formally closest translation overriding differences rule between two languages.

#### 4.2.1.2 Imprecise Loss Technique

Excerpt 6 (the speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism”)

**ST:** **terselenggara** dengan sukses.

**TT:** *successfulled*

The ST of excerpt 6 has adverb, “dengan sukses”, that modifies the verb, “terselenggara”. It can be seen that the verb was omitted in the interpreting result. It arises the question “so, what the adverb modifies for”. The loss technique in this case is inappropriate for its correspondence related with the interpreter-receptor (I=R) relationship because the shortcutting can not readjust the style of ST that can be paid attention the word “successfulled” in TT. It represented “dengan sukses” as the adverb of the sentence. Unfortunately, it is in incorrect form. It

should be “successfully” instead of “successfuled”. Moreover, it is regretted that in this very formal event and occasion, this mistake shouldn’t be done by the interpreter of the governmental special event.

Excerpt 7 (the speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism”)

**ST:** untuk **saling** mensukseskan sektor pariwisata di negara kita masing-masing.

**TT:** *to make succeed tourism sectors on our own countries.*

The interpreting result of excerpt 7 is in bad equivalence because the wrongly applied of the loss technique potentially changed the presupposition of the Governor’s message. It can be seen the Governor’s intention in ST that succeeding the tourism sector mutually among the nations. The keyword of this message is ”succeed mutually”. It means the nations help one another in reaching the success. Unfortunately, in this case, the interpreter omitted the keyword. It affects the content of the message. Moreover, it can be paid attention the phrase “*succeed tourism sectors on our own countries*”. The underlined phrase indicates that in succeeding the tourism sectors is done by its countries, without any interference by another countries for taking part. So, the result interpreting of this utterance is so terrible especially for the speaker-interpreter (S=I) relationship. It is because the loss technique omitted the keyword of the utterance that changes the Governor’s message that appears egois and arrogant.

Excerpt 8 (the speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism”)

**ST:** menuju ke destinasi **wisata** diseluruh Provinsi Jawa Tengah.

**TT:** *to all of the destination around Central Java.*

Excerpt 8 shows that the interpreter should concern about the detail

information. It is because by specifying is able to make clearer information. The Governor has specified what destination in this topic. He said “destinasi wisata” that can be seen in ST. By omitting the word “wisata”, it makes the “destination” become ambiguous. It becomes unclear information for the receptor that can be worried about the equivalence of the interpreting result. In this case, topic discussion of the conference is about tourism. It is expected that the participants is able to catch the message that the word “destination” refers to the tourism. The using of loss technique has small imprecise especially the relationship between interpreter-receptor (I=R).

Excerpt 9 (the speech of “The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue”)

**ST:** Demikian pula pelabuhan Tanjung Emas Semarang **dilakukan modernisasi untuk memberikan kelancaran perjalanan dengan armada kelautan.**

**TT:** *And also The Tanjung Emas sea harbour has also be developed.*

The loss phrase of excerpt 9 makes the TT has zero equivalent that means the loss technique is not appropriate in this case especially for the speaker-receptor (S=R) relationship. It is because the receptor losses the clause loss contains several information from the speaker . They are about what Tanjung Emas harbour was treated (the phrase “dilakukan modernisasi), the objective of modernisation activity of the harbour (the phrase “untuk memberikan kelancaran perjalanan”), and in what trip in this case (the phrase “dengan armada kelautan”). The participants didn’t know what happen about Tanjung Emas harbour except have been developed only. Whereas, in this case, the Governor informed that there was modernisation, in order to make the expedition fluently, by water transportation. All of that informations disappeared because of the lossing

technique was wrongly applied by the interpreter that harm the speaker and the receptor.

Excerpt 10 (the speech of “The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue”)

**ST:** Banyak kegiatan investasi mengalir **dan mengembangkan** usahanya di Jawa Tengah, karena Jawa Tengah aman dan nyaman untuk pengembangan investasi.

**TT:** *Many investments and businesses come to Central Java.*

The interpreting result of excerpt 10 will be better if the phrase loss is transferred. So, the participants knew how the investment moved. It is because there are two possibilities after investing, whether it is increasing or decreasing. That's why the Governor emphasized that the investment and the business are developed. Furthermore, it can be kind of promotion. It is aimed to make the investor interested on it. It means the using of loss technique in this utterance is less precise in term of equivalent because the applying loss technique in the word “mengembangkan” change potentially the presupposition on what the speaker said. So, Mr. Y used the loss technique imprecisely especially for the speaker-interpreter (S=I) relationship.

#### 4.2.2 Gain Technique

The researcher has delivered the finding of gain technique in the interpreting result of Mr. X and Mr. Y that there are 45 gain technique patterns in the speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism” by Mr.X and 20 gain technique patterns in the speech of “ The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue” by Mr.Y. In this section, the findings of gain technique would be analyzed further for the preciseness in using gain technique in word/phrase/clause level by the

interpreter. The result of analysis would be divided in three categories, that are precise, small imprecise, and big imprecise. The applying gain technique would be called precise when the interpreter expanded on what the speaker saying was in line with the content of the ST concerning the content message, terminology, language culture, the intention, grammar, and so on. It is assumed that there's no problem in transferring the ST into TT and would be marked "√". The applying gain technique would be called small imprecise when the gain technique add and/or change the ST but the mistake or the problem is not too significant. It would be marked "x". The interpreting result would got mark "X" when the gain technique significantly changed the content of the Governor's utterance. The preciseness of using gain technique by Interpreter X can be seen in the table 4.5:

Table 4.5 Gain Technique Used in The Speech of "ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism" by Mr. X

	GAIN TECHNIQUE			
	ACCURATE √		INACCURATE X	
	Σ	%	Σ	%
Word	11	24,44	7	15,56
Phrase	10	22,22	12	26,67
Clause	1	2,22	4	8,89
Total	22	48,88%	23	51,12%

Table 4.5 shows that Interpreter X applied the gain technique precisely in word class for 11 patterns (25,58%), phrase class for 10 patterns (23,25%), and clause class for 1 pattern (2,33%). The small imprecise of using gain technique applied in word class for 7 patterns (16,27%), phrase class for 11 patterns (25,58%), and clause class for 2 patterns (4,65%) while the big imprecise of using gain technique didn't applied in word class, but it belongs to phrase class for 1

pattern (2,33%), and clause class for 2 patterns (4,65%). On the other hand, the preciseness of using loss technique by Interpreter Y can be seen in the table 4.6:

Table 4.6 Gain Technique Used in The Speech of “The 6th Interfaith Dialogue” by Mr. Y

	GAIN TECHNIQUE			
	ACCURATE √		INACCURATE X	
	Σ	%	Σ	%
Word	9	45	3	15
Phrase	2	10	5	25
Clause	0	0	1	5
Total	11	55%	9	45%

Table 4.6 shows that Interpreter Y applied the loss technique precisely in word class for 9 patterns (45%) and phrase class for 2 patterns (10%), so there's no clause class for precise of using gain technique. The small imprecise of using gain technique applied in word class for 1 pattern (5%) and phrase class for 4 patterns (20%), so no clause class was applied by the gain technique while the big imprecise of using gain technique applied in word class for 2 patterns (10%), phrase class for 1 pattern (5%), and clause class for 1 pattern (5%).

It can be seen, based on the table 4.5 and table 4.6, that Mr. X used the gain technique precisely for 22 patterns (51,16%) and 23 patterns (53,49%) are imprecisely applied in which 20 of 23 (46,51%) patterns are small imprecise and 3 of 23 (6,98%) patterns are big imprecise. On the other hand, Mr. Y used the gain technique precisely for 11 patterns (55%) and 9 patterns (45%) are imprecisely applied in which 5 of 9 (25%) patterns are small imprecise and 4 of 9 (20%) patterns are big imprecise.

The researcher found that there are 45 gain pattern in the speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism”. Mr. X used the gain

technique precisely for 22 patterns (51,16%) and 23 patterns (53,49%) are imprecisely applied in which 20 of 23 (46,51%) patterns are small imprecise and 3 of 23 (6,98%) patterns are big imprecise. On the other hand, there are 20 gain pattern in the speech of “The 6th Interfaith Dialogue”. Mr. Y used the gain technique precisely for 11 patterns (55%) and 9 patterns (36,67%) are imprecisely applied in which 5 of 9 (25%) patterns are small imprecise and 4 of 9 (20%) patterns are big imprecise.

Furthermore, the finding precise/imprecise of gain technique in the interpreting speeches of Governor by its interpreter were discussed deeply whether influenced in term of equivalence, congruence, or correspondence, and were also related with the participants.

#### 4.2.2.1 Precise Gain Technique

Excerpt 11 (the speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism”)

**ST:** saya ucapkan “Selamat” mudah-mudahan acara ASEAN Workshop dan Cultural Heritage Tourism ini dapat berjalan dengan sukses.

**TT:** *I would like to say “pleased welcome” and also I wish this **wonderful** workshops on “ASEAN Workshop on Culture Heritage Tourism” will be held till the end successful.*

“Wonderful” in excerpt 11 doesn’t influence the main message of the Governor’s utterance. Considering its function, it modifies the word “workshop” and it is usual in English (language of the receptor) for making special expression toward something (it is about the workshop, in this case). Considering this, the interpreting result has a good corespondence and precise for the interpreter-receptor (I=R) relationship.

Excerpt 12 (the speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism”)

**ST:** Dan sebelum kembali ke negara masing-masing, saya berharap saudaraku bisa menikmati keindahan alam dan wisata di seluruh Provinsi Jawa Tengah.

**TT:** *and before you come back to your own countries, we **would like to** hope and to all of you can enjoy all of the potention of the tourism destination surround Central Java.*

The phrase gain of excerpt 12 refines the sentence especially in English manner. It is because the main message of this utterance is the Governor’s expectation. So, it is appropriate in producing the clause “we would like to” as the result of gain technique especially for its correspondence. Moreover, the phrase “would like to” is able to make the Governor’s utterance is more modest. So, the gain technique gives advantage for the speaker because the TT has higher level of politeness. It means the gain technique is precise for the speaker-receptor (S=R) relationship.

Excerpt 13 (the speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism”)

**ST:** Dengan demikian nanti maka saudara kita yang akan hadir di Provinsi Jawa Tengah dengan mudah menuju ke destinasi wisata-destinasi wisata yang tersebar di seluruh Provinsi Jawa Tengah.

**TT:** *We can see of course **I hope** all of our families also, which is where to comes to Central Java you can really wanna easily to get tourism destination.*

The gain technique in excerpt 13 has good congruence of the interpreting result. It can be seen the message of this utterance is about the Governor’s expectation concerning the visiting Central Java after this conference. It is in line with the clause as the result of gain technique. So, the gain technique potentially make the information of the speaker clearer so that the participants can receive the message easily. It means the loss technique used precisely especially for the



speaker-receptor (S=R) relationship.

Excerpt 14 (the speech of “The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue”)

**ST:** Alhamdulillah selama 3 tahun 5 bulan masa kepemimpinan kami sebagai Gubernur Jawa Tengah, kemajuan pembangunan sangat baik, kesejahteraan masyarakat meningkat, dan kehidupan masyarakat tetap rukun dan damai.

**TT:** *Thank to the God during the 3 years and 5 months, in my periods as, as the Governor of Central Java **and (maging) managing this province**, the development increase well, as well as the welfare and society life.*

The interpreting result of excerpt 14 is precise for the speaker-interpreter (S=I) relationship. It is because the interpreter explained the intention of the utterance for making the same presupposition with the speaker. The Governor’s intention in this utterance is showing off his achievement in his period. It can be seen that he said “*kemajuan pembangunan sangat baik, kesejahteraan masyarakat meningkat, dan kehidupan masyarakat tetap rukun dan damai*”. If there is question “by whom”, he had said “*masa kepemimpinan kami sebagai Gubernur Jawa Tengah*”. Then, the interpreter added “*and managing this province*” to support his intention. The gaining phrase is still in line with the message. It means the applying gain technique is good in term of congruence of message and sentence.

Excerpt 15 (the speech of “The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue”)

**ST:** Selanjutnya kami persilahkan untuk menikmati sajian kuliner dan kesenian. Semoga Bapak/Ibu semua mendapatkan kenangan yang indah dan tertarik untuk setiap saat berkunjung kembali ke Jawa Tengah.

**TT:** *In this very special occasion, I would like to invite you to enjoy the culinary served and enjoy the art performances **presenting by the dancers**. May all the participants have wonderful memories and interested in visiting Central Java in the future.*

The phrase “presenting by the dancers” in excerpt 15 modifies the phrase

“the art performances”. It makes the interpreting result has precise in using gain technique related with interpreter-receptor (I=R). The phrase gain makes a clearer information for the receptor by expanding on what the speaker said. So, this phrase gain shows what art will the participants enjoy. It is dancing. It can be seen in the video recording that there are some traditional dances were performed in this conference. In ST, the Governor had not said in his utterance yet. So, the phrase gaining is useful in TT. It means the applying gain technique has good congruence.

#### 4.2.2.2 Imprecise Gain Technique

Excerpt 16 (the speech of “ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism”)

**ST:** Kesempatan yang baik ini, saya ucapkan terima kasih kepada Bapak Dirjen beserta pendamping yang telah hadir ditengah-tengah kita,

**TT:** *It is a good opportunity so I would like to say “**very very** thank you” to Mr. Dirjens and his assistance,*

English sentence never recognize repetition. Even there is something repeated, it will be replaced in another word form (like pronoun), or will be immersed (elliptic sentence). In this case, there are two words “very” in side by side that makes the sentence become terrible. The terrible is as bad as the gain technique used especially for its congruence. Moreover, if the interpreter only used one “very” in TT become “very thank you”, is still inappropriate. Because English has “thank you so much” or “thank you very much” to express it. So, the gain technique is not good for the speaker-receptor (S=R) relationship because it is not acceptable in Indonesian as well. It can be seen if the phrase is translated word by word into Indonesian become “sangat-sangat terima kasih”. It is strange

to be heard by the receptor. It seems the interpreter's taste of English speaking because two same word side by side arouses repeatedly.

Excerpt 17 (the speech of "ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism")

**ST:** tahun 2013 akan mencanangkan *visit* Jateng Year 2013

**TT:** *in the year 2013 we would like to held Visit Jawa Tengah 2013.*

The TT of excerpt 17 needs the gain clause but it is in small precise of interpreter-receptor (I=R) relationship. It is because if the interpreter delivered the ST as it is, so the sentence of TT wouldn't be in complete. Despite it will be better if the interpreter only produced "we" without "would like to". It is because "would like to" can't be combined with past verb form ("held" should be "hold"). So, the gain technique result is incorrect grammatically of the language receptor that gives effect for its correspondence.

Excerpt 18 (the speech of "ASEAN Workshop on Cultural Heritage Tourism")

**ST:** Oleh sebab itu dengan terselenggaranya ASEAN workshop ini

**TT:** *Because of that, in this very wonderful workshops of ASEAN.*

The case of "very wonderful" phrase is not the first time appears in this speech. Simply, it is not good for the correspondence of the language receptor. It means the interpreting result is in small precise of interpreter-receptor (I=R) relationship. The interpreter can't say "very wonderful" because the word "wonderful" is ungradable adjective. In addition, this phrase case is the interpreter's style of English speaking in expanding what the speaker's saying. So, it can be assumed that the interpreter's style of English speaking is in inappropriate correspondence.

Excerpt 19 (the speech of “The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue”)

**ST:** Tanggal 13 sampai dengan 14 Maret 2012 para peserta *The 6<sup>th</sup> Regional Interfaith Dialogue* diagendakan melakukan kunjungan wisata religi dan budaya ke Masjid Agung Jawa Tengah, Menara Kudus, Sam Poo Kong, Gereja Blenduk, dan Vihara Watu Gong.

**TT:** *To inform you further that, on the 13 until 14 March, March 2012, the delegations of the 6th regional interfaith dialogue will be guided to visit many religious tourism objects in Central Java, for example: “Masjid Agung Jawa Tengah” as the biggest Mosque in Central Java, ...(missed)...*

In this utterance of excerpt 19, the Governor wanted to make the participants knew that they would had a vacation. It can be seen in the content of message, it is kind of announcement that aimed giving information to the participants. That’s why the interpreter added the phrase “to inform you further”. Unfortunately, it is not in a correct form in term of English. Moreover, the speech is in formal situation. The correct form of the gain phrase is “for further information”. So, the using of gain technique is in small imprecise concerning interpreter-receptor (I=R) relationship because the interpreting result can’t comply with the target culture. The interpreter should pay attention to the diction concerning the language culture of the receptor. The gain phrase makes the interpreting result is not good in term of its correspondence of English language.

Excerpt 20 (the speech of “The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue”)

**ST:** Demikian pula pelabuhan Tanjung Emas Semarang dilakukan modernisasi untuk memberikan kelancaran perjalanan dengan armada kelautan.

**TT:** *And also The Tanjung Emas sea harbour has also be developed.*

Excerpt 20 shows that there is no correlation between what the Governor said in ST and what the interpreter reproduced the Governor’s words in TT. It is about what message is actually the speaker want to deliver in his speech. It can be

seen in the utterances especially the phrase “has also be developed” as the result of gaining technique. The phrase “has also be developed” is not capable to represent all of the informations in ST that has three information. It makes the interpreting result has poor equivalent because the receptor didn’t get the information and the Governor lost his intention in this utterance. It can be concluded that the gain technique was wrongly applied by the interpreter especially for speaker-receptor (S=R) relationship.

Excerpt 21 (the speech of “The 6th Regional Interfaith Dialogue”)

**ST:** Sehingga, kegiatan pembangunan terus dikembangkan untuk mewujudkan kesejahteraan dan kondusivitas kehidupan masyarakat terus kita jaga.

**TT:** *The development concept for building **Central Java’s prosperity is done by empowering society.***

The ST and TT of excerpt 21 have three informations that can be compared the content message of its information. The three informations in ST are *the development concept for building, achieving the citizen’s prosperity and its conducive social life, and keeping both of them.* While the three informations in TT are *the development concept, for building prosperity, by empowering society.* It can be seen that in the first and the second information are similar that they have the same message. The problem is in the third message because both of them is absolutely different. So, the interpreter didn’t not only add the clause, but also add the new information that isn’t produced by the speaker in this utterance. It shouldn’t be done by the interpreter. Moreover, Mr.Y interpreted the Governor’s words to the country delegation. The gain clause isn’t good for its equivalence that changes the message of the Governor. It means the gain technique is in big

imprecise related with the speaker-interpreter (S=I) because the interpreter doesn't share the same set of message of the speaker.