

## CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING STUDY IN PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO AND BARACK OBAMA BILATERAL MEETING VIDEO

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Submitted: 2024-01-08  
Accepted: 2024-05-25

Published: 2024-05-28  
DOI: xxxxxxxxxxxx

### ABSTRACT

This study examines consecutive interpreting strategies in the subject of a video bilateral meeting between Jokowi and Obama. This study examined a bilateral meeting in English and consecutively interpreted it in Indonesian. This study applied the consecutive interpreting strategy theory from (Faerch, & Kasper, 1983). The descriptive qualitative method was used as the method of this study. Data were collected from videos taken from the website YouTube. After that, the video was transcribed conservatively. The result showed that two types of consecutive interpreting strategies were used. There are reduction and achievement strategies. From the reduction strategy, the interpreter used the skipping, incomplete sentence, and filtering techniques. Meanwhile, in the achievement strategy, the interpreter applied an elaborate technique. The message abandonment and assistance techniques were not found in this study. The result also showed that the interpreter regularly reduces and elaborates the lexical meaning of the word or phrase in the utterances. The interpreter elaborated on his understanding and added extra information in a way to make the sentences easy to understand by the audience.

**Keywords:** *achievement, consecutive, descriptive qualitative, interpreter, interpreting, reduction.*

### Introduction

Languages are needed for people to communicate with each other, with the meaning that differs depending on the receiver. Languages are fundamental instruments for human communication, allowing individuals to interact and exchange ideas, emotions, and information with one another, with the interpretation and significance of messages often varying depending on the receiver's perspective and understanding, as highlighted by the observation made by linguist Noam Chomsky in his seminal work "Language and Mind" that a rich tapestry of meanings emerges from the complicated movement of interpretation and understanding since languages are more than just collections of words; they are manifestations of entire worlds fashioned by their speakers' cultural, social, and cognitive settings. (Chomsky, 2006). One can say "You look beautiful today" as a compliment but the receiver could transcribe it differently into a negative connotation. The receiver could think that the other said they (the receiver) looked ugly yesterday, just like a backhanded compliment. If those things happen in an informal

situation, they could be fixed or passed on as a 'joke', however, if it happens in a formal situation where the weight of a nation is at stake, it could not be passed on as a joke anymore. That is why interpreters are needed for situations like this to not occur. An interpreter is a person who interprets a language on site. They translate the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) from the speaker to the receiver in person. Although interpreting and translating have the same function as transferring messages from one language to another, both are different. The difference is that translating is done on paper while interpreting is done in spoken form and on-site (Saehu, 2018). International Encyclopedia of Linguistics (Chapelle, 2014) transcribes that the translation act is written while interpreting is done orally.

While translator could deliver the message of SL in its maximum form because of the advantage of time-limit where they could look into other people's work/references, dictionary, or even find more information about the meaning of the message from the SL in the purpose of delivering the correct information to improve readers' understanding, interpreters could not. The primary factor influencing the work ethic of translators and interpreters is generally the allotted time limit for translation. Both occupations have deadlines in time-limit, but it is too big of a gap in time differences. While the translator works in a more relaxed environment with the appropriate amount of time, for example, 24 hours to work on the project, the interpreter cannot. For interpreters time is money and also a luxury. The reason is that not only interpreting is done directly on the time frame, it also requires a lot of concentration and skills from the interpreter itself. Other than good language skills, an interpreter needs to be good at listening, excellent in memory power to remember speech spoken by the speaker, note-taking, ethical behavior and cultural knowledge, an excellent understanding of meaning, and most importantly has good ability to speak. Interpreters must have the capability to always work under pressure especially because they have to remember every word spoken, to not make mistakes in conveying the messages to TL from SL by turning language gear at full speed to create a flawless interpretation.

Due to the high standards of becoming an excellent interpreter, individuals aspiring to excel in this field must have a thorough understanding of various strategies for overcoming all of the difficulties encountered during interpretation, often relying on methods or techniques devised by language experts to effectively navigate complexities and ensure accurate communication across linguistic and cultural boundaries. One of the first people who found strategies to break down the difficulties in interpreting (translation) is Baigorri-Jalón (Baigorri-Jalón, 2014).

In line with a study by (Hastuningdyah, 2019) from the University of Indonesia titled "Understanding Interpreting Strategies: Case Study in Consecutive Interpreting in Jokowi and Malcolm Turnbull Press Conference" which analyzes concept and characteristic interpreting strategies and analyzes the process and product of interpreting, authors wanted to strengthen the result of the finding in the study above, to find out which strategies and technique is used the most in translating bilateral meeting between President Joko Widodo and Barack Obama. The consecutive interpretation is a mode in which the interpreter begins to interpret an episode of a message after the speaker has stopped producing the source utterance (Pöschhacker, 2016). While the speaker speaks, the interpreter listens, writes down the notes, and reproduces the speech in the target language. In most cases, this mode is usually applied to a formal place, like a courthouse (Baigorri-Jalón, 2014). An interpreter should make efforts, such as listening, memorizing,

and analyzing the speech from the source language to support fluency and errorless interpretation. These efforts are used to guide interpreters in comprehending the difficulties of interpreting and choosing the right strategies and techniques. Lörcher (1991) states in (Ribas M. , 2012) that lexical, syntactic, or lexico-syntactic issues are the source of the interpretation challenge or difficulties. Cohesive conjunctions, for instance, are a crucial syntactic technique that profoundly influences the meaning's structure (Kuswoyo, H, Sujatna, E.T.S, Maulia, L, & Rido, Akhyar, 2020). Additionally, it will be more difficult if the grammatical structures or cultural norms of the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) diverge (Simanjuntak, 2019)

There are several studies regarding the strategies of consecutive interpretation in many fields (e.g. conferences (Al-Zahran, 2007); training (Ribas M. A., 2013) and church sermons (Kenneh & Lewis, 1979) that have been performed. In a previous study put forward by (Al-Zahran, 2007) entitled *The Consecutive Conference Interpreter as Intercultural Mediator: A Cognitive-Pragmatic Approach to the Interpreter's Role* was conducted. He suggested an account of the CCIr's role as an intercultural mediator instead of the interpreter's role in the literature on conference interpreting to those accounts were not able to explain obviously.

The study conducted by (Al-Zahran, 2007) focused on the role of the consecutive conference interpreter (CCIr) as an intercultural mediator, rather than solely as an interpreter. This approach aimed to address certain limitations in existing literature on conference interpreting. Al-Zahran argued that previous accounts of the interpreter's role failed to provide a clear explanation for the complex interplay between language, culture, and communication in conference settings. By emphasizing the CCIr's role as an intercultural mediator, Al-Zahran highlighted the interpreter's responsibility in navigating cultural nuances and bridging the communication gap between participants from different cultural backgrounds. This perspective recognizes that interpretation is not merely a linguistic process, but also involves understanding and conveying the cultural context embedded in the discourse. The study offered a cognitive-pragmatic approach to shed light on the cognitive processes and pragmatic strategies employed by interpreters in intercultural communication.

Al-Zahran's study contributed to the expanding body of research on consecutive interpretation by proposing a more comprehensive understanding of the interpreter's role. By recognizing the interpreter as an intercultural mediator, this approach acknowledges the complex nature of conference interpreting and underscores the importance of cultural competence and sensitivity in delivering accurate and effective interpretations. The findings of this study have implications for interpreter training and practice, emphasizing the need for interpreters to develop both linguistic and intercultural skills to excel in their profession.

In line study by Ribas (2013) showed the problem of interpreting and strategies by two categories of students at two different stages of training and the strategies that they executed. This study results that the problems of interpreting are classified into each of the interpreting phases: listening and understanding, taking and decoding notes, reformulating and expressing, and interpreting strategies paraphrasing, repeating, memorizing, or trying to calm down.

The study conducted by Ribas (2013) examined the challenges faced by students in interpreting and the strategies they employed at different stages of training. The research categorized the problems encountered during the interpreting process into

distinct phases: listening and understanding, taking and decoding notes, and reformulating and expressing. The findings revealed that students faced difficulties in each of these phases, which is not uncommon for individuals learning the complex skill of interpreting. Challenges included issues with comprehension, note-taking, and effectively reformulating the message in the target language. To overcome these challenges, the students utilized various interpreting strategies such as paraphrasing, repeating, memorizing, and employing techniques to calm themselves down.

This study sheds light on the specific areas where interpreting students tend to encounter obstacles, providing valuable insights for interpreter training programs. By understanding the common difficulties faced by students, trainers, and educators can design targeted interventions to address these challenges and enhance students' interpreting skills. Moreover, the identification of effective strategies used by the students can serve as a basis for developing training methodologies that foster the development of successful interpreting techniques.

In the other work, Kenneh & Lewis (1979) explored consecutive interpreting in Pentecostal church sermons applying the theory of communication process suggested by (Tarone, 1981) and (Faerch, & Kasper, 1983) as the tactic to get the whole congregation in a multilingual condition, mostly in Machakos town, Kenya. Descriptive research was used as the method of research to get the information and purposive sampling was to choose five churches that used consecutive interpreting, in which the sermons were urged in English and interpreted to Kamba, where all the information was accumulated through non-participant observation and interviews. This study said that the most appropriate strategies from the sermons done by interpreters leaned more on strategies that did not communicate efficiently the speech from the source language thus reducing strategies. Several studies in the past, in different contexts, have been done on the strategies of consecutive interpretation, even so, there seems to be no study examining the consecutive interpreting strategies in the bilateral meeting English–Indonesian context. Hence, this study needs to be explored.

Thus, this study will research more about the use of interpreting strategies of English into Indonesian by the interpreter in bilateral meetings of Barack Obama and Joko Widodo in consecutive interpreting, and find out which technique form strategies category applied the most in translating the data. The authors also believed that this study could help the readers to get a better understanding of interpreting. This research aims to delve further into the utilization of interpreting strategies employed by an interpreter during a bilateral meeting between Barack Obama and Joko Widodo, specifically focusing on consecutive interpreting from English to Indonesian. The study intends to identify and analyze the specific techniques and strategies employed by the interpreter in conveying the messages accurately and effectively. By examining the most frequently used technique from the strategies category, this research seeks to provide insights into the interpreter's decision-making process and shed light on the strategies that contribute to successful interpretation in this context. The findings of this study have the potential to enhance our understanding of interpreting practices, benefitting both interpreters and readers by providing valuable insights into the application of interpreting strategies in a real-world scenario.

The current study provides an attempt to fill the gap in the literature and tries to examine the following research question:

1. What are the consecutive interpreting strategies used by the interpreter in the bilateral meeting video of Barack Obama and Joko Widodo?
2. How are the consecutive interpreting strategies applied by an interpreter in the bilateral meeting video of Barack Obama and Joko Widodo?

## Method

In this study, the authors use a qualitative descriptive approach (Hale, & Napier., 2013) as the study design. The qualitative descriptive method serves as a valuable and insightful technique inside the realm of research and data analysis. Rooted in a dedication to shooting the richness and intensity of experiences, this technique includes the systematic exam and interpretation of qualitative records, regularly amassed via interviews, observations, or content material analysis. Unlike greater complicated qualitative methodologies, qualitative description prioritizes simplicity and directness, aiming to offer a clean and complete account of the phenomenon beneath the investigation. By focusing on the vital traits and styles inside the records, researchers using this technique can distill significant insights, taking into account nuanced know-how of human behavior, perceptions, and contexts. It analyzes the strategy that the interpreter used in the process of interpreting the conversation.

According to (Basrowi, & Suwandi, 2008) the authors can recognize the subject, and feel what the subject experiences in everyday life. Qualitative research involves researchers so that they will understand the context of the situation and setting of natural phenomena according to what is being studied. Each phenomenon is something unique, and different from others because of its different context. The purpose of qualitative research is to understand the condition of a context by directing a detailed and in-depth description of the portrait of the condition in a natural context (natural setting), about what happens according to what is in the field of study.

Employing a qualitative descriptive approach for this study, the authors aim to capture the depth and richness of the interpreting process in a real-world context. This methodology aligns with the essence of qualitative research, which focuses on exploring and understanding human experiences, behaviors, and perceptions within their natural settings (Hale, & Napier., 2013). The qualitative descriptive method stands out for its simplicity and directness. Unlike more complex qualitative methodologies, it prioritizes a straightforward and comprehensive account of the phenomenon under investigation. This approach is particularly well-suited for gaining insights into the strategies employed by interpreters during a bilateral meeting between two world leaders, as it allows for an in-depth examination of the interpreting process without unnecessary complications.

Furthermore, this method lends itself to the systematic examination and interpretation of qualitative data, which in this case involves the transcription and analysis of the video recording of the meeting. By immersing themselves in the context and content of the interpreting process, the researchers can distill meaningful insights into the strategies used by the interpreter to convey the messages effectively. In essence, the qualitative descriptive approach allows the authors to step into the shoes of the interpreter, understand the nuances of the diplomatic discourse, and unravel the intricacies of language and culture at play during such high-stakes meetings. By focusing on the vital characteristics and patterns within the data, the researchers aim to provide a nuanced understanding of how the interpreter navigated the complexities of language

and culture to facilitate successful communication between President Joko Widodo and Barack Obama.

### ***Consecutive Interpretation Strategies***

In this study, the authors use the theory of (Faerch, & Kasper, 1983). Faerach and Kasper (1983) highlighted that interpreting consecutive processes should support strategies or techniques proven to the way of communicating process. According to the study (Ribas M. A., 2013), in the way to be a professional interpreter, it is necessary to develop strategies or techniques for facing several problems. Facing problems such as cognitive processing and interlingual and intercultural communication in interpreting deals with the techniques in interpreting (Gile, 1995). This strategy or technique helps the interpreter to manage the language or the speech that wants to be delivered to the target language (Consecutive interpreting is a mode, has been said for the audience., 2023).

Furthermore, interpreting a foreign language presents a unique set of challenges, particularly because interpreters must bridge the gap between their native language and the foreign language. As noted by (Brown, 2010) as cited in (Kuswoyo, 2014) the interference of the second and first language systems can be highly complex and demanding. To address these challenges effectively, (Gile, 1995) identifies various effort models that interpreters employ as part of their interpreting process. These effort models encompass memorization, listening and analysis, production, and coordination efforts. These models serve as comprehensive frameworks to help interpreters understand and manage the complexities and potential pitfalls they may encounter in the course of their interpreting work. This study adopts a theoretical foundation rooted in Faerch and Kasper's framework and builds upon the insights from Ribas and Gile to explore the consecutive interpretation strategies used in the context of a bilateral meeting between Barack Obama and Joko Widodo. The goal is to uncover and analyze the specific techniques and strategies employed by the interpreter in conveying messages accurately and effectively in this real-world scenario.

Ultimately, interpreting foreign languages, especially in high-stakes settings like diplomatic meetings, presents a unique set of challenges. It's a task that demands not only linguistic dexterity but also cultural sensitivity and adaptability. The combination of Faerch and Kasper's theoretical framework, Ribas' insights, and Gile's effort models provide a robust foundation for understanding the intricacies of consecutive interpretation, which this study aims to explore further in the context of a real-world diplomatic encounter between two world leaders, Barack Obama, and Joko Widodo.

### ***Reduction Strategy***

Reduction strategy is a technique to change of goal, but the meaning of the message is still kept and not interrupted. This strategy defines a collection of methods or ideas that translators employ to maximize message delivery while limiting the quantity of information transmitted. This tactic aims to streamline communication without compromising the meaning of the message. The commonly used reduction strategies such as message abandonment, skipping, incomplete sentences, and filtering (Faerch, & Kasper, 1983). Dornyei and Kormos explained that "the learner leaves a message unfinished because of some language difficulty" (Dörnyei, Z., & Kormos, J, 1998), and

Tarone states “the learner initiates the communication of the message and when they realize the desired lexical item is unavailable, they stop in mid-utterance and give up any kind of communicative attempt” (Tarone, 1981).

Skipping is classified as a strategy where the interpreter trying not to use or skip some words or a clause. It is a case of lexical simplification, which is an attempt to reveal the meaning while trying not to use certain lexical items. From (Faerch & Kasper, 1983), avoidance is used in different degrees of rightness in other contexts. It is more needed for the speaker who knows what is skipped and least appropriate for the interpreter, whose avoidance is designed by lexical voids in the target language. The incomplete sentence technique is applied when the interpreter omits a large unit of the speech in the targeted language. In this technique, the interpreter needs to interpret but stop in the middle of the sentence (Faerch, & Kasper, 1983)The use of incomplete sentences is not the same as the skipping strategy since in incomplete sentences, the interpreter interprets all of the words but does not complete the utterance. The filtering strategy is sort of a summarization displayed in a full utterance. It is different from the skipping strategy since, in filtering, the interpreter reduces the length of an utterance by choosing what they think is important and finding a way to express it in their terms. Filtering, on the other hand, involves summarizing a full utterance by selecting the most critical elements and expressing them more concisely. It is distinct from skipping in that the interpreter reduces the length of an utterance while retaining its essential content. Filtering requires interpreters to make decisions about what information to prioritize and how best to convey it in their terms, demonstrating their ability to distill complex messages effectively, the reduction strategy is a fundamental tool in an interpreter's repertoire, enabling them to navigate linguistic challenges and maintain the flow of communication in various contexts.

Interpreters employ techniques like message abandonment, skipping, incomplete sentences, and filtering to ensure that the essence of the message is preserved while managing language difficulties and maintaining the integrity of the conversation. The reduction technique is used to maximize the transmission of messages in interpreting literature, making the communication process more efficient and effective while keeping the fundamental meaning of the message.

### ***Achievement Strategy***

The achievement strategy is a technique to keep the goal as the alternative to developing a message but not to change the meaning of the message, to achieve the goal of interpreting. Achievement strategies are being used to increase the quality of interpretation. These strategies assist the interpreter in better understanding the source language and communicating the message in the target language more precisely and efficiently. Achievement strategies may involve techniques such as appeal for assistance and elaboration (Faerch & Kasper, 1983). The achievement strategy is a deliberate approach employed by interpreters to ensure that the primary objective of conveying a message accurately and effectively is met while maintaining the fidelity of the original communication. This strategy revolves around facilitating successful communication by focusing on the desired outcome without compromising the integrity of the message being interpreted (Aunola, K., Stattin, H., & Nurmi, J. E, 2000).

Appeal for assistance is described by (Faerch, & Kasper, 1983) as the idea of asking for help when finding a challenge during the act of communication. This technique usually

happens when several words are not easy to find the equivalent in that language to be delivered. Hence, the interpreter needs assistance, like in a dictionary, getting assistance from an appropriate lexical unit from the SL or from the audience, who knows well about both languages, the source, and the target ones. In the study of translation and interpretation, elaboration or expansion emerges as a necessary strategy when faced with the challenge of conveying cultural nuances inherent in the original speech or source language that may not be easily retrievable in the target language (Ghaemi, F. & Benyamin, J, 2010). This strategy is used when the interpreter is having difficulty transferring an equivalent meaning from the source language to the target language, forcing them to provide extra explanations or elaborations based on their comprehension of the speech. Simply it allows the interpreter to augment the statement in the target language with additional information, improving comprehensibility and assuring good communication between the people involved.

In the context of this study, the authors will analyze a 13.01-minute video of a bilateral meeting between President Joko Widodo of the Republic of Indonesia and the former President of the United States, Barack Obama. The video, sourced from The Obama White House's YouTube channel, will first be transcribed. Subsequently, the data will be analyzed using Faerch and Kasper's theory of consecutive interpreting strategies. The aim is to identify and categorize which strategies are most frequently employed in this real-world scenario. By applying this method, the authors will conclude the interpreter's decision-making process and the strategies that contribute to successful interpretation during high-stakes diplomatic meetings.

### Result and Discussion

This study discussed the consecutive interpreting strategies applied by the interpreter from English to Indonesian in a bilateral meeting video between Barack Obama and Joko Widodo. The conversation data were analyzed and interpreted based on (Faerch, & Kasper, 1983) theory. The bilateral meeting between Barack Obama and Joko Widodo offers a real-world context to study consecutive interpreting strategies in dynamic political and cross-cultural interactions. Utilizing Faerch and Kasper's 1983 theoretical framework, this analysis unveils how interpreters navigate linguistic fidelity and communicative effectiveness. This comprehensive study significantly improves our understanding of various interpreting techniques, shedding light on interpreters' essential role as mediators within complex linguistic and sociopolitical contexts, facilitating fluid and effective cross-language communication, particularly in high-stakes diplomacy where precision and nuance are critical.

**Table 1. Consecutive Interpreting Strategies Category in Bilateral Meeting Video Between Barack Obama and Joko Widodo**

Category	Sub-category	Total
Reduction Strategy	Skipping	2
	Incomplete Sentence	2



	Filtering	1
Achievement Strategy	Elaboration	5

### **Reduction Strategy**

The reduction strategy involves selecting essential information and omitting redundant or less crucial elements, such as extraneous details, repetitions, or filler words (Qi, 2023). By applying this strategy, interpreters aim to streamline the message without sacrificing its intended message, ensuring a more concise and comprehensible rendition in the target language. However, interpreters need to maintain the accuracy and integrity of the original content while using the reduction strategy.

**Table 2. Phrase 1**

<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Utterances</b>
SL (English) (Barack Obama)	<i>Good afternoon, everybody. Selamat siang.</i> It is a great pleasure to welcome President Widodo to the Oval Office, along with his delegation.
TL (Indonesian) (Interpreter)	Saya sangat senang menerima bapak Presiden Joko Widodo dan rombongannya ke Gedung putih.

Table 2 shows that the case of skipping happened in the source language for the clause “Good afternoon, everybody. Selamat siang.” since this clause was not translated into the target language by the interpreter. The target language only showed the main point of the message without transferring completely the meaning of “Good afternoon, everybody. Selamat siang.” In the target language. The interpreter skipped the clause “Good afternoon, everybody. Selamat siang.” and only transferred the source language of “It is a great pleasure to welcome President Widodo to the Oval Office, along with his delegation.” Because of that, reducing the clause “Good afternoon, everybody. Selamat siang.” does not influence the main information that the source language tried to deliver. In addition, it can be seen from that case if the skipping strategy is applied or used by omitting one or more words (clause) typically for the words or clauses that have less lexical meaning.

**Table 3 Phrase 2**

<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Utterances</b>
SL (English) (Barack Obama)	<i>its democratic traditions,</i> the fact that it is a largely Muslim country with a tradition of tolerance

TL (Indonesian) (Interpreter)	merupakan negara dengan jumlah penduduk islam terbesar di dunia dengan tradisi ketoleransi
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Table 3 shows that the case of the incomplete sentence happened in the source language for the clause “its democratic tradition”. In the source language, it shows that the sentence has a pattern subject and predicate, but when it was transferred to the target language by the interpreter, the phrase “its democratic tradition” was changed to the pattern of “merupakan” in the sentence. It makes the structure of the sentence to be an incomplete sentence because it does not have the subject. It could happen if the interpreter mainly focused on the important information without obeying the grammatical construction of the sentence that was spoken orally by the speaker. This strategy happens because the interpreter wants to keep the main part of the text, but not change its meaning.

**Table 4 Phrase 3**

Speaker	Utterances
SL (English) (Barack Obama)	and <i>its role</i> in trade commerce and economic development.
TL (Indonesian) (Interpreter)	tentu saja Indonesia merupakan negara penting dalam soal perdagangan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi

It is shown in Table 4 that the case used by the interpreter is an incomplete sentence. The interpreter changed the word “its role” to “tentu saja”. In the source language, it shows that the sentence has a subject and predicate, however, it was transferred to the target language by the interpreter. The pattern’s changing makes the sentence to be incomplete sentence because the main pattern of the sentence is reduced. The interpreter only wanted to transfer the main information which did not change the meaning of the conversation. Thus, the interpreter's use of the incomplete sentence technique had no significant impact on the delivery or interpretation of the sentence's alternate principal meaning.

**Table 5. Phrase 4**

Speaker	Utterances
SL (English) (Barack Obama)	<i>But what is also true is that</i> our partnership is very much in the interests of the United States, given Indonesia's large population...
TL (Indonesian) (Interpreter)	Dan kemitraan antara Amerika Serikat dan Indonesia bukan saja penting bagi Amerika Serikat saja, karena Indonesia merupakan negara dengan jumlah penduduk yang banyak...

In Table 5, the data shows that the case of filtering occurred in the source language for the clause “But what is also true is that our”, since this clause was not translated into the target language by the interpreter. The target language only showed the main point of the message without transferring completely the meaning of “But what is also true is that our” In the target language. The interpreter filtered the clause “But what is also true is that our.” and only transferred the source language of “our partnership is very much in the interests of the United States, given Indonesia's large population...”. As a result, the interpreter chose to filter out an additional clause, recognizing that the essence of the meaning remained intact within the larger context, ensuring that the audience could fully comprehend the intended message delivered by the speech.

**Table 6. Phrase 5**

Speaker	Utterances
SL (English) (Barack Obama)	<i>and</i> have relatives who are Indonesian.
TL (Indonesian) (Interpreter)	saya masih ada hubungan keluarga di Indonesia.

A similar strategy happened in Table 6, the data shows that the case of **skipping** occurred in the source language for the word “*and*”. The interpreter used the skipping strategy and decided to omit the word “*and*” (4) to translate words into the Indonesian language. The interpreter changes “and have relatives who are Indonesian” into “saya masih ada hubungan keluarga di Indonesia” instead of adding the conjunction. Despite the difference in the literal message, the overall significance is not diminished because the essence of the theme and continuity of the discourse remain unchanged, ensuring consistency and understanding within the broader context.

### Achievement Strategy

**Table 7. Phrase 6**

Speaker	Utterances
SL (English) (Barack Obama)	<i>and I think our meeting today helped to emphasize the nature of what we believe is a key strategic partnership.</i>
TL (Indonesian) (Interpreter)	tetap ada, ada minat besar sekali dalam memperkuat hubungan antara Amerika Serikat-Indonesia.

The interpretation in Table 6 used the **elaboration** strategy. It can be shown that the result of meaning in the target language when the speaker uttered the phrase “*and I think our meeting today helped to emphasize the nature of what we believe is a key strategic partnership*”, the interpreter interpreted the phrase by using another phrase that has the same lexical meaning of the phrase “*and I think our meeting today helped*”

*to emphasize the nature of what we believe is a key strategic partnership” to be “tetap ada minat besar sekali dalam memperkuat hubungan antara Amerika Serikat-Indonesia”.* However, the interpreter applied the elaboration strategy because the interpreter tried to find the most understandable meaning so that the audience could understand the context.

**Table 8. Phrase 7**

Speaker	Utterances
SL (English) (Barack Obama)	<i>to emphasize</i> the strength of the bilateral relationship between two of the world's largest democracies.
TL (Indonesian) (Interpreter)	untuk mengingatkan kita tentang hubungan yang kuat antara kedua dari demokrasi yang besar.

Table 8 explains the **elaborating** strategy used by the interpreter. It can be seen clearly that the phrase “*to emphasize*” was translated into the target language and became “*untuk mengingatkan*”. The interpreter carefully attempts to express the intricate lexical significance of the words in the target language by employing extended phrases, meticulously striving to identify an equivalent term that seamlessly harmonizes with the nuanced context of the ongoing communication, thus ensuring comprehensive comprehension among audience members, fostering effective communication and facilitating the transmission of the intended message with clarity and

**Table 9. Phrase 8**

Speaker	Utterances
SL (English) (Barack Obama)	<i>ur countries share common values that drive our policies and actions</i>
TL (Indonesian) (Interpreter)	Negara-negara kita memiliki nilai-nilai bersama yang mengarahkan kebijakan dan tindakan kita

Table 9 showcases the implementation of the **elaboration** strategy by the interpreter. It is evident that the term "shared goals" has been rendered as "mempunyai tujuan bersama" in the target language. This expansion of lexical meaning into a more extensive phrase underscores the interpreter's intention to enhance comprehension within the ongoing communicative context. The interpreter carefully chooses to word, aiming to create a rendition that is not only harmonious but also coherent, ultimately prioritizing maximum audience comprehension and thus ensuring effective transmission of the intended message across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

**Table 10. Phrase 9**

Speaker	Utterances
SL (English) (Barack Obama)	<i>We are looking to strengthen economic ties for mutual benefit.</i>
TL (Indonesian) (Interpreter)	Kami berusaha untuk memperkuat hubungan ekonomi demi keuntungan bersama

Table 10 exemplifies the utilization of the **elaboration** strategy by the interpreter. It is apparent that the expression "economic ties" has been transformed into "hubungan ekonomi demi keuntungan bersama" in the target language. This augmentation of lexical meaning into a more comprehensive phrase underscores the interpreter's intent to amplify comprehension within the ongoing communicative setting. The interpreter attempts to deliver a translation that is not only harmonic and coherent but also ensures the audience's complete understanding, promoting successful communication and transmitting the desired message with clarity and precision within the given context.

**Table 11. Phrase 10**

Speaker	Utterances
SL (English) (Barack Obama)	<i>We aim to strengthen cooperation in various fields.</i>
TL (Indonesian) (Interpreter)	Kami bertujuan untuk memperkuat kerja sama di berbagai bidang.

Table 11 highlights the execution of the elaboration strategy by the interpreter. It is conspicuous that the phrase "strengthen cooperation in various fields" has been transformed into "memperkuat kerja sama di berbagai bidang" in the target language. This augmentation of lexical significance into a more comprehensive expression underscores the interpreter's objective to augment comprehension within the ongoing communicative milieu. The interpreter's deliberate wording selection is done with the specific goal of achieving a portrayal that is both harmonious and cohesive, ensuring maximum comprehension among the audience and ensuring that the intended message is effectively communicated and understood within the given context.

After analyzing the existing data, the researchers discovered that the results were obtained utilizing a reduction strategy. The researchers discovered two data that employed the skipping technique, two data that used the incomplete sentence technique, and one data that used the filtering technique. In contrast, for achievement strategy, the researchers figured out 5 data that used the elaboration technique. Drawing conclusions from the results, it is obvious that the interpreter primarily employs

elaborative strategies in their approach to translation and interpretation, as indicated by the frequency and style in which additional explanations or expansions are incorporated into the target language rendition to effectively bridge any gaps in understanding or convey nuanced cultural nuances present in the source language, thus facilitating clearer communication.

## **Conclusion**

Overcoming problems in interpreting is important such as delivering the message and knowledge of the information to the listener, thus the use of interpreting strategies. In this study, it is concluded that the interpreter applied interpreting strategies for the bilateral meeting between Mr. Joko Widodo and Barack Obama. The most frequent technique applied in the bilateral meeting video is reduction strategies, which means the interpreter applied meaning-based strategy the most, in speculation of the short period and the difficulty of the speech, however the interpreter still conveyed the same message from the SL beside the obstacles, thus the strategies used by the interpreted deemed effective, and also prove that interpreter have to apply interpreting strategies in interpretation to deliver or conveying the message of the speech in great quality for the listener from TL to understand the meaning of speech easily. As a suggestion, the next researcher who wants to study strategies of interpreting can analyze more data to find out the strategies used in consecutive interpreting based on the quality of the message conveyed by the interpreter.

Interpreting strategies play a crucial role in ensuring effective communication between speakers of different languages. The study highlighted the significance of these strategies in the context of a bilateral meeting between Mr. Joko Widodo and Barack Obama. The interpreter employed reduction strategies, which involve capturing the essence and meaning of the speech within a limited timeframe and dealing with complex language structures. This approach was likely adopted due to the constraints of the situation, such as time constraints and the difficulty of the speeches. Despite these challenges, the interpreter successfully conveyed the intended message from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), thereby demonstrating the effectiveness of the interpreting strategies employed. The interpreter's ability to overcome these obstacles and ensure accurate message transmission underscores the importance of using appropriate strategies in interpretation. The findings of this study emphasize that interpreters need to employ various techniques to deliver high-quality interpretations that enable TL listeners to easily comprehend the meaning of the speech.

As a suggestion for future researchers interested in studying interpreting strategies, it is recommended to analyze a larger dataset to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the strategies used in consecutive interpreting. By examining a wider range of data, researchers can evaluate the quality of the messages conveyed by interpreters and gain insights into the effectiveness of different interpreting strategies. This would contribute to advancing the field of interpreting and enhancing our knowledge of how interpreters can optimize their communication skills to facilitate accurate and meaningful cross-linguistic exchanges.

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