The Roles of Translators and Interpreters: Opportunities and Challenges in Translation and Interpreting Activity

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Article Info	Abstract
	This research explores the roles of translators and interpreters in the 21st century, focusing on their differences in work methods, language type focus, context understanding, translation style, processing time, translator tool assistance, role in communication, and additional skills. This research is library research. The analysis shows that both professionals require a deep understanding of culture and language, expert knowledge, and clear communication. Translators must understand cultural knowledge for negotiations, while interpreters facilitate communication between people speaking different languages. They must consider non-verbal cues, and have excellent language skills, quick thinking, effective information processing, and in-depth knowledge of the culture and business practices associated with the languages they translate. Interpreters can use the SIS (Simultaneous Interpretation System) tool or not. In the 21st century, translation and interpretation are complex professions that require adaptability and diverse abilities to navigate globalization. Technical and non-technical factors influence translation continuity, with technical factors like sound systems and lighting affecting quality. Training programs for translators and interpreters have emerged, with certification being a key requirement for recognition.

Introduction

Translation activities have begun since the emergence of relations between nations that have had a means of different communication (Hidayat & Sutopo, 2006). It is acceptable with common sense that different nations have some differences too. With these differences, we can confirm that a translator was needed. In other words, without a translator seems difficult for them to communicate and interact with each other. Meanwhile, talking about translation cannot be separated from communication. This is because translating means communicating. Communicating is closely related to meaning because communicating means conveying messages or information to other people. Translating also has a similar meaning, namely transferring the meaning or messages from one language to another. In other words, understanding meaning is very important in the world translation.

Over the first decade of the twenty-first century, there has been a significant expansion in the field of translator and interpreter education, both in the context of research and from the perspective of institutional education (Millán & Bartrina, 2013). The expansion of this business may be attributed to a great number of different variables. The need for translation and interpretation services has increased significantly over the past several decades as a result of increased mobility and globalization. As a result, there is an urgent need to teach future translators and interpreters in a huge number of nations. The differentiation between "interpretation" (oral product) and "translation" (written product) is being acknowledged more frequently by individuals beyond the translation profession (Nicholson, 1995). In practical terms, there are two distinct categories of translation, written translation and oral translation (Nasihin, 2015).

The term "translation" refers to the process of quoting, in sequential chunks, the terminology of a written, spoken, or signed document to imitate it (Mossop, 1998). In general, translation is defined as the process of converting messages from the source language to the target language. The translation process goes through two stages (Mahdi & Lubis, 2022). The first process is called analysis or analyzing messages written in a language source to get the core meaning or message contained within the source language. The second process is called the synthesis or message transfusion process into the target language or target language to produce diction that is correct and follows the diction of the message in the source language. In translation practice, the inaccuracy of translating messages and meanings into the target language is the main problem that must be considered.

Translation can be defined as a process of harmonizing or transferring the contents of a sentence expressed in a certain language into another language (Fitria, 2020b, 2020a). Translation is a process of re-expressing a message contained in the source language into the target language without changing its meaning (Firdaus, 2016). Therefore, a translator must have the ability and good knowledge of both the source language and the target language, so that no there is a misunderstanding in conveying the message (Rizqiyah, 2022).

The act of translation involves the transfer of meaning from one language to another. The target language must accurately convey certain meanings present in the source language. There is a widespread presumption that individuals immediately come to mind when they hear the word "translation" and consider written materials that have undergone the process of being translated from one language to another. An individual may consider a wide range of written texts that have been translated, such as philosophical, scientific, religious, and literary works, among others, when prompted to identify such texts (Jayantini, 2023). In reality, there are other means of conveying meaning from SL to TL besides writing. Oral transmission of notions and concepts is also possible. An interpreter performs the function of verbal translation. Frequently, an interpreter assumes a crucial function, as in a conference where a considerable number of attendees may lack mutual comprehension of the other language. One who can effectively communicate in the language of both parties is required immediately to overcome the language barrier. The

transmission of a message can occur rapidly because it involves the singular delivery of an utterance.

Interpreting is defined as the mental process and communicative action of conveying what a speaker is saying in a source language orally in a target language (Riccardi, 2002). According to Mahmud & Bhakti (2022), oral translation (interpreting) is another model of translation where performers (translators) can use spoken language more in their translation activities. Oral translation is currently very crucial because the use of foreign languages in international relations is very necessary. This makes people who do not have foreign language skills need the help of other people as translators. The simplest thing is consecutive language switching which can happen at any time and anywhere when people communicate, and they don't understand each other. This situation allows the existence of interpreters and is something that cannot be avoided.

Nasihin (2015) states that oral translation refers to an oral communication situation where someone speaks in the source language, a translator processes the information he or she captures and then translates the information into the target language. Next, a third person observes the results of the process. Because in certain types of oral translation, sometimes the listener is not facing directly or is far from the translator. So, in short, oral translation is a direct explanation (information) about something that is not well understood or something that is not very clear. Meanwhile, an oral translator or interpreter is a person who mediates conversations between speakers who speak different languages or people who mediate between speakers of different languages.

According to Korompot et al. (2020), interpreting is considered a minor language proficiency requirement, such as when an international traveler who is unable to speak Indonesian is required to communicate with a local host who is also illiterate in the guest's language. Interpreting is an essential language competency that facilitates international communication (Mobit & Risatyah, 2014). Like translation in general, oral translation (interpretation) is the process of transferring a message from the source language to the target language carried out orally (Nasihin, 2015). Oral translation or translation has various types and categorizations. Several types of oral translation such as consecutive interpreting, simultaneous interpreting, whispered interpreting, liaison interpreting, community interpreting, conference interpreting, and so on. However, some of the terms above refer to the same concept. Apart from that, the categorization offered by experts in grouping types of oral translation is also overlapping and inconsistent.

Method

This research uses library research. In library research, researchers rely heavily on gaining access to voluminous information, constructing a solid foundation of knowledge, obtaining a variety of perspectives, and honing their critical thinking abilities (Fitria, 2023). In qualitative research, the common data collection method used in qualitative research is documentation. Data collection for this process encompasses an assortment of sources, including reference books, prior research findings, articles, notes, and journals, to attain an all-encompassing comprehension of the research subject. In this research, the researcher

uses books, and articles from both national and international journals. In library research, data analysis methods comprise a series of procedures for identifying, generating, and organizing information from literary sources.

Findings and Discussion

A. Profession of Translator and Interpreter

A translator or interpreter is a professional who converts one language into another.

1. Translator

The main task of a translator is to translate or interpret writings, articles, or books from a foreign language into Indonesian or vice versa. A translator will later translate various types of writing, from popular written works such as novels to important documents. Therefore, translators must also know the topic they are going to translate so that the translation is easier for readers to understand. A translator must have a deep understanding of the source language and target language and the ability to transfer meaning from the source language into the target language. They must also have the ability to write well in the target language and understand the social and cultural context associated with the translated document. The translator needs to comprehend the intended audience of the message being translated (Neubert & Shreve, 1992). They ought to be aware of the attitude of their adversary and their communicative position. It should be clear to them how they intend to utilize the information contained in the text and their need for it. Additionally, the translators may wish to acquire knowledge about the socio-political and economic circumstances of the community that is receptive to the discourse.

Dhinar (2022) explains that a translator must have skills to understand the source of the language of origin, the culture of the country of origin of the language translated, references and quality dictionaries, language sensitivity such as being able to write and compose sentences well. So, a translator does not only translate sentences carelessly. Sentence structure must be thought out in such a way as to make it easy to read and easy to understand. Translators are expected to be able to transfer meaning from the source language into the target language well. In the process, they have important abilities that translators generally have, namely bilingual abilities (Bramono, 2012). This ability is an absolute must because it is related to language changes that occur in the translation process. However, this ability is not enough to help get quality translation results. This is due to the condition that in translation practice, translators are not only faced with changing the text from the source language into the target language but also the transfer of meaning.

Translator is a profession whose job is to convert written words from one language to another. Starting from popular cultural texts to various important documents. In his work, a translator must understand the context of the thing he is going to translate. Understanding this context can be done in several ways, for example, by researching on the internet or books, especially before. Apart from that, translators can also use help from dictionaries, encyclopedias, grammar books,

support programs, and resources. Usually, translators work from home to complete their tasks. However, a translator can also work in the office like other employees. For example, a translator who works for a publishing company that translates books or comic books. Translator is quite a difficult job because it doesn't just rely on foreign language skills.

To become a reliable translator, we also have to have good storytelling and writing skills. Apart from that, there are other skills needed to become a professional translator. First, good reading comprehension is needed. This skill is one of the skills most needed by a translator. The reason is, without good reading skills it will certainly be difficult to translate a text. Before starting to translate, of course, we have to carry out the reading process carefully first. Reading carefully is intended to be able to understand the text and be able to translate it accurately. After reading and understanding the original text, you must immediately write it in the target language. So, generally, a translator will work with a word processing program to write the translation results. Then, translators must understand the culture. When translating you cannot be literal, and you must know what the context is like. That is why the ability to understand other cultures is very important so that mistranslation does not happen. To increase understanding of a culture, translators can read lots of books and find various information via the internet, encyclopedias, and many others. If the translator can use a dictionary and various kinds of resources to translate, things are different with interpreters. This profession requires us to translate and convey the essence of a message, without needing to be detailed down to the grammar.

Translation work is not a mechanical process where people just translate each source word into the target language. Instead, many factors need to be considered to obtain accurate and culturally appropriate output in the target language. There are several factors that translators must understand and pay attention to. One of them is the actual context of the source and target languages. It is important because the meaning and connotation of the same concept can be very different in the two languages. Then, translators need to be aware of grammar rules of both languages. Grammar is an important part of language translation, and every language has a set of structural rules that must be followed. Third, correct spelling in the target language, for example, even in American and British English, the spelling of the same word can be different. Translators also need to have knowledge about the target language writing conventions. These conventions include spelling, punctuation, capitalization, grammar, and paragraphing. Translators need to use appropriate conventions to improve the readability of the text. After that, the meaning of idioms and phrases in the source and target languages is often a complex issue. Another factor is the use of periods and commas to separate decimals and thousands in numbers has different rules in different languages. When translating in a certain language, for example, Arabic, the translators must translate using the alphabet in the direction from right to left. In addition to the factors mentioned above, it is

important for the creation of an error-free translation to carefully proofread the resulting translation against the source text. Editing at different stages is a good way to produce an error-free translation. And before submitting the final translation, final proofreading is a must.

A translator should be good at not only foreign language skills but also these following skills:

1. Translating ability. A translator must be able to master several foreign languages, so skills are a must to translate from the source language into the target language. Translators are tested on their ability to master several foreign languages. Understanding the content of the context is no less important so that the text or document that has been translated has the same meaning as the source language. Translators are said to be professional if they can use a foreign language as well as possibly use their mother tongue. The idea of translation competence is a word that encompasses the many abilities and information that a translator has to possess to translate in a functioning manner (Eser, 2015).

2. Reading comprehension for the whole meaning. Without good reading skills, a translator cannot translate a text or document. Before changing the language, the translator must first read the text to understand the content of the text. If you don't have good reading comprehension, the translator will have difficulty translating text.

3. Writing ability. Good writing skills are needed for a translator. After understanding the contents of the text by reading, the translator will then write it in that language. So, translators also work with word processing to write the translation results.

4. Specialization in certain fields. Skills in certain fields are optional skills. You can develop it if you want to become a translator in a field, such as medicine, economics, law, psychology, etc. In certain fields, a translator must masters the knowledge related to the field of the text that is being translated.

5. Understand the culture. The reason why a translator must understand the culture of the target language is to translate the text with no misinterpretation. To understand other language cultures, a translator can do research by reading books, encyclopedias, or watching films about a country's language culture.

6. Editing. When a translator is asked to translate a document, of course, the translation needs to be written. However, another task that will be carried out by a translator is to ensure that the writing is correctly translated according to certain grammar and convention. It is not uncommon for a document to become difficult to understand when translated into another language. Therefore, a translator must recheck the documents that have been translated. Is there still a writing system or context that is difficult to understand? This is where the translator's editing skills are very necessary. The translator will edit carefully until the translation is easy to understand.

2. Interpreter

An interpreter plays an important role in conveying to the second party what is said by the first party in the source language into the target language (Bhakti, 2016). An interpreter (oral translator) is a professional person who facilitates communication between two or more people who speak different languages. Interpreters work orally and often work simultaneously with native speakers to translate speech into the target language in real-time. Besides, interpreters should consider non-verbal communication in this context as a translation process with non-verbal explanations. The interpreter provides explanations with facial expressions, hand movements (gestures), and illustrations (Aryanto, 2015).

The services of an interpreter are used in international conferences, business meetings, and even in court. The oral translator is fully responsible for conveying the source's message to the listener. Thus, the oral translator must be able to capture the discourse ideas conveyed by the speaker and then translate them into the target language with the same ideas, and of course, they can be understood by the listener. A quick analysis of the form and content of the source message must be carried out by an oral translator.

An interpreter is someone who carries out translations freely. Free here does not mean carelessly, but rather means translation that is done without textbooks and directly orally. The interpreter will interpret the translation so that the results are coherent and can be well understood by the interlocutor or audience. Usually, an interpreter is a person who does two-way translation. Because, apart from translating, for example, from English to Indonesian, the interpreter will also do the opposite. This is because usually, the interpreter will be on duty at an event where there is a dialogue between two people with different languages, such as a seminar or talk show. Interpreters must have excellent language skills and be able to think quickly and process information effectively. They must also have in-depth knowledge of the culture and business practices associated with the languages they translate.

Dhinar (2022) states the interpreter must translate verbally and often does not have time to open a dictionary. The translation process is also carried out directly involving parties first as a source of information and third parties as recipients. Interpreters need good listening skills, understand quickly, process sentences quickly, and also have strong communication skills. According to Setyaji et al. (2023), interpreting is the work of translating orally from one language into another. This job is a little different from translation. If translation is carried out by a translator (translator) on a text basis and is done in writing, then interpreting is carried out orally by an interpreter (interpreter). Interpreting is interpreted as interpreting or conveying meaning orally and is carried out simultaneously or almost simultaneously with the oral source of the source language (SL). In carrying out their duties, an interpreter can use the SIS (Simultaneous Interpretation System) tool or without the SIS (Simultaneous Interpretation System).

The working system of an interpreter with SIS (Simultaneous Interpretation System) is to listen to all conversations on the floor via a headset while translating, and event participants listen via a receiver with a wireless system equipped with a headset. Interpreting using the SIS (Simultaneous Interpretation System) system is carried out without pause until the speaker has finished speaking. On the other hand, consecutive interpreting is done after the speaker has finished conveying several sentences or talking points. After that, the interpreter begins to translate the important points of the speaker verbally and convey them to the interlocutor. Simultaneous interpreters work in small rooms or booths at the back of the room. This is to maintain concentration and avoid noise from outside. Meanwhile, the executive spokesperson is on duty directly in front of event participants and in direct proximity to the speaker and interlocutor. A professional interpreter is required to be able to carry out his duties as an interpreter both simultaneously and consecutively (Setyaji et al., 2023).

Setyaji et al. (2023) state that the profession of interpreter requires high speed and accuracy. To produce real-time interpretation, interpreters need high concentration and skill. At this stage, they are required to be fully concentrated and able to think quickly so that they do not make mistakes in interpreting the speaker's intentions in a different language. When listening to the first sentence they must immediately produce an oral translation while listening to the next sentence and produce an accurate oral translation. So, it is not surprising that this job is considered more complex and more difficult than being a translator. Because of the complexity of this job, not everyone who can speak two or more languages can do professional simultaneous interpreting work. The skills needed to become a professional interpreter are not only language skills but include other skills that are more complex and require a lot of flying hours. Even a professional translator may not be able to do this job well. Judging from the difficulty and complexity of this work, it is not surprising that the fees or financial rewards for professional interpreting services are not cheap. This is because not many people are pursuing this job. However, this job can be quite a good opportunity for those who master a foreign language such as English.

Korompot et al. (2020) state that interpreters should possess the necessary proficiency in effectively translating verbally from the source language to the target language. An interpreter with expertise in the field of oral translation is required in this circumstance. An interpreter is required to possess exceptional language proficiency (beyond average) across multiple domains, encompassing both the source and target languages. The development of this capability is influenced by both intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Intrinsic factors include work experience, work motivation, and language proficiency. Extrinsic factors include educational experiences, employment prospects, and training.

The fulfillment of an interpreter's role cannot be separated from the processes that result from their interpretation (Prasetyani, 2011). This can be determined by

observing the interpreter's approach to the text, location, and subject. If he is unable to grasp them, he will be unable to comprehend the text and will be unable to deliver a dependable speech to the audience. Proficient listening and a strong short-term memory are critical for the successful completion of the interpretation process.

In general, the interpreter's job is to translate chat. Interpreters should conduct event research because of the uncertain workplace depending on the project Therefore, if you receive an offer to be an interpreter at an event, you must do in-depth research about the event because different events have different traditions and atmospheres. So, the way and style of translating them is also different. Interpreters should also understand the speaker's character. Apart from understanding the event being held, they have to do some research about the speakers. This way, they can adapt to his style of humor and way of speaking. Then, like the job of translators, interpreters should translate without changing the meaning. It should be emphasized because the interpreter's job is to interpret. The translation is not 100% the same as the original speech. However, the translation results must have the same meaning.

Currently, official interpreter services are increasingly needed. The interpreter bridges the communication process between languages so that it is easier for the client to understand the essence of the conversation. Interpreters have special abilities that are not necessarily mastered by general interpreters, including fluency in a foreign language. Official interpreter services can be relied on, especially for companies. The interpreter must master the language of the speaker (speaker) and the language of the recipient of the speech (audience). Another skill that an interpreter should master is knowledge about cultural signs. Differences in culture or habits are often obstacles that clients of official interpreter services have little control over. Therefore, an interpreter is not only fluent in foreign speech but also the cultural cues during the conversation. Because interpreting is done orally, an interpreter must be able to think quickly and precisely on how to capture what is being said, translate the language foreign to the client's language, and translate the client's intentions to the interlocutor. So, by utilizing the services of an official interpreter, situations of misunderstandings that may occur can be anticipated.

Maybe the interpreter's job looks easy, just doing two-way translations. However, this task will be full of pressure. Especially if we are not very proficient in understanding the language we want to interpret. So, to help run the job desk smoothly, the skills needed by interpreters are mastery of foreign languages, thinking fast, understanding diverse diction, fast learning, having good communication skills, adaptive, good problem-solving skills, and good listening. Apart from the skills above, if we want to become a professional interpreter, we can also get certification. This certification is not just a test to measure our foreign language skills, but a special certification for translators.

Nevertheless, the level of difficulty in the interpreter profession is quite high. The reason is that an interpreter is required to immediately translate verbally on the spot, without the help of a tool such as a dictionary or whatever. This work must be done

in real-time. Usually, an interpreter is needed to be a liaison for two parties with different languages. One of the big examples of the use of interpreters is the UN (United Nations) conference. Within the UN there are six official languages, namely English, French, Spanish, Mandarin, Russian, and Arabic. For representatives of countries that do not use the six official languages, the UN allows interpreters who can translate the language.

B. **Technique of Written and Oral Translation**

Translation techniques are a series of procedures used to analyze and classify how word equivalents in translated texts work (Molina & Albir, 2004). Translation techniques have a very important role in ensuring translations that are accurate, precise, and communicate well (Fitria, 2018, 2019b, 2020a, 2020c). The importance of translation techniques lies in efforts to create translations that are accurate, contextual, and appropriate to the needs of the target audience. Understanding and applying these techniques helps improve the quality of translation and the success of cross-language communication. In the translation process, translators or interpreters use various techniques that are adapted to the needs of the audience (Hamid, 2014). Several translation techniques that can be applied by a writer and oral translator in translation, such as:

a. Reduction. In analyzing the source message, the oral translator must be able to identify the important points of the entire utterance conveyed by the speaker. In connection with the speed of the speaker's speech, oral translators are sometimes conditioned to reduce several elements of the source sentence, especially in complex or compound sentences. Under conditions like this, the translator is required to still be able to convey the important points of the sentence without reducing the content of the message.

b. Additions. Additions are made by the translator to clarify the meaning elliptically conveyed by the source's speech. Newmark (1998) says that generally additions are applied to matters relating to culture, terms, and linguistics to achieve acceptance requirements in the target language. Apart from this, Nida (1964) added that this addition technique is also used to adapt the form of the source message to the target message, display the same semantic structure, and produce the same communicative effect.

c. Transposition. Transposition is part of the shifts made in translation due to differences in grammatical elements between the source language and the target language. For example, a shift in word class from verb to noun or vice versa.

d. Modulation. Modulation is a shift in viewpoint. Modulation can take the form of changing a sentence from active to passive or vice versa, negative to positive, implied to explicit, and so on. For example, the following target sentence experiences a change in structure from active sentence to passive sentence.

e. Literal Translation. this translation technique is "a translation that prioritizes equivalent words or expressions in the target language that have the same reference or meaning as words or expressions in the source language.

f. Adaptation. Adaptation is the freest translation technique and closest to the target language. The translator changes the cultural context of the source language into the target language culture and then rewrites the SL text into the TL. Several changes can be made by the translator to make the translated text acceptable for special readers, for example, children.

g. Borrowing. Borrowing is the use of words directly from the source language, which is referred to as "Pure Borrowing". In other words, words in the source language are taken by the translator to be used in the target language without going through the process of transferring the message. Another technique has slightly changed in terms of transferring the message. This technique, better known as "Naturalization", does not take words from the source language directly but aligns the words with sounds and writing that almost resemble the source language so that they are acceptable in the target language. There are two types of borrowing: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing (Fitria, 2019a). Pure borrowing is the first type of borrowing. It is referred to be "pure borrowing" when a phrase or a term is taken over completely into the target language (TL) without any modifications being made to it. It is possible to naturalize it such that it conforms to the spelling norms of the target language (TL) while it is in the process of naturalized borrowing. Borrowing is the most beneficial method for translators to translate words from a source language into a target language when they wish to keep the expression intact. This is because there are occasions when the expressions from the source language and the target language are distinct from one another.

h. Deletion. This technique is similar to reduction, namely the deletion of word components or messages from the source speech. What is different is that, with this technique, the source message is not conveyed in the target speech at all, taking into account cultural differences. For example, taboo words that are unacceptable in the target language.

i. Addition. The translation technique is carried out by adding linguistic elements to the TL. This technique is commonly applied in consecutive translation and voiceover.

There are some reasons why translation techniques are important. First, it is applied to reveal accurate meaning. Translation techniques help ensure that the original meaning of the text can be accurately expressed in the target language. This prevents distortion or misunderstandings in the translation process. Then, it is used for maintaining appropriate style and tone. A good translation must also maintain the suitability of the style and tone of the original text. Translation techniques help choose the right words and sentence structures to create the appropriate nuance in the target language. Translation techniques are also needed when facing linguistic

challenges such as differences in syntax, semantics, and language style. Translators also need to understand the cultural context of the original text and ensure that the translated text can adapt to the cultural context of the target language. This involves in-depth knowledge of cultural norms and language conventions. Translating idioms, typical phrases, and local expressions can be challenging because they cannot be translated literally. Translation techniques help address these elements by ensuring that the meaning is expressed appropriately in the context of the target language. Translation techniques also help in the selection and use of consistent terminology throughout the text using consistent terminology. In the translation of technical or scientific documents, consistency of terminology is essential. Then, translation techniques are necessary to adjust the translation according to the intended target audience. This includes choosing a language style that suits the audience's level of understanding and needs. Besides, a good translation must maintain accuracy in conveying information. Translation techniques help choose the right words and phrases to ensure the original message is preserved. Applying appropriate translation techniques prevent ambiguities and misunderstanding.

C. Difference Between Translator and Interpreter

Language translation is a very important field in today's globalized world, where interaction between people of different languages and cultures is increasing. In carrying out language translation, two main roles are often used as material for comparison, namely translator and interpreter. Both have an important role in facilitating communication between languages. However, there are significant differences in how they work, the types of languages focused on, and the types of documents or situations in which each of these roles is required. Therefore, we need to understand the difference between translator and interpreter, so that we can choose the right role in each different translation situation.

Interpreters and translators have an important role in the world of language translation. Interpreters play a role in facilitating oral communication in different languages, while translators play a role in transferring written documents from one language to another. Translators and interpreters work to change words in one language into words in another language. The translator must capture the content, style, and form of the original text accurately and precisely and then convert it into the target language. The process takes time and usually requires several stages. Translators must read the text in the source language, decipher its meaning, and then write, rewrite, and proofread the content in the target language to ensure the original meaning, style, and form are maintained. The translator may need to apply thorough research and consulting techniques to the work in progress to broaden his or her understanding of the subject depending on the context. The final product should be polished, eloquently written, and completely error-free. With sequential interpreting, the translator must wait for the speaker to finish speaking and then interpret what

was said. The translator must listen to the target language, take mental or written notes, and then provide the information in the target language.

Interpretation is a much quicker process with no time for guessing or stringing words together. Meaning must be given in place for both simultaneous and sequential modes of interpretation. With simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter must interpret at the speaker's pace, meaning the interpreter must listen to the source language and speak the target language at the same time. Interpretation work focuses on changing spoken words from one language to another. Common uses of interpretation services include delivering conference speeches in another language and facilitating business meetings where participants do not speak each other's language fluently.

Written translation work requires quite a lot of time in terms of expressing meaning accurately and can carry out editing (polishing sentences). On the other hand, oral translation must be done quickly and flexibly, so that the oral translator must be able to mediate and create mutual understanding in building communication between the two speakers. Furthermore, if we observe the flowchart above, the striking difference between these two types of translation is that written translation requires knowledge of the application of both languages, cultural understanding, and knowledge of both countries in general. However, in oral translation, a translator is required to master more than just that, for example, oral, psychological, physical, coordination, and moral expression abilities.

Oral translation strategies are steps or actions that an oral translator can take to anticipate possible problems and even overcome them when these problems arise. The strategies that must be mastered and prepared by an oral translator, before and while on duty. This strategy is presented based on the experience of a professional oral translator working on a project. There is a striking difference between these two types of translation, namely that written translation requires knowledge of the application of both languages, cultural understanding, and knowledge of both countries in general. However, in oral translation, a translator is required to master more than just that, for example, verbal, psychological, physical, coordination, and moral expression abilities.

The difference between translators and interpreters is that translators work with written texts, while interpreters work with spoken language. So, if we have ever read a foreign language book or watched a foreign language film with English subtitles, we have seen the work of a professional translator. It's different if we are watching a foreign politician speak on the news or speech and his/her voice is translated into English. Then we listen to the work of a professional interpreter. Although interpreters and translators have some similarities, there are significant differences between the two. Some of the main differences between translators and interpreters can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. The Difference Between Translators and Interpreters

No	Aspect	Profession	
		Translator	**Interpreter**
1.	Ways of working	translators work with written documents.	interpreters work orally
2.	Language type focus	translators focus more on written language	interpreters focus more on spoken language
3.	Translation style	translators do not just translate one word literally, but must also look at the context, so they must understand the grammar and culture of both languages, the diction chosen, and the equivalence of the words to be used.	interpreters do not have to carry out a translation style, they translate and convey the essence of a message in a short time and adapt to the theme and background of the speaker and audience at the event.
4.	Processing time	translators do not work in real-time, so they can take time to complete their work.	interpreters work in real-time
5.	Translator tool help	Translator can use the help of translation tools because a translator does not work in real-time	An interpreter cannot use the help of translation tools because a translator works in real-time
6.	Understanding context	translators must understand the context of written documents	interpreters must have a better understanding of the social and cultural context when speaking
7.	Role in Communication	translators play a role in transferring written documents from one language to another.	interpreters play a role in facilitating oral communication
8.	Additional Skills	interpreter is expected to have writing skills, good reading comprehension, and a broad cultural understanding	an interpreter is expected to have verbal communication, listening, and quick-thinking skills.

Although the two have some similarities, there are significant differences between translators and interpreters in how they work (ways of working), language type focus, understanding of context, translation style, processing time, translator tool help, understanding context, role in communication, and additional skills. Therefore, the choice between using an interpreter or a translator depends on the specific needs of a situation and the type of content we want to translate. Both require different skill sets but they share a deep understanding of culture, and language, expert knowledge of language material, and the ability to communicate clearly.

Oral translation (interpreter) and written translation (translator) have their challenges (Amstrong et al., 2022). Interpreting is considered more difficult because oral translation into the target language from the source language requires language skills and a more complex skill set compared to written translation (Bhakti, 2016). According to Bielsa & Kapsaskis (2020), both translators and interpreters in the twenty-first century operate in an ever more digitalized and globalized environment; consequently, they continue to confront the ongoing challenge of adjusting to a variety of professional contexts. There is little disagreement regarding the notion that

translation and interpreting practitioners must possess a diverse set of abilities to navigate the emerging challenges of their field. To be successful in their role as linguistic mediators, which entails facilitating communication between individuals of various cultures and languages, contemporary translators and interpreters professionals must be exceptionally adaptable due to the challenges that globalization imposes on their field.

Interpretation and translation have historically been fundamental to intercultural communication (Köksal & Yürük, 2020). Inadequate comprehension of another culture can result in communication complications, misunderstandings, and even offense; it can also impede or prevent the formation of international or bilateral agreements. Given that negotiation is impossible in the absence of communication, it is evident that communication is critical to the achievement of the mission. A translator or interpreter must recognize the significance of possessing cultural knowledge when participating in negotiations of this nature, which have the potential to impact thousands of individuals.

Khrisna (2008) explains the factors consisting of technical and non-technical factors, each influencing the continuity of oral translation activities toward the translation results. The technical factor in this activity is a sound system of prime quality equipped with supporting equipment such as a spectacular stage setting, LCD, and excellent lighting adequate and supported by a professional committee. These non-technical factors, although not direct, have a big impact positive on the quality of the resulting translation. The second influence is non-physical factors which include the competence of the oral translator, the background of each participant, and the process of the oral translation.

The past few decades have seen the emergence of programs for the training of translators and interpreters at every level across the globe (Yan et al., 2015). Hlavac (2013) states that certification is an overview of the procedure through which prospective translators and interpreters must exhibit minimum performance standards to receive official or professional recognition of their ability to translate or interpret and to practice professionally. Governmental or professional authorities may grant certification following the following criteria: successful completion of training, demonstration of prior relevant experience, and/or endorsements from practicing professionals. Certification for all forms of translation and interpreting may be granted by a single authority, or by authorities that specialize in a specific mode or type of interlingual transmission.

Atkinson (2014) demonstrates an instructional approach designed to assist translators and interpreters-in-training in developing their psychological proficiency. In this context, psychological skill refers to the influence of self-efficacy, explanatory style, and locus of control on an individual's decision-making and subsequent actions. The objective is to enhance the psychological proficiency of translators and interpreters so that they may more effectively handle the complexities of a profession that is progressively machine-driven and extensively interconnected.

Conclusion

Translators and interpreters are two distinct professionals with varying roles and skills. Translators work in a specific context, focusing on language type, context, and understanding of the target language. They use translation techniques to analyze and classify word equivalents in translated texts, ensuring accurate, precise, and effective communication. Both require a deep understanding of culture and language, expert knowledge, and clear communication.

Translation work involves addressing various factors such as context, grammar rules, spelling, writing conventions, idioms, and periods. Interpreters facilitate communication between people who speak different languages, often working orally and simultaneously with native speakers. They must consider non-verbal cues like facial expressions, hand movements, and illustrations to ensure the source's message is understood. Interpreters are responsible for two-way translations, often working in international conferences, business meetings, and courts

Both translators and interpreters must have excellent language skills, quick thinking, effective information processing, and in-depth knowledge of the culture and business practices associated with the languages they translate. They can use the SIS (Simultaneous Interpretation System) tool or not.

Oral and written translation are challenging professions in the 21st century, with interpretation being more complex and demanding language skills. Translators and interpreters must adapt to various professional contexts and possess diverse abilities to navigate globalization challenges. Communication is crucial for intercultural communication, and translators must understand cultural knowledge to participate in negotiations. Technical and non-technical factors influence the continuity of oral translation activities, while non-physical factors include the competence of the translator and the translation process. Programs for training translators and interpreters have emerged, with certification being a key requirement for recognition.

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