

INTERPRETING TECHNIQUES BY A TOUR GUIDE AT THE ANCIENT TOMBS OF RAJA SIDABUTAR

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ABSTRACT

The study is aimed at analyzing the interpreting techniques used by tour guide in rendering the meaning of the source language utterances (SL) into Target Language (TL). The research applied descriptive qualitative method. The primary data were taken from the original recorded data in the mode of consecutive interpreting at the ancient tomb of Raja Sidabutar in Tomok village. The data were collected by participant observation, depth interviews, literature study and documents. The result shows that there are three main techniques applied by the interpreter of the total techniques of interpreting namely; Reformulation (3.70%) Summarizing and Recapitulation (70.37%), Specification (7.40%), Omission (3.70%). There are three combinations of existing techniques namely; Explanation and Summarizing or Recapitulation technique (3.70%), Summarizing and Specification technique (3.70%), and Reformulation and Summarizing or Recapitulation techniques (3.70%). The most dominant techniques which is frequently used by the interpreter is Summarizing and Recapitulation technique (70.30%).

Keywords: interpreting, consecutive mode, techniques.

INTRODUCTION:

Since earliest time the activities of interpreting-translating world wide as a form of mediating across boundaries of language has given a great contribution as a form of mediating and crucial instrumental in human communications. When ancient people were driven into exile, when explorers had to transact business, and when slaves were being put to work for the colonizer. Interpreting can defined most broadly as inter lingual, intercultural oral or signed mediation, enabling communication between individuals or groups who do not share, or do not choose, the same language (s) by the children of immigrants, by hospital cleaners, by trained and untrained signed-language interpreters, by tour guides and by countless others with widely varying levels of language and communication skill (Pochhacker, 2002).

It has been written in the history when Christopher Columbus, a famous navigator from Genoa sailed to discover the American continent at the end of the second half of the 15th century. He brought along with him an interpreter who understood the local ethnic language by using paralinguistic or kinetic speech in order to communicate with the local people in the continent. Then history also indicates the discovery of inscribed stones written in two languages. It has proven that translation activity has existed since the year 3000 AD in the Old Egypt period which was located in the first Riam area, Elephantin.

In 300 BC, the translation became an increasingly important activity for Western people, particularly for those in Rome who absorbed the Greek culture. History of Islam also revealed during Khilafah Abassiyah, they had translated a wide variety of disciplines that were not available for them, such as Medicine, Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, and Philosophy. (Yusuf, 1994) says before the Islamic community spread its influence to Europe, Baghdad city was well known as the city of translation. The city became an important place for Middle East people in translating classic works of Aristotle, Plato, Hippocrates, and others into Arabic language.

In further development, the need of professional translator and interpreter is critical due to the increase of cooperative relations among nations in many sectors such as diplomatic, cultural, economic, political, and national defense. This is seen in various gatherings of nations such as the United Nations, European Union, ASEAN and so on which interpreter occupied an important position in delivering information through many different languages. In Indonesia the role of interpreter began to increase, especially since in the 10th Summit Conference in Jakarta in 1992 which required about 5,000 language staffs (including liaison officers, field officers, etc.). This amount does not include the conference interpreters (conference interpreters). (Machali, 2009).

In general, interpreting activity is more difficult than translation. There are some reasons underlying this statement. The first reason is that the interpreter must complete his duties in a very limited time. Once the process begins, interpreters do not have the opportunity to repeat, revise, or evaluate translations. So it might be concluded that the results of an oral translation is "Non-correctable and non-verifiable." (Shuttlesworth & M. Cowie, 1997). In certain cases, the interpreter has the right to ask and ask the speaker to repeat his utterances. However, the inability of the interpreter in capturing and listening to the speaker's speech will show his unprofessionalism as an interpreter.

The second reason is that in doing his job, interpreter always relate directly to the speakers. The presence of speakers greatly affects the process of interpreting and it really felt by interpreter, especially in terms of mentality. The third reason is that in oral translation, the translated text is principally a verbal speech delivered by speakers. Therefore, the skills needed interpreters are listening skills and spoken skills. In addition, before doing his duties, interpreters are expected to know the type of text, characters speakers, participants or the listener, as well as mastering the topics that will be translated, because at the time, the translators have to adjust intonation, pronunciation, and the speed of delivery of messages with that expressed by the speaker or speakers. Translating-interpreting activities deal with language and culture. Language is an outcome or a result of the culture as the whole and also a vehicle by which the other aspect of the culture are shaped and communicated. Culture is really an integral part between language and thought which expresses cultural patterns customs, behavior, and way of life. Culture covers people's way of thinking either implicitly or explicitly. *"I define culture as the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression."* (Newmark, 1988). The socio culture of the society has greatly influenced the language use whenever the communication takes place and they are almost inseparable.

Translation is one of the most important and accepted ways to bring cultures together and make the process of mutual communication among different cultures and nations as smooth as possible. It implies that an interpreter- translator is now playing an important role in high level of communication in introducing and facilitating various culture activities. A translating-interpreting agent is now emerging to be a key position in high level of communication and be more momentous in intermediating various types of business activities both

among parties or individuals, especially in many developing countries beginning to go international, like Indonesia (Effendi, 2004).

Unquestionably, these activities cover a broad scope of various purposes. Both interpreters and translators are required not only high level of knowledge in linguistics, but also involve the other aspects of communications, such as knowledge, culture, stylistic value including dialect, belief, ideology, class, gender, race nation, etc. Besides, they must also perform way of thinking logically, common sense and intuition. An interpreter is expected to have good mastery of the subject matter being discussed which he is interpreting accurately. Translating agents realize that to be a real translator or interpreter, one should be well acquainted not only with all aspects of social life, but must also be knowledgeable, well- experienced in all levels of communication. Besides he/she must also have logical way of thinking (common sense and intuition). He must know comprehensively both formal and informal aspects of the source and the receptor languages (structures, grammatical and lexical meanings of vocabularies, styles etc) and be familiar with the subjects of the translated matters. Beyond those basic requirements, for a very strict translation such as legal, technical and scientific translations, a translator or an interpreter should completely have high knowledge of linguistics, and be rich with vocabularies and terminologies. (Effendi, 2004). Furthermore, an interpreter should have total mastery of their mother tongue, that is, they should have the ability to express themselves fluently, grammatically and precisely, with accurate and extensive vocabulary, such they can reflect finer shades of meaning on a broad range of topics (Jones, 1998)

Interpreters only exist because of language barrier. People from different countries may not only speak different languages but have behind them different bodies of knowledge, different educations, different cultures, and therefore different intellectual approaches. (Jones, 1998). An interpreter most likely will face many obstacles, particularly when he/she performs oral translation or interpreting activities. In his attempt to get the closest meaning from one language (SL) to another (TL) by means of the universally known practice of translation, an interpreter faces some linguistic, stylistic and even cultural problems. Languages involved in the translation spoken generally differ both in terms of linguistic factor and cultural systems.

Interpreting as an important part in the process of inform has a higher degree of difficulty than the written translation. This is because the results of interpreting is non-correctable and non-verifiable (Shuttleworth & M. Cowie, 1997) It means that during the process of interpreting, an interpreter does not have a chance to repeat, refine, or evaluate translations. Professionalism and the quality of human translation are largely determined by the ability of the translator in capturing the speech or listening to the source language message to be interpreted into the target language. Working in consecutive or in simultaneous , the interpreter has first to listen to the speaker, understand and analyzed what is being said, and then resynthesizing before having able to hear the totality of the speech to be analyzed. (Jones, 1998). It means that after hearing everything, an interpreter should understand exactly what he/ she wants to interpret in the most efficient ways the moment he opens his mouth.

Interpreting activities has greatly contributes to various different fields and industries. One of the industries with global perspective which rely on the services on exchanged information and interpreter is tourism industry. The potential of tourism development as a tool to contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction is derived from several unique characteristics of the tourism system. First, tourism represents an opportunity for economic diversification, particularly in marginal areas with few other export options. Tourism generates different types of income for a community: business income, wage earnings, share earnings, rates and levies. Direct spending by visitors has a positive impact on business profitability and employment growth. Tourists are attracted to remote areas with high values of cultural, wildlife and landscape assets. The cultural and natural heritage of developing countries is frequently based on such assets, and tourism represents an opportunity for income generation through the preservation of heritage values. Therefore, tourism enables communities that are poor in material wealth but rich in history and cultural heritage to leverage their unique assets for economic development (Honey & Gilpin, 2009). Tourism is the only export sector where the consumer travels to the exporting country, which provides opportunities for the poor to become exporters through the sale of goods and services to foreign tourists. Tourism is also labor-intensive and supports a diverse and versatile labor market; it provides small-scale employment opportunities, which also helps to promote gender equity. Finally, there are numerous indirect benefits of tourism for the poor, including increased market access for remote areas through the development of roads, infrastructure, and communication networks.

Tourism industry in North Sumatra is a sector with mayor apparent potential in this province and has four years been designated as a top priority in both national and provincial development plans. In national plans, North Sumatra is seen as a tourist region next in importance to Bali and Yogyakarta, primarily because of the spectacular sceneries and the colorful culture of its local population. The Tourism Industry now demands more

meaningful involvement and more responsible and sustainable tourism practices. Unfortunately, the North Sumatra tourism industry does not fit the demands of foreign tourist very well. There seems no doubt that efforts to further promote tourist should be made by improving the relevant infra structures and tour guides services professionally when introducing lots information.

In today's international tourism industry it may happen that, without the main role of tour guides as mediators, existing destination resources remain either unavailable to visitors or not properly understood and valued by them. The more the tour guide is in position to express the speaker's idea in their own words, the better will be the quality of communication between the speaker and the tourists. Introducing the local heritage, living culture, values and cultural identity in general is the key component of the contemporary guide's role. Tourist guides are always in front-line professionals who, unlike any other tourism players establish a close, intense and influencing contact with visitors at the same time protecting interests of sustainable tourism. They are often called tourism ambassadors of their destinations. (Rabotić, 2010).

A tour guide will surely face many obstacles particularly when he performs oral translation or interpreting activities. Since both languages involved in the translation spoken generally differ both in terms of linguistic and cultural systems, and the limited time available to the oral translator in transferring the message. Furthermore, the activity of a tour guide in interpreting the source language message is greatly depends on the clarity of the speech uttered by the source language people and his basic knowledge in understanding, analyzing and re expressing the source language, doing so very quickly and when working under stress and time pressure. The interpreter should have a speech which they have understood and analyzed (Jones, 1998). The clarity of utterances said by the speaker requires more correctness and adjustments before they are interpreted accurately. It is frequently used to avoid misunderstanding between the tour guides' intention and tourists' perception.

The first step is to understand the interpreter Consecutive idea or ideas. This understanding would greatly depend on the arrangement of the words used to express the speaker in the idea. Obviously, you cannot understand ideas if you do not know the words the speaker is using to express them, or if you are not acquainted sufficiently with the grammar and syntax of the speakers' language to follow the ideas (Jones, 1998). Obviously, you cannot understand ideas if you do not know the words the speaker is using to express them, or if you are not acquainted sufficiently with the grammar and syntax of the speakers language to follow the ideas (Jones, 1998).

However, the success of doing his/ her job as an interpreter is also influenced by some other factors of the listeners themselves stated by (Nababan, 2004). They are:

- a. Who is the audience? Are they students, diplomats, businessmen, workers?
- b. What is the audiences' nationality?
- c. What do listeners expect from the conference?
- d. What and how are their cultural backgrounds?
- e. What is their mother tongue?
- f. Was the language they heard belongs to their own language?
- g. Does the interpreter need to adjust his language with his listener's so that they can comprehend it well?
- h. How good is the knowledge of the subject matter or topic heard?
- i. Do they require additional explanation?
- j. Does the interpreter need to explain the meaning of a particular term?

REVIEW TO LITERATURE:

Interpreting:

Traditionally, interpreting has been subsumed under translation, which, in its broadest sense, has been defined as the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target). Proceeding from this general definition of translation, practitioners have created a distinction between spoken messages and written messages: 2) states "Translation converts a written text into another written text, while interpretation converts an oral message into another oral message. While (Brislin, 1976) states that interpreting is the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization; or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.

Interpretation can be defined in a nutshell as conveying understanding. Its usefulness stems from the fact that a speaker's meaning is best expressed in his or her native tongue but is best understood in the languages of the listeners. In addition, the respect shown by addressing an interlocutor in that person's own language is conducive to successful diplomacy or negotiation. By bridging the gap between languages, the interpreter helps

speakers to discharge their duty to make them understood and helps listeners to satisfy their need to understand what is being said, (Nolan, 2005)

According to (Pochhacker, 2002) interpreting can be defined most broadly as interlingual, intercultural, oral or signed mediation, enabling communication between individuals or groups who do not share, or do not choose to use, the same language(s). The person who speaks both languages, to explain what each is saying in turn is called an interpreter, (Jones, 2007). Furthermore he explains that interpreting is about communication whether the interpreters find themselves in a room with two individuals and two languages or in a large conference hall with hundreds of participants and multiplicity of languages.

The Role of Interpreter:

For the Greeks, the term “interpreter” or “translator” meant “a person who act like Hermes,” a human being who performs one of this god’s numerous activities (including linguistic ones). The Greek concept emphasizes the divine and to lesser extent, the intellectual character, the Latin equivalent defines the down-to-earth situation of the person interpreting. The word “*interpretes*” is derived from “*inter-partes*” or “*inter-pretium*” , the term designates the human mediator positioned linguistic mediation between two parties or values, performing far more diverse activities than simply providing parties transacting business, Alfred Hermann in (Pochhacker, 2002).

As it has been pointed out previously that interpreters play a very important to avoid communication barrier. The interpreter is an essential link between the communicating parties, since the interpreter helps both parties to express themselves to the full extent of their mother tongue. Interpreters only exist because of language barrier as the first and foremost linguistic. Professional interpreters often describe their role as the person in the middle by using a metaphor along with metaphorical language which says that they serve as a kind of channel or bridge through which communication between two people can happen. What this channel does is complex; interpreters are required to reproduce a message from one speaker to another faithfully, accurately, and without emotional or personal bias entering into the interpretation. In other words, interpreters must simultaneously render message without changing the message’s intent and do so with uncommon accuracy, while maintaining a stance of impartiality and neutrality. To be specific, interpreters may not introduce topics, change topics, ask questions of their own, interject their opinion or give advice, and most importantly, must keep the entire transaction confidential, Cynthia B. Roy in (Pochhacker, 2002). Interpreters must obviously have sufficient linguistic knowledge if they are to translate correctly. People from different countries may not only speak different languages but have behind them different bodies of knowledge, different educations, different cultures, and therefore different intellectual approaches. The cultural difficulties referred can manifest both explicitly and implicitly.

In all of their work, interpreters must bridge the cultural and conceptual gaps separating the participants in a meeting. The interpreter should have something of a pedagogical streak, their work being one of continuous explanation and explication. Unlike a teacher, the interpreter does not express their own message; but like a teacher, their task is to make sure that the message is genuinely assimilated by the audience.

Modes of Interpreting:

There are several styles of interpreting in active use today. A language professional who intends to interpret in multiple fields needs to be taken into consideration these modes, some of which call for very different skills and aptitudes than others. There are three principal modes of interpreting namely, simultaneous, consecutive and the liaison (Hatim & Mason, 1997)

Simultaneous Interpretation:

In simultaneous interpretation the audience can hear a translation of a speech while it is being delivered. The interpreters are placed in more or less sound-proofed booths where they receive the speech through earphones; they transmit it in another language through microphones to wireless or telephone sets in the hall which the audience can tune in to the booth. As the description simultaneous interpretation indicates, it is usually assumed that the interpreter repeats in one language what he hears in another, Eva Paneth in (Pochhacker, 2002). In the case of simultaneous interpreting, context and structure are revealed only piecemeal and can thus be accessed more effectively via texture, i.e. the words as they are spoken.

Simultaneous interpreters normally work in teams of two per booth, taking turns in shifts of about 30 minutes each of maximum of about three hours at a time, which has been found to be the maximum average time during which the necessary concentration and accuracy can be sustained. For certain language combination, relay or

two step, the interpretation is also sometimes used as the source language that will be interpreted in one booth from language A into language B, and then in another booth from language B into language C.

Based on the explanation proposed by several experts, it can be drawn out that the interpreter should bear in mind to apply significant anticipations before conducting interpreting in simultaneous mode.

Consecutive Interpretation:

(Franz, 2004) stated that consecutive interpreting is one of the modes of interpreting that is identified based on the pace of time of the rendering. In consecutive interpreting the utterances of the speaker may be uttered in certain pace of time when the speaker makes a pause then the interpreter starts to interpret the message of the source language to the target language, this type of mode is conducted based on the needs of the user (client).

In consecutive interpreting, the interpreter alternates with the speaker, translating SL speech segments of at least several sentences after the speaker has completed them and has paused for translation. Consecutive interpreting can therefore be viewed as a two-phase process; listening phase, during which the interpreter makes a target language speech from memory and from notes.

According to (Santiago, 2005) in the mode of consecutive interpreting the interpretation of the complete message is delivered after the speaker has stopped producing the source utterances. When the interpretation is rendered and the interpreter is the only person in the communication environment who is producing the message. Consecutive interpretation is rendered as 'short CI' and 'long CI'. In short CI, the interpreter relies on memory; each message segment being brief enough to memorize. In long CI, the interpreter takes notes of the message to aid rendering long passages. These informal divisions are established with the client before the interpretation is effected, depending upon the subject, its complexity, and the purpose of the interpretation.

The Basic Principles of Consecutive Interpreting:

In order to express ideas clearly and effectively, to make a clear structured of the ideas, and to analyze them. (Jones, 1998) formulated three basic stages of a consecutive interpreter's work namely understanding, analyzing, and re-expressing.

Understanding:

The understanding refers to ideas, for it is ideas that have to be interpreted. Obviously, we cannot understand ideas if we do not know the words the speaker is using to express them, or if we are not acquainted sufficiently with the grammar and syntax of the speaker's language to follow the ideas. The interpreter must listen to everything and keep asking; what does the speaker means? What are the ideas they want to express?.

Analysis:

In this principle, the interpreter may proceed to an analysis of the speech. The first question to ask is what kind of speech is being dealt with. Speeches may be of many different kinds, such as reasoned, logical argument, narrative, chronological sequence, descriptive, purely rhetorical, etc. An interpreter must first of all know what is important in their comments and what is secondary, what is essential and what accessory. He must, therefore, identify the main ideas, and know they are the main ideas.

Interpreting Techniques:

Consecutive interpreting is considered equal to simultaneous interpreting in terms of applying the basic principle. They are the same in that mean listening, understanding, analyzing, and re-expressing. In both cases the interpreter is indulging in the same basic intellectual activities (Jones, 1998).

Interpreting techniques are techniques which are used to facilitate an interpreter in reproducing the closest equivalent rendition from SL text into TL text

Those techniques can be specifically explained by Jones as follows:

Reformulation:

(Jones, 1998) states that an interpreter needs to reformulate the wording of the original to maintain the right distance from the speaker. Long and complicated sentences are to be broken down into a series of easier, shorter ones; relative and subordinate clauses can be shifted around within a sentence; active clauses changed into passive(or vice versa) and so on. The interpreter must, therefore, seize upon reformulation as the tool that will enable him to deal with all kinds of difficulties while remaining as true as the possible speaker.

Salami Technique:

Speakers, however, in simultaneous mode of interpreting may-indeed, usually do-use long, complicated sentences. The logical conclusion is that the interpreter must divide up the speaker's sentences into a number of short, self- contained ones and then link them as appropriate. (Jones, 1998) uses this technique as "salami" or a slicing up a sentence rather as one might cut slices of salami.

Efficiency in reformulation:

(Jones, 1998) states that the simultaneous is constantly under pressure, having to produce his own interpretation at the same speed as the speaker, but with added burden of having to translate and not knowing where he is going, the need to be able to reformulate so as to express oneself efficiently exists for all languages, but it should be noted that for some languages it is more acute than others.

Simplification:

An interpreter in every time of his works is sometimes faced with highly technical material. For such speeches, it is desirable to simplify a speech. (Jones, 1998) mentioned two reasons for making a simplification; it may be that the speech is so technical. In that case, the interpreter must at least try to save the essentials by simplification. Second, the speaker may be talking over the heads of his audience. The faithful rendering would just leave the audience confused. Jones added that the first duty of interpreter is not so much to be faithful but to maximize the communication.

Generalization:

(Jones, 1998) states that an interpreter does not feel that technical simplification is necessary for either of the reasons mentioned above, but that to save time perhaps with a very fast speaker, a number of specific items mentioned can be expressed in one generic term.

For example:

Speaker: “People take it for granted now to have a fridge and a freezer, the dish- water and the washing machine with a spin - dryer, a cooker and vacuum cleaner” The interpreter can generalize (in the sense of using a generic term) as follows:

Interpreter: “People take it for granted now to have all household electrical appliances” (Jones, 1998).

(Under duress and fast speaker):

The technique of omission cannot be avoided in transferring the message from source language to target language. (Jones, 1998) describes that the deletion of information can be the strategies when sometimes the interpreter faces under duress because of the technical term of a subject, mode expression of the speaker, and the speaker speaks too fast. Therefore, he suggested two ways that can be done; keep the essential elements and miss out only what is illustrative or in some way accessory such as asides, digressions, etc.

Summarizing:

Adding information can also be the techniques which are frequently done by the interpreter. (Jones, 1998) stresses that the interpreter should not edit what the speaker said in the source language in order to ensure full understanding on the part of the audience. He suggests the interpreter should add things. First, an interpreter may wish to re capitulate what a speaker has already said and what they themselves have already interpreted, if they feel the audience may have failed to grasp the point.

Summarizing here is not being used in the sense of providing a summary that replaces the full text. It is a summary that is added to the full text.

Explanation:

The interpreter maybe faced with notions, cultural, or institutional references that have no direct equivalent in the target language and it should be explained to the audience. However, the problem is that this takes time. The interpreter can use this technique of explanation if the notion delivered by the speaker repeatedly in a speech. Then, the interpreter can explain its meaning the first time it is mentioned and thereafter refer to it an abbreviated form, thus saving time.

Anticipation:

(Jones, 1998) suggests that an interpreter should take anticipation when he often begins a sentence without knowing exactly where the sentence is going. The anticipation can be possible from the context of a meeting. For instance, a discussion or negotiation delegations’ positions or arguments will become known, return to points they have already made by other participants.

METHODOLOGY:

This research applied descriptive qualitative method and is oriented on the product or the work of oral translation. The data were collected by participant observation, depth interviews, literature study and documents. The primary data of this research were taken from the original recorded data in the tour guiding activity in the mode of consecutive interpreting at the ancient tomb of Raja Sidabutar in Tomok village. The secondary data were obtained from the observation and interview with the informants who know the tour guide’s background. The data analysis was carried out through qualitative data analysis by (Miles & Huberman, 2014)

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION:

In this study, there are three main techniques applied by the interpreter of the total techniques of interpreting namely; *Reformulation (3.70%) Summarizing and Recapitulation (70.37%), Specification (7.40%), Omission (3.70%)*. There are three combinations of techniques variations namely; *Explanation and Summarizing or Recapitulation technique (3.70%), Summarizing and Specification technique (3.70%), and Reformulation and Summarizing or Recapitulation techniques (3.70%)*. The most dominant techniques which is frequently used by the interpreter is *Summarizing and Recapitulation technique (70.30%)*.

In consecutive interpreting, the interpreters start to interpret only after the speaker has finished his/her utterances. Rendering in consecutive interpreting can be rendered in certain chunk of utterances, approximately in a few minutes of utterances or shortly after the speaker has uttered few sentences. Since consecutive interpreting provides more time to the interpreter, it enables the interpreter to add more information. This technique was most frequently applied by the interpreter in order to ensure that the audience did not fail to grasp the meaning. (Jones, 1998) stresses that the interpreter should not edit what the speaker said in the source language in order to ensure full understanding on the part of the audience. He suggests the interpreter should add things. First, an interpreter may wish to re capitulate what a speaker has already said and what they themselves have already interpreted, if they feel the audience may have failed to grasp the point. Summarizing here is not being used in the sense of providing a summary that replaces the full text. It is a summary that is added to the full text.

CONCLUSION:

Doing interpreting activity is more difficult than translation. It may possess many problems in terms of adequacy of the result. Interpreting techniques used by the interpreter could facilitate him/ her in reproducing the closest equivalent rendition from SL text into TL text. Consecutive interpreting is considered equal to simultaneous interpreting in terms of applying the three basic principles. They are the same in that mean listening, understanding, analyzing, and re-expressing. In both cases, the interpreter is indulging in the same basic intellectual activities. For these reasons, it is quite possible to apply Reformulation techniques and its variants in consecutive ones. A Summarizing or recapitulation technique is more preferable by interpreter instead of other techniques when rendering utterances in consecutive mode. Through summarizing or recapitulating techniques can avoid audiences from being confused or unable to grasp the intended meaning of the speaker.

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