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Consecutive Interpreting Strategies in the Kebumen Geopark UNESCO Field Evaluation Mission

Strategi Penerjemahan Lisan Konsekutif dalam Misi Evaluasi Lapangan UNESCO di Geopark Kebumen

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Abstract

In the past decade, Indonesia has experienced a significant rise in applications for UNESCO Global Geopark (UGGp) status, leading to a growing demand for interpreters during field evaluation missions. These missions involve complex interlinguistic communication between UNESCO evaluators and local stakeholders. Despite this, limited scholarly attention has been given to the role of interpreters and the strategies they employ in such contexts. This study aims to analyze the role of the interpreter and the consecutive interpreting strategies employed during the Kebumen Geopark field evaluation mission in Central Java. Adopting a qualitative descriptive design and drawing on the author's first-hand perspective as the interpreter involved in the mission, the study examines audio recordings of interpreting activities among UNESCO evaluators, local site representatives, and the interpreter. The analysis is guided by the interpreting strategy framework proposed by Li (2015). The findings reveal that the interpreter played a crucial mediating role in facilitating effective communication across linguistic and cultural boundaries, particularly in conveying geopark-related concepts and development narratives. The interpreter consistently employed consecutive interpreting approach and utilized a range of strategies, including addition, omission, morpho-syntactic transformation, approximation, compression, and restructuring, often in combination within a single interpreting segment to enhance clarity, accuracy, and audience comprehension.

Keywords
Consecutive interpreting strategies, UNESCO Global Geopark, field evaluation mission, Kebumen Geopark, Central Java

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Abstrak

Dalam satu dekade terakhir, Indonesia mengalami peningkatan yang signifikan dalam jumlah pengajuan status UNESCO Global Geopark (UGGp), *yang mengakibatkan meningkatnya kebutuhan akan penerjemah lisan dalam misi evaluasi lapangan. Misi ini melibatkan komunikasi antarbahasa yang kompleks antara asesor UNESCO dan pemangku kepentingan lokal. Namun, perhatian akademik terhadap peran penerjemah lisan serta strategi yang mereka gunakan dalam konteks ini masih relatif terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran penerjemah lisan serta strategi penerjemahan konsekutif yang digunakan dalam misi evaluasi lapangan Geopark Kebumen di Jawa Tengah. Dengan menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif evaluatif dan memanfaatkan perspektif langsung penulis sebagai penerjemah lisan yang terlibat dalam misi tersebut, penelitian ini menganalisis rekaman audio aktivitas penerjemahan lisan yang melibatkan asesor UNESCO, perwakilan situs, dan penerjemah lisan. Analisis dilakukan dengan mengacu pada kerangka strategi penerjemahan lisan yang dikemukakan oleh Li (2015). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah lisan berperan sebagai mediator dalam memfasilitasi komunikasi yang efektif lintas bahasa dan budaya, terutama dalam menyampaikan konsep-konsep terkait geopark dan narasi pengembangannya. Penerjemah lisan secara konsisten menerapkan teknik penerjemahan lisan konsekutif dan memanfaatkan berbagai strategi, seperti penambahan, penghilangan, transformasi morfosintaktik, aproksimasi, kompresi, dan restrukturisasi, yang kerap digunakan secara bersamaan dalam satu segmen penerjemahan untuk meningkatkan kejelasan, ketepatan, dan pemahaman audiens.*

Kata Kunci

Strategi penerjemahan lisan konsekutif, UNESCO Global Geopark, misi evaluasi lapangan, Geopark Kebumen, Jawa Tengah

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years, there has been a noticeable increase in Indonesian geoparks submitting new applications for recognition as a UNESCO Global Geopark (UGGp). As of the time of this study, 12 geoparks in Indonesia have been officially designated as a UGGp, namely Batur, Belitong, Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu, Gunung Sewu, Ijen, Maros Pangkep, Merangin Jambi, Raja Ampat, Rinjani-Lombok, Toba Caldera, Meratus, and Kebumen (*Mendunia! Inilah Daftar Geopark Indonesia yang Resmi Diakui UNESCO Tahun 2025*, n.d.). With this number, Indonesia ranks as the third country with the highest number of UGGp worldwide, following Spain with 18 UGGps and China with 49 UGGps.

To obtain the UGGp designation, aspiring geoparks must undergo a rigorous application process established by UNESCO. Prior to submitting a formal application, an aspiring UGGp must first submit an expression of interest to the UNESCO Global Geoparks Secretariat. The geopark must then prepare a comprehensive and carefully formatted application dossier, including supporting materials demonstrating that the area has already been functioning as a *de facto* geopark for at least one year (*Submit a UNESCO Global Geopark Proposal | UNESCO*, n.d.). All application documents must be completed and sent in English through the official channel as defined by the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO.

Once the application has been accepted for evaluation, a field assessment will be carried out by two evaluators with professional experience relevant to the UNESCO Global Geopark Program. The primary objectives of the assessment are to familiarize the evaluators with all aspects of the geopark area, review the information presented in the application dossier, and provide constructive comments and recommendations. The evaluation mission typically consists of a minimum four-day visit to the region, follows a detailed agenda, and includes meetings with all relevant stakeholders.

Kebumen Geopark, for instance, sent a letter of intent and submitted an application to the UNESCO a year prior to 2024. After all the application documents were verified, the geopark went through a field evaluation mission from 21 to 25 July 2024. This mission was carried out by two UNESCO evaluators from Germany and China, both of whom are non-native speakers of English. The UNESCO evaluators visited various sites in the Kebumen Geopark area and met with local site representatives. To facilitate communication between the evaluators and local stakeholders, an interpreter from the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia was assigned to accompany the mission. The interpreter assigned to this mission is the author of the present study. Drawing on her direct involvement, the author provides a self-report account of the interpreting process and the strategic decisions made during the assignment. Accordingly, this study investigates the consecutive interpreting strategies

employed by the author in facilitating communication between the UNESCO evaluators and local stakeholders.

1.1. Background of Study

Kebumen Geopark in Central Java became one of the two most recent geoparks in Indonesia to obtain the UNESCO Global Geopark (UGGp) status in April 2025 after going through a field evaluation mission from 21 to 25 July 2024 (*Field Validation Mission UNESCO Global Geopark Menjadi Perjalanan Penting Geopark Kebumen - Geopark Kebumen*, 2024). The assessment was conducted by two UNESCO evaluators from Germany and China. During this mission, the evaluators visited various geosites within the geopark area and met with site management team. To facilitate communication between the evaluators and local representatives, the evaluation process was assisted by an interpreter from the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia.

Against this background, this study aims at exploring the role of the interpreter and the interpreting strategies employed by the interpreter during the field evaluation mission in Kebumen Geopark. This study is motivated by the limited number of studies examining the role of interpreters and the strategies applied in this specific context, particularly in international evaluation missions related to UNESCO Global Geopark designations.

The presence of interpreters in multilingual settings is essential to ensure effective communication among participants from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds. As Nolan (2012) suggests, although interpretation is not always perfect, if it is performed by professionals with training and a high degree of proficiency in their working languages, the result is always better than the alternative method of cross-cultural communication, which consists of asking speakers of various languages to speak a single so-called 'international' language in which they may have limited proficiency. Therefore, the involvement of interpreters in multilingual settings, such as a UNESCO Global Geopark field evaluation mission, is crucial.

1.2. Literature Review

Interpretation can be defined, in a nutshell, as conveying understanding. Its value 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 (Nolan, 2012). Furthermore, Resta (2013, as cited in Maulida & Saehu, 2022) stated that interpretation plays a significant role in the context of global communication.

Among the various modes of interpreting, one of the most widely used is consecutive interpreting. According to Nolan (2012), a consecutive interpreter listens to the speaker, takes notes, and then reproduces the speech in the target language. Depending on the length of the speech, this may be done all at one go or in several segments. Russel (2015, as cited in Al-Harahsheh et al., 2020) defines consecutive interpreting as the process of interpreting after the speaker or signer has completed one or more ideas in the source language and pauses while the interpreter transmits that information.

Given the cognitive demands of consecutive interpreting, interpreters rely on various strategies to perform effectively. These strategies may be employed either knowingly or unknowingly. According to Gile (1995), interpreting strategies are conscious or unconscious procedures used by interpreters to solve problems and optimize performance under conditions of time pressure and cognitive load. Furthermore, Li (2015) argues that more than one strategy can be applied at a certain point in interpreting. He identified 27 strategies of recognized experts, which form the theoretical framework of this study (see Appendix). However, this study focuses exclusively on strategies relevant to consecutive interpreting (CI).

Although a considerable number of studies have examined the use of consecutive interpreting strategies in various contexts, relatively few have explored their application in non-conference settings, particularly within the UNESCO Global Geopark Field Evaluation Mission involving the Indonesian-English language pairing.

Irwandika and Lestari (2023), for example, investigated the consecutive interpreting strategies used by an Indonesian interpreter—Putu Bellina from Maharasaraswati Denpasar—during police investigations in Bali using Indonesian-English language and vice versa. They transcribed the voice recordings from the investigation process and applied Faerch and Kasper's theory of consecutive interpreting strategy. The result showed that the interpreter used two types of consecutive interpreting strategies, namely reduction strategies and achievement strategies.

Kuswoyo and Audina (2020) examined the consecutive interpreting strategies used by an Indonesian interpreter, Yuliana Tansil, who was the interpreter on Jessica Kumala Wongso's trial court, using Faerch and Kasper's theory of consecutive interpreting strategy. The results showed that the interpreter used two types of consecutive interpreting strategies, namely reduction strategies and achievement strategies.

Srijati et al., (2024) analyzed consecutive interpreting strategies in a video of a bilateral meeting between Joko Widodo and Barack Obama by applying Faerch & Kasper's theory of consecutive interpreting strategies. The data were collected from a YouTube video which was transcribed conservatively. The results showed that two types of consecutive interpreting strategies were used, namely reduction and achievement strategies.

To the best of the author's knowledge, research examining consecutive interpreting in the UNESCO Global Geopark field evaluation missions remains limited. This lack of attention is noteworthy given the complex and dynamic nature of such missions, which often involve site visits, technical explanations, and cross-cultural communication between diverse stakeholders.

Previous studies have generally drawn on the strategy framework proposed by Faerch and Kasper to analyze the transcriptions of recorded interpreting data. In contrast, the present study adopts the set of 27 strategies compiled by Li (2015), offering a different analytical

perspective on interpreter's strategic behavior.

1.3. Research Method

This research adopts a descriptive qualitative design. The data were obtained from audio recordings of the Kebumen Geopark field evaluation mission conducted in Kebumen, Central Java, from 22 to 24 July 2024, prior to the official designation of UNESCO Global Geopark status for Kebumen Geopark in April 2025. The recordings captured verbal interactions among local site representatives, UNESCO evaluators, and one interpreter assigned by the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia to support effective cross-cultural communication between the evaluators and local stakeholders.

During the field evaluation, the UNESCO evaluators were accompanied by the interpreter while visiting different geosites within the Kebumen Geopark area. At each site, representatives introduced and explained their site development programs in Indonesian, which were interpreted into English by the interpreter for the UNESCO evaluators. All interactions were recorded by the interpreter using a voice-recording application from a smartphone.

To ensure balanced representation across the three days of the field evaluation mission, a purposive sampling technique was employed. Three recordings were selected from each day, resulting in a total of nine recordings. This sampling technique provides in-depth analysis while maintaining temporal representativeness of the interpreting performance. The selection of recordings was guided by the following criteria: (1) clarity of audio quality, (2) completeness of interpreting segments, and (3) representation of diverse communicative contexts.

Three audio files recorded on 22 July 2024—titled *Totogan Geosite*, *Serpentinite Rock Geosite*, and *Sadang Kulon Micaceous Schist Geosite*—were transcribed. Three audio files recorded on 23 July 2024—titled *Van der Wijck Fort*, *Sempor Dam*, and *Petruk Cave*—were transcribed. Three audio files recorded on 24 July 2024—titled

Jogosimo Turtle Conservation, *Krakal Hot Spring*, and *Pejagatan Pottery Museum*—were transcribed. The audio recordings were transcribed manually using a verbatim transcription approach, in which the researcher repeatedly listened to and paused the recordings to ensure accuracy.

The transcribed data were analyzed using consecutive interpreting strategies compiled by Li (2015), which synthesize strategies proposed by recognized scholars in interpreting studies. All examples presented in the tables in the discussion were reproduced verbatim from the transcriptions without modification. No elements have been omitted or reformulated by the author to ensure the analysis reflected the interpreter's actual output.

2. DISCUSSION

This study examined nine selected transcriptions of audio recordings from the UNESCO Global Geopark Field Evaluation Mission (22-24 July 2024) through the lens of consecutive interpreting strategies proposed by Li (2015). The findings indicate that addition, omission, morpho-syntactic transformation, approximation, compression, and restructuring were all employed, with certain strategies occurring more frequently than others. Notably, the analysis also demonstrates that these strategies did not operate in isolation. Multiple strategies could co-occur together within a single interpreting segment.

2.1 Addition

Addition emerged as the most dominant strategy across the entire dataset. In the framework proposed by Li (2015), addition refers to inserting supplementary information to enhance clarity and facilitate audience comprehension. In this present study, however, addition extends beyond simple clarification and reflects a broader audience-oriented adaptation, particularly in a multilingual and culturally embedded field context. Table 1 presents selected examples of the addition strategy throughout the dataset.

Table 1. Examples of Addition Strategy

Strategy	**Source Language (SL)**	**Target Language (TL)**	**Key Shift**
Addition	"Mungkin ada yang mau ditanyakan?"	"Do you have any questions **about this fortress**?"	Contextual specificity added
Addition	"Presiden pertama Indonesia mulai membangun pada tahun 1950."	"And the first President of Indonesia, **President Soekarno**, planned this dam to be built in 1950."	Addition of name, object clarification, and verb modification
Addition	"Bisa kita lihat terdapat kelelawar."	"There are **thousands** of bats there."	Quantifier added
Addition	"Kami yang pertama akan menunjukkan tempat kepada Beliau tempat atau ruang edukasi."	"**Welcome to our place**. First of all, we are going to show you the education corner **that we are doing in this conservation**."	Greeting and functional explanation added
Addition	"untuk merebus jamu"	"for boiling jamu **or traditional herbs and spices**"	Cultural explanation added

As illustrated in Table 1, addition was primarily employed to make implicit contextual information explicit, specify referents, and bridge cultural or informational gaps. For instance, the utterance "*Mungkin ada yang mau ditanyakan?"* was rendered as "Do you have any questions about this fortress?" to make the context explicit.

Similarly, *"Presiden pertama Indonesia mulai membangun pada tahun 1950."* was expanded into "And the first President of Indonesia, President Soekarno, planned this dam to be built in 1950.", where the addition of the proper name "President Soekarno" and the object "dam" clarified the subject and intended meaning.

In other cases, addition functioned to intensify or enrich the message. The rendering of "*Bisa kita lihat terdapat kelelawar."* as "There are thousands of bats there." demonstrates the insertion of quantifier to emphasize scale. While this enhances vividness, it also reflects a degree of interpreter intervention, as the numerical specification is not present in the source utterance.

Addition was also evident in the inclusion of cultural information. The transformation of *"Kami yang pertama akan menunjukkan tempat kepada Beliau tempat atau ruang edukasi."* Into "Welcome to our place. First of all, we are going to show you the education corner that we are doing in this conservation.", illustrates how the interpreter added a welcoming expression and clarified the function of the space to provide a more complete and audience-friendly introduction. Likewise, the expansion of the phrase "*untuk merebus jamu*" into "for boiling *jamu* or traditional herbs and spices," demonstrates the use of cultural explicitation to make locally specific terminology accessible to international audiences.

These patterns suggest that addition was used to enrich meaning through explicitation, specification, and clarification, ensuring that the target audience fully understood the message despite implicit information and context-specific elements in the source utterances. Furthermore, the frequent use of addition implies that, in field interpreting, communicative clarity and audience understanding are often prioritized over literal faithfulness to the source text. This finding reinforces Li's (2015) view of interpreting as an adaptive practice and highlights the significant role of explicitation in multilingual settings.

2.2 Omission

Omission emerged as another important strategy in the dataset, functioning as a counterbalance to addition. Within the framework proposed by Li (2015), omission involves deleting superfluous or redundant expressions, repetitions, unimportant utterances, incomprehensible input, untranslatable elements, or messages that are not acceptable in the target discourse. Rather than reflecting a loss of meaning, omission serves as a selective process that prioritizes communicative efficiency and audience comprehension.

To illustrate this pattern, Table 2 presents selected examples of omission observed in the data.

Table 2. Examples of Omission Strategy

Strategy	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Key Shift
Omission	"ditanami dengan kedelai, kacang-kacangan, **atau seperti palawija**"	"they plant soy and peanuts"	List simplified and reduced
Omission	"**Alhamdulillah,** tentu saja ada banyak kebermanfaatannya bagi masyarakat kami."	"There are many benefits for the community."	Religious expression removed
Omission	"**Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.** Selamat siang, **salam sejahtera untuk kita semua**."	"Good afternoon"	Religious greetings removed
Omission	"Setelah selesai, kita langsung **mengenal penyu** melalui, di kolam penyu kita."	"After that, we go to the turtle pond."	Learning aspect removed

As shown in Table 2, omission was primarily applied to utterances containing religious and repetitive expressions. For instance, the interpreter rendered only “soy and peanuts”, as both were already understood as examples of *palawija* (secondary crops) in the Indonesian context. Additionally, the religious expression “*Alhamdulillah*” and greetings such as *“Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh*” and *“Salam sejahtera untuk kita semua”* were omitted, as they were not considered essential for the informational needs of the target audience. This reflects a strategic decision to enhance processing efficiency and clarity by prioritizing factual understanding over speaker identity or religious tone.

In addition, the utterance *“Setelah selesai, kita langsung mengenal penyu melalui, di kolam penyu kita.”* was rendered as “After that, we go to the turtle pond.” The interpreter omitted the explanatory phrase *“mengenal penyu”,* which meant “to learn about turtles”, as its meaning was already implied by the reference “to the turtle pond”.

The use of omission in this study reflects the interpreter’s ability to prioritize efficiency and communicative clarity over completeness. By reducing less critical elements while preserving the intended message, omission contributes to a more efficient and audience-oriented output, complementing the elaborative function of the addition strategy discussed in the previous section.

2.3 Morpho-syntactic transformation

Morpho-syntactic transformation is another key strategy observed throughout the dataset. In the framework proposed by Li (2015), morpho-syntactic transformation involved re-expressing the source language using different syntactic structures from those of the original. This may include conversion of negative clauses into affirmative clauses, subordinate clauses into main clauses, and verb phrases into noun phrases. This strategy prioritizes functional equivalence and naturalness, often resulting in shifts in wording or perspective.

In the dataset, morpho-syntactic transformation was particularly evident in segments where the interpreter reformulated source messages using syntactic structures that differ from those of the original utterances. Table 3 presents selected examples of morpho-syntactic transformation identified in the dataset.

Table 3. Examples of Morpho-syntactic Transformation Strategy

Strategy	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Key Shift
Morpho-syntactic transformation	"dari luar tidak bisa **terlihat** bentengnya ini dengan **disamarkan dengan** adanya pohon-pohon"	"**people** from the outside **cannot see us because of the** trees around this fortress"	Passive negative → active clause with a new subject
Morpho-syntactic transformation	"untuk **membuat batu bata** ataupun **membuat genteng**"	"to make **the bricks**"	Verb phrases → noun phrase
Morpho-syntactic transformation	"Berhubung Gua Petruk adalah wisata minat khusus jadi ada perlengkapan yang wajib kita kenakan sebelum masuk ke dalam gua."	"Because it is a special interest tourism destination, **we have** several equipment that we need to put on before entering the cave."	Subordinate clause → main clause
Morpho-syntactic transformation	"**digunakan** untuk pupukb biasanya"	"**we use it** for fertilizers"	Verb phrase → noun phrase

As shown in Table 3, morpho-syntactic transformation was primarily used to adjust the grammatical form of the source utterances to align with target-language conventions. For instance, "*dari luar tidak bisa terlihat bentengnya ini dengan disamarkan dengan adanya pohon-pohon*" was rendered as "people from the outside cannot see us because of the trees around this fortress", shifting from an impersonal passive construction into an active clause with an explicit subject. Similarly, the segment "*untuk membuat batu bata ataupun membuat genteng*" was interpreted as "to make the bricks", reflecting a condensation of repeated verb phrases into a single noun-focused expression.

In more complex sentences, such as "*Berhubung Gua Petruk adalah wisata minat khusus jadi ada perlengkapan yang wajib kita kenakan sebelum masuk ke dalam gua.",* the interpreter reorganized the clause into "Because it is a special interest tourism destination, we have several equipment that we need to put on before entering the cave.", transforming the original clause-result structure into a clearer main clause sequence with subject and predicate. A similar shift can be seen in "*digunakan untuk pupuk biasanya"*, which was interpreted into "we use it for fertilizers", where a passive clause was reformulated into an active clause.

These examples demonstrate how the interpreter modified syntactic structures to produce a more natural and accessible target-language output while maintaining the intended meaning of the original utterance.

2.4 Approximation

Approximation emerged as another important strategy observed across the data. This strategy was frequently employed in the dataset for handling expressions that lacked direct equivalents in the target language. Within the framework of Li (2015), approximation refers to selecting the closest possible equivalent that conveys a similar meaning when an exact lexical match is unavailable in the target language. This strategy enables interpreters to preserve

communicative intent while adapting culturally or linguistically specific items.

In the dataset, this strategy was particularly evident in segments involving cultural concepts, institutional references, and local terminology. In such cases, the interpreter often replaced specific Indonesian terms with more accessible English expressions or used near-equivalents that would be more readily understood by an international audience. This reflects the interpreter's need to balance semantic accuracy with audience comprehension in real-time processing conditions.

Table 4 presents selected examples illustrating the use of approximation.

Table 4. Examples of Approximation Strategy

Strategy	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Key Shift
Approximation	"sekolah taruna Belanda atau **pupillenschool**"	"**cadet school**"	Historical term approximated into modern equivalent
Approximation	"**Pokdarwis** Desa Tunjungseto"	"**Tourism Awareness Group** of Tunjungseto Village"	Institutional name rendered into descriptive equivalent
Approximation	"bagian dari **gumuk pasir** di Jogosimo"	"a part of **sand dunes** of Jogosimo"	Accurate near-equivalent used for geological term

As shown in Table 4, approximation was used in cases where direct lexical equivalents in English were either unavailable or potentially unclear to the target audience. For instance, the Dutch-

derived term "*pupillenschool*" was rendered as "cadet school" to capture the general institutional function despite losing its historical specificity. Similarly, "*gumuk pasir*" was interpreted as "sand dunes", a near-equivalent that conveys the physical concept, although it omits the localized ecological nuance associated with the original term.

The term "*pokdarwis"*, an acronym for *"kelompok sadar wisata*", was expanded into "tourism awareness group", demonstrating a combination of approximation and generalization. The interpreter opted for a descriptive rendering that enhances intelligibility for non-Indonesian listeners.

Overall, the use of approximation in the dataset reflects the interpreter's strategic prioritization of communicative effectiveness over lexical precision. This is particularly important in consecutive interpreting, where time constraints and audience needs often require the interpreter to sacrifice specificity in favor of clarity and immediacy.

2.5 Compression

Compression emerged as another commanding strategy in the dataset. In field interpreting, where speech is spontaneous and audience needs clarity over detail, employing this strategy is particularly effective for managing cognitive load and time pressure. In the framework proposed by Li (2015), compression involved summarizing the semantic content of the original and selecting the most important information.

In the present data, the source language (Indonesian) frequently contained elaborative explanations, which were reduced in the target language (English). This indicates a clear prioritization of core informational content over discourse-level nuance. To illustrate this pattern, Table 5 portrays selected examples of compression observed in the data.

Table 5. Examples of Compression Strategy

Strategy	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Key Shift
Compression	"Jadi **menurut cerita kalau saya belum lahir ya, Pak**. Menurut cerita itu, dari tahun 1970 itu..."	"So, since 1970, people told us..."	Personal context removed
Compression	"Jadi awal diketemukannya air panas ini **sejak, banyak legenda, banyak cerita**."	"So, there are local legends surrounding this place."	Repetitive expressions condensed
Compression	"**Salah satu indeks atau barometer keberhasilan kita** adalah mengedukasi masyarakat dalam hal konservasi adalah kesadaran masyarakat untuk tidak lagi mengkonsumsi."	"After what we have done with our initiatives, people now are more aware of the safety of the turtles by not consuming them any longer."	Technical phrasing compressed into simple statement

As shown in Table 5, compression was used to condense multi-clause explanations into shorter utterances. This aligned with Li's (2015) view that interpreters actively reconstruct meaning rather than reproduce linguistic form. For example, elements with low informational value were not rendered, such as the speaker's personal remark "*kalau saya belum lahir ya, Pak",* which meant "when I was not born yet" in English, reflecting the interpreter's prioritization of relevant content. Meanwhile, repetitive expressions such as "*banyak*

legenda, banyak cerita" were condensed into "local legends" to achieve communicative efficiency.

In addition, the source utterance *"Salah satu indeks atau barometer keberhasilan kita adalah mengedukasi masyarakat dalam hal konservasi adalah kesadaran masyarakat untuk tidak lagi mengkonsumsi."* was rendered as "After what we have done with our initiatives, people now are more aware of the safety of the turtles by not consuming them any longer." The interpreter compressed the abstract and repetitive phrasing "*indeks atau barometer keberhasilan kita"* and "*mengedukasi masyarakat dalam hal konservasi"* into the more simplified expression "what we have done with our initiatives". This shift reduces redundancy while preserving the core message, namely the increased public awareness leading to behavioral change.

2.6 Restructuring

Restructuring is another prominent strategy observed in the dataset. In the framework proposed by Li (2015), restructuring involves reformulating segments of various types in one position in the source discourse in a different position in the target discourse to enable better production. Typical transformations include moving information earlier or later, splitting one clause into several units, combining separate elements, and reorganizing the overall flow of information.

In the dataset, restructuring was particularly evident in segments involving complex or loosely structure source utterances, where the interpreter needed to reorganized information to improve clarity and coherence in the target language.

To illustrate this pattern, Table 6 presents selected examples of restructuring in the data.

Table 6. Examples of Restructuring Strategy

Strategy	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Key Shift
Restructuring	"Jadi bentengnya sangat unik, bentuknya persegi delapan atau hexagonal."	"It's a very unique fortress. It's a hexagonal shaped fortress."	Single clause → two simple sentences
Restructuring	"Pada saat pembangunan waduk ini, pada tahun 1967, terjadi jebol waduknya"	"But in 1967, there was a big accident in which the dam collapsed"	Time marker moved to sentence-initial position

As shown in Table 6, restructuring is primarily applied to loosely organized source utterances, transforming them into more linear and cohesive target-language output. The interpreter breaks down dense information into manageable units and prioritizes clarity over formal equivalence. For instance, the utterance *"Jadi bentengnya sangat unik, bentuknya persegi delapan atau hexagonal."* was rendered as "It's a very unique fortress. It's a hexagonal shaped fortress." The interpreter reorganized the descriptive elements into two clear and sequential clauses.

Similarly, the utterance *"Pada saat pembangunan waduk ini, pada tahun 1967, terjadi jebol waduknya."* was interpreted as "But in 1967, there was a big accident in which the dam collapsed.", demonstrating how the temporal and event information was restructured into a more natural and logically ordered sentence in English.

2.7 Interaction of Strategies

As stated by Li (2015) that multiple strategies can be employed in one interpreting process, the analysis showed that strategies clustered—they did not occur alone.

To illustrate this pattern, Table 7 presents selected examples of clustered strategies in the dataset.

Table 7. Examples of Clustered Strategies

Strategy	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Key Shift
Compression + Omission	"Tahun yang akan datang **atau jangka panjangnya itu**, di sini mau dibangun, **apa ya**, gazebo atau **saung, dan di sini ada saung,** jadi apa ya **dari pemerintah desa setempat itu menginginkan** ketika ada pelajar…"	"In the future, we will build a gazebo here. They will build it for the students…"	Disorganized ideas compressed and reorganized into logical sequence, filler words removed
Compression + Omission	"di sini **masyarakat mengenal adalah tempat yang** mistik dan angker **dianggapnya sehingga ada sesuatu yang lebih**	"they believe that it is sacred or mystical"	Background explanation condensed, superfluous expressions omitted

	dianggap oleh masyarakat"		
Morpho-syntactic transformation + Restructuring	"akan **dijelaskan** oleh rekan kami, Mas Agus"	"Mr. Agus here **will explain** about…"	Passive clause → active clause

As shown in Table 7, compression and omission often occurred simultaneously, forming a combined strategy that enabled the interpreter to maintain fluency under real-time constraints. This can be observed in the utterance *"**Tahun yang akan datang** atau jangka panjangnya itu, di sini **mau dibangun**, apa ya, **gazebo** atau saung, dan di sini ada saung, jadi apa ya dari pemerintah desa setempat itu menginginkan ketika ada pelajar..."*, which was rendered as "In the future, we will build a gazebo here. They will build it for the students...". In this case, the interpreter compressed the lengthy and hesitant source utterance while omitting fillers such as "*apa ya"* and some contextual details about the local government's intentions, producing a more concise message.

Similarly, in the example *"di sini masyarakat mengenal adalah tempat yang mistik dan angker dianggapnya sehingga ada sesuatu yang lebih dianggap oleh masyarakat"*, interpreted as "they believe that it is sacred or mystical", substantial omission occurred alongside compression. These examples demonstrate how the combined used of both strategies helps simplify complex source utterances while retaining key information for the audience.

Based on these findings, the co-occurrence of compression and omission may be attributed to the field-based nature of the interaction, where environmental distractions, time constraints, and spontaneous speech increased real-time processing demands. This supports Gile's argument that interpreting strategies are conscious or unconscious procedures employed by interpreters to solve problems and optimize

performance under conditions of time pressure and cognitive load. In this context, compression and omission functioned as adaptive strategies that enabled the interpreter to maintain communicative flow while focusing on the most essential information.

Meanwhile, the segment *"akan dijelaskan oleh rekan kami, Mas Agus"* was rendered as "Mr. Agus here will explain about…", demonstrating the co-occurrence of morpho-syntactic transformation and restructuring. At the morpho-syntactic level, the interpreter shifted the passive construction in the source language into an active form in the target language. At the same time, restructuring is evident in the reorganization of information, in which the agent "*Mas Agus"* is moved to the initial position, aligning with the more typical subject-verb order in English and improving the flow of information for the audience.

These examples show that interpreting strategies rarely operate in isolation. Instead, compression, omission, morpho-syntactic transformation, and restructuring are often applied simultaneously to manage clarity, fluency, and time constraints. In the context of the UNESCO Global Geopark Field Evaluation Mission, such strategic layering is essential for handling spontaneous, field-based communication effectively.

3. CLOSING

This final section summarizes the key findings of the study after analyzing interpreting strategies employed during the UNESCO Global Geopark Field Evaluation Mission. Given the complexity of real-time, multilingual interaction between international evaluators and local stakeholders, the results underscore the importance of strategic flexibility in consecutive interpreting. Drawing on these insights, this section also proposes several recommendations aimed at strengthening interpreting practice and guiding future research in similar field-based contexts.

3.1. Conclusion

This study has demonstrated that consecutive interpreting in the context of UNESCO Global Geopark Field Evaluation Mission involves the dynamic and strategic use of multiple interpreting strategies as proposed by Li (2015). The findings reveal that addition, omission, morpho-syntactic transformation, approximation, compression, and restructuring were all actively employed, with addition emerging as the most dominant strategy. This indicates a strong tendency toward explicitation, where clarity and audience comprehension are prioritized, specifically in multilingual and cross-cultural settings.

Simultaneously, omission and compression played a crucial role in managing cognitive load and time constraints, allowing the delivery of concise and efficient renditions without overwhelming the audience. Morpho-syntactic transformation and restructuring further contributed to producing grammatically natural and coherent output, while approximation enabled the handling of culturally specific and non-equivalent terms.

Importantly, the analysis confirms that these strategies do not operate in isolation but frequently co-occur within an interpreting segment. This interaction reflects the complex, real-time decision-making process inherent in consecutive interpreting, especially in field-based contexts.

Overall, the study highlights that effective interpreting is less about direct language transfer and more about adaptively mediating meaning in response to context, purpose, and audience.

3.2. Recommendation

Based on the findings of this study, several recommendations can be proposed:

First, future interpreters working in field contexts should develop strategic competence in combining multiple interpreting strategies rather than relying on a single approach. Training programs should therefore emphasize the use of strategies in real-time

interpreting situations. Exposure to realistic interpreting conditions can better prepare interpreters for actual professional settings.

Second, further research is recommended to expand the scope of analysis. Future studies could include larger datasets, different interpreting modes, or comparisons across different areas to provide a more comprehensive understanding of strategy use.

Third, future studies could explore the impact of interpreting strategies on audience reception and comprehension. While this study focuses on the interpreter's production, understanding how these strategies affect audience comprehension would provide valuable insight into interpreting effectiveness.

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Appendix

Strategies and Their Definitions by Li (2015)

Strategies	Definition
1. Anticipation (SI and CI)	The interpreter predicts the incoming text and produces a target text segment before it is uttered by the speaker based on linguistic cues (lexical collocations, supra-segmental features, certain syntactic structures, etc.) and knowledge cues (understanding about the topic, speech context, etc.), in particular when the two working languages have asymmetrical structures (SOV vs. SVO languages).
2. Compression/ condensation/ summarizing/ filtering (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter finds an economic way of expression by summarizing and generalizing the semantic content of the original, deleting what is repetitive or redundant, and selecting the most important information, in particular when facing high time pressure.
3. Omission/ skipping/ ellipsis/ message abandonment (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter, in particular under high time pressure or when facing interpreting difficulties, deletes superfluous or redundant expressions, repetitions, unimportant utterances, incomprehensible input, untranslatable elements, or message that is unacceptable in the target discourse.
4. Chunking/ segmentation/ salami (SI and ST)	The interpreter breaks the source discourse (particularly long and complex sentences) into meaningful units which are interpreted linearly following the principle of "first come, first processed," so as to process the incoming message without causing "saturation" of his or her processing capacity.

5. Text expansion/ addition/ elaboration (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter adds something absent in the source text, such as discourse markers (connectives, etc.) and rhetorical phrases, so that the target text sounds more logical and coherent for the audience.
6. Waiting/ delaying response/ stalling/ tailing (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter waits and delays production (waiting/delaying response/tailing), or produces generic utterances that are absent in the source discourse and provide no new information (stalling), so as to enable him or her to access more incoming text for meaning disambiguation.
7. Approximation/ attenuation (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter is not able to retrieve an ideal counterpart for a segment of the source discourse and uses a near-equivalent term or a synonym.
8. Paraphrasing/ explaining (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter is not able to find an appropriate equivalent for one segment of the source discourse, and explains the intended meaning of the original segment.
9. Morpho-syntactic transformation (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter departs from the surface structure of the original language and expresses the meaning using different syntactic constructions from those of the original (conversion of negative clauses into affirmative clauses, of subordinate clauses into main clauses, and of verb phrases into noun phrases, etc.).
10. Décalage/time lag/extending or narrowing EVS (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter manages his or her available processing capacity by extending or narrowing the Ear-Voice-Span so as to devote more effort to listening (known as Eye-Voice-Span in ST).

11. Transcodage/ transcoding/calque (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter is unable to grasp the overall meaning of the original and decides to use a word-for-word approach by sticking to the surface structure of the original language.
12. Parallel reformulation/ substitution (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter cannot understand elements of the original and decides to invent something that is different from the original but more or less plausible in the communicative context, so as to avoid long pauses or unfinished sentences.
13. Restructuring/ changing order (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter reformulates segments of various types in one position in the source discourse in a different position in the target discourse so as to enable better production.
14. Inference (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter recovers information that is forgotten, not comprehended or not heard by relying on the source speech context and his or her general knowledge.
15. Repair (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter makes corrections when he or she finds distortions of the original meaning intended in his or her interpreting, realizes a better way of expressing what has been said, or detects contradiction between his or her anticipation and the incoming discourse.
16. Evasion/ neutralization (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter avoids committing himself or herself to a definite position when ambiguities exist or when the source discourse fails to provide sufficient specification.
17. Visualization (SI and CI)	The interpreter strengthens his or her understanding and memory of the original message by exercising his or her imagination and forming a mental picture of the content of

	the original speech when dealing with a descriptive message.
18. No repair (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter finds errors in his or her reformulations, but thinks they are trivial and that corrections cause more harm than help, and decides to leave them as they are. It is considered a strategic decision because it is a conscious choice not to make repairs when monitoring the output, which is different to making errors of which the interpreter is not aware.
19. Reproduction (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter is unable to translate an unknown term in the original, and leaves it in the target discourse as it appears in the original.
20. Transfer (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter uses target language words that are etymologically or phonetically similar to those in the source language.
21. Resorting to world knowledge (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter connects the message of the original speech with his or her own knowledge on a given field.
22. Adaptation (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter adapts the source message so that it fits the target discourse conventions or culture.
23. Personal involvement (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter takes an active part in the content of the original by showing agreement, disagreement, surprise, or identification with the original.
24. Monitoring (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter monitors what has been interpreted to check if it is necessary to revise previous anticipations or hypotheses.

25. Repetition (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter repeats previously-processed information by means of synonyms as a way of enhancing lexical accuracy.
26. Pause distribution (SI, CI and ST)	Pauses serve to divide discourse into tone groups and meaning units in oral communication. The interpreter uses pauses strategically to assist communicating content to the audience.
27. Intonation (SI, CI and ST)	The interpreter resorts to paralinguistic cues, such as the rising or falling of intoantion to achieve speech cohesion and help listeners to disambiguate the intended meaning of the utterance.

Source: Li (2015)