








Building Rapport

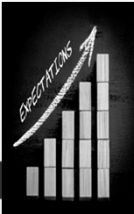


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- Experience
Discuss any previous “legal” experience you have (work and personal)
- Abilities
Number of years interpreting experience
Special skills (memory, English, ability to process, etc.)
- Commitment
To support this team / cohort
I will _____.

Break

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Dress code
Attendance
Adhere to time schedule
Communication
Pre-readings
Journaling
Hearing participants

Expectations

LITI Assignments Expectation

Homework will be done as a group effort. Each group member is expected to participate and contribute to the final product. Homework may be turned in before or on the due date.

Journaling


- ✓ Anything that could help me in future work
- ✓ Anything that brings up possible dilemma
- ✓ Anything thought provoking, causes me to seek further information or brings up questions

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Group Activity

Develop cohort ground rules

Develop visions for training



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Teaming Strategy to Live By:



COMMUNICATE

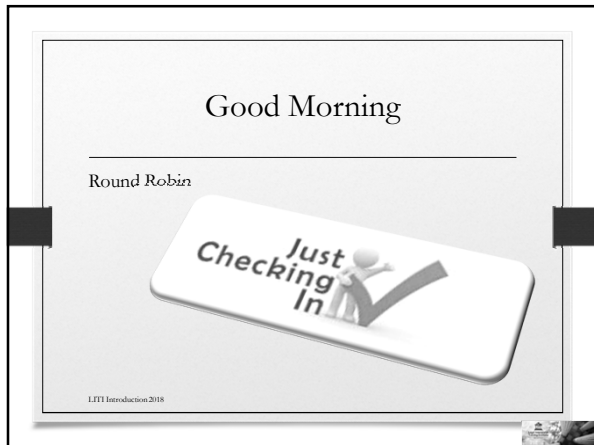
COOPERATE

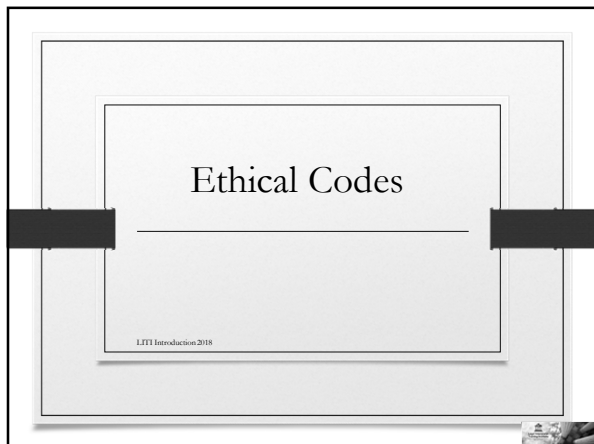
NEGOTIATE

STIPULATE

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INTERPRETER
ROLES

Proceedings Interpreter = PI
Counsel Table Interpreter = TI

Witness Interpreter (Court term)

Understand the definition
of
“Privilege communication”



Privileged Communication: Confidential communications made by the client to the attorney for the purpose of obtaining legal representation that are protected from compelled disclosure unless waived by the holder of the privilege.

How many/what codes do we work under in legal settings?

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Federal Code

Code of Ethics for Court Interpreters (Wisconsin)

Code related to your general certification

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Code is your “friend”

It supports you to do your job.

Use it to protect and help you.



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Wisconsin Court System

Code of Ethics for Court Interpreters

SCR 63.001 - 63.10

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Code of ethics

Interpreters, judges, and attorneys are often unaware of the proper role of the court interpreter and the professional responsibilities it demands. The purpose of a code of ethics is to articulate a core set of principles to guide the conduct of a court interpreter and to educate judges in the level of conduct expected. The code addresses accuracy and completeness, representation of interpreter qualifications, impartiality and conflict of interest, professional demeanor, confidentiality and restriction of public comment, limitations on giving legal and other advice, communicating interpreter limitations to the judge, reporting ethical violations, and professional skills development.

This code of ethics has been adopted by the Wisconsin Supreme Court to guide interpreter conduct while working in the courts of Wisconsin and to serve as a basis for interpreter education. In keeping with its general practice, the court has adopted the black letter provisions; the accompanying comments are published for information purposes. This code is effective on July 1, 2002.

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Code of Ethics For Court Interpreters

63.001 Citation of rules; definitions

63.002 Preamble

1. SCR 63.001 to 63.10 may be cited as the "Code of Ethics for Court Interpreters."

2. In this chapter "code" means the Code of Ethics for Court Interpreters.

3. "Shall" is used in the code to define principles to which adherence is required.

Many persons are partially or completely excluded from participation in court proceedings due to limited proficiency in the English language, as described in ss. 885.37 (1) (b) and 885.38 (1) (b), stats. Communication barriers must be removed as much as is reasonably possible so that these persons may enjoy equal access to justice. Qualified interpreters are highly skilled professionals who help judges conduct hearings justly and efficiently when communication barriers exist.

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63.003 Applicability

The code governs the delivery of services by foreign language and sign language interpreters working in the courts of the State of Wisconsin. Its purpose is to define the duties of interpreters and thereby enhance the administration of justice and promote public confidence in the courts. The code also applies to real time reporters when functioning in the capacity of providing access to court users.

63.004 Interpretation

The comments accompanying this code are not adopted. The comments are intended as guides to interpretation, but the text of each rule is authoritative. If a court policy or routine practice appears to conflict with any provision of the code the policy or practice should be reviewed for modification.

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63.01

Accuracy and Completeness

Interpreters shall render a complete and accurate interpretation or sight translation by reproducing in the target language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, without altering, omitting, or adding anything to the meaning of what is stated or written, and without explanation

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63.02

Representation of qualifications

Interpreters shall accurately and completely represent their certifications, training, and experience.

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63.03

**Impartiality
and
avoidance of
conflict of
interest**

Interpreters shall be impartial and unbiased, and shall refrain from conduct that may give an appearance of bias. Interpreters shall disclose any real or perceived conflict of interest to the judge and the parties.

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63.04

**Professional
demeanor**

Interpreters shall conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the dignity of the court.

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63.05

Confidentiality

Interpreters shall protect the confidentiality of all privileged and other confidential information

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63.06

Restriction on public comment

Interpreters shall not publicly discuss, report, or offer an opinion concerning a matter in which they are or have been engaged, even when that information is not privileged or required by law to be confidential, except to facilitate training and education.

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63.07

Scope of practice

Interpreters shall limit themselves to interpreting or translating and shall not give legal or other advice, express personal opinions to persons using their services, or engage in any other activities that may be construed to constitute a service other than interpreting or translating while serving as an interpreter.

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63.08

Assessing and reporting impediments to performance

Interpreters shall assess at all times their ability to deliver their services. When interpreters have any reservation about their ability to satisfy an assignment competently, the interpreters shall immediately convey that reservation to the appropriate judicial authority

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63.09

Duty to report ethical violations

Interpreters shall report to the proper judicial authority any effort to impede their compliance with any law, any provision of this code, or any other official policy governing court interpreting and translating.

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63.10

Professional Development

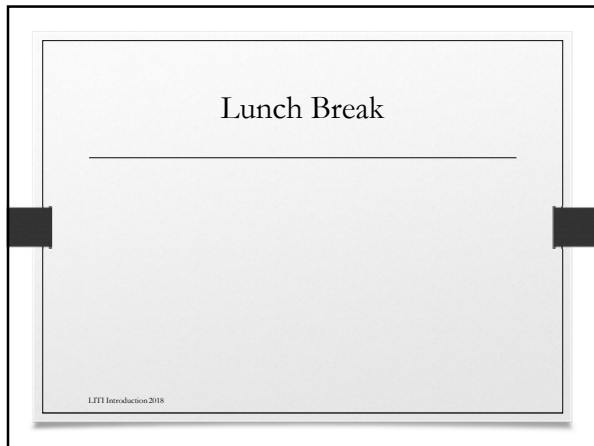
Interpreters shall improve their skills and knowledge and advance the profession through activities such as professional training and education and interaction with colleagues and specialists in related fields.

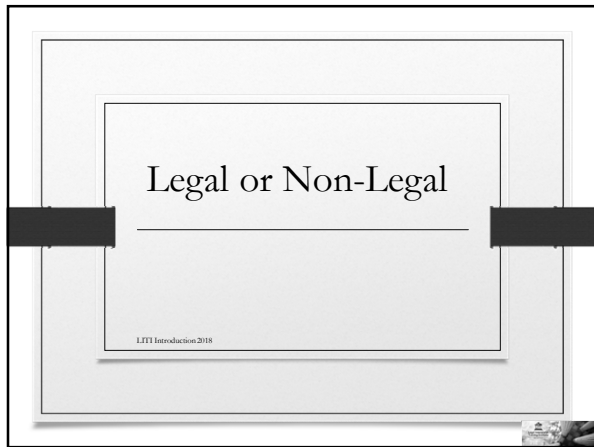
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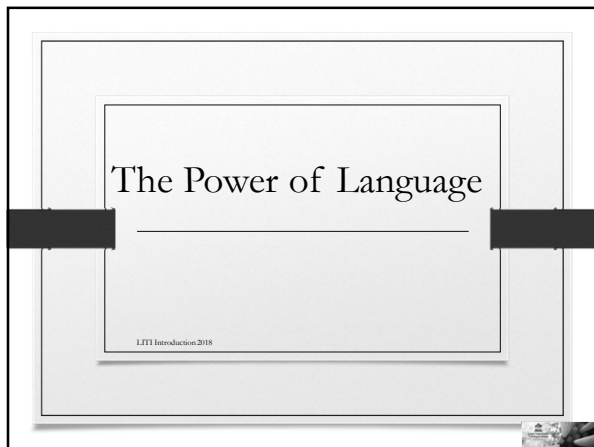
Modes

- Consecutive
- Simultaneous
- Summary/Escort
- Sight Translation

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Considerations for Interpreters in Judicial System

Interpreters need make cultural and linguistic adjustment to accommodate differences, so deeper levels of meaning are conveyed to court

- Conflicts in behavioral norms, especially related to discourse styles
- Different perceptions about what is reasonable and fair
- Different styles of arguing and decision making

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Group Activity

Non-judgmental and Judgmental



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Linguistic/Cultural Differences Hearing –v- Deaf

High Context/Deaf	Low Context/Hearing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit • Direct • Group focused • Collective, shared common experiences • Identify with one another, including art, belief, language, traditions • Narrative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implicit • Subtle, indirect • Individual focused • Independent from each other therefore varied experiences • Competitive • Focus on “the point”

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Challenges/Conflicts

- List challenges and conflicts a deaf person faces when in a legal setting
- Identify the source of the conflict or challenge
- Result of language or conflict?
- How can interpreters minimize the impact on conflict?

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Equal Footing

Code description of "equal footing" What is an interpreter's power, response, role, function, regarding "equal footing?"

Discussion Topic:

Judges and legal personnel equal speech and written English with intelligence. How can the interpreter encourage "equal footing" under these conditions?

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Expectation of our Code

63.01 Accuracy and completeness

Comment:

Interpreters have a twofold role:

1. to ensure that the court proceedings reflect, in English, precisely what was said by persons of limited English proficiency; and
2. to place persons of limited English proficiency on an **equal footing** with persons who understand English. This creates an obligation to conserve every element of information contained in a source language communication when it is rendered in the target language.

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Powerful vs Powerless Language

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Powerless Language Features

Speaking in Italics

Empty Adjectives

Hypercorrect
grammar and
pronunciation

Lack Sense of
Humor

Direct
Quotations

Special
Vocabulary

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Powerless Language Features

Question Intonation

People 50+ -
under 25

New Quotative

Doubling of IS

Use of:
“just or so”,
“so” before
present participle,
Likin’

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Group Activity

1. Changing powerful statements to powerless
2. Changing powerless statements to powerful



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Things to ponder...

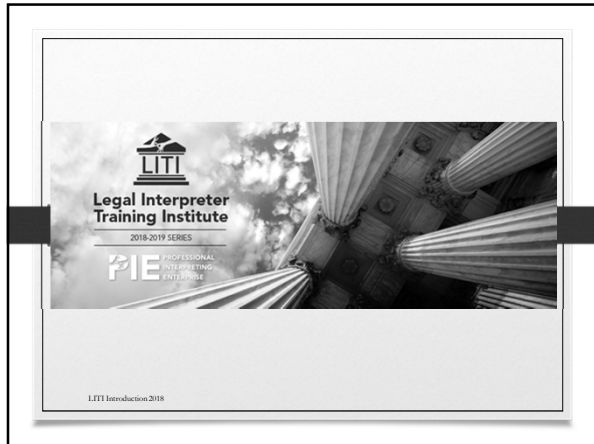
TRIAL BY JURY IS COMPROMISED BY THE
INHERENT POLITICS OF LANGUAGE,
THOUGH IT IS NOT ALL CLEAR THAT ANY
ATTEMPT AT REMEDYING
THIS WOULD BE EQUITABLE OR INDEED
POSSIBLE

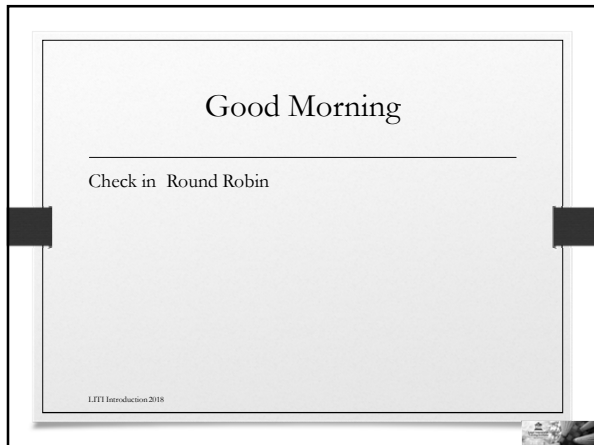
-
O'Barr

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Strong Language in ASL

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March 9 – 11, 2018 Homework

Pre-readings

Vocabulary List

Observation and Journaling

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NEVER, NEVER, NEVER GIVE UP

- Winston Churchill

See You in March,
LITI team

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