



National Association of Judiciary Interpreters & Translators

NAJIT POSITION PAPER TEAM INTERPRETING IN THE COURTROOM

The information provided in NAJIT position papers offers general guidance and practical suggestions regarding the provision of competent language assistance to persons with limited English proficiency. This information is intended to assist in developing and enhancing local rules, policies and procedures in a wide range of settings. It does not include or replace local, state or federal policies. For more information, please contact: National Association of Judiciary Interpreters & Translators, 404-566-4705, or visit the NAJIT website at www.najit.org

Introduction

In court settings, team interpreting refers to the practice of using two rotating interpreters to provide simultaneous or consecutive interpretation for one or more individuals with limited English proficiency. Team interpreting is recommended for all lengthy legal proceedings and is an effective tool in the administration of justice. With team interpreting, the non-English speaker or person of limited English proficiency hears the proceedings without interruption or diminution in the quality of interpretation.

How does team interpreting work?

Team interpreting is the industry standard in courtrooms, international conferences, negotiations and other venues where continuous interpreting is required for periods of over one hour. The typical team is comprised of two interpreters who work in tandem, providing relief every 30 minutes. The interpreter engaged in delivering the interpretation at any given moment is called the *active* interpreter. His job is to interpret the court proceedings truly and accurately. The other interpreter is called the *support* interpreter. His job is to (1) interpret any conversation between counsel and defendant while the proceedings are taking place; (2) assist the *active* interpreter by looking up vocabulary, or acting as a second ear to confirm quickly spoken

names, numbers or other references; (3) assist the *active* interpreter with any technical problems with electronic interpreting equipment, if in use; (4) be available in case the active interpreter has an emergency; and (5) serve as an impartial language expert in the case of any challenge to interpretation at the witness stand.¹ Team interpreting enables court sessions to proceed at the pace the judge requires without a need for extra breaks.

Why use team interpreting?

The advantages of team interpreting are many, and the reasons for it are compelling. Team interpreting is a quality control mechanism, implemented to preserve the accuracy of the interpretation process in any circumstances.

Every defendant (and in some states, the plaintiff) in the United States has the right to hear and understand the proceedings against him at every stage of the legal process. When matters of life and liberty are at stake, a trained and qualified interpreter is a vital link in the provision of due process. To do his job, a court interpreter, under oath to provide a true and accurate interpretation, must maintain an intense alertness to all courtroom speech, including questions, answers, legal arguments and colloquy. The subject matter of court hearings varies, but may include legal arguments in a motion to suppress evidence; cross-examination of experts; syntactically dense jury instructions; nervous witness testimony; or a complex or under-articulated recitation of facts. There is a limit to the focused concentration needed to comprehend complex language at high speed and render it accurately in another language. Inattention, distraction or mental exhaustion on the part of the interpreter can have adverse consequences for defendants, litigants, witnesses, victims, and the judicial process in general.

Interpreters in the courtroom can play a dual role, interpreting the actual proceedings and also interpreting

for attorney-client consultations when needed. Especially in multi-defendant cases, working in a team allows one interpreter to continue interpreting the proceedings while the second interpreter assists during any attorney-client discussions at defense table.²

The interpretation process

Interpreting is cognitively demanding and stressful, requiring many mental processes to occur simultaneously: the interpreter listens, analyzes, comprehends, and uses contextual clues to convert thought from one language to another in order to immediately render a reproduction in another language of each speaker's original utterances.³ In courtrooms with imperfect acoustics, cramped seating, security requirements, miscellaneous noise, mumbled diction, interruptions, the tension of litigation, and lawyers or clients who may need the interpreter at any moment for a private consultation, interpreters need to channel dozens of stimuli and effectively sort them in order to fulfill the task at hand. Even thirty to sixty minutes of continuous interpreting leads to significant processing fatigue. Thus, simultaneous interpretation can be seen as a "cognitive management problem." After a certain amount of time on task, an interpreter inevitably reaches a saturation point, at which time errors cannot be avoided because mental circuits get overloaded.⁴

Interpreter error and fatigue

Scientific studies have shown that mental fatigue sets in after approximately 30 minutes of sustained simultaneous interpretation, resulting in a marked loss in accuracy. This is so regardless of how experienced or talented the interpreter may be. A 1998 study conducted at the École de Traduction et d'Interprétation at the University of Geneva, demonstrated the effects of interpreting over increasing periods of time. The conclusion of the study was that an interpreter's own judgment of output quality becomes unreliable after increased time on task.⁵

Remarkably, these recent studies ratify the results obtained the very first time that simultaneous interpreting was attempted at an international conference, in 1928. The engineer's report stated: "*It was observed that an average of 30 minutes of consecutive work was the maximum time during which a satisfactory translation could be done; after this time, one runs the risk of deteriorating results, due to fatigue.*"⁶

Empirical observations of interpreters at work in many

venues have borne out the need for a relay approach to simultaneous interpreting, for the protection of both the interpreter and the end user of interpreting services.

Minimizing possibility of interpreter error

Due process guarantees the right of a litigant to see and hear all evidence and witnesses. Case law holds that on the basis of the 4th, 6th, and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, a non-English speaking defendant has a right to be provided with a complete interpretation of the proceedings rather than a summary.⁷

It is unrealistic to expect interpreters to maintain high accuracy rates for hours, or days, at a time without relief. If interpreters work without relief in proceedings lasting more than 30-45 minutes, the ability to continue to provide a consistently accurate translation may be compromised. Further, since an interpreter is under oath to provide a fair, complete and impartial interpretation, due process rights are best protected by a team of interpreters for all lengthy proceedings.⁸

Like a marathon runner who must maintain liquid intake at regular intervals during the race and not wait until thirst sets in, an interpreter needs regular breaks to ward off processing fatigue, after which the mental faculties would be impaired. Team interpreting allows the active interpreter to remain mentally fresh, while the support interpreter takes on other functions that would lead the active interpreter to cognitive overload.

Planning and coordination are needed to ensure a high level of reliability in interpreter output. Court proceedings are sometimes unpredictable. What may begin as a brief matter always has the potential to get more involved as new matters come to the court's attention. When a hearing is extended unexpectedly, if possible, a relief interpreter should be provided to rotate into the assignment. Alternatively, periodic breaks should be taken to prevent mental exhaustion by the interpreter.

Judges and interpreter administration

Judges are uniquely situated to understand the importance of language skills in the courtroom, and different courts may view interpreter administration differently. However, it is universally recognized that the team approach is the best insurance policy against errors in the interpretation process. In some courts, team interpreting is established policy and automatically

coordinated by the interpreting department. In other courts, local rules state that judges “may appoint” multiple interpreters if the proceeding warrants it. Local guidelines and practices can establish team interpreting as a necessary technique of quality control in proceedings lasting more than a certain length of time. In general, it is recommended that simultaneous interpreters rotate every 30-45 minutes when conveying general court proceedings and every 45-60 minutes when interpreting for non-English-speaking witnesses.

The job of conveying meaning in two distinct languages at a moment’s notice is unlike that of anyone else in the courtroom. It is a demanding task, and the cost of errors is high. When judges work together with interpreter administrators to ensure adequate working conditions for court interpreters, everyone benefits. From a human resources perspective, teaming also promotes the long-term effectiveness of interpreter departments by encouraging cooperation, sharing responsibility and preventing burnout or attrition.

Conclusion

Due process rights are best preserved with faithful simultaneous interpretation of legal proceedings. Court interpreters work for the judiciary and their goal is accuracy and completeness, not a particular party’s agenda. In a controlled study, it was shown that interpreters’ work quality decreases after 30 minutes. In the challenging courtroom environment, team interpreting ensures that the comprehension effort required to provide accurate interpretation is not compromised. To deliver unassailably accurate language service, court interpreters work in teams.

Issued March 1, 2007

■ REFERENCES

- 1 *Professional Ethics and the Role of the Court Interpreter, 3rd Edition*, 2001, Judicial Council of California p. 25, (<http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/courtinterpreters/documents/ethicsman.pdf>).
- 2 *Ibid*, p. 26
- 3 Moser-Mercer, B., Kunzli, B., and Korac, M. 1998. “Prolonged turns in interpreting: Effects on quality, physiological and psychological stress.” University of Geneva, École de Traduction et d’Interprétation. *Interpreting* Vol. 3 (1), p. 47-64. John Benjamins Publishing Co.
- 4 Gile, Daniel. “Conference Interpreting as a Cognitive Management Problem” in Franz Pochhacker and Miriam Shlesinger, eds. *The Interpreting Studies Reader*. Routledge, 2002.
- 5 *Op cit*, *Interpreting* Vol. 3 (1), 1998, p. 55-61
- 6 Baigorri Jalón, Jesús. 2000. *La Interpretación de conferencias: el nacimiento de una profesión. De París a Nuremberg*. Editorial Comares, Granada, p.188
- 7 See *People vs. Aguilar* (1984) 35 Cal. 3d 785, 790 (California appellate case) and *Negrón vs. New York* (434 F 2d 386, 2nd Circuit, 1970) (federal appellate case).
- 8 Vidal, Mirta. 1997. “New Study on Fatigue Confirms Need for Working in Teams” *Proteus*, Vol. VI (1).

Primary author: Andrew Erickson

Editorial team: Nancy Festinger, Isabel Framer, Judith Kenigson Kristy

Copyright 2007 by the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters & Translators. NAJIT hereby grants permission to reprint this publication in any quantity without charge, provided that the content is kept unchanged and NAJIT is credited as the source.



National Association of Judiciary Interpreters & Translators

2002 Summit Blvd, Suite 300

Atlanta, GA 30319

Tel: 404-566-4705 · Fax: 404-566-4705

Email: info@najit.org