

2020



**UNC**

ASL & Interpreting Studies

**Project CLIMB**

**Cultivating Legal Interpreters from Minority Backgrounds**

# An Annotated Bibliography of Resources of Interest to ASL Legal Interpreters

UNC - Project CLIMB

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ASL & Interpreting Studies

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Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
<b>ARTICLES, CHAPTERS</b>			
Ainsworth, J.E. (1993). In a Different Register: The Pragmatics of Powerlessness in Police Interrogation. Yale Law Journal, 103, 259–2593.	In this study, Ainsworth demonstrates that the invocation of the right to counsel during custodial police interrogation is a gendered doctrine that privileges male speech norms.	police interrogation, pragmatics, legal interpreting	<a href="#">Link</a> Account required
Andrews, J. F., Vernon, M., & LaVigne, M. (2007). The bill of rights, due process and the Deaf suspect/defendant. Journal of Interpretation, 2007, 9-38	The paper focuses on a segment of deaf people, approximately 30 percent, who are classified as semilingual, meaning they are functionally illiterate (reading level grade 2.9 or below) and lack proficient English or sign language skills. These individuals can face seemingly intractable problems if they become involved with the criminal justice system at any level from arrest, interrogation, court hearings, incarceration, parole, to probation. Due to their impoverished linguistic skills and resulting lack of general information, they are denied basic rights granted them by the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and by state statutes and state constitutions. We address the unique psycholinguistic, educational, interpreting and cultural issues that cause these legal problems. We take eleven legal documents designed to inform individuals of their rights and obligations and determine the reading level required to understand them. The results clearly demonstrate that semilingual deaf defendants cannot read and understand these documents. Evidence is also presented which indicates that even with a sign language interpreter, the deaf semilingual population cannot comprehend the documents.	Bill of Rights, Deaf, defendant, suspect, interpreting, comprehension, semilingual	<a href="#">Link</a>
Baker, E. D. (2007). Legal implications for deaf and hard of hearing offenders in corrections: Risks and opportunities. Sheriff, 59(1), 11-12.	To ensure equal access to programs, services, and activities this paper suggests prisons should conduct an intake assessment as soon as possible with each Deaf or Hard-of-Hearing offender who stays in custody to determine communication needs. Furthermore, the article suggests providing staff training on the topic of Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing offenders.	ADA, interpreter, Deaf, legal, accommodation	<a href="#">Link</a>
Bancroft, M.A., Bendana, L., Bruggeman, J., & Feuerle, L. (2013). Interpreting in the gray zone: Where community and legal interpreting intersect. Translation & Interpreting 5(1).	This article defines interpreting in legal settings outside the courtroom is an area where community and legal interpreting intersect as a “gray zone” and discusses where the rules from each of these areas may mesh or collide.	community interpreting, legal interpreting, court interpreting, medical interpreting, ethics, advocacy	<a href="#">Link</a> Account required

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Benmaman, V. (1997). Legal interpreting by any other name is still legal interpreting. In Carr, Silvana E., Roberts, Roda, Dufour, Aideen, & Steyn, Dini (Ed's). The critical link: Interpreters in the community: Papers from the first international conference on interpreting in legal, health and social service settings. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 179-190.	This paper draws distinctions between interpreting in a court and other legal contexts, but argues that certain skills are necessary for interpreters, regardless of specific legal context.	types of legal interpreting, training, knowledge, court, interpreter, settings, context	
Bentley-Sassaman, J., & Dawson, C. (2012) Deaf-Hearing interpreter teams: A teamwork approach. Journal of Interpretation, 22(1), Article 2.	This article explores the need for Deaf-hearing interpreter teams. In legal settings, the demand for more Deaf-hearing interpreter teams when there is a case involving a Deaf person is increasing. Supplying a Deaf-hearing team provides the Deaf client access to the language of the court (Mathers, 2009b). Hearing interpreters do not always possess the proficiency needed and is why Deaf interpreters are needed to complement the hearing interpreters' interpretations and provide a higher quality of services (Mathers, 2009a).	teams, Deaf, hearing, legal, teamwork, court	<a href="#">Link</a>
Berko, M.L. (1992). Preserving the Sixth Amendment rights of the Deaf defendant. Dickenson Law Review.	Discussion of the Constitutional rights of deaf defendants. Includes the rights to confrontation and to effective assistance of counsel. Inventories the various methods of communicating with deaf defendants and critiques each (i.e., lipreading, writing, interpreting)	constitutional rights, Deaf, defendant, interpreter	
Braun, S. (2013). Keep your distance? Remote interpreting in legal proceedings: A critical assessment of a growing practice Interpreting. International Journal of Research and Practice in Interpreting, 15 (2), 200-228.	This paper investigates the viability of remote interpreting in legal contexts through the use of video conferencing. Some key findings include a significantly higher number of interpreting problems, and a faster decline of interpreting performance over time. The paper also discusses the potential legal consequences of the problems identified.	remote interpreting, legal proceedings, law, court, international	<a href="#">Link</a>
Brennan, M. (1999). Signs of injustice. The Translator, 5(2), 221-246.	This article discusses British Sign Language (BSL)/English interpreting in the particular context of the courtroom and describes problems resulting from lack of awareness, differences between the languages and modes, and mismatches regarding the interpreter's role in court, all of which pose challenges to Deaf people's access to the legal system.	court settings, sign language interpreting, role, quality	
Brick, K., & Beldon, J. (2014). Interpreting without a Deaf Interpreter is an RID CPC violation. StreetLeverage.	Kelby Brick suggests that a shift in paradigm and policy is needed to ensure the consistent presence of Deaf interpreters. Potentially life-altering situations and settings call for the skills of a Deaf interpreter, however providing Deaf interpreters is inconsistent.	CDI, Deaf, policy	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Brunson, J. L. (2007). Your case will now be heard: Sign language interpreters as problematic accommodations in legal interactions. <i>Journal of deaf studies and deaf education</i> , 13(1).	Presents a qualitative study of the experiences that deaf people have regarding accommodations in the legal setting – specifically with interpreters. The author finds that three major themes emerged including the person’s experience obtaining an accommodation; obtaining one that is problematic; and obtaining a partial accommodation due to internal ineffectiveness of the interpreter.	interpreter, problematic accommodation, legal, court, Deaf	
Burn, J. & Crezee, I. (2017). "That Is Not the Question I Put to You, Officer": An analysis of student legal interpreting errors. <i>International Journal of Interpreter Education</i> , 9(1). 40-56.	A study conducted to analyze which legal questions posed challenges to interpreting students. Legal questions are designed to achieve a large variety of functions and is not the most obvious as the meaning is not literal, or there is no direct lexical or grammatical equivalent in the target language. Preparing interpreting students for interpreting legal questioning is very difficult and best achieved by exposing learners to a wide range of question forms in a safe practice environment.	legal discourse, question forms, court, legal, interpreter training, audiovisual interpreting practice, situated learning approaches	<a href="#">Link</a>
Davidson, F., Kovacevic, V., Cave, M., Hart, K., & Dark, F. (2014). Assessing fitness for trial of Deaf defendants. <i>Psychiatry, Psychology and Law</i> , 22(1), 1–12.	Forensic assessments, such as fitness to stand trial, of deaf people within the criminal justice system can be particularly challenging. This article raises issues of social justice and how working with deaf people in mental health settings requires specific knowledge and skills with the aim to increase awareness of some of the issues faced by prelingually deaf people who encounter the mental health and criminal justice systems.	fitness for trial, Deaf, defendant	
Duvall, J. (2004). Deaf and hearing-impaired offenders in the prison system. <i>Corrections Compendium</i> , 29(3), 5-7,33-34.	The incarceration of Deaf offenders has caused problems in prison systems throughout the US, for individual prisons and also for deaf inmates. Duvall discusses solutions that can help deaf inmates cope with communication barriers, ease the tension between inmates and officials, and prevent behavioral problems among Deaf inmates.	Deaf, offenders, prison system, inmate	<a href="#">Link</a>
Fallahay, J. (2001). The right to a full hearing; improving access to the courts for people who are deaf or hard of hearing. <i>Reference and Research Book News</i> , 16(2).	This article provides an introduction to understanding the basic legal system issues, communicating with people who are deaf or hard of hearing and training court personnel and others who strive to make the courts fully accessible. The article further details the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and what it means to state and local courts.	improving access, court, legal, Deaf, interpreting, training	<a href="#">Link</a> Account required
Farber, B.J. (2009). Police interactions with Deaf persons. <i>AELE Monthly Law Journal</i> , 101-111.	This article explains and describes difficult issues that may arise concerning communication with Deaf persons who may be criminal suspects, arrestees, crime victims, persons in need of assistance, or witnesses.	police, law enforcement, Deaf, issues	<a href="#">Link</a>



Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Feuerle, L.M. (2013). Testing interpreters: Developing, administering, and scoring court interpreter certification exams. <i>The International Journal of Translation and Interpreting Research</i> , 5(1).	Legal examinations for interpreters share numerous communalities, but they are also different in a variety of ways. This paper provides an overview of the three national testing models, with an overview of the similarities and differences and as well as the advantages and disadvantages of each model.	court interpreter; court interpreter testing; court interpreter exams; interpreter testing; federal court interpreter examination; consortium test; National Center for State Courts	<a href="#">Link</a>
Framer, I. (2006). Interpreting the interpreter: What every legal assistance for victims attorney and advocate needs to know about legal interpretation. <i>The Interpreters Voice</i> , Summer, 10-15.	This article provides a suggested guide for what every legal assistance for victims attorneys and advocates needs to know about the interpreter.	attorney, victims, legal, interpretation	<a href="#">Link</a>
Frishberg, N. (1995). Role of the linguist-interpreter as expert witness. <i>Journal of Interpretation</i> .	This article discusses the implications of an interpreter called for expert witness testimony or for expert assessment.	expert witness, linguist, interpreter, role	<a href="#">Link</a>
Gardner, E. (1985). Deaf victims and defendants in the criminal justice system. Washington, D.C: National Clearinghouse for Legal Services.	This article analyzes how the judicial system treats Deaf victims and defendants and suggests methods that should be adopted for effective service of Deaf persons.	Deaf, criminal justice system, defendant	<a href="#">Link</a> Subscription required
Greene, D. (2011). Just what they said: Interpreting intentionally vague language. <i>Views</i> , 28(2).	Daniel Greene explains the intentional use of vague language and the importance of maintaining vague language in rendered interpretations.	court interpreting, legal, vague language	<a href="#">Link</a>
Hale, S. (2007). Interpreters' treatment of discourse markers in courtroom questions. <i>International Journal of Speech Language and the Law</i> .	This paper describes the different uses of discourse markers as found in lawyers' questions during direct examination and cross-examination. This article suggests that discourse markers are used as devices of argumentation and confrontation, mostly initiating disagreements or challenges, as devices used to maintain control of the flow of information, and to mark progression in the story-line. The paper also describes the treatment of such markers by court interpreters, where it was found that interpreters predominantly omitted or mistranslated these markers.	discourse markers, interpreter, cross-examination, lawyer	
Hale, S. (2014). Interpreting culture: Dealing with cross-cultural issues in court interpreting. <i>Perspectives</i> , 22(3), 321-331.	This article discusses the results of a questionnaire which asked practising legal interpreters whether they alerted judicial officers and tribunal members of potential cross-cultural differences. Furthermore, the study also asked judicial officers and tribunal members about their expectations of interpreted situations. The results of the study suggest a need for greater guidance and clearer protocols for interpreters working in the legal system.	cross-cultural differences, cross-cultural misunderstandings, pragmalinguistic and sociopragmatic failure, alerting courts and tribunals, interpreter protocols	<a href="#">Link</a>
Hale, S. B. (2006). Themes and methodological issues in court interpreting research. <i>Linguistica Antverpiensia</i> .	This paper reviews major research projects to date, highlights their strengths and weaknesses, identifies the gaps that exist in our knowledge of the field of court interpreting and propose further research studies to fill such gaps.	court interpreting and translating, courts, translating, interpreting, discourse analysis, translators, witnesses	

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Hale, S. B. (2007). The challenges of court interpreting: Intricacies, responsibilities and ramifications. <i>Alternative Law Journal</i> .	This article discusses challenges faced by court interpreters in attempting to interpret truly and faithfully, responsibilities of the interpreter and the ramifications of an inaccurate interpretation.	challenges, courtroom, interpreting, faithfully, legal	<a href="#">Link</a>
Hale, S., & Napier, J. (2016). “We’re just kind of there”: Working conditions and perceptions of appreciation and status in court interpreting. <i>Target: International Journal of Translation Studies</i> , 28(3), 351–371.	This paper explores legal issues from the perspective of working conditions and professional status. A survey was conducted in Australia about working conditions, court protocols and professional status, as well interpreters opinions about what affects the quality of their work and what improvements may be necessary.	working condition, perception, court, interpreting, legal	<a href="#">Link</a>
Hale, S., San Roque, M., Spencer, D., & Napier, J. (2017) Deaf citizens as jurors in Australian courts: Participating via professional interpreters. <i>International Journal of Speech</i> , 24(2), 151-176.	Currently Australian Deaf citizens are not permitted to perform jury duty, primarily due to their inability to participate in the proceedings without the help of interpreters. Interpreters are used to interpret for defendants or witnesses in court, however current legal frameworks do not allow interpreters to enter the deliberation room as a ‘thirteenth person’, for fear the interpreter may influence the jurors in their decision-making. This paper analyzes jury deliberations with one deaf juror and two Auslan interpreters, and results from a focus group discussion with the eleven hearing jurors and an interview with the deaf juror about their experience.	Deaf, juror, Australia	
Harry, B., & Dietz, P. (1985). Offenders in a silent world : Hearing impairment and deafness in relation to criminality, incompetence, and insanity. <i>American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law</i> .	This article conducted a study of profoundly deaf defendants and searched for a link between hearing impairment and adult criminality as well as hearing impairment and juvenile delinquency.	Deaf, insanity, criminal, hearing impairment	
Huffman, S. (2017). Incarceration: Opportunity or a sign language interpreter’s scarlet letter? <i>StreetLeverage</i> .	Formerly incarcerated individuals acting as sign language interpreters? Scott Huffman opens the dialogue about representation, second chances, and the American Dream.	incarceration, interpreting	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Karton, J. (2008). Lost in Translation: International Criminal Tribunals and the Legal Implications of Interpreted Testimony. <i>Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law</i> . 41(1).	When courtroom interpreters translate a witness's testimony, errors are not just possible, they are inherent to the process. Moreover, the occurrence of such errors is not merely a technical problem; errors can infringe on the rights of defendants or even lead to verdicts based on faulty findings of fact. International criminal proceedings, which are necessarily multilingualistic, are both particularly susceptible to interpretation errors and sensitive to questions of procedural fairness. This Article surveys the history and mechanics of courtroom interpretation, explains the inherent indeterminacy of translated language, and describes the other sources of inaccuracy in interpreted testimony. It then assesses the impact that errors in interpretation may have on fact finding by international criminal tribunals and on the rights of international criminal defendants. The Article concludes by suggesting some low-cost and easy-to-institute measures that will reduce the likelihood that a judgment will turn on an inaccurate interpretation. Improving the quality of translation will buttress the rightness of the international criminal tribunals' judgments and the fairness of their procedures.	international, witness testimony, courtroom, legal, interpreter	
Knodel, R.K. (2018). Coping with vicarious trauma in mental health interpreting. <i>Journal of Interpretation</i> , 26 (1).	Due to the highly emotional nature of mental health assignments, interpreters are at an increased risk for experiencing vicarious trauma. This study investigates the available training regarding vicarious trauma in current interpreter education. Through a survey analysis, debriefing was chosen as the most utilized strategy for reducing vicarious trauma but was also identified by some interpreters as a potential breach of confidentiality. Knodel explains while some interpreters have developed their own self-care routines, there is still a significant gap in educating interpreters about managing the adverse effects of vicarious trauma.	vicarious trauma, mental health, Deaf, interpreting, emotional, interpreter education, coping, self-care	<a href="#">Link</a>



Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
LaVigne, M., & Vernon, M. (2003). An interpreter isn't enough: Deafness, language and due process. <i>Wisconsin Law Review</i> , (5), 844–936.	<p>Prelingual deafness (hearing loss from birth or early childhood) is a complicated communication disorder that has a profound effect on language and knowledge acquisition, language usage, and overall linguistic ability. This means that most deaf defendants will be at a marked disadvantage in their dealings with the criminal or juvenile justice systems. It also means that simply providing an interpreter will not be an adequate remedy. This article looks at the intertwined issues of deafness, language, interpretation, and their cumulative effect on deaf people's ability to meaningfully participate in the justice system.</p> <p>Provides a thorough explanation of the various linguistic issues present within the deaf community. Focuses on deaf individuals who have been declared or at risk of being deemed linguistically incompetent even with skilled interpreting provided by deaf interpreters.</p>	Deafness, language, interpreting, due process, criminal law	<a href="#">Link</a>
Lee, J. (2009). Conflicting views on court interpreting examined through surveys of legal professionals and court interpreters. <i>Interpreting</i> , 11(1), 35–56.	This survey-based study examined the views of legal professionals and interpreting practitioners in Australia. Specifically analyzing the role of the court interpreter and the quality of interpreting and revealed a statistically significant gap between the perceptions of the two professional groups. However, both groups supported specialist certification for court interpreters.	ambivalence, court interpreters, court interpreting, cultural intervention, legal professionals, role	<a href="#">Link</a>
Lemon, N. (2006). Access to justice: Can domestic violence courts better address the needs of non-English speaking victims of domestic violence? <i>Berkeley Journal of Gender, Law &amp; Justice</i> , 21, 38–58.	This study analyzed the need for free professional interpreters in civil domestic violence cases in the United States. Furthermore, it argues that states or counties which do not provide this service are in fact denying victims of domestic violence access to the courts.	domestic violence, Deaf, interpreter, victims	<a href="#">Link</a>
Liu, X., & Hale, S. (2018). Achieving accuracy in a bilingual courtroom: The effectiveness of specialised legal interpreter training. <i>The Interpreter and Translator Trainer</i> , 12(3), 1–23.	This study analyzed whether specialised legal interpreter training is effective in improving interpreting accuracy among trainee interpreters. The study found that specialized training is conducive to improving interpreters' pragmatic accuracy and that interpreters who receive more training tend to perform better on accuracy than those who receive less training. These results are consistent with the value of specialised training.	training, accuracy, legal interpreting,	<a href="#">Link</a>
Mathers, C. (2012). How practicing sign language interpreters protect against legal liability. <i>StreetLeverage</i> .	In order to protect their livelihood, sign language interpreters must consider the risks and costs of doing business in a practice profession. Carla Mathers addresses some commonly expressed concerns and considerations to explore regarding legal liability.	Legal, court, liability, Carla Mathers	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Mathers, C. (2014). Perception conflicts: The role of sign language interpreters in court. StreetLeverage.	Carla Mathers explains the ways that interpreters in legal settings can manage and reconcile encountering conflict with the values and norms of Deaf culture while working in the legal system.	Legal, court, Carla Mathers, conflict, rules	<a href="#">Link</a>
Mathers, C.M. (2002). To testify or not to testify, that is the question. Views, October.	Provide guidance and information to interpreters who have been subpoenaed to testify about prior interpreting.	interpreter, testifying, subpoena	<a href="#">Link (keyword 'subpoenas')</a>
Mathers, C.M. (2005). United States v. Davis: The linguistic litmus test for exercising a constitutional right. Journal of Interpretation.	Discusses a Supreme Court case interpreting Miranda in which the court announced that to obtain an attorney, after one has already waived their rights and agreed to talk with the police, a suspect must state unequivocally that one wants an attorney. Discusses the implications for interpretation and the power dynamics that exist when a deaf person is interrogated	Miranda Warning, linguistics litmus test, constitutional right, Deaf, interrogation, interpreter	<a href="#">Link (keyword 'Miranda')</a>
Mathers, C.M. (2006). The murky waters of testifying in court. Views.	Explains the legal basis for understanding why counsel subpoena interpreters and practical suggestions for interpreters in preparing to testify.	testifying, legal, interpreting, subpoena	

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
McAlister, J. (1994). Deaf and hard-of-hearing criminal defendants: How you gonna get justice if you can't talk to the judge? <i>Arizona State Law Journal</i> , 26(1), 163–200.	... Even in situations where law enforcement officers are required to inform deaf suspects of their rights, the informational act, such as delivery of Miranda warnings, may fail to actually inform the deaf person because of the communication method chosen by the law enforcement officer. ... A deaf person cannot be fairly judged using the same criteria employed for a hearing person. ... Part II discusses the deaf person with minimal language skills and the unique nature of communicating with such individuals. ... d. Interpreters may accept only those assignments where their skills are appropriate for the setting and the deaf person; ... Interpreters who fail to assess the deaf person's needs are impeachable. ... For adequate comprehension, a deaf person must understand both the method and the content of the communication . Individuals with minimal language skills typically do not have the conceptual framework for legal concepts, just as they do not have the linguistic skills necessary to convey those legal concepts. ... If the deaf person understands those ASL signs, the deaf person will understand the term "subpoena." If, however, the deaf person is not fluent in ASL and does not understand what is signed, the person will not understand the term "subpoena. ... It is common for a deaf person to nod his or her head in agreement without fully understanding the nature of the assent. ... A "yes" response to a question like "do you understand these rights?" may not mean that the deaf person understands her rights. ...	Deaf, hard-of-hearing, criminal, defendant, interpreter, ASL	<a href="#">Link</a>
McCay, V., & Miller, K. (2005). Obstacles faced by Deaf people in the criminal justice system. <i>American Annals of the Deaf</i> , 150 (3), 283-91.	This paper discusses the pitfalls for Deaf people, especially those who are not well educated, and how they are at risk for serious injustices when they enter the criminal justice system and lack awareness of their legal rights. This study describes these risks at all stages of the legal process, including arrest, trial, probation, prison, and parole.	Deaf, criminal justice, legal, interpreter, ASL, issues	<a href="#">Link</a> Account required
Mikkelsen, H. (2008). Evolving views of the court interpreter's role: Between Scylla and Charybdis. In: Carmen Valero-Garcés and Anne Martin (Ed's) <i>Crossing Borders in Community Interpreting: Definitions and dilemmas</i> . Benjamins Translation Library. pp. 81–97.	This paper examines the need for interpreter neutrality in an adversarial setting and the limitations imposed on interpreters ability to convey the full meaning of culture-bound terms. The article includes some suggested guidelines for navigating the treacherous waters between the Scylla of literal interpretation and the Charybdis of active intervention in the communicative event.	court, interpreter, role	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Miller, K. (2001). Access to sign language interpreters in the criminal justice system. <i>American Annals of the Deaf</i> , 146(4), 328–330.	Historically, it has been problematic for the criminal justice system to provide sign language interpreters to deaf suspects, defendants, and offenders. This study considered access issues concerning sign language interpreters in law enforcement, courtrooms, and correctional settings. Some recommendations suggested from the study is to increase the accessibility of interpreting services include providing ongoing awareness training to criminal justice personnel, and developing training programs for deaf legal advocates.	Deaf, defendant, offender, ADA, communication, interpreters, law enforcement, offender, criminal justice system	<a href="#">Link</a>
Miller, K. R. (2004). Linguistic diversity in a deaf prison population: Implications for due process. <i>Journal of Deaf Studies and Deaf Education</i> , 9(1), 112-119.	The linguistic skills of Deaf prison inmates of Texas were assessed using the following measures: (1) Kannapell's categories of bilingualism, (2) adaptation of the diagnostic criteria for Primitive Personality Disorder, (3) reading scores on the Test of Adult Basic Education, & (4) an evaluation of sign language use & skills by a certified sign language interpreter.	ADA, Deaf, interpreting, ASL	<a href="#">Link</a>
Miller, K., & Vernon, M. (2002). Assessing linguistic diversity in Deaf criminal suspects. <i>Sign Language Studies</i> , 2(4), 380–390.	This article focuses on how linguistic diversity in deaf suspects can create serious communication complications, even for professional sign language interpreters (Miller and Vernon 2001; Wisconsin v. Hindsley 2000). The failure of law enforcement to consistently provide effective communication to signing deaf suspects throughout the interview and arrest process has been well documented in a number of post-ADA criminal case summaries (Georgia v. Hendrix 1996; Michigan v. Brannon 1992; Minnesota v. Voight 1992; Rawls v. Florida 1992; Rosen v. Maryland 1997; Tennessee v. Perry 1999). However, the literature rarely considers specific linguistic and functional issues of deaf criminal suspects and what effective communication entails (Vernon and Coley 1978; Vernon and Raifman 1997; Vernon et al. 2001).	ADA, linguistic diversity, Deaf, interpreter	<a href="#">Link</a>
Miller, K., Vernon, M., & Capella, M. (2005). Violent Offenders in a Deaf Prison Population. <i>Journal of Deaf Studies and Deaf Education</i> , 10(4), 417-425.	This study compares the incidence and types of violent offenses of a deaf prison population in comparison to the hearing prison population in Texas.	Deaf, prison, violent offenders	<a href="#">Link</a> Account required
Miller, K.R. (2003). Signs of prison life: Linguistic adaptations of Deaf inmates. <i>Journal of interpretation</i> .	Author presents the results of a preliminary analysis of language use of 96 deaf prisoners in Texas. While results indicate 90% use sign language approximately 20% use non-standard sign language which indicates the need for deaf interpreters in those correctional settings for communication access.	Deaf, inmate, correctional, communication access, Deaf interpreter	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Miller, K.R., & Vernon, M. (2001). Linguistic Diversity in Deaf Defendants and Due Process Rights. <i>The Journal of Deaf Studies and Deaf Education</i> , 6(3), 226–234.	Miller and Vernon discuss that it is the responsibility of the court to ensure that the appropriate accommodation is provided in the language most readily understood by the defendant regardless of the language complexities.	due process, Deaf, linguistic diversity, defendant, criminal justice system	
Miller, K.R., & Vernon, M. (2002). Qualifications of sign language interpreters in the criminal justice system. <i>Journal of interpretation</i> .	This article discusses results from a survey regarding the shortage of qualified legal interpreters, Deaf interpreters and persons of color.	legal, qualifications, criminal justice system, sign language, interpreter	<a href="#">Link</a>
Morris, R. (1995). The moral dilemmas of court interpreting. <i>The Translator</i> 1(1), 25-46.	This article discusses the practicability of the distinction between translation and interpretation and speculates on the reasons for its existence. Additionally, the article discusses a more realist understanding of interpreters role, as recognized professionals, court interpreters can more readily assume the latitude they need in order to ensure effective communication in the courtroom.	court, interpreting, moral dilemma, role	<a href="#">Link</a>
Murphy, K. (2012). Warning: Explicit content! A Case for profanity education and a collection of strategies used by sign language interpreters. <i>Journal of Interpretation</i> , 19(1), Article 3.	This article discusses the importance of profanity. Profanity is considered to be extremely powerful, commonly misunderstood, and interpreters do not have the luxury of ignoring this class of words. The article suggests providing profanity education to sign language interpreters, there is potential for improvement in service delivery.	profanity, interpreter, strategies, cultural differences	<a href="#">Link</a>
Napier, J. (2012). Here or there? An assessment of video remote sign language interpreter-mediated interaction in court. In S. Braun, & J. Taylor (Eds.). <i>Videoconference and remote interpreting in criminal proceedings</i> . Cambridge: Intersentia. pp.167-214.	This study looks at how audio-video technologies can be used to facilitate courtroom interactions. The study tests five different courtroom role play configurations, each configuration explores the particular considerations needed when either the interpreter and/or the deaf person is connected via audio-video link to the court proceedings. The results include a comprehensive list of considerations and recommendations concerning ergonomic conditions, technical issues, skills development and training.	court settings, sign language interpreting, remote interpreting, ethnographic methods	
Napier, J., & Haug, T. (2017). Justisigns: A European overview of sign language interpreting provision in legal settings. <i>Law, Social Justice &amp; Global Development</i> , 2016 (2).	This paper reports on a survey that was developed as part of the JustSigns project. This report provides an overview of the current status of sign language interpreting in legal settings across Europe. The goal of the data collected is to better understand what the training needs of interpreters, and other stakeholders such as police officers and deaf people themselves might be.	Justsigns, legal, interpreting, overview	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Napier, J., & Leneham, M. (2011). "It was difficult to manage the communication": Testing the feasibility of video remote signed language interpreting in court. <i>Journal of Interpretation</i> , 21(1), 5.	This study sought answers to questions concerning consumer comfort levels, integrity of interpreting process, and optimum settings video remote interpreting services. Conclusions from the study include the need to carefully consider the technological, linguistic, environmental, and logistical issues before establishing remote interpreting services.	remote interpreting, legal, court, interpreter	<a href="#">Link</a>
Napier, J., & Leneham, M. (2011). Video remote sign language interpreting for legal purposes: Assessing feasibility and effectiveness. Australia: Macquarie University.	This study analyzed remote access to sign language interpreting in court. The aim of the project was to assess the quality of the interpretations when interpreters or deaf people are in different locations, and the stakeholder perceptions of interpreted interactions experienced remotely.	signed language interpreting, courtroom discourse, video conference, remote interpreting	<a href="#">Link</a>
Napier, J., & McEwin, A. (2015). Do Deaf people have the right to serve as jurors in Australia. <i>Alternative Law Journal</i> , 40, 23-27.	In Australia, Deaf people are still excluded from serving as jurors. This article discuss the possibility of having Deaf people serving as jurors utilizing a sign language interpreter. The article looks to at United States (U.S.) where deaf people have been able to serve as jurors for more than thirty years.	court settings, sign language, users' views, accuracy	<a href="#">Link</a>
Napier, J., & Spencer, D. (2008). Guilty or not guilty? An investigation of deaf jurors' access to court proceedings via sign language interpreting. In D. Russell, & S. Hale (Eds.), <i>Interpreting in legal settings</i> (pp. 71-122). Washington: Gallaudet University Press.	In Australia, and most other countries Deaf people are still excluded from serving as jurors. This article investigates investigation a Deaf jurors' access to court proceedings through sign language interpreting and suggests that Deaf people who are fluent in English can access written evidence, however they cannot hear the proceedings.	jury, deaf, legal, court	<a href="#">Link</a> Account required
Napier, J., & Spencer, D. (2017). Jury instructions: Comparing hearing and deaf jurors' comprehension via direct or mediated communication. <i>International Journal of Speech, Language and the Law</i> , 24(1), 1–29.	This project investigated the ability of deaf people using sign language interpreters to serve as jurors in Australia. This study compared the level of comprehension of 30 deaf jurors to 30 non-deaf ('hearing') jurors comprehension of jury instructions. The study found that deaf and hearing people equally misunderstood content of jury instructions.	juror, Deaf, comprehension, jury instructions	<a href="#">Link</a>
NCIEC Legal Interpreting Workgroup. Prepared by: Mathers, C.M.(2009). The Deaf interpreter in court: An accommodation that is more than reasonable.	Provides legal authority derived from statutes, cases, court practices and social science research supporting the use of deaf interpreters in court in a variety of settings. Delineates characteristics of deaf litigants, interpreters who can hear and specific environmental challenges that suggest the legal assignment be staffed with deaf interpreters. Surveys the state of the legislative environment with respect to provisions permitting or requiring the use of deaf interpreters.	Deaf interpreter, court, accommodation, reasonable accommodation, legal, interpreter	



Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Ng, E. (2016). Interpreter intervention and participant roles in witness examination. <i>International Journal of Interpreter Education</i> , 8(1), 23-39.	The court interpreter code of ethics requires interpreters restrict their function strictly to interpreting and to refrain from clarifying ambiguity with the speaker, especially with a witness. If interpreter intervention is inevitable, the code of ethics suggests that permission be sought from the court to ask for clarification. This article demonstrates how the court interpreter changes their participant role in the court proceedings by initiating turns with the speaker. Furthermore, the paper discusses the impact of interpreter intervention and also implications for interpreter education.	interpreter intervention, interpreter-initiated turns, participant role, court actors.	<a href="#">Link</a>
O' Brien, L. (1985). Interpreting in substance abuse treatment settings. <i>Journal of interpretation</i> .	This article explains about the need for interpreting in substance abuse treatment settings and the fact that an interpreter is a vital part of a Deaf persons recovery.	substance abuse, interpreting	<a href="#">Link</a>
Per-Lee, M., Cogswell, V., & Pace, C. (1985). Victim/Witness: Implications for the interpreter. <i>Journal of interpretation</i> .	Interview discussing the needs for interpreting for Deaf victim and witness of a crime.	victim, witness, interpreter	<a href="#">Link</a>
Pollard Jr., P.Q. & Berlinski, B.T. (2017). Forensic Evaluation of Deaf Individuals: Challenges and Strategies. <i>Journal of Social Work in Disability &amp; Rehabilitation</i> , 16(3-4), 261-275.	This article describes the challenges in competency to stand trial and criminal responsibility evaluations and offers strategies for overcoming them. Pollard and Berlinski encourage that qualified, sign-fluent professionals to engage in forensic work.	American sign language, competency, criminal responsibility, deaf, deaf and hard of hearing, evaluation, forensic, legal, mental health	<a href="#">Link</a>
Porter, S., Yuille, J., & Bent, A. (1995). A comparison of the eyewitness accounts of deaf and hearing children. <i>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect</i> , 19(1), 51–61.	This study compared the accuracy of the information contained in the eyewitness accounts of deaf and hearing children. Although the accuracy scores of the two groups did not differ in free recall, the deaf children provided much less accurate responses to directive questions than hearing children.	eyewitness, Deaf	<a href="#">Link</a> Account required
Potterveld, T. (2008). Deaf suspects and constitutional rights. <i>Views</i> .	This paper uses the court case PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN v MARY ANN MCBRIDE to explore issues of interpretation in law enforcement settings. Specific issues addressed in this article include the concept of whether a Deaf suspect is capable of “knowingly” waiving their constitutional rights found in the Miranda Warning, interpreter roles and accountability, and the importance of preserving a visual record of police, deaf suspect, and interpreter interactions.	Deaf suspect, constitutional rights, interpreting, police, law enforcement, waive rights, Miranda Warning, interpreter role, interaction	<a href="#">Link</a>
Potterveld, T. (2016). Scales of justice: Legal ramifications for sign language interpreters. <i>StreetLeverage</i> .	This article discusses the 2016 court decision, Clarence Cepheus Taylor, III v. State of Maryland and why it is important for interpreters to understand. This court decision establishes safeguards to protect Deaf people’s Constitutional rights as well as allowing the court to hold interpreters accountable for their interpretations.	Court, protect, Deaf, Constitutional Rights	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Potterveld, T., & Horrell, N. (2014). VRS Sign language interpreters: An appropriate legal tool? StreetLeverage.	Tara Potterveld and Nichola Horrell Schmitz explore the cost and efficacy of video remote interpreting in legal settings.	remote interpreting, legal	<a href="#">Link</a>
Pravda, D.M. (2011). Understanding the rights of Deaf and hard of hearing individuals to meaningful participation in court proceedings. Valparaiso University Law Review, 45(3).	This article discusses two recent examples of case history of discriminatory treatment against the deaf and hard of hearing in the provision of meaningful access to court services.	Deaf, ADA, rights, court, participation	<a href="#">Link</a>
Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. (2007). Standard practice paper: Interpreting in legal settings.	Sets forth the position of the national organization of ASL interpreters on aspects relating to qualification and use of interpreters in legal settings including in-court and out of court settings.	RID, standard practice paper, Deaf, interpreter, legal, court	
Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. (2007). Standard practice paper: Use of a certified Deaf interpreter.	Sets forth the unique contributions that a deaf interpreter provides to certain interpreting assignments, including legal interpreting. Sets forth the Association's affirmation of the use of Deaf interpreters.	RID, standard practice paper, Deaf interpreter	
Relyea, G. (1980). Procedural due process: A deaf defendant's right to be heard should encompass a right to "hear" civil trials through interpretation. Washington, D.C: The Catholic University of America Press Inc.	This article explains the Deaf defendants right to interpreted civil procedures, and discusses the impact of uninterpreted procedures.	procedural process, Deaf, defendant, interpreter	<a href="#">Link</a>
Roberson, L., Russell, D., & Shaw, R. (2011). American sign language/English interpreting in legal settings: Current practices in North America. Journal of Interpretation, 21(1), Article 6.	This article defines and explains current practices in American sign language/English interpreting in legal settings in North America.	ASL, legal, current practices, Deaf, consecutive, simultaneous, interpreter	<a href="#">Link</a>
Roberson, L., Russell, D., & Shaw, R. (2012). A case for training signed language interpreters for legal specialization. International Journal of Interpreter Education, 4(2), 52–73.	This study used an online survey to examine the training and professional development needs of ASL–English interpreters in North America. The data analyzed offers insight into how best to design learning events that are meaningful for interpreters who want to work with legal discourse and interactions in a variety of legal settings.	legal interpreting, signed language interpreting, team interpreting, deaf interpreting, training content, sequence of courses, curriculum design, interpreter educators	<a href="#">Link</a>
Russell, D., & Shaw, R. (2016). Power and privilege: An exploration of decision-making of interpreters. Journal of Interpretation, 25(1), Article 7.	This article explores constructs of power dynamics that emerge in interpreted interactions. Participants reported situations where the power dynamics between Deaf and hearing interpreting teams did not support effective interpretation resulting in a negative impact on the interaction. The interpreter's self-awareness of power and privilege is crucial to support active decision-making that facilitates effective interpretation.	power, privilege, legal, court, Deaf, effective, ineffective, interpreting	<a href="#">Link</a>
Schnider-Clark, T. (2012). Observational findings on courtroom team interpreting. Views, 29(1).	This article discusses observational findings on team interpreting in the courtroom.	legal, courtroom interpreting, observation, team interpreting	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Schweda-Nicholson, N. (1994). Professional ethics for court and community interpreters. In D.L. Hammond (Ed.), Professional Issues for Translators and Interpreters, (pp. 79-98). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing.	This article discusses the function and relevance of codes of ethics for court and community interpreters by analyzing eleven codes of ethics from different organizations and countries that include both spoken and sign languages. Emphasis is placed on the role that the codes of ethics play in the interpreting practice and in the efforts towards professionalization.	court settings, ethics, professionalization	
Shaffer, B. (2018). Tracing the origins of legal terminology in ASL: Perspectives for ASL/English interpreters. Journal of Interpretation, 26(1), Article 4.	This study explores the origins of commonly used legal terminology in present day American Sign Language (ASL) using some of the first French Sign Language dictionaries and early 20th century ASL films. The paper also offers some possible insights into how such terms emerged and evolved and suggests how legal interpreters could incorporate this knowledge into their work.	origin, legal signs, legal terminology	<a href="#">Link</a>
Sheridan, B.D. (1995). Accommodations for the hearing impaired in state courts. Michigan Bar Journal.	Concise description of the legal rights of deaf and hard of hearing litigants to communication access in state courts. Surveys the state anti-discrimination statute and the Americans with Disabilities Act. Provides a range of suggested accommodations including sign language interpreters.	legal, accomodation, court, ADA, Deaf	
Simon, J.A. (1993). The use of interpreters for the Deaf and the legal community's obligation to comply with the A.D.A. Journal of Law and Health, 8, 155–269.	For much of our nation's history many cultural and ethnic minorities have found themselves excluded from the benefits and privileges of full membership in our society. For many of these people who speak a language other than English the key to their experience of separation has been a virtually insurmountable inability to communicate with either individuals outside of their own culture or the institutions of our system of government.	ADA, interpreter, Deaf, legal	<a href="#">Link</a>
Smith, D.M. (1994). Confronting silence: The Constitution, Deaf criminal defendants, and the right to interpretation during trial. Maine Law Review, 46(1), 87-150.	This article focuses on criminal proceedings. With the defendant's liberty interest directly at stake, the legal “right to interpretation” has not been clearly defined in either statutory or case law. The complete reliance on spoken and written English in the criminal justice process systematically excludes full participation of almost all deaf people. This article looks at the constitution and the right to interpreter access.	trial, rights, Deaf, interpreter	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Spencer, D., San Roque, M., Napier, J. & Hale, S. (2017). Justice is blind as long as it isn't deaf: Excluding deaf people from jury duty – an Australian human rights breach. Australian Journal of Human Rights, 23(3), 332-350.	Various research conducted over the last decade in Australia proved that Deaf people have the ability to understand complex legal discourse in a courtroom setting using sign language interpreters to participate as jurors. This article argues that the residual procedural and logistical issues, as well as reservations from some legal stakeholders involved can be addressed, and explains how to address this breach of human rights that treats deaf people differently than hearing people.	human rights, discrimination, deaf jurors, Auslan interpreters, court practice and procedure, evidence, jury deliberations	<a href="#">Link</a>
Stone, C. & Woll, B. (2008). Dumb O Jemmy and Others: Deaf People, Interpreters and the London Courts in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. Sign language studies, 8(3), 226-240.	This study looked at records describe how judges handled trials involving Deaf people who had varying linguistic abilities in a sign language (home sign or established sign language) and English literacy skills. Although the legal system has a history in accepting the use of an interpreter. However, in these instances of home sign, the courts would resort to the use of a close family member or another person who could sign or use gesture to interact with the deaf person.	court settings, sign language, non-professional interpreting	
Tester, C. (2018). How American sign language-English interpreters, who can hear, determine need for a Deaf interpreter for court proceedings. Journal of Interpretation, 26(1), Article 3.	This study investigates how and when hearing interpreters in the United States (U. S.) decide there is a need for a Deaf interpreter in court proceedings. Furthermore, this study explores the experience of working as the hearing member of a Deaf-hearing team in the courtroom. Findings suggest that hearing interpreters are generally in alignment with best practices for working with Deaf interpreter specialists, but significant inconsistencies and barriers remain.	Deaf interpreter, ASL, court proceedings	<a href="#">Link</a>
Tuck, B. M. (2010). Preserving facts, form, and function when a deaf witness with minimal language skills testifies in court. University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 158(3), 905-956.	This paper analyzes proceedings when a Deaf witness with minimal language skills (MLS) is testifying. The results suggest for a more open and reflective system, exploring alternative ways of using Deaf interpreters to be better prepared for trials that deviate from the norm.	court settings, sign language, provision, Deaf, witness testimony, interpreter, minimal language skill, court, testify	
Turner, G. H. (1995). The bilingual, bimodal courtroom: A first glance. Journal of Interpretation, 7(1), 3-34.	This paper outlines key issues, drawing on examples that concern both spoken and sign language interpreting, that must be addressed before a bilingual bimodal courtroom can really exist.	court settings, sign language, ethnographic methods	<a href="#">Link</a>
Twersky-Glasner, A. (2003). The ADA and Deaf inmates. Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology, 18(2), 34-40.	This paper focuses on two challenges faced by the Deaf in the criminal justice system: the availability and efficacy of mental health services provided in prisons, and the effect incarceration has upon their mental health. Furthermore, a model of assessment and treatment is provided.	ADA, Deaf, inmate, communication challenges	<a href="#">Link</a> Account required

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Vernon, M. , Raifman, L. J. and Greenberg, S. F. (1996). The Miranda Warnings and the Deaf Suspect. Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 14(1), 121–135.	Administration of the Miranda Warnings to deaf suspects can poses many legal issues such as the importance of videotaping the police interview, the use of sign language interpreters, the determination of the deaf defendant's reading level and communication capacity, the limitations of lipreading, and other psycholinguistic factors. If proper protocols are not followed, evidence obtained after a deaf suspects waive their Miranda Rights may be inadmissible in court. This article includes recommendations to aid in determining whether a deaf suspect is capable of understanding the Miranda Warnings and how these warnings should be administered.	Miranda Warning, Deaf, suspect, police officer, judge, psychology, videotaping	<a href="#">Link</a>
Vernon, M. & Andrews, J. (2012). Basic legal issues in handling cases of defendants who are Deaf. Deaf in Prison.	This paper provides guidelines that are often crucial in criminal cases involving defendants who are Deaf to circumvent issues that arise to court personnel who are unfamiliar about working with Deaf defendants. Deaf defendants are considered a small minority, therefore most attorneys and judges rarely come across them in the course of their legal work and are unfamiliar with the unique legal issues they pose. As a result, many cases are lost unnecessarily which can result in jail or prison time for innocent deaf defendants.	issues, Deaf, defendants	<a href="#">Link</a>
Vernon, M. & Miller, K.R. (2001) Linguistic incompetence to stand trial: A unique condition in some deaf defendants. Journal of Interpretation.	Vernon and Miller discuss the reasons Deaf people are declared incompetent to stand trial. Solutions for the delima created for the courts and interpreters are explained.	incompetence, trial, Deaf, defendants	<a href="#">Link</a>
Vernon, M., Raifman, L.J., Greenberg, S.F., & Monteiro, B. (2001). Forensic pretrial police interviews of deaf suspects avoiding legal pitfalls. Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 24, 43-59.	This article provides some basic guidelines for police, attorneys, and the court system to follow in conducting meaningful, legally admissible interviews with deaf and hard-of-hearing suspects. The article also includes a series of policy procedures for consideration.	police interview, Deaf, suspect, pretrial	<a href="#">Link</a>
Wang, D., & Grant, L. (2015). Challenges of court interpreting: Implications for interpreter education. International Journal of Interpreter Education 7(1), 51-64.	This study conducted an online survey and interview to examine the challenges faced by court interpreters in New Zealand. Survey respondents were asked about challenges encountered at work, including legal terminology, terminology in other domains, tag questions, and so on. The authors intend for the study to be used to improve court interpreter education and practice, and promote equal access to legal rights for limited English proficient (LEP) individuals residing in not only New Zealand but also other English-speaking countries.	court interpreters, challenges, interpreter education, tag question, speech style	<a href="#">Link</a>
Wardle, J. (2018) An Interview with Ted Baran: Director of the department of public safety at Gallaudet University. Views, 35(1) 36-41.	An Interview with Ted Baran: Director of the Department of Public Safety at Gallaudet University	Gallaudet, Department of Public Safety, law enforcement, legal, interview	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Wilcox, P. (1995). Dual interpretation and discourse effectiveness in legal settings. Journal of interpretation.	This article discusses the use of Deaf interpreters in legal settings and some of the history behind the need for Deaf interpreters. Furthermore, it discusses the confusion that is caused by using dual interpreters when that is often not the case for spoken language.	discourse, legal, effectiveness	<a href="#">Link</a>
Witter-Merithew, A. (2002) Considerations for interpreting depositions.	Defines the deposition procedure and processes as witness testimony and sets forth factors that interpreters working in depositions must consider. Includes a discussion of accuracy with respect to witness testimony, the obligation to prepare for depositions and to seek clarification if presented with unintelligible source language input, the purpose of the record in legal proceedings and the interpreter's relation to it, and strategies for reducing miscues.	deposition, witness testimony, accuracy, interpreting, legal	
Witter-Merithew, A. (2002). Considerations for interpreting lines of questioning in legal discourse events.	Discusses the concept that texts are informed by context and expectations. Discusses the structure of four legal discourse events typified by lines of questioning including interrogatories, depositions, attorney-client interviews and direct/cross examination of witnesses. Presents a number of challenges to ASL interpreters presented by interpreting these legal discourse events.	legal, discourse, witness, structure, interpreting	
Witter-Merithew, A. (2002). Principles and protocol associated with courtroom interpreting.	Details the fundamental rules governing court interpreters as well as commonly expected behavior that court interpreters must know. Explains the basis for the expectation that the interpreter is prepared, refrains from working in settings in which a conflict of interest is present, understands the peculiar rules regarding communication with the court and with the parties, understands the bases for voir dire, and the interpreter oath.	court, interpreter, rules, oath, voir dire, preparation	
Witter-Merithew, A. (2002). The legal right to an interpreter and who is qualified to interpret in the legal context.	Sets forth the growing demand for interpreters of all languages and the sources of legal authority for the provision of interpreters. Suggests that the importance of qualified interpreters for non- English speaking individuals in court is critical to their realization of their legal rights.	legal rights, Deaf, interpreter	
Witter-Merithew, A. & Nicodemus, B. (2012). Toward the international development of nterpreter Sppecialization: An examination of two case studies. Journal of Interpretation, 20(1), Article 8.	This article addresses the implications of interpreting specialization, which occurs through either de facto (self-designation) or de jure (specific training or credentialing). This article examines the history of educational (K-12) and legal interpreting specializations. Although these settings are different on multiple levels, they have shaped the evolution of each specialization and influenced their patterns of practice.	specialization, legal, case studies	<a href="#">Link</a>



Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
<b>BOOKS</b>			
Berk-Seligson, S. (2009). Coerced confessions : The discourse of bilingual police interrogations. Berlin: Mouton De Gruyter, Inc.	This study conducts a discourse analysis of police interrogations involving U.S. Hispanic suspects accused of crimes. The study concentrates on interrogations involving suspects whose first language is not English and the pitfalls of using police officers as interpreters at custodial interrogations.	discourse analysis, police, interrogation, suspect, bilingual, law enforcement	
Berk-Seligson, S. (2017). The bilingual courtroom: Court interpreters in the judicial process (2nd ed.). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.	<p>Susan Berk-Seligson's groundbreaking book draws on more than one hundred hours of audio recordings of Spanish/English court proceedings in federal, state, and municipal courts—along with a number of psycholinguistic experiments involving mock juror reactions to interpreted testimony—to present a systematic study of court interpreters that raises some alarming, vitally important concerns. Contrary to the assumption that interpreters do not affect the dynamics of court proceedings, Berk-Seligson shows that interpreters could potentially make the difference between a defendant being found guilty or not guilty of a crime.</p> <p>This second edition of the <i>The Bilingual Courtroom</i> includes a fully updated review of both theoretical and policy-oriented research relevant to the use of interpreters in legal settings, particularly from the standpoint of linguistic pragmatics. It provides new insights into interpreting in quasi-judicial, informal, and specialized judicial settings, such as small claims court, jails, and prisons; updates trends in interpreter certification and credentialing, both in the United States and abroad; explores remote interpreting (for example, by telephone) and interpreter training programs; looks at political trials and tribunals to add to our awareness of international perspectives on court interpreting; and expands upon cross-cultural issues. Also featuring a new preface by Berk-Seligson, this second edition not only highlights the impact of the previous versions of <i>The Bilingual Courtroom</i>, but also draws attention to the continued need for critical study of interpreting in our ever diversifying society.</p>	legal, court, bilingual, juror, witness testimony	

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Brennan, M., Brown, R., & MacKay, B. (1997). Equality before the law: Deaf people's access to justice. Durham, UK: Deaf Studies Research Unit.	This research project reviewed access to justice for the signed language community in the UK. The research uncovered a lack of understanding regarding the need to use properly trained interpreters, the role of the interpreter, and the linguistic-cultural differences between the hearing and the deaf communities. Further more, the study found that interpreters typically struggled with legal terminology, and linguistic issues when switching between sign and spoken modalities.	court settings, sign language, ethnographic research, role, discourse & pragmatics	
Caccamise, F., Mitchell, M., Reeves, J., Herald, S., & Burch, D. (1998). Signs for legal and social work terminology. Rochester, NY: Rochester Institute of Technology, National Technical Institute for the Deaf.	Glossary of technical signs for legal and social work, created by the National Technical Institute for the Deaf.	glossary, legal, signs, technical	
Colin, J., & Morris, R. (1996). Interpreters and the legal process. Winchester: Waterside Press.	Written by a justice of the peace who is also an interpreter trainer, and a freelance interpreter who does scholarly research. This volume is a comprehensive collection of legal procedure and interpreting provision across legal settings including court settings, probation services, lawyer-client interaction, police settings, and prisons. Note the practices and procedures refer mainly to England and Wales, and includes matters relating to both spoken and sign language interpreting.	interpreter, legal process, spoken language, signed language, professionals, role	
Costello, E., & Tom, L. (2003). American sign language legal dictionary. New York, NY: Random House Reference.	American Sign Language Legal Dictionary. Reference book for legal matters featuring over 1,000 signs, complete definitions, full-torso illustrations, and step-by-step descriptions of how each sign is formed.	dictionary, ASL, legal, court, law enforcement	
De Johng, E.M. (1992). An introduction to court interpreting: Theory and practice. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.	An Introduction to Court Interpreting. This book is divided into two sections, the first provides a synthesis of information regarding court interpreting and theories. The second part is practice materials taken from legal cases and adapted to the various modes of interpretation used in court: sight translation, consecutive, and simultaneous interpretation. Note while Spanish/English interpretation is emphasized, the general concepts presented are applicable to other languages.	theory, practice, interpreting, law, legal, court	
Eades, D. (2010). Sociolinguistics and the legal process. Bristol, UK: Multilingual Matters Publisher	This book is an introduction to language, law and society that focuses on the exploration of what sociolinguistic research can tell us about how language works and doesn't work in the legal process. A wide range of legal contexts are investigated, including courtroom hearings, police interviews, lawyer interviews as well as small claims courts, mediation, youth justice conferencing and indigenous courts.	sociolinguistics, legal process, court, legal education	

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Edwards, A. (1995). The practice of court interpreting. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.	<p>The Practice of Court Interpreting describes how the interpreter works in the courtroom and other legal settings. The book discusses what is involved in court interpreting: case preparation, ethics and procedure, the creation and avoidance of error, translation and legal documents, tape transcription, and translation, testifying as an expert witness, and continuing education outside the classroom.</p> <p>The purpose of the book is to provide the interpreter with a map of the terrain and to suggest methods that will help ensure an accurate result. The author, herself a practicing court interpreter, says: “The structure of the book follows the structure of the work as we do it.”</p> <p>The book is intended as a basic course book, as background reading for practicing court interpreters and for court officials who deal with interpreters</p>	courtroom, legal, interpreter, case preparation	
Fant, L. (1975). Admonition and waiver of rights in American sign language. Northridge, CA: Joyce Motion Picture Co.	Discusses and explains an individual's Miranda rights in American Sign Language.	Miranda Warning, rights, ASL, admonition, waiver	
Foret, A., & Petrowske, M. (1976). A manual and dictionary of legal terms for interpreters for the deaf . Detroit, Mich: Center for the Administration of Justice, Wayne State University Law School.	American Sign Language descriptions glossed as equivalents for legal terms	legal, dictionary, American sign language	<a href="#">Link</a>
Framer, I. (2012). The language of justice: A training manual. Washington, DC: Ayuda Publisher.	This book is designed with a focus of legal interpreting outside the courtroom such as worker's compensation and disability medical exams, school board hearings, domestic violence hearings, torture and trauma legal services, and immigration services.	legal, non- courtroom, interpreting, manual, non-profit, attorney	
Garner, B.A. (2016). Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Pocket Edition. Eagan, MN: Thomson West Publishing.	Black's Law Dictionary, Pocket Edition is the top-selling paperback law dictionary for good reason. With more than 19,000 definitions from the industry-standard Black's Law Dictionary 10th, it is an essential reference tool for legal terms in a compact format. The terms that matter most, with clear and concise definitions, are included, from the legal dictionary that judges and lawyers cite more than any other. Law students, journalists, lawyers, and anyone interested in knowing the precise meaning of legal terms find this a must-have.	law dictionary	
Gifis, S. (2016). Dictionary of legal terms : definitions and explanations for non-lawyers (Fifth edition.). Hauppauge, New York: Barron's Educational Series.	Reference book that contains over 2500 legal terms defined for non-lawyers and translates “legalese” for the layperson.	layperson, law, court, legal system	

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
González, R., Vásquez, V., & Mikkelsen, H. (1991). Fundamentals of court interpretation: Theory, policy and practice (Second Edition). Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.	Reference book that features separate guidance chapters for judges, attorneys, and other court personnel while standardizing practice among court interpreters.	fundamentals, court, legal, linguistic, regulations, reference, interpreting	
Hale, S. (2004). Discourse of Court Interpreting : Discourse practices of the law, the witness and the interpreter. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.	This book looks court interpreting through a thorough discourse analysis of English-speaking participants, the Spanish-speaking witnesses and the interpreters. The book aims to increase interpreters awareness of their choices and attempts to provide a theoretical basis for interpreters to make informed decisions rather than intuitive ones.	court, legal, interpreter, informed decision making, court interpreting, discourse, legal, training	
Hansen, S. (2017). Case file: American sign language interpreters in court. San Bernardino, CA: ASLiSH.	Author designed the book as a series of journal entries on topics and shared experiences in the field of legal interpreting.	studying, teaching, ASL, court, legal	
Hoffman, D. (2000). Cliffs quick review: Criminal justice.	The book covers all the main subjects taught in the first year of law school, and discusses constitutional law, the litigation process, and criminal, property, contracts law, rights consciousness, civil liberties, legal defenses, justifications for crimes, theories of punishment, the causes and costs of police corruption, and sentencing statutes and guidelines.	theories of punishment, sentencing, criminal law, criminal justice system	
Hoza, J. (2010). Team interpreting as collaboration and interdependence. Alexandria, VA: Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf.	This book is based on two studies that suggested the interpreting field is beginning to usher in a new paradigm that is replacing the monitoring view of team interpreting and suggests the potential of team members working together on all aspects of interpreting assignments.	team, interpreting, legal specialization	
Jongh, E. (2012). From the Classroom to the Courtroom : A Guide to Interpreting in the U.S. Justice System. Amsterdam, John Benjamins Publishing Company.	This book was designed to familiarize prospective court interpreters and students interested in court interpreting with the nature, purpose and language of pretrial, trial and post-trial proceedings. The book explains and illustrates court procedure as well as provides various interpreting exercises.	guide, book, court, legal, judicial process, manual	
Lucas, C. (Ed) (2003). Language and the law in Deaf communities: Sociolinguistics in Deaf communities series. Washington, DC: Gallaudet University Press	Compilation of articles regarding the intersection of deaf people and the law. Includes a qualitative researched based piece on the effectiveness of interpretations of the Miranda warnings, a chapter on interpreting for deaf jurors, and appellate issues, among other items.	court, law enforcement, Deaf Juror	

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Mason, M. (2008). Courtroom interpreting. Lanham: University Press of America.	A study of courtroom interpreting that explores cognitive and linguistic barriers which court interpreters face everyday with the result of an interpreter's deviation from original linguistic content. The author suggests that the quality of an interpreter's message plays an important role in how well a non-English speaking minorities legal rights are served. Furthermore, the author proposes that if the quality of interpretations is to improve then the issue of interpreter cognitive overload needs to be addressed more effectively by the field.	courtroom, interpreter, defendant rights, cognitive level, quality	
Mathers, C. (2006). Sign language interpreters in court : Understanding best practices. Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse.	Sign Language Interpreters in Court: Understanding Best Practices is the first comprehensive text examining the role and function of sign language interpreters working in the legal arena. Designed for interpreters seeking a principled basis to justify best and emerging practices, the book presents a critical analysis of the constitutional, statutory and ethical foundations underpinning the work of court interpreters. Sign Language Interpreters in Court: Understanding Best Practices offers the theoretical tools for understanding, applying and articulating the various roles and functions undertaken by sign language interpreters in court.	case law, statutory bases, court rules, interpreting, Deaf	
Mikkelsen, H. (2017). Introduction to court interpreting. London: Routledge.	This book is not oriented toward the judicial system of a particular country and includes the latest research on theory and practice and different pedagogical approaches in the field. The book includes the history of the current practice of court interpreting both inside and outside of the courtroom, and cover topics from comparative law to ethics and standards of practice, to professional and job market issues. The book includes sections on remote interpreting and police interpreting.	court, law enforcement, court, legal, interpreting, judiciary	<a href="#">Link</a>
Myers, L. (1967). The law and the deaf. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.	Written by a deaf attorney, this guide provides a unique historical perspective to the legal issues faced by the deaf community in the mid-Twentieth century and at the same time as the interpreting profession was being established.	Deaf, law, legal issues	
National Association of the Deaf (NAD). (2015). Legal Rights for Deaf and Hard of Hearing People (6th ed). Washington, DC: Gallaudet University Press.	Outlines the major statutes giving rights to deaf people in the United States including advice on how deaf people communicate, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Education Acts for deaf children, and statutes that affect deaf people in need of mental health services, health care, social services, captioning, telephone service, employment and architectural access.	legal rights, deaf, ADA	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
O'Barr, W., & Black, D. (2014). <i>Linguistic Evidence : Language, Power, and Strategy in the Courtroom</i> . Saint Louis, MO: Elsevier Science & Technology.	This study analyzed more than 150 hours of courtroom speech which provided a rich archive for a variety of different types of inquiry. Four sets of linguistic variables were utilized (1) "powerful" versus "powerless" speech; (2) hypercorrect versus formal speech; (3) narrative versus fragmented testimony, and (4) simultaneous speech by witnesses and lawyers.	court, study, linguistic evidence, power, language, strategy	
Patrie, C. (2002). <i>Interpreting in legal settings</i> . San Diego, CA: Dawn Pictures.	Videotape and accompanying manual which provide interpreting students the opportunity to observe interpreting situations as they might actually occur. The manual provides thought questions, vocabulary lists and the transcripts of the videotaped interaction.	skills development, legal, interpreting	
Potterveld, T. (2012). <i>Law enforcement interpreting for deaf persons</i> . Alexandria, VA: Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf.	This book offers a comprehensive guide to the special conditions, logistics and considerations that must be taken into account by interpreting professionals to best protect a Deaf person's right to due process while avoiding simple errors that could compromise legal investigations. Topics covered include: interpretation of the Miranda warning and subsequent interviews with Deaf suspects; prison intakes; violent crimes committed by Deaf suspects or perpetrated against Deaf victims; interpreting for Deaf juveniles and children; and the laws and legal precedents that govern interactions between law enforcement officers, Deaf persons and interpreters.	Deaf, law enforcement, interpreters, manual	
Russell, D. (2002). <i>Interpreting in legal contexts: Consecutive and simultaneous interpretation</i> . Burtonsville, MD: Linstok Press.	Consecutive and Simultaneous Interpretation This study emphasizes that interpreters must know how and when to use simultaneous and consecutive interpreting in the courtroom in order to fully include Deaf people in the judicial process. Interviews with lawyers, judges, expert witnesses and Deaf people themselves give an insight into the needs and misconceptions of all parties involved in the legal process. It points out how interpreter education programs and professional associations must evaluate their programs to insure that interpreters are receiving the appropriate training in the use of consecutive and simultaneous interpreting necessary for legal environments.	consecutive interpreting, accuracy, legal, court settings, sign language, consecutive mode, simultaneous mode, discourse analysis, accuracy	



Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
<p>Russell, D., &amp; Hale, S. (2008). <i>Interpreting in legal settings</i>. Washington, D.C: Gallaudet University Press.</p>	<p>The work of interpreters in legal settings, whether they are spoken or signed language interpreters, is filled with enormous complexity and challenges. This engrossing volume presents six, data-based studies from both signed and spoken language interpreter researchers on a diverse range of topics, theoretical underpinnings, and research methodologies.</p> <p>In the first chapter, Ruth Morris analyzes the 1987 trial of Ivan (John) Demjanjuk in Jerusalem, and reveals that what might appear to be ethical breaches often were no more than courtroom dynamics, such as noise and overlapping conversation. Waltraud Kolb and Franz Pöchhacker studied 14 asylum appeals in Austria and found that interpreters frequently aligned themselves with the adjudicators. Bente Jacobsen presents a case study of a Danish-English interpreter whose discourse practices expose her attempts to maintain, mitigate, or enhance face among the participants.</p> <p>In the fourth chapter, Jemina Napier and David Spencer investigate the effectiveness of interpreting in an Australian courtroom to determine if deaf citizens should participate as jurors. Debra Russell analyzed the effectiveness of preparing sign language interpreter teams for trials in Canada and found mixed results. The final chapter presents Zubaidah Ibrahim-Bell's research on the inadequate legal services in Malaysia due to the fact that only seven sign interpreters are available. Taken together, these studies point to a "coming of age" of the field of legal interpreting as a research discipline, making <i>Interpreting in Legal Settings</i> an invaluable, one-of-a-kind acquisition.</p>	<p>legal, court, research</p>	
<p>Shlesinger, M., &amp; Pöchhacker, F. (Ed's). (2010). <i>Doing justice to court interpreting</i>. Amsterdam, John Benjamins Publishing Company.</p>	<p>This volume provides a wide view of the complex and uniquely constrained practice of court interpreting in a collection various articles.</p>	<p>Court, legal, interpreting</p>	
<p>Shuy, R. (2006). <i>Linguistics in the courtroom : A practical guide</i>. Oxford ;: Oxford University Press.</p>	<p>This book is a guide for both beginning and established linguists who have been asked by lawyers to address the language issues in their civil and criminal cases. Shuy discusses issues of how to become an expert, how to start and manage a practice of consulting on law cases, how to address the issue of professional ethics, how to work with lawyers, write reports, affidavits, and participate successfully in depositions, direct examination, and cross examination at trial.</p>	<p>guide, book, court, legal, judicial process, manual, civil, criminal</p>	

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Shuy, R., Conley, J., & O'Barr, W. (1999). Just Words: Law, Language and Power. Language, 75(4).	<p>Is it "just words" when a lawyer cross-examines a rape victim in the hopes of getting her to admit an interest in her attacker? Is it "just words" when the Supreme Court hands down a decision or when business people draw up a contract? In tackling the question of how an abstract entity exerts concrete power, Just Words focuses on what has become the central issue in law and language research: what language reveals about the nature of legal power.</p> <p>Conley and O'Barr show how the microdynamics of the legal process and the largest questions of justice can be fruitfully explored through the field of linguistics. Each chapter covers a language-based approach to a different area of the law, from the cross-examinations of victims and witnesses to the inequities of divorce mediation. Combining analysis of common legal events with a broad range of scholarship on language and law, Just Words seeks the reality of power in the everyday practice and application of the law. As the only study of its type, the book is the definitive treatment of the topic that will be welcomed by students and specialists alike.</p>	linguistics, legal, law, court	
Valencia, V. (2013). Note-taking manual: A study guide for interpreters and everyone who takes notes. Virginia: Valencia CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform	This book is designed using note-taking symbols as well as Jean François Rozan and Andrew Gillies techniques for notetaking. The book provides exercises which offer sample of notes to compare with your own and discover additional tips.	note taking, consecutive interpreting	
Witter-Merithew, A. (1995). Interpreting in the American judicial system. Burtonsville, MD: Sign Media, Inc	Seminal practical tool including a series of 12 videos and an accompanying workbook to understand the legal system and implement the concepts through viewing model interpretations and through providing stimulus materials for practice activities	court, legal, interpreting, Self-study, curriculum, materials	
Woodward, J. (1979). Signs of sexual behavior : an introduction to some sex-related vocabulary in American sign language. Silver Spring, MD: T. J. Publishers.	Signs related to sexual behavior are clearly illustrated, along with easy-to-follow explanations and notes on derivation of each sign.	sex, sexual behavior, glossary	
Woodward, J. (1980). Signs of drug use : An introduction to drug and alcohol vocabulary in American sign language. Silver Spring, MD: T.J. Publishers.	Over 160 signs related to drug and alcohol use are clearly illustrated, along with easy-to-follow explanations and notes on derivation of each sign.	drugs, alcohol, glossary	
<b>VIDEOS/ DVDS</b>			
Clark, T. (2012). Case studies in legal interpreting. GURIEC National Video Interpreting Symposium 2012.	This DVD corresponds directly to the sequence of vocabulary signs presented in the companion text, Signs of Drug Use. Each sign model is shown from a front and side view, with -illustration number and gloss for each sign.	case study, legal interpreting	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Family Law Education for Women (FLEW). (2011). Criminal and family law: ASL (Video).	Julia Wardle. Interviewed Ted Baran, the Director of the Department of Public Safety at Gallaudet University where they discuss the dynamics of Deaf rights and interpreting services, and the importance of the use of Certified Deaf Interpreters for legal matters.	criminal, family, law	<a href="#">Link</a>
Guiney, M., Bartlett, P., & Hawkins, S. (1990). <i>The law in your hands legal rights for deaf people</i> . North Queensland: JCU Productions at James Cook University.	Panel discussion on a number of issues one must face in order to render an accurate interpretation of the Miranda Warnings into American Sign language. Three different interpretations are shown.	arrest, Deaf, legal, Australia	
<i>Interpreting the Miranda warnings (DVD). (2007). Burtonsville, Md: Sign Media.</i>	Video dictionary of common legal terms created by MCLDorg	Miranda warning, interpretation, DVD	
Mathers, C.M. (2012). Video mediated legal proceedings: The past, the present and the future. GURIEC National Video Interpreting Symposium 2012.	Sego Lily created a video of legal terminology typically found in court documents when filing for orders of protection.	legal proceedings, court, interpreter	<a href="#">Link</a>
MCLDorg. (2011). Playlist: Legal terms in ASL.	Julia Wardle. Interviewed Ted Baran, the Director of the Department of Public Safety at Gallaudet University where they discuss the dynamics of Deaf rights and interpreting services, and the importance of the use of Certified Deaf Interpreters for legal matters.	video, legal, terminology, glossary, ASL	<a href="#">Link</a>
Morgan, B. & Smith, W. (2012). <i>The right rights : Translating the Miranda Warning</i> . Edmond, OK: Winkshop, Inc.	A video for deaf people describing their rights in an arrest situation in Queensland Australia.	Miranda Warning, interpreting	
NCIEC. (2010). Deaf interpreters at work: Mock trial (Video).	Criminal and family law explained in ASL. This legal informational video was developed by Family Law Education for Women (FLEW), funded by the Government of Ontario and available on <a href="http://www.onefamilylaw.ca">www.onefamilylaw.ca</a> .	video, Deaf interpreters, mock trial	<a href="#">Link</a>
NCIEC. (2010). Highly effective court interpreting teams in action. Institute for Legal Interpreting	This workbook introduces basic principles and practices of interpreting in legal settings. The workbook is designed to provide an overview of interpreting in legal settings with respect to professional orientation and identity, including an overview the court system, legal terminology, and best practices in the courtroom.	workbook, CDI, court, legal, teams	<a href="#">Link</a>
Sego Lily. (2014). From legal-ese to legal-ASL vocabulary.	These videos accompany a workbook which contain activities with a focus on the interpretation of various aspects of a civil trial related to a petition for child custody.	video, terminology	<a href="#">Link</a>
Shaw, R., & Mathers, C. (2002). Court interpreting where do I stand? Washington, D.C: Gallaudet University.	Carla Mathers discusses the history and evolution of technology such as video conferencing and remote interpreting in legal settings and how impacts our profession.	positioning, court, legal, interpreter	<a href="#">Link</a>
Wardle, J. (2018) An Interview with Ted Baran: Director of the department of public safety at Gallaudet University. Views, 35(1) 36-41.	Risa Shaw and Carla Mathers discuss role and physical positioning of court interpreters.	Department of Public Safety, law enforcement, legal, Gallaudet	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Wardle, J. (2018) An Interview with Ted Baran: Director of the department of public safety at Gallaudet University. Views, 35(1) 36-41.	Tracey Clark shares information about a pilot project in the state of California using Video Remote Interpreting (VRI) in the courts.	Department of Public Safety, law enforcement, legal, Gallaudet	<a href="#">Link</a>
Woodward, J. (1980). Signs of drug use : an introduction to drug and alcohol vocabulary in American sign language . Silver Spring, MD: T.J. Publisher.	Video that shows a mock court trial utilizing a Deaf interpreter and hearing interpreter team.	drugs, alcohol, glossary	
<b>WORKBOOKS</b>			
Bennett, G. (2014). Balancing the scales: Independent book study.	This DVD shows example translations of the Miranda Warning.	courtroom environment, protocol, court preparation strategies, roles, courtroom, ethics	<a href="#">Link</a>
NCIEC. (2010). Highly effective court interpreting teams in action. Institute for Legal Interpreting	The materials contained within this workbook are developed for educational purposes. The materials are designed for the purpose of increasing practitioner understanding of: 1) the complexities of the interpreting process, 2) techniques and strategies used by experienced legal interpreters in managing the demands of the interpreting process, and 3) the contribution of Certified Deaf Interpreters to effective delivery of interpreting services in legal settings.	workbook, CDI, court, legal, teams	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
<b>Dissertations</b>			
Bentley-Sassaman, J. (2006). Experiences and training needs of Deaf and hearing interpreter teams.	The purposes of this qualitative phenomenological study were 3-fold and included (a) exploring the experiences of Deaf interpreters and the hearing interpreters with whom they work, (b) understanding whether Deaf and hearing interpreters felt satisfied with the training they received in regard to working as a team, and (c) discovering gaps that could be addressed through training that would lead to the establishment of more qualified teams.	Deaf interpreters, legal, training	<a href="#">Link</a>
Clark, L. M. (2018). The interactive courtroom: The deaf defendant watches how the speaker is identified for each turn-at-talk during a team interpreted event	The Deaf defendant who stands before the court in the United States, charged with a crime and prepared to go to trial, cannot hear the individual voices of the judge, attorneys, and English-speaking witnesses. The American Sign Language – English interpreter must identify who is speaking as a component of the interpretation.	courtroom, defendant, Deaf, interpreter, turn indication, speaker indication	<a href="#">Link</a> Account required
Couch, K.M. (2017). The impact of American sign language interpreter licensure laws on d/Deaf defendants in criminal cases. Boise State University Theses and Dissertations.	This study analyzes the various ways in which d/Deaf individuals should be treated differently within the justice system due to their differences in communication, as well as how statutes defining the qualification of interpreters may be most inclusive of the variances in communication.	ADA, interpreter, licensure, Deaf, defendants, qualified	<a href="#">Link</a>
Lizor-Granda, K. (2013). A description of communication between service providers and seven deaf persons who have been incarcerated.	This study is a narrative inquiry of the communication experiences of seven deaf individuals who have been incarcerated in seven different states. The communication experiences of each participant were narrated.	Deaf inmates, incarceration, interpreters, criminal justice, ADA	<a href="#">Link</a>
Romero, E. (2016). Deaf University students' knowledge of the Miranda Warnings. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.		miranda warnings, Deaf students' knowledge	<a href="#">Link</a>

Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
Seaborn, B., & Andrews, J. (2004). The comprehension of the miranda warning in English and American sign language by postsecondary deaf adults. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.	Thirty-four deaf adults read the Miranda Warning in English and viewed it translated into American Sign Language (ASL) by a certified legal interpreter. Retelling tasks were videotaped, transcribed, back translated into English, and then scored on a five point scale. Implications and procedural guidelines for law enforcement officials are given.	miranda warning, comprehension, interpreter, legal, law enforcement	<a href="#">Link</a>
<b>Theses</b>			
Shine, B. (2016). Best systemic practices for the management of Deaf suspects, defendants and offenders. (Electronic Thesis or Dissertation). Retrieved from <a href="https://etd.ohiolink.edu/">https://etd.ohiolink.edu/</a>	The current study combines previous research on the deaf and their involvement in the criminal justice system with the findings of data gathered from practitioners nationwide to gain an understanding of how best to handle, process, and communicate with the deaf at each stage of the CJ system.	Deaf, defendant, ADA, courtroom, legal	<a href="#">Link</a>
Smith, Sonja W. (2016) Roles, conflicts, and disclosures: American sign language/English interpreters' adherence to best practices in legal settings. Master's of Arts in Interpreting Studies (MAIS) Theses. 29.	This research is designed to collect information about who is currently doing the work of legal interpreting and discover what their daily practice entails. The results of this study provide a glimpse of the legal interpreting specialization as it currently stands and potential implications for future practice and study.	best practice, legal, interpreting, specialization	<a href="#">Link</a>



Citation	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/ Hyperlink
<b>GLOSSARIES</b>			
Federal Courts	Manual and Glossary for legal interpreters working in Federal courts	Glossary, manual, Interpreters	<a href="#">Link</a>
National Center for State Courts Williamsburg, Virginia	Glossary of commonly used court and justice system terminology	Glossary, legal, justice, terminology	<a href="#">Link</a>
NC Courts	Glossary of legal terms for judiciary interpreters	Glossary, judiciary, legal, interpreters	<a href="#">Link</a>
NCIEC	300 of the terms most commonly seen in legal discourse selected from A Manual and Dictionary of Legal Terms for Interpreters for the Deaf made into a resource available in ASL.	Glossary	<a href="#">Link</a>
US Courts	Glossary of Legal Terms	Glossary, legal terms	<a href="#">Link</a>

Resource Name/Title	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/Hyper link
<b>Webinars</b>			
A Tanker Truck and Legal Equivalency	This course is designed to emphasize the importance of content carryover between English and ASL when the source language is English and the target language is ASL. Participants will review commonly used litanies and verbiage used within the legal system including the witness' oath, guilty plea waiver and Constitutional rights, and the Miranda Warning. (0.2 PS CEUs)	Legal, Guilty Plea Waiver, Miranda Warning and source/target language.	<a href="#">Link</a>
An Overview of the Legal System: An Interpreter's Perspective	The legal system is complex and can be very overwhelming for even seasoned, experienced interpreters. This workshop will provide an in-depth overview of the court system in the United States, both criminal and civil. It will introduce each of the steps of criminal and civil proceedings and discuss implications for the interpreter. It is also important to understand the multiple roles of the interpreter and how they differ from the typical roles of an interpreter. (0.2 PS CEUs)	Legal System, Criminal and Civil proceedings and multiple roles of the interpreter. Basic legal terminology.	<a href="#">Link</a>
Autopsies	This course provides comprehensive information on autopsies including types of autopsies, techniques, and other vital information interpreters must be familiar with. It also offers an extensive resource section and comprehensive glossary. (0.6 CEUs)	Autopsies and techniques	<a href="#">Link</a>
CI Techniques for Court Interpreters	This course will allow you to learn valuable theoretical information and gain practical skills required for consecutive interpreting. A larger portion of the unit is dedicated to skill-building exercises. (0.6 CEUs)	Consecutive interpreting	<a href="#">Link</a>
Controlled Substances	This course offers an in-depth look into concepts and terminology that interpreters encounter while interpreting drug-related offenses. It also provides an extensive resource section and comprehensive glossary.	Controlled Substances and terminology	<a href="#">Link</a>

Resource Name/Title	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/Hyper link
Court Interpreter Ethics	By completing this course, you will develop a profound understanding of the professional standards for competent court interpreters as well as practical knowledge of ethical dilemmas in the workplace. The course includes four video segments illustrating proper utilization of the ethical and protocol norms, various types of court hearings, and challenging situations commonly encountered by legal interpreters.	Defendants, attorney questions, court hearings and legal advices	<a href="#">Link</a>
Criminal Justice System	This course will prepare you to interpret in a variety of criminal justice settings: law enforcement agencies, criminal courts, prisons, probation agencies, etc. It is expected that upon the completion of the course students will be well familiar with the different concepts applied in the justice system, and able to provide more accurate interpretation working in criminal justice settings in all interpreting modalities. (0.6 CEUs)	Criminal justice system	<a href="#">Link</a>
Criminal Trial A-Z Part 1	In this workshop, we will walk through the criminal trial, using video samples, explain the purposes and pitfalls of each phase of the process from police interview to jury instructions. (0.3 PS CEUs)	Criminal Trial, video samples and jury instructions	<a href="#">Link</a>
Criminal Trial A-Z Part 2	In this workshop, we will walk through the criminal trial, using video samples, explain the purposes and pitfalls of each phase of the process from police interview to jury instructions. In part two, we will continue where we left off ending with a discussion on juvenile court. (0.3 PS CEUs)	Criminal Trial, video samples, jury instructions and juvenile court.	<a href="#">Link</a>
Domestic Violence: Compassion Within Ethical Boundaries	This workshop will address the many issues surrounding those who have experienced domestic violence and will educate professionals working with Deaf and hard of hearing people on appropriate ways to work professionally yet maintaining a human side to our work. (0.8 CEUs)	Domestic Violence	<a href="#">Link</a>

Resource Name/Title	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/Hyper link
Firearms & Ballistics	This course offers you an in-depth look into categories of firearms, parts of a firearm and concepts used in ballistics. It also provides an extensive resource section and comprehensive glossary.	Firearms & Ballistics	<a href="#">Link</a>
Intellectual Property Law	This course offers an in-depth look into Intellectual Property law, types of patents, trademarks and copyright protection. It also provides an extensive resource section and comprehensive glossary.	Intellectual Property Law	<a href="http://site.interpretereducationonline.com/intellectual-property-law/">http://site.interpretereducationonline.com/intellectual-property-law/</a>
Interpreter Expert Witness Interrogatories	This course is a sample interrogatory with possible answers. Actual questions asked during an interrogatory may vary, but this is good introduction to the process. In addition, this can be used to prepare for possible voir dire questions that could be asked on the performance portion of the RID SC:L exam. (0.2 PS CEUs)	Interrogatory, SC:L exam and witness testimony.	<a href="#">Link</a>
Interpreting Depositions	This seminar will set forth the basic procedures involved in a deposition and will set forth the common ethical and staffing considerations for the interpreter hired to interpret for a deposition. (PS 0.15 CEUs)	Depositions	<a href="#">Link</a>
Interpreting in Domestic Violence Settings	This seminar will address the process and procedures generally followed as well as discuss the ethical and interpreting demands faced in these challenging matters.	Domestic Violence	<a href="#">Link</a>
Interpreting in Family Court	This session will explore the various matters an interpreter may be called to interpret, will explore the ethics involved in interpreting between hostile deaf parties, and will discuss specific legal vocabulary and definitions related to family law matters.	Family court	<a href="#">Link</a>
Interpreting in Immigration Settings	This course will prepare you to interpret in immigration settings: attorney-client meeting, immigration relief interview, asylum, EOIR hearing.	Immigration	<a href="#">Link</a>

Resource Name/Title	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/Hyper link
Introductory Legal Terminology for Interpreters	This course will expand your basic knowledge of legal language. The course will consist of two parts. The first hour will be a discussion of how legal language is different in ASL and in English. The second hour will employ some of those concepts in analysis of real legal texts. (0.2 PS CEUs)	Legal language	<a href="#">Link</a>
Legal Interpreting Basics	This seminar aims to assist generalist interpreters understand the path to legal interpreting, the type of skills and competencies necessary and the support available from the legal interpreting community.	Basics about legal interpreting	<a href="#">Link</a>
Legal Lite: How to Get Started	In this webinar, we will explore entry level legal interpreting assignments, discuss quasi-legal situations, look at an overview of the criminal and civil systems, and a variety of other issues that impact legal interpreting. (0.2 PS CEUs)	Legal implications, legal interpreting and experiences.	<a href="#">Link</a>
Note-taking Techniques for Court Interpreters	In this course, you will learn valuable theoretical information and gain practical skills necessary for note-taking during consecutive interpretation. A larger portion of the unit is dedicated to skill building exercises.	Note-taking during consecutive interpretation	<a href="#">Link</a>
Physical Evidence	This course introduces you to the classification of physical evidence, types of commonly used testing techniques, and other vital information interpreters must be familiar with. It also offers an extensive resource section and comprehensive glossary.	Physical Evidence and testing techniques	<a href="#">Link</a>
Secrets to Share with Deaf People about Interpreting in Court	This seminar will address the key protocol which presents a conflict between community and legal interpreting and suggest methods and rationale to be incorporated into the discussion with the Deaf consumer prior to interpreting in court.	Secrets and interpreting in court	<a href="#">Link</a>

Resource Name/Title	Description/Abstract	Key words	Source/Hyper link
Sight Translation: Techniques for Court Interpreters	This course will introduce you to valuable theoretical information and the practical skill necessary for executing flawless sight translation. A larger portion of the unit is dedicated to skill-building exercises. (0.6 CEUs)	Sight Translation	<a href="#">Link</a>
Simultaneous interpreting: Techniques for Court Interpreters	In this course, you will learn valuable theoretical knowledge and gain practical skills necessary for a competent simultaneous interpreter. A larger portion of the unit is dedicated to skill-building exercises. (0.6 CEUs)	Simultaneous interpreting	<a href="#">Link</a>
The Miranda Warning: A Text Analysis	This article will provide the historical and case law related to the Miranda Warning., a discussion of possible considerations for interpreters when interpreting the Warning, and identification of concepts contained in the Warning that maybe be problematic within an interpretation. (0.1 PS CEUs)	Miranda Warning	<a href="#">Link</a>
Traffic & Vehicular Accident	In this course, you will discover comprehensive information on the types of traffic and vehicular accidents, major causes of accidents, related injuries, and much more. (0.6 CEUs)	Traffic & Vehicular Accident	<a href="#">Link</a>
Types of Motions	Legal interpreters will receive a better understanding of various types of motions used in criminal, civil, and immigration hearings after studying this course. It also provides a comprehensive glossary. (0.6 CEUs)	Type of Motions in civil and criminal and immigration hearings	<a href="#">Link</a>
You Have the Right to Remain Silent?! Hmm... The Miranda Warning	This webinar will look at the history and legal rights it protects. In addition, participants will discuss possible interpretations, identify words and phrases that may be problematic, and ethical choices of the legal interpreter within this setting. (0.2 PS CEUs)	Miranda Warning, history, ethics	<a href="#">Link</a>